

## Philosophy of Bhagvad Gita

### Semester VI

- 1) Bhagavad Gita is a part of
- Ramayana
  - Mahabharata
  - Brahma Sutra Matsya purana
  - vedant
- 2.) Each chapter of Bhagavad Gita is referred as
- Kanda
  - Mandala
  - Parva
  - Yoga
- 3). Mahatma Gandhi called Bhagavad Gita as
- Universal God
  - Universal Mother
  - Universal world
  - Universal Law
- 4). How many verses are there in Bhagavad Gita
- 108
  - 1010
  - 700
  - 708
- 5). How many chapters are there in Bhagavad Gita
- 21
  - 18
  - 52
  - 25

6) First chapter of Bhagavad Gita is

- a. Samkhya Yoga
- b. Arjuna vishada Yoga
- c. Dhyana Yoga
- d. Karma Yoga

7) Which chapter is called Viswarupa Darsana Yoga

- a. One
- b. Thirteen
- c. Eighteen
- d. Eleven

8). Last chapter of Bhagavad Gita is called

- a. Mokshasamnyasa Yoga
- b. Samnyasa Yoga
- c. Bhakthi Yoga
- d. Vibhuti Yoga

9) Performing one's duties in accordance with his position in the society is called

- a. Nityakarma
- b. Kamyakarma
- c. Swadharm
- d. Anyadharm

10) Performing one's duties without any selfish motive is called

- a. Karma phala
- b. Nishkama karma
- c. Karma samskara
- d. Naimittika karma

11) 'Path of action in inaction' is the contribution of

- a. Upanishads
- b. Samkhya yoga
- c. Buddhism
- d. Bhagavad Gita

12). Path of action towards self realization is called

- a. Karma marga
- b. Jnana marga

- c. Bhakti marga
- d. Raja marga

13) Path of wisdom towards self realization is called

- a. Karma marga
- b. Jnana marga
- c. Bhakti marga
- d. Raja marga

14) Path of devotion towards self realization is called

- a. Karma marga
- b. Jnana marga
- c. Bhakti marga
- d. Raja marga

15) Bhagavad Gita provides a synthesis of **88**

- a. Jnana & Bhakti
- b. Jnana & karma
- c. Karma, bhakti & Jnana
- d. Raja yoga

16) 'Yoga karmasu kausalam' is the ideology of

- a. Advaita Vedanta
- b. Visishta Advaita
- c. Bhagavad Gita
- d. Ramayana

17) The person with steady mind is called

- a. Sthitaprajna
- b. Prajna sree
- c. Vanaprastha
- d. Grahatha

18) The way towards self realization according to Bhagavad Gita is

- a. Escape from sorrow
- b. Escape from household duties
- c. Nishkama karma
- d. Swadyaya

19) According to Bhagavad Gita 'Preservation of world of humanity' means

- a. Sthitha prajna
- b. Environmental ethics
- c. Mukti marga

d. Loka samgraha

- 20) Five types of Yama according to Patanjali are:  
a. Ahimsa, Asteya, Satya, Brahmacharya and Asana.  
b. Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya and Aparigraha  
c. Satya, Asteya, Brahmacharya, Aparigraha and Dhyana  
d. Asteya, Brahmacharya, Satya, Dhyana and Asana
- 21) According to Yoga the Raga is  
a. Klesh  
b. Prem  
c. Asakti  
d. All of the above
- 22) Which is not a Pancha Bhuta?  
a. Earth  
b. Water  
c. Sunlight  
d. Air
- 23) Which of the following is not a Chittavritti?  
a. Nidra  
b. Vairagya  
c. Pramana  
d. Smriti
- 24) The number of Chittabhumi in Yoga is:-  
a. 5  
b. 2  
c. 4  
d. 3
- 25) Which is not a sort of 'Panchaklesh'?  
a. Avidya  
b. Abhinivesh  
c. Asmita  
d. Dukha
- 26) Astangamarga is a contribution of to philosophy.  
a. Jainism  
b. Yoga System  
c. Mimansa  
d. Vedanta
- 27) .....is a heterodox system of

classical Indian philosophy.

- a..Nyaya
  - b. Yoga
  - c Carvaka
  - d Sankhya
- 28) In which stage of Chitta the yoga is begin
- a.Mudavastha
  - b. Ekagravastha
  - c Vichipttavasta
  - d Nirudhavasta
- 29) What is not the three Gunas?
- a Sattva
  - b Rajas
  - c Tamas
  - d Ekagra
- 30) Who is the author of Vaisesika Sutras?
- a.Kapila
  - b Kanada
  - c Jaimini
  - d Patanjali
- 31) Yama is not followings
- a.Aparigraha
  - b Asteya
  - c Santosh
  - d Bhramcharya
- 32) The meaning of prana is ----
- a.vital energy
  - b air c oxygen
  - c. Nashwar
  - d. Anekant
- 33) Who is the author of Nyaya Sutras?
- a.Kapila
  - b Kanada
  - c Jaimini
  - d.Gautama
- 34) Philosophy is originally a term.
- English
  - b French
  - c Greek
  - d Latin
- 35) Which one comes under Antaranga Yoga?

