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# SUBJECTIVE - PART - II

## QUESTION NO # 5

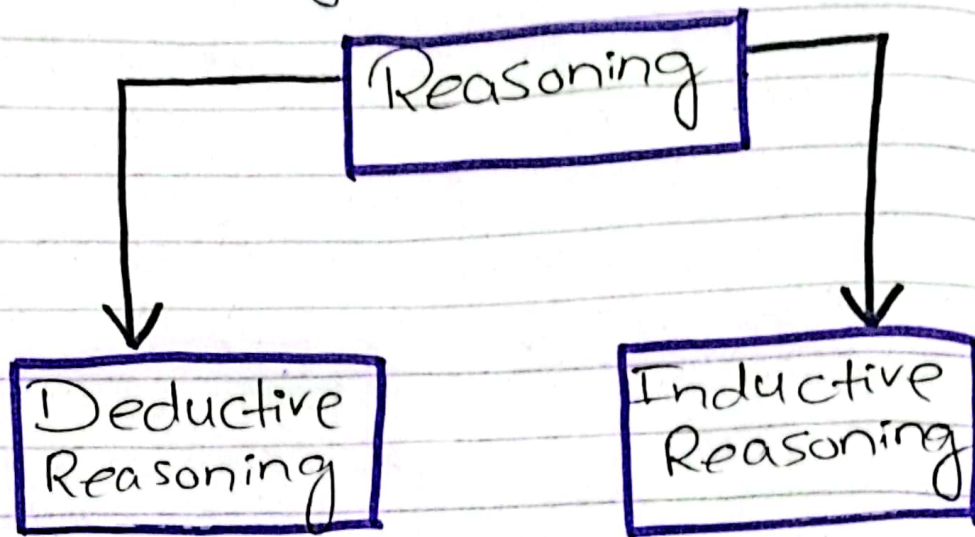
### Deductive and Inductive Reasoning

#### 1. Reasoning

The process of thinking about something in a rational manner so as to draw a valid conclusion is called Reasoning.

Reasoning is a daily activity that any person practices by constructing ideas and then integrating them to give reason or justification why

a person has made such a decision and not the other.  
Reasoning is of two types;



## 1.1) Deductive Reasoning

Deductive Reasoning is a logical and philosophical process in which a valid conclusion is drawn in accordance with the multiple premises that are assumed to be true.

## 1.2) Inductive Reasoning

Inductive

Reasoning is a logical and philosophical process or approach to reasoning or problem solving by making generalizations or drawing conclusions on the basis of provided evidences.

## 2. Difference between Deductive and Inductive Reasoning

Deductive and Inductive reasonings are opposite to each other. Their differences are hereby discussed:

### 2.1) Difference of Probable and Guaranteed Conjecture

In deductive reasoning, the premises provide data or support the valid conclusion, opposite to inductive reasoning.

In Inductive reasoning on the other hand, the premises provide the data for the probable

conjecture.

## 2.2) Approach Difference

Deductive reasoning follows Top-down approach, while inductive reasoning follows Bottom-up approach.

## 2.3) Process Difference

In Deductive reasoning follows Specific to general process, while ~~de~~ductive reasoning follows General to specific.

## 2.4) Arguments Difference

In deductive reasoning arguments would ~~be~~ ~~either~~ prove conclusion either valid or invalid, while arguments in inductive reasoning are always problem.

## 2.5) Initial Point Differences

The initial point of deductive reasoning is a general premise, while inductive reasoning begins with conclusion or specific premise.

### 3. Examples of Deductive

- i) All the rivers have water.
- ii) The Nile is a river.
- iii) Therefore, the Nile has water.

