

FIRST SEMESTER THEORY EXAMINATION 2010-11

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

Time: 3 Hours

Total Marks: 100

Note: Attempt *all* questions as instructed. Questions No. 1 carries 20 questions of objective type/ multi-choice. Write the most appropriate answer carrying 1 mark each. Base the answers of value-based questions on the prescribed text only.

1. The question carries two parts. Attempt both parts. (10 × 2 = 20)

PART A

Select the most appropriate option out of the following questions. Attempt *all*: (1 × 10 = 10)

- (a) Technical communication stands for which of the following?

- (i) It is communication of technicians
- (ii) It is communication of mechanics
- (iii) It is communication of professionals on technical usage.

Ans. (ii)

- (b) interpersonal communication involves:

- (i) Self-communication
- (ii) Communication with another person
- (iii) Communication of the individual with many persons.

Ans. (ii)

- (c) Downward communication is meant for which of the following?

- (i) With downtrodden people
- (ii) Flows from head of the organization down to the lowest in the official command
- (iii) Low-level people/employees.

Ans. (ii)

- (d) Interpersonal barriers to communication are caused by which of the following?

- (i) Personal inbuilt traits/situations of the individual.
- (ii) Deficiencies/shortcomings of other persons
- (iii) Deficiency/shortcoming of one person with other person.

Ans. (i)

- (e) Limited vocabulary affects which type of communication?

- (i) Interpersonal communication
- (ii) Intrapersonal communication
- (iii) Official communication.

Ans. (i)

- (f) Fear of superiors is related to which of the following?

- (i) Intrapersonal barriers to communication
- (ii) Organizational barriers to communication
- (iii) Interpersonal barriers to communication

Ans. (ii)

- (g) Give the antonym of the word Glorious:

- (i) Splendid
- (ii) Elegant
- (iii) Wretched.

Ans. (ii)

(b) Give the synonyms of the word Shine:

- (i) Sparkling
- (ii) Magnificent
- (iii) Pompos.

Ans. (i)

(i) Demi-official letter stands for which of the following?

- (i) Personal letter
- (ii) Letter of attorney
- (iii) Semi-official letter.

Ans. (iii)

(j) Paralinguistic features stands for which of the following?

- (i) Paramilitary forces
- (ii) Metalinguistic features
- (iii) Non-verbal vocal signals/signs.

Ans. (iii)

PART B

Write True/False against each of the following. Attempt *all*: (1×10=10)

(i) The essay 'The Mother of the Sciences' is written by Aldous Huxley.

Ans. False

(ii) The essay Science and Survival is written by J. Bronowski.

Ans. False

(iii) Kinesics is study of body language.

Ans. True

(iv) Proxemics is related to the study of space-distancing of the speaker with audience.

Ans. True

(v) Dissertation is the thesis writing on a given topic.

Ans. True

(vi) Report is an official communication and not a complaint.

Ans. True

(vii) Claim letter is a business letter for personal promotion.

Ans. False

(viii) Letter of Enquiry is considered as a profile-probe in the business world.

Ans. True

(ix) Letter of Quotation is letter of sayings/statements by greater persons.

Ans. False

(x) Inductive method of paragraph writing proceeds from particular instances to general observation.

Ans. True

2. The question carries three parts. Attempt any two as directed: (10 × 2 = 20)

PART A

(i) Give the meaning of following pairs of homophones and use them in statements. Attempt *all*: (1 × 5 = 5)

- (a) Precedent, President
- (b) Descent, Dissent
- (c) Cereal, Serial
- (d) Counsel, Council
- (e) Site, Cite.

Ans. (a) Precedent: Something that comes before in time, order etc.

Ex: Marlowe was Shakespeare's precedent.

President: The head of an institution or country

Ex: Mrs. Pratibha Patil is the President of India.

(b) Descent: A downward slope or route.

Ex: The building had a steep descent towards the basement.

Dissent: Disagree

Ex: The growing orthodoxy in catholicism made the religious reformers to dissent from catholic religion.

(c) **Cereal:** edible grain

Ex: The prices of cereals are rising continuously

Serial: (A story published in installments).

Ex: The serial publication of Dickens' novel David Copperfield brought it close to the public.

(d) **Counsel:** advice

Ex: He follows the good counsel given to him by my father.

Council: An assembly.

Ex: The Chief Minister called an urgent meeting of his council of ministers.

