

Vth SEMESTER B.A DEGREE (CBCS) Examination 2019

PRIVATE REGISTRATION

PL5CRT08- SYSTEMS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

MCQ

1. The systems which do not accept the authority of Vedas are called
a. Orthodox b. Heterodox c. Theistic d. Atheistic
Ans: b
2. The systems which accept the authority of Vedas are called
a. Orthodox b. Heterodox c. Theistic d. Atheistic
Ans: a
3. Which among the following is a Heterodox System
a. Purvamimamsa b. Nyaya c. Charvaka d. Yoga
Ans: c
4. Which among the following is a Heterodox System
a. Advaita Vedanta b. Buddhism c. Nyaya d. Yoga
Ans: b
5. Which among the following is a Heterodox System
a. Yoga b. Charvaka c. Nyaya d. Advaita Vedanta
Ans: b
6. Which among the following is an Orthodox System
a. Jainism b. Nyaya c. Buddhism d. Charvaka
Ans: b
7. Which among the following is an Orthodox System
a. Advaita Vedanta b. Buddhism c. Jainism d. Charvaka
Ans: a
8. Which among the following is an Orthodox System
a. Jainism b. Buddhism c. Charvaka d. Yoga
Ans: d
9. Which among the following is an Orthodox System
a. Charvaka b. Jainism c. Vaiseshika d. Buddhism
Ans: c
10. Which among the following is an Orthodox System
a. Samkhya b. Charvaka c. Buddhism d. Jainism
Ans: a
11. Which among the following is an Orthodox System
a. Charvaka b. Purvamimamsa c. Buddhism d. Jainism
Ans: b
12. 'Sarva Darsana Samgraha' is written by
a. Jaimini b. Madhavacharya c. Vatsyayana d. Kanada
Ans: b
13. Charvaka Philosophy is
a. Materialistic b. Spiritualistic c. Both d. None
Ans: a

14. Charvaka believes ----- as the only reality
a. Self b. God c. Brahman d. Matter
Ans: d
15. Which among the following is not accepted by Charvaka
a. Earth b. Air c. Water d. Ether
Ans: d
16. The only pramana accepted by Charvaka is
a. Perception b. Inference c. Comparison d. Verbal testimony
Ans: a
17. Which among the following is not come under purushartha
a. Artha b. Kama c. Karma d. Moksha
Ans: c
18. Which among the following is a material goal in the social life of man
a. Dharma b Karma c. Moksha d. Kama
Ans: d
19. Which among the following is a material goal in the social life of man
a. Moksha b. Artha c. Satchitananda d. Dharma
Ans: b
20. Which among the following is a spiritual goal in the social life of man
a. Artha b. Kama c. Moksha d. None of the above
b. Ans: c
21. Which among the following is a spiritual goal in the social life of man
a. Kama b. Dharma c. Artha d. Karma
Ans.b
22. Which system of Indian Philosophy is considered as Indian Hedonism
a. Nyaya b. Yoga c. Advaita Vedanta d. Charvaka
Ans: d
23. According to Charvaka , the Ultimate goal in the life of man is
a. Self-Realization b.Pleasure c. Dharma d. Moksha
Ans: b
24. 'Eat, Drink and be Merry' is the Slogan of
a. Dvaita b. PurvaMimamsa c.Charvaka d. VisishtaAdvaita
Ans: c
25. The founder of Buddhism is
a. Kanada b. Vatsyayana c. Buddha d. Jaimini
Ans: c
26. Buddha's 'four noble truths' is known as
a. Mahavrata b. Anuvrata c. Dukha Saya d. Arya Satya
Ans: d
27. According to Buddha the cause of suffering is
a. Wisdom b. Ignorance c. Pleasure d. Courage
Ans: b
28. Which among the following is not come under 'Four Noble Truths' of Buddha
a. SarvamDukha b. Dukha Karana c. DukhamSaha d. DukhaNirodha
Ans: c
29. According to Buddha, 'Dukha' leads man towards
a. Moksha b. Pain & Rebirth c. Enjoyment d. Success

