

PHILOSOPHY QUESTION BANK
THE BHAGAVAT GITA
DSE - 1

Unit - 1

- 1. Fill in the blanks.**
 - a) The word 'Dharma' is derived from the root word
 - b) Dharma literally means
 - c) Swadharma means
 - d) Paradharma literally means
 - e) Swabhava literally means
 - f) Varna literally means

- 2. Short Type Question (One or two sentences?)**
 - a) What is Dharma?
 - b) What is Swadharma?
 - c) What is Paradharma?
 - d) What is Varna?
 - e) What is varna dharma?
 - f) What is truth sreya?
 - g) What is truth preya?
 - h) What is truth pravriti?
 - i) What is conjunctive nirvritti?

- 3. Short Type Questions (75 words)**
 - a) What is Dharma?
 - b) What is Swadharma?
 - c) What is Paradharma?
 - d) What is Varna?
 - e) What is varna dharma?
 - f) What is truth sreya?
 - g) What is truth preya?
 - h) What is truth pravriti?
 - i) What is conjunctive nirvritti?

- 4. Long Type Question (300 words)**
 - a) What is the meaning of dharma in the Bhagavat Gita? Discuss.
 - b) What is Varna dharma and how it makes social stratification? Discuss.
 - c) What is Swadharma and how it is deemed better than Paradharma? Discuss.

Unit - 2

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a), And are called Prasthanatrayee.
- b) is the highest profound knowledge according to the Bhagavat Gita.
- c) In Way one can attain Brahman
- d) is the right knowledge according to the Bhagavat Gita.
- e) is meant by renunciation.
- f) is called Vikarma.
- g) is called Akarma
- h) Is called Nishkama Karma.
- i) accompany the agent beyond death.

2. Short Type Question (One or two sentences?)

- a) What is distinction between para vidya and apara vidya?
- b) What is meant by renunciation?
- c) Distinguish between karma, vikarma and akarma.
- d) What is called sanyasa yoga or yoga of renunciation.
- e) What is sakama karma.
- f) What binds an individual?
- g) What are the important paths by following which liberation can be attained.
- h) Who is eligible to follow the path of karma.
- i) What is difference between action and inaction?
- j) What is the difference between para vidya and apara vidya.
- k) What is self-knowledge?

3. Short Type Questions (75 words)

- a) What is meant by the cycle of birth and death?
- b) Distinguish between kata bhava and nimitta bhava.
- c) What is bondage?
- d) Which action leads to bondage?
- e) What is liberation?
- f) Which action leads to liberation?
- g) State the meaning of "yoga karmesu kousalam"
- h) Distinguish between passion and devotion.
- i) What is Nishkamakarma?
- j) Who can embrace the path of bhakti?
- k) Who is fit to follow the path of Jnana?
- l) What is Lokasangraha?
- m) Discuss the nature of Sattvik karma.
- n) What is the nature of Rajasik Karma.
- o) What is the nature of Tamasik karma.
- p) What is prarabdha karma.

- q) What is sanchita kharma.
- r) How swadharma is determined?
- s) State the psychic dimension of action.

4. Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) Discuss the concept of Lokasangraha in the Bhagavat Gita.
- b) of karma. Discuss different types of karma.
- c) What is Nishkama karma. Discuss its nature and significance.
- d) What is Vikarma and how it is different from karma and akarma.
- e) Discuss the concept of bondage and liberation in the Bhagavat Gita.

Unit – 3

5. Fill in the blanks.

- a) is called the highest knowledge in the Bhagavat Gita.
- b) is called the highest state of devotion in the Bhagavat Gita.
- c) is the important aim of the path of knowledge.
- d) Is called ksetra.
- e) is called ksetranja.
- f) is called para vidya.
- g) is called apara vidya.
- h) Is called Brahma vidya.

2. Short Type Question (One or two sentences?)

- a) Explain the meaning of "Sa vidya ja vimuktaye".
- b) State the characteristics of Sattvik jnana.
- c) State the characteristics of Rajasik jnana.
- d) State the characteristics of Tamasik jnana.
- e) State the characteristics of Boddhi or Intellect.
- f) State the role of Sradha in knowledge situation.
- g) Distinguish between ksetra and ksetranja.
- h) Distinguish between ksara, aksara and Uttama purusha.
- i) State the different types of knowledge on the basis of gunas.
- j) Examine the relation between para prakrtti and apara prakritti.

3. Short Type Questions (75 words)

- a) Distinguish between ksetra and ksetranja.
- b) Distinguish between ksara, aksara and Uttama purusha.
- c) State the different types of knowledge on the basis of gunas.
- d) Examine the relation between para prakrtti and apara prakritti.
- e) State the characteristics of Sattvik jnana.
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- g) State the characteristics of Tamasik jnana.
- h) State the characteristics of Boddhi or Intellect.
- i) State the role of Sradha in knowledge situation.

4. Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) Explain the Jnana Yoga of the Bhagavat Gita and illustrates its significance.
- b) Discuss the concept of Purusottam folleing the teachings of the Bhagavat Gita.
- c) Discuss the concept of Jnana and Vijnana of the Bhagavat Gita.
- d) Distinguish between Purusha and Prakriti. Are they independent realities.
- e) Distinguish between ksetra and ksetranja.
- f) Distinguish between ksara, aksara and Uttama purusha.
- g) State the different types of knowledge on the basis of gunas.

Unit - 4

1. Fill in the blanks.

- a) is the highest state of bhakti.
- b) is the meaing of “Sarvabhuta hiteratah”.
- c) Is para bhakti or nirguna bbhakti.
- d) is saguna bhakti or apara bhakti.
- e) is considered as the most pperfect yogi.
- f) Is bhakti according to SANDILYA.
- g) is bhakti according to Narada’s Bhakti Sutra.
- h) From word, the word Bhakti is derived and what does it mean?

2. Short Type Questions (One or two sentences)

- a) What is the highest state of devotion?
- b) How Jnana and bhakti are related?
- c) What are the characteristics of a true devotee?
- d) How karma and bhakti are related?
- e) How can one attain the highest state Niskama bhakti?
- f) What is Para bhakti or Nirguna bhkti?
- g) State the different kinds of devotees described in the Bhagavat Gita.
- h) State the different types of Apra bhakti.
- i) What are the basic requirements to follow the ath of devotion.
- j) Distinguish between the religious and spiritual sense of the term bhakti.
- k) Why the path of bhakti is superior to other two paths.

3. Short Type Questions (75 words)

- a) State the different kinds of devotees described in the Bhagavat Gita.**
- b) State the different types of Apara bhakti.**
- c) What are the basic requirements to follow the path of devotion.**
- d) Distinguish between the religious and spiritual sense of the term bhakti.**
- e) Why the path of bhakti is superior to other two paths.**
- f) How Jnana and bhakti are related?**
- g) What are the characteristics of a true devotee?**
- h) How karma and bhakti are related?**
- i) How can one attain the highest state Niskama bhakti?**

4. Long Type Question (300 words)

- a) Discuss the relationship between bhakti yoga, karma yoga and jnana yoga.**
- b) Give a critical analysis of different kinds of bhakti according to the Bhagavat gita.**
- c) How Jnana and bhakti are related? Discuss**
- d) What are the characteristics of a true devotee? Discuss**
- e) How can one attain the highest state Niskama bhakti? Discuss**