(e) **Site:** A place for building or something

Ex: He chose a good site for building a hospital

Cite: quote

Ex: The lawyer had to cite some antecedent cases before the judge in support of his argument.

(ii) Give one word substitutes of the following:
(1×5=5)

- (a) Belonging to all parts of universe
- (b) Fond of entertaining guests
- (c) Fond of company of others
- (d) One who knows many languages.
- (e) One who hates women.

Ans. (a) Universal

(b) Entertainer

(c) Gregarious

(d) Linguist

(e) Misogynist

PART B

Attempt all questions:

(5 × 2 = 10)

(i) What are characteristic features of technical communication? Why is simplicity more essential than sonorous and figurative style in technical writing? Elucidate.

Ans. Technical communication means the transmission of facts, figures, ideas and all sorts of scientific and technical information from one individual to another.

Features of technical communication are:

- (1) The first important features of technical communication is its specialised content i.e. specific subject matter. However, technical communication is not communication about a specific technical topic, but about any technical topic.
- (2) Another key aspect of technical communication is the receiver of the information the audience. Technical communication is the delivery of technical information to a specific audience in a way which is adopted to the needs, level of understanding and background of the audience.
- (3) The last characteristic of technical communication is the 'specific purpose'. Technical communication is always purposive.

Simplicity is more essential than sonorous and figurative style in technical writing because using easy, simple and familiar words makes it easier for the reader or listener to understand the message transmitted. However, sonorous and figurative style of technical writing may not be well understood by the receiver and is hence inappropriate.

(ii) Define the deductive method of paragraph writing and show its relevance for scientific verification.

Ans. In the deductive method of paragraph writing, we move from general observation to specific instances.

- It is the most common logical organisation used in technical communication.
- This logical pattern involves the process of moving from a general statement, premise, principle, or law to specific details.

- It is quite a relevant method for scientific verification as in a scientific verification we use a general law or principle and apply it to specific or particular instances. If the law holds good for the different instances then we say that the scientific law is verified.
- So, in the process of scientific verification we move from general to specific instances and use the Deductive method.
- Therefore, the deductive method is very suitable for scientific verifications.

PART C

Attempt all questions: (5 × 2 = 10)

- (i) What are intrapersonal barriers to communication? Describe briefly.

Ans. Intrapersonal communication is the communication that takes place within the individual.

- We know that the brain is linked up to all parts of the body by an electro-chemical system.
- In intrapersonal communication, brain is the sender, electrochemical system is the channel of communication and a body part is the receiver.
- There are certain barriers which prevent interpersonal communication from taking place. They are:
 - (i) A mental disease which prevents the brain from sending electro-chemical signals to the body.
 - (ii) An environment which prevents proper understanding of a situation.
 - (iii) Personal inbuilt deficiencies in a person which prevents him from understanding the signals of the brain.
 - (iv) Mental state of a person (sad, angry etc.) determines the efficiency of interpersonal communication.
 - (v) Lack of quickness in understanding a particular situation.

- (vi) A disease in which people lose their power to feel and perceive anything.

- (ii) What are the three basic requirements of a good paragraph? Specify the devices to bring about coherence in technical paragraph writing.

Ans. Three basic requirements of a good paragraph are:

- (1) **Unity:** In a good paragraph, only one idea should be developed and every sentence in the paragraph should be used to support and expand that idea. A good paragraph has no deviations. The main idea of the paragraph is in the topic sentence of the paragraph.
- (2) **Coherence:** Coherence shows the logical relationship between the elements and the construction. Coherence is concerned with relatedness i.e. how the sentences in a paragraph are connected.
- (3) **Logical Development of ideas:** A good paragraph is organized in such a logical way that one sentence leads on naturally to the next.

The devices that bring about coherence in technical paragraph writing are:

- (1) **Pronouns:** A pronoun is used as a substitute for a noun which is its antecedent. This helps in maintaining continuity of thought.

Example: He, they, she, we, you etc.

- (2) **Repetition:** Repetition of certain words also gives coherence to a paragraph. However too much repetition causes monotony.

- (3) **Sentence Linkers or connectives:** The use of connectives is another device which lends coherence to a paragraph. These connectives link two sentences in a paragraph.

Example: In fact, moreover, in addition, as a result, to sum up, and, but, or, therefore etc.

