



‘সমানো মন্ত্রঃ সমিতিঃ সমানী’

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

B.A. Honours 6th Semester Examination, 2024

DSE-P4-PHILOSOPHY

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

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: 3×4 = 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 *four* of the following: 6×4 = 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

12×2 = 24

3. What is the basic principle of Universal Religion? How can it be applied in society? Is Universal Religion possible at all? 8+2+2

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| 4. | Explain Gandhi's concept of <i>satyāgraha</i> . What are the characteristics of a <i>satyāgrahī</i> ? | 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**

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| 1. | Answer any <i>four</i> of the following: | 3×4 = 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 <i>hāsyarasa</i> (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 ālaṃkārika, in the Indian aesthetic tradition. | 1½+1½ |

SECTION-II

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| 2. | Answer any <i>four</i> of the following: | 6×4 = 24 |
| (a) | Explain Plato's view of art. | 6 |
| (b) | ' <i>Dhvani</i> is the soul of <i>Kāvya</i> ' — 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 <i>Nāṭyaśāstra</i> . | 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**

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| | | 12×2 = 24 |
| 3. | Discuss in detail, Croce's view on art. | 12 |
| 4. | Discuss in detail, the different kinds of <i>rasa</i> , 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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