

HINDU STUDIES

PAPER – II

OMR Answer Sheet No. :

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CODE-28

Roll No. :

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(in figures as in Hall Ticket)

Roll Number in words :

280025

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Name & Signature of the Invigilator

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Time : 2 Hours]

No. of Printed Pages : 16

[Maximum Marks : 200

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
2. This paper consists of **one hundred (100)** multiple choice type of questions. All questions are compulsory.
3. At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - (ii) Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - (iii) After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Answer Sheet and the OMR Answer Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
4. Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example: (A) (B) (C) (D) where (B) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the items are to be indicated on the OMR Answer Sheet under Paper – II only. If you mark your response at any place other than in the oval in the OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
7. If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
8. You have to return the original OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Answer Sheet on conclusion of examination.
9. Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
10. Use of any calculator or any electronic devices or log table etc., are prohibited.
11. There shall be no negative marking.

પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માટે સૂચનાઓ

1. આ પાનાની ટોચ પર દર્શાવેલી જગ્યામાં તમારો રોલ નંબર લખો.
2. આ પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં બહુવિકલ્પિક ઉત્તરો ધરાવતા સૌ (100) પ્રશ્નો આપેલા છે. બધા જ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે.
3. પરીક્ષાની શરૂઆતમાં આપને પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા આપવામાં આવશે. પ્રથમ પાંચ (૫) મિનિટ દરમિયાન તમારે પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા ખોલી અને ફરજિયાતપણે નીચે મુજબ પરીક્ષણ કરવું :
 - (i) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો વપરાશ કરવા માટે આ કવર પૃષ્ઠની ધાર પર આપેલ સીલ સ્ટીકર કાઢી નાખો. કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં સીલ સ્ટીકર વગરની કે ખુલ્લી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં.
 - (ii) કવર પૃષ્ઠ પર છપાયેલ નિર્દેશાનુસાર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નો, પૃષ્ઠો અને સંખ્યાને બરાબર ચકાસી લો. ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા કે જેમાં પ્રશ્નો/ પૃષ્ઠો ઓછાં હોય, બે વાર છપાયા હોય, અનુક્રમમાં અથવા અન્ય કોઈ ફરક હોય અર્થાત કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં. અને જો ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મળી હોય તો નિરીક્ષક પાસેથી તુરંત જ બીજી સારી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મેળવી લેવી. આ માટે ઉમેદવારને પાંચ (૫) મિનિટનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે. પછીથી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા બદલવામાં આવશે નહીં કે કોઈ વધારાનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.
 - (iii) આ ચકાસણી સમાપ્ત થાય પછી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો નંબર OMR જવાબ પત્રક પર લખવો અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકનો નંબર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા પર લખવો.
4. પ્રત્યેક પ્રશ્ન માટે ચાર જવાબ વિકલ્પ (A), (B), (C) અને (D) આપવામાં આવેલ છે. તમારે સાચા જવાબના ઓવલ (oval) ને નીચે આપેલ ઉદાહરણ મુજબ પેનથી ભરીને સંપૂર્ણ કાળું કરવાનું રહેશે.
ઉદાહરણ : (A) (B) (C) (D) કે જ્યાં (B) સાચો જવાબ છે.
5. આ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ અલગથી આપવામાં આવેલ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં પેપર-II લખેલ વિભાગમાં જ અંકિત કરવા. જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં આપેલ ઓવલ(oval) સિવાય અન્ય સ્થાને જવાબ અંકિત કરશો તો તે જવાબનું મૂલ્યાંકન કરવામાં આવશે નહીં.
6. કાચું કામ (Rough work) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના અંતિમ પૃષ્ઠ પર કરવું.
7. જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રક નિયત જગ્યા સિવાય અન્ય કોઈપણ સ્થાને, આપનું નામ, રોલ નંબર, ફોન નંબર અથવા એવું કોઈ ચિહ્ન જેનાથી તમારી ઓળખ થઈ શકે, અંકિત કરશો અથવા અલગ સાધનો પ્રયોગ કરો, અથવા અન્ય કોઈ અનુચિત સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરો, જેમકે અંકિત કરી દીધેલ જવાબ બૂંસી નાખવો કે સફેદ શાહીનો ઉપયોગ કરી બદલશો તો આપને પરીક્ષા માટે અયોગ્ય જાહેર કરવામાં આવશે.
8. પરીક્ષા સમય પૂરો થઈ ગયા બાદ ઓરીજનલ OMR જવાબ પત્રક જે તે નિરીક્ષકને ફરજિયાત સોંપી દેવું અને કોઈ પણ સંજોગોમાં તે પરીક્ષા ખંડની બહાર લઈ જવું નહીં. પરીક્ષા પૂર્ણ થયા બાદ ઉમેદવાર ઓરીજનલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકની કુલિકેટ કોપી પોતાની સાથે લઈ જઈ શકે છે.
9. માત્ર કાળી / ભૂરી બોલ પોઈન્ટ પેન વાપરવી.
10. કેલ્ક્યુલેટર, લોગ ટેબલ અને અન્ય ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક યંત્રોનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની મનાઈ છે.
11. ખોટા જવાબ માટે નકારાત્મક ગુણાંકન પ્રથમ નથી.