- (4) **Use of sequence words:** Words like first, firstly, then, next, after that, now, later, afterwards,

following, lastly, etc. are called sequence words and bring about coherence in technical paragraph writing.

3. Attempt any *four* questions out of the following:
(5×4=20)

- (i) What is difference between resume and C.V?
Draft a resume for your suitable placement in a professional organization. Invent necessary data.

Ans. The difference between resume and C.V. (curriculum vitae) is that a resume is job-specific whereas a C.V. is not.

Resumes have to be rewritten for every new job application because every job has its own requirements as resume is basically a job seeking document whereas a CV is a general purpose document and need not be rewritten for each new job application.

Resume:

Preveen Chopra

209, MI Road

Jaipur

Email: praveen@yahoo.com.

Position: Technical Executive.

Objective: To be part of a fast growing multinational company that offers the opportunity to use my knowledge and skills in the best possible way as Technical Executive.

Experiences: Assistant Technical Executive of 23 Shakoor Nagar, New Delhi, from April 2005 to present.

Education: Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi

B. Tech in Electronics, June 2004.

Technical Skills: Experience in MS-DOS, Microsoft Windows and Word 2007.

Proficient in speaking English and Hindi.

Technical writing skills.

Activities: Member, Institution of Engineers, New Delhi

Member, National Social Service.

References: (1) Dr. M. Khan

Professor and Head Department of Biotechnology
IIT, New Delhi.

(2) Mr. Kumul Kale

Director

CMD City Branch

Jaipur.

- (ii) What are features of a technical style? What care should be observed in construction and length of sentences suitable to technical style? Pin-point briefly.

Ans. Features of Technical style are:

- (1) **Accuracy:** The first characteristic feature of technical writing is accuracy, which includes accuracy of information as well as accuracy of expression. Accuracy of expression demands that there should be no errors of grammar, spelling, punctuation or usage.
- (2) **Characteristic of Precision:** Precision is the quality of being exact, accurate and definite. Techniques of precision include using:
 - (a) simple and familiar words
 - (b) exact words and phrases
 - (c) avoiding excessive use of jargon.These techniques make it easier for the receiver to understand the message transmitted.
- (3) **Brevity:** Brevity is the quality of being brief but comprehensive in expression.
- (4) **Avoiding wordiness:** Wordiness normally results from the desire to impress the reader with learning, language skills, or intellect by substituting words for thoughts. This should be avoided as it results in ineffective communication.
- (5) **Avoiding Repetition:** Repetition of ideas as facts should be avoided to keep the communication brief and concise.

- (6) **Clarity:** Clarity in communication is the quality of being unambiguous and easily understood. It is important as it makes the communication effective.
- (7) **Using Direct Language:** Direct language should be used avoiding indirect expressions, exaggeration, ornamentation in technical communication.
- (8) **Using Specific and concrete words and Expressions:** Concrete words should be used as they tend to be specified, narrow and particular.
- * The construction and length of sentences should be such that the sentences are not long i.e. the sentences should be of moderate length and should be constructed using simple, easy, exact and familiar words.

(iii) **What is D.O. letter? Draft a D.O. letter as a Manager (Sales) to the Manager (Production) emphasizing the quality-checks needed for the products. Invent details.**

Ans. D.O. letter (Demi-official letter) is the name given to an enquiry between two officers of different departments which has an indirect bearing on an official subject under consideration.

- These letters are not supposed to be quite formal
- As a matter of fact, they are private letters on an official subject.

Demi-official Letter:

D.O. No 123/IV-N-1970

Ravi Chopra

Manager (sales)

Infosys Technologies

Dated. March 26, 2011

Subject: Quality checks of Products.

My dear Rahul,

I desire to bring your knowledge that the quality-checks of the computer systems produced are

important to maintain the quality of the products.

This will increase customer satisfaction and thereby increase sales of the products as well.

Therefore, I feel that quality-checks are greatly needed and should be incorporated as an important step in the production stage of the computer systems.

Yours sincerely

Ravi Chopra.

Rahul Verma,

Manager (Production)

Infosys Technologies.

- (iv) **Define a technical proposal. Discuss its parts (divisions) and draft a brief object-oriented proposal for establishing Digital Language Lab for conferencing in your organization. Invent details.**

Ans. A proposal is a properly conceived idea or plan, an action-oriented report.

