

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2024

DSE-P4-PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

3.

Full Marks: 60

 $12 \times 2 = 24$

8+2+2

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

The question paper contains GROUP-A and GROUP-B. The candidates are instructed to choose any one from two Groups. Candidates should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.

GROUP-A

CONTEMPORARY INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

		SECTION-I	
1.		Answer any four of the following:	$3\times4=12$
	(a)	What is the literal meaning of the term 'humanism'?	3
	(b)	Briefly discuss, what Tagore means by the finite nature of man.	3
	(c)	What do you mean by 'sarvodaya', according to Gandhi?	3
	(d)	Define religion, following Swami Vivekananda.	3
	(e)	Define 'one-ness' (ekatva) as the central concept of Vedānta, following Swami Vivekananda.	3
	(f)	Is ahimsā a negative or a positive term, or both, according to Gandhi?	3
		SECTION-II	
2.		Answer any <i>four</i> of the following:	$6 \times 4 = 24$
	(a)	Explain the concept of 'surplus' in man, following R. N. Tagore.	6
	(b)	What is Swaraj? Discuss, whether we have achieved swaraj in its true sense, following Gandhi.	2+4
	(c)	Explain the concept of 'rājayoga', following Swami Vivekananda.	6
	(d)	Why did Gandhi change his claim from 'God is Truth' to 'Truth is God'? Discuss.	6
	(e)	Discuss Tagore's concept of 'Man's Universe'.	6
	(f)	Explain the essential characteristics of humanism, following Swami Vivekananda.	6
		SECTION-III	

Answer any two of the following

What is the basic principle of Universal Religion? How can it be applied in

society? Is Universal Religion possible at all?

4.		Explain Gandhi's concept of satyāgraha. What are the characteristics of a satyāgrahī?	9+3
5.		Explain briefly the concept of practical vedānta, according to Swami Vivekananda. What is meant by the word 'practical' in practical vedānta?	10+2
6.		Discuss, according to Tagore, the infinite nature of man. In this context, discuss the concept of 'chhoṭa āmi' (lesser self) and 'baḍo āmi' (greater self), following Tagore.	6+6
		GROUP-B	
		AESTHETICS	
		SECTION-I	
1.		Answer any four of the following:	$3 \times 4 = 12$
	(a)	Name the book in which Plato discusses about aesthetics. Briefly state his view on the above.	1+2
	(b)	Briefly state Kant's position on aesthetic judgements. In which of his <i>Critique</i> , did Kant discuss the above?	2+1
	(c)	What is Croce's idea of aesthetics? Briefly discuss. In which book did Croce discuss the above?	2+1
	(d)	What is meant by hāsyarasa (laughter)? Give an example.	2+1
	(e)	Who is the author of <i>Nāṭyaśāstra</i> ? What is the main content of the book, discuss briefly.	1+2
	(f)	Name the author of <i>Dhanvaloka</i> . Name another ālamkārika, in the Indian aesthetic tradition.	$1\frac{1}{2}+1\frac{1}{2}$
		SECTION-II	
2.		Answer any <i>four</i> of the following:	$6 \times 4 = 24$
	(a)	Explain Plato's view of art.	6
	` ′	'Dhvani is the soul of Kāvya' — Explain the above, according to Ānandavardhan.	6
	(c)	Define <i>rasa</i> . Explain, according to Bharata, what is the role of <i>rasa</i> in the Indian aesthetic tradition?	3+3
	(d)	Discuss the view of aesthetic experience, as expressed in Nāṭyaśāstra.	6
	(e)	Discuss Kant's view of aesthetic judgements as subjective or objective.	6
	(f)	What does Kant mean by 'disinterested satisfaction' in relation to art? Explain.	6
		SECTION-III	
		Answer any two of the following	$12 \times 2 = 24$
3.		Discuss in detail, Croce's view on art.	12
4.		Discuss in detail, the different kinds of rasa, with examples.	12
5.		According to Abhinavagupta, discuss in detail, whether aesthetic experience can be considered as metaphysical or not?	12
6.		What is Kant's position on aesthetic experience? Discuss in detail.	12

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