



HINDU STUDIES

Question Booklet Sl. No.

280017

Name & Signature of the Invigilator **PAPER – II** OMR Answer Sheet No. :

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(in figures as in Hall Ticket)

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Time : 2 Hours]

No. of Printed Pages : 16

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Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of **one hundred (100)** multiple choice type of questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- 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 :
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 - 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.
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Example: (A) (B) (C) (D) where (B) is the correct response.
- 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.
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- 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.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or any electronic devices or log table etc., are prohibited.
- There shall be no negative marking.

પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માટે સૂચનાઓ

- આ પાનાની ટોચ પર દર્શાવેલી જગ્યામાં તમારો રોલ નંબર લખો.
- આ પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં બહુવિકલ્પિક ઉત્તરો ધરાવતા સૌ (100) પ્રશ્નો આપેલા છે. બધા જ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે.
- પરીક્ષાની શરૂઆતમાં આપને પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા આપવામાં આવશે. પ્રથમ પાંચ (૫) મિનિટ દરમિયાન તમારે પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા ખોલી અને ફરજિયાતપણે નીચે મુજબ પરીક્ષણ કરવું :
 - પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો વપરાશ કરવા માટે આ કવર પૃષ્ઠની ધાર પર આપેલ સીલ સ્ટીકર ફાડી નાખો. કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં સીલ સ્ટીકર વગરની કે ખુલ્લી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં.
 - કવર પૃષ્ઠ પર છપાયેલ નિર્દેશનુસાર 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.
 - આ ચકાસણી સમાપ્ત થાય પછી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો નંબર OMR જવાબ પત્રક પર લખવો અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકનો નંબર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા પર લખવો.
- 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.
- 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.
- કાચું કામ (Rough work) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના અંતિમ પૃષ્ઠ પર કરવું.
- જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રક નિયત જગ્યા સિવાય અન્ય કોઈપણ સ્થાને, આપનું નામ, રોલ નંબર, ક્ષેત્ર નંબર અથવા એવું કોઈ ચિહ્ન કે જેનાથી તમારી ઓળખ થઈ શકે, અંકિત કરશો અથવા અભ્રમ ભાષાનો પ્રયોગ કરો, અથવા અન્ય કોઈ અનુચિત સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરો, જેમકે અંકિત કરી દીધેલ જવાબ ભૂંસી નાખવો કે સફેદ શાક્ષીનો ઉપયોગ કરી બદલશો તો આપને પરીક્ષા માટે અયોગ્ય જાહેર કરવામાં આવશે.
- 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 ડુપ્લિકેટ કોપી પોતાની સાથે લઈ જઈ શકે છે.
- માત્ર કાળી / ભૂરી બોલ પોઈન્ટ પેન વાપરવી.
- કેલ્ક્યુલેટર, લોગ ટેબલ અને અન્ય ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક યંત્રોનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની મનાઈ છે.
- ખોટા જવાબ માટે નકારાત્મક મૂલ્યાંકન પ્રથા નથી.

SEAL



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HINDU STUDIES

Paper - II

1. According to Mahābhārata the definition of Dharma is
(A) धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः ।
(B) यतोऽभ्युदयनिःश्रेयससिद्धिः स धर्मः ।
(C) धारणाद्धर्म इत्याहुः धर्मेण विधृताः प्रजाः।
(D) धर्मो विश्वस्य जगतः प्रतिष्ठा ।
2. Belief in God is a primary requirement in
(A) Dharma (B) Religion
(C) Both (A) and (B) (D) None of the above
3. Dharma which is rooted in renunciation is
(A) Pravṛttimūlaka (B) Nivṛttimūlaka
(C) Jñānamūlaka (D) Phalamūlaka
4. Dharma has been derived and supersede from the vedic concept of
(A) Ṛta (B) Anṛta
(C) Satya (D) Sat
5. विषयेष्वप्रसक्तिश्च _____ समासतः । Which of the following words referring to a Varna completes this verse-line from Manusmṛti ?
(A) ब्राह्मणस्य (B) वैश्यस्य
(C) क्षत्रियस्य (D) शूद्रस्य
6. Which of the following is correct for a King's duty according to Kautilya's Arthaśāstra ?
(A) धर्मविरोधेन कामं सेवेत । (B) धर्मार्थाविरोधेन कामं सेवेत ।
(C) अर्थविरोधेन कामं सेवेत । (D) फलाविरोधेन कामं सेवेत ।
7. Which of the following Māheśvara sutra contains anunāsika letters ?
(A) जमङ्गणम् (B) झभञ्
(C) अङ्गण् (D) हयवट्



