

**Third Semester MA SANSKRIT – GENERAL**

**(Private Registration)**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

**SA010303 – A General Perspective on Astika and Nastika Darsanas**

1. Who rejects the authority of the Vedas?  
a. Astika b. Nastika c. Yogis d. Charvakas
2. Who accepts the authority of Vedas?  
a. Asika b. Nastika c. Yogis d. Charvakas
3. Who is the founder of Samkhya Philosophy ?  
a. Jaimni b. Kapila c. Goutama d. Kanada
4. The author of Samkyasutra is  
a. Kapila b. Gautama c. Jaimini d. Badarayana
5. In which system the Concept of purusha and prakrti is dealt with  
a. Mimamsa b. Nyaya c. Vaisesika d. Samkhya
6. Who is the author of Sankhyakarika?  
a. Vinjanabhikshu b. Gaudapada c. Iswarakrisna d. Sankaracharya
7. How many pramanas accepted by Samkhya ?  
a. Three b. Six c. Four d. Seven
8. Which one of the following not a pramana considered by Samkhya philosophy  
a. arthapathi b. anumana c. pratyaksha d. Aptopadesa
9. The word 'Samkhya' means  
a. discriminative knowledge b. number c. reasoning d. great declaration
10. Which among the following realities are accepted by Samkhya Philosophy ?  
a. jiva and ajiva b. prakrti and purusha c. dravya and Guna d. Maya
11. According to Samkhya philosophy, the world is evolved from  
a. purusha b. Vikriti c. visesha d. prakrithi

12. Theory of causation according to Samkhya philosophy is called
  - a. pratityasamutpada
  - b. satkaryavada
  - c. syadvada
  - d. Parinaamavada
13. Satkaryavada is also known as
  - a. arambhavada
  - b. anatmavada
  - c. parinamavada
  - d. Anarambha vada
14. The author of Yogasutra is
  - a. Kapila
  - b. Kanada
  - c. Patanjali
  - d. Yaaska
15. The word Yoga means
  - a. Union with the absolute
  - b. Union with the matter
  - c. Union with the body
  - d. Unanimous
16. Eight steps of Yoga together known as
  - a. ashtangayoga
  - b. ashtanga marga
  - c. madhyamika marga
  - d. Ashtanga Hridaya
17. Which one among the following is the first step of ashtanga yoga
  - a. pranayama
  - b. dhyana
  - c. Pratyahara
  - d. yama
18. Which one among the following is the second step of Ashtanga Yoga
  - a. asana
  - b. pranayama
  - c. niyama
  - d. samadhi
19. Which one among the following is the last step of Ashtanga Yoga
  - a. dhyana
  - b. samadhi
  - c. pranayama
  - d. Pratyahara
20. Which one among the following is an Antarangasadhana of Ashtangayoga
  - a. Samadhi
  - b. Pranayama
  - c. Niyama
  - d. Yama
21. Which one among the following is not a Bahirangasadhana of Ashtangayoga
  - a. Yama
  - b. Samadhi
  - c. niyama
  - d. Asana
22. Pranayama is meant for
  - a. Controlling breath
  - b. controlling angry
  - c. controlling sense organs
  - d. Controlling emotions
23. The founder of Nyaya System is
  - a. Kanada
  - b. Gautama
  - c. Madhva
  - d. Padanjali
24. The author of Nyaya Sutra is
  - a. Gautama
  - b. Jaimini
  - c. Badarayana
  - d. Kanada
25. How many pramanas are accepted by Nyaya school ?