DO NOT WRITE HERE



HINDU STUDIES

Paper – II

1. What is anusvāra known as ?
(A) Svāra (B) Vyañjana (C) Anunāsika (D) Svarāśrita
2. माता is a
(A) Feminine-Nominative case-singular of माता
(B) Feminine-Nominative case-singular of मातृ
(C) Feminine-Instrumental case-singular of मातृ
(D) Feminine-Accusative case-plural of माता
3. Which is the oldest source of word Hindu ?
(A) Veda (B) Purāṇa (C) Smṛti (D) Upaniṣad
4. Which is not included in Aṣṭādaśa-vidyā and Upāṅga ?
(A) Atharvaveda (B) Mīmāṃsā (C) Arthasāstra (D) Kāvyaśāstra
5. Śatapatha Brāhmaṇa belongs to which Veda ?
(A) Atharvaveda (B) Yajurveda
(C) Ṛgveda (D) Sāmaveda
6. Mahālakṣmī is a dravya according to
(A) Sāṅkhya (B) Nyāya (C) Dvaita (D) Advaita
7. Prakṛti is the upādāna kāraṇa to sṛṣṭi according to
(A) Dvaita (B) Jaina (C) Nyāya (D) Advaita
8. Which Ācārya is of the view that the Jagat is a permanent entity ?
(A) Śaṅkarācārya (B) Pūrṇaprajña
(C) Nimbārkācārya (D) Vallabhācārya



9. Which philosophy advocates the difference between Jīva and Jada ?
(A) Dvaita (B) Ājīvaka (C) Cārvāka (D) Advaita
10. Who are the worshipers of goddess Tārā ?
(A) Jains (B) Buddhists (C) Ājīvaka (D) Cārvāka
11. Which philosophers accepted the Māyāvāda ?
(A) Śuddhādvaita – Jains (B) Buddhists – Advaita
(C) Viśiṣṭādvaita – Dvaita (D) Sāṅkhya – Advaita
12. Read the following passage carefully and answer the question.
Danger is born from intimacy; society gives birth to dust.
Free from intimacy, free from society; such is the vision of the sage.
Who, destroying what's born, wouldn't plant again, or nourish what will arise:
They call him the wandering, singular sage. He has seen the state of peace.
Considering the ground, crushing the seed, he wouldn't nourish the sap, truly a sage –
seer of the ending of birth, abandoning conjecture, he cannot be classified.
Knowing all dwellings, not longing for anyone anywhere, truly a sage –
with no coveting, without greed, he does not build, for he has gone beyond.
Overcoming all, knowing all, wise.
With regard to all things: unsmearred. abandoning all, in the ending of craving,
released:
The enlightened call him a sage.
Who is the real sage ?
(A) Real sage helps national integrity
(B) Real sage teaches the Dharma
(C) Real sage lives in Matha and worships the God
(D) Real sage abandons the society
13. According to 18th chapter of Bhagavadgītā varṇas are based on
(A) Nature of an individual
(B) Interest of an individual
(C) Demand of society
(D) Birth in particular Varṇa



