

MAIN ASPECTS OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What is the term used to describe the concept of duty or righteousness in Indian philosophy?

- A. Atman
- B. Moksha
- C. Dharma
- D. Karma

2. What is the concept of "karma" in Indian philosophy?

- A. Liberation
- B. Action
- C. Meditation
- D. Ritual

3. Which ancient Indian text is considered one of the foundational scriptures of Hindu philosophy?

- A. Ramayana
- B. Mahabharata
- C. Bhagavad Gita
- D. Rig Veda

4. Who is the founder of the Samkhya school of Indian philosophy?

- A. Shankara
- B. Patanjali
- C. Kapila
- D. Nagarjuna

5. Which Indian philosophical system emphasizes the practice of meditation as a means to attain liberation?

- A. Nyaya
- B. Yoga
- C. Vaisheshika
- D. Mimamsa

6. What is the ultimate goal of human life according to Indian philosophy?

- A. Wealth
- B. Pleasure
- C. Liberation (Moksha)
- D. Fame

7. Which Indian philosophical tradition is known for its emphasis on non-violence (ahimsa)?

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

8. What does the term "Atman" refer to in Indian philosophy?

- A. Self
- B. Mind
- C. Body
- D. Ego

9. Who is the founder of the Vedanta school of Indian philosophy?

- A. Shankara
- B. Patanjali
- C. Vyasa
- D. Ramanuja

10. Which Indian philosophical system focuses on logical reasoning and epistemology?

- A. Nyaya
- B. Yoga
- C. Vedanta
- D. Vaisheshika

11. How does Indian philosophy address epistemology?

- A. By relying only on empirical evidence
- B. By considering multiple means of knowledge such as perception, inference, and verbal testimony
- C. By rejecting rational analysis
- D. By ignoring metaphysical questions

12. How does Indian philosophy demonstrate inclusivity?

- A. By accepting only Vedic teachings.
- B. By incorporating a wide range of philosophical perspectives and practices.
- C. By promoting a single, unified doctrine.
- D. By rejecting all religious practices.

13. How is inclusivity reflected in Vedanta philosophy?

- A. By excluding all other religious texts
- B. By synthesizing various spiritual teachings and practices
- C. By rejecting metaphysical inquiry
- D. By focusing solely on material wealth

14. In what way does Indian philosophy address the concept of liberation or Moksha?

- A. Only through ritual sacrifices
- B. Through ethical living, meditation, and knowledge
- C. By accumulating material wealth
- D. By disregarding moral conduct

15. The concept of Dharma in Indian philosophy typically involves:

- A. Purely personal desires
- B. Social and cosmic order and duties
- C. Random actions
- D. Complete rejection of societal norms

16. The emphasis on ethical conduct in Indian philosophy is primarily aimed at:

- A. Social status enhancement
- B. Achieving personal and spiritual growth
- C. Material gain
- D. Avoiding intellectual inquiry

17. The holistic approach in Indian philosophy can be seen in its focus on:

- A. Only physical health
- B. Both individual well-being and universal harmony
- C. Exclusive material success
- D. Solely ritualistic practices



18. What does the principle of non-attachment (Vairagya) in Indian philosophy encourage?

- A. Complete immersion in worldly pleasures
- B. Detachment from material desires to achieve inner peace and liberation
- C. Accumulation of wealth
- D. Strict adherence to ritualistic practices

19. What is a key feature of the holistic approach in Yoga philosophy?

- A. Emphasis on ritual sacrifices
- B. Integration of body, mind, and spirit
- C. Focus solely on intellectual debate
- D. Pursuit of material wealth

20. Which characteristic best describes the diversity of Indian philosophy?

- A. It includes both theistic and atheistic schools of thought.
- B. It strictly adheres to monotheism.
- C. It rejects all forms of metaphysical inquiry.
- D. It exclusively focuses on ritual practices.

21. Which characteristic of Indian philosophy shows its adaptability and dynamic nature?

- A. Its static set of beliefs
- B. Its openness to reinterpretation and debate
- C. Its rejection of all new ideas
- D. Its adherence to one single truth

22. Which feature illustrates the metaphysical diversity in Indian philosophy?

- A. Uniform belief in a single deity
- B. Varied interpretations of the nature of reality and existence
- C. Exclusive focus on sensory perception
- D. Sole reliance on one philosophical text

23. Which of the following schools of Indian philosophy is atheistic?

- A. Vedanta
- B. Yoga
- C. Buddhism
- D. Nyaya

24. Which school of Indian philosophy emphasizes the principle of non-violence (ahimsa)?

- A. Charvaka
- B. Jainism
- C. Nyaya
- D. Vaisheshika

25. Which school of Indian philosophy is known for its systematic approach to logical reasoning?

- A. Vedanta
- B. Samkhya
- C. Nyaya
- D. Mimamsa

Answers

Q 1	C	Q 11	B	Q 21	B
Q 2	B	Q 12	B	Q 22	B
Q 3	C	Q 13	B	Q 23	C
Q 4	C	Q 14	B	Q 24	B
Q 5	B	Q 15	B	Q 25	C
Q 6	C	Q 16	B		
Q 7	C	Q 17	B		
Q 8	A	Q 18	B		
Q 9	A	Q 19	B		
Q 10	A	Q 20	A		