

BUDDHISM JAINISM & RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT BASED INDIAN HISTORY MCQ PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS PDF WITH EXPLANATION

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Q1. With reference to Buddhist history, tradition and culture in India, consider the following pairs: Famous shrine Location

1. Tabo monastery and: Spiti Valley temple complex
2. Lhotsava Lhakhang: Zanskar Valley temple, Nako
3. Alchi temple complex: Ladakh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 1 only

Q2. Match list 'A' with list 'B' and choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

List 'A'	List 'B'
A. Nyaya	1. Jaimini
B. Vaisheshika	2. Badarayana
C. Sankhya	3. Gautam
D. Yoga	4. Kanada
E. Purva Mimamsa	5. Kapila
F. Uttara Mimamsa	6. Patanjali

Codes: A B C D E F

- a) 1 2 3 4 5 6
- b) 3 4 5 6 1 2
- c) 4 3 2 1 5 6
- d) 5 6 4 1 2 3

Q3. Sarnath is in the state of

- a) Maharashtra
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Uttar Pradesh
 - d) Gujarat
-

Q4. Who was the founder of Lokayat sect?

- a) Manu
- b) Brihaspati
- c) Pakudh Kachayan
- d) Vigyaneswer

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Q5. Zen Buddhism, introduced in the twelfth century A.D., found its adherents mainly among the warriors and influenced Japanese culture considerably. The key to enlightenment, according to Zen Buddhism, is:

- a) Piety
 - b) Recollection
 - c) Virtuous life
 - d) Meditation
-

Q6. Consider the following statements regarding Greek's influence of Indian Culture.

1. The Indo-Greek king, Mahendra was converted to Buddhism by Buddhist monk and philosopher, nagasena.
2. Indian astrology was influenced by Greek ideas with the term Horastra used for astrology in Sanskrit.

3. Greeks introduced into Indian astronomy the methods of calculating eclipses, the notion of methods of calculating eclipses, the notion of parallax and methods of calculating it.
4. Greeks introduced the use of curtain in Indian theatre.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- a) 2, 3 and 4
 - b) 1, 2 and 3
 - c) All of above
 - d) 1, 3 and 4
-

Q7. Which of the following is/are true regarding Buddhism?

1. It did not reject Varna and Jati.
2. It challenged the highest social ranking of Brahmanas.
3. It regarded certain jobs as low.

Choose the correct code.

- a) 3 and 2
 - b) 1, 2 and 3
 - c) None of these
 - d) 1 and 2
-

Q8. Nagarjuna is known as the Einstein of India because:

- a) He was a great dialectician
 - b) Like Einstein he had a rare insight into the nature of the universe
 - c) He was one of the greatest physicists of all time
 - d) He propounded the theory of shunyavada similar to Einstein's theory of relativity
-

Q9. Who was the founder of Pashupat Sampradaya?

- a) Lakulisha
 - b) Kulshekhar
 - c) Shambhunath
 - d) Bhavbhuti
-

Q10. Which of the following is not a text of Buddhism?

- a) Acharanga Sutra
 - b) Jatakas
 - c) Sumangalavilasini
 - d) Digh Nikaya
-

Q11. Milinda Panho is in the form of a dialogue between the king Menander and Buddhist Monk

- a) Nagarjuna
 - b) Nagasena
 - c) Kumarilbhatta
 - d) Nagabhatta
-

Q12. Who is supposed to be the future Buddha in Mahayana Buddhism?

- a) Amitabha
 - b) Krakuchanda
 - c) Kanak Muni
 - d) Maitreya
-

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Q13. Which of the following statements correctly describe the difference between a Chaitya and a Stupa?

- a) Chaityas represent Mahayanism and Stupas Hinayanism
- b) Chaitya is a religious term, while Stupa is an architectural term for a mound containing a relic of the Buddha and later on of leading Buddhist Saints
- c) Chaitya is a place of prayers/worship while Stupa is a funeral monument

d) Chaitya were constructed by the monasteries while Stupas were constructed by the kings and the rich merchants

Q14. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the Jain Philosophy?

1. Jiva is a conscious substance which is different in different individuals.
2. Ajiva is the opposite of jiva comprising of dharma, adharma, akash, pudgala and kala
3. Asrava denotes the inflow of karmic matter by the soul.
4. Samvara means union of jiva with pudgala (matter) or soul with non-soul particles.

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- a) 2, 3, and 4 only
 - b) 1, 2, and 3 only
 - c) 1, 3, and 4 only
 - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4;
-

Q15. Who was the founder of Mahayan sect of Buddhism?

- a) Ghoshak
 - b) Buddhadeva
 - c) Asang
 - d) Dharmtrat
-

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Answers to the above questions :

Q1. Answer: (b)

Q2. Answer: (b)

Nyaaya Shashtra: The author of this Darshan is Rishi Gautama Ji. The subject of this darshan is to attain Moksha (Salvation) by getting the philosophical knowledge.

Vaisheshika Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kanaad Ji. He has described the true form of the Dharma.

Sankhya Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Kapil Ji and its subject is about the Prakriti and its products and Purusha.

Yoga Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Maharishi Patanjali Ji and it deals with the Saadhana, Dhyan, Samaadhi etc.

Purva Mimaansa / Mimaansa Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Jaimini Ji. The science of morals is discussed in detail. The concept of this darshan is Dharma.

Uttar Mimaansa / Vedaant Shashtra:- The author of this Darshan is Rishi Vyaasa ji and the subject is about the Brahmaa (Iswhar) and attainment of Brahmaa / Moksha (Salvation).

Q3. Answer: (c)

Sarnath is located 13 kilometres north-east of Varanasi, in Uttar Pradesh.

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Q4. Answer: (b)

The terms Lokayata and Carvaka have historically been used to denote the philosophical school of Indian Materialism. Carvaka and Ajita Kesakambalin are said to have established Indian Materialism as a formal philosophical system, but some still hold that Brihaspati was its original founder. Brihaspati authored the classic work on Indian Materialism, the Brihaspati Sutra.

Q5. Answer: (d)

Q6. Answer: (c)

Q7. Answer: (d)

Q8. Answer: (d)

Q9. Answer: (a)

According to scholars, Lakulisha is the founder of the Pashupata Shaivism sect. According to a tradition stated in the Linga Purana, Lakulisha is considered as the 28th and the last Avatar manifestation of Shiva and the propounder of Yoga system.

Q10. Answer: (a)

Acharanga Sutra is not a text of Buddhism. It is a canonical sacred text of Jainism based on Lord Mahavira's teachings.

Q11. Answer: (b)

Milinda Panha is in the form of a dialogue between the Greek King Milinda (Minander I) and the Buddhist monk Nagasena.

Q12. Answer: (d)

Mahayana Buddhism emerged in the first century CE as a more liberal, accessible interpretation of Buddhism. Maitreya is a transcendent Bodhisattva named as the universal Buddha of a future time in Mahayana Buddhism.

Q13. Answer: (b)

Q14. Answer: (b)

Samvara means stopping, controlling or ceasing of inflow of karmic matter into the soul, Bandha is the union of jiva with pudgala (matter) or soul with non-soul particles. Nirjara means shedding off, drying up or destruction.

Q15. Answer: (c)

Asanga was born as the son of a Kshatriya father and Brahmin mother in Purusapura. Current scholars place him in the fourth century CE. He was perhaps originally a member of the Mahisasaka school or the Mulasarvastivada school but later converted to Mahayana.

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