

**PADARTHA VIGYAN complete set of 60 multiple-choice questions (MCQs)**

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**1. General Concepts (1-10)**

1. What is the primary goal of Padartha Vigyan?

- a) Knowledge of Ayurveda
- b) Knowledge of all objects
- c) Understanding Prakriti
- d) Explaining Karma

Answer: b) Knowledge of all objects

2. Which Darshana emphasizes Padartha Vigyan?

- a) Samkhya
- b) Nyaya
- c) Yoga
- d) Charvaka

Answer: b) Nyaya

3. Padartha is defined as:

- a) The object of thought or knowledge
- b) Action of the mind
- c) A physical object
- d) Spiritual knowledge only

Answer: a) The object of thought or knowledge

4. How many types of Padartha are there according to Vaisesika Darshana?

- a) 6
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 9

Answer: c) 7

5. Which Padartha is considered the root of the universe?

- a) Dravya
- b) Guna
- c) Karma
- d) Samavaya

Answer: a) Dravya

**6. Who wrote the Nyaya Sutras?**

- a) Kanada
- b) Gautama
- c) Sushruta
- d) Charaka

**Answer: b) Gautama**

**7. In Ayurveda, Padartha is crucial for:**

- a) Dosha analysis
- b) Establishing Tarka
- c) Understanding Dravya Guna
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**8. Which Padartha deals with action?**

- a) Dravya
- b) Karma
- c) Samavaya
- d) Vishesha

**Answer: b) Karma**

**9. Which Padartha explains non-existence?**

- a) Abhava
- b) Vishesha
- c) Guna
- d) Samanya

**Answer: a) Abhava**

**10. What is the literal meaning of "Samanya"?**

- a) Commonality
- b) Specificity
- c) Quality
- d) Bond

**Answer: a) Commonality**

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## 2. Dravya and Its Classification (11–20)

11. Dravya is the substratum of:

- a) Guna and Karma
- b) Vishesha
- c) Samanya
- d) Abhava

Answer: a) Guna and Karma

12. How many Dravyas are described in Vaishesika Darshana?

- a) 5
- b) 7
- c) 9
- d) 12

Answer: c) 9

13. Which Dravya is linked to the perception of sound?

- a) Akasha
- b) Vayu
- c) Agni
- d) Manas

Answer: a) Akasha

14. Which Dravya has characteristics of fluidity?

- a) Jala
- b) Agni
- c) Prithvi
- d) Akasha

Answer: a) Jala

15. Which Dravya is responsible for cognition?

- a) Manas
- b) Prithvi
- c) Jala
- d) Agni

Answer: a) Manas

16. Atma is considered:

- a) Jada Dravya
- b) Chetana Dravya
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: b) Chetana Dravya

17. Which Dravya is omnipresent?

- a) Akasha
- b) Manas
- c) Atma
- d) Both a and c

Answer: d) Both a and c

18. Which Dravya is responsible for the perception of light?

- a) Agni
- b) Akasha
- c) Vayu
- d) Jala

Answer: a) Agni

19. Which of the following is not a Panchamahabhuta?

- a) Prithvi
- b) Teja
- c) Akasha
- d) Atma

Answer: d) Atma

20. Which Dravya does not have a physical form?

- a) Akasha
- b) Atma
- c) Manas
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

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### 3. Guna (Qualities) (21-30)

21. How many Gunas are listed in Vaishesika Darshana?

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 15
- d) 30

Answer: b) 20

22. Which Guna is responsible for taste perception?

- a) Gandha
- b) Rasa
- c) Rupa
- d) Sparsha

Answer: b) Rasa

23. Gurus Guna is associated with:

- a) Coldness
- b) Heaviness
- c) Roughness
- d) Lightness

Answer: b) Heaviness

24. What is the meaning of "Snigdha"?

- a) Smoothness
- b) Heaviness
- c) Roughness
- d) Coldness

Answer: a) Smoothness

25. Which Guna is associated with heat?

- a) Ushna
- b) Ruksha
- c) Guru
- d) Laghu

Answer: a) Ushna

26. Rupa Guna is perceived by:

- a) Skin
- b) Eyes
- c) Ears
- d) Nose

Answer: b) Eyes

**27. Which Guna is linked to smell?**

- a) Gandha
- b) Rasa
- c) Rupa
- d) Sparsha

**Answer: a) Gandha**

**28. Which of the following is a Paradi Guna?**

- a) Shabda
- b) Prayatna
- c) Sukha
- d) Moha

**Answer: b) Prayatna**

**29. Which of the following is a mental Guna?**

- a) Moha
- b) Krodha
- c) Sukha
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**30. Which Guna leads to Upasthiti (attraction)?**

