

TKN/KS/16/7197

B.A.LL.B.(Five Years Course) Semester—III (C.B.S.)

Examination

PHILOSOPHY—III

Compulsory Paper—2

Course Code : 3.2

Time—Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks—80

N.B. :— (1) All Sections are compulsory.
Section A carries **10** marks.
Section B carries **30** marks.
Section C carries **40** marks.

(2) Follow the instructions given in each Section.

SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

N.B. :— This Section Contains **ONE** question having sub-sections carrying **1** mark each.

1. Attempt any **TEN** of the following :
 - (i) Hypothesis is a _____ solution put forward by scientists to explain the problem.
 - (a) Final
 - (b) Ad-hoc
 - (c) Tentative
 - (d) None of these

3. Differentiate between any **THREE** : $5 \times 3 = 15$

- (i) Primary law and Secondary law
- (ii) Analogy and Simple Enumeration
- (iii) Perception and Observation
- (iv) Necessary and Sufficient Condition

SECTION—C

(Long Answer Questions)

Note :— Answer any **FIVE** questions. Each question carries **8** marks. $8 \times 5 = 40$

- 4. Explain and illustrate the methods of difference.
- 5. What is Cause ? Why are common men and scientists interested in cause ?
- 6. Define analogy and explain the nature and structure of analogy.
- 7. What is law of Nature ? Give an account of all types of laws.
- 8. What is meant by verification of hypothesis. Distinguish between direct and indirect verification.

(vi) Experimental methods are based on the principle of _____.

- (a) Experiment
- (b) Elimination
- (c) Observation
- (d) Uniformity of Nature

(vii) Person is not punished if he disobeys _____ law.

- (a) Political
- (b) Formal
- (c) Moral
- (d) Primary

(viii) The logical basis of _____ is uniform experience.

- (a) Analogy
- (b) Simple Enumeration
- (c) Primary Induction
- (d) None of these

(ix) Illusion is a fallacy of _____.

- (a) Non Observation
- (b) Mal Observation
- (c) Deduction
- (d) Experiment

- (x) _____ Inference proceeds from particular to particular.
- (a) Analogical
 - (b) Deductive
 - (c) Scientific Induction
 - (d) Simple Enumeration
- (xi) When Secondary Laws are deduced from Primary Laws they are called _____ laws.
- (a) Empirical
 - (b) Derivative
 - (c) Axioms
 - (d) Fundamental
- (xii) Belief in alternative causes for same effect is called _____.
- (a) Sufficient Cause
 - (b) Necessary Cause
 - (c) Positive Condition
 - (d) Plurality of Cause
- (xiii) The conclusion of a deductive argument is ____.
- (a) Probable
 - (b) Certain
 - (c) Beyond the Premise
 - (d) None of these

(xiv) Each inductive inference involves _____.

- (a) Generalization
- (b) Analogy
- (c) Primary Induction
- (d) None of these

(xv) Once a hypothesis is framed, then the next step is _____ of instances.

- (a) Experiment
- (b) Observation
- (c) Perception
- (d) None of these.

1×10=10

SECTION—B

(Short Answer Questions)

Note :— Both questions in this Section are compulsory. Each question carries **15** marks. 5×3=15

2. Attempt any **THREE** of the following :
- (i) Advantages of experiment
 - (ii) Conditions of sound analogy
 - (iii) Notion of functional dependence
 - (iv) Crucial experiment.

(ii) When the purpose is to produce something desirable _____ condition is regarded as the cause.

- (a) Scientific
- (b) Necessary
- (c) Sufficient
- (d) None of these

(iii) _____ means the interpretation of the sense data.

- (a) Perception
- (b) Fact
- (c) Observation
- (d) None of these

(iv) Observation and experiment are _____ grounds of induction.

- (a) Formal
- (b) Material
- (c) Non-material
- (d) None of these

(v) According to scientific notion, cause is an _____.

- (a) Agent
- (b) Event
- (c) Effect
- (d) None of these

9. Define induction describing clearly the various characteristics of a true induction.

10. What is Axiom ? Explain why axioms cannot be considered as laws in Science ?

11. Explain the method of concomitant variation with examples.