Ans: b

30. Buddha's theory of causation is known as
a. Arambha vada c. .Parinamavada
b. PratityaSamutpada d. Brahma parinamavada

Ans: b

31. Links in 'Bhava Chakra ' is called
a. Nidhana b. Nirvana c. Skanda d. Kshanika

Ans: a

32. How many Nidhanas are there in 'Bhava Chakra according to Budha
a. 10 b. 15 c. 13 d. 12

Ans: d

33. Which among the following is not a Nidhana
a. Vijnana b. Vedana c. Samjna d. Samskara

Ans: c

34. According to Buddha, Cessation from sufferings is
a. Vedana b. Nirvana c. Jathi d. Upadana

Ans: b

35. Buddha illustrated 'Impermanency of the World and momentary existence of objects'
through his theory of
a. Anatmavada b. Syadvada c. Anekandavada d. Kshanikavada

Ans: d

36. Path of Liberation according to Buddha is called
a. Nishkama Karma b. Yoga c. Ashanga marga d. Saptabhanginaya

Ans: c

37. Which among the following is not come under Ashtanga marga
a. Right faith b. Right devotion c. Right thought d. Right concentration

Ans: b

38. 'Ashtanga marga' is also known as
a. Madhamika marga b. Ashtanga Yoga c. Both d. None

Ans: a

39. Kshanikavada is put forwarded by
a. Kanada b. Buddha c. Rishabha deva d. Jaimini

Ans: b

40. No- Soul theory is also known as
a. Anatmavada b. Atmavada c. Syadvada d. Anekandavada

Ans: a

41. Which one of the following is not a skanda
a. Vijnana b. Vedanac.Upadana d. Samskara
Ans: c
42. Cluster of five factors which constitute Soul is called
a. Nidhana b. Nirvana c. Upadana d. Skanda
Ans: d
43. The Scripture of Buddhism is called
a. Skanda b. Triratna c. Tripitika d. Nidhana
Ans: c
44. Which one among the following is not a scripture of Buddhism
a. Vinaya pitika b. Buddha pitika c. Abhidamapitika d. Sutta pitika
Ans: b
45. Which one among the following is a sect of Buddhism
a. Mahayana b. Swethambhara c. Digambhara d. Avadhuta
Ans: a
46. The meaning of the term 'Hinayana' is
a. Great vessel b. Little vessel c. Proximate vessel d. Remote vessel
Ans: b
47. Poems written by Buddhist nuns is called
a. Theragadha b. Therigadha c. Mahagadha d. Swarnagadha
Ans: b
48. In the 'Causal Wheel' Vedana arises out of
a. Sparsa b. Trishna c. Upadana d. Bhava
Ans: a
49. In the 'Causal Wheel' Trishna arises from
a. Sparsab.Vedana c. Upadana d. Bhava
Ans: b
50. In the 'Causal Wheel' 'Samskara'arises from
a. Sparsab.Vedanac.Ajnana d. Bhava
Ans: c
51. In the 'Causal Wheel', Consiousness arises from
a. Sparsab.Vedana c. Upadana d. Samskara
Ans: d
52. In the 'Causal Wheel' Name and form arises from
a. Ignorance b.Desire c.Consiousness d. Sensation
Ans: c
53. In the 'Causal Wheel' 'Upadana'arises from
a. Sparsab.Vedanac.Ajnanad.Trishna
Ans: d
54. In the 'Causal Wheel' 'Bhava'arises from
a. Upadanab.Vedanac.Ajnanad.Trishna
Ans: a
55. In the 'Causal Wheel' 'Jati'arises from
a. Upadanab.Vedanac.Ajnanad.Bhava
Ans: d