8. Which of the following is the correct place of articulation for the Sanskrit letter 'व्' ?
- (A) कण्ठतालू (B) तालुनासिके
(C) दन्तोष्ठौ (D) कण्ठोष्ठौ
9. Choose the correct genitive dual form for the word 'दातृ'.
- (A) दात्रा (B) दातृणाम्
(C) दात्रोः (D) दातुः
10. Choose the correct locative plural form for the word 'पयस्'.
- (A) पयसी (B) पयसि
(C) पयसाम् (D) पयःसु
11. Which of the following is the correct आत्मनेपद लोटलकार मध्यमपुरुष बहुवचनम् form of root 'याच्' ?
- (A) याचत (B) याचध्वम्
(C) याचाम (D) याचन्ताम्
12. Which of the following is an example of 'यण्-सन्धिः' ?
- (A) महोदधिः (B) परमेश्वरः
(C) गत्यवरोधकः (D) द्वाविमौ
13. Which of the following is an example of 'बहुव्रीहि-समासः' ?
- (A) चित्रगावः (B) कुम्भकारः
(C) यथाशक्ति (D) चौरभयम्
14. Which of the following case is never used with the word 'विना' ?
- (A) Ablative (B) Instrumental
(C) Accusative (D) Locative



15. 'चर्मणि द्वीपिनं हन्ति ।' – is an example of which Kāraka ?
 (A) कर्म (B) करणम्
 (C) अधिकरणम् (D) अपादानम्
16. 'मृगेण व्याघ्रात् भीयते।' – which type of Vācya is used in this sentence ?
 (A) कर्मवाच्यम् (B) कर्तृवाच्यम्
 (C) भाववाच्यम् (D) भावनावाच्यम्
17. Which स्त्रीप्रत्यय is used in the word 'मृडानी' ?
 (A) डीष् (B) डीप्
 (C) चाप् (D) टाप्
18. 'नु' falls under which type of indeclinable (अव्ययम्) ?
 (A) अवस्थावाची (B) समुच्चयवाची
 (C) पूर्णतावाचि (D) सादृश्यवाचि
19. The critical edition of Ramayana 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
20. The Uttaramīmāṃsākāra avoid the term 'Padārtha' while describing reality. Instead, they employ the term
 (A) Tattva (B) Param
 (C) Guṇa (D) Karma
21. The word 'Ātman' is used as a _____ in Vaidik literature.
 (A) Noun (B) Reflexive pronoun
 (C) Adverb (D) Adjective
22. The techniques of negation and absolute affirmation is used while discussing
 (A) Ātmā (B) Buddhi
 (C) Prakṛti (D) Ahaṅkāra



23. The Jains think that through the actions of body, speech and mind, a kind of subtle matter technically called _____ is produced.
(A) Karma (B) Jnāna
(C) Bhakti (D) Mukti
24. According to Vaiśeṣikas, ākāśa, kāla, dik and _____ are classified as Vibhu, Padārthas.
(A) Viśeṣa (B) Karma
(C) Dravya (D) Ātman
25. The Jains used the term 'tattva' in the same sense as _____ as used by Vaiśeṣikas.
(A) Padārtha (B) Bhāva
(C) Buddhi (D) Prakṛti
26. The Naiyāyikas argued for the existence of _____ padārthas.
(A) 07 (B) 08
(C) 10 (D) 16
27. Which darśana argued that language can never describe reality with complete accuracy ?
(A) Vedānta (B) Bauddha
(C) Vedānta and Bauddha (D) None
28. The Candī-stuti establishes female-power as supreme in _____ religion.
(A) Jain (B) Bauddha
(C) Sikh (D) Cārvāka
29. माए घोरोअरणं अज्ज हु णत्थिति साहिणं तुमए। ता भण किं करणिज्जं एमेअ ण वासरो ठाइ।। in this Gathā we can find
(A) Lakshyasya vyañjakatvam
(B) Vyañgyasya vyañjakatvam
(C) Vācyasya vyañjakatvam
(D) Tātparyasya vyañjakatvam
30. How many main texts are there in Buddhist Abhidhamma Pitaka ?
(A) Five (B) Eight
(C) Seven (D) Nine



31. Jainism discusses on _____ anu-vratas.
(A) Two (B) Three
(C) Four (D) Five
32. Śata-sāhasrīsaṃhitā is the name of
(A) Rāmāyaṇa (B) Mahābhārata
(C) Viṣṇupurāṇa (D) Bhagavadgītā
33. The tale of man-tiger-snake-elephant from Strī-parva of Mahābhārata represents _____ amongst the ten lakṣanas of dharma.
(A) Vidyā (B) Dhī
(C) Satya (D) Indriyanigraha
34. The Gangāvatarāṇa episode of Mahābhārata represents _____ among the ten lakṣanas of dharma.
(A) Kṣamā (B) Dhṛti
(C) Dama (D) Śauca
35. The description of the wonderful island of Lankā, it's palace, harem of Rāvaṇa is found in _____ Kānda of Rāmāyaṇa.
(A) Bāla (B) Araṇya
(C) Kiṣkindhā (D) Sundara
36. A _____ provides new interpretations, takes note of the diverse views and offers their critique.
(A) Bhāṣya (B) Sūtra
(C) Vārtika (D) Kārikā
37. A _____ examines a sutra (aphorism) from the express point of view of what is stated (ukta) by a rule, what is not stated (anukta) by a rule and what has been restated or poorly stated (durukta) by a rule.
(A) Sūtra (B) Vārtika
(C) Bhāṣya (D) Ṭīkā
38. The _____ texts are structured as quintessential of several prolonged discourses and discussions in search of certain specific queries.
(A) Sūtra (B) Bhāṣya
(C) Kārikā (D) Vṛtti



39. Kautilya enumerates _____ tantra-yuktis (devices for a discourse) in Arthasāstra.
(A) 20 (B) 24
(C) 28 (D) 32
40. 'Apadesa' – tantra-yukti given by Kautilya means
(A) Advice (B) Reference to other views
(C) Listing of contents (D) Elaboration of contents
41. Taittiriyaopaniṣad describes _____ types of siksā.
(A) 4 (B) 5
(C) 6 (D) 7
42. The Ardhanārīśvara concept described in Bṛhadāranyaka Upanisad, portrays _____ status of men and women during Vedic times.
(A) Formal (B) Informal
(C) Equal (D) Unequal
43. Suggestions to the couple to obtain a learned daughter who lives a full life are given in _____ Upanisad.
(A) Īṣopaniṣad (B) Kenopaniṣad
(C) Kathopaniṣad (D) Bṛhadāranyakopaniṣad
44. _____ text divides 27 Brahmavādini Ṛsikās.
(A) Bṛhaddevatā (B) Nirukta
(C) Manusmṛti (D) Devalasmṛti
45. The women initiated by Jain Tīrthāṅkara in Samavarana is known as
(A) Ujjika (B) Āryika
(C) Ārya (D) Parivrājaka
46. The example of Sujāta, a Pativrātā lady is found in
(A) Jātaka (B) Pancatantra
(C) Hitopadesa (D) Kathāsaritsāgara
47. The worship of _____ is a part of Tāntrika in Buddhism.
(A) Tārā (B) Vimalā
(C) Pārvatī (D) Kālī



48. Calling women as an inferior is a great sin according to
(A) Gautama Buddha (B) Mahāvīra
(C) Guru Nānak (D) Rāmadās
49. In the first Century A.D. a Jain monk _____ recast the Rāma legend in his Prakrit poem 'Paumacariya'.
(A) Candra-sūri (B) Vimala-sūri
(C) Rāja-sūri (D) Mitra-sūri
50. _____ is accepted as a type of Kathā i.e. discussion involving debates, dialogues and discussions on a philosophical, religious, social or ethical issue.
(A) Jalpa (B) Vitaṇḍā
(C) Vāda (D) Upakrama
51. Gautama, the author of Nyāyasūtra groups Vāda (discussion), Jalpa (debate/wrangling) and Vitaṇḍā (cavil) as three forms of
(A) Vāda (B) Kathā
(C) Saṁvāda (D) Itihāsa
52. The means for the practice of discourse between the master and the disciple with taking up positions and counter-positions is
(A) Vitaṇḍā (B) Kārikā
(C) Vāda (D) Jalpa
53. _____ is a destructive debate involving scholastic exercise with arguments from one side only.
(A) Vitaṇḍā (B) Vāda
(C) Jalpa (D) Kathā
54. One of the biggest events in the history of Śastrārtha during 19th-20th Century's was related to two stalwarts
(A) Damodar Shastri and Bachcha Jha
(B) Pt. Gangadhar Shastri and Pt. Gettulal Shastri
(C) Pt. Shivkumar Shastri and Pt. A. Ramdhan Panchanan
(D) Pt. Shivkumar Shastri and Pt. Rāsmohan Sārvabhauma



