

Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur

Department of Philosophy

Question Bank

B.A Pt. 1 Sem 2

Indian Philosophy: Nyaya Darshan

1. What are Nyaya philosophy's four means of knowledge (Pramana)?
2. Explain the concept of "Pramana" and its significance in Nyaya philosophy.
3. How does Nyaya philosophy view the concept of God?
4. What is the Nyaya view on the nature of reality?
5. Explain the concept of "Tarka" (reasoning) in Nyaya philosophy.
6. How does Nyaya philosophy approach the problem of inference (Anumana)?
7. What is the role of "Hetu" (reason) in Nyaya philosophy?
8. Explain the Nyaya view on the nature of self (Atman).
9. How does Nyaya philosophy view the concept of liberation (Moksha)?
10. What is the significance of the Nyaya Sutras in Indian philosophy?

Sankhya Darshan:

11. What are the fundamental principles of Sankhya philosophy?
12. Explain the concept of "Prakriti" (nature) and "Purusha" (consciousness) in Sankhya.
13. How does Sankhya philosophy view the concept of creation?
14. What is the role of the three guans (Sattva, Rajas, Tamas) in Sankhya philosophy?
15. Explain the concept of "Buddhi" (intellect) in Sankhya philosophy.
16. How does Sankhya philosophy approach the problem of suffering?
17. What is the Sankhya view on the nature of reality?
18. Explain the concept of "Kaivalya" (liberation) in Sankhya philosophy.
19. How does Sankhya philosophy view the concept of evolution?
20. What is the significance of the Sankhya Karika in Indian philosophy

Shankara Acharya

1. What is Shankaracharya's philosophy called?
2. What was Shankaracharya's influence on Hinduism?

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Ramanuj

4. What is Ramanujan's philosophy called?
5. What role did Ramanuj play in Vaishnavism?
6. What are the followers of Ramanuj called

Comparison

6. How do Shankara Acharya and Ramanuj differ in their philosophical views?
- 7 . Who came first, Shankara Acharya or Ramanuj?

Western Philosophy

Ancient Greek Philosophy

1. What is the Socratic method, and how does it relate to knowledge?
2. Explain Plato's Theory of Forms and its implications.
3. What is Aristotle's concept of "Telos" (final cause)?
4. How does Plato's Allegory of the Cave relate to reality and knowledge?
5. What is the significance of Aristotle's concept of "Eudaimonia" (happiness)?

Modern Philosophy

6. What is Descartes' famous statement "I think, therefore I am" (Cogito, ergo sum)?
7. Explain John Locke's empiricist view on knowledge and experience.
8. What is Immanuel Kant's concept of the "categorical imperative"?
9. How does David Hume's scepticism relate to causality and induction?
10. What is Jean-Paul Sartre's concept of "existence precedes essence"?

Epistemology and Metaphysics

11. What is the mind-body problem, and how have philosophers approached it?
12. Explain the concept of dualism vs. monism in philosophy of mind.
13. What is the nature of reality according to idealism?
14. How does nominalism differ from realism in metaphysics?
15. What is the significance of Kant's Critique of Pure Reason?

Locke

1. **Primary and Secondary Qualities:** How does Locke distinguish between primary and secondary qualities? Can you give examples of each?

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2. **Tabula Rasa:** What is Locke's concept of the mind as a tabula rasa, and how does it relate to knowledge acquisition?
3. **Social Contract:** What is Locke's view on the social contract and its role in governance?
4. **Knowledge and Experience:** How does Locke argue that knowledge comes from experience and sensory data?
5. **Substance and Qualities:** What is Locke's concept of substance, and how does it relate to qualities?

Berkeley

6. **Esse Est Percipi:** What does Berkeley mean by "to be is to be perceived," and what implications does it have for our understanding of reality?
7. **Idealism:** How does Berkeley argue for idealism, and what are its key features?
8. **Perception and Reality:** What is Berkeley's view on the relationship between perception and reality?
9. **God and Perception:** How does Berkeley use God to explain the persistence of objects when not perceived by humans?
10. **Critique of Materialism:** What are Berkeley's arguments against materialism, and how does he defend his idealist position?

Hume

11. **Causality and Induction:** What is Hume's critique of causality and induction, and what implications does it have for our understanding of knowledge?
12. **Self and Identity:** What is Hume's view on the nature of the self, and how does it relate to personal identity?
13. **Scepticism:** How does Hume's empiricism lead to scepticism, and what are its limitations?
14. **Impressions and Ideas:** What is Hume's distinction between impressions and ideas, and how does it relate to **knowledge**?
15. **Morality and Reason:** What is Hume's view on the relationship between morality and reason?

Comparative Questions

- Empiricism:** How do Locke, Berkeley, and Hume contribute to the development of empiricism?
- Rationalism vs Empiricism:** What are the key differences between rationalism and empiricism, and how do Locke, Berkeley, and Hume fit into this debate?
- Knowledge and Reality:** How do Locke, Berkeley, and Hume differ in their views on knowledge and reality?

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Influence and Legacy: What is the influence and legacy of Locke, Berkeley, and Hume's philosophical ideas?

Critique and Evaluation: How have Locke, Berkeley, and Hume's ideas been critiqued and evaluated by other philosophy

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