

Religious Movements (Buddhism & Jainism)

Instructions: Each question carries one mark.
Choose the most appropriate answer.

Section: Buddhism - Life of Buddha and Basic Teachings

1. Gautama Buddha was born in:

- a) Bodh Gaya
- b) **Lumbini**
- c) Sarnath
- d) Kushinagar

2. Buddha's original name was:

- a) Mahavira
- b) **Siddhartha Gautama**
- c) Vardhamana
- d) Ashoka

3. Buddha attained enlightenment at:

- a) Lumbini
- b) **Bodh Gaya**
- c) Sarnath
- d) Kushinagar

4. Buddha delivered his first sermon at:

- a) Bodh Gaya
- b) **Sarnath (Deer Park)**
- c) Rajgriha
- d) Vaishali

5. The event of Buddha's death is called:

- a) Nirvana
- b) **Mahaparinirvana**
- c) Mahabhinishkramana
- d) Dhammachakrapravartana

6. Buddha died at:

- a) **Kushinagar**
- b) Rajgriha
- c) Patliputra
- d) Kapilavastu

7. The "Four Noble Truths" were preached by Buddha in his:

- a) **First sermon**
- b) Last sermon
- c) At birth
- d) At enlightenment

8. The "Middle Path" or "Majjhima Patipada" means:

- a) **Avoidance of extremes**
- b) Royal path
- c) Fast track to salvation
- d) Warrior's path

9. The "Eightfold Path" does NOT include:

- a) Right speech
- b) Right livelihood
- c) **Right sacrifice**
- d) Right concentration

10. The ultimate goal in Buddhism is:

- a) Swarga
- b) **Nirvana**
- c) Moksha
- d) Heaven

11. The concept of "Anatta" in Buddhism means:

- a) Eternal soul
- b) **No permanent soul**
- c) Rebirth
- d) Karma

12. The concept of "Anicca" refers to:

- a) Soul
- b) **Impermanence**
- c) Suffering
- d) Truth

13. Buddha preached his teachings in:

- a) Sanskrit
- b) **Pali**
- c) Prakrit
- d) Brahmi

14. The "Three Jewels" or "Triratna" of Buddhism are:

- a) Buddha, Dharma, Sangha
 - b) **Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha**
 - c) Buddha, Ahimsa, Sangha
 - d) Buddha, Karma, Sangha
15. Which of these is NOT one of the "Four Sights" that led Buddha to renunciation?
- a) Old man
 - b) Sick man
 - c) Dead body
 - d) **Beggar**

Section: Buddhism - Councils, Schools and Literature

16. The First Buddhist Council was held at:

- a) **Rajgriha**
- b) Vaishali
- c) Patliputra
- d) Kashmir

17. The Second Buddhist Council was held at:

- a) Rajgriha
- b) **Vaishali**
- c) Patliputra
- d) Kashmir

18. The Third Buddhist Council was held during the reign of:

- a) Chandragupta Maurya
- b) **Ashoka**
- c) Kanishka
- d) Harsha

19. The Fourth Buddhist Council was held during the reign of:

- a) Ashoka
- b) **Kanishka**
- c) Harsha
- d) Chandragupta II

20. The Buddhist sect that believes in the original teachings of Buddha is:

- a) Mahayana
- b) **Theravada (Hinayana)**
- c) Vajrayana
- d) Zen

21. "Bodhisattva" concept is associated with:

- a) **Mahayana Buddhism**
- b) Theravada Buddhism
- c) Both
- d) Neither

22. The concept of "Sunyata" (emptiness) was propounded by:

- a) Ashvaghosha
- b) **Nagarjuna**
- c) Vasubandhu
- d) Buddhaghosa

23. The "Jataka Tales" are stories about:

- a) **Previous births of Buddha**
- b) Life of Mahavira
- c) Life of Ashoka
- d) Buddhist monks

24. "Milinda Panha" is a dialogue between:

- a) Ashoka and Upagupta
- b) **King Menander and Nagasena**
- c) Buddha and Ananda
- d) Kanishka and Vasumitra

25. Which Buddhist text contains rules for monks and nuns?

- a) Sutta Pitaka
- b) **Vinaya Pitaka**
- c) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- d) Jataka Tales

26. The "Buddhist Canon" is called:

- a) Vedas
- b) Puranas
- c) Agamas
- d) **Tripitaka**

27. "Mahavastu" is a text of which school?

- a) Theravada
- b) **Mahayana**

- c) Vajrayana
- d) All of the above

28. The language of Theravada Buddhism is:

- a) Sanskrit
- b) **Pali**
- c) Prakrit
- d) Magadhi

Section: Jainism - Life of Mahavira and Teachings

29. Mahavira was born at:

- a) Lumbini
- b) **Kundagrama (Vaishali)**
- c) Kapilavastu
- d) Rajgriha

30. Mahavira's original name was:

- a) Siddhartha
- b) Gautama
- c) **Vardhamana**
- d) Nigantha

31. Mahavira attained "Kaivalya" (enlightenment) at:

- a) Bodh Gaya
- b) **Jrimbhikagrama**
- c) Sarnath
- d) Pavapuri

32. Mahavira died at:

- a) **Pavapuri**
- b) Rajgriha
- c) Vaishali
- d) Patliputra

33. Mahavira was the ____ Tirthankara.

- a) 20th
- b) **24th**
- c) 23rd
- d) 1st

34. The first Tirthankara was:

- a) Parsvanatha
- b) Neminatha
- c) **Rishabhanatha (Adinath)**
- d) Mahavira

35. The "Three Jewels" of Jainism are:

- a) **Right faith, Right knowledge, Right conduct**
- b) Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha
- c) Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya
- d) Knowledge, Action, Devotion

