Con. 5417-11.

FR-1099

(3 Hours) [Total Marks : 100

N. B. : (1) Attempt **all** questions.
   (2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Answer the following questions in **one** or **two** sentences :— 20
   (a) What does the letter 'S' and 'P' denote in the moods of Categrorical Syllogism ?
   (b) Define Reduction of figures of Categorical Syllogism.
   (c) State the rule of Association.
   (d) Give the symbolic form of simple constructive Dilemma with concrete example.
   (e) Define Hypothesis.
   (f) What do you mean by Respondent Superior ?
   (g) What is crucial experiment ?
   (h) What is the fallacy of post hoc ergo propter hoc ?
   (i) What is the function of middle term in Categorical Syllogism ?
   (j) State the rules Modus tollendo Ponens and Modus Ponendo tollens.

2. Write short notes on any **four** :— 20
   (a) The Dictum or Canon of Categorical Syllogism.
   (b) Lack of Vocabulary as impediment to good reasoning.
   (c) Plurality of Causes.
   (d) Bob Brown's Case.
   (e) Reduce Fesapo and Fresison directly.
   (f) Fallacy of Accident and Converse Accident.

3. Answer the following (any **two**) :— 12
   (a) Test the validity of the following arguments. Give reasons. Identify figure :–
      (i) No men are perfect.
         All men are rational.
         ∴ Some rational beings are not perfect.

      (ii) All metals are elements.
         No compounds are elements.
         ∴ No compounds are metals.

      (iii) Whatever thinks, exists.
         Matter does not think.
         ∴ Matter does not exist.

   (b) Reduce indirectly the following Categorical Syllogism :–
         All horses are quadrupeds.
         Some animals are not quadrupeds.
         ∴ Some animals are not horses.

[TURN OVER

(c) Identify the fallacy and give reasons :–

    (i) To prick knife in somebody's stomach is to commit a crime. Therefore, sergeons are criminal, since they prick knife in patient's stomach for doing surgery.

    (ii) Seven is an odd number.
Three and four are Seven.
Therefore, three and four are odd numbers.

    (iii) Why are white men more intelligent than black men ?

4. Answer Q. No. **6** and any **three** from Q. Nos. 1 to 5 :—   48

    (1) (a) What is the difference between Categorical Syllogism and a pure Hypothetical Syllogism ?

       (b) Explain any two general rules of Categorical Syllogisms with examples.

    (2) Explain the following with reference to Practical Ethics by Peter Singer :—
       (a) Equality and genetic diversity.
       (b) Oskar Schindler's Case.

    (3) Explain the following :—
       (a) Expressive use of language.
       (b) Emotively neutral words.
       (c) Disagreement in attitude.

    (4) Bring out the significance of hypothetics deductive method in law.
    (5) Explain the significance of scientific notion of cause in law.
    (6) Construct a complex constructive Dilemma, Rebut and Refute it.

       (a) If a man works effeciently, then he will promoted and if he is sincere, he will be appreciated.

VB-5423

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

:(1) Attempt **all** questions as directed.
(2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

Attempt the following questions in not more than **two** or **three** sentences :–

   (a)   Define the Law of Excluded Middle. Name the other two laws of thought.   20

   (b)   Identify the following inference- "The moon is not a star hence the orbit of the moon is not the orbit a star." Is it valid ?

   (c)   Give any one definition of Logic.

   (d)   "Manmohan Singh is the present Prime Minister." Identify the proposition as per traditional and modern logic.

   (e)   Identify the following inference and state whether it is valid. "A is B's aunt. Hence B is A's neice."

   (f)   Define "industry" as per "The Industrial Disputes Act."

   (g)   Define Connotation. Name the three senses in which the word "Connotation" is used.

   (h)   State two differences between inductive and deductive reasoning.

   (i)   State any four purposes of a definition.

   (j)   Define physical division. Give an example.

2.   Write notes on any **four** of the following (10-12 sentences) :–

   (a)   Public nuisance

   (b)   Features of induction by simple enumeration   20

   (c)   Two rules and fallacies of logical division

   (d)   Proposition and sentence

   (e)   Inference and implication

   (f)   Ostensive and Extensive definitions.

Solve any **two** sub questions : A, B, C.

   (A) (i)   Reduce the following sentences to logical form and state whether they are A, E, I or O propositions :–   4

         (1)   Students always like to do well in their examinations.

         (2)   A few lawyers are very successful.

         (3)   Not all roads were well maintained.

         (4)   Never are rights separate from duties

     (ii)   Using quantifiers and the given notation, symbolise the following general propositions :–   2

         (1)   Most politicians have unaccounted money (Px, Mx)

         (2)   All great poets are creative (Px, Cx)

   (B) (i)   Identify, symbolise and construct a truth table for the following proposition :–   3

       If and only if voters are well informed, democracy will be successful.   3

[**TURN OVER**

(ii) Identify the following simple propositions as per modern logicians.
  (1) Shakespeare was a playwright
  (2) The distance between Mumbai and Pune is 150 kms.
  (3) The novel was interesting.

(C) (i) Identify the following modern definitions giving reasons for your answers :
  (1) That animal is a leopard
  (2) According to Plato, "Justice is the interest of the stronger."
  (3) "To be caught between the devil and the deep blue sea" means to be faced with two equally difficult choices.

(ii) Identify the fallacies in the following logical divisions, giving reasons for your answers :
  (1) Human beings into tall, short, dark, fair, efficient and inefficient
  (2) Criminals into thieves, dacoits and murderers
  (3) Living beings into religious and irreligious.

4. Question 'f' is compulsory. Of the remaining attempt any **three** questions :—

(a) Analyse the kinds of categorical propositions in traditional logic. Define "distribution of a term" and show its application to categorical propositions with the help of Venn diagrams and suitable examples.

(b) What is the meant by "per genus et differentiam definition." State the rules and examine the fallacies of per genus it differentiam definitions with appropriate examples.

(c) Examine the relevance of the following to the field of law :—
  (i) Analogical Reasoning
  (ii) Inductive and Deductive Reasoning

(d) Define "Immediate inference" and "opposition of propositions." Discuss in detail, inference by opposition with the help of the square of opposition.

(e) Distinguish between "Simple" and "Compound" propositions in modern logic. Discuss the classification of simple propostions in modern logic.

(f) Do as directed :—
  (i) State the obverse and converse of "No leopards are spotted animals."
  (ii) State the obverse and converse of "Some fears are not irrational feelings."
  (iii) State the sub-contrary and sub-alternant of "Some athletes are not Olympic Champions."
  (iv) State the contrary and contradictory of "No shark is that which lives in fresh water."
  (v) Given that "Tibet is a mountainous country" is a true proposition, state its logical opposite along with the truth value.
  (vi) Given that "Some scholars are good teachers" is a true proposition, name its relation and truth value to the following propositions : Some scholars are not good teachers. No scholars are good teachers.

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks : 100

1) Attempt **all** questions as **directed**.

(2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

Attempt the following questions in not **more** than **two** sentences :—   **20**

(a) Define "the law of identity". Name the other two laws of thought.

(b) Define induction by simple enumeration.

(c) Define "truth" and "validity".

(d) State two differences between "constituents" and "components".

(e) Identify the following inference and test its validity, giving reasons. "A pigmy is a man. Hence a small pigmy is a small man."

(f) What is meant by "total disablement" in labour law.

(g) Draw inferences by converge relation from the following premises :— 'A is the lawyer of B' and "Aristotle was the teacher of Alexander".

(h) What is meant by denotation of a term ? Do imaginary objects have denotation ?

(i) Define immediate inference and name the two main forms of immediate inference.

(j) When is a patient said to be "terminally ill".

2. Write short notes on any **two** of the following (**10** to **12** sentences) :—   **20**

(a) Law of Identity

(b) Contrary and Contradictory opposition

(c) Subjective and objective connotation

(d) Private Nuisance

(e) Lexical and stipulative definition

(f) Class Membership and Relational Propositions.

3. Attempt any **two** questions from a, b, c :—   **12**

(a) (i) Name the terms distributed in the following propositions. "All human beings are imperfect" and "No human beings are perfect".

(ii) With the help of quantifiers symbolise the following general propositions. "Few actors are modest." (Ax, Mx) "A few actors are punctual" (Ax, Px).

(iii) Give an example of particular affirmative and particular negative propositions and illustrate them with the help of Venn diagrams.

(b) (i) Construct a truth tables for the following propositions – "He is rich and influential".

(ii) Give an example each for the following simple propositions in the modern scheme – subjectless and subject predicate proposition.

(iii) Reduce the following sentence to the appropriate logical form and state the kind of categorical proposition. "Many children are innocent" and "Artists are never uncreative".

[TURN OVER

(c) Identify the fallacies in the following definitions and divisions according to traditional logicians, giving reasons for your answers.
  (i) Taxis are means of transport
  (ii) A judge performs the functions of a judge
  (iii) Indians into rich, poor, healthy and tall
  (iv) Europeans into Englishmen, French, Spanish and Italians.

4. Question 'f' is **compulsory**. Of the remaining attempt any **three** questions.
  (a) Define "Categorieal proposition" and "Copula". Discuss the four-fold 12 classification of categorical propositions.
  (b) Discuss the purposes of definition. Why are definitions relative ?   12
  (c) State the conditions of a good analogy. Illustrate your answer. Is analogy useful 12 in the field of law ?
  (d) Define "education" explain the rules of obversion giving appropriate examples. 12 What is meant by material obversion ? Explain with examples.
  (e) Explain the nature of logic.
                        OR   12
  (e) Explain the distinction between inductive and deductive arguments and their use 12 in courts of law.