14. In which Maṇḍal of Ṛgveda Vāk-sūkta is found ?
(A) 1 (B) 4 (C) 10 (D) 8
15. Which sage could see Lord Viṣṇu in two Avatāras as per Mahābhārata ?
(A) Vālmikī (B) Bhāradvāja (C) Viśvāmitra (D) Agastya
16. Which text defined Dharma as "Dharma is that, from which results into the accomplishment of Exaltation and liberation" ?
(A) Mahābhārata (B) Manusmṛti (C) Bhagavadgītā (D) Vaiśeṣika sutra
17. स्वधर्मे निधनं श्रेयः परधर्मो भयावहः । In this verse Dharma means
(A) One's own religion (B) One's own duty
(C) Duty and religion both (D) One's own tradition
18. In which ancient Indian text 16 Mahājanpadas are mentioned ?
(A) Sūtrakṛtāṅga (B) Rāmāyaṇa (C) Arthaśāstra (D) Mahābhārata
19. How many Angas does a Rājya have ?
(A) 8 (B) 3 (C) 7 (D) 4
20. Which philosophy states Dharma as an experiential states of the mind, momentary and divided into five groups ?
(A) Jaina (B) Cārvāka (C) Buddhist (D) Vaiśeṣika
21. Who divided Dharma into two categories as Sanskrita Dharma and Asanskrita Dharma ?
(A) Sarvāstivādians (B) Sautrāntikas
(C) Vaibhāṣika (D) Mādhyamikas
22. Snāna (bathing), Sandhyāvandanam (morning and evening prayers), Recitation of the Vedas, Veneration of ancestors, Homam (offerings to fire), Tarpaṇa (worship of the Gods) these Karmas belong to which category of Karma as per the Hindu Dharma ?
(A) Kāmya (B) Nitya (C) Naimittika (D) Upāsana



23. Who described about the five Skandas ?
(A) Vedānta (B) Jaina (C) Bauddha (D) Chārvāka
24. Jainas define Jīva as
(A) ज्ञानाधिकरणमात्मा (B) उपयोगो लक्षणम्
(C) पुरुषबहुत्वं सिद्धं त्रैगुण्यविपर्ययाच्चैव (D) अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं
25. Which philosophy stated that there are several heaps of Jīva and they are separate from each other ?
(A) Nimbārka (B) Advaita (C) Dvaita (D) Vīraśaiva
26. According to Dvaita Vedānta philosophy Brahma, Rudra, Indra, etc. are treated as
(A) Paramātmā (B) Deva (C) Parabrahma (D) Jīva
27. देहो देवालयः प्रोक्तो जीवो देवः सनातनः । त्यजेदज्ञाननिर्माल्यं सोऽहंभावेन पूजयेत् । Which text is the source of above verse about Jīva ?
(A) Maitreyī Upaniṣad (B) Bhagavadgītā
(C) Chāndogya Upaniṣad (D) Bhāgavatam

काम एष क्रोध एष रजोगुणसमुद्भवः । महाशनो महापाप्मा विद्ध्येनमिह वैरिणम् ॥३-३७॥

धूमेनाव्रियते वह्निर्यथादर्शो मलेन च । यथोल्बेनावृतो गर्भस्तथा तेनेदमावृतम् ॥३-३८॥

आवृतं ज्ञानमेतेन ज्ञानिनो नित्यवैरिणा । कामरूपेण कौन्तेय दुष्पूरेणानलेन च ॥३-३९॥

Based on the above mentioned verses answer the following questions :

28. What is born out of Rajoguṇa ?
(A) Puruṣārtha (B) Ahaṁkāra (C) Kāma (D) Mātsarya
29. Jñāna is covered by
(A) Moha (B) Mada (C) Lobha (D) Kāma

इन्द्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते । एतैर्विमोहयत्येष ज्ञानमावृत्य देहिनम् ॥

तस्मात्त्वमिन्द्रियाण्यादौ नियम्य भरतर्षभ । पाप्मानं प्रजहि ह्येनं ज्ञानविज्ञाननाशनम् ॥



