2. Hiriyanna, M. (1993). *Outlines of Indian philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. Radhakrishnan, S. (1923). *Indian Philosophy* (2 Volumes). Oxford: University Press.
4. Sharma, C. D. (1973). *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass
5. Sinha, J. N. *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*. Calcutta: New Central Book Agency Pvt. Ltd.



1.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q. No. 1: Materialistic philosophy, Spiritualistic philosophy, and Realistic philosophy

Ans to Q. No. 2: Greek philosophy, German philosophy, and British philosophy

Ans to Q. No. 3: The end of the Vedas

Ans to Q. No. 4: Isa, Kena, Katha, Mundaka

Ans to Q. No. 5: The term 'philosophy' means vision or seeing

Ans to Q. No. 6: Philosophy means seeing or vision. It also implies absolute intuition or insight and also a kind of knowledge which can give liberation. On the other hand, science is a kind of knowledge which is based on experiment or testing that can provide material prosperity.

Ans to Q. No. 7: Wisdom



1.8 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very Short Questions

Q.1: What is meant by the word 'Darshana'?

Q.2: What is self culture?

Q.3: What are the four aims mentioned in Indian Philosophy?

Q.4: What does the word 'Veda' mean?

Q.5: What are the three heterodox systems in Indian philosophy?

Q.6: What is saddarshana?

Q.7: Name the system of Indian philosophy which deals with Karma Kanda.

Q.8: Name the system of Indian philosophy which deals with Jñāna Kānda.

B) Short Questions (Answer in about 100-150 words)

Q.1: Is Indian philosophy pessimistic? Briefly explain.

Q.2: Briefly explain the nature of Indian philosophy.

Q.3: Write a brief note on the scope of Indian philosophy.

C) Long Questions (Answer in about 300-500 words)

Q.1: Explain the nature of Indian philosophy.

Q.2: Discuss the scope of Indian philosophy.

*** ***** ***