- a. 3, b. 4, c. 6, d. 7
26. Which one of the pramana is not accepted by Nyaya philosophy ?  
a. pratyaksha b. anumana c. arthapathi d. Upamana
27. Nyaya gives importance to ---- pramana  
a. perception b. Upamana, c. verbal testimony d. inference
28. Who propounded the theory of Anyathakhyati ?  
a. Baudhas b. Naiyayikas c. Mimasakas d. Charvakas
29. The author of Vaiseshikasutra is  
a. Kanada b. Jaimini c. Madhva d. Yaska
30. Vaiseshika accepted --- Categories  
a. 10 b. 7 c. 13 d. 12
31. Vaiseshika gives importance to --- Category  
a. inherence b. generality c. particularity d. Peculiarity
32. paramanuvada is the contribution of  
a. Vaiseshika b. Samkhya c. Purva Mimamsa d. Vedanta
33. The minute particle of matter which cannot be further divided is called  
a. samavaya b. paramanu c. visesha d. Tanmatra
34. Which one among the following is not an atomic structure?  
a. Earth b. air c. Ether d. Fire
35. Nyaya Vaiseshika theory of causation is called  
a. Parinama vada b. satkaryavada c. pratiyasamutpadavada d. Asatkaryavada
36. asatkaryavada is also known as  
a. arambhavada b. parinama vada c. brahma parinamavada d. Maya vada
37. The author of Mimamsa sutra is  
a. Gautama b. Jaimini c. Iswarakrishna d. Badarayana
38. Purva Mimamsa investigates  
a. Mantra b. Brahmana c. both d. Upanishad
39. Which one among the following investigates Karmakanda of Veda  
a. Uttara mimamsa b. Samkhya Yoga c. Purvamimamsa d. Uttaramimamsa
40. Purva mimamsa is otherwise called  
a. Jnana mimamsa b. Karma mimamsa c. Raja mimamsa d. Rajayoga

41. Obligatory duties according to Purva mimasa are called  
a. Naimittikakarma b. Kamyakarma c. Nityakarma d. Dushkarma
42. Who wrote Sabarabhashya?  
a. Kumarilabhatta , b. Sabaraswami, c. Prabhakara d. Paanini
43. Who is the author of Tuptika?  
a. Kumarila Bhatta b. Prabhakara c. Jaimini d. Gadadhara
44. Who wrote Brhati commentary ?  
a. Kumarila bhatta b. Prabhakara c. Vinjanabhikshu d. Gaudapada
45. Who propounded the akhyativada ?  
a. Prabhakaramimamsa b. Baudha c. Bhattamimamsa d. Jaina
46. Who propounded the theory of viparita-khyativada?  
a. Charvakas b. PrabhakaraMimamsaka c. Madhyamika Baudha d. Bhatta Mimamsaka
47. Uttaramimasa is also known as  
a. Purva mimamsa b. Vedanta c. Yoga d. Bhatta Mimamsaka
48. Who wrote Brahmasutra ?  
a. Gautama b. Kapila, c. Badarayana d. Kanada
49. Who is the propounder of Advaita Philosophy ?  
a . Sankaracarya b. Madhvacarya c. Ramanujacarya d. Sreedharacharya
50. The power of illusion is called  
a. Brahman b. Maya c. Atman d. Jiva
51. Liberation from bondage is called  
a. punya b. papa. C. moksha d. Dharma
52. Sankaracharya regarded Brahman as  
a. Saguna Brahman b. Nirguna Brahman c. both d. Paramaatma
53. Advaita Vedanta investigates -----of Veda  
a. Karmakanda b. Janakanda c. Bhaktikanda wd. Vijnana kanda
54. Which of the following pramana do we get the knowledge of non- existence ?  
a. arthapatti b. anumana c. Pratyaksha d. anupalabdhi
55. .Who is the Propunder of Dvaita philosophy ?  
a. Sankara b. Madhva c. Ramanuja d. Nagarjuna