- It is a special type of analytical report designed to get products, plans or projects accepted by others.
- So, a technical proposal is a proposal relating to the technical knowledge and skills.

Parts/Divisions of a Proposal

- (1) **Title Page:** It contains the title of the proposal, the name of the person or organization to whom the proposal is being submitted, the name of the proposal writer and the date.
- (2) **Table of contents:** It lists the headings and subheadings in the proposal with their page nos.
- (3) **Abstract or summary:** It is a condensed version of a proposal as it summarises and highlights its major points.
- (4) **Introduction:** This section introduces the readers to the proposal. It states the background, purpose and scope of the proposal.

- (5) **Statement of the problem:** This section contains an objective description of the problem or situation that the proposal intends to address.
- (6) **Proposed plan and schedule:** This section presents a schedule of activities highlighting the main course of action.
- (7) **Advantages/Disadvantages:** This section discusses the advantages/disadvantages of a proposal by making realistic comparisons.
- (8) **Recommendations/Proposed solutions:** This is the main section of proposal as it discusses the plan to solve a problem.

Conclusion: This section presents the final summary of the proposal and influences the reader with a final appeal.

Appendices: Secondary materials are put as appendices in a proposal.

Proposal:

Title Page:

A proposal on
Establishing Digital Language Job for
conferencing in the organization.

Submitted to

General Manager, Global Technologies

Submitted by

Technical Executive

Global Technologies.

Table of contents.

Abstract	1
Introduction	2
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Advantages	4
Recommendations	5

Abstract: There is a need to establish a Digital Language Lab for conferencing in the organization to make conferencing more effective and organized.

Introduction: A Digital Language Job for conferencing should be established in the organization which will be used for conferencing facilities. It will provide better services than the traditional conferencing methods.

Statement of the Problem: The traditional ways of conferencing are not very efficient in terms of time and money. Therefore, new technologies should be used to improve the conferencing system.

Advantages: Setting up of a Digital Language Lab will be very beneficial to the organization as it will save a lot of time and be cost effective as well.

Recommendations: To resolve the problem of poor conferencing system in the organization, a proper Digital Language Lab needs to be established to make conferencing with people around the world much easier and in a very less time.

- (v) **Draft a letter of Adjustment against reasonable claim of a buyer demanding compensation for 10 computer systems ordered by him. Invent details.**

Ans. An adjustment letter is an attempt to satisfy an aggrieved customer, who has the potential to damage the goodwill of the company in the market.

July 10, 2010

Mr. Rohit Sharma

14, Circular Road

Lucknow.

Dear Mr. Sharma,

Thank you for informing us about 10 computer systems which are not working properly. We understand the problem that you must be facing due to malfunctioning of the computer systems.

We will surely investigate the cause of this problem. We will also replace all the out-of-order computer systems by new computer systems as soon as possible.

We deeply regret the inconvenience caused to you and hope to make up for it as quickly as possible.

We assure you that you will not face any further problems.

We also hope that you will cooperate with us in this regard and withdraw your claim for compensation as well will try to solve the problem to the best of our ability.

We appreciate your support and cooperation.

We are looking forward to a positive response from you.

Sincerely,
General Manager
Global Technologies
Bangalore.

4. Attempt any *two* parts as instructed out of the following:
(10×2=20)

PART A

Write short notes on any two of the following:
(5 × 2 = 10)

- (i) **Features and importance of kinesics for presentation.**
- Kinesics is a part of Non-Verbal communication.
 - Kinesics (or Body-language) "is the way the body communicates without words, that is through various movements of its parts."

Features of Kinesics:

- (1) **Maintain Eye-Contact:** The speaker should maintain a steady eye-contact because it is an effective means of developing rapport with the audience.
- (2) **Face and eyes:** Face is the index of mind. It reflects what is going on inside the speaker. In this context, eyes tell us much more than other facial features.
- (3) **Gestures:** In addition to face and eyes, other body parts move and convey meaning. These

movements are known as gestures—the physical movement of arms, legs, hands and head.

- (4) **Body-shape and posture:** Kinesics also involves body shape and posture. Body shape is of three types Ectomorph is thin, youthful and tall, Mesomorph is strong, athletic, muscular and bony and Endomorph is fat, round and soft. We should try to be Mesomorphs.

- By right body posture, we can impress the interviewer or audience.

- (5) **Appearance:** Appearance is also important for effective communication like dress, jewellery, make-up etc.