56. In Bhava Chakra , each Nidhana is
a. Independent in origination c. Dependent in origination
b. Both d. None
Ans: c
57. In the 'Causal Wheel' 'Old age and death'arises from
a. Ignorance b. Desire c. Consiuousness d. Birth & rebirth
Ans: d
58. Buddha's 'Eight Fold Path' is also known as
a. Ashtanga marga b. Ashtanga Yoga c. Syadvada d. Nidhan
Ans: a
59. According to Buddha, Soul constitute a cluster of
a. 10 factors b. 8 factors c. 5 factors d. 2 factors
Ans: c
60. Which one of the following is not a skanda
a. Rupab.Samjnac.Jati d. Samskara
Ans: c
61. The founder of Jainism is
a. Rishabha Deva b. Buddha c. Jaimini d. VardhamanaMahaveera
Ans: a
62. The famous prophet who had propagated Jaina Philosophy is
a. Rishabha Deva b. Buddha c. Jaimini d. VardhamanaMahaveera
Ans: d
63. The word 'Jaina' came from the word
a. Jiva b. Ajiva c. Jina d. Jathi
Ans: c
64. According to Janism 'Jiva' is
a. Matter b. Soul c. God d. None of the above
Ans: b
65. 'Jiva' , in its purest form is called
a. Jivanmukta b. Mukta c. Baddha d. Bandha
Ans: b
66. The Bounded Soul according to Jainism is called
a. Mukta b. Bandha c. Baddha d. None of these
Ans: c
67. How many types of Ajivas are there according to JainaPhilosophy
a. 3 b. 5 c. 7 d. 9
Ans: b
68. Which among the following is not anAjiva
a. Pudgala b. Dharma c. Karma d. Kala
Ans: c
69. Which among the following is Ajiva
a. Pudgala b. Karma c. Abhava d. Samavaya
Ans: a
70. The substance which can undergo integration and disintegration is called

a. Dharma b. Pudgala c. Adharma d. Kala

Ans: b

71. According to Jainism , Matter is made up of

a. Light b. soul c. atom d. gas

Ans: c

72. The minutest particle of matter which can not be further divided is called

a. Atom b. Soul c. Mind d. Space

Ans: a

73. Which among the following is a not a feature of Time according to Jainism

a. Eternal b. Infinite c. Immaterial d. Perceptable

Ans: d

74. The filled space according to Jainism is called

a. Past b. Lokaakasa c. Alokaakasa c. Present d. Future

Ans: b

75. The Empty space according to Jainism is called

a. Past b. Lokaakasa c. Alokaakasa c. Present d. Future

Ans: c

76. In which space growing objects are present according to Jainism

a..Lokaakasa b. Alokaakasa c. Both d. None of these

Ans: a

77. In which space movement of objects is not possible according to Jainism

a..Lokaakasa b. Alokaakasa c. Both d. None of these

Ans: b

78. The principle of motion according to Jainism is

a. Pudgala b. Kala c. Dharma d. Adharma

Ans: c

79. The principle of rest according to Jainism is

b. Pudgala b. Kala c. Dharma d. Adharma

Ans: d

80. Jaina Philosophy is

a. Realistic b. Idealistic c. Both d. None

Ans: a

81. Jaina theory of Reality is called

a. Syad vada b. Kshanikavada c. Anekandavada d. Anatmavada

Ans: c

82. Jaina theory of knowledge is called

a. Syad vada b. Kshanikavada c. Anekandavada d. Anatmavada

Ans: a

83. The word 'Syad' means

a. Many b. One c. Complex d. Probable

Ans: d

84. According to Jainism how many probable judgements which leads to relative knowledge is

a. 5 b. 7 c. 9 d.11

Ans: b

85. Probable judgements which leads to relative knowledge according to Jainism is called

a. Pratityasamutpada b. Saptabhanginaya
c. Ashtanga marga d. Madhyamika marga

Ans: b

86. Which among the following is not come under Saptabhanginaya
a. Syad Asti b. SyadNasti c. SyadAsteya d. SyadAvakthavyam