  (f) Do as directed :—
      (i) The converse of "Some graduates are not employed".   1
      (ii) The contradictory of "Some artists are unlucky".   1
      (iii) The logical opposite of "Ancient India is a country which was a seat 1 of learning".
      (iv) The relation by opposition between "All businessmen are shrewd" and 1 "No businessmen are shrewd".
      (v) The converse of "All great scientists are creative".
      (vi) Given that "Some Indians are doctors" is true, what will be the sub- 2 contrary and its truth value.
      (vii) What is sub-alternant of the proposition "some flies are insects"   1
      (viii) The converse of "No virtuous man is addicted to drugs".   1
      (ix) State the sub-alternate, contrary and contradictory of the following 3 proposition :—
            "All planets are those that revolve round the sun."

BLS sem - I

Logic - I

2014/2015

Q.P. Code : **13050**

(3 Hours) [Total Marks : 100

N.B. : (1) Attempt **all** questions.
(2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Attempt the following questions in **two** or **three** sentences only   20
   (a) Write traditional and modern definition of logic.
   (b) What is deductive inference? Give example.
   (c) What are the kinds of words? Which words cannot become term?
   (d) Write the proposition in which both the terms are distributed.
   (e) What are the three senses in which the term connotation is used?
   (f) Define the law of contradiction.
   (g) Identify the kinds of inference involved in the following example.
   Heat expands bodies. Hence cold contracts them.
   (h) Define 'fraud' as per the Indian Contract Act.
   (i) What is induction? Define Primary induction.
   (j) Define partial disablement. State its kinds

2. Write short notes on any **four** of the following : (10-12 sentences)   20
   (a) Truth and validity
   (b) Proposition and Judgment
   (c) Nuisance
   (d) Analogy and law
   (e) Quality and quantity of proposition
   (f) Simple enumeration

3. Attempt any **two** questions from a, b, c.
   (a) Identify, Symbolize and then construct the truth table for the following   12
   propositions.
       (i) Rajesh is sincere student and he attends lectures regularly.
       (ii) If and only if you take the medicine, the disease will be cured
   (b) Using the Quantifiers and given notation symbolize the following
   propositions.
       (i) Politicians are always ambitious. (Px, Ax)
       (ii) Mostly educated persons are aware about political system.(Ex, Px)
       (iii) Some men are not lucky (Mx, Lx)

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FN-Con. 4995-15.

(c) State whether given statement is true or false with reason.
 (i) That animal is elephant.- This is ostensive definition.
 (ii) Bird means Parrot, Sparrow, and Crow. -This is biverbal definition.
 (iii) "Abute means diminish" is an example of lexical definition.

4. Question 'f' is compulsory of the remaining attempt any **three** questions : 48
 (a) Define logic. Discuss its nature scope and utility in law.
 (b) What is meant by opposition of propositions? Explain its forms and truth value.
 (c) What is real definition and nominal definition? Explain the purposes of definition.
 (d) What is the aim of the modern classification of proposition? Explain the kinds of compound propositions?
 (e) What is meant by logical division? Discuss the all types of divisions with examples.
 (f) Do as directed.
  (i) A few writers are teachers. (State Contradictory) 1
  (ii) Girls always obey their parents. (State contrary) 1
  (iii) Politicians sometimes speak true. (State Subcontrary) 1
  (iv) Ideal teachers never involve in politics. (Do conversion) 1
  (v) Singers do not eat oily food. (Do obversion) 1
  (vi) Any member of assembly can attend the meeting. (Do Conversion). 1
  (vii) The logical opposite of "Ancient India is a country which was a seat of learning". 1
  (viii) The converse of " No virtuous man is addicted to drugs". 1
  (ix) The contradictory of "some artists are unlucky". 1
  (x) State the sub-alternate, contrary and contradictory of the following propotion :- 3
  "All planets are those that revolve round the sun".

_____

FN-Con. 4995-15.

QP Code : **CY-2322**

(3 Hours)   [Total Marks : 100

N. B. : (1) Attempt **all** questions.

  (2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

File-Lib

1. Attempt the following questions in two to three sentences only :-   20

   (a) Draw Venn diagrams for the following propositions "All judges are lawyers" and "Some trees are evergreen".

   (b) Draw the square of opposition of propositions.

   (c) Give an example of "division by dichotomy".

   (d) "If congress wins the elections, then Rahul Gandhi may become the Prime Minister." Identify and symbolise the above compound proposition.

   (e) Use quantifiers to symbolise the following propositions "All schools must have a big playground" (Sx, Px) "Many schools have a holiday to-day." (Sx, Hx)

   (f) Define - "Public nuisance" as per the law of torts.

   (g) State the three laws of thought.

   (h) Give the converse relation of "A is the husband of B" and "X is taller than Y".

   (i) Give the material obverse of "Heat expands metals" and "Knowledge is power".

   (j) Give any one definition of "logic".

2. Write short notes on any **four** of the following :- (10-12 sentences)   20

   (a) Features of a Good Analogy.

   (b) Physical and Metaphysical Division.

   (c) Subjective and Objective Connotation.

   (d) Features of simple enumeration.

   (e) Class membership propositions.

   (f) Nature of logic.

3. Attempt any **two** questions from a, b and c :-   12

   (a) Reduce the following sentences to logical form and identify the kind of proposition as per traditional logic :-

   (i) Every student must attend lectures.

   (ii) Many flowers are colourful.

   (iii) Few children play in this park.

   (iv) Rights can never be separated from duties.

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Con. 2606-14.

(b)   (i)   Identify the following compound porposition, symbolise it and construct a truth table for it. "The student is both intelligent and tall."

(ii)   Identify the following simple propositions and symbolise them as per modern logic :-
(a) The book is interesting.
(b) Bhagat Singh was a freedom fighter.
(c) The chalk is on the table.

(c) Identify the following modern definitions :-
(i)   Musical instruments into violens, guitars, drums, flutes, etc.
(ii)   To leap means to jump.
(iii)   That animal is a lion.
(iv)   According to Marshall "Rent is income derived from free gifts of nature".
(v)   A camera is an apparatus used for photography.
(vi)   Flowers into roses, lotuses, daffodils, asters, etc.

4.   Question 'f' is compulsory of the remaing attempt any **three** questions :-   48
(a) What, according to traditional logicians, are the principles of quality and quantity ? Explain the fourfold classification as per traditional logic.
(b) What is a definition ? Explain in detail the purposes of a definition.
(c) Define - "logical division". State and explain the rules and fallacies of logical division.
(d) Define analogy and explain the conditions of a good analogy. How is it used in legal matters ?
(e) Explain the following logical concepts :-
(i)   Form and content
(ii)   Circular, Figurative, Negative fallacies in definition.
(f) Do as directed :-
(i)   State the sub-contrary and contradictory of "Some students are not attentive in class".
(ii)   State the sub-alternate and contray of "No dreams are real".
(iii)   State the contradictory and contrary of "All crimes are punishable".
(iv)   State the obverse and converse of "No man are perfect".
(v)   What is the relation of "Some mountains are snow clad" to "Some mountains are not snow clad" and "All mountains are snow-clad". (As per square of opposition)
(vi)   Does the proposition have a converse ? Some apples are not red.

Con. 2606-14.

Q.P. Code : 17727

(3 Hours) [Total Marks : 100

N.B. : (1) Attempt **all** questions.
(2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Answer the following questions in not more than **two** sentences :— 20
   (a) What is inference by converse Relation ? Give an example.
   (b) What is meant by 'definiendum' and 'definiens' ?
   (c) What is Primary Induction ?
   (d) Give the legal definitions of 'terminally ill' and 'medical intervention'.
   (e) State the law of 'contradiction' and the law of 'Excluded Middle'.
   (f) What is conversion per accidens ?
   (g) Name the kinds of connotation
   (h) Name the kinds of compound propositions as per modern Logic
   (i) Define 'term'. Can all words be terms ?
   (j) Define 'nuisance' as in the law of torts and name its kinds.

2. Write short notes on any four of the following :— 20
   (a) Strong and weak disjunction
   (b) Misrepresentation or Mistake as per Indian Contract Act
   (c) Analogical inference
   (d) Constituents and components
   (e) Subaltern opposition of propositions
   (f) Positive and Negative Terms.

3. Solve any two sub-questions : A,B, or C: 12
   (a) (i) Symbolize with quantifiers, the following general propositions.
       (a) All judges are highly experienced. (Jx, Ex)
       (b) Several laws have loop holes (Lx, hx)
       (c) Never is a rose black. (Rx, Bx)
   (ii) Identify the relation of the second proposition to the first proposition in the following immediate inferences.
       (a) A is the doctor of B. Therefore B is the patient of A.
       (b) Life is a misery. Therefore death is happiness.
       (c) A rose is a flower. Therefore an orange rose is an orange flower.

CX-Con. 10448-14.

TURN OVER

(b) (i) Identify and symbolize the following simple propositions as per modern logicians :

(a) Aaditis is a patient of Dr. Aasha

(b) Prashant is a soldier

(c) Sushant is clever.

(ii) Identify, symbolise and construct a truth-table for the following : 'If you fast, you will feel weak'.

(c) (i) Identify the fallacies of per genus et differentiam definition in the following examples.

(a) Thinking is the heart of logic

(b) Wisdom is avoidance of folly

(c) The teacher is one who teaches.

(ii) Are the following divisions logically valid ? Give reasons.

(a) Living beings are divided into moral and immoral.

(b) A house into bed-room, hall and kitchen

(c) Colleges into aided, unaided, medical and engineering.

4. Question 'f' is compulsory. Of the remaining attempt any three questions :— 48

(a) Define conversion and state and explain the rules of conversion. Explain with example the converse of 'A' and 'O' proposition.

(b) What is a definition ? Explain with examples any four kinds of modern definition.

(c) Explain the following concepts.

(i) Free and bound variables

(ii) Inference by converse relation and inference by complex conception

(iii) Physical and metaphysical division

(d) What is meant by distribution of a term ? Explain the distribution of terms in A, E, I, O propositions with the help of Venn diagrams and examples.

(e) Define Induction and state the characteristics of simple enumeration.

(f) Do as directed :

(i) State the obverse of 'some drinks are intoxicating'.

(ii) If 'Some snakes are poisonous' is given to be false, what will be its subalternant proposition and its truth value ?

(iii) What is the relation of 'All trucks are heavy Vehicles' to 'No trucks are heavy Vehicles'.

(iv) State the subcontrary of 'Some modern thoughts are benificial'.

(v) Give the contradictory of 'No riots are appreciated'.

(vi) State the logical opposite of 'Narendra Modi is not the Prime Minister of India'.

Q.P. Code : **13050**

(3 Hours)   [Total Marks : 100

N.B. : (1) Attempt **all** questions.
(2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Attempt the following questions in **two** or **three** sentences only   20
   (a) Write traditional and modern definition of logic.
   (b) What is deductive inference? Give example.
   (c) What are the kinds of words? Which words cannot become term?
   (d) Write the proposition in which both the terms are distributed.
   (e) What are the three senses in which the term connotation is used?
   (f) Define the law of contradiction.
   (g) Identify the kinds of inference involved in the following example. Heat expands bodies. Hence cold contracts them.
   (h) Define 'fraud' as per the Indian Contract Act.
   (i) What is induction? Define Primary induction.
   (j) Define partial disablement. State its kinds

2. Write short notes on any **four** of the following : (10-12 sentences)   20
   (a) Truth and validity
   (b) Proposition and Judgment
   (c) Nuisance
   (d) Analogy and law
   (e) Quality and quantity of proposition
   (f) Simple enumeration

3. Attempt any **two** questions from a, b, c.   12
   (a) Identify, Symbolize and then construct the truth table for the following propositions.
       (i) Rajesh is sincere student and he attends lectures regularly.
       (ii) If and only if you take the medicine, the disease will be cured
   (b) Using the Quantifiers and given notation symbolize the following propositions.
       (i) Politicians are always ambitious. (Px, Ax)
       (ii) Mostly educated persons are aware about political system.(Ex, Px)
       (iii) Some men are not lucky (Mx, Lx)

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FN-Con. 4995-15.

(c) State whether given statement is true or false with reason.
    (i) That animal is elephant.- This is ostensive definition.
    (ii) Bird means Parrot, Sparrow, and Crow. -This is biverbal definition.
    (iii) "Abute means diminish" is an example of lexical definition.

4. Question 'f' is compulsory of the remaining attempt any three questions :   **48**

Namirly (a) Define logic. Discuss its nature scope and utility in law.
    (b) What is meant by opposition of propositions? Explain its forms and truth value.
    (c) What is real definition and nominal definition? Explain the purposes of definition.
    (d) What is the aim of the modern classification of proposition? Explain the kinds of compound propositions?
    (e) What is meant by logical division? Discuss the all types of divisions with examples.
    (f) Do as directed.
        (i) A few writers are teachers. (State Contradictory)   1
        (ii) Girls always obey their parents. (State contrary)   1
        (iii)- Politicians sometimes speak true. (State Subcontrary)   1
        (iv) Ideal teachers never involve in politics. (Do conversion)   1
        (v) Singers do not eat oily food. (Do obversion)   1
        (vi) Any member of assembly can attend the meeting. (Do Conversion).   1
        (vii) The logical opposite of "Ancient India is a country which was a seat of learning".   1
        (viii) The converse of " No virtuous man is addicted to drugs".   1
        (ix) The contradictory of "some artists are unlucky".   1
        (x) State the sub-alternate, contrary and contradictory of the following propotion :-   3
        "All planets are those that revolve round the sun".

Logic - I

QP Code : 23583

(3 Hours)   [Total Marks :100

N.B. : (1) All questions are **compulsory.**
  (2) Figures to the **right** indicate full marks.

1. Answer the following questions in **two** sentences.   **20**
  (a) What is valid argument?
  (b) Write two characteristics of proposition.
  (c) What are the three kinds of words? Which words never become terms?
  (d) Write the example of proposition in which both terms are undistributed.
  (e) Identify the kind of proposition and symbolize. "He is either rich or lucky."
  (f) What is Eduction?
  (g) Define free consent as given in Indian contract Act.
  (h) Define private nuisance and public nuisance .
  (i) What is fundamentum divisionis? Give an example.
  (j) Write two characteristics of primary Induction.

2. Write short notes (any **four**) :   **20**
  (a) Form and content of argument.
  (b) Proposition and sentence.
  (c) Denotation and connotation.
  (d) Simple proposition and compound proposition.
  (e) Too narrow and too wide division.
  (f) Simple Enumeration.

3. Attempt **any two** of the following :-   **12**
  (a) Reduce the following sentence to logical form and state the destribution of terms.
    (i) Politicians are rarely punctual in keeping their appointments.
    (ii) Few farmers are hard workers.
    (iii) Teachers are necessarily educated .
  (b) (i) Using the quantifiers and given notation symbolize the following general propositions.
      (1) Vegetarians are not always healthy. (Vx, Hx)
      (2) Few girls do not like to play mobile games (Gx, Mx)
      (3) An animal is useful for human being. (Ax,Hx)

[TURN OVER

SQ-Con. : 3219-15.

(ii) Identify and symbolise the following simple propositions.
   (1) Narendra Modi is the prime minister of India.
   (2) Indian cricket team is better than any other cricket team.
   (3) Yoga is a thearapy.

(c) Identify and symbolize the given proposition construct the truth table for it.
   (i) If and only if you study hard you will become wise person.
   (ii) Rajesh read the book and composed the story for T.V serial.

4. Question 'f' is compulsory of the remaining attempt any **three** questions.   48
   (a) Explain four fold classification of proposition.
   (b) What is modern classification of proposition? Explain the kinds of compound proposition.
   (c) What is analogy? Explain the factors determining the value of analogy.
   (d) Explain the nature of logic and its use in Law.
   (e) Explain the Immediate inference by opposition of propositions with examples.
   (f) Do as directed
      (i) State the obverse and converse - All children like to play vedio games.
      (ii) State converse and obverse - 'some religious persons are not faithful'.
      (iii) Identify the kind of definition Give reason.
         (1) "That animal is an elephant"
         (2) Adam Smith defines Economics as Economics is a science of Wealth.
         (3) City means Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore.
         (4) Man is a rational animal.

Dec 2017

Q.P. Code :24965

[Time: 3 Hours]   [Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: 1.   Attempt all questions.
        2.   Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1   Answer the following questions in not more than two sentences:-   20
  a.   Define logic.
  b.   What is implication? Give example.
  c.   Define contrary and contradictory term give example.
  d.   Define obversion.
  e.   State the law of excluded middle.
  f.   What is biverbal definition? Give example.
  g.   Define terminally ill.
  h.   What is verbal division? Give example.
  i.   What is primary and Secondary Induction?
  j.   Define existential proposition. Give example.

Q.2   Write short notes on **any four** of the following:-   20
  a.   Form and content.
  b.   Proposition and Judgement.
  c.   Inference by converse relation.
  d.   Rules and fallacies of division.
  e.   Disablement.
  f.   Opposition of Singular Propositions.

Q.3   Attempt **any two** questions:-   12
  a.   Reduce the following sentences to logical from and identify kind of proposition as per traditional logic. Name the term that are distributed.
  i.   Spiritual persons are necessarily sincere.
  ii.   Gossip is seldom charitable.
  iii.   Few men do not know their own mind.
  b.
  i.   Identify the following compound proposition symbolize it. And construct a truth table for it. 'Either the examinations will be held or the elections are postponed.'
  ii.   Identify the proposition and symbolize it.
        1) The novel was interesting.
        2) The distance between Mumbai Pune is 150 kms.
        3) Shakespeare was a play wright.
  c.   Identify the fallacies in the following definitions and divisions according to traditional logicians, giving reasons for your answer.
  i.   A politician is a member of parliament.
  ii.   Law is the backbone of order.
  iii.   Life is not an easy dream.
  iv.   Wars into civil aggressive and naval.
  v.   The mind into states of knowing states of feeling and states of willing.
  vi.   The world into Asia Europe and Africa.