Importance of Kinesics: Body language plays an important role in effective communication.

- Body language shows whether a person is confident or nervous.
- Some messages can be transmitted non-verbally using the body language.

(ii) **Intonation and voice-modulation**

Ans. Intonation and voice modulation is concerned with the pitch at which the communicator speaks.

- A static or level pitch becomes monotonous. So, the pitch should be varied.
- Voice should be animated, vibrated and well-modulated, i.e. the frequency should be controlled.
- Pauses should be given at the right places.
- Rate of delivery (words per minute) should be normal (125 to 150 words/min) as fast delivery spoils the presentation.
- Voice should be loud enough so that people can listen clearly.
- Nasalization or vocalized pauses such as er, ah, um should be avoided. Phrases such as you see, I mean, Do you understand, is it clear should be avoided. There should be no stammering.

(iii) **Articulation and pronunciation.**

Ans.

- The words spoken should be pronounced clearly and properly, putting stresses at the right places.
- If words are not pronounced correctly, they will not be understood by the listeners.
- Articulation is the ability to express oneself coherently and clearly.
- It is important as whatever we say should be in a logical sequence and should not seem to be disconnected.

PART B

Attempt any two questions of the following:

(5 × 2 = 10)

(i) **What is the utility of audience-analysis for effective presentation?**

Ans. The 'audience' specifically means the receiver of the message. Before a speaker begins his talk, he should have some knowledge of the audience before hand, i.e. their age, sex, background, education and nature. His selection of vocabulary, tone, style, etc. will be decided according to the type of audience.

- Some main categories of audience are Experts, Technicians, Executives, Non-Specialists.
- Another important thing for successful presentation is to know about the size of the audience, their level of understanding and also their cultural background.
- Only when we know about the audience, we will be able to frame our presentation in a way which the audience understands and gets impressed.

(ii) **What do you mean by pitch in speaking? How could it lead to rhythmic impact on the audience? Illustrate briefly.**

Ans.

- Pitch in speaking is the shrillness in the voice of the speaker.
- Voice of women is at a higher pitch than voice of men.
- Speech at a static or level pitch becomes monotonous.
- Hence, there should be an essential variation in pitch which will lead to a rhythmic impact on the audience.
- There should be some sentences spoken at higher pitch and some at lower pitch and others at normal pitch to sound effective and leave an impact on the audience.
- Pitch decides the rhythm of the voice.
- Therefore pitch plays an important part in the quality of voice of the speaker.

(iii) **What is proxemics? What is its use in presentation strategies? Elucidate.**

Ans. Proxemics means the space around us or the physical surroundings or environment.

- It is a part of non-verbal communication.
- In oral presentation, proxemics means "Our interaction with the people around us has rather a well-defined or well-understood spatial dimensions."
- It means the spatial dimensions or distance between us and other people tell us about our relations with others and the nature of our communication with them.
- Edward T.Hall has given 4 types of space languages, depending on the distance:
 - (i) **Intimate space language:** Where the speaker and the listener are within the circle of about 18 inches distance.
 - Applies to conversation between family members and close friends.
 - (ii) **Personal space language:** Where the speaker and the listener are in the personal space, i.e. from 18 inches to 4 feet.

- Applies to normal conversation.
- (iii) **Social space language:** Here the circle extends from 4 feet to about 12 feet.
- Applies to conversation for formal purposes like business communications etc.
- (iv) **Public space Language:** It extends from 12 feet to as far as we can see and hear. In this large space, communication becomes formal.
- Speaker speaks at a loud pitch so that the large group, i.e. audience can hear him.

PART C

Attempt *all* of the following questions:

(5 × 2 = 10)

- (i) Discuss the Time-Dimension as part of presentation strategies.

Ans. The most important thing at a work place is the management of time. During the theme presentation, if the speaker takes a lot of time then his speech becomes boring and tedious.

- Soon the listeners lose interest.
 - As a speaker, a person should try to sum up his presentation within the allowed time duration.
 - He should know about the limit of time allowed beforehand and then rehearse well so that he will be able to conclude within the time allowed.
 - He should plan well and try to avoid delivering superfluous material.
 - While making the presentation, the presenter should keep in mind that it is he who will break the ice making himself acceptable to the audience.
 - He, by keeping himself within the time limits allowed, can achieve his goal.
- (ii) What are essential ingredients for making an effective speech/conferencing? Describe precisely.