Ans: c

87. The concept of 'Triratna' is the contribution of
a. Charvaka b. Jainism c. Buddhism d. Nyaya

Ans: b

88. Which among the following is not a sect of Buddhism
a. Swetambara b. Hinayana c. Mahayana d. Both Hinayana and Mahayana

Ans: a

89. Which among the following is a sect of Jainism
a. Swetambara b. Digambara c. Both d. None

Ans: c

90. The liberated Soul according to Jaina Philosophy is called
a. Sarvajna b. Sarvatman c. Sarvasaktan d. Sarvavyapi

Ans: a

91. Which among the following is not a quality of Mukta
a. Infinite Power b. Infinite Bliss c. Infinite Life d. Infinite Knowledge

Ans: c

92. Which among the following is not a way towards salvation according to Jainism
a. Samyak Jnana b. Samyak Buddhi c. SamyakDarsana d. SamyakCharitra

Ans: b

93. Which among the following is not come under 'Triratna'
a. Samyak Jnana b. SamyakDhyana c. SamyakDarsana d. SamyakCharitra

Ans: b

94. NyayaSystem is
a. Orthodox b. Heterodox c. Both d. None

Ans: a

95. Vaiseshika System is
a. Orthodox b. Heterodox c. Both d. None

Ans: a

96. The Term 'Nyaya' means
a. Word b. Number c. Argumentation d. Particularity

Ans: c

97. The Term 'Vaiseshika' means
a. Vishayam b. Number c. Argumentation d. Particularity

Ans: d

98. Which one among the following is called 'Indian Logic'
a. Nyaya b. Vaiseshika c. Sankhya d. Yoga

Ans: a

99. Who among the following is the founder of Nyaya System
a. Pathanjali b. Jaimini c. Gautama d. Kanada

Ans: c

100. Who among the following is the founder of Vaiseshika System
a. Pathanjali b. Jaimini c. Gautama d. Kanada

Ans: d

101. Who is the author of 'Nyaya Sutra'

- a. Vatsyayanana b. Prasasthpada c. Kapila d. Gautama
Ans: d
102. Who wrote 'Nyaya Bhashya'
a. Vatsyayana b. Prasasthpada c. Kapila d. Gautama
Ans: a
103. Who among the following is the author of 'VaisesikaSutra'
a. Kanada b. Jaimini c. Vijnana Bhikshu d. Kapila
Ans: a
104. Who wrote 'VaisesikaBhashya'
a. Iswara Krishna b. Vatsysyana c. Prabhakara d. Prasasthpada
Ans: d
105. Which among the following is not a characteristic feature of Nyaya Vaisesikasyste
a. Realistic b. Pluralistic c. Both d. Dualistic
Ans: d
106. Means of Valid Knowledge is
a. Prama b. Pramatha c. Prameya d. Pramana
Ans: d
107. Which among the following Pramanas is not accepted by Nyaya
a. Prathyaksha b. Arthapatti c. Anumana d. Upamana
Ans: b
108. Direct and immediate knowledge obtained through the contact between object and sense organs is
a. Perception b. Inference c. Verbal testimony d. Comparison
Ans: a
109. The first stage of Perception is called
a. NirvikalpakaPrathyaksha b. SavikalpakaPrathyaksha
c. LaukikaPrathyaksha d. AlukikaPrathyaksha
Ans: a
110. The second stage of Perception is called
a. NirvikalpakaPrathyaksha b. SavikalpakaPrathyaksha
c. LaukikaPrathyaksha d. AlukikaPrathyaksha
Ans: b
111. Perception within the limits of sense organs is called
a. NirvikalpakaPrathyaksha b. SavikalpakaPrathyaksha
c. LaukikaPrathyaksha d. AlukikaPrathyaksha
Ans: c
112. Perception beyond the limits of sense organs is called
a. NirvikalpakaPrathyaksha b. SavikalpakaPrathyaksha
c. LaukikaPrathyaksha d. AlaukikaPrathyaksha
Ans: d
113. Mediate and indirect knowledge obtained through previous perception is called
a. Perception b. Inference c. Verbal testimony d. Comparison
Ans: b
114. Establishment of Universal relation between two inseparable objects is called
a. Hetu b. Udधारana c. Vyapti d. Nigamana
Ans: c
115. The first step in the Nyaya Syllogism is called
a. Hetu b. Vyapti c. Nigamana d. Pratijna