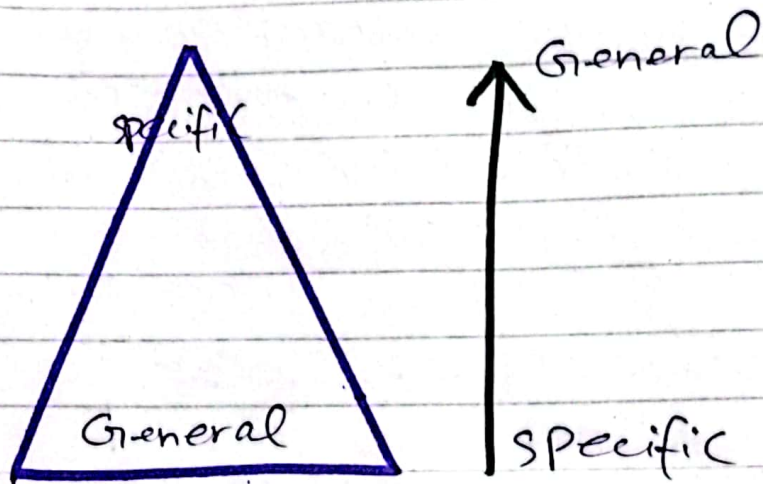
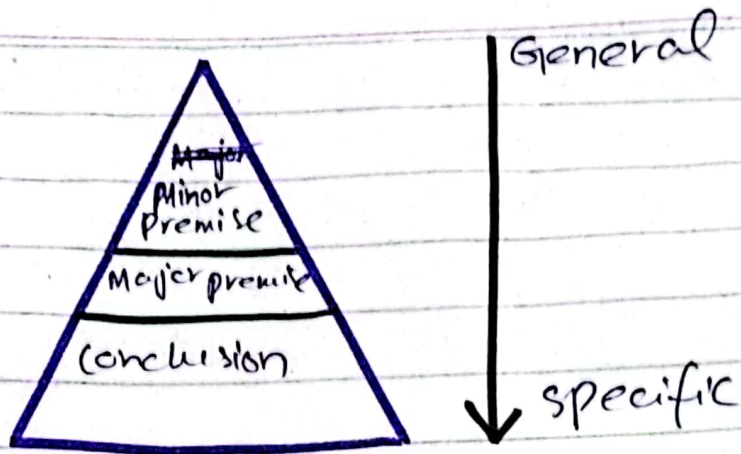
- i) Everything that came into existence has a cause.
- ii) The universe came into existence.
- iii) Therefore, the universe has a cause.

### 4. Examples of Inductive

- i) Julie is Chinese.
- ii) Julie has small eyes.
- iii) Thus, all Chinese have small eyes.

- i) My dog has fur.
- ii) My friend's dog has fur.
- iii) Therefore, all dogs have fur.

### 5) Graphical Representation of two Methods



## 6. Conclusion:

Thus, reasoning has two distinct types; inductive and deductive, and both are anti-thesis of each other. Both are of great importance, as both lead to the better understanding of phenomena under considerations.

# QUESTION NO# 2

## Rationalists and Empiricists and Kant's Transcendentalism

### 1. Introduction

There has been remained a debate on the acquisition of knowledge in philosophy, more specifically in Epistemology. Both school of thoughts give their arguments to prove their claims. However, the contradiction between the two has been resolved by Kant's philosophy of Transcendentalism. The holistic exposition is hereby discussed.

### 2. Rationalism and Rationalists

Rationalism, making it extremely simple, is a theory of acquisition of knowledge in epistemology, which stipulates that the primary source of knowledge are

ideas (or mind). They believe knowledge is primarily acquired through ideas, with the involvement of sense perception.

The major philosophers, more specifically, the rationalists are;

- i) Plato
- ii) Berkeley
- iii) Spinoza
- iv) René Descartes

These rationalists gave following arguments;

### **i) No existence of Material world**

Most prominently, George Berkeley propounds in his theory of Immaterialism that there is no material world. Everything is the generalization of mind.

### **ii) Material World is Deceptive**

This idea has been propounded by René Descartes, who argued that the external world is



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### 5) Graphical Representation of two Methods

liable to deceive or can be deceptive.

### iii) Innate Ideas of Plato

Plato, one of the earliest rationalists, stipulates that mind has inherent, innate ideas, which he brought from the real world. Thus, the source or true source of knowledge is Mind or Ideas, and not the sense experiences.

## 3. Empiricists and Empiricism

Empiricism is the anti-thesis of rationalism, which holds the idea that the primary source of knowledge acquisition is the sensory experience, discounting the innate ideas.

Empiricists believe that knowledge acquisition is possible only through senses; touch, smell, taste, hear and see.

The major and prominent empiricists are;

- i) John Locke
- ii) David Hume
- iii) Francis Bacon

Their arguments are following:

### i) Mind: A Tabula Rasa

Empiricists argue that mind is a Tabula-Rasa, a blank-slate. They go on to say that man comes with empty mind, and that the material world provides him the material to generate ideas.