Ans. Essential ingredients for making an effective speech/conferencing are:

- (1) **Use of simple and easy language:** Easy language should be used so that everyone in the audience is able to understand the speech.
- (2) **Clarity:** The speech should be given in a clear voice so that the words spoken are clearly understood by the listeners.
- (3) **Loudness:** The speaker should be loud enough so that he is audible to the farthest audience as well.
- (4) **Pronunciation:** The words should be pronounced correctly else the listeners will not be able to understand the content of the speech.
- (5) **Fluency:** The speaker should be fluent in speaking whatever language is used by him. Stammering leaves a bad impression on the audience.
- (6) **Confidence:** The speaker should look confident in his way of speaking and his body language as it is important to impress the audience.

5. Attempt any *two* questions out of the following:

(10 × 2 = 20)

- (i) Give a critical analysis of the statement of Aldous Huxley that "The purity of scientific language is not the same as the purity of literary language" in his essay entitled '*The Language of Literature and Science*'.

Ans. Aldous Huxley said that the purity of scientific language is not the same as the purity of literary language because both languages aim to give a purer sense of the words but in radically different ways.

- The aim of the scientist is to say only one thing at a time, and to say it unambiguously and with the greatest possible clarity.
- To achieve this, he uses the vocabulary and syntax of common speech in such a way that each phrase is susceptible of only one interpretation.

- If the vocabulary of a scientific language is insufficient, he invents a new technical language, to express the limited meaning with which he is professionally concerned.
- In its most purest form, scientific language ceases to be matter of words and turns into mathematics.
- On the other hand, literary artist does not say only one thing like a scientist.
- Human life is lived simultaneously on many levels and has many meanings.
- Literature is a device for reporting the multifarious facts and expressing their significances.
- A literary artist gives a purer sense to the words of his tribe by creating a language capable of conveying not a single meaning of some particular science, but the multiple significance of human experience, on its most private as well as on its more public levels.
- So, Aldous Huxley has said that "Purity of scientific language is not the same as purity of literary language."

(ii) Why are creations of science quite neutral with reference to their moral and social implications as contrary to humanistic products that cater to emotional responses and value system of human beings. Give an objective analysis of the views of Moody E. Prior in his essay— *The Aims of Science and the Humanities*.

Ans. The creations of science are neutral with reference to their moral and social implications as contrary to humanistic products that cater to emotional responses and value system of human beings because scientific creations like theories, laws and principles are based on facts and the natural phenomena.

- It has no relevance to emotional responses or value system of human beings.

- The generalising powers of science and humanities tend in different directions.
- Science attempts to subdue a multitude of incidents to a grand generalization which, until challenged by new events is universal in its applications.
- Scientific generalization is capable of accurate prediction with reference to all future events that belong to the category of incidents with which it deals.
- Humanistic works, on the contrary, are concerned rather with the individual experience, and they relate it to general principles not in order to have it lose its identity within them but in order to reveal its special meaning.
- Humanistic works therefore tend toward uniqueness and in their totality call attention to the diversity and plentiude of human experience.
- Therefore, scientific creations do not evoke emotional responses as they are not concerned with that aspect of implications.

(iii) Who is the mother of all sciences? Describe the views of A.J. Bahm in his essay: *The Mother of the Sciences*.

Ans.

- Philosophy is the mother of all sciences.
- It is a comprehensive science as it criticizes the sciences and synthesizes the sciences.
- Each science makes presuppositions and assumptions.
- Philosophy carefully examines these sciences by comparing assumptions and conclusions.
- Philosophy performs synthesis of the sciences.
- It is a science of sciences or a supreme science.
- "The object of philosophy is to take over the results of the various sciences, add to them

the result of religious and ethical experiences of mankind, and then reflect upon the whole, hoping to be able to reach some general conclusions as to the nature of the universe and as to our positions and prospects in it.”

- The job of synthesizing partially incoherent sciences will become more and more difficult as greater no. of sciences develop and demand their places in the larger picture.

- Each new science presents another challenge to the hope for wholeness and total coherence.
- Thus philosophy’s task becomes greater rather than smaller.
- As a comprehensive science, philosophy has functions of first giving birth, secondly settling quarrels and a finally, harmonising in one house the several somewhat self centred sciences. And specially as births and quarrels continue, a mother’s work is never done.

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