

TEST No. 58

TOPIC: Jainism

SUBJECT: INDIAN HISTORY

Explanation:

Question 1

Answer A

Explanation: Sthānakavāsī is a sect of Śvētāmbara Jainism founded by a merchant named Lavaji in 1653 AD. It believes that idol worship is not essential in the path of soul purification and attainment of Nirvana/Moksha.

Question 2

Answer D

Explanation: Saṃvara is stoppage of karma. The first step to emancipation or the realization of the self is to see that all channels through which karma has been flowing into the soul have been stopped, so that no additional karma can accumulate. This is referred to as the stoppage of the inflow of karma (saṃvara).

Question 3

Answer C

Explanation: The svetambaras split into Terapanthis and Digambaras into sumaiyas. The terapanthis and Samaiya renounced idol worship altogether and devoted themselves to the worship of the scriptures.

Question 4

Answer B

Explanation: First Council: Held at Pataliputra by Sthulabhadra in the beginning of third century BC. It resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas to replace 14 Purvas.

Second Council: It was held at Vallabhi (Gujarat) in the fifth century AD under the leadership of Devridhigani. It resulted in final compilation of 12Angas and 12 Upangas.

Question 5

Answer D

Explanation: A unique ritual in this religion involves a holy fast to death, called sallekhana. Through this one achieves a death with dignity and dispassion as well as a great reduction of negative karma.

Question 6

Answer D

Explanation: ALL statements are correct

Question 7

Answer B

Explanation: Triratna (three Jewels)right faith, right knowledge, and right conduct.

Question 8

Answer A

Explanation: Saṃvara is stoppage of karma.

Question 9

Answer D

Explanation: The Jain doctrine of Anekantvad (Non-absolutism), which is so relevant today, that if propagated properly, it can solve many of the burning problems of modern times. Jain dharma has the capacity to become Vishva dharma (Universal Religion).