

1. The term *Indian Knowledge System (IKS)* refers to:

- A. Western interpretations of Indian culture
- B. Indigenous systems of knowledge evolved in India over millennia
- C. Only Vedic scriptures
- D. Modern Indian scientific research

Answer: B

2. The motto *“Satyam vada, dharmam chara”* comes from:

- A. Taittiriya Upanishad
- B. Bhagavad Gita
- C. Arthashastra
- D. Rigveda

Answer: A

3. *Dharma* in the IKS context signifies:

- A. Religion
- B. Duty, righteousness, and cosmic order
- C. Wealth
- D. Pleasure

Answer: B

4. The holistic approach of IKS integrates:

- A. Science and mathematics
- B. Art and philosophy
- C. Environment, ethics, and spirituality
- D. All of the above

Answer: D

5 The four goals of human life (*Purusharthas*) are:

- A. Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
- B. Yoga, Jnana, Bhakti, Karma
- C. Truth, Purity, Compassion, Service
- D. Artha, Kama, Moksha, Jnana

Answer: A

6. *Shruti* and *Smriti* refer respectively to:

- A. Written and oral texts
- B. Heard (revealed) and remembered (authored) scriptures
- C. Philosophy and grammar
- D. Science and art

Answer: B

7. The IKS perspective of knowledge emphasizes:

- A. Experimental observation only
- B. Integration of sensory, intellectual, and spiritual insight
- C. Blind belief in tradition
- D. Exclusively materialistic understanding

Answer: B

8. The concept *“Sarvam Khalvidam Brahma”* means:

- A. God resides in temples
- B. The universe is illusion
- C. Everything is the manifestation of Brahman
- D. Knowledge is power

Answer: C

9. In IKS, *Anubhav* (experience) is considered:

- A. Irrelevant
- B. Secondary to logic
- C. A valid means of knowledge
- D. An obstacle to liberation

Answer: C

10. The IKS promotes a balance among:

- A. Physical, mental, and spiritual development
- B. Wealth and power
- C. Religion and politics
- D. Industrial and digital progress

Answer: A

11. The *Nyaya* system focuses on:

- A. Logic and epistemology
- B. Yoga practice
- C. Linguistics
- D. Metaphysics alone

Answer: A

12. The *Vaisheshika* school was founded by:

- A. Kapila
- B. Kanada
- C. Patanjali
- D. Gautama

Answer: B

13. *Sankhya* philosophy explains the universe as a combination of:

- A. Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter)
- B. Atma and Karma
- C. God and Soul
- D. Space and Time

Answer: A

14. The *Yoga Sutras* were authored by:

- A. Kapila
- B. Patanjali
- C. Vatsyayana
- D. Shankara

Answer: B

15. *Mimamsa* school focuses primarily on:

- A. Grammar
- B. Ritual interpretation of the Vedas
- C. Logic
- D. Meditation

Answer: B

16. *Vedanta* means:

- A. End or culmination of the Vedas
- B. Beginning of philosophy
- C. The art of debate
- D. Ritual performance

Answer: A

17. *Advaita Vedanta* was popularized by:

- A. Madhvacharya
- B. Ramanujacharya
- C. Shankaracharya
- D. Kapilacharya

Answer: C

18. *Dvaita* philosophy asserts:

- A. Oneness of soul and God
- B. Duality between individual soul and Supreme Being
- C. Universe as illusion
- D. Denial of God

Answer: B

19. *Charvaka* philosophy is known for its:

- A. Atheistic and materialistic outlook
- B. Emphasis on meditation
- C. Concept of liberation
- D. Devotion to deities

Answer: A

20. The six orthodox systems of Indian philosophy are collectively called:

- A. Shat-Darshanas
- B. Shat-Agamas
- C. Shat-Karmas
- D. Shat-Mantras

Answer: A

21. The traditional Indian system of education was centered around:

- A. Gurukula system
- B. British schooling system
- C. Online learning
- D. Modern universities

Answer: A

22. The primary mode of learning in Gurukulas was:

- A. Debate and memorization (*Shravana*, *Manana*, *Nididhyasana*)
- B. Written examinations
- C. Multiple-choice tests
- D. Internet-based study

Answer: A

23. ** *Takshashila* and *Nalanda* were:

