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4) Sharma, C. D. (1973). *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass.



## 6.13 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

**Ans. to Q. No. 1 :** Indian Philosophy consists of nine systems. These are– (i) Nyāya, (ii) Vaiśeşika, (iii) Sāṅkhya, (iv) Yoga, (v) Mīmāṁsā, (vi) Vedānta, (vii) Cārvāka, (viii) Buddha, (ix) Jaina.

**Ans. to Q. No. 2 :** Perception or Pratyakşa is the only reliable source of valid knowledge.

**Ans. to Q. No. 3 :** a) Āstika or Vedic; b) Nāstika or Non-Vedic; c) Authority or Testimony; d) 'Meta' and 'Physika'; e) Aristotle

**Ans. to Q. No. 4 :** Dhurta or Cunning Cārvākas and the Susiksit or educated Cārvākas

**Ans. to Q. No. 5 :** The educated Cārvākas hold that the Soul has eternal knowledge and it perishes when the body is destroyed. It also states that the soul does not migrte from one body to another.

**Ans. to Q. No. 6 :** According to this, there is no eternal, immortal soul beyond the body. This indicates that there is nothing left when the body perishes. That is why this view of Cārvāka is known as Dehātmāvāda or Bhutachaitanyavada.

**Ans. to Q. No. 7 :** Cārvāka philosophy accepts four physical elements.

**Ans. to Q. No. 8 :** Ether is not accepted by the Cārvāka. Because it is not perceptible by us. Anything non-perceptible does not exist according to Cārvāka.

**Ans. to Q. No. 9 :** The soul is simply the conscious living body according to Cārvāka.

**Ans. to Q. No. 10 :** No; Cārvāka does not believe in an eternal soul.

**Ans. to Q. No. 11 :** Vātsāyana, Udayana, Jayanta, Vijñānavikhsu, Saṅkara

and Vācaspati Misra have criticized Cārvāka view of the soul.

**Ans. to Q. No. 12 :** Because Cārvāka school is widely popular among the common people (Lokāyat).

**Ans. to Q. No. 13 :** Metaphysics is divided into five branches–

(i) Philosophy of Self (ii) Cosmogony (iii) Cosmology (iv) Theology (v) Ontology.

**Ans. to Q. No. 14 :** Cārvāka is not an Astika school; Because it does not accept the authority of the Vedas.

**Ans. to Q. No. 15 :** a) False b) True c) True d) False e) False



## 6.14 MODEL QUESTIONS

**A) Very Short Questions :**

**Q.1.** Who is the founder of Cārvāka Philosophy?

**Q.2.** What are the physical elements accepted by Cārvāka?

**Q.3.** What is the valid source of knowledge, according to Cārvāka?

**B) Short Questions** ( Answer each question in about 150 words)

**Q.1.** What is Cārvāka metaphysics?

**Q.2.** What is Dehātmāvāda? Briefly explain.

**Q.3.** Does Cārvāka accept the existence of an eternal soul? Briefly explain.

**Q.4.** Briefly comment on the two types of Cārvākas.

**Q.5.** What is Svabhāvavāda?

**B) Short Notes on** (Answer each question in about 150 words)

a) Cārvāka view of Causation.

b) Cārvāka refutation of God's existence

c) Mokṣa or Liberation

d) Svabhābavāda

**B) Long Questions** (Answer each question in about 300-500 words)

**Q.1.** Explain Cārvāka Metaphysics.

**Q.2.** Discuss the concept of God in Cārvāka philosophy.

**Q.3.** Does Cārvāka accept the theories of Karma and Rebirth? Explain.

**Q.4.** What is the general concept of Mokṣa or Liberation in Indian Philosophy? Does Cārvāka accept this concept? Discuss.

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