

Department of Sanskrit
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MA Sanskrit –Yogashastra
MCQS

1. What does 'Prama' mean according to Nyaya Philosophy?
 - A. Valid Knowledge
 - B. Invalid Knowledge
 - C. Real Knowledge
 - D. Appropriate Knowledge

2. What does the 'Vedanta' means ?
 - A. Starting of Vedas
 - B. End of Vedas
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. Neither A nor B

3. Who among the following is regarded as the founder of Adwaita Vedanta ?
 - A. Ramanujacharya
 - B. Madhvacharya
 - C. Shakaracharya
 - D. Vallabhacharya

4. Following is the treatise on Vedant Philosophy ?
 - A. Brahmasutra-shankara-bhashyam
 - B. Ramayanama
 - C. Bhagvadgeeta
 - D. Dharmasutra

5. Bhagvadgeeta is a part of _____.
 - A. Upanishads
 - B. Mahabharata
 - C. Ramayanam
 - D. Manusmriti

6. _____ is consider as the propounder of Dvaita Philosophy.
 - A. Ramanujacharya
 - B. Madhvacharya
 - C. Shakaracharya
 - D. Vallabhacharya

7. The philosophy of Ramanuja is known as _____.
 - A. Advaita
 - B. Vishistadvaita
 - C. Dvaita
 - D. Anadvaita

8. _____ is the founder of Advaita Philosophy.

- A. Ramanujacharya
- B. Madhvacharya
- C. Shakaracharya
- D. Vallabhacharya

9. Choose odd word.

- A. Charwaka
- B. Bauddha
- C. Jaina
- D. Samkhya

10. How many schools are there of Buddhism ?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 4
- D. 8

11. Yogachara is a branch of _____.

- A. Vedant philosophy.
- B. Buddhism
- C. Jainism
- D. Yoga Philosophy.

12. According to _____ school of buddhism, the universe is regarded as Shunya.

- A. Vaibhashika
- B. Yogachara
- C. Sautrantika
- D. Madhyamika

13. There are _____ atheist schools of Indian philosophy.

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

14. There are _____ theist schools of Indian philosophy.

- A. 6
- B. 5
- C. 10
- D. 9

15. There are _____ chains of dependent origination according to Buddhism.

- A. 11
- B. 12
- C. 18
- D. 15

16. How many Vedas are there ?

- A. Six
- B. Four
- C. Ten
- D. Two

17. Concept of Ashtangamarg is found in _____.

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Yoga
- D. Charwaka

18. The concept of Four Noble Truths is found in _____.

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Yoga
- D. Charwaka

19. Choose the odd one.

- A. Right Speech
- B. Right Birth
- C. Right Livelihood
- D. Right View

20. Syadvada is a part of _____ philosophy.

- A. Jain
- B. Buddhist
- C. Samkhya
- D. Purva-mimamsa

21. _____ is considered as a collection of philosophical texts.

- A. Mahabharata
- B. Bhagvadgeeta
- C. Upanishads
- D. Taittiriya Brahman

22. How many types of Yajnas are performed by Hindus in their life?

- A. Two
- B. One
- C. Nine
- D. Five

23. Self is regarded as _____.

- A. Absolute
- B. Relevant
- C. Necessary
- D. Sufficient

24. In Upanishads, what is regarded as lowest level ?

- A. Mind
- B. Body
- C. Soul
- D. Matter

25. _____ is referred as a law of Varun.

- A. Rta
- B. Urja
- C. Mitra
- D. Yajna

26. Following is the founder of Yoga system.

- A. Patanjali
- B. Kapil
- C. Gautam
- B. Kanva

27. According to Yoga, which of the following is regarded as the first evolute of Prakriti?

- A. Ahankara
- B. Chitta
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

28. According to Yoga, which of the following Gunas is said to be predominance in Chitta?

- A. Sattva
- B. Rajas
- C. Tamas
- D. None of these

29. How many Siddhis are there as per Yoga Philosophy ?

- A. Seven
- B. Eight
- C. Nine
- D. Ten

30. Which of the following system accepted the authority of Vedas?

- A. Charwaka
- B. Buddhism
- C. Jainism
- D. Yoga

31. _____ are the conditions of mental life (Chittabhumi).

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Four
- D. Three

32. Eight fold path of discipline is regarded as _____ in Yoga philosophy.

- A. Ashtangayoga
- B. Ashtasiddhi
- C. Ashtamala
- D. Ashtasetu

33. Following is not included in Yama.

- A. Ahimsa
- D. Samadhi
- C. Satya
- D. Asteya

34. _____ is regarded as control of breath.

- A. Yama
- B. Dharana
- C. Asana
- D. Pranayama

35. Pratyahara means –

- A. Abstention
- B. Control of breath
- C. Control of senses
- D. Fixation of the mind

36. According to Yoga, _____ is always free from pains and impressions.

- A. Ishwar
- B. Maya
- C. Human
- D. Both A and B

37. _____ is called as verbal testimony.