- Niyama b Dharana c Asana d  
Pratyahara
- 36) Which of the following is not a Vritti?  
Pramana b Vikalpa c Viveka d Nidra
- 37) Which method is suitable for teaching Yoga Practices---  
?  
Lecture Method b Practice Method c Lecture cum Demonstration Method d Group  
Discussion Method
- 38) According to Samkhya philosophy, the sequence of creation is as  
under:  
(A) Purusa, Prakrati, Ahankar, Mahat  
(B) Prakrati, Purusa, Ahankar, Mahat  
(C) Prakrati, Purusa, Mahat, Ahankar  
(D) Purusa, Prakrati, Mahat, Ahankar
- 39) The two basic divisions in Schools of Indian Philosophy  
are  
(A) Vedanta and Buddhism  
(B) Advaita and Dwaita  
(C) Theistic and Atheistic  
(D) Orthodox and Heterodox
- 40) Who is the author of Nyaya-sutra?  
1) Udayana  
2) Uddyotkara  
3) Goutama  
4) Vatsayana
- 41) Which of the following do not include in invalid knowledge in Nyaya  
System?  
a) Pratyaksa  
b) Smriti  
c) Viparyaya  
d) Tarka
- 42) Definite and real knowledge, according to Nyaya, is known  
as\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Prama  
b) Aprama  
c) Both  
d) Neither
- 43) The Knowledge of Paksadharmata as qualified by Vyapti is called  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Paramarsa  
b) Linga  
c) Both  
d) Neither

- 44) The invariable association of the middle term with the major term is called \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Vyapti  
 b) Paksadharmata  
 c) Paramarsa  
 d) Linga
- 45) How many members or avayabas are there in the Nyaya Syllogism?  
 a) 2  
 b) 3  
 c) 4  
 d) 5
- 46) The assertion of a reliable person in Nyaya is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) Upamiti  
 b) Aptavakya  
 c) Both  
 d) Neither
- 47) Nyaya theory of error is known as\_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Viparitakhyativada  
 b) Anyathakhyativada  
 c) Akhyativada
- 48) The relation of subject and object in perception, according to Vedanta, is  
 Identical. Different, Contradictory. None of these.
- 49) The most important pramana, according to Advaita Vedanta, is  
 Perception. Inference, Scripture All of these.  
 s.
- 50) While Nyaya admits as many as five stages in the process of inference, Samkara has admitted  
 Three. Seven. Two. None of these.

51) According to Bhagvat Gita which is material causes?

- a. Prakriti  
 b. Purush  
 c. Atman

d.Man

52)Which concept Mundokopanishad developed?

a.Vishwarupa

b.Jagat

c.Atman

53)Which is the cause of all activities?

a.Space

b.Time

c.Matter

d.Direction

54)According to Bhagvat Gita Atman is the cause of -----

a.Everything

b.Nothing

c.Not everything

d.Not nothing

55)In the Upanishadas ultimate reality is described

a.Neti neti

b.Jati jati

c.Yeti yeti

d.Limited

56)Bhagvat Gita gives Important to the concept of

a.Saguna Brahman

b.Nirgun Brahman

c.Ishwar

d.God.

57)What is sat?

a.Real

b.Unreal

c.Nothing

d.Nashwar

58)Who cinvince Arjuna for War?

a.Krishna

b.Yudhishthir

c.Nakul

d.Sahade

59)What is nature of self?



- a.Mortal
- b.Imortal
- c.Nashwar
- d.Moral

60)Who is never born and dies?

- a.Self
- b.Human
- c.Animal
- d.Trees

61)Our duties and action follow from

- a.Swadharma
- b.Hetukarma
- c.Skarma
- d.Adharma

62)According to Bhagvat Gita God is Present?

- a.Everywhere
- b.No where
- c.Somewhere
- d.Hiden

63)Bhagvat Gita has contribut to

- a.Indian Philosophy
- b.Western Philosophy
- c.Chinis Philosophy
- d.American Philosophy

64)How many kinds of Brahma explain in Bhagvat Gita?

- a.Nine
- b.Two
- c.Five
- d.Six

65)What is Bhahmas Nature?

- a.Formless
- b.Formal
- c.Some thing specal.
- d.Nothingness.

66)How have complete knowledge?

- a.Man
- b.Women

c.Bharham

d.Aatman

67)Which kind of people worship to Nirguna Bhahma?

a.Full of faith

b.Nastik

c.Bhakta

d.Upasak

68)Where do Dhritarashtras family and Pandavas gather to fight?

a.The great mountain

b.The field of dharma

c.The field of dreams

d.The field of Rohan

69)Bhagavd Gita every chapter end with

a.Ramayan

b.Mahabharat

c.Upanishada

d.Arthashastra

70)Bhagvad Gita is constitutes of

a.Upanishdas

b.Ramayan

c.Mahabharat

d.Nayaymanjiri

71)What s the second part of Gita called?

a.Uttara Gita.

b.Anu Gita.

c.Uddhava Gita

d.Rama Gita.

72)Who wrote the Brahma sutras

a.Ved vyas

b.Rama

c.Valmiki

d.Kabir

73)The ancient Vedic texts were written in which was dictated by krishna?

a.Punjabi

- b.Hindi
- c.Sanskrit
- d.Marathi

74)The Upanishads philosophy deals with----- problems?

- a.Metaphysical
- b.Ontological
- c.Idialogycal
- d.Cosmologcal

75)According to BHagavat Gita which is Ultimate reality?

- a.Manas
- b.God
- c.Brahman
- d.Ishavara.