### ii) Material World Shapes Ideas

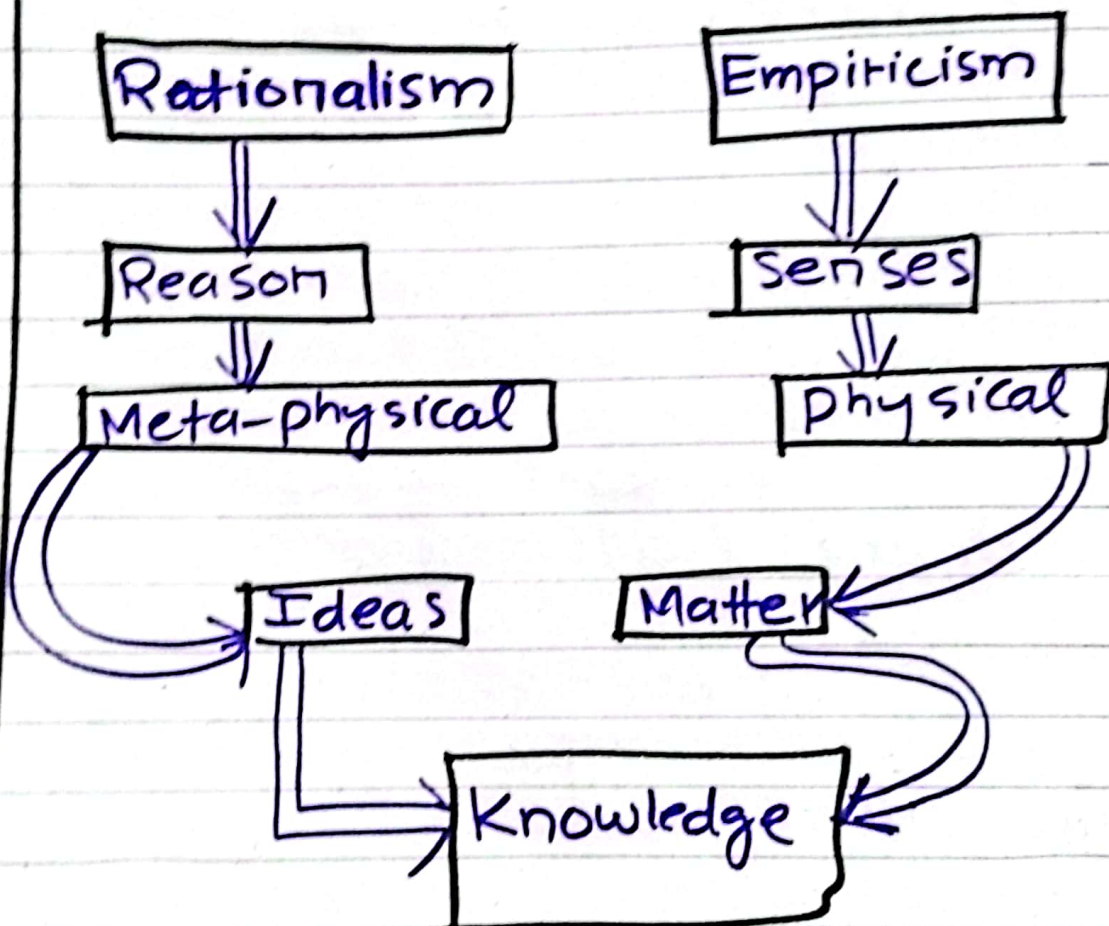
Empiricists go on to say that it is the external world that shapes our ideas, and the way we look around the world. Without external world's experience, a man would be a blank-slate.

## 4. Kant's Transcendentalism: A Reconciliation

Emmanuel Kant

reconciles empiricism and rationalism by stating that knowledge begins by senses but ends with reason. He goes on to say that our mental exercises organize and

unifies our sensations. It allows experience and reason to come together and create necessary and secure universal knowledge.  
A graphical representation of transcendentalism;



Moreover, Kant gives following arguments;

#### 1) Transcendental synthesis

Kant argues that our knowledge comes from both mind and

and material world. And mind interacts with the external world through a process called transcendental synthesis.

It is, Kant says, the mind's activity of combining raw data of the external world and the mind's own mental activity of forming knowledge.

## 2) Distinction between Phenomena and Noumena

Kant divides the world into two categories;

### (i) World of appearances

The world of appearances, also called as phenomena, is our experiences. The external world around us is phenomena.

### (ii) Things in Themselves

Things in Themselves or Noumena, are the things in reality, beyond our perception or conception. It is the world of soul,

God or ultimate reality.

## 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, Kant's theory of knowledge revolutionized the field of epistemology by reconciling two opposing strands; rationalism and empiricism. In a nutshell, Kant's theory provided a comprehensive framework to understand the nature.