- A. Vedic rituals
- B. Ancient centers of higher learning
- C. Holy temples
- D. Trade centers

Answer: B

24. The *Panchakosha* model of education deals with:

- A. Layers of consciousness and holistic development
- B. Types of disciplines
- C. Economic classes
- D. Languages of India

Answer: A

25. The ancient Indian teacher was known as:

- A. Lecturer
- B. Guru
- C. Examiner
- D. Professor

Answer: B

26. ** Education in IKS aimed at:

- A. Job placement
- B. Holistic personality development and realization of self
- C. Industrial training
- D. Only scriptural memorization

Answer: B

27. *Upanayana* refers to:

- A. Marriage ceremony
- B. Initiation of a student into education
- C. Funeral rite
- D. Yoga practice

Answer: B

28. The language predominantly used for transmitting knowledge in ancient India was:

- A. Pali
- B. Tamil
- C. Sanskrit
- D. Prakrit

Answer: C

29. The concept *“Sa Vidya Ya Vimuktaye”* means:

- A. Knowledge is wealth
- B. Knowledge leads to liberation
- C. Education gives power
- D. Learning is endless

Answer: B

30. Nalanda University specialized in:

- A. Maritime studies
- B. Buddhist philosophy and interdisciplinary sciences
- C. Western literature
- D. Architecture alone

Answer: B

31. *Baudhayana* is known for:

- A. Ayurveda
- B. Early work in geometry and Pythagorean theorem
- C. Astronomy
- D. Linguistics

Answer: B

32. Aryabhata's *Aryabhatiya* deals with:

- A. Astrology
- B. Astronomy and mathematics
- C. Medicine
- D. Politics

Answer: B

33. The decimal place-value system originated in:

- A. China
- B. Mesopotamia
- C. India

D. Greece

Answer: C

34. *Charaka* and *Sushruta* are associated with:

A. Astronomy

B. Medicine and surgery

C. Metallurgy

D. Grammar

Answer: B

35. *Rasashastra* focuses on:

A. Chemical and metallurgical processes

B. Astronomy

C. Language

D. Music

Answer: A

36. The *Jantar Mantar* observatories were built by:

A. Aryabhata

B. Varahamihira

C. Maharaja Jai Singh II

D. Bhaskaracharya

Answer: C

37. *Shulba Sutras* are important for:

A. Geometry in altar construction

B. Agricultural studies

C. Poetics

D. Ayurveda

Answer: A

38. *Bhaskara II* authored which famous work?

A. Sushruta Samhita

- B. Lilavati
- C. Arthashastra
- D. Natya Shastra

Answer: B

39. The *Iron Pillar of Delhi* showcases India's ancient excellence in:

- A. Sculpture
- B. Corrosion-resistant metallurgy
- C. Stone architecture
- D. Alchemy

Answer: B

40. *Vaastu Shastra* guides:

- A. Building design based on natural energy principles
- B. Astrology
- C. Agricultural methods
- D. Warfare

Answer: A

41. *Natya Shastra* by Bharata Muni is a treatise on:

- A. Dance, drama, and music
- B. Yoga
- C. Sculpture
- D. Politics

Answer: A

42. The *Raga* system in Indian music is based on:

- A. Mathematical scales and emotional expressions
- B. Western notation
- C. Monotones
- D. Folk rhythms alone

Answer: A

43. *Arthashastra* by Kautilya deals with:

- A. Governance, economics, and statecraft
- B. Medicine
- C. Architecture
- D. Grammar

Answer: A

44. The ethical principle *Ahimsa* means:

- A. Non-violence and compassion
- B. Ritual purity
- C. Physical fitness
- D. Detachment from society

Answer: A

45. The concept *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam* promotes:

- A. Global family and unity of humanity
- B. Nationalism
- C. Economic independence
- D. Caste system

Answer: A

46. *Panchamahabhutas* refer to:

- A. Five senses
- B. Five elements—earth, water, fire, air, ether
- C. Five types of logic
- D. Five deities

Answer: B

47. Indian ecological thought emphasizes:

- A. Human domination over nature
- B. Harmony and interdependence with nature
- C. Exploitation of resources

D. Industrialization

Answer: B

48. *Shilpa Shastra* is concerned with:

- A. Sculpture and iconography
- B. Literature
- C. Astronomy
- D. Grammar

Answer: A

49. *Panini* is best known for his work in:

- A. Mathematics
- B. Sanskrit grammar (*Ashtadhyayi*)
- C. Ayurveda
- D. Astronomy

Answer: B

50. The spirit of IKS in modern education aims to:

- A. Preserve tradition without innovation
- B. Integrate ancient wisdom with contemporary science and technology
- C. Reject global knowledge
- D. Focus only on rituals

Answer: B

51. ** The word *Veda* literally means:

- A. Ritual
- B. Knowledge
- C. Song
- D. Philosophy

Answer: B

52. How many Vedas form the foundation of Indian knowledge tradition?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: B

53. The *Upanishads* mainly discuss:

- A. Political systems
- B. Ritual procedures
- C. Philosophical and spiritual knowledge
- D. Agriculture

Answer: C

54. “Tat Tvam Asi” (That Thou Art) occurs in the:

- A. Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- B. Chandogya Upanishad
- C. Kena Upanishad
- D. Isha Upanishad

Answer: B

55.** The *Gayatri Mantra* appears in which Veda?

- A. Yajurveda
- B. Rigveda
- C. Samaveda
- D. Atharvaveda

Answer: B

56. *Purusha Sukta* of the Rig Veda describes:

- A. Creation of the universe
- B. Medical herbs
- C. Planetary motions

D. Architecture

Answer: A

57. The *Nasadiya Sukta* is a hymn of:

- A. War
- B. Agriculture
- C. Creation and cosmology
- D. Medicine

Answer: C

58. *Vedangas* are:

- A. Appendices to the Vedas explaining rituals and linguistics
- B. Forms of dance
- C. Political treaties
- D. Medicinal texts

Answer: A

59 *Kalpa Sutra* belongs to which category?

- A. Rituals and procedures (Kalpa Vedanga)
- B. Grammar
- C. Astronomy
- D. Medicine

Answer: A

60. The *Smritis* differ from *Shruti* because they are:

- A. Divinely revealed
- B. Remembered human compositions
- C. Lost scriptures
- D. Translations

Answer: B

61. *Nyaya* accepts how many *Pramanas* (means of knowledge)?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: C (Perception, Inference, Comparison, Testimony)

62. The goal of *Sankhya* philosophy is:

- A. Ritual mastery
- B. Liberation through knowledge of Purusha–Prakriti distinction
- C. Wealth acquisition
- D. Logical debate

Answer: B

63. *Yoga* aims for:

- A. Control of body and mind leading to self-realization
- B. Only physical exercise
- C. Ritual perfection
- D. Music training

Answer: A

64. The *Vaisheshika* system enumerates how many categories (*Padarthas*)?

- A. 5
- B. 6
- C. 7
- D. 9

Answer: C

65. According to *Mimamsa*, knowledge of *Dharma* is obtained through:

- A. Intuition
- B. Vedic injunctions
- C. Logic only

D. Meditation

Answer: B

66. *Vedanta* identifies *Brahman* as:

- A. The ultimate, unchanging reality
- B. The material universe
- C. Ritual fire
- D. The human ego

Answer: A

67. *Karma Yoga* in the *Bhagavad Gita* teaches:

- A. Renunciation of all action
- B. Action without attachment to results
- C. Worship only
- D. Meditation only

Answer: B

68. The *Gunatraya* theory includes:

- A. Sattva, Rajas, Tamas
- B. Dharma, Artha, Kama
- C. Vata, Pitta, Kapha
- D. Fire, Water, Air

Answer: A

69. *Aparigraha* as an ethical ideal means:

- A. Non-possession and contentment
- B. Non-violence
- C. Truthfulness
- D. Self-study

Answer: A

70. *Patanjali* defined yoga as:

- A. “Union with the divine”

- B. "Cessation of the fluctuations of the mind" (*Chitta vritti nirodhah*)
- C. "Breath control alone"
- D. "Physical fitness"

Answer: B

71. ** The *Ashrama* system organizes life into how many stages?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 5
- D. 6

Answer: B

72. In *Ashrama Dharma*, the stage of a forest dweller is called:

- A. Grihastha
- B. Brahmacharya
- C. Vