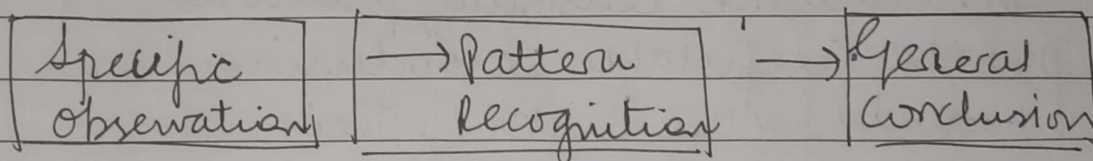


Question 5

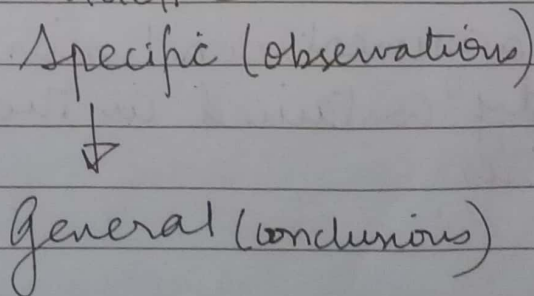
Inductive and deductive reasoning fall under the domain of logical problem solving. Both use propositions to construct a valid argument. While induction moves as a bottom-up approach from specific premises to conclusion, deduction uses a top-down approach whereby premises confirm the truth of their conclusion.

I Inductive Reasoning



Induction is a type of argument in which premises provide probable grounds for the truth of their conclusion.

When the relationship between premises and conclusions is based on probability, argument is inductive.



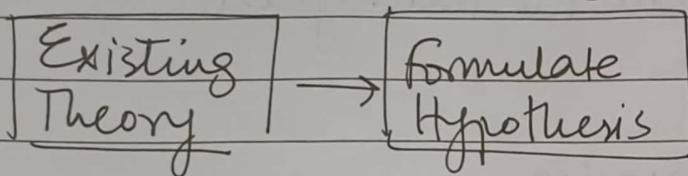
Example:

Sara said her first word at 12 months

Maryam said her first word at 12 months

All babies say their first word at 12 months.

II Deductive Reasoning



In deductive reasoning, premises provide irrefutable or conclusive grounds for the truth of their conclusion.

Example:

All fruits contain vitamins

Apple is a fruit

Apple contains vitamins

In this argument, conclusion is already contained in the premises

Question 2.

The debate between rationalists and empiricists is that the former believe that knowledge is acquired through experience whereas the latter believe that senses are the source of knowledge only. This debate was reconciled by the German philosopher, Immanuel Kant who combined elements of both rationalists and empiricists and came up with transcendental idealism.

I Rationalism debate of Plato, Descartes and Spinoza

Plato thought that only reason can give us certain knowledge. We cannot trust our senses.

Descartes built a mathematical system in the form of his Cartesian Doubt that enables reason to lead us to knowledge.

For Descartes, mind is essentially thought.

Spinoza also believed that experience of God could lead us to His nature and is the true knowledge or existence.

II Empiricists debate of the famous British Empiricists - Locke, Berkeley, Hume

All of the empiricists believed that we have nothing in the mind that we have not experienced through senses.

If we do not have a conception or an idea that cannot be related to experienced facts, then it will be a false conception.

“To Be is to Be Perceived.”

(Berkeley)

III Kant's reconciliation of rationalists and empiricists debate.

(i) Both went onto extremes

Kant thought that both 'sensing' and 'reason' come into play in our conception of the world. But he thought the rationalists went too far in their claims as to ^{how} much reason can contribute and the empiricists played too much emphasis on sensory experience.

ii) Things in themselves (Das Ding an sich) and things as they appear to us

Kant ~~He~~ ~~underlined~~ ~~the~~ ~~limits~~ ~~of~~ human understanding and drew a line between ~~the~~ Das Ding an sich and things as they appear to us. ~~He~~ ~~presented~~

Conclusion:

Hence, Kant presents a more realistic view that incorporates the limits of human understanding and avoided the extreme of either sense or reason. He ~~is a~~ ^{is} a ~~by~~ ^{is} a balanced approach in the reconciliation of the debate between rationalists and empiricists. Kant believed there was no certain knowledge to be obtained from some questions.

“Two things fill my mind with an ever-increasing wonder and awe, the more reflection dwells on them: the starry heavens above me and the moral law within me.”

[Kant]

Question 3 - Psychological and Ethical Egoism

In Egoism and Moral Skepticism by James Rachels, the moral ideas of psychological and ethical egoism are explained. These two views are different in that while the former is more about how people think, the latter is about how people ought to think. Aristotle's virtue ethics is ~~the~~ a form of psychological egoism, whereas Mill's utilitarianism is a form of Ethical Egoism.

Virtue Ethics as a form of Psychological Egoism - consequences are secondary

Virtue Ethics as a moral philosophy holds that people's eternal behavior should be measured by their trait-based characteristics such as honesty, courage, and wisdom rather than by the consequences of their actions.