- A. Perception
- B. Inference
- C. Shabda
- D. Arthapatti

38. _____ is the direct cognition of an object through its contact with some sense.

- A. Perception
- B. Verbal testimony
- C. Inference
- B. None of these

39. _____ is regarded as steady and comfortable postures.

- A. Yama
- B. Niyama
- C. Asana
- D. Dharana

40. Following is the right sequence of Ashtangyoga.

- A. Dharana, Pratyahara, Asana, Yama
- B. Yama, Niyama, Asana, Pranayama
- C. Yama, Niyama, Asana, Pratyahara
- D. Yama, Niyama, Asana, Samdhi

41. _____ is regarded as meditation.

- A. Samdhi
- B. Vikalpa
- C. Mukti
- D. Dhyana

42. _____ is the theory of Causation.

- A. Satkaryavada
- B. Asatkaryavada
- C. Pramanavichara
- D. Paramanuvada

43. Samkhya philosophy talks about _____ ultimate realities.

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Twenty-five
- D. None of these

44. How many types of causes (Karana) are there ?

- A. Two
- B. Three
- C. Four
- D. Five

45. _____ is a theory of Atoms.

- A. Satkaryavada
- B. Paramanuvada
- C. Asatkaryavada
- B. Ashtangmarga

46. Who is the author of Samkhyakarika ?

- A. Kapilamuni
- B. Gautamrishi
- C. Ishwarkrushna
- D. Patanjali

47. International Yoga day is celebrated on _____.

- A. 20th June
- B. 21st June
- C. 20th July
- D. 21st July

48. Samkhya philosophy gives _____ arguments in favour of Satkaryavada.

- A. Five
- B. Six
- C. Seven
- D. Eight

49. According to Samkhya, _____ is said to be the unity of three Gunas specified as equilibrium.

- A. Purusha
- B. Prakriti
- C. Ahamkara
- D. Brahman

50. Which of the following statement is wrong –

- A. Sattva means goodness.
- B. Samkhya and Yoga are said to be the aligned system of thought.
- C. Kanada Maharshi is the father of Vaishesika philosophy.
- D. Yoga system does not accept the existence of God.

51. Which of the following statement is correct –

- A. Samkhya's satkaryavada is regarded as Prakriti Parinamavada.
- B. Samkhya's satkaryavada is regarded as Purusha Parinamavada.
- C. Samkhya's satkaryavada is regarded as Brahma Parinamavada.
- D. Samkhya's satkaryavada is regarded as Chitta Parinamavada.

52. Inference means _____.

- A. Pratyaksha
- B. Anumana
- C. Upamana
- D. None of these

53. Perception means _____.

- A. Pratyaksha
- B. Anumana
- C. Upamana
- D. None of these

54. Comparison means _____.

- A. Pratyaksha
- B. Anumana
- C. Upamana
- D. None of these

55. The Jaina metaphysics is regarded as _____.

- A. Satkaryavada
- B. Ashtangamarga
- C. Aryasatya

D. Anekantavada

56. The epistemological side of Jain philosophy is called as _____.

- A. Satkaryavada
- B. Ashtangamarga
- C. Syadvada
- D. Anekantavada

57. _____ was the first Tirthankara.

- A. Rishabhadeva
- B. Mahaveer Bhagwana
- C. Arjunadeva
- D. None of these.

58. According to Jain philosophy, how many Tirthankaras are there ?

- A. 23
- B. 25
- C. 22
- D. 24

59. Syadvada includes _____ different statements.

- A. Five
- B. Six.
- C. Twelve
- D. Seven

60. _____ is the name of the father of Mahavir Bhagwana.

- A. Siddharth
- B. Gautam
- C. Kapil
- D. Trishala

61. The word Yoga is derived from Sanskrit root _____.

- A. Yuj
- B. Yuk
- C. Both A and B are correct
- D. Both A and B are wrong

62. Maharashi Patanjali wrote _____.

- A. Swapnavasavadutta
- B. Uttararamcharitam
- C. Yogasutrani
- D. Bruhatsamhita

63. According to Yoga Philosophy, _____ is regarded as the first evolute of Prakriti.

- A. Vrutti
- B. Samadhi
- C. Dhyana
- D. Chitta

64. Following is termed as Abstention –

- A. Yama
- B. Niyama
- C. Dhyana
- D. Samadhi

65. Following is regarded as concentration –

- A. Samadhi
- B. Pranayama
- C. Pratyahara
- D. None of the above

66. _____ is regarded as the theistic and logic school.