30. Kāma does not reside in
(A) Buddhi (B) Mana (C) Indriya (D) Deha
31. In which chapter of the Bhagavadgītā the root cause and gradual process of Bandhana is described ?
(A) Arjunaviṣādayoga (B) Karmasaṃnyāsayoga
(C) Sāṅkhyayoga (D) Ātmasaṃyamayoga
32. How many Nidānas are explained in Pratītya-samutpāda ?
(A) 6 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 12
33. Vijñāna is taking birth from
(A) Samskāra (B) Sparśa
(C) Ṣaḍāyatana (D) Pañcendriya
34. What is the ultimate cause of suffering (दुःख) according to Pratītya-samutpāda ?
(A) Bhoga (B) Aiśvarya
(C) Avidyā (D) Vijñāna
35. Nyāyabhāṣya refers to _____ by word Pretyabhāva.
(A) Salvation (B) Rebirth
(C) Absence of sufferings (D) Old age
36. What is the meaning of Tripundra ?
(A) Three bhasma lines on forehead
(B) Sacred thread
(C) Mekhalā on the waist
(D) Triguna
37. Which text is not included in Prasthānatrayī ?
(A) Brahmasūtra (B) Bhāgavata
(C) Bhagavadgītā (D) Upaniṣads



38. As per nyāyasūtra how apavrga is achieved ?
(A) By abhyāsa (B) By karma
(C) By bhakti (D) By jñāna
39. Which darśana does not accept rebirth ?
(A) Cārvāka (B) Sāṅkhya
(C) Buddhist (D) Vaiśeṣika
40. Who described the Nirvana is अनिर्वचनीय, चतुष्कोटीविनिर्मुक्त, परमतत्त्व ?
(A) Sautrāntika (B) Sāṅkhya
(C) Mādhyamika (D) Vaiśeṣika
41. Which philosophies do not say the liberation is nothing but cessation of the sufferings ?
(A) Nyāya-Bauddha (B) Bauddha-Sāṅkhya
(C) Sāṅkhya-Yoga (D) Advaita-Dvaita
42. Which of the following is not included in anubandhacatuṣṭaya ?
(A) Adhikārī (B) Viśayaḥ
(C) Prayojana (D) Mumukṣutva
43. 'प्रमाकरणं प्रमाणम्' is the definition of
(A) Pramāṇa (B) Pramitī
(C) Pramātā (D) Prameya
44. Who is Nartakī as per Sāṅkhyakārikā ?
(A) Māyā (B) Prakṛti (C) Avidyā (D) Vikṛti
45. How many tattvas does Sāṅkhya Darśana have in total ?
(A) 25 (B) 26 (C) 24 (D) 21
46. What is सिद्धान्त ?
(A) प्रमाणान्तरेणाभ्युपगतोऽर्थः । (B) प्रामाणिकत्वेनाभ्युपगतोऽर्थः ।
(C) प्रमाणान्तरेणानभ्युपगतोऽर्थः । (D) प्रामाणिकत्वेनानभ्युपगतोऽर्थः ।



47. Which of the following is explained by the example 'पीनो देवदत्तः दिवा न भुङ्क्ते, रात्रौ भुङ्क्ते' ?
(A) Arthāpattiḥ (B) Anupalabdhiḥ
(C) Anumānam (D) Upamānam
48. Which of the following is prāyaścittakarma ?
(A) Saṁdhyāvandana (B) Cāndrāyaṇa
(C) Jyotiṣṭoma (D) Agnihotra
49. _____ is defined as तत्त्वबुभुत्सोः कथा.
(A) Jalpaḥ (B) Vitaṇḍā
(C) Vādaḥ (D) Pravādaḥ
50. Which is not the type of kathā ?
(A) Jalpaḥ (B) Vitaṇḍā
(C) Vādaḥ (D) Ākhyānam
51. The perception of absence is caused by
(A) Samavāya sambandha (B) Saṁyoga sambandha
(C) Viśeṣaṇa-viśeṣya sambandha (D) Abhedā sambandha
52. Jaya is another name of
(A) Rāmāyaṇa (B) Mahābhārata
(C) Purāṇa (D) Śāṅkaradigvijaya
53. Which of the following is not based on Mahābhārata ?
(A) Madhyamavyāyoga (B) Pañcarātra
(C) Urubhaṅga (D) Abhiṣekanāṭaka
54. Which of the following is not based on Rāmāyaṇa ?
(A) Uttarakāmarita (B) Mahāvīracarita
(C) Abhiṣekanāṭaka (D) Pañcarātra