55. According to Vedānta 'Mokṣa' is
(A) Freedom from three types of miseries
(B) Freedom from the cycle of birth and death
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above
56. Where was the garden of Anātha pinḍaka situated ?
(A) Campā
(B) Magadha
(C) Rājagṛha
(D) Śrāvasti
57. 'Sambhavāmi yuge yuge' - this line from Bhagavadgītā refers to
(A) Mokṣa
(B) Nirvāṇa
(C) Kaivalya
(D) Rebirth
58. The 11 lettered meter made with the combination of Ja-Ta-Ja gaṇas and Ta-ta-ja gaṇas, with two guru letters at the end is
(A) Indravajrā
(B) Upendravajrā
(C) Upajāti
(D) Śālinī
59. Kalidasa praises _____ in the benedictory stanza of Abhijñānaśākuntala.
(A) Brahma
(B) Viṣṇu
(C) Śiva
(D) Pārvatī
60. The most famous commentary on the Nāṭyasāstra of Bharatamuni is
(A) Abhinavadarpaṇa
(B) Abhinavabhāratī
(C) Bhāmati
(D) Gadādhari



61. _____ meter is formed with the gaṇa formation of ta-bha-ja-ja-ga-ga.

- (A) Upajāti
- (B) Vasantatilakā
- (C) Śikharinī
- (D) Mandākrāntā

62. Choose the correct option.

- i. Anuṣṭup a. 17 letters in a pāda
- ii. Vasantatilakā b. 14 letters in a pāda
- iii. Śikharinī c. 11 letters in a pāda
- iv. Indravajrā d. 8 letters in a pāda

- (A) i - d, ii - c, iii - a, iv - b
- (B) i - c, ii - b, iii - d, iv - a
- (C) i - c, ii - b, iii - a, iv - d
- (D) i - d, ii - b, iii - a, iv - c

63. The roots of European knowledge tradition are at

- (A) Rome (B) Italy
- (C) Greece (D) Germany

64. According to Nāṭyasāstra, Bhāvas are of _____ types.

- (A) two (B) three
- (C) four (D) five

65. Nāṭyasāstra lists _____ Sthāyī Bhāvas.

- (A) six (B) seven
- (C) eight (D) nine

66. Where was the 6th sthaviravāda Buddhist council held ?

- (A) Anurādhāpura (B) Rājagriha
- (C) Rangoon (D) Paṭalīputra



67. According to the quote of Sāṅkhyakārikā 'विपर्ययादिष्यते बन्धः', the cause of Bandhana is
- (A) ज्ञानाभावः (B) पुनर्जन्म
(C) विपर्ययः (D) अधर्मः
68. Why Buddhist philosophy is called the atheist philosophy ?
- (A) Because it doesn't accept the five Skandas
(B) Because it doesn't accept the Prakriti
(C) Because it doesn't accept the Authority of Veda
(D) Because it doesn't accept the Rebirth
69. Four Brahma Vihāras are explained in which philosophy ?
- (A) Cārvāka (B) Jaina
(C) Bauddha (D) Vedānta
70. What does Pratītya samutpāda theory teaches us ?
- (A) All are permanent (B) Mokṣa
(C) All are interdependent (D) Nothing is permanent
71. Which philosophy does not accept the śabda pramāṇa ?
- (A) Cārvāka (B) Mīmāṃsa
(C) Vedānta (D) Vaiśeṣika
72. Buddhist philosophy is close to which philosophy in its concept of suffering ?
- (A) Cārvāka (B) Vaiśeṣika
(C) Sāṅkhya (D) Vedānta
73. Dhammapada has been composed in prose.
- (A) Correct (B) Incorrect
(C) Neither correct nor incorrect (D) Composed both in poetry and prose
74. Tattvopaplavasimha is a prominent text in which philosophy ?
- (A) Nyāya darśana
(B) Ājīvaka darśana
(C) Cārvāka darśana
(D) Sāṅkhya darśana




