

5 SEM TDC DSE PHI (CBCS) 1 (H) I/II

2024

(November)

PHILOSOPHY

(Discipline Specific Elective)

(For Honours)

Paper : DSE-1

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

Paper : DSE-1 (I)

(Philosophy of Vedas and Upaniṣads)

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) The etymological meaning of the term
'Veda' is value/knowledge.

(b) Brāhmaṇas are the first/second part of the
Vedas.

(2)

(3)

(c) According to R̥gveda the origin of the man and world is same/not same.

(d) Aditi/Ambā is conceived as the mother of all deities in the Vedas.

(e) The main aim of all the Upaniṣads is to investigate the nature of Ātman/Jagat.

(f) Brahman is regarded as 'Tajjalān' in Chāndogya Upaniṣad/Taittiriya Upaniṣad.

(g) According to Veda, all men born in society with four/five Ṛ̥ṇas.

(h) The ritualistic contents of the Vedas is called Jñānakāṇḍa/Karmakāṇḍa.

2. Write short notes on the following (any five) :

4×5=20

(a) Upaniṣadic concept of Mukti

(b) Nature as depicted in Vedas

(c) Concept of Jīva in Upaniṣads

(d) Mokṣa as one of the Puruṣārthas

(e) Concept of Yajña in Veda

(f) Concept of Preyaḥ in Upaniṣads

3. Give an introduction to the Upaniṣads. Discuss the importance of the Upaniṣads in influencing Indian philosophical thought. 5+8=13

Or

Name the parts of the Vedas. Determine the significance of Vedas. 4+9=13

4. Describe the concept of man as depicted in the Vedic philosophy. Establish the relation between man and nature as per Vedic philosophy. 10+3=13

Or

Explain the concept of deities in Vedas. Is Vedic concept of pantheon polytheistic? Answer with reasons. 10+3=13

5. Explain the Upaniṣadic concept of Brahman as the ultimate reality. 13

(4)

Or

Discuss the concept of Ātman as depicted in the Upaniṣads. 13

6. Explain the kinds of R̥ṇa as found in the Vedas. Determine the significance of R̥ṇas in human life according to the Vedas. 8+5=13

Or

Are Śreyah and Preyah identical? Explain briefly the Upaniṣadic concept of Śreyah. 1+12=13

(5)

Paper : DSE-1 (II)

(Aesthetics)

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

- (a) According to Aristotle/Tolstoy, beauty is a property of object in the everyday world.
- (b) Leo Tolstoy says that Art is an expression/a well-being.
- (c) Aesthetics deals with objects that are not essential to our existence/formalities.
- (d) An important formal characteristic of arts is coherence/pragmatic.
- (e) Emotional expressions/scientific facts are the primary focus of Indian Aesthetics in literature.
- (f) Rasa/Karma in Indian Aesthetics refers to the emotional mood or sentiment evoked in a literary work.
- (g) From traditional standpoint, art is wealth/skill and knowledge.
- (h) The literal meaning of Rasa from Indian standpoint is essence/existence.

(6)

2. Write short notes on (any four) : $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) Nature of Aesthetics
- (b) Art as communication
- (c) Internal Rasa
- (d) Bharata : Types of Bhāvas
- (e) Plato's view on Arts as representation

3. What are the qualities of Aesthetics?
Distinguish between qualities and attitude of
Aesthetics. $5+8=13$

Or

Briefly discuss the various components of
Aesthetics. 13

4. What do you mean by Art as symbolic form?
Explain Susanne Langer's view on Art as
symbolic form. $3+10=13$

Or

Briefly discuss the theories of Art. 13

5. What is Rasa? Explain the constituents of Rasa.
 $3+10=13$

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(Continued)

(7)

Or

Critically assess the concept of Rasa in Indian
Aesthetics. 13

6. What are the nine Rasas in Rasa theory?
Explain any five Rasas among them. $3+10=13$

Or

Critically explain Bharata's theory of Rasa. 13

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(November)

PHILOSOPHY

(Discipline Specific Elective)

(For Honours)

Paper : DSE-2

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

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for the questions*

Paper : DSE-2 (I)

(**Metaethics**)

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) Moore/Ayer is considered to be the father of metaethics in its modern form.

(b) Emotivism is a cognitivist/non-cognitivist moral theory.

(2)

- (c) Metaethics is/is not concerned with the meaning of ethical terms.
- (d) According to logical positivism, moral sentences are/are not verifiable.
- (e) *The Language of Morals* is the work of Ayer/Hare.
- (f) Moore's ethical theory is known as naturalism/non-naturalism.
- (g) Ayer accepts/rejects subjective analysis of moral judgement.
- (h) Hare considers moral judgements as cognitive/non-cognitive.
2. Write short notes on (any five) : $4 \times 5 = 20$
- (a) Nature of metaethics
- (b) Distinction between Naturalism and non-Naturalism
- (c) Moore : Analysis of goodness

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(Continued)

(3)

- (d) Moral disagreement
- (e) Properties of moral terms
- (f) Prescriptivity in Hare's moral theory
3. What is metaethics? Explain the development of metaethics. $3+10=13$
- Or
- What is metaethics? Discuss the subject matter of metaethics. $3+10=13$
4. "Good is simple, unanalyzable and indefinable notion." Explain the statement. 13
- Or
- Give a detailed account of Moore's presentation of 'open-question argument'.
5. "Ethical judgements are pseudoconcept." Explain and examine the statement. 13
- Or
- Explain and examine Stevenson's Emotivism.

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(Turn Over)

(4)

6. What is Prescriptivism? Explain and examine Hare's theory of prescriptivism. 3+10=13

Or

What is universalizability? Discuss the significance of universalizability in Hare's ethical theory. 3+10=13

(5)

Paper : DSE-2 (II)

(**Philosophy of Feminism**)

1. Find out the correct answer : 1×8=8

- (a) The feminist philosophy is united by a central concern with gender/sex.
- (b) The objective of feminism is to achieve full gender equality in law and in practice/freedom from family bonding.
- (c) The author of the book, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* is Mary Wollstonecraft/Simone de Beauvoir.
- (d) Patriarchy/Gender equality prevents violence against women and girls.
- (e) Androgyny is a type of gender/gender presentation.
- (f) Kinship/Family is the complex system of social relationships based on blood ties, marriage and adoption.
- (g) An androgynous personality refers to only female traits/a combination of both male and female traits.

(6)

(h) The Domestic Violence Act, 2005/2010 stands for the protection of women from domestic violence.

2. Write short notes on any five of the following : 4×5=20

- (a) Waves of feminism
- (b) Sexuality and gender
- (c) Kinship system of India
- (d) Patriarchy
- (e) Female infanticide
- (f) Domestic violence

3. What is feminism? Discuss the background of the rise of feminist movement. 3+10=13

Or

Explain and examine liberal feminism. 13

4. What is gender discrimination? How does gender discrimination stand as a barrier to the development of society? Discuss. 3+10=13

Or

Give an exposition of gender stereotyping and androgyny. 13

(7)

5. What are the different kinds of family? Explain the functions of family and determine its role in the society. 3+10=13

Or

Critically explain the problems and consequences of patriarchal system of India. 13

6. What is gender inequality? Explain and examine violence against women, female foeticide, dowry and domestic violence as consequences of gender inequality. 3+10=13

Or

Discuss the effect of child marriage on girl child in the light of violation of the rights of girl child. 13
