1. Illustrate the general components of philosophical methods. How are they related to the scientific method? Explain.

Philosophy is a way of looking at things and an attempt to gain knowledge and truth. Philosophy attempts to provide a framework in reason that can explain all questions and problems related to human life. Some philosophical features and methods include methodic doubt, which is being sceptical about a belief, Argument, which is about alternatives to a belief, and the dialect, which has criticism and different judgements about a situation. It is distinguished by the methods that philosophers follow in tackling philosophical questions. Philosophical method involves a commitment to reason and argument as a source of knowledge. A good argument is a clear, organized, sound statement, the reasons which cure the original doubts in a problem.

**Methodology process**: This is a systematic process of doubting and being skeptical about the understanding of one's beliefs. Systematic process attempts to provide a framework in reason that can explain all questions and problems related to human life. In this process arguments to support the solutions and dialectic, which is presenting the solution and arguments for criticism by others, and help them judge their own, are involved.

**Doubt and the sense of wonder**: Time and again, philosophical understanding begins with some simple doubts about accepted beliefs. Sometimes, the initial impulse to philosophize from the suspicion that we do not fully understand, and have not fully justified, even our most basic beliefs about the world. By Aristotle: "It was their wonder, astonishment that first led men to philosophize and still leads them."

**Formulate questions and problems**: This is to formulate our doubts in questions to be answered or problems to be solved. The higher is degree of clearity of the question or problem is stated, the easier it will be to identify critical issues, the assessment of which undergirds any genuine progress in coming to some sort of resolution. This means, the more clearly the question or problem is stated, the easier it is to identify critical issues.

**Enunciate a solution**: This constitutes an attempt to solve a philosophical problem, and to give a definition or analysis. Mostly, all the surrounding philosophical text is offered by way of hedging, explanation, and argument.

**Justify the solution**: The argument is a set of statements, one of which, the conclusion, it is said or implied, follows from the others which is called the premises. Arguments as bundles of reasons which are logically interconnected statements. The reasons are the premises, the claim they support is the conclusion; together they make an argument. Philosophers constantly demanding and offering arguments for different claims they make. Philosophical arguments are the justifications to the subject they refer to.

**Philosophical criticism**: Philosophical criticism makes much philosophizing a social endeavour. Definitions and explanations are offered, in solution to problems; argument is done for those solutions; and then other comments come along and, often, demolish those solutions, throw the argument into doubt again, and force us to come up with better solutions.

The scientific method or process is fundamental to the scientific investigation and acquisition of new knowledge based upon physical evidence. Science manages new assertions with theories, hypotheses and observations. If a prediction turns out correct, which are tested by experiments, the theory survives. It is used by researchers to support or disprove a theory. Iterations, recursions, interleavings, and orderings are the scientific method's essential elements of the following four steps.

2. Explain how a research report should be presented, making short descriptions of each sections of a research report.

The researchers have to communicate the results of their research in a systematic manner for disseminating the results of research. The researcher works upon to investigate a problem, and his report should be a straight forward document that clearly, precisely and effectively describes his efforts. Primarily, the research report consists of three parts-

• The preliminary,

• The text or the main body of the report,

• The reference material.

The preliminary consists of the following components.

• The title page

• Researcher’s declaration

• The certificate of the supervisor

• Preface including acknowledgements

• Table of contents

• List of tables, and figures

• Abstract or synopsis

• List of abbreviations.

**The title page**: The title summarizes the main idea or ideas of your study. A good title contains the fewest possible words needed to adequately describe the content and/or purpose of your research paper.

**Researchers Declaration**: In case the research is undertaken by a student in fulfilment of the requirement of a degree, the declaration is required.

**Researcher’s supervisor’s certificate**: The research supervisor has to certify that it was a record of independent research work done by the student.

**Preface including acknowledgements**: The reasons and relevance of a study needs be mentioned in the preface. Here, the researcher acknowledges the support of his guide, colleagues, assistants, or organisations in conducting the research.

**Table of Contents**: It is the list of the chapters and their sub-titles with page numbers. Indentation should be followed for each subtitles.

