

Total No. of Printed Pages—7

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

2 0 2 5

(Nov/Dec)

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. Choose the correct answer : 1×8=8

(a) Ṛgveda / Sāmaveda is the origin of music.

(b) Upaniṣad is known as Brahmavidyā /
Jñānavidyā.

(2)

- (c) Nature of 'man' is discussed in the first / last part of the Veda.
- (d) Nature is / is not the ground for existence of man.
- (e) The nearest deity of earth is Sūrya / Agni.
- (f) There are three / four states of Ātman.
- (g) The discussion of Śreyas and Preyas is in the Kathopaniṣad / Māṇḍukya Upaniṣad.
- (h) Dharma / Artha is related with social welfare.
2. Write short notes on any five of the following :
4×5=20
- (a) Importance of Vedic philosophy
- (b) Man as depicted in Vedas
- (c) Upaniṣadic concept of Jīva
- (d) Concept of Ṛṇa in Vedas
- (e) 'Mokṣa' as a Puruṣārtha
- (f) Upaniṣadic concept of Preyah

26P/510

(Continued)

(3)

3. Give a brief account of Vedic philosophy. What is the philosophical significance of Vedic thought? Explain. 5+8=13

Or

Give an account of the Upaniṣadic philosophy. 13

4. Determine the status of nature in Vedic philosophy. Is there any relation between Man and Nature? Explain. 8+5=13

Or

Give an account of Vedic concept of deities. Explain about the different types of deities. 6+7=13

5. Explain the Upaniṣadic concept of Ātman. 13

Or

Describe the concept of Mukti as depicted in the Upaniṣad.

26P/510

(Turn Over)

(4)

6. Explain the Vedic concept of Yajña. Write the different types of Yajña as depicted in the Vedas.

6+7=13

Or

Discuss the concept of Puruṣārtha. Explain the interrelation among them.

8+5=13

26P/510

(Continued)

(5)

Paper : DSE-1 (II)

(Aesthetics)

1. Choose the correct answer :

1×8=8

- (a) Francis Hutcheson / Alexander Baumgarten used the term 'aesthetics' in its modern sense for the first time.
- (b) Rasa / Karma in Indian aesthetics refers to the emotional mood.
- (c) Bharata Muni / Kalidasa is considered the key proponent of Indian aesthetics in literature.
- (d) Aesthetics explores the nature of beauty / nature of knowledge.
- (e) An important formal characteristic of arts is coherence / pragmatic.
- (f) Tolstoy / Plato uses the analogy of food to illustrate his point.
- (g) Traditionally art has been defined as representation / wellbeing.
- (h) Aesthetic deals with objects that are essential to our existence / not essential to our existence.

26P/510

(Turn Over)

(6)

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

- (a) Components of Aesthetics
- (b) Attitude of Aesthetics
- (c) Concept of Art
- (d) Constituents of Rasa
- (e) Leo Tolstoy as a Aesthetic Philosopher

3. Give a general account of the nature of Aesthetics. 13

Or

What do you mean by Aesthetic experience?
Introduce briefly the Aesthetic experience. 5+8=13

4. What do you mean by representation? Explain Plato's view on Art as representation. 3+10=13

Or

Explain and examine Tolstoy's art as communication. 13

26P/510

(Continued)

(7)

5. Briefly discuss the concept of Rasa in Indian Aesthetics. 13

Or

What is external Rasa? How do you distinguish between Internal and External Rasa? 6+7=13

6. Critically assess Bharata's classification of eight Rasas. 13

Or

Explain and examine Bharata's theory of Rasa.

26P—3000/510 5 SEM TDC DSE PHI (CBCS) 1 (H) I/II