Ans: d

116. Which among the following is not a step in Nyaya Syllogism

- a. Pratinjna b. Udaharana c. Samanya d. Nigamana

Ans: c

117. How many steps are there in Nyaya Syllogism

- a. 3 b. 5 c. 7 d. 8

Ans: b

118. Valid knowledge obtained through the utterances of a trustworthy person is called

- a. Prathyksha b. Anumana c. Sabda d. Upamana

Ans: c

119. Which among the following is regarded as Sabdapramana by Nyaya

- a. Bhagavad Gita b. Veda c. Mahabharata d. Purana

Ans: b

120. Mediate and indirect knowledge derived from the similarity between two objects is

- a. Perception b. Inference c. Verbal testimony d. Comparison

Ans: d

121. According to Vaisesika objects of valid knowledge is called

- a. Pramana b. Padartha c. Prameya d. Pramatha

Ans : b

122. How many categories are there according to Vaisesika

- a. 4 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8

Ans: c

123. Which one among the following is not a category of VaisesikisSystem

- a. Samanya b. Samavaya c. Vishesha d. Samhita

Ans: d

124. According to Vaisesika, material cause of this Universe is

- a. Guna b. Dravya c. Karma d. Abhava

Ans: b

125. How many substances are there according to Vaisesika

- a. 9 b. 5 c. 7 d. 10

Ans: a

126. Which among the following is not a substance according to Vaisesika

- a. Time b. Space c. Dharma d. Mind

Ans: c

127. Which among the following is atomic in anstructure according to Vaisesika

128.

- a. Self b. Mind c. Karma d. Guna

Ans: b

129. Which one among the following is not atomic in nature according to Vaisesika

130.

