



**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**SRI Y.N. COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), NARSAPUR – 534275**  
Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University  
Thrice Accredited by NAAC with 'A' Grade  
Recognized by UGC as “College with potential for Excellence”



## **QUIZ COMPETITION**

**To**

**B.A. STUDENTS**

**VENUE: NYRUTHI UP-1**

***DATE: 7-03- 2022***

**BY**

**S.SOMA SEKHAR HOD**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

**SRI YN COLLEGE (A)**

The Department of History conducted quiz competition to the students of BA on 7-03-2202. The students were divided into Four groups (A, B C and D), and group **D** was the **winner**. Prizes were distributed to the winners. 52 students actively participated in the program.

## QUIZ QUESTIONS

1. In which descent Abhinandannath Tirthankar was born?

- A. Ikswakshu Vansh
- B. Nand Vansh
- C. Gulam Vansh
- D. Duguwa Vansh

Ans: A[Ikswakshu Vansh]

2. In which Nakshatra (constellation) Abhinandannath Tirthankar was born?

- A. Satbhisha Nakshatra
- B. Dhanishtha
- C. Shravan
- D. Punarvasu

Ans: D[Punarvasu]

3. What was the name of the mother of Abhinandannath Tirthankar?

- A. Vijaya
- B. Tara
- C. Siddharta Devi
- D. Marudevi

Ans: C[Siddharta Devi]

4. What was the name of first Gandhar of Abhinandannath Tirthankar?

- A. Vajrnath
- B. Vipul
- C. Chandra Prabhu
- D. Vasu

Ans: A[Vajrnath]

5. Abhinandannath Tirthankar initiated first Parna after how many days of receipt of Diksha?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. Four

Ans: B[Two]

6. After receipt of Diksha, with which food Abhinandannath Tirthankar initiated first Parna?

- A. Milk
- B. Kheer
- C. Water
- D. Dahi

Ans: B[Kheer]

7. What was the number of Gandhars of Abhinandannath Tirthankar?

- A. 112
- B. 114
- C. 116
- D. 118

Ans: C[116]

8. After receipt of Diksha, under which tree Abhinandannath Tirthankar attained Kaivalya gyan (enlightenment)?

- A. Neem
- B. Devdar
- C. Vat
- D. Priyangu

Ans: B[Devdar]

9. What is the meaning of Kaivalya Gyan (enlightenment) received by Abhinandannath Tirthankar?

- A. Shastra Gyan
- B. Sangeet Siksha
- C. Nartya Siksha
- D. Brahma Vidya

Ans: D[Brahma Vidya]

10. According to Jainis, at which place Abhinandannath attained Nirvana?

- A. Sammed Shikhar
- B. Shri Keshriyaji Tirtha
- C. Parasnath
- D. Sarnath

Ans: A[Sammed Shikhar]

11. Sumtinath Tirthankara was born from whose womb?

- A. Tara

- B. Marudevi
- C. Vijaya
- D. Sumangla

Ans: D[Sumangla]

12. In which Nakshatra (constellation) Sumtinath Tirthankar was born?

- A. Satbhisha Nakshatra
- B. Dhanishtha
- C. Shravan
- D. Magha Nakshtra

Ans: D[Magha Nakshtra]

13. According to Jains, what was the number of Gandhars of Sumtinath Tirthankar?

- A. 50
- B. 100
- C. 150
- D. 200

Ans: B[100]

14. Who was the first Gandhar of Sumtinath Tirthankar?

- A. Bhanuraj
- B. Vishwasen
- C. Kritverma
- D. Charam Swami

Ans: D[Charam Swami]

15. In which Hindi month Sumtinath Tirthankar received diksha?

- A. Vaisakh
- B. Jyestha
- C. Chetra
- D. Magha

Ans: A[Vaisakh]

16. Where did Sumtinath Tirthankar receive Shiksha (enlightenment)?

- A. Ayodhya
- B. Nasik
- C. Ujjain
- D. Kiskindha

Ans: A[Ayodhya]

17. For how many years Sumtinath Tirthankar prayed?

- A. 10
- B. 20
- C. 30
- D. 40

Ans: B[20]

18. Under which tree Sumtinath Tirthankar received Kaivalya Gyan?

- A. Devdar
- B. Neem
- C. Priyangu
- D. Vat

Ans: C[Priyangu]

19. Where did Sumtinath Tirthankar attained Nirvana?

- A. Sammed Shikhar
- B. Parsnath
- C. Girnar
- D. Pawapur

Ans: A[Sammed Shikhar]

20. After receipt of Diksha, with which food Sumtinath Tirthankar initiated first Parna?

- A. Milk
- B. Makhan
- C. Kheer
- D. Ghee

Ans: C[Kheer]

21. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct about Indian System of Philosophy?

