

2024

**PHILOSOPHY**

**Full Marks : 100**

**Pass Marks : 33**

**Time : Three hours**

*All the questions are compulsory.*

*The figures in the right margin indicate full marks for the questions.*

*Answer Question Nos. 1 – 4 in by choosing the correct answer from the given alternatives A, B, C and D.*

1. A kind of immediate inference in which there is a legitimate transposition of the subject and the predicate of a proposition is called – 1
  - A. Conversion
  - B. Obversion
  - C. Inversion
  - D. Contraposition
  
2. In deductive inference, the conclusion – 1
  - A. cannot be more general than the premise.
  - B. can be more general than the premise.
  - C. can be either more general or less general.
  - D. can be less general than the premise.

P.T.O.

3. The experimental method has been called the method of Elimination by – 1
- A. Bain
  - B. Mill
  - C. Carveth
  - D. Whewell
4. A nation becomes more and more prosperous as it develops in an increasing measure habit of industry and prudence. This conclusion has been arrived at by the application of the – 1
- A. Method of Agreement
  - B. Method of Difference
  - C. Method of Concomitant variation
  - D. Method of Residues

**Answer Question Nos. 5 – 12 in about a sentence each. 1×8=8**

- 5. What is Mal-observation?
- 6. What are the material ground of Induction?
- 7. What does the term observation derived from?
- 8. What is non-observation?
- 9. Mention one mark of scientific induction.
- 10. State the law of Causation.
- 11. Give an example of hypothesis from common life.
- 12. When observations are uncertain and experiment cannot be employed, what can we do to prove the causal connection?

**Answer Question Nos. 13 – 24 in about 30 words each. 2×12=24**

- 13. Draw the square of opposition with letters use for each opposition.
- 14. What is the term used for the relation which exist between two propositions having the same subject and the same predicate and having the same quality but differs in quantity only?

15. How many differences are there in contradictory opposition?
16. What is a universal proposition?
17. What is Symbolic logic?
18. What is the value of using symbols in logic?
19. Give examples of Truth tables.
20. What according to Nyāyā is a pramā?
21. What does Mill call the experimental method?
22. What is a major term in a syllogism?
23. What is a Science?
24. What is meant by the figure of syllogism?

*Answer Question Nos. 25 – 32 in about 60 words each.*

25. What is the value of studying Logic? 4

*OR*

Differentiate formal and material truth.

26. Explain the Law of Identity. 4

*OR*

Explain the Law of Excluded Middle.

27. Define a term with Example. 4

*OR*

Explain the denotation and connotation of a term.

28. Mention the four sources of knowledge according to Nyāyā philosophy. 4

*OR*

Give the definition of knowledge by Nyāyā.

29. Explain how Nyāyā take testimony to be a true source of knowledge. 4

**OR**

Explain Nyāyā theory of Inference.

30. Give four conditions of valid Hypothesis. 4

**OR**

State what a Hypothesis is.

31. Give one requisite of the proof of a hypothesis. 4

**OR**

Mention the importance of Hypothesis in Induction.

32. What is experiment? 4

**OR**

What is observation?

**Answer Question Nos. 33 – 36 in about 150 words each.**

33. Explain the characteristics of scientific induction. 8

**OR**

Define induction by simple Enumeration, and explain with example.

34. What is a logical proposition? Analyse the structure of proposition. 8

**OR**

Explain the fourfold classification of a proposition with example.

35. State and explain the Method of Difference. 8

**Or**

State and explain the Method of Agreement.

36. Define Syllogism and explain its characteristics. 8

**OR**

Mention the eight rules of Valid Syllogism.

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