75. Who had killed demon Dundubhi according to Vālmiki Rāmāyaṇa ?
(A) Hanumān (B) Rāma
(C) Vālī (D) Meghanātha
76. Which ancient Indian literature has the Varṇśa literature ?
(A) Sāṅkhya (B) Bauddha
(C) Cārvāka (D) Ājīvaka
77. What are the three jewels according to Buddhism ?
(A) Mind, body and soul
(B) Water, food and subhāṣita
(C) Buddha, dharma and sangha
(D) Karma, dharma and ratana
78. "Rāmarjunagatistayoḥ" in this Sanskrit sentence which is controlling the direct meaning ?
(A) Viprayoga (B) Arthaḥ
(C) Prakaraṇa (D) Sāhacarya
79. Who says that the death is the ultimate liberation ?
(A) Buddhists (B) Vaiśeṣika
(C) Jains (D) Cārvākas
80. In a Sanskrit sentence "Mitram bhāti" how one can get a proper meaning ?
(A) Due to Sāmarthyā (B) Due to Kāla
(C) Due to Linga (D) Due to Prakaraṇa
81. When you need to explain the following Sanskrit words Varṇa, jāti and guru in English ; which method you will adopt ?
(A) Colour and Caste (B) Caste and Birth
(C) Keep Sanskrit words as it is (D) Gotra Caste and Master
82. The philosophy of Acintya bhedābheda was influenced by which philosophy ?
(A) Advaita Vedānta
(B) Viśiṣṭādvaita Vedānta
(C) Dvaita Vedānta and Viśiṣṭādvaita vedānta
(D) Dvaitādvaita Vedānta



83. Adhokṣaja tīrtha was the directly disciple of which ācārya ?
(A) Ādi Śankarācārya (B) Rāmānujācārya
(C) Madhvācārya (D) Rāghavendra tīrtha
84. Which was the birthplace of pūrṇa prajña ?
(A) Karnāṭaka (B) Uḍupi
(C) Pājika (D) Śrīṅgeri
85. Who is the author of Bhāgavata tātparya nirṇaya ?
(A) Jayatīrtha (B) Ānanda tīrtha
(C) Caitanya Mahāprabhu (D) Vyāsa
86. Who authored the Sanskrit text Māyāvādakhandanam ?
(A) Ācārya Śankara (B) Ācārya Rāmānuja
(C) Ācārya Ānanda tīrtha (D) Ācārya Nāgarjuna
87. The famous Sanskrit commentary name Gitārthasangraha was authored by which ācārya ?
(A) Abhinava Gupta (B) Madhvācārya
(C) Śankarācārya (D) Rāmānujācārya
88. Identify the Sanskrit text of Kashmira Shaiva Dharma.
(A) Kulārṇava Tantra (B) Spanda Kārikā
(C) Paramārtha Carcā (D) Bhairava Stava
89. Which Śātavāhana king was the lover of Prakrit language ?
(A) Kanīṣka (B) Mahāvīra
(C) Hāla (D) Somadeva
90. Whose Sanskrit drama was translated in Chinese and available in Chinese translation ?
(A) Kālidāsa (B) Kumāra jīva
(C) Aśvaghoṣa (D) Mātr̥ceṭa
91. What is the name of a famous Sanskrit kāvya composed on the story of Buddha's half-brother ?
(A) Buddhacaritam (B) Avadāna kalpalatā
(C) Soundara-nandam (D) Bodhisatvacaritam



92. Who composed a poem depicting the life of great Hindu king Pṛthvī Rāj ?
(A) Somdeva Sūri (B) Candbardai
(C) Kṣemendra (D) Srīdhara Bhāskara Varṇekar
93. Identify the famous Sanskrit poet of Gupta era.
(A) Dandī (B) Mayūra
(C) Kālidāsa (D) Viṣṇu Śarma
94. Who was the founder of ancient Kambuja Kingdom ?
(A) Rāja Rāja Narendra (B) Hāla Śātavāhana
(C) Kaundinya (D) Sūrya Verma
95. In which century was the famous Hindu temple Angkor Wat was constructed in Cambodia ?
(A) 6th Century CE (B) First Century CE
(C) 10th Century CE (D) 12th Century CE
96. In which century Cambodian Rāmāyaṇa was composed ?
(A) 11th Century CE (B) 16th Century CE
(C) 10th Century CE (D) 15th Century CE
97. What is the name of 9th century Hindu temple of Yogyakarta ?
(A) Angkor Wat (B) Prambanan
(C) Preah Vihear (D) Bhadreswari temple
98. Hindu King Mārtāṇḍa Varma has defeated Dutch East India in which battle ?
(A) Panipat war (B) Colachal war
(C) Independence war (D) Battle of Khanwa
99. Which Hindu king had invaded and defeated the Srīvijaya of Sumātra ?
(A) Rajendra Chola (B) Lalitāditya
(C) Sūrya Varma (D) Kaniṣka
100. Which dynasty was found by the Harihara and Bukka ?
(A) Sangama (B) Vijayanagara
(C) Tuluva (D) Pallava
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