55. Harivaṃśa is associated with which text ?
 (A) Rāmāyana
 (B) Mahābhārata
 (C) Raghuvamśa
 (D) Hariharādvaitabhūṣaṇa
56. Two prameyas namely swa-lakṣaṇa and sāmānya-lakṣaṇa have been accepted by which ancient Philosophers ?
 (A) Jains
 (B) Chārvākas
 (C) Ājivakas
 (D) Buddhists
57. वाक्यार्थज्ञानम् means _____
 (A) व्याप्तिज्ञानम्
 (B) संज्ञासंज्ञिसंबंधज्ञानम्
 (C) परार्थानुमानम्
 (D) शाब्दज्ञानम्
58. How many types of contact the senses and object have ?
 (A) 9
 (B) 7
 (C) 6
 (D) 5
59. Which of the following is defined by the explanation, 'शक्यसम्बन्धः' ?
 (A) Abhidhā
 (B) Vyañjanā
 (C) Lakṣaṇā
 (D) Tātparyam
60. Which of the following philosophical tradition supports Satkāryavāda ?
 (A) Nyāya darśana
 (B) Jaina darśana
 (C) Vaiśeṣika darśana
 (D) Sāṅkhya darśana
61. Which quality is connected with fifth mahābhūta (आकाश) ?
 (A) Śabda
 (B) Jala
 (C) Teja
 (D) Rūpa
62. तर्कितप्रतियोगिसत्त्वविरोधिनी _____, which of the following is defined by given verse ?
 (A) Arthāpattiḥ
 (B) Anupalabdhiḥ
 (C) Anumānam
 (D) Upamānam



63. Edward Said says in his book Orientalism that, _____
(A) Orientalism is an eastern way to understand non-eastern cultures
(B) Orientalism is a western way to understand non-eastern cultures
(C) Orientalism is an eastern way to understand non-western cultures
(D) Orientalism is a western way to understand non-western cultures
64. In which category of valid knowledge the is arthāpattiḥ included by Naiyāyika ?
(A) Perception (B) Inference (C) Verbal Cognition (D) Analogy
65. In which category of valid knowledge the is Anupalabdhiḥ included by Naiyāyika ?
(A) Perception (B) Inference (C) Verbal Cognition (D) Analogy
66. Who accepts the Sambhava as a pramāṇa ?
(A) Cārvāka (B) Mīmāṃsaka (C) Vedāntin (D) Paurāṇika
67. Vyāpti is the relation between _____
(A) संज्ञा-संज्ञि (B) इन्द्रिय-अर्थ (C) साध्य-हेतु (D) पद-अर्थ
68. The Pratyahāra अल् is referred for all _____
(A) Vowels (B) Consonants
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) Neither (A) or (B)
69. Upapada अलम् is compulsorily used with which case ending ?
(A) Nominative and Accusative (B) Ablative and Dative
(C) Dative and Instrumental (D) Ablative and Instrumental
70. अतः falls under which type of indeclinable (अव्यय) ?
(A) समयवाचि (B) सम्भावनावचि (C) समुच्चयवाचि (D) स्थानवाचि
71. 'केशेषु चमरीं हन्ति।' is an example of which Kāraka ?
(A) Karma (B) Karaṇa (C) Adhikaraṇa (D) Apadāna



72. 'रामेण ग्रामः गम्यते।' in this example which Kāraka Rāma belongs to ?
 (A) Karma (B) Karaṇa
 (C) Kartā (D) None of the above
73. While translating 'Dasharatha asks his four sons', what will be the correct option for the word four ?
 (A) चत्वारः (B) चतस्रः
 (C) चत्वारि (D) चतुरः
74. The author of the Budhabhūṣaṇa was the son of _____
 (A) Bhoja (B) Shivaji
 (C) Bukka (D) Harihar
75. Which of the following is the best explained as, 'उक्तानुक्तदुरुक्तानां चिन्ता यत्र प्रवर्तते' ?
 (A) Vārtika (B) Bhāṣya
 (C) Sūtra (D) Saṅgraha
76. Which of the following pair doesn't have husband-wife relation ?
 (A) सत्यवती-शन्तनु (B) उर्मिला-लक्ष्मण
 (C) दुर्योधन-भानुमती (D) भीम-सुभद्रा
77. Match the List – I with List – II.
- | List – I | List – II |
|------------------|---------------------|
| a) Tukārāma | 1) Śatasthalavacana |
| b) Tulasidāsa | 2) Tirukural |
| c) Thiruvalluvar | 3) Abhang-gathā |
| d) Basavannā | 4) Ramāyaṇa |
- (A) a-1, b-3, c-4, d-2
 (B) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-4
 (C) a-4, b-2, c-1, d-3
 (D) a-3, b-4, c-2, d-1



