

B.A.LL.B.(Hons)(with Credits)-Regular-Semester 2012 Sem IV
Hons246 Course Code 4.6 : Philosophy-III Paper-VI

P. Pages : 2

Time : Three Hours



GUG/W/16/5428

Max. Marks : 80

- Notes :
1. Attempt **eight** questions in all including question no. **1** which is compulsory.
 2. All questions carry equal marks.
 3. Indicate appropriate question number while answering.

1. Choose the correct alternative for the given statement -

- i) The first step in the formulation of a hypothesis is -----
 - a) Observation
 - b) Reflection
 - c) Deduction
 - d) None of these
- ii) Experiment is superior to observation due to -----
 - a) Repeatability
 - b) Verifiability
 - c) Elimination if in essential
 - d) All of these
- iii) Inductive method include -----
 - a) Experimental method
 - b) Observation method
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) None of these
- iv) A scientific investigation looks for -----
 - a) Explanation
 - b) Classification
 - c) Cause effect relation
 - d) None of these
- v) The first stage in the formulation of a scientific principle is -----
 - a) Observation
 - b) Hypothesis
 - c) Theory
 - d) None of these
- vi) A hypothesis which proves to be correct is known as -----
 - a) A principle
 - b) A theory
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) None of these
- vii) The method of agreement is primarily a method of -----
 - a) Experiment
 - b) Observation
 - c) Both 'a' and 'b'
 - d) None of these
- viii) The method of difference faces the difficulty of -----
 - a) Cause may be partial
 - b) Real cause may elude
 - c) False causes
 - d) All of these
- ix) ----- means becoming aware of objects which happens to come to our notice.
 - a) Observation
 - b) Experiment
 - c) Perception
 - d) None of these
- x) Observation and experiment are ----- ground of induction.
 - a) Moral
 - b) Material
 - c) Formal
 - d) None of these

2. Write short note on method of Residues.
3. Explain and illustrate the method of concomitant variation.
4. Discuss the meaning of the principle of uniformity of nature.
5. What is the paradox of induction ?
6. Distinguish between non-observation and mal-observation giving concrete examples of their various form.
7. Clearly express the nature of observation. What are the condition of correct observation ?
8. Define a hypothesis. What are the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis ?
9. What is meant by verification of a hypothesis ?
10. Define scientific induction and explain its nature.
11. Explain induction by simple enumeration.
12. Bring out the main features of the popular view of cause.