36. The most important principle of Jainism is:

- a) Satya
- b) Asteya
- c) **Ahimsa**
- d) Aparigraha

37. Jainism recognizes how many substances (Dravyas)?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) **6**
- d) 9

38. The doctrine of "Syadvada" means:

- a) Absolute truth
- b) **Theory of relativity (maybe)**
- c) Non-violence
- d) Renunciation

39. The doctrine of "Anekantavada" means:

- a) Single truth
- b) **Multiplicity of viewpoints**
- c) Non-absolutism
- d) Both b and c

40. Jainism categorizes karma into how many types?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) **8**
- d) 10

41. The ultimate goal in Jainism is:

- a) Swarga

- b) Moksha
- c) Nirvana
- d) Kaivalya

Section: Jainism - Sects, Literature and Spread

42. Jainism split into two sects at:

- a) First Council
- b) Second Council
- c) Council of Valabhi
- d) No split

43. The "Digambara" sect believes in:

- a) Wearing white clothes
- b) Complete nudity
- c) Both men and women can attain moksha
- d) Women can be Tirthankaras

44. The "Svetambara" sect believes in:

- a) Wearing white clothes
- b) Complete nudity
- c) Only men can attain moksha
- d) Women cannot be Tirthankaras

45. Which sect believes women can attain moksha?

- a) Digambara
- b) Svetambara
- c) Both
- d) Neither

46. The Jain texts are called:

- a) Vedas
- b) Tripitaka
- c) Agamas (Angas)
- d) Sutras

47. The language of Jain literature is:

- a) Pali
- b) Ardhamagadhi Prakrit
- c) Sanskrit
- d) Magadhi

48. The famous Jain text "Kalpasutra" was composed by:

- a) Mahavira
- b) Bhadrabahu
- c) Sthulabhadra
- d) Hemachandra

49. The famous Dilwara Temples are located at:

- a) Mount Abu
- b) Ellora
- c) Khajuraho
- d) Mahabalipuram

50. The giant statue of Gomateshwara is at:

- a) Shravanabelagola
- b) Mount Abu
- c) Palitana
- d) Rajgir

Section: Comparative and Previous Years' Questions

51. (Previous Year NDA) Which of the following is common to both Buddhism and Jainism?

- a) Belief in God
- b) Doctrine of Ahimsa
- c) Ritual sacrifices
- d) Caste system

52. (Previous Year NDA) The concept of "Anuvrata" is associated with:

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Hinduism
- d) Sikhism

53. Which of the following was NOT opposed by both Buddhism and Jainism?

- a) Karma theory
- b) Ritual sacrifices
- c) Caste system
- d) Animal sacrifices

54. Buddhism spread outside India mainly to:

- a) Sri Lanka, China, Tibet, Japan, Korea
- b) Middle East only
- c) Europe
- d) Africa

55. Jainism spread mainly in:

- a) Western and Southern India
- b) North-East India
- c) Outside India
- d) Central Asia

56. (Previous Year NDA) The "Boddhisattva Avalokiteshvara" is also known as:

- a) Padmapani
- b) Vajrapani
- c) Manjushri
- d) Maitreya

57. The concept of "Tirthankara" is associated with:

- a) Buddhism
- b) Jainism
- c) Both
- d) Neither

58. "Stupa" worship is associated with:

- a) Hinduism
- b) Buddhism
- c) Jainism
- d) Sikhism

59. The "Chaitya" and "Vihara" are associated with:

- a) Hinduism
- b) Buddhism
- c) Jainism
- d) All religions

60. Which ruler played a key role in spreading Buddhism?

- a) Chandragupta Maurya
- b) Ashoka
- c) Samudragupta
- d) Harsha

Answer Key

1. b) Lumbini
2. b) Siddhartha Gautama
3. b) Bodhi Gaya
4. b) Sarnath (Deer Park)
5. b) Mahaparinirvana
6. a) Kushinagar
7. a) First sermon
8. a) Avoidance of extremes
9. c) Right sacrifice
10. b) Nirvana
11. b) No permanent soul
12. b) Impermanence
13. b) Pali
14. b) Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha
15. d) Beggar
16. a) Rajgriha
17. b) Vaishali
18. b) Ashoka
19. b) Kanishka
20. b) Theravada (Hinayana)
21. a) Mahayana Buddhism
22. b) Nagarjuna
23. a) Previous births of Buddha
24. b) King Menander and Nagasena
25. b) Vinaya Pitaka
26. d) Tripitaka
27. b) Mahayana
28. b) Pali
29. b) Kundagrama (Vaishali)
30. c) Vardhamana
31. b) Jrimbhikagrama
32. a) Pavapuri
33. b) 24th
34. c) Rishabhdeva (Adinath)

35. a) Right faith, Right knowledge, Right conduct
36. c) Ahimsa
37. c) 6
38. b) Theory of relativity (maybe)
39. d) Both b and c
40. c) 8
41. b) Moksha
42. c) Council of Valabhi
43. b) Complete nudity
44. a) Wearing white clothes
45. b) Svetambara
46. c) Agamas (Angas)
47. b) Ardhamagadhi Prakrit
48. c) Sthulabhadra
49. a) Mount Abu
50. a) Shravanabelagola
51. b) Doctrine of Ahimsa
52. b) Jainism
53. a) Karma theory
54. a) Sri Lanka, China, Tibet, Japan, Korea
55. a) Western and Southern India
56. a) Padmapani
57. b) Jainism
58. b) Buddhism
59. b) Buddhism
60. b) Ashoka