- a. Earth b. Air c. Water d. Ether

Ans: d

131. Which among the following is a spiritual substance

- a. Karma b. Samanya c. Self d. Samavaya

Ans: c

132. According to Vaisesika, the seat of knowledge is

- a. Mind b. body c. Action d. Self

Ans: d

133. According to Vaiseshika, there are ----- qualities

- a. 50 b. 25 c. 24 d. 23

Ans: c

134. How many types of actions are there according to Vaiseshika

- a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8

Ans: a

135. Which among the following is not a type of action according to Vaiseshika

- a. Upward movement b. Expansion c. Locomotion d. Forward movement

Ans: d

136. The generic feature commonly present in all members of a class is called

- a. Samavaya b. Samanya c. Vishesha d. Upadhana

Ans: b

137. The unique feature present in each object of a particular class is called

- a. Samavaya b. Samanya c. Vishesha d. Upadhana

Ans: c

138. The intimate and eternal relation between two objects is called

- a. Samavaya b. Samanya c. Vishesha d. Upadhana

Ans: a

139. Non-existence of an object in a particular time and space is called

- a. Upamana b. Sparsa c. Abhava d. Dravya

Ans: c

140. Which one of the following not an Abhava

- a. PragAbhava b. AnyonyaAbhava
c. AnatmaAbhava d. AtyanthaAbhava

Ans: c

141. Non-existence of an object before its construction is called

- a. PragAbhava c. PratvamsaAbhava
b. AnyonnyaAbhava d. Antynthaabhava

Ans: a

142. Non-existence of an object after its destruction is called

- a. PragAbhava b. PratvamsaAbhava
c. AnyonnyaAbhava d. Antynthaabhava

Ans: b

143. Non existence of an object in another object is called

- a. PragAbhava c. PratvamsaAbhava
b. AnyonyaAbhava d. Antynthaabhava

Ans: b

144. Absolute non existence is called

- a. PragAbhava c. PratvamsaAbhava
b. AnyonyaAbhava d. Antynthaabhava

Ans: d

145. Paramanuvada is the contribution of
a. Vaiseshika b. Samkhya c. Yoga d. Charvaka
Ans: a
146. The founder of Paramanuvada is
a. Gautama b. Kanada c. Pathanjali d. Jaimini
Ans: b
147. Which one of the following is not an element of 'Panchabhuta'
a. Earth b. Ether c. Water d. Light
Ans: d
148. According to Vaiseshika, atoms are-----structures
a. Circular b. Hexagonal c. Globular d. Cylindrical
Ans: c
149. Two atoms combined together to form
a. Triratna b. Triad c. Diad d. Triangle
Ans: c
150. Three Diads combined together to form
a. Triratna b. Triad c. Diad d. Triangle
Ans: b
151. How many atoms are there in a Triad
a. 3 b. 6 c. 9 d. 12
Ans: b
152. Asatkaryavada is the theory of causation of
a. Nyaya Vaiseshika c. Samkhya Yoga
b. Purvamimamsa d. Uttara mimamsa
Ans: a
153. The founder of Samkhya system is
a. Jaimini b. Kapila c. Madhva d. Ramanuja
Ans: b
154. The author of Samkhya Sutra is
a. Kapila b. Gautama c. Kanada d. Vatsyayana
Ans: a
155. The commentary of Samkhya Sutra was written by
a. Prasasthapada b. Vatsyayana c. Iswara Krishna d. VijnanaBikshu
Ans: c
156. The term 'Yoga' means
a. Calculation b. Argumentation c. Uniqueness d. Union with the Absolute
Ans: d
157. The founder of Yoga system is
a. Gautama b. Pathanjali c. Kanada d. Kapila
Ans: b
158. The author of Yoga Sutra is
a. Gautama b. Pathanjali c. Kanada d. Kapila
Ans: b
159. The commentary of Yoga Sutra was written by
a. VijnanaBikshu b. Vatsyayana c. Iswara Krishna d. Jaimini
Ans: a
160. According to Samkhya, the material cause of this Universe is

- a. Prakriti b. Purusha c. Jiva d. Dharma
Ans: a
161. Prakriti is
a. Many b. One c. Two d. three
Ans: b
162. Prakriti is
a. Passive b. Active c. Both d. None
Ans: b
163. Which among the following is not a constituent of Prakriti
a. Sattva b. Rajas c. Tamas d. Tejas
Ans: d
164. The disturbance in the equilibrium of gunasin Prakriti is called
a. Samyoga b. Salokya c. Gunakshobha d. Gunakopa
Ans: c
165. Purusha is
a. Matter b. Mind c. Self d. Man
Ans: c
166. How many Purushas are there according to Samkhya
a. A. two b. Three c. Many d. Five
Ans: c
167. Which among the following is a characteristic feature of Purusha
a. Unconscious b. Active c. Self - luminous d. Complex
Ans: c
168. What is the cause of evolution of Prakriti
a. Presence of Purusha c. Presence of Dravya
b. Presence of Karma d. Presence of Atmosphere
Ans: a
169. The first evolute of Prakriti is
a. Jnanendriya b. Karmendriya c. Manas d. Mahat
Ans: d
170. Which among the following is not a Jnanendriya
a. Sense of taste b. Sense of touch c. sense of Speech d. Sense of sight
Ans: c
171. Which among the following is not a Karmendriya
a. Sense of speech b. Sense of prehension c. Sense of excretion d. Sense of smell
Ans: d
172. The evolutes formed from Ahamkara in Psychical branch are
a. Mind b. 5 Sense organs c. 5 Motor organs d. All these
Ans: d
173. The evolutes formed from Ahamkara in Physical branch are
a. 5 Subtle elements b. 5 Gross elements c. Both d. None of these
Ans: c
174. Which one among the following is not a Subtle element
a. Essence of smell b. Essence of hearing c. Essence of colour d. Essence of taste
Ans: c
175. Which among the following is not a gross element