- a) Shabda
- b) Rupa
- c) Rasa
- d) Sparsha

**Answer: c) Rasa**

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#### 4. Karma (Actions) (31-40)

31. How many types of Karma are mentioned in Vaisheshika Darshana?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 9

Answer: b) 5

32. Which Karma denotes upward motion?

- a) Utksepa
- b) Avaksepa
- c) Prerana
- d) Akunchana

Answer: a) Utksepa

33. What is the Karma for downward motion?

- a) Avaksepa
- b) Utksepa
- c) Akunchana
- d) Prerana

Answer: a) Avaksepa

34. Which Karma involves contraction?

- a) Samyoga
- b) Vikshepa
- c) Akunchana
- d) Prerana

Answer: c) Akunchana

35. Which Karma is static?

- a) Sthana
- b) Gati
- c) Samyoga
- d) Akunchana

Answer: a) Sthana

36. Which is not a type of Karma?

- a) Utksepa
- b) Avaksepa
- c) Vishesha
- d) Akunchana

Answer: c) Vishesha

## 5. Samanya and Vishesha (41-50)

41. Samanya represents:

- a) Specificity
- b) Universal applicability
- c) Inseparable relationship
- d) Non-existence

Answer: b) Universal applicability

42. Which is an example of Samanya?

- a) All trees being green
- b) The uniqueness of a specific tree
- c) The scent of a flower
- d) Non-existence of sound in vacuum

Answer: a) All trees being green

43. What is the primary function of Samanya?

- a) To differentiate objects
- b) To establish common properties
- c) To describe relationships
- d) To denote absence

Answer: b) To establish common properties

44. Vishesha refers to:

- a) Commonality in objects
- b) Unique individuality
- c) Relationship between Dravyas
- d) Perception of qualities

Answer: b) Unique individuality

45. Which Padartha explains the individuality of objects?

- a) Guna
- b) Samanya
- c) Vishesha
- d) Abhava

Answer: c) Vishesha



46. An example of Vishesha is:

- a) Earth being solid
- b) Water being liquid
- c) Each atom having a distinct nature
- d) All of the above

Answer: c) Each atom having a distinct nature

47. Which Darshana elaborates on Vishesha?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Vaishesika
- c) Samkhya
- d) Yoga

Answer: b) Vaishesika

48. Samanya and Vishesha are complementary because:

- a) They explain universal and individual properties
- b) They are independent concepts
- c) Both are qualities of Dravya
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) They explain universal and individual properties

49. Which of the following is a characteristic of Samanya?

- a) Bond between Dravya and Guna
- b) It is an independent existence
- c) It describes commonality among objects
- d) It defines motion

Answer: c) It describes commonality among objects

50. Vishesha can be observed in:

- a) Similar objects with unique identities
- b) The common color of leaves
- c) The relationship between actions
- d) The concept of Samavaya

Answer: a) Similar objects with unique identities

6. Samavaya and Abhava (51-60)

51. Samavaya is defined as:

- a) Quality of Dravya
- b) The inseparable relationship between two entities
- c) Universal property of objects
- d) Cause and effect relation

Answer: b) The inseparable relationship between two entities

52. Which of the following is an example of Samavaya?

- a) Fire and its heat
- b) The color of a flower
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

53. How many types of Abhava are there in Nyaya Darshana?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Answer: c) 4

54. Which Abhava refers to the absence of an object in the past?

- a) Prag Abhava
- b) Pradhvamsa Abhava
- c) Atyanta Abhava
- d) Anyonya Abhava

Answer: a) Prag Abhava

55. Pradhvamsa Abhava is related to:

- a) Future absence
- b) Past destruction
- c) Mutual non-existence
- d) Permanent absence

Answer: b) Past destruction

56. Which Abhava is also known as Mutual Non-Existence?

- a) Atyanta Abhava
- b) Anyonya Abhava
- c) Pradhvamsa Abhava
- d) Prag Abhava

Answer: b) Anyonya Abhava

57. What is the example of Atyanta Abhava?

- a) Horns of a rabbit
- b) Broken pot
- c) Absence of a tree in the past
- d) Co-existence of fire and water

Answer: a) Horns of a rabbit

58. Samavaya is essential for understanding:

- a) The relationship between Dravya and Guna
- b) Karma and its effect
- c) Non-existence of objects
- d) Universal truths

Answer: a) The relationship between Dravya and Guna

59. Which Padartha cannot exist independently?

- a) Abhava
- b) Samanya
- c) Samavaya
- d) Karma

Answer: c) Samavaya

60. Which Padartha explains the relationship of inseparable entities like threads in cloth?

- a) Samanya
- b) Samavaya
- c) Vishesha
- d) Abhava

Answer: b) Samavaya

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