- A. Nyaya
- B. Yoga
- C. Samkhya
- D. Jain

67. According to Nyaya Philosophy, Invalid knowledge means _____.

- A. Prama
- B. Aprama
- C. Pratyaksha
- D. Anumana

68. Nyaya philosophy accepts _____ Pramanas (Source of obtaining valid knowledge).

- A. Four
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Five

69. Vaisheshika philosophy accepts _____ Pramanas (Source of obtaining valid knowledge).

- A. Four
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Five

70. Charwaka philosophy accepts _____ Pramanas (Source of obtaining valid knowledge).

- A. Four
- B. Two
- C. One
- D. Five

71. Samkhya philosophy accepts _____ Pramanas (Source of obtaining valid knowledge).

- A. Four
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Five

72. Choose the false statement.

- A. Charvaka Philosophy accepts perception as a valid source of knowledge.
- B. Samkhya Philosophy accepts comparison as a valid source of knowledge.
- C. Jainism accepts three pramanas (source of obtaining valid knowledge.)
- D. Buddhism accepts two pramanas (source of obtaining valid knowledge.)

73. Jaimini Mimamsa School accepts _____ Pramanas.

- A. Three
- B. Two
- C. One
- D. Four

74. Sanskrit text 'Tarkasamgraha' is related to _____.

- A. Jainism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Yoga
- D. Nyaya - Vaisheshika school

75. There are _____ parts of the book called Yogasutrani written by Patanjali.

- A. Four
- B. Three
- C. Five
- D. Ten

76. Yogavartik is a treatise written by _____.

- A. Patanjali
- B. Vijnyanabhikshu
- C. Bhoj
- D. None of the above

77. Karma yoga is described in the _____ chapter of Bhagavadgeeta.

- A. Second
- B. Seventh
- C. First
- D. Third

78. Chapter 6 of Bhagavadgeeta deals with _____.

- A. Karma Yoga
- B. Dhyana Yoga
- C. Samkhya Yoga
- D. Dwaita Vedant

79. Chapter 10 of Bhagavadgeeta deals with _____.

- A. Samkhya Yoga
- B. Karma Yoga
- C. Bhakti Yoga
- D. Vibhuti Yoga

80. Chapter 12 of Bhagavadgeeta deals with _____.

- A. Samkhya Yoga
- B. Karma Yoga
- C. Bhakti Yoga
- D. Vibhuti Yoga

81. There are _____ main Puranas.

- A. 11
- B. 10
- C. 16
- D. 18

82. There are _____ main Upanishads.

- A. 18
- B. 12
- C. 44
- D. 9

83. Ayurveda is a part of _____.

- A. Rigveda
- B. Yajurveda
- C. Atharvaveda
- D. Samaveda

84. Which asana increases digestion after a meal ?

- A. Hastasana
- B. Vajrasana
- C. Trikonasana
- D. Ardhamatsyendrasana

85. How many Asanas are described in 'Gheranda Samhita' ?

- A. 32
- B. 8
- C. 84
- D. 84000

86. Concept of Sthitapragya is described in _____.

- A. Yoga Sutra
- B. Charakasamhita
- C. Bhagvadgeeta
- D. Isha Upanishad

87. According to _____ God is the highest Brahman.

- A. Madhavacharya
- B. Nimbarkacharya
- C. Bhagwan Mahaveer
- D. None of the above

88. Which sacred Hindu text introduces the concept of Yoga as a path to spiritual enlightenment ?

- A. Vedas
- B. Upanishads
- C. Bhagavadgeeta
- D. Ramayana

89. To which school 'Tripitaka' scripture related ?

- A. Vedic
- B. Buddhism
- C. Jainism
- D. Charwaka

90. Which Indian school of thought considers all knowledge as relative?

- A. Buddhism
- B. Vedanta
- C. Jainism
- D. Islam

91. Philosophy means _____

- A. Love of wisdom
- B. Devotion
- C. Both A and B are correct
- D. Both A and B are wrong

92. The word philosophy is a combination of two _____ words.

- A. German
- B. Latin
- C. Greek
- D. Urdu

93. The word 'Philos' means _____.

- A. Love
- B. Likings
- C. Attraction
- D. All above meanings are correct.

94. The word 'Sophia' means _____.

- A. Wisdom
- B. Love
- C. Contribution
- D. Action

95. What is referred as Mukti which is attained during our life ?

- A. Jivan Mukti
- B. Sarva Mukti
- C. Both A and B
- D. Neither A nor B

96. Nirguna Brahman is the ultimate truth according to –

- A. Ramanuja
- B. Madhva
- C. Shankara
- D. Nimbarka

97. The status of Jagat according to Shankaracharya is _____.

- A. Sat
- B. Asat
- C. Sad-Asat
- D. Sadasadvilakshana

98. Which one of the following theories is not accepted by Advaita Vedanta ?

- A. Pratibimbavada
- B. Avacchedavada
- C. Abhasavada
- D. Ansvada

99. Tat Tvam Asi occurs in _____.

- A. Isha Upanishad
- B. Gautama Upanishad
- C. Chhandogya Upanishad
- D. Kena Upanishad

100. Ayam Atma Brahma is occurs in _____.

- A. Mandukya Upanishad
- B. Katha Upanishad
- C. Ken Upanishad
- D. Isha Upanishad