

2024  
LOGIC AND PHILOSOPHY

Full Marks: 100

Pass Marks: 30

Time: Three hours

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

---

**1. Give very short answers: 1x12=12**

**(a) "Logic is a normative science." Is the statement true?**

**Ans:-** The statement "Logic is a normative science" is true. Logic is believed to have a normative role in guiding how we should think and reason.

**(b) What kind of proposition does Scientific Induction establish?**

**Ans:-** Scientific induction establishes empirical generalizations or probabilistic propositions.

**(c) What is the ground of Unscientific Induction?**

**Ans:-** The basis of unscientific induction is mere enumeration of examples.

**(d) Who is the propounder of Scientific Realism?**

**Ans:-** The originator of scientific realism is Bertrand Russell.

**(e) Give an example of non-moral action.**

**Ans:-** An example of a non-moral act is drinking a glass of water.

**(f) What word does Buddha use to mean 'Moksa' or 'Liberation'?**

**Ans:-** Buddha explained the meaning of the word "nirvana" as 'salvation' or 'liberation'.

**(g) Which theory of Truth does Naive Realism support?**

**Ans:-** Naïve realism supports the correspondence theory of truth.

**(h) "Religion is faith in the conservation of values." Who said this?**

**Ans:-** This quote is from William James.

**(i) On which law is the quantitative marks of a cause based?**

**Ans:-** The law of causality is the law on which the quantitative signs of a cause are based.

**(j) How many instances are required for the method of difference?**

**Ans:-** The method of difference requires at least two instances.

**(k) What is the meaning of the Greek word 'Ethos'?**

**Ans:-** The Greek word 'ethos' means 'character'.

**(l) "Hypothesis is a provisional supposition." Is it true?**

**Ans:-** Yes, the statement "Hypothesis is a provisional guess" is true.

**2. Give an example of Good Analogy. 2**

**Ans:-** Here is an example of a good analogy:

**(i) Life is like a rollercoaster:** Life can be like riding a rollercoaster. Our lives have many ups and downs, twists and turns. Like riding a rollercoaster:

**(ii) Climbing:** Climbing to the top of the first big hill represents the hard work, perseverance and challenges we face as we work towards our goals and dreams. It can be slow, difficult and sometimes even scary, but the anticipation of reaching the top motivates us to keep going.

Or

**Give the definition of Scientific Induction. 2**

**Ans:-** Scientific induction is a form of logical reasoning that involves drawing general conclusions or principles from specific observations or experiences. It is a creative process where the scientist carefully studies a sample of phenomena, then formulates a hypothesis to explain the broader phenomenon. Induction allows scientists to make educated guesses about broad trends or principles based on specific data points, rather than drawing conclusions from general principles. However, induction cannot provide absolute certainty, as there is always the possibility that future observations may contradict the induced conclusion. Induction is an essential tool in scientific research, as it allows scientists to explore the unknown and formulate hypotheses, which can then be tested through further experimentation.

### **3. What do you mean by 'conjunction of causes'? 2**

**Ans:-** Conjunction of reasons refers to the use of conjunctions to connect clauses or sentences that express the reasons or causes of something happening.

**The main points are:-**

(i) Conjunctions such as “because”, “as”, “since”, “therefore”, “as a result of”, etc. are used to connect clauses or sentences that express a cause and effect relationship.

(ii) These conjunctions allow you to explain the reasons or causes of something happening and connect them to resulting effects or consequences.

(iii) The use of these “cause and effect” conjunctions helps to structure sentences and express the relationships between ideas more clearly.

(iv) **Some examples of how these conjunctions can be used to express conjunction of reasons are:-**

“I was late for work because there was heavy traffic on the highway.”

“The playground at the school was slippery because it snowed on Sunday.”

“She was very tired because she worked late.”

**In short**, causal conjunction refers to the use of conjunctions to link clauses or sentences that provide a reason or cause for something, in order to clarify the relationship between the cause and its effect.

Or

**State two advantages of Simple Observation. 2**

**Ans:-** The two main advantages of simple observation method for data collection are as follows:-

(i) **Directness:** Observation is a direct method of collecting data, especially for studying human behaviour. The observer can collect data directly from the source without relying on self-reports or other indirect methods. This directness makes the data more accurate and reliable.

(ii) **Reduction of artificiality:** Observation can reduce deception and artificiality in research. The observer can collect data naturally without interfering or influencing the behaviour of the subjects. This allows for more authentic data collection compared to methods that may alter the actions of the subjects.

