

An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding

1. a) What is perception?  
ग्राह्यता का अर्थ?
- b) What are the different types of perception according to Hume?  
ह्यूम के अनुसार ग्राह्यता के अलग-अलग प्रकार?
- c) What does Hume mean by impression?  
ह्यूम के अर्थ में 'इम्प्रेशन' क्या है?
- d) Give an example of a proposition concerning relation of ideas.  
एक तर्क संबंधित प्रस्तावना का उदाहरण दें।
- e) What is the foundation of all reasoning concerning matters of fact?  
तथ्य संबंधी तर्क का आधार क्या है?
- f) What is the relation of constant conjunction?  
स्थिर-संयोजन का अर्थ क्या है?
- g) What according to Hume, are the two different types of philosophy?  
ह्यूम के अनुसार दो अलग-अलग प्रकार के दर्शन क्या हैं?
- h) Which sciences deal with the relations of ideas?  
कौन सी विज्ञानें तर्क संबंधी संबंधों से निपटती हैं?
- i) Give an example of proposition concerning matter of fact.  
तथ्य संबंधी प्रस्तावना का उदाहरण दें।
- j) What according Hume are the laws of association?  
ह्यूम के अनुसार संबंधों के नियम क्या हैं?
- k) Which group of philosophers consider the relation between cause and effect as a necessary connection?  
कौन से दार्शनिकों का मत है कि कारण और प्रभाव के बीच एक आवश्यक संबंध है?

1) What are the different types of perception according to Hume?

বিভিন্ন ধরনের অনুভূতি অনুসারে - ১) অনুভূতি

m) Write the full name of Hume's enquiry.

বিভিন্ন অনুসন্ধানের পূর্ণ নাম - 'An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding'

n) Write down the name of a book written by Hume.

বিভিন্ন গ্রন্থের নাম - 'The History of England'

e) Is Hume an extremist empiricist?

বিভিন্ন ধরনের অনুভূতি অনুসারে - 'No'

p) What is the relation of contiguity?

সম্পর্কিত - 'Contiguity'

q) What are the objects of human enquiry, according to Hume?

বিভিন্ন ধরনের অনুসন্ধানের বস্তু - 'The objects of human enquiry'

2. a) What does Hume mean by easy and abundant philosophy?

সহজ ও সমৃদ্ধ মানসিকতা - 'Easy and abundant philosophy'

b) What is Scepticism?

সন্দেহ - 'Scepticism'

c) What is the example of an idea given by Hume which is generated without any impression?

যদিও অনুভূতি ছাড়াও - 'The idea of a unicorn'

d) State any one of the definitions of cause given by Hume.

বিভিন্ন ধরনের কারণ - 'Cause is a power which produces an effect'

e) What is probability?

সম্ভাবনা - 'Probability'

f) What is custom or habit?

অনুভব বা অভ্যাস - 'Custom or habit'

g) What is the difference between 'Relations of ideas' and 'Matters of fact'?

'Relations of ideas' - 'Matters of fact' - 'Relations of ideas are discoverable by reason, matters of fact are discoverable by experience'

h) What does Hume mean by saying 'no impression, no idea'?

'No impression, no idea' - 'Impressions are the source of all our ideas'

- i) What is Hume's definition of cause?  
Factor which is necessary for the effect?
  - ii) What is antecedent scepticism?  
Scepticism about causation?
  - iii) What is resemblance?  
Similarity?
  - iv) What is idea according to Hume?  
Copy of an impression?
  - v) Does Hume admit synthetic a priori proposition?  
No, because all knowledge is derived from experience.
3. a) What kind of metaphysics does Hume reject and on what grounds?  
Metaphysics which is not based on experience or observation.
- b) How does Hume distinguish between impression and idea?  
- discuss.  
Impressions are direct copies of objects, while ideas are copies of impressions.
- c) Explain, with examples, the different principles of association of ideas as advocated by Hume.  
Association by resemblance, contiguity, and causation.
- d) How does Hume distinguish between fiction imagination and belief?  
Fiction is a mere copy of an impression without any force, while belief has a force or vivacity.
- e) Does Hume reject metaphysics in every sense? - discuss.  
No, he rejects metaphysics that is not based on experience.
- f) Clearly explain after Hume the nature of necessity.  
Necessity is a feeling of the mind, not a property of objects.
- g) State and explain Hume's view on liberty.  
Liberty is the power of acting or not acting according to the dictates of reason.
- h) Write a note on Hume's view regarding 'abstract philosophy'.  
Abstract philosophy is a philosophy that is not based on experience.

e) How does Hume criticize Cartesian scepticism?

Handwritten notes: "Cartesian scepticism is not a real scepticism"

f) Is the uniformity of nature of the object of intuition or demonstration or belief, according to Hume? Discuss.

Handwritten notes: "Uniformity of nature is not a uniformity of nature"

4.a) In what sense is Hume a sceptic? Discuss.

Handwritten notes: "Hume is a sceptic in the sense of a philosopher"

b) "Be a philosopher; but amidst all your philosophy be still a man" - Explain.

Handwritten notes: "Hume's philosophy is not a philosophy of the mind"

c) Explain how does Hume distinguish between fiction & belief?

Handwritten notes: "Fiction is a belief without a cause"

d) How does Hume explain the relation between cause and effect? - Discuss.

Handwritten notes: "Cause and effect are not connected by any power"

e) In what sense is Hume a sceptic? - Discuss.

Handwritten notes: "Hume is a sceptic in the sense of a philosopher"

f) "Custom or habit is the great guide of human life" -

Explain the importance of this statement in Hume's philosophy.

Handwritten notes: "Custom is the great guide of human life"