**List of Tables and figures**: Figures refer to map, drawings, graphs, charts, diagrams etc. The full titles of tables and figures, worded exactly as they appear in text, are presented with consecutive numbers and page locations.

**Abstract or synopsis**: This is the summary of the findings of the research work. It also states in brief the purpose and scope of the study and also the method used for the research work.

**Abbreviations**: List of such names are to be abbreviated which are appear too often in the report.

**Presenting the Problem of the Thesis** : This is the body of the Report. The text consists of:

Introduction, Design of Study, Main Body and Conclusions

**Introduction**: This mentions the for introduction of the theoretical background of the portion, its definition and formulation. It should create interest to the reader in the subject matter of research.

**Theoretical background of the topic**: This section summarises the theory or a conceptual frame work within which the problem has been investigated. The significance of the research carried out is mentioned here.

**Statement of the problem**: There is a need of clear statement of the nature of the problem with specific questions to be answered or hypothesis to be tested. The researcher has to point out why and how the problem under research was selected. The historical background, facts and significance are pointed out.

**Review literature**: This is to summarise the current status of research work already done in the research area sought. This provides the background of the present study. Agreement or disagreement in findings or gaps in existing knowledge should be included.

**Significance of the study**:

3. Answer any two of the following questions in about 250 words each:

a) Make clear the differences between Hegel and Marxian Dialectics.

If two identities have different viewpoints about the same subject, and establish the truth through reasoned arguments, it is a dialect. It is theory of knowledge or a method of understanding that explains any given phenomenon/process/object as a unity of opposites.

**Hegelian Dialects**: Hegel argues that "what is rational is real and what is real is rational." Hegel places the Universal or Absolute Spirit over the objective spirit. The beginning of history happens with the beginning of the primitive Spirit or Absolute Being. Through this spirit, the synthesis is produced, which results in an unending phenomenon, and the being is produced. The being evolves itself into consciousness about itself. The Being, which is the thesis, the non-being, which is the non-thesis, and the process of becoming which is the synthesis, together become the triad. The activity of building and of tearing itself apart, with the intention of rebuilding itself ad infinitum, is the life of being.

The important feature of being is rationality that confirms the development of being is a dialectic process with the series of phenomenon. In comparison to Aristotle, Hegel argued that the reality is not the same or identical, but continuously change. This process depends upon a fundamental triad: Idea (Logos), Nature, Spirit.

**Dialectics in Karl Marx**: Marxist dialectic is a form of Hegelian dialectic which applies to the study of historical materialism. Anything that exists outside the purview of a material movement would not classify as history in Marx’s account. It purports to be a reflection of the real world created by man.

The Marx principle says that the world was “knowable,” the human mind in effect stood at the apex of a rational order which interpreted the dynamism of forces associated with social change and rendered that change with the possibility of interpretation. Marx replaced the notion of unity within Hegelian dialectics with the idea of struggle.

b) Explain various tools of research.

Tool, as in research, are specific mechanism or strategy that researchers use to collect, manipulate or interpret data. The various tools would be:

**Libraries**: This could be the starting point for every research. The following will be very beneficial: Referring to the Card catalogue, Browsing through Indexes and abstracts, Consulting the Reference librarian, There are state libraries and university libraries which are quite rich in literature, and have good collections. International libraries, as well as archives are helpful.

**Computer and Software**: A great deal of research work is available over the internet, which could be accesses using computing devices or gadgets. Online journals, Online libraries are good resources for research.

There are certain softwares which do quick calculations for research purposes. Some software packages for qualitative searches are NVivo, Q-Method, WEFT. For quantitative research, some of the softwares used are: R, Tableau, Excel, XLSTAT, SAS and SPSS.

4. Answer any four of the following in about 150 words each:

a) Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative methods.

b) What is the importance of Scientific method?

c) Describe various types of note-taking?

d) What do you know about language game theory?

5. Write short notes on any five of the following in about 100 words each:

a) Prediction from hypothesis

b) Negation

c) Intentionality

d) Sphota Theory

e) Pre-understanding