

Total No. of Printed Pages—7

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

**2 0 2 3**

( 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) Upaniṣad is the last/first part of the Vedas.

(b) According to the Vedas/Upaniṣads, the  
Brahman is Saccidānanda.

( 2 )

- (c) Ātman/Brahman is the ultimate reality of this world according to Upaniṣads.
- (d) Nature is/is not ground for existence of man.
- (e) The nearest deity of Earth is Sūrya/Agni.
- (f) The Vedas/Upaniṣads contain the ritualistic/speculative practices as means to our highest goal.
- (g) Ṛta/R̥ṇa is the cosmic order according to the Vedas.
- (h) The Upaniṣads describe that there are three/four stages of Ātman.
2. Write short notes on the following (any five) : 4×5=20
- (a) Nature of Vedas
- (b) Man as depicted in Vedas
- (c) Concept of Deities in Vedic philosophy
- (d) Concept of Jagat in Upaniṣad

24P/142

( Continued )

( 3 )

- (e) R̥ṇa
- (f) Artha as one of the Puruṣārthas
3. Give an account of philosophical significance of the Upaniṣads. 13
- Or
- Give an account of the philosophical importance of the Vedas.
4. Discuss the status of Nature as depicted in Vedic philosophy. 13
- Or
- Explain the relation between Man and Nature described in the Vedas.
5. Discuss the concept of Mukti as depicted in the Upaniṣadic philosophy. 13
- Or
- Describe the Upaniṣadic concept of Jīva.

24P/142

( Turn Over )

( 4 )

6. Explain the concept of Rta and Yajña according to the Vedas.

13

Or

Discuss the concept of Mokṣa as the final Puruṣārtha found in Indian philosophy.

24P/142

( Continued )

( 5 )

Paper : DSE-1 (II)

( Aesthetics )

1. Find out the correct answer :

1×8=8

- (a) The norm of Aesthetics is goodness/beauty.
- (b) The term 'Aesthetics' is introduced by Plato/Baumgarten.
- (c) According to Plato, beauty exists only at sensuous/ideal level.
- (d) The father of Indian Aesthetics is Bharata/Gautama.
- (e) In Indian Aesthetics, the literal meaning of Rasa is/is not essence.
- (f) There are mainly five/six kinds of Art.
- (g) According to Langer, Art is/is not the creation of the symbolic form of man.
- (h) Bharata admits that there are eight/nine types of Rasa.

24P/142

( Turn Over )

( 6 )

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

- (a) Aesthetic qualities
- (b) Nature of Art
- (c) Constituents of Rasa
- (d) Components of Aesthetics
- (e) Rasa

3. What is Aesthetics? Discuss the nature of Aesthetics. 3+10=13

Or

What is Aesthetics? Briefly discuss about Aesthetic experience. 3+10=13

4. What do you mean by Art? Discuss Art as Representation (Plato). 3+10=13

Or

What are the basic differences between Art as Communication and Art as Representation? 13

5. Discuss different types of Rasa. 13

( 7 )

Or

What is Rasa? Is Rasa external or internal? Discuss. 2+11=13

6. Explain Rasa theory as depicted by Bharata. 13

Or

Explain the main constituent elements of Rasa as found in Bharata's Rasa theory.

\*\*\*