1. Explain the general characteristics of dilemma. Discuss the methods used for avoiding dilemma.

A dilemma or "double proposition" is defined a problem offering two unrelated possibilities, neither of which is unambiguously acceptable or preferable. It consists of three prepositions of which two are premises and the third is a conclusion. One of the premises is a conjunction of two hypothetical preposition and the other is disjunctive. The dilemma is a common form of argument in ordinary language.

In many cases, dilemmatic arguments are based on assumptions which are not correct. Hence, the use of dilemma is restricted. In case of facing a dilemma, it is better to avoid, rather than refute. Refuting would be an avoiding tendency.

1. Escaping between the horns:

We refutes a given dilemma by showing that the alternatives given in the minor premise are not exhaustive and there is a third alternative which goes in favour of the opponent. It could be inability to decide which of two things to do because either could have bad results.

1. Taking the dilemma by horns: Attempts are to be made to contradict the hypothetical prepositions, which are conjoined in this method. It is pointed out that either one or both consequent or both the consequents do not follow from their antecedents. The hypothetical proposition is contradicted when antecedent and negation of consequent are accepted. Hence, the dilemma is wrong and the conclusion cannot be established. Since the major premise is a conjunction of two hypothetical propositions, the method of refutation is more complex.
2. Rebuttal of dilemma: It appears to be the contradiction of dilemma. But, actually, it is not. In all these cases, the dilemma becomes a potent weapon to mislead the opponent in debate. Therefore none of these methods amounts to the contradiction of opponent’s view. Dilemma can be rebutted by constructing another counter dilemma whose conclusion is opposed to the original conclusion.

2. Give a detailed account of Negation, Conjunction, and Disjunction form of compound propositions with sufficient examples.