**Some other advantages of observation include:-**

(i) Improving the accuracy of research results

(ii) Reducing dependence on respondents

(iii) Allowing continuous observation over long periods of time using recording devices

(iv) Being less demanding and biased than other methods

(v) Identifying problems through in-depth analysis

However, observation also has limitations such as being time-consuming, potentially influencing the behaviour of subjects, and not being able to study opinions, attitudes or past events. Observation is used in conjunction with other data collection methods to gain a more complete understanding of the research topic.

#### 4. Mention two differences between Primary Quality and Secondary Quality. 2

**Ans:-** According to John Locke the main differences between primary and secondary qualities are:-

(i) **Primary qualities** are properties of objects that exist independently of the observer, such as solidity, extension, motion, number and figure. They are measurable aspects of physical reality. In contrast, **secondary qualities** are subjective qualities that produce sensations in observers, such as colour, taste, smell and sound.

(ii) **Primary qualities** are considered inseparable from matter and found in every part of it. They are real objective properties of objects that are known categorically. **Secondary qualities** are not true properties of matter, but merely powers in objects to produce sensory impressions in us through primary qualities. They are in some way derivative, less than fully real, or metaphysically weak.

**In short,** primary qualities are objective, mind-independent properties of objects, while secondary qualities are subjective, mind-dependent sensations that are produced in observers. Primary qualities are considered more fundamental and genuine, while secondary qualities are considered derivative or less metaphysically strong.

#### 5. "Esse est percipi" Give the meaning of the statement. 2

**Ans:-** The phrase "esse est percipi" means "to be is to be perceived". It is a key tenet of the philosophical view of George Berkeley, a leading British empiricist.

The main idea behind "esse est percipi" is that an object's existence depends on its being perceived by a mind. Berkeley argued that physical objects do not have independent existence outside of being perceived. He rejected the existence of a mind-independent physical world, and instead held that objects exist only as ideas or perceptions in the mind.

In other words, for Berkeley, an object's being (esse) is equivalent to its being perceived (percipi). An object cannot exist unless it is perceived by a mind. From this, Berkeley concluded that only minds and the ideas/perceptions within those minds truly exist. According to Berkeley, the physical world is entirely dependent on being perceived.

This philosophical position is known as subjective idealism or immaterialism. Berkeley argued that even when no human is observing an object, it continues to exist because it is observed by God, the "universal mind" that sustains all reality. So for Berkeley, the existence of the physical world is ultimately based on divine perception.

In short, "esse est percipi" expresses Berkeley's basic belief that existence is equivalent to being experienced, and that the physical world has no independent reality outside of the mind observing it.

Or

**What is theory of 'Pre-established harmony'? 2**

**Ans:-** Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz's theory of pre-established harmony is a philosophical theory that explains the apparent causal interactions between mind and body, as well as between different substances in the universe, without invoking actual causality.

**The main points of the theory are:**

(i) There is no actual causality between substances. When a change occurs in one substance, it is not caused by another substance, but rather it reflects a pre-established harmony created by God between all substances.

(ii) God synchronized the universe by establishing harmony between all monads (infinitesimal psychophysical entities) in a single creative act at the beginning of time.

(iii) The theory implies that there is no actual causal interaction between mind and body. Rather, mind and body are programmed by God to be in perfect agreement, like two clocks that always display the same time.

(iv) Each substance's "program" contains either a description of the entire universe or a description of how the object is to behave at all times across all interactions.

(v) The theory implies a "consistency" between substances that is "admirably beautiful in itself and worthy of its Creator (God)".

**So in essence,** Leibniz's theory denies actual cause-effect relationships between substances, positing instead a pre-established harmony governed by God that explains the apparent cause-effect relationships in the world and between mind and body.

## **6. Give an example of Fallacy of Non-observation. 2**

**Ans:-** The fallacy of non-observation is a type of incorrect observation fallacy that occurs when relevant facts or details are overlooked or neglected. For example, "Many people die in bed. Therefore, do not lie in bed" is an example of a fallacy of non-observation and an invalid generalization. Illegal generalizations, also known as hasty or overgeneralizations, occur when a conclusion is assumed to be true based on little evidence.

Fallacies can be intentional or unintentional, and may be caused by a number of factors, including carelessness, cognitive or social bias, ignorance, or language limitations. Arguments containing informal fallacies may be formally valid, but are still considered fallacious.

## **7. What are the postulates of Ethics? 2**

**Ans:-** The principles of Kant's ethical theory are:-

**(i) Freedom of the will:**

(a) Freedom of the will is the fundamental principle of ethics. Morality requires that the will be free and not determined by external forces.

