

2025

PHILOSOPHY

Full Marks : 100

Pass Marks : 33

Time : Three hours

All the questions are compulsory.

The figures in the right margin indicate full marks for the questions.

Answer Question Nos. 1 – 10 in by choosing the correct answer from the given alternatives A, B, C and D.

1. Logic is concern with – 1
(A) Knowledge (B) Thought
(C) Correct reasoning (D) Science
2. “Everything is What it is”. Which one is related with the – 1
(A) Law of Contradiction (B) Law of Identity
(C) Law of excluded middle (D) None of the above
3. Which one is the Law of Contradiction ? 1
(A) P is either Q or not Q (B) P cannot be both Q and Q
(C) P is P (D) None of the above

P.T.O.

4. In immediate proposition the conclusion follows from _____. 1
(A) Only one premise (B) Only two premises
(C) More than two premises (D) More than one premise
5. An argument consists of _____ proposition. 1
(A) One (B) Only two
(C) More than one (D) More than two
6. In all the four figure there are _____ mood. 1
(A) 254 (B) 255
(C) 256 (D) 257
7. The conclusion of Syllogism follows from _____. 1
(A) One premise (B) Two premises
(C) Two premises taken jointly (D) Two premises
8. Hypothesis is _____. 1
(A) Starting point of Induction
(B) Last point of Induction
(C) Comes in middle part of Induction process
(D) None of the above
9. In Nyaya there are _____ Valid knowledge. 1
(A) 3 (B) 4
(C) 5 (D) 6
10. Which one is Valid knowledge according to Nyaya epistemology? 1
(A) Perception, Inference, Testimony and Doubt.
(B) Perception, Inference, Illusion and Testimony.
(C) Perception, Inference, Comparison and Testimony.
(D) Perception, Inference, Comparison and Dream.

For Question number 11 and 12 there are two Statement mark as Assertion (A) and the Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the option given below (A), (B), (C) and (D).

11. Assertion (A) : A term is a word. 1
Reason (R) : All terms are words but not all words are terms.
- A. Both the Assertion and Reason are true and the Reason is the correct explanation of the Assertion.
B. The Assertion and the Reason are correct but the Reason is not the correct explanation of the Assertion.
C. The statement of the Assertion is false but the Reason is true.
D. Both the statement are false.

12. Assertion (A) : A Syllogism is a form of deductive Inference. 1
Reason (R) : Syllogism is a form of deductive Inference and therefore in it the conclusion cannot be more general than the premises.
- A. Both the A and R are true but the R is not the correct explanation of the A.
B. The A and the R are correct and the R is the correct explanation of the A.
C. The statement of the A is false but the R is true.
D. Both the statement are false.

Answer Question Nos. 13 – 24 in about a sentence each.

13. What is Truth? 1
14. What is Law? 1

- | | |
|---|---|
| 15. State Law of Excluded Middle. | 1 |
| 16. What is Inference (Reasoning)? | 1 |
| 17. What is Conversion? | 1 |
| 18. Explain Figure in Syllogism. | 1 |
| 19. State Law of Causation. | 1 |
| 20. Define a general proposition. | 1 |
| 21. Express the term "Inductive Leap". | 1 |
| 22. Mention one concrete example of Concomitant Variation. | 1 |
| 23. Who formulated the Joint Method of Agreement and Differences? | 1 |
| 24. Why Crystallization is called the Method of Agreement? Give reason. | 1 |
| <i>Answer Question Nos. 25 – 32 in about 30 words each.</i> | |
| 25. What are Contradictories example? | 2 |
| 26. Explain Rules of Valid Syllogism. | 2 |
| 27. Write the relation between Figure and Mood. | 2 |
| 28. Explain Symbolic logic. | 2 |
| 29. What is truth function and truth table? | 2 |
| 30. Write the relationship between Formal and Material truth in logic. | 2 |
| 31. "Keeping something before the mind". Analyse. | 2 |
| 32. "Consilience of Induction". Explain. | 2 |

Answer Question Nos. 33 – 39 in about 60 words each.

33. Explain the nature of Logic. 4

OR

Differentiate between Truth and Validity.

34. Write the relation between Denotation and Connotation. 4

35. Draw and Explain the Square of Opposition. 4

36. Write the characteristics of Syllogism. 4

OR

Write the Structure of Syllogism.

37. Explain the material ground of Induction. 4

38. Analyse the fallacies of Observation. 4

OR

Is its nature Uniform? Give reason.

39. Explain Valid knowledge according to Nyaya. 4

OR

Explain the Nyaya Concept of Inference (Anumana).

(Source Based Question)

40. Read the following source carefully and answer the questions that follows :

Valid Knowledge

The Nyaya epistemology deals with the nature of valid knowledge, its instruments, extrinsic validity and invalidity of knowledge and the test of truth. Gautama or

Aksapada was the founder of the Nyaya philosophy. Its primary concern was with the theory of knowledge and logic and secondarily with Ontology. Perception, Inference, Comparison and testimony are the sources of valid knowledge. Valid knowledge is the knowledge that represents the real character of its objects or apprehends what exists in it. Valid knowledge implies a knowing self, an object of knowledge, apprehension of it and its harmony with its real character. Knowledge is the manifestation or apprehension of objects. Valid knowledge in its strict sense means a true belief that carries with it an assurance of its truth.

- (i) What are the sources of valid knowledge? 1
- (ii) How does Nyaya define valid knowledge? 2
- (iii) Who is the founder of Nyaya Philosophy? 1

Answer Question Nos. 41 – 44 in about 150 words each.

41. Examine the different kinds of proposition according to quality and quantity. 7

OR

Explain four types of proposition with example.

42. Define Scientific Induction and explain its Characteristics. 7

OR

Explain with example the Induction by Simple Enumeration.

43. Analyse the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis. 7

OR

Analyse the proof of hypothesis.

44. Explain the method of difference with one concrete example.

7

OR

Explain the method of Concomitant Variation with one concrete example.