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Q.4 Question 'f' is **compulsory**. Of the remaining attempt any three questions.

a. Explain in what sense logic is a science and an Art? Bring out the nature scope and its significance in law courts. 48

b. Explain four fold classification of propositions. Illustrate.

c. Explain modern classification of propositions.

d. What is simple enumeration? Explain its characteristics.

e. Explain modern definitions and illustrate.

f. Do as directed.

1. All immoral persons are undesirable. Give contrary and contradictory.
2. Some mathematicians are philosophers. Give sub contrary and contradictory.
3. No men are wise. Give subaltern and contradictory.
4. Some diamonds are black. Give converse and obverse.
5. No capitalists are far- sighted. Give obverse and converse.
6. Some Italians are not dark haired. Give obverse and converse.

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27/1/2017

QP Code : 303500

(3 Hours)   **[Total Marks : 100**

N. B. : (1) **All** questions are **compulsory**.

        (2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Answer the following in one or two sentences :—   **20**
   - (a) Define deductive and inductive inference. Give example.
   - (b) What is the copula? What is its function?
   - (c) Define singular and general terms. Give example.
   - (d) What is a propositional function?
   - (e) Define mediate and immediate inferences.
   - (f) Define eduction.
   - (g) State the law of identity.
   - (h) Define "free consent".
   - (i) What is definition?
   - (j) What is logical division?

2. Write short notes on any **four** of the following :—   **20**
   - (a) Truth and validity.
   - (b) Contrary and contradictory terms.
   - (c) Division by dichotomy.
   - (d) Disablement.
   - (e) Can an 'A' proposition be converted simply?
   - (f) Uses of analogy in law.

3. Attempt any **two** questions :—   **12**
   - (a) Reduce the following sentences to logical form and identify the kind of propositions as per traditional logic. Name the terms that are distributed.
     - (i) Any person is free to be a member of this library.
     - (ii) Most Indians believe in destiny.
     - (iii) Not all films are interesting.
   - (b) (i) Identify the following compound proposition, symbolise it and construct a truth table for it. A triangle is equiangular if and only if it is equilateral.
     - (ii) Symbolise the following statements using quantifiers and given natations.

[TURN OVER

    (1) Artists are never guided by reason (Ax, Gx)

    (2) Gentlement are always considerate (Gx, Cx)

    (3) Most men are brave (Mx, Bx)

(c) (i) Identify the following simple propositions and symbolise them as per the modern logic.

    (1) The drama we staged is a comedy.

    (2) Calcatta is bigger than Bombay.

    (3) Savitri was pure.

  (ii) Identify the fallacy in the following logical divisions.

    (1) Educated men into well-educated ill-educated and un-educated.

    (2) Christians into those who go to church on sunday and those who do so on other days.

    (3) Statesman into efficient, democratic, imperial and wealthy.

4. Question number 'f' is compulsory, of the remaining attempt any **three** questions.   **48**

  (a) Define logic and point out its relation to the sciences in general and to psychology in particular. Determine the nature and scope of logic and indicate the uses of logic in law.

  (b) Explain the four-fold scheme of propositions and the distributions of terms in them.

  (c) Explain the modern classification of propositions.

  (d) What is the difference between inference by opposition of propositions and education? Explain the process of conversion and obversion.

  (e) Define simple enumeration. Explain induction by simple enumeration.

  (f) Do as directed

    (i) Find contrary and contradictory of

      All voters are citizens.

    (ii) Find subcontrary and subaltern of

      Some leaves are fragrant.

    (iii) If "All butterflies are beautiful creatures" is given as true, what can be inferred about the following.

      "No butterflies are beautiful creatures."

[TURN OVER

(iv) If "some lions are black" is given as false what can be inferred about the following?
"All lions are balck"

(v) Give the converse of
"Everest is the highest mountain in the world."

(vi) Give the obverse of
"Some men are not wise".

_____

Q.P. Code :24963

[Time: Three Hours]

[Marks:100]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: 1. Attempt all questions.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1 Answer the following questions in not more than two sentences: **(20)**
a) Define logic
b) What is deductive reasoning? Give example.
c) What is connotation and denotation of terms?
d) What is Conversion?
e) State the law of Identity.
f) What is ostensive definition? Give example.
g) Define public and private nuisance.
h) What is Simple Enumeration? Give example.
i) What is propositional function?

Q. 2 Write short notes on **any four** of the following: **(20)**
a) Inference and Implication
b) Truth and validity
c) Inference by added determinant
d) Purpose of definition
e) 'consent' as per 'law of contract'
f) Analogy

Q. 3 Attempt **any two** questions: **(12)**
a) Reduce the following sentences to logical form and identify the kind of proposition as per traditional logic. Name, the terms that are distributed.
i) Certain men are atheists.
ii) Great writers are not nearly always philosophical.
iii) Man is not always wise.

b)
i) Identify the following compound proposition symbolise it, and construct a truth table for it. 'You will be able to apply for the scholarship if and only if you score more than 75% marks.'
ii) Identify the following proposition, with the help of quantifiers symbolize the following modern general propositions.
1) All innocent people are honest (I_x, H_x)
2) A few men are ambitious. (M_x, A_x)
3) Not every subject is difficult. (S_x, D_x)

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c) Identify the fallacies in the following definitions and division according to traditional logicians, giving reasons for your answer.
i) Necessity is the mother of invention.
ii) Gravity is a universal property of matter, in virtue of which everybody gravitates towards each other.
iii) Ignorance is lack of knowledge.
iv) Great men into born great, actually great, and those with greatness thrust on them.
v) Seasons of the year into spring Summer Autumn and winter.
vi) Picture into painting, posters, photography and pencil drawings.

Q. 4   Question 'f' is compulsory, of the remaining attempt any three questions.   (48)
a) Give a definition of Logic and explain the terms you use in the definition so as to bring out the nature, and scope of the subject.
b) Explain four fold classification of propositions.
c) Explain modern classification of propositions.
d) What is definition? Explain the kinds of definitions.
e) What is eduction? Explain the process of conversion and obversion.
f) Do as Directed:
1) All men are poets.
   Give contradictory and contrary.
2) No dishonest person is brave.
   Give subaltern and contrary.
3) Some good speakers are not good writers.
   Give sub contrary and contradictory.
4) No horses are biped.
   Give obverse and converse.
5) Some graduates are employed.
   Give conversion and obverse.
6) Some applicants are not Indian citizens.
   Give obversion and converse.

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Q.P. Code :24964

[Time: Three Hours]

[Marks:100]

N.B:
Please check whether you have got the right question paper.
1. Attempt all questions.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1 Answer the following questions in not more than two sentences: (20)
a) Define logic
b) What is Inductive reasoning? Give example.
c) What is positive and negative term? Give example.
d) What is obversion?
e) State the law of contradiction.
f) What is extensive definition? Give example.
g) Define 'consent', as per Indian Contract Act.
h) What is metaphysical division? Give example.
i) Define analogy. Give an example.
j) Give an example of universal General proposition.

Q. 2 Write short notes on **any four** of the following: (20)
a) Truth and Validity
b) Proposition and judgement
c) Inference by complex conception
d) Any two rules and fallacies of definition
e) Private and Public nuisance
f) Simple Enumeration

Q. 3 Attempt **any two** questions:
a) Reduce the following sentences to logical form and identify the kind of proposition as per (12)
traditional logic. Name, the terms that are distributed.
i) A few men succeeded
ii) Educated persons are not the best.
iii) Old paths are not the best.

b)
i) Identify the following compound proposition symbolic it, and construct a truth table for it. If and
only if voters are well informed, democracy will be successful.
ii) Identify the following simple propositions and symbolic them as per modern logic:
1) The man who wrote to me today think clearly.
2) Jan Sangh hates communist party
3) The drama we staged is a comedy.

c) Identify the fallacies in the following definitions and division according to traditional logicians,
giving reasons for your answer.
i) Peace is freedom from way.
ii) Wedding is a ceremony in which two persons undertake to become one; one undertakes to
become nothing' and nothing undertakes to become supportable.
iii) Credit is the bond of society.
iv) Hindus into those who are religious minded and those who are not.
v) Cobras into poisonous and crawling creatures.
vi) Race horses into insured. Non-insured, pedigreed, and non-pedigreed.

Q. 4 Question 'f' is compulsory of the remaining attempt any three questions.

a) "Logic is science of sciences" Explain. Is logic an Art? Is it correct to say that deductive logic is purely formal and Inductive purely material?

b) Explain the traditional classification of categorical propositions.

c) Explain the modern classification of propositions.

d) What is meant by opposition of propositions? Explain its forms.

e) What is analogy? Explain the conditions of good analogy & use of analogy in law.

f) Do as Directed:

1) All metals are malleable
   Give subaltern and Contrary.

2) All men are honest.
   Give contrary and contradictory.

3) No man is fallible.
   Give contradiction and subaltern.

4) Some ideals are not attainable.
   Give converse and obverse.

5) No matter is distractible.
   Give obverse and converse.

6) Some men are philosophers.
   Give converse and obverse.

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Q.P. Code :24964

[वेळ: तीन तास]

[गुण:१००]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

सूचना: १. सर्व प्रश्न अनिवार्य आहेत.
   २. उजवीकडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

प्र. १ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे एक किंवा दोन वाक्यात लिहा. (२०)

अ) तर्कशास्त्राची व्याख्या लिहा.

ब) विगमनात्मक अनुमान म्हणजे काय? उदाहरण द्या.

