

MAIN ASPECTS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- 1. 'Neti, Neti' (not this, not that) is an approach found in which aspect of Indian philosophy?**
 - A. Understanding the concept of Maya
 - B. Describing the nature of Atman by negation
 - C. The Art of Debating in Nyaya
 - D. The method of practicing Ashtanga Yoga
- 2. 'Prakriti' and 'Purusha' are concepts primarily associated with which Indian philosophical system?**
 - A. Vedanta
 - B. Mimamsa
 - C. Yoga
 - D. Samkhya
- 3. According to the Yoga school of Indian philosophy, 'Samadhi' is:**
 - A. The code of social conduct
 - B. A rigorous physical exercise
 - C. A state of deep trance and ultimate union with the divine
 - D. The doctrine of fatalism
- 4. How do the Mimamsa and the Vedanta schools differ in their approach to liberation (moksha)?**
 - A. Mimamsa focuses on the performance of Vedic rituals, whereas Vedanta emphasizes knowledge of Brahman.
 - B. Vedanta insists on a life of asceticism, while Mimamsa prescribes engagement in worldly pleasures.
 - C. Both schools agree on the indispensability of ritualism for liberation.
 - D. Vedanta supports the idea of a creator God, but Mimamsa does not.
- 5. How does the concept of 'Dharma' play a role in Indian philosophy?**
 - A. By suggesting a set of laws for the universe
 - B. By prescribing a code of living that emphasizes duty, righteousness, and morality
 - C. By advocating for a life of hedonism
 - D. By denying any form of moral or ethical guidelines



6. How is the concept of 'Moksha' related to Samsara?

- A. Moksha signifies attachment to Samsara.
- B. Samsara is the endless cycle of birth and death, and Moksha is the liberation from it.
- C. Moksha is another form of Samsara.
- D. Samsara and Moksha are unrelated.

7. In Indian philosophy, 'Atman' refers to:

- A. The material world
- B. The transitory self
- C. The eternal, individual soul
- D. The moral law of cause and effect

8. In Indian philosophy, which school is explicitly atheistic and materialistic?

- A. Sankhya
- B. Yoga
- C. Charvaka
- D. Vedanta

9. In the context of Indian philosophy, what is Maya commonly interpreted as?

- A. The concept of reincarnation
- B. The illusion or ignorance that veils the true nature of reality
- C. The supreme Godhead
- D. A specific type of meditation practice

10. Meditative practices in Indian philosophy aim at:

- A. Achieving intellectual enlightenment
- B. Reaching a state of deep absorption or union with the ultimate reality
- C. Becoming a more proficient speaker
- D. Mastering the art of logical argumentation

11. The 'Upanishads' mostly explore metaphysical concepts surrounding:

- A. The study of political systems
- B. The nature of ultimate reality and the self
- C. Techniques of warfare
- D. Historical analysis of ancient texts

12. The Bhagavad Gita integrates various paths to spiritual realization. Which of the following is NOT one of these paths?

- A. Jnana Yoga (the path of knowledge)
- B. Karma Yoga (the path of selfless action)
- C. Raja Yoga (the path of meditation)
- D. Shakti Yoga (the path of energy)



- 13. The Buddhist concept of 'Sunyata' refers to:**
- A. The belief in an individual, eternal soul
 - B. The process of reincarnation and karma
 - C. The idea of emptiness or the lack of inherent existence in all phenomena
 - D. The state of supreme bliss
- 14. The concept of 'Karma' is instrumental in Indian philosophy. What does it mainly emphasize?**
- A. Predestination
 - B. Fatalism
 - C. The morality of actions and their consequences
 - D. The importance of divine intervention
- 15. The Indian school of 'Nyaya' emphasizes which aspect of philosophy?**
- A. Ritualistic worship
 - B. Logical reasoning and epistemology
 - C. The importance of suffering
 - D. The practice of alchemy
- 16. The principle of 'Non-violence' or 'Ahimsa' is a key ethical guideline in which Indian philosophy?**
- A. Jainism
 - B. Samkhya
 - C. Charvaka
 - D. Nyaya
- 17. What is the primary goal of Indian philosophy in terms of human life?**
- A. To achieve material success
 - B. To understand the physical world
 - C. To realize one's true self
 - D. To compete with Western philosophy
- 18. Which Indian philosophical concept states that the whole universe is an expression of one ultimate reality?**
- A. Dvaita (dualism)
 - B. Aham Brahmasmi (I am Brahman)
 - C. Triguna theory (three qualities)
 - D. Anatman (no-self)
- 19. Which of the following best represents the Jaina doctrine of 'Anekantavada'?**
- A. The theory of non-violence
 - B. A strict vegetarian diet
 - C. The belief in a multiplicity of viewpoints
 - D. The existence of an omniscient God



20. Which of the following school asserts that the Vedic rituals are essential for liberation?

- A. Advaita Vedanta
- B. Yoga
- C. Mimamsa
- D. Nyaya

Answers

Q 1	B	Q 11	B
Q 2	D	Q 12	D
Q 3	C	Q 13	C
Q 4	A	Q 14	C
Q 5	B	Q 15	B
Q 6	B	Q 16	A
Q 7	C	Q 17	C
Q 8	C	Q 18	B
Q 9	B	Q 19	C
Q 10	B	Q 20	C