- A. The Indian philosophical systems are classified according as they accept the authority of the Vedas or not.
- B. The systems of Indian philosophy are classified into two groups: The Orthodox Systems (astika or theistic) ; The Unorthodox Systems (nastika or atheistic)
- C. Both A & B
- D. Neither A nor B

Ans: C[Both A & B]

22. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the

## Characteristics of Indian Philosophy

I. All the schools emphasize that the philosophy must have a positive impact on life of man. The schools have a general agreement on the importance of the Purushartha.

II. All the schools agree that the philosophy should help man in realizing the main ends of human life: the purusharthas, i.e. artha, kama, dharma and moksha.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

A. I only

B. II only

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

**Ans: C[Both I and II]**

23. Which of the following systems of Indian Philosophy uphold the ideology of Charvakism, Ajivika, Jainism and Buddhism?

A. Orthodox System of Indian Philosophy

B. Unorthodox System of Indian Philosophy

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

**Ans: B[Unorthodox System of Indian Philosophy]**

24. Which of the following systems of Indian Philosophy uphold the ideology of Vaisheshika, Nyaya, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva-Mimamsa, and Uttar-Mimamsa?

A. Orthodox System of Indian Philosophy

B. Unorthodox System of Indian Philosophy



C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Orthodox System of Indian Philosophy]

25. Who was the founder of Sankhya system of Indian philosophy?

A. Kapila Muni

B. Gautama Muni

C. Jaimini

D. Kanada

Ans: A[Kapila Muni]

26. Who among the following written Nyaya School is based on the Nyaya Sutras?

A. Kapila Muni

B. Gautama Muni

C. Jaimini

D. Kanada

Ans: B[Gautama Muni]

27. The Vaisheshika School was founded by:

A. Kapila Muni

B. Gautama Muni

C. Jaimini

D. Kanada

Ans: D[Kanada]

28. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Purva Mimamsa

I. System of Purva Mimamsa was propagated by sage Jaimini, a disciple of Veda Vyasa.

II. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa School is to interpret and establish the authority of the Vedas.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

A. I only

B. II only

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C[Both I and II]

29. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Uttara Mimamsa or Vedanta

I. The Vedanta, or Uttara Mimamsa, school concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the Upanishads (mystic or spiritual contemplations within the Vedas),

rather than the Brahmanas (instructions for ritual and sacrifice).

II. The Vedanta focus on meditation, self-discipline and spiritual connectivity, more than traditional ritualism.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

A. I only

B. II only

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

Ans: C[Both I and II]

30. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the

VishishtAdvaita (“Advaita with uniqueness; qualifications”) is a non-dualistic school of Vedanta philosophy.

II. Ramanuja, the main proponent of Vishishtadvaita philosophy contends that the Prasthan Traya (“The three courses”), namely the Upanishads, the Bhagavad

Gita, and the Brahma Sutras are to be interpreted in a way that shows this unity in diversity.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. Both I and II
- D. Neither I nor II

**Ans: C[Both I and II]**

31. Which of the following is/are the key principle of Vishishtadvaita?

- A. Tattva
- B. Hita
- C. Purushartha
- D. All of the above

**Ans: D[All of the above]**

32. Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct about Indian School of Philosophy?

- A. Jiva (a living being) is that state in which puruṣa is bonded to prakṛti in some form.
- B. Purusha, also called atma, is immutable, eternal and conscious by its very nature.

C. Both A & B

D. None of the above

Ans: C[Both A & B]

33. Which of the following is the basic tattvas or principles Sankhya System?

A. Prakriti or primordial matter (matter, creative agency, energy) ; and Purusha or individual conscious being (self or soul or mind)

B. Prakriti or primordial matter (matter, creative agency, energy) ; and Yoga (self or soul or mind)

C. Prakriti or primordial matter (matter, creative agency, energy) ; and Ayurveda

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Prakriti or primordial matter (matter, creative agency, energy) ; and Purusha or individual conscious being (self or soul or mind)]

34. Who among the following founded Ajivika Sects in the 5th Century BCE?

A. Makkhali Gosala

B. Kapil Muni

C. Samundragupt

D. None of the above

Ans: A[Makkhali Gosala]

35. Which School is originally called Sanatana Dharma?

A. Nastika School

B. Astika School

C. Both of the above

D. None of the above

Ans: B[Astika School]

36. Which of the following School is known as Lokayata. a term means Naturalist(Sanskrit) or Worldly (Pali)?

A. Ajivika School

B. Astika School

C. Charvaka school

D. None of the above

Ans: C[Charvaka school]

37. Which of the following place, Buddha was never depicted in a human form but was represented only as a symbol of either two footprints or wheel?