क) भावदर्शी व अभावदर्शी पदे म्हणजे काय? उदाहरण द्या.

ड) परिवर्तन म्हणजे काय?

य) व्याघात नियम सांगा.

फ) उदाहरणात्मक व्याख्या म्हणजे काय? उदाहरण द्या.

ग) contract Act नुसार 'सम्मती' म्हणजे काय?

ह) गुणविभाजन म्हणजे काय? उदाहरण द्या.

इ) साम्यानुमान म्हणजे काय? उदाहरण द्या.

ज) सार्विक सामान्यीकरण विधानाचे उदाहरण द्या.

प्र. २ संक्षिप्त टिपा लिहा. (कोणतेही चार) (२०)

अ) सत्यता आणि युक्तता

ब) तर्कविधान आणि न्यायवाक्य

क) जटिल प्रत्ययानुमान

ड) कोणतेही दोन व्याख्येचे नियम व दोष

य) सार्वजनिक व खासगी उपद्रव

फ) सरल गणन

प्र. ३ खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे लिहा. (कोणतेही दोन) (१२)

अ) पुढील विधानांचे तर्कविधानात रुपांतर करा, त्यातील व्याप्त व अव्याप्त पदे ओळखा.

i) काही माणसे यशस्वी झाली.

ii) सुशिक्षित लोक नीतिमान असतीलच असे नाही.

iii) पुरातन मार्ग श्रेष्ठ नसतात.

ब) खालील संयुक्त विधान ओळखा.

i) चिन्हांकित करा, व सत्यता सारणी बनवा.

'सर्व लोक सुशिक्षित असतील तरच लोकशाही यशस्वी होईल.'

ii) खालील विधाने चिन्हांकित करा.

१) ज्या व्यक्तीने मला काल लिहिले त्याचे विचार स्पष्ट आहेत.

२) जनसंघ कम्युनिष्ट पार्टीचा द्वेष करतो.

३) आम्ही सादर केलेले नाटक विनोदी आहे.

क) खालील व्याख्यातील आणि विभाजनातील दोष ओळखा. कारणे द्या.

i) शांती म्हणजे मार्गापासून मुक्तता

ii) विवाह म्हणजे एक असा संस्कार ज्याने दोन व्यक्ती एक रूप होणे स्वीकारतात. स्वीकारणारे आपले अस्तित्व गमवतात. आपले अस्तित्व गमावणारे आधारभुत ठरतात.

iii) आपली पत हे सामाजिक बंधन आहे.

iv) हिंदूंचे धार्मिक व अधार्मिक असे विभाजन.

v) नागांचे विषारी आणि सरपटणारे प्राणी असे विभाजन.

vi) शर्यतीच्या घोड्यांचे इन्शुरन्स केलेले व न केलेले पेडीग्रेड व पेडीग्रेड नसलेले असे विभाजन.

प्र. ४   खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा.

प्रश्न क्रमांक 'फ' अनिवार्य असून इतर कोणतेही तीन सोडवा.   (४८)

अ) 'तर्कशास्त्र हे सर्व शास्त्रांचे शास्त्र आहे' स्पष्ट करा. तर्कशास्त्र कला आहे का? नैगमानिक युक्तिवाद कैवल आकारिक व वैगमानिक युक्तिवाद निराकारिक असे मानने योग्य आहे का?

ब) विधानांचे पारंपारिक वर्गीकरण, उदाहरणासह स्पष्ट करा.

क) विधानांचे आधुनिक वर्गीकरण उदाहरणासह स्पष्ट करा.

ड) विधान विरोध म्हणजे काय? आकृतीद्वारे उदाहरणासह स्पष्ट करा.

य) साम्यानुमान म्हणजे काय? युक्त साम्यानुमानाच्या अटी कोणत्या? साम्यानुमाचा कायद्यातील उपयोग सांगा.

फ) सुचनेनुसार बदल करा.

१) सर्व धातु वितळणारे असतात.
उपाश्रित विरोध आणि विपरीत विरोध द्या.

२) सर्व मनुष्यप्राणी नम्र असतात.
विपरीत विरोध आणि व्याघातक विरोध द्या.

३) एकही मनुष्य दोषी नाही.
व्याघातक विरोध आणि व्याघातक विरोध द्या.

४) काही आदर्श प्राप्य नसतात.
परिवर्तन व प्रतिवर्तन द्या.

५) वस्तू विनाशी नाही.
परिवर्तन व प्रतिवर्तन द्या.

६) काही लोक तत्वज्ञ आहेत.
परिवर्तन व प्रतिवर्तन द्या.

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BLS-Sem -I

7/10/2022

Paper / Subject Code: 75906 / Logic - I

University of Mumbai

SET 3

5 Years Law B.L.S./ LL.B. (Semester –I) University Exam (June 2022)
Subject: Logic- I

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions

(30 Marks)

1. When a judgment is expressed in language, it is called: /
   जेव्हा निर्णय भाषेत व्यक्त केला जातो तेव्हा त्याला _____ असे म्हणतात.

   a. Proposition/ तर्क विधान
   b. Sentence/ वाक्य
   c. Constituent/ संयोजक
   d. Component/ घटक

2. What is the method of obtaining proposition from propositional function? /
   विधानीय फलनापासून सामान्य विधान मिळविण्याचा प्रक्रियेला _____ असे म्हणतात.

   a. Quantification/ संख्यापन
   b. Instantiation/ उदाहरणीकरण
   c. Mediation/ मध्यस्थी
   d. Deduction/ निगमन

3. While drawing inferences from truth or falsity, in case of _____ proposition we cannot say that the inferred opposite is doubtful. / _____ विधान विरोधात दोन केवल विधानातील एक विधान जर सत्य असेल तर दुसरे असत्य असते.

   a. Contrary/ विपरीत विरोध
   b. Contradiction/ व्याघातक विरोध
   c. Subaltern/ उपाश्रित विरोध
   d. Sub-contrary/ अर्धविपरीत विरोध

4. Converse of " Some students are not hardworking" is _____:/
   ""काही विद्यार्थी परिश्रमी नाहीत"" या विधानाचे परिवर्तन _____ आहे.

   a. All students are hardworking/ सर्व विद्यार्थी परिश्रमी आहेत.
   b. Some students are hardworking/ काही विद्यार्थी परिश्रमी आहेत.
   c. Some hardworking people are students. / काही परिश्रमी लोक विद्यार्थी आहेत.
   d. Converse not possible/ या विधानाचे परिवर्तन शक्य नाही.

5. The purpose of which definition is to influence attitudes? /
   _____ व्याख्येचा उद्देश वृत्ती प्रभावित करण्यासाठी केला जातो.

   a. Persuasive definition/ प्रेरक व्याख्या
   b. Lexical definition/ कोश व्याख्या

   c. Stipulative definition/ अभिप्रेती व्याख्या

   d. Extensive definition/ उदाहरणात्मक

6. A proposition whose whose truth is known by examining its content is known as _____ . / _____ विधानाचे सत्य त्याच्या घटकाचे युक्त परीक्षण करून ओळखले जाते.

   a. Necessary proposition/ आवश्यक विधान

   b. Contingent proposition/ नैमित्तिक विधान

   c. Verbal proposition/ शब्द विधान

   d. Real proposition/ वास्तव विधान

7. Logic is a _____ science. / तर्कशास्त्र हे एक_____ शास्त्र आहे.

   a. Formal/ आकारिक / आकारात्मक

   b. Empirical/ आशयात्मक

   c. Normative/ अनुभववादी

   d. Applied/ उपयोजित

8. An implicative proposition is false:/ जर_____ असेल तर सापेक्ष विधान असत्य असते:

   a. When both antecedent and consequent are false.
ज्यावेळी पूर्वांग व उत्तरांग असत्य असते.

   b. When antecedent is false, and consequent is true.
ज्यावेळी पूर्वांग असत्य व उत्तरांग सत्य असते.

   c. When antecedent is true, and consequent is false   जेव्हा
ज्यावेळी पूर्वांग सत्य व उत्तरांग असत्य असते.

   d. It is never false/ ते कदापि असत्य नसते.

9. Which term is distributed in Particular Affirmative proposition? / विशेष अस्तित्वाची विधानात_____ पद व्याप्त असते.

   a. Subject/ उद्देश पद

   b. Predicate/ विधेय पद

   c. Both subject and predicate/ उद्देश व विधेय पद

   d. Neither subject nor predicate/ दोन्ही उद्देश व विधेय पद नसते.

10. Two Contrary propositions may be___ together but not _____together. / दोन विपरीत विरोधी विधाने एकाच वेळी _____ असू शकतात पण एकाच वेळी _____ असू शकत नाहीत.

   a. True, True/ सत्य,सत्य

   b. True, False/ सत्य, असत्य

   c. False, False/ असत्य,असत्य

   d. False, True/ असत्य, सत्य

11. "A Square is a four-sided plane figure" is an example of ____definition.
"चौरस ही चार बाजू असणारी आकृती असते" हे _____ चे उदाहरण आहे.

a. Extensive/ उदाहरणात्मक व्याख्या
b. Too Narrow/ अव्याप्ति दोष
c. Too wide/ अतिव्याप्ति दोष
d. Lexical/ कोश व्याख्या

12. Contrary and contradictory terms are also called:/ विरोधी पद व व्याघाती पद यांना _____ असेही म्हणतात.

   a. Distributed term/ व्याप्त पद
   b. Compatible terms/ संवादी पदे
   c. Incompatible terms/ विसंवादी पदे
   d. Undistributed term/ अव्याप्त पदे.