- a. Earth b. Air c. Water d. Colour
Ans: d
176. Five gross elements together known as
a. PanchaBheta b. PanchaBhuta c. Pancha tantra d. Panchasarira
Ans: b
177. According to Samkhya theory of evolution, how many evolutes are formed from Prakriti
a. 13 b. 23 c. 33 d. 43
Ans: b
178. Ashtanga Yoga was prescribed by
a. Jaimini b. Kapila c. Pathanjali d. Kumarila Bhatta
Ans: c
179. The first step of Ashtanga Yoga is
a. Yama b. Niyama c. Asana d. Pranayama
Ans: a
180. Yama consists of
a. 8 principles b. 5 principles c. 10 principles d. 7 principles
Ans: b
181. Niyama consists of
a. 8 principles b. 5 principles c. 10 principles d. 7 principles
Ans: b
182. Which among the following is not a principle of Yama
a. Saucha b. Asteya c. Satya d. Aparigraha
Ans: a
183. Which among the following is not a principle of Niyama
a. Saucha b. Asteya c. Santhosha d. Tapas
Ans: b
184. The skill to keep his body in a steady position for a long time is called
a. Yama b. Pranayama c. Asana d. Dhyana
Ans: c
185. Control of breath is called
a. Pranayama b. Dharana c. Dhyana d. Samadhi
Ans: a.
186. The last step of Ashtanga Yoga is
a. Asana b. Dharana c. Dhyana d. Samadhi
Ans: d
187. Samkhya theory of causation is called
a. Arambhavada b. Parinamavada c. Syad vada d. Kshanikavada
Ans: b
188. The author of Mimamsa Sutra is
a. Jaimini b. Kanada c. Kapila d. Sri Sankaracharya
Ans: a
189. Daily duties according to Purvamimamsa is called
a. Nitya karma b. Naimittika Karma c. Kamya Karma d. None of these
Ans: a
190. Occasional duties according to Purvamimamsa is called
a. Nitya karma b. Naimittika Karma c. Kamya Karma d. None of these

Ans: b

191. Optional duties according to Purvamimamsa is called
a. Nitya karma b. Naimittika Karma c. Kamyā Karma d. None of these

Ans: c

192. The unseen potency of Soul according to Purvamimamsa is called
a. Apavarga b. Apurva c. Upadhana d. Sadyatana

Ans: b

193. Advaita Vedanta is the contribution of
a. Jaimini b. Sri Sankaracharya c. Kanadad.Kapila

Ans: b

194. The power of Illusion is called
a. Brahman b. Atman c. Maya d. Iswara

Ans: c

195. Prathibhasika level of Reality belongs to
a. Waking stage b. Dreaming stage c. Both d. None of these

Ans: b

196. Vyavaharika level of reality belongs to
a. Waking stage b. Dreaming stage both d. None of these

Ans: a

197. Visishtadvaita is the contribution of
a. Kanada b. Ramanuja c. Sri Sankaracharya d. Kapila

Ans: b

198. The relation of Brahman with Jiva and Jagat is called
a. Sayujya b. Salokya c. Samipiya d. Apradhah Siddhi

Ans: d

199. The founder of Dvaita is
a. Madhva b. Ramanuja c. Sri Sankaracharya d. Jaimini

Ans: a

200. Which among the following is not come under PanchaBheta
a. Difference between God and Soul
b. Difference between Soul and Matter
c. Difference between God and Man
d. Difference between God and Soul

Ans: c