56. Who is the Founder of Visishtadvaita philosophy ?  
a. Bhaskara, b. Nimbarka, c. Ramanuja d. Nagarjuna
57. Who is the propounder of Dvaitadvaita philosophy ?  
a. Bhaskara b. Nimbaraka, c. Sankara d. Prabhakara
58. Who is the propounder of Suddhadvaita philosophy ?  
a. Sankara b. Vallabha c. Bhaskara d. Vakbhata
59. Who is the founder of Bhedabheda philosophy?  
a. vallabha b. Bhaskara c. Madhva d. Varadaraja
60. Who propounded the theory Anivachaniya khyati ?  
a. Bhatta b. Prabhakara c. Advaita Vedanta d. Visishtadvaita
61. How many pramanas are accepted by Vedantins ?  
a. 6 b. 8. c. 12 d. 14
62. Carvaka philosophy is otherwise known as  
a. advaita vedanta b. lokasamgraha c. Lokaayathana d. Lokayata
63. Which one of the following element is not accepted by Carvaka philosophy ?  
a. earth b. air c. ether d. Fire
64. How many pramanas are accepted by Carvaka philosophy ?  
a. One b. Three c. Four d. Six
65. Name the pramana accepted by Lokayata  
a. inference b. comparison c. perception d. Testimony
66. Which among the following is accepted by Carvaka philosophy ?  
a. God b. Matter c. soul, d. Sakti
67. Who among the following is the author of sarvadarsanasamgraha ?  
a. Patanjali b. Jaimini c. Sayana Madhavacharya d. Eswarakrishna
68. Who among the following is the founder of Buddhism ?  
a. Rshabhadeva b. Vardhamana Mahavira c. Gautama Bbuddha d. Chakradetta
69. Which one among the following is a Buddhist sect  
a. digambara b. swetambara c. Neelambara d. mahayana
70. Buddhists scripture is known as  
a. nigama b. pitaka c. karika d. Aagama
71. Which one among the following is not a Pitaka  
a. Visessa b. Sutta c. Vinaya d. Prakrta

72. Central teaching of Buddha consist of ----- truths  
a. three b. five c. six, d. Four
73. Buddha's noble Truths are known as  
a. skanda b. aryasatya c. chittasatya d. Vibudha
74. Buddha's concept of liberation is called  
a. Jivanmukti b. kaivalya c. Nirvana d. Nityamukti
75. No- Soul theory of Buddhism is also known as  
a.paramanuvada b. parimanavada c. anatmavada d.Aatma vada
76. Theory of causation in Buddhism is called  
a.Theory of dependent origination  
b.Theory of no soul  
c.Theory of error  
d.Theory of Dukha
77. Theory of Momentariness is also called  
a. paramanuvada b. parimanavada c. kshanikavada d. Kshanabhanga vada
78. The word Jainism came from the word  
a. Maya b. Jnana c. Vijnana, d. Jina
79. The famous prophet of Jainism who is known as 24 th thirthankara is  
a. Rshabhadeva b. Kumarilabhata c. Mahavira, d. Kasyapa
80. Which one among the following is a sect of Jainism  
a. Hinayana b. digambara c. sankalpa d.Swetambara
81. According to Jainism Jiva means  
a. A atmosphere b. Mind c. matter d. Soul
82. According to Jainism 'Baddha' means  
a. Bounded soul b. free soul c. both, d. Free Mind
83. According to Jainism mukta means  
a. Bounded soul b. free soul c. both, d. Free Mind
84. According to Jainism, liberation means  
a.Soul bounded by Karma  
b.soul bounded by ignorance  
c. soul free from karmic bonds  
d.Free from all action
85. Jaina theory of reality is known as

a. Anatmavada b. syadvada c. Yekanta vada d. Anekantavada

86. Jaina epistemology is known as

a. Anatmavada b. Kshanikavada c. Syadvada, d. Kshana bhangura vada

87. Jaina theory of knowledge is known as

a. Theory of probability  
b. Theory of momentariness  
c. Theory of dependent origination  
d. Theory of Cause and Effect

### ANSWER KEY

1	B	13	C	25	B	37	B	49	A	61	A	73	B	85	D
2	A	14	C	26	C	38	C	50	B	62	D	74	B	86	C
3	B	15	A	27	D	39	C	51	C	63	C	75	C	87	A
4	A	16	A	28	B	40	B	52	B	64	A	76	A		
5	D	17	D	29	A	41	C	53	B	65	C	77	C		
6	C	18	C	30	B	42	B	54	D	66	B	78	D		
7	A	19	B	31	C	43	A	55	B	67	C	79	A		
8	A	20	A	32	A	44	B	56	C	68	C	80	A		
9	A	21	B	33	B	45	A	57	B	69	D	81	D		
10	B	22	A	34	C	46	D	58	B	70	B	82	A		
11	D	23	B	35	D	47	B	59	B	71	A	83	B		
12	B	24	A	36	A	48	C	60	C	72	D	84	C		