13. A term is said to be _____ when the reference is to all the individuals denoted by the term. / जर वस्तूनिर्देश पूर्ण असेल तर ते पद _____ असते.

   a. Classified/ वर्गीकृत
   b. Distributed/ व्याप्त
   c. Undistributed/ अव्याप्त
   d. Excluded/ व्याघाती पद

14. Inductive generalization is based on _____ evidence.
   वैगमनिक सार्वत्रीकरण _____ पुराव्यावर आधारित आहे.

   a. Special/ विशेष
   b. Complete/ पूर्ण
   c. Complementary/ पूरक
   d. Incomplete/ अपूर्ण

15. According to the law of torts there are two kinds of nuisance _____ and _____. /
   Torts कायद्यानुसार उपद्रवाचे _____ आणि _____ असे दोन प्रकार आहेत.

   a. Common and uncommon/ सामान्य, असामान्य
   b. Useful and useless/ उपयोगी, निरुपयोगी
   c. Public and private/ खाजगी, सार्वजनिक
   d. Special and general/ विशेष, साधारण

16. If "The Earth is round" is false then "The Earth is not round" will be true with reference to the Law of _____:/ _____ नियमानुसार जर 'पृथ्वी गोल आहे', हे विधान असत्य असेल तर 'पृथ्वी गोल नाही' हे वाक्य सत्य असेल.

   a. Identity/ आत्मैक्य नियम / तादात्म्य नियम
   b. Contradiction/ व्याघातक विरोध
   c. Excluded middle/ वर्जितमध्य नियम / निः शेष मध्य
   d. None of these/ यापैकी एकही नाही.

17. The species into which a genus is divided, is called:/
   ज्या प्रजाती मध्ये विभाजन केले जाते त्याला _____ म्हणतात.

a. Membra dividentia/ मेम्ब्रा डिव्हीडेंशिया
b. Totum divisum/ टोटम डिव्हीजम
c. Fundamentum divisionis/ फंडामेंटम डिव्हीजनीस
d. Class/ वर्ग

18. The common attributes possessed by all objects to which a term is applied is called: / सर्व वस्तू ज्यांना संज्ञा लागू केली जाते त्या सामान्य गुणधर्मांना म्हणतात:

a. Meaning/ अर्थ
b. Connotation/ गुणनिर्देश
c. Denotation/ वस्तुनिर्देश
d. Extension/ विस्तार निर्देश

19. When an argument is valid and its conclusion is true, it is called a/ an _____ argument. / जेव्हा एखादा युक्तिवाद वैध असतो आणि त्याचा निष्कर्ष खरा/ सत्य असतो तेव्हा त्याला _____ युक्तिवाद म्हणतात.

a. Sound/ सुदृढ
b. Invalid/ अवैध
c. Inductive/ प्रेरक
d. Valid/ वैध

20. In _____ inferences, the conclusion is derived from conjunction of two premises. / _____ अनुमानामध्ये एकाहून अधिक गृहीतं विधानातून एक निष्कर्ष काढला जातो.

a. Inductive/ विगमन
b. Invalid/ अवैध
c. Mediate/ व्यवहितानुमान
d. Immediate/ अव्यवहितानुमान

Q. 2 Descriptive Type Questions

(30 Marks)

1. Explain any three features of deductive and inductive argument.
   निगमन व विगमन अनुमानाची तीन वैशिष्ट्ये सांगा.

2. State any three purposes of definition. / व्याख्येचे कोणतेही तीन हेतू सांगा.

3. Explain the three senses in which the term "Connotation" is used. / गुणनिर्देशाचे तीन अर्थ सांगा.

4. Identify the kinds of modern definition:/ आधुनिक व्याख्येचे प्रकार ओळखा.

   a. Virtue stands for such qualities as charity, piety, and justice. /
      सद्गुण म्हणजे, दानधर्म, धार्मिकता न्याय ......इत्यादी.

   b. Marshall says that Economics is a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life. / मार्शल
      साहेब यांच्या मतानुसार अर्थशास्त्र हा मानवजातीच्या जीवनातील सामान्य व्यवसायाचा अभ्यास होय.

   c. Pain is what you felt when I pinched you. /
      जेव्हा मी तुला चिमटा मारला तेव्हा तुला जे वाटले ती वेदना.

5. Explain, with illustration, any three kinds of compound proposition. /
   तीन संयुक्त विधाने चिन्हांकित आकारासह लिहा.

6. What is Nuisance? State its Kinds. / उपद्रव म्हणजे काय? त्यांचे प्रकार सांगा.

7. Do as directed:/ निर्देशानुसार वाक्यात बदल करा: -
   a. State obverse of "Astrological predictions are never scientific". /
      " ज्योतिषशास्त्रीय अंदाज / भाकिते कधीच वैज्ञानिक नसतात ". प्रतिवर्तन करा.
   b. State the sub-contrary of "Some musicians are singers". /
      'काही संगीतकार गायक असतात'. अर्धविपरीत विरोध सांगा.
   c. "In case the ice is thin then we will skate."- symbolize the given modern proposition
      and draw the truth table. (T, S)/ "जर बर्फ विरल असेल तर आम्ही स्केटिंग करू."- या आधुनिक
      विधानाचे चिन्हांकन करा. सत्यता सारणी मांडा.

8. Define induction. What is primary and secondary induction? /
   विगमनाची व्याख्या करा. प्राथमिक आणि दुय्यम विगमन म्हणजे काय?

9. Explain quantity & quality of a proposition. विधानपरिमाण आणि विधान गुण स्पष्ट करा.

10. Define Conversion with proper examples. / उचित उदाहरणासह परिवर्तनाची व्याख्या करा .

3\3\23

Time: 2hrs & 30 min   **Total Marks: 75**

Q.1:- <u>Answer the following in one or two sentences (any six):-</u>   (12 Marks)

    i) What is deductive inference? Give example.
    ii) Give any one definition of Logic.
    iii) What is universe of discourse of a term?
    iv) Define per genus ed differentam definition.
    v) What is eduction ?
    vi) State the law of contradiction.
    vii) Define analogy.
    viii) What is proposition function?

Q.2:- <u>Write short notes on any two:-</u>   (12 Marks)

a)   Form and Content
b)   Connotation and Denotation of a term.
c)   Coherence Theory
d)   'Consent' as per ' Law of Contract'.

Q.3:- <u>Attempt any two questions:-</u> (12 marks)

A. Reduce the following sentences to logical form, identify its kind and name the terms distributed.
i. Few children do not like chocolates.
ii. Plants grow towards the sun.
iii. Certain men are atheists.

B.   (i) Identify the following compound proposition, Symbolize it and construct a truth table for it:-
    He is clever and he is rich.

    (ii) Symbolize the following propositions by using propositional functions and quantifiers.
      (a) All doctors are kind. (Dx,Kx)
      (b) No scholars are ambitious. (Sx,Ax)
      (c) Lions do not exist. (Lx)

C.   Identify the following definitions & Give reasons to the your answers.
   (i) A ship is a prison with a chance of drowning.
   (ii) A moral man is one who does not lie or steal or live intemperately.
   (iii) The sun is a star that shines by day.

D. Identify the fallacies in the following logical divisions. Give reasons.
   (i) Wars into civil, aggressive and naval.
   (ii) Professors into learned poor and popular.
   (iii) Sugar into whiteners and sweetness.

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Q.4:- <u>Answer the following questions in detail. Any two from 'a', 'b', 'c', 'd', and 'e' is</u>
<u>Compulsory</u> :- (39 Marks)

(a) Define logic and bring out the main features of logic.

(b) Discuss the limitations of traditional classification of propositions.

(c) Define opposition of proposition. Illustrate and explain the different kinds of opposition.

(d) Define Simple Enumeration. Discuss its main characteristics and its value.

(e) Do as directed. (13 marks)

    (i) Girls always obey their parents. (State contrary) (1)

    (ii) A few writers are teachers. (State Contradictory) (1)

    (iii) No dishonest person is brave. (State Subaltern) (1)

    (iv) Some good speakers are not good writers. (State Subcontrary) (1)

    (v) Some books are not interesting. (State Obverse) (1)

    (vi) All men are naturally good. (State Conversion) (1)

    (vii) Some men are not wise. (State Contrapositive) (3)

    (viii) No men are angels. (State Inverse) (4)

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31/3/23

FYBLS Sem-I

मराठी भाषांतर

वेळ:- दोन तास 30 मिनिट   **गुण ७५**

प्रश्न क्रमांक 1. खालील प्रश्नांची एक दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.   12 गुण

    i.   नैगमनिक अनुमान म्हणजे काय ? उदाहरण द्या.

    ii.   तर्कशास्त्राची व्याख्या करा.

    iii. विवरण विश्व म्हणजे काय ?

    iv. प्रजाती व व्यवसायिक धर्म सांगणारी व्याख्या म्हणजे काय ?

    v.   निष्कर्षण म्हणजे काय ?

    vi. व्याघातक विसंगतीचा नियम सांगा.

    vii. साम्यानुमानाची व्याख्या करा.

    viii.विधानीय फलन म्हणजे काय.