A. Sanchi

B. Loria

C. Kesaria

D. All of the above

Ans: A[Sanchi]

38. Which of the following School of art noted for its vitality and assimilative character just because of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism?

A. Gandhara School of Art

B. Amaravati School of Art

C. Mathura School of art

D. None of the above

Ans: C[Mathura School of art]

39. Which of the following are the form pairs of orthodox systems?

- A. Nyaya-Vaisheshika
- B. Yoga-Samkhya
- C. Mimamsa-Vedanta
- D. All of the above

Ans: D[All of the above]

40. Which of the following System of Indian Philosophy is not comprises the unorthodox systems?

- A. Charvakism
- B. Ajivika
- C. Jainism
- D. Brahamanism

Ans: D[Brahmanism]

41. Which of the following is the oldest system of the orthodox Indian Philosophical Systems?

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

Ans: A[Samkhya]

42. Which of the following is/are the main objective of Purva Mimamsa?

- A. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa School is to interpret and establish the authority of the Vedas.

B. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa school is to concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the Upanishads (mystic or spiritual contemplations within

the Vedas), rather than the Brahmanas (instructions for ritual and sacrifice).

C. Only A

D. Both A & B

Ans: C[Only A]

43. Which of the following is the correct sequence of creation as per Samkhya Philosophy?

A. Purusakta, Prakrati, Ahankar, Mahat

B. Prakrati, Purusa, Ahankar, Mahat

C. Prakrati, Purusa, Mahat, Alankar

D. Purusa, Prakrati, Mahat, Ahankar

Ans: D[Purusa, Prakrati, Mahat, Ahankar]

44. Which of the following philosophy stated “Do not care to know various theories about God and Soul; do good and be good; that will take you to whatever truth there is” ?

A. Philosophy of Sankhya

B. Philosophy of Buddhism

C. Philosophy of Vedanta

D. Philosophy of Jainism

Ans: B[Purusa, Prakrati, Mahat, Ahankar]

45. Which of the following philosophy advocates the individualism?

A. Philosophy of Jainism

- B. Philosophy of Samkhya
- C. Philosophy of Buddhism
- D. None of the above

Ans: A[Philosophy of Jainism]

46. Which of the following are the two division Schools of Indian Philosophy?

- A. Buddhism and Jainism
- B. Advaita and Dwitya
- C. Theistic and Atheistic
- D. Orthodox and Heterodox

Ans: D[Orthodox and Heterodox]

47. Which is the ultimate goal of education in Jainism?

- A. Non-violence
- B. Renunciation
- C. Moksha
- D. Voluntary promotion of human welfare

Ans: C[Moksha]

48. Which of the following is the ceremony of initiation of education in Buddhism?

- A. Siksha
- B. Upanayanam
- C. Pabajja
- D. Diksha

Ans: C[Pabajja]



49. Which of the following is/are mantra of Jainism?

- A. All sinful acts are renounced for life-long
- B. All philanthropies acts are renounced for life-long
- C. Both A & B
- D. None of the above

Ans: A[All sinful acts are renounced for life-long]

50. How many schools of orthodox in the School of Indian Philosophy?

- A. Three
- B. Four
- C. Five
- D. Six

Ans: D[Six]

51. Which of the following philosophy is attributed to the Makkhali Gosala?

- A. Cārvāka philosophy
- B. Ajivika philosophy
- C. Buddhist philosophy
- D. Jain philosophy

Ans: B[Ajivika philosophy]

52. The term 'Philosophy' is derived from which of the following?

- A. Ancient Greek
- B. Ancient Roman
- C. Hebrew Language

D. English

Ans: A[Ancient Greek]

53. Which of the following Indian literature is the earliest known works?

A. Puranas

B. Rig Vedas

C. Sama Vedas

D. Rajtrangani

Ans: B[Rig Vedas]

54. Which Indian literature is a collection of 1028 hymns written in Vedic Sanskrit?

A. Rig Vedas

B. Sama Vedas

C. Brahamans

D. Aryankas

Ans: A[Rig Vedas]

55. Which Ancient Indian literature deals with concepts about origin of universe, death and birth, material and spiritual world?

