

2026

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 by choosing the correct answer from the given alternatives A, B, C and D.

1. A proposition consists of _____ parts. 1
- (A) One (B) Two
- (C) Three (D) Four
2. A term is a – 1
- (A) Word or combination of words being used as subject only
- (B) Word or combination of words being used as predicate only
- (C) Word or combination of words being used as subject or predicate of a logical proposition
- (D) All are correct

P.T.O.

3. "A cannot be both B and not B" which one is related with the following law? 1
(A) Law of identity (B) Law of contradiction
(C) Law of excluded middle (D) None of the above
4. In mediate inference the conclusion follows from – 1
(A) One premise only (B) Only two premises
(C) Two or more premises (D) Three premises only
5. In syllogism the predicate of the conclusion is called – 1
(A) Minor term (B) Middle term
(C) Extreme (D) Major term
6. The symbol " \wedge " stand for – 1
(A) Negation (B) Disjunction
(C) Conjunction (D) Implication
7. Scientific induction is based on _____ presuppositions. 1
(A) One (B) Two
(C) Three (D) Four
8. Scientific induction is a process of reasoning that moves from – 1
(A) General principles to specific conclusions
(B) Broad generalisation to narrow hypothesis
(C) Specific observation to general conclusions
(D) A single observation to a universal law

9. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a good or legitimate hypothesis? 1

- (A) It must be specific and precise
- (B) It must be consistent with existing established laws of facts
- (C) It should be state the expected relationship between variables
- (D) It must be complex to demonstrate advanced research skills

10. Which of the following best describes the purpose of a legitimate hypothesis? 1

- (A) To provide a tentative explanation for a phenomenon that can be tested and verified
- (B) To prove a theory is correct
- (C) To ensure the research results are significant
- (D) To confirm the researcher's bias about the research problem

For Question Nos. 11 and 12 there are two statements 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) : The method of difference is considered a more conclusive proof of a causal link than the method of agreement. 1

Reason(R) : By comparing two instances that are exactly alike in every it isolates the single differing circumstance as the cause.

- (A) Both the Assertion(A) and the Reason(R) are true
- (B) Both the Assertion(A) and the Reason(R) are false
- (C) Both the Assertion(A) and the Reason(R) are true and the Reason(R) is correct explanation for Assertion(A)
- (D) Both the Assertion(A) and the Reason(R) are true but the Reason(R) is not the correct explanation for Assertion(A)

12. Assertion(A) : The Naiyayika did not accept anupalabdhi (non-perception) as a separate source of knowledge. 1

Reason(R) : They cover the knowledge of absence under inference (anumana).

(A) Both the Assertion(A) and the Reason(R) are true and the Reason(R) is correct explanation for Assertion(A)

(B) Both the Assertion(A) and the Reason(R) are true but the Reason(R) is not the correct explanation for Assertion(A)

(C) Only Assertion(A) is true but Reason(R) is false

(D) Only Reason(R) is true but Assertion(A) is false

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

13. What is Logic? 1

14. Why are logical thinking skill important? 1

15. What is an Affirmative proposition according to quality? 1

16. What are Aristotle three laws? 1

17. What are four forms of Opposition of Proposition? 1

18. What are the five symbols of Logic? 1

19. What is Scientific Induction? 1

20. What does "Ex-nihilo nihil fit" means? 1

21. What is Causation according to Bain? 1

22. How many instances are required for the Method of Difference? 1

23. What are the source of Valid Knowledge according to Nyaya? 1

24. Define Anumana. 1

Answer Question Nos. 25 - 32 in about 30 words each.

25. Define Simple Proposition with example. 2
26. State Law of Contradiction with example. 2
27. What are the major types of Syllogism? 2
28. Define Mood. Mention sixteen possible moods. 2
29. Why the fundamental principle are called the Formal Ground of Scientific Induction? Explain. 2
30. Explain the Fallacies of Observation according to Mill's. 2
31. What are Mill's five canons? 2
32. Method of Difference plays a great part in our everyday Inference. Analyse. 2

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

33. What is the Nature of Logical Argument? Mention the Utility of Logic. 4

Or

Difference between Formal and Material Truth in Logic. 4

34. What is Reasoning (Inference)? Differentiate between Immediate and Mediate Inference. 4

Or

Draw and Explain Aristotle Square of Opposition. 4

35. What is Conversion and Obversion? Give one example of each. 4

Or

Explain Subaltern and Sub-Contrariety opposition. 4

36. Analyse the nature and uses of symbolic Logic. 4

37. Explain why Law of Causation is also called formal ground of Induction? 4

Or

Define Scientific Induction and explain its one characteristic. 4

38. Define Hypothesis. Write two conditions of legitimate hypothesis. 4

39. How to Test or Proof of Hypothesis? 4

(Source Based)

Read the following Source carefully and answer the questions that follow :

Method of Difference

40. If an instances in which the phenomena under investigation occurs and an instance in which it does not occur have every circumstance in common saw one, that one occurring only in the former, the circumstance in which the two instance differ is the effect or cause or an indispensable part of the cause of the phenomena. This rule says that where you have a one situation that leads to an effect and another which does not and the only difference is the presence of a single factor in the first situation. Say for example, A plant with water grows taller than an identical plant without water. Method of Difference is a form of inductive logic used to identify a cause by comparing two situation that are alike in every way except for one factor. Method of Difference is pre-eminently a method of experimental and helps us in proving causal connection conclusively. This method of difference cannot be directly applied to reasoning from effect to cause. 1+1+1+1=4

- (i) What is Method of Difference?
- (ii) How many instances are required for the method of difference?
- (iii) Give one advantages of method of difference.
- (iv) Give one defect of the method of difference.

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

41. Explain the relation between Denotation and Connotation. 7

Or

Explain the Quality of Hypothetical Proposition. 7

42. Define Syllogism and explain its Figures. 7

Or

Mention the Eight Rules of Valid Syllogism. 7

43. How can we say that the course of Nature is Uniform? Analyse. 7

Or

Analyse the Law of the Uniformity of Nature. 7

44. Analyse the Modern Nyaya concept of Perception. 7

Or

Analyse the Nyaya concept of Valid Knowledge. 7