



'समानो मन्त्रः समितिः समानी'

**UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL**

B.A. Honours 5th Semester Examination, 2023

**DSE-P1-PHILOSOPHY**

Time Allotted: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 60

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

**The question paper contains DSE1A and DSE1B.  
The candidates are required to answer any *one* from the *two* courses.  
Candidates should mention it clearly on the Answer Book.**

**DSE1A**

**SECTION-I**

1. Answer any *four* of the following: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What are the basic characteristics of knowledge according to David Hume? 3
- (b) How memory and experience are distinguished according to David Hume? 3
- (c) What do you mean by Occasionalism? Why does Hume support Occasionalism?  $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2}$
- (d) What are the relationships between cause and effect according to Hume? 3
- (e) What are the relationships between *relations of ideas* and *matters of fact* according to Hume? 3
- (f) Is Hume a radical skeptic? 3

**SECTION-II**

2. Answer any *four* questions: 6×4 = 24
- (a) Is metaphysics possible, according to Hume? Explain your answer. 6
- (b) What is Laws of Association? Does Hume support Laws of Association? 3+3
- (c) "Every idea is a copy of impression"— Explain briefly that how does Hume establishes this statement. 6
- (d) What is knowledge according to Hume? Explain the distinction between Demonstrative Knowledge and Intuitive Knowledge according to Hume. 2+4
- (e) Explain the nature of "IDEA" according to Hume. 6
- (f) How does Hume refute abstract ideas? Explain your view. 6

**SECTION-III**

3. Explain any *two* questions from the following: 12×2 = 24
- (a) "Reason is, and ought to be the slave of the passions"— Explain in detail after Hume. 12
- (b) How does Hume establish his "theory of constant conjunctions" as a theory of Causality? Discuss in detail. 12

- (c) Critically explain Hume's view of our knowledge of the external world. 12
- (d) What according to Hume are the foundations of all our reasonings and conclusions concerning "matter of fact"? Explain in detail. 12

**DSE1B**

**GĪTĀ**

**SECTION-I**

1. Answer any **four** questions: 3×4 = 12
- (a) What is the aim of life according to *Gītā*? 3
- (b) In which chapters in *Mahābhārata* the *Gītā* appears? 3
- (c) Why the soul is called *Akarttā*? 3
- (d) What is the meaning of *Sāṃkhya-yoga* in the *Gītā*? 3
- (e) Why Arjuna is called "*Gāṇḍbī*"? 3
- (f) What is *Varṇa* in *Gītā*? 3

**SECTION-II**

2. Answer any **four** from the following: 6×4 = 24
- (a) What is *svadharma* according to *Gītā*? Explain briefly. 6
- (b) *Nāsato vidyate bhāvo nābhāvo vidyate sataḥ* — Explain after *Gītā*. 6
- (c) What did Arjuna express to Śrīkṛṣṇa after seeing the relatives in *Kurusenā*? 6
- (d) How does the concept of *Varṇasankara* affect the society as explained in the *Gītā*? 6
- (e) Why is Arjuna *Viśādagrasta* in the battlefield? 6
- (f) *Mātrāsparśarstu kouṇṭeya śitoṣṇa sukhadukhadāḥ* — Explain after the *Gītā*. 6

**SECTION-III**

3. Explain any **two** from the following: 12×2 = 24
- (a) *Nimittāni Ā paśyāṃc viparitāni Keśava* — Explain after the *Gītā*. 12
- (b) "Bāsānsi jirṇāni yathā bihāya  
navāni grhnāti naroparāṇi  
tathāśarirāni bihāya jirṇāḥ  
nyanyāni sañjāti nabānidehi"  
— Explain the nature of soul according to the above in the *Gītā*. 12
- (c) How does Kṛṣṇa convince Arjuna to fight in the battlefield? 12
- (d) Why is the second chapter of the *Gītā* called *Sāṃkhya-yoga*? Explain with justifications? 12

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