प्रश्न क्रमांक 2. संक्षिप्त टीपा करा (कोणतेही दोन).   12 गुण

i) आकार आणि आशय.

ii) पदाचा गुण निर्देशक आणि विस्तार निर्देशक.

iii) सत्याचा सामजस्य सिद्धांत.

iv) भारतीय करार कायद्यानुसार संमती म्हणजे काय स्पष्ट करा.

प्रश्न क्रमांक 3. कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा.   12 गुण

अ. पुढील विधानांचे तर्कविधानांत रूपांतर करा व्याप्त पदे ओळखा.

    i) काही मुलांना चॉकलेट आवडत नाहीत.

    ii) वनस्पतींची वाढ सूर्यांच्या दिशेने होते.

    iii) कित्येक लोक नास्तिक असतात.

ब.(i) खालील संयुक्त विधानांचे चिन्हांकन करून सत्यता सारणी मांडा.

      'तो बुद्धिमान आहे आणि तो श्रीमंत आहे'.

(ii) खालील विधानांचे चिन्हांकन करा.

1. सर्व डॉक्टर दयाळू असतात.(Dx,Kx)

2. विद्वान कदापि महत्त्वाकांक्षी नसतात.(Sx,Ax)

3. सिंह नसतात.(Lx)

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क. खालील व्याख्या दोष ओळखा कारणे द्या.

i) जहाज म्हणजे बुडण्याची शक्यता असणारे कारागृहच होय.

ii) नीतिमान मनुष्य असत्य न बोलणारा, चोरी न करणारा, संयमी जीवन जगणारा व्यक्ती असतो.

iii) सूर्य म्हणजे दिवसा प्रकाशणारा तारा होय.

ड. खालील विभागणी / दोष ओळखा कारणे द्या.

i) युद्धांची नागरी आक्रमण आणि सागरी युद्ध अशी विभागणी.

ii) प्राध्यापकांची विद्वान, गरीब आणि लोकप्रिय प्राध्यापक अशी विभागणी.

iii) साखरेची शुभ्रता आणि मधुरता अशी विभागणी.

प्रश्न क्रमांक 4. खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा प्रश्न क्रमांक 'अ', 'ब', 'क', 'ड' पैकी कोणतेही दोन आणि 'य'
अनिवार्य आहे.   39 गुण

अ. तर्कशास्त्राची व्याख्या सांगा तर्कशास्त्राची वैशिष्ट्ये स्पष्ट करा.

ब. अरिस्टॉटलची विधान चतुष्टयी स्पष्ट करा.

क. विधान विरोध चोरसची आकृती काढा अव्यवहित हनुमान स्पष्ट करा सरल गण पद्धतीची व्याख्या करा.

ड. सरळ गणन पद्धतीची वैशिष्ट्ये सांगून उपयुक्तता स्पष्ट करा.

य. सूचनेनुसार बदल करा.   (13 marks)

i) मुली नेहमी आपल्या आई-वडिलांची आज्ञा पालन करतात. (विपरीत विरोध द्या)   (1)

ii) काही लेखक शिक्षक असतात. (व्याघातक विरोध द्या)   (1)

iii) एकही नम्रताहीन व्यक्ती शूर नसतो. (उपाश्रीत विरोध द्या)   (1)

iv) काही उत्तम वक्ते उत्तम लेखक असतात अर्धे. (विपरीत विरोध द्या)   (1)

v) काही पुस्तके आवडणारी नसतात. (प्रतिवर्तन द्या)   (1)

vi) सर्व मानव निसर्गत: चांगले असतात. (परिवर्तन द्या)   (1)

vii) काही मानव बुद्धिमान नसतात. (परिवर्तित प्रतिवर्तन द्या)   (3)

viii) एकही मानव देवदूत नसतो. (विपर्यय द्या)   (4)

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Time: 2.5 Hours   **75 marks**

Q.1: - <u>Answer the following in one or two sentences (any six):</u> (12 Marks)

  a. Define inference and implication.
  b. Enumerate any two distinction between constituent and component.
  c. What is law of identity? Give example.
  d. Symbolise the given general proposition: 'Chankya **was a great leader**'.
  e. What is meant by medical negligence?
  f. What is membra dividentia?
  g. State the rules of obversion?
  h. Define synthetic and analytic propositions with example.

Q.2:- <u>Write short notes on any two:</u>   (12 marks).

  a. Positive and negative terms
  b. Quantification
  c. Pragmatic theory of truth
  d. Analogy

Q.3:- Solve any two questions: (12marks).

  a. Reduce the following sentences to logical form and identify and name distributed term or terms, giving reasons:
      i) Not a single Unicorn is domestic animal.
      ii) Rarely musicians are not astronauts.
      iii) Lawyers are wealthy persons.

  b. i) Identify the following compound proposition symbolise it, and construct a truth table for it:

      It is false that London is the coldest city and it is in Rome.

      ii) Identify and symbolise the following simple propositions:
      1. Run.
      2. Mohan is wiser than Rohan.
      3. Laxmibai was a warrioress.

  c. Identify the fallacies in definition and give reasons.
      i) A compulsive gambler is a person who gambles compulsively.
      ii) Credit is the bond of society.
      iii) Love is the tendency not to hate others.

  d. Identify the following divisions. Give Reasons:
      i) Literature into poetry, novel, short story and drama.
      ii) Laptop into display screen, motherboard, RAM, keyboard.
      iii) Indians into short, tall, fair, extrovert and introvert.

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Q.4: - <u>Answer the following questions. Question no. 4(e) is compulsory and attempt any two from (a), (b), (c) and (d):</u>

(39 marks)

a. "Logic is the science of valid thoughts"- Discuss.

b. Illustrate with examples traditional classification of propositions.

c. "Simple enumeration establishes a generalizations on the basis of uncontradicted experience "- elaborate.

d. Discuss the following:
      1. Purpose of definition
      2. Rules of Logical Division
                             (7 marks)
                             (6 marks)

e. Do as directed.
    i)'All illogical persons are despised persons'. (Give Subaltern and Contrary).
    ii) Some poets are not dreamers. (Give Sub- contrary and Contradictory).
    iii) No umpires are partisans. (Give Sub- contrary and subaltern).
    iv) Many great scientists are not college graduates. (Give Obverse).
    v) Hardly students are logicians. (Give Converse).
    vi) Every reformer is an idealist. (Give obverted converse).

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मराठी भाषांतर

वेळ:- दोन तास 30 मिनिट

<div align="right">75 गुण</div>

प्रश्न क्रमांक 1. खालील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे एक किंवा दोन व्याख्या लिहा (कोणतेही सहा). 12 गुण

    i.   अनुमान आणि व्यंजन याची व्याख्या करा.

    ii.   घटक आणि संयोजक यातील दोन फरक सांगा.

    iii.   तादात्म नियम सांगा उदाहरण द्या.

    iv.   'चाणक्य एक महान नेता होता' विधान चिन्हांकित करा.

    v.   'वैद्यकीय दुर्लक्ष' म्हणजे काय ?

    vi.   'Membra dividentia' म्हणजे काय ?

    vii. प्रतिवर्तन चे नियम सांगा.

    viii.संश्लेषणात्मक विधान व विश्लेषणात्मक विधान यांची व्याख्या करा.

प्रश्न क्रमांक 2. संक्षिप्त टिपा लिहा (कोणतेही दोन). 12 गुण

i) भावदर्शी आणि अभावदर्शी पद

ii) संख्यापन

iii) व्यावहारिकतावादी सिद्धांत

iv) साम्यानुमान

प्रश्न क्रमांक 3. खालील प्रश्न सोडवा (कोणतेही दोन) 12 गुण

अ. वाक्यांचे विधानांत रूपांतर करा पदांची व्याप्ती सांगा.

i) एकही काल्पनिक एक शृंगी घोडा पालीव प्राणी नसतो.

ii) संगीतकार अंतराळवीर नसतात.

iii) वकील धनवान / श्रीमंत लोक असतात.

ब.(i) खालील संयुक्त विधानांचे चिन्हांकन करा व सत्यता सारणी बनवा.

    "हे सत्य आहे की लंडन थंड शहर आहे आणि ते रोम मध्ये आहे".

(ii) खालील सामान्य विधानांचे चिन्हांकन करा.

    1. धावा!

    2. मोहन रोहन पेक्षा बुद्धिमान आहे.

    3. लक्ष्मीबाई विरांगना होती.

क. खालील व्याख्या / दोष ओळखा कारण द्या.

i) एक जुगार खेळणारा मनुष्य जुगार खेळतो.

ii) क्रेडिट समाजाचे बंधन आहे.

iii) प्रेम म्हणजे द्वेष न करणे होय.

ड. खालील विभाजन दोष ओळखा कारण द्या.

   i) साहित्याची काव्य, कादंबरी, लघुकथा आणि नाटक अशी विभागणी.

   ii) लॅपटॉपची डिस्प्ले स्क्रीन, मदरबोर्ड, रॅम, कीबोर्ड अशी विभागणी.

   iii) भारतीयांची लहान, उंच, शुभ्र, बहिर्मुख व अंतर्मुख अशी विभागणी करणे.

प्रश्न क्रमांक 4. खालील प्रश्नांची सविस्तर उत्तरे लिहा प्रश्न क्रमांक 'य' अनिवार्य असून 'अ', 'ब', 'क', 'ड' पैकी कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा.