78. 'महाबाहु' will be an example of which Samāsa ?
(A) बहुव्रीहि (B) तत्पुरुष
(C) कर्मधारय (D) द्वन्द्व
79. How do we break the conjunction (संधि) in सुध्युपास्यः ?
(A) सुधि+उपास्यः (B) सुधी+उपास्यः
(C) सुध्+युपास्यः (D) सुध्य्+उपास्यः
80. What is the suffix in 'विहस्य' ?
(A) स्य (B) य
(C) आम् (D) ल्यप्
81. In how many stages did Freud partitioned the psychosexual development of human being life-span ?
(A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 3
82. Who is the Swiss scholar of structuralism ?
(A) Sigmund Freud (B) Ferdinand de Saussure
(C) Edward Said (D) Karl Marks
83. Who of the following are of the opinion to accept परतः प्रामाण्यम् ?
(A) Naiyāyika (B) Kumārilabhaṭṭa
(C) Murārimiśra (D) Prābhākara
84. In which adhyāya of Bhagavadgītā Rājavidyā is narrated ?
(A) 8 (B) 6 (C) 9 (D) 10
85. 'उद्धरेदात्मनात्मानं नात्मानमवसादयेत्' is from _____
(A) अनुगीता (B) उद्धवगीता (C) भगवद्गीता (D) भागवतम्
86. What is called salvation in nyāyasūtra ?
(A) निर्वाण (B) ब्रह्मनिर्वाण (C) अपवर्ग (D) मोक्ष



87. _____ Dharma entails one to follow the worldly path and seek salvation.
(A) Pravṛttimūlaka (B) Nivṛttimūlaka
(C) Jñānamūlaka (D) Phalamūlaka
88. Choose the correct feminine ablative singular form for the word 'अदस्'.
(A) अमीभ्यः (B) अद्भ्यः
(C) अमूभ्यः (D) अमीषाम्
89. Which of the following is the correct परस्मैपदी लङ्लकार उत्तमपुरुष द्विवचनम् form of root 'ग्रह' ?
(A) अगृह्णीम (B) अगृह्णीव
(C) अगृह्णन् (D) अगृह्णाः
90. The critical edition of Mahabharata has been published by
(A) Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Pune
(B) Oriental Institute, Vadodara
(C) Anantacharya Indological Research Institute, Mumbai
(D) Kuppaswami Research Institute, Chennai
91. Can Vyanjaka śabda be called Artha also ?
(A) No, śabda can't be artha
(B) Yes, it can be called artha sometimes
(C) It is neither śabda nor artha
(D) It is a Vyāpara
92. Which ancient Indian philosophy emphasised on the cessation of suffering ?
(A) Cārvāka (B) Jaina (C) Bauddha (D) Vedānta
93. How you translate the following Sanskrit words Dharma and Sampradāya ?
(A) Religion and Tradition (B) Righteousness and Culture
(C) Dharma and Sampradāya (D) Duty and Custom



94. Which philosophy says that the "God is simultaneously one and different from his creation" ?
(A) Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta
(B) Achintya Bhedābheda
(C) Sanakādi Sampradāya
(D) Dvaita Vedānta
95. Who is the author of nyāya-sudhā ?
(A) Rāghavendra Tīrtha
(B) Bhā Sarvajña
(C) Jagadīsha Tarkālakāra
(D) Jayatīrtha
96. Who is the author of Shivastotrāvalī ?
(A) Abhinava Gupta
(B) Utpaladeva
(C) Shankaracharya
(D) Pushpadantācharya
97. What is the name of Cambodian Ramayana ?
(A) Khmer Ramayana
(B) Reamker
(C) Ramakian
(D) Kakāvin Ramayana
98. Which dynasty of South East Asia used the name of king Rama ?
(A) Chakri dynasty
(B) Funan dynasty
(C) Lan Na dynasty
(D) Toungoo dynasty
99. What is the name of birth place of Hindu king Mahārana Pratāp ?
(A) Chittorgarh
(B) Kumbalgarh
(C) Rajgarh
(D) Junagarh
100. If a word is associated with the purpose, then which śabda vyāpāra can be accepted ?
(A) Abhidhā
(B) Vyanjanā
(C) Lakshanā
(D) Tātparya
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