A. Rig Vedas

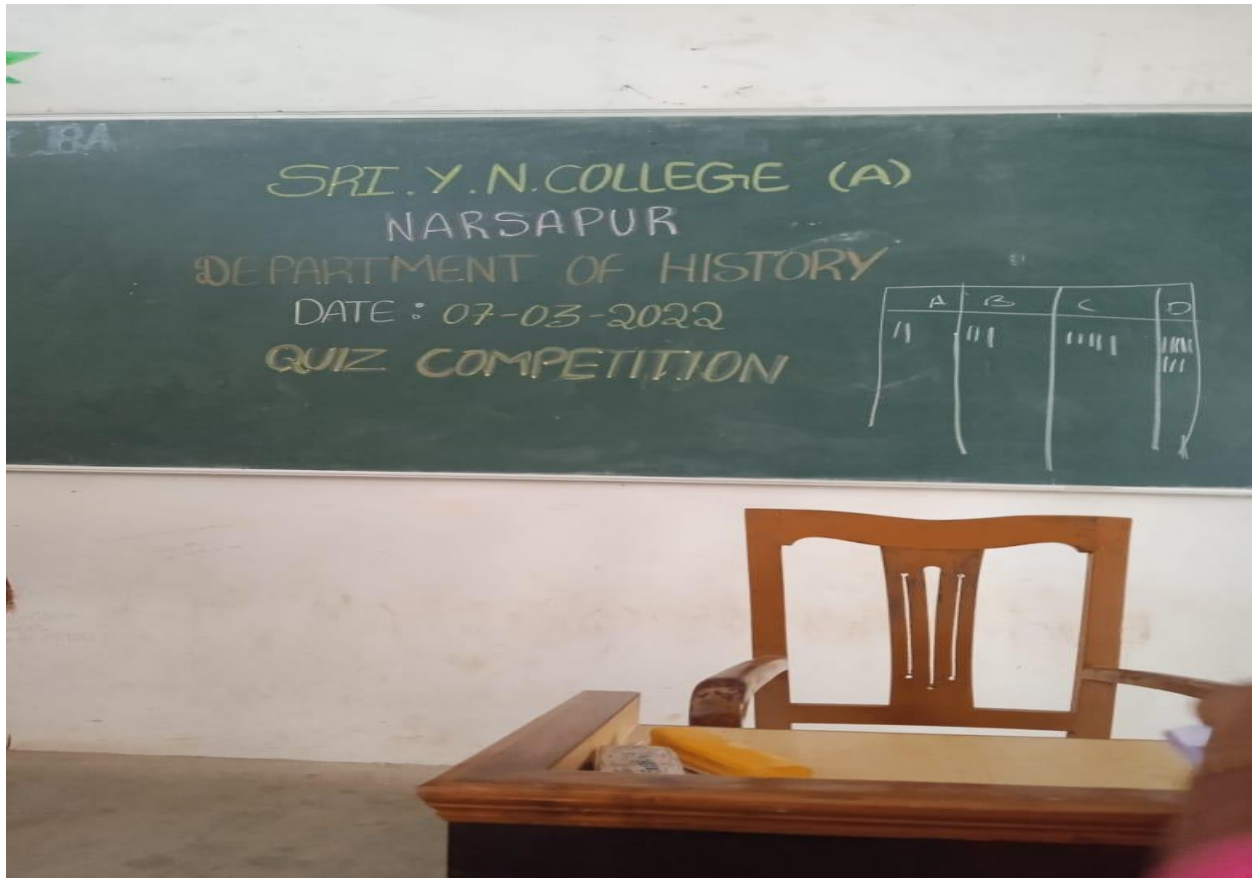
B. AtharvaVedas

C. Aryankas

D. Upanishad

Ans: D[Upanishad]

## Quiz Competition



## Score Board



## Students Actively participate in Quiz Competition







## **Conclusion:**

These type of activities improve students IQ and thinking capacity. Students learn thinking out of the box through these activities. Activity mode of learning increases interest towards subject.

The main motto of the program is to enable the students to improve their knowledge and creativity which leads them to achieve success in their career.

Thank You.