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4.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q. No. 1: The term Darsana has been derived from the Sanskrit root D[s.

Ans to Q. No. 2: Sāmkhya, Yoga, Nyāya, Vaisesika, Mimāmsā and Vedānta.

Ans to Q. No. 3: Cārvāka, Jaina and Bauddha.

Ans to Q. No. 4: Puruca and Prakrti.

Ans to Q. No. 5: Yoga system.

Ans to Q. No. 6: Five pramānas.

Ans to Q. No. 7: The Cārvāka system.

Ans to Q. No. 8: Mādhyamika or Sûnyavāda, Yogacāra or Vijnānavāda, Sautrāntika and Vaibhāsika.



4.8 MODEL QUESTIONS

A) Very Short Questions

Q.1: What does Darsana mean?

Q.2: How many āstika systems are there in Indian philosophy?

Q.3: How many nāstika systems are there in Indian philosophy?

Q.4: What is the ultimate material cause of the world, according to the Sāmkhya system of Indian philosophy?

Q.5: How many yogāngas are there in Yoga philosophy?

Q.6: What are the two stages of perception, according to sage Gautama?

Q.7: Who is the founder of Vaiśeṣika system of Indian philosophy?

Q.8: Name any two commentators of Jaimini's Mimāmsā Sutra.

Q.9: What is Prasthānatraya?

Q.10: Which system of Indian philosophy is also known as Lokāyata?

Q.11: What are the two kinds of mediate knowledge, according to the Jainas?

Q.12: What is the root cause of suffering, according to Bauddha philosophy?

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

Q.1: Write short not on :

a. Nyāya conception of perception

b. Cārvāka Epistemology

Q.4: Write briefly on the concept Moksa

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

Q.1: Distinguish between āstika and nāstika school of Indian philosophy?

Q.2: Explain the four noble truths of Buddhism.

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