(b) Kant argues that freedom of the will is a necessary condition for the moral law to apply to us. It is the "cornerstone of the whole architecture of the system of pure reason."

**(ii) Immortality of the soul:**

(a) Kant says that belief in immortality is essential to ethics, because it is difficult for a person to be righteous without hope of an afterlife.

(b) Immortality ensures that there is room for calculation of happiness in proportion to a person's moral merit.

**(iii) Existence of God:**

(a) Kant's concept of God is not a metaphysical concept, but a moral requirement that guarantees the possibility of the "highest good" - a balance between virtue and happiness.

(b) God is needed to ensure that virtue is ultimately rewarded, even if not in this life.

**In short,** Kant believed that these three notions - freedom, immortality, and God - were the primary conditions necessary for morality and the attainment of the highest moral good. They provide the metaphysical framework for his ethical theory.

Or

**What is the meaning of 'intention' in Ethics? 2**

**Ans:-** In ethics, intention refers to the purpose or goal behind an action. It is an important concept often used to evaluate the morality of an action.



**The main points about intention in ethics are:-**

(i) Intention is different from foresight, reason, desire, motive, moral responsibility, and deliberate action. For example, an agent can foresee the outcome of his or her action without intending to.

(ii) Intention is usually understood as what the agent was trying to do or attempting to bring about, or the aim or purpose of the action. If the intended outcome is not achieved, the action will be considered a failure from the agent's point of view.

(iii) Intention is central to the principle of double effect in ethics, which states that an agent can cause a bad outcome if it is not intended to be the means or the end, and the good intended is greater than the bad.

(iv) The theory of moral intention proposes that the primary concern in ethics should be the agent's moral intentions, which should aim to implement virtues such as freedom, truth, equality, etc. Protecting moral intention involves avoiding faulty justifications that neutralize these values.

(v) In Buddhism, intention (consciousness) is seen as the source of action that precedes both good and bad deeds. Developing moral intention requires conscious awareness of one's thoughts and actions.

**So in summary,** intention in ethics refers to the purpose behind an action, which is important for evaluating its morality, especially in cases of unintended consequences. Moral theories emphasize the importance of linking good intentions with moral values.

**8. Write any two criticisms of Naive Realism. 2**

**Ans:- The two main criticisms of naive realism are as follows:-**

(i) **Naive realism fails to understand the inner-dependence of perceptions.** Perceptions are not only externally directed but also depend on the neural-computational properties of the subject. The phenomenology of perceptions is shaped by the internal cognitive

processes of the subject, not just by the external objects being observed. Naive realism struggles to accommodate this inner-dependence aspect of perceptual experience.

(ii) **Naive realism also leads** to the blind spot of bias, where people recognise biases in others but fail to recognise their own biases. Naive realists believe that they see the world objectively without any distorting influences, while attributing differences in views to the irrationality or ignorance of others. This can escalate conflicts and create barriers to mutual understanding.

## **9. Give a concrete example of method of difference. 2**

**Ans:- Here is a concrete example of the difference method:-**

Adam and Bill order Chinese food. They both eat the Kung Pao beef and the Sichuan bean curd, but Bill does not eat the chicken lo mein. An hour later, Adam becomes very ill with vomiting and stomach cramps. These symptoms are similar to food poisoning.

**Using the difference method:-**

**Adam:** Beef, bean curd, chicken - event (illness)

**Bill:** Beef, bean curd - no event

The main difference between Adam's and Bill's meals is the chicken lo mein that Adam ate but Bill did not. Since this was the only difference and Adam became ill while Bill did not, the difference method shows that the chicken lo mein was the cause of Adam's food poisoning symptoms.

The difference method compares two similar situations where the event (illness) occurs in one case but not in the other. The main thing is to identify what one factor makes a difference between the two cases. If the factor is present when the effect occurs and absent when the effect does not occur, then, despite other similarities, it is probably the cause of the effect or a necessary part of the cause.

**10. Why is habitual action considered as an object of moral judgement? 2**

**Ans:-** Habitual actions are considered objects of moral judgment because they are the result of repeated voluntary actions. Ultimately, only voluntary actions can be judged as right or wrong, since anything that is not done voluntarily has no moral value.

**Voluntary action consists of three main stages:-**

(i) The mental stage which includes purpose, intention, desire, deliberation, choice and resolution

(ii) The organic stage of physical action

(iii) The external stage of results Since habitual actions arise from this process of repeated voluntary actions.

They too become subject to moral evaluation, even though the habitual nature may make the voluntary element less conscious.

Download PDF For Complete Solution