(39 गुण)

अ. तर्कशास्त्र युक्त हनुमानाचे शास्त्र आहे विश्लेषण करा.

ब. विधानांचे चतुर्विध वर्गीकरण स्पष्ट करा.

क. सरल गण अनुभवाद्वारे सार्वत्रिकरण स्थापित करते विश्लेषण करा.

ड. सविस्तर उत्तरे द्या.

   1. व्याख्येचे हेतू.

   2. विभाजनाचे नियम.

(7 गुण)

(6 गुण)

य. सूचनेनुसार बदल करा.

   i) सर्व व अतार्किक लोक अपमानित व्यक्ती असतात. (उपाश्रित विरोध व विपरीत विरोध द्या)

   ii) काही कवी स्वप्नाळू नसतात. (अर्धविपरीत विरोध व व्याघातक विरोध द्या)

   iii) पंच मध्यस्थ पक्षपाती नसतात. (अर्धविपरीत विरोध व उपाश्रित विरोध द्या0

   iv) बरेच महान वैज्ञानिक पदवीधर नसतात. (प्रतिवर्तन करा)

   v) विद्यार्थी क्वचितच तार्किक असतात. (परिवर्तन करा)

   vi) प्रत्येक समाज सुधारक आदर्शवादी असतो. (प्रतिवर्तन करा)

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Jan. 2020

27/01/2020

BLS Sem - I

(3 Hours)

(Total Marks : 100)

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B.:
1) All questions are **compulsory**.
2) **Figures** to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. Answer the following in one or two sentences:　　　　　　　　　　　　(20)

   a) Define inference, Give example.

   b) What is connotation and denotation?

   c) Define proposition.

   d) Define universal and existential proposition.

   e) What is immediate inference?

   f) Define "nuisance". Name the kinds of nuisance.

   g) What is "definiendum" and "definiens"?

   h) What is division by dichotomy?

   i) Define induction.

   j) What is the law of Contradiction?

2. Write short notes on any four of the following :　　　　　　　　　　　(20)

   a) Truth and Validity

   b) Three purpose of definition

   c) Rules and fallacies of division

   d) Universe of discourse

   e) Total Disablement

   f) Simple enumeration

3. Attempt **any two** questions:　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(12)

   a) Reduce the following sentences to logical form and identify the kind of propositions as per traditional logic. Name the terms that are distributed.

      i) Every man is liable to error.

      ii) Many citizens are present at the meeting.

      iii) Indian students are not generally disrespectful towards their teachers.

   b) i) Identify the following compound proposition, symbolise it and construct a truth Table for it. "If there is capitalism, then there will be right to private property."

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ii) Symbolise the following statements using quantifiers and give notations

1. All people are materialist (Px, Mx)

2. Some mangoes are ripe (Mx, Rx)

3. Some students are not bright. (Sx, Bx)

c) i) Identify the following definitions, give reasons.

1. Knife is an instrument for self defence.

2. Houseboat is a boat fitted for living in on water

3. Water is medicine for thirst.

ii) Identify the fallacy in the following logical divisions.

1. Music into classical, vocal instrumental and film music.

2. The division of cars into those driven by the owner and those not driven by owner.

3. Literature into poetry, novel, short story and drama.

4. Question number 4'f' is compulsory of the remaining attempt any three questions. (48)

a) Define logic. Bring out the nature and scope of logic. Indicate the uses of logic in Law.

b) Explain the four fold scheme of propositions.

c) Write a detailed note on modern classification of proposition.

d) What is meant by "Opposition" of "Proposition"? Explain its forms.

e) What is per genus-et-differential definition always fallacious?

f) Do as directed.

1) "Few men are above temptation." Give Sub contrary.

2) "All who praise are not friends" Give Contradictory.

3) "Some scientists are honest." Give subaltern.

4) Every diamond is a precious stone. Give contrary.

5) All politicians are ambitious. Give subaltern.

6) A few actors are successful. Give contradictory.

7) "Some gases are not poisonous." Obvert.

8) Some diamonds are black. Convert.

9) 'Some residents are citizens', Convert.

10) 'Some fruits are tasty', Obvert.

11) 'All lemons are sour', Obvert.

12) "Dronacharya was a great teacher". Give logical opposite.

(मराठी भाषांतर)

(३ तास)

(एकूण गुण : १००)

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

सूचना : १) सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे.

२) उजवी कडील अंक पूर्ण गुण दर्शवितात.

१. खालील प्रश्नांची एक किंवा दोन वाक्यात उत्तरे लिहा.

(२०)

अ) अनुमानची व्याख्या लिहा, उदाहरण द्या.

ब) गुण निर्देश व वस्तुनिर्देश म्हणजे काय?

क) विधानाची व्याख्या द्या.

ड) सार्वत्रिक आणि अस्तित्व दर्शक विधानाची व्याख्या लिहा.

इ) अव्यवहित अनुमान म्हणजे काय?

फ) 'उपद्रव' म्हणजे काय? त्याचे प्रकार सांगा.

ग) 'व्याख्येय' आणि 'व्याख्यात' म्हणजे काय?

ह) द्विभाजन म्हणजे काय?

ई) विगमन म्हणजे काय?

ज) व्याघात नियम सांगा.

२. टिपा लिहा (कोणत्याही चार)

(२०)

अ) सत्य आणि युक्तता

ब) व्याख्येचे तीन हेतू

क) विभाजनाचे नियम व दोष

ड) मर्यादित विश्व

इ) पूर्ण अपंगत्व

फ) सरल गणन

३. खालीलपैकी कोणतेही दोन प्रश्न सोडवा:-

(१२)

अ) पुढील विधानांचे तर्कविधानांत रूपांतर करा, त्यातील व्याप्त आणि अव्याप्त पदे ओळखा.

i) प्रत्येकजण चूकीस जबाबदार असतो.

ii) अनेक नागरीक सभेस उपस्थित होते.

iii) भारतीय विद्यार्थी सहसा गुरूचा अवमान करीत नाहीत.

ब) i) पुढील संयुक्त विधाने ओळखा त्यांचे चिन्हांकन करून सत्यता सारणी बनवा.
''जर भांडवलशाही असेल तर खाजगी संपत्तीचा अधिकार असेल.''

ii) पुढील आधुनिक विधानांचे आधुनिक चिन्हे वापरून चिन्हांकन करा.

१) सर्व लोक जडवादी असतात. (Px, Mx)

२) काही आंबे पिकलेले आहेत. (Mx, Rx)

३) काही विद्यार्थी हुशार नसतात. (Sx, Bx)

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क)   i)   पुढील व्याख्या दोन ओळखा कारणे द्या.
१) चाकू हे आत्मरक्षणाचे साधन आहे.
२) हाऊसबोट ही पाण्यावर रहाण्यासाठी बनविलेली बोट असते.
३) जल हे तृष्णेचे औषध आहे.

ii)   पुढील विभाजनाचे दोष ओळखा, कारणे द्या.
१) संगीताचे, शास्त्रीय, व्होकल, इन्स्ट्रुमेंटल आणि सिने संगीत अशी विभागणी.
२) कारची मालकाने चालविले जाणारी आणि मालकाने न चालविली जाणारी अशी विभागणी.
३) साहित्याचे काव्य, कादंबरी, लघुकथा आणि नाटक अशी विभागणी.

४.   प्रश्न क्रमांक (४ 'फ') अनिवार्य असून इतर कोणतेही तीन प्रश्न सोडवा.   (४८)

अ)   तर्क शास्त्राची व्याख्या करा. तर्कशास्त्राच्या स्वरूप व व्याप्तीचे विश्लेषण करा. तर्कशास्त्राची विधीशास्त्रातील उपयुक्तता सांगा.

ब)   चतुर्विध विधानरूपातील पदांची व्याप्ति स्पष्ट करा.

क)   विधानांचे आधुनिक वर्गीकरण उदाहरणासह स्पष्ट करा.

ड)   विधान विरोध योग्य आकृतीद्वारा स्पष्ट करा.

इ)   प्रजाति-व्यवच्छेदक गुण युक्त व्याख्या उदाहरणासह स्पष्ट करा. अभावात्मक व्याख्या नेहमी दोषयुक्त असते का? स्पष्ट करा.

फ)   सूचनेनुसार बदल करा.
१)   काही लोक आकर्षणापलीकडे असतात. अर्ध विपरीत विरोध द्या.
२)   प्रशंसा करणारे सर्वच मित्र नसतात. व्याघातक विरोध द्या.
३)   काही वैज्ञानिक नम्र असतात. उपाश्रित विरोध द्या.
४)   सर्व हिरे मौल्यवान असतात. व्याघातक विरोध द्या.
५)   सर्व राजकरणी महत्त्वाकांक्षी असतात. उपाश्रित विरोध द्या.
६)   काही कलाकार यशस्वी असतात. व्याघातक विरोध द्या.
७)   काही धातू विषारी नसतात. प्रतिवर्तन करा.
८)   काही हिरे काळे असतात. परिवर्तन करा.
९)   काही रहीवाशी नांगरीक आहेत. परिवर्तन करा.
१०) काही फळे चविष्ट आहेत. प्रतिवर्तन करा.
११) सर्व लिंबु आंबट असतात. प्रतिवर्तन करा.
१२) द्रोणाचार्य हे थोर आचार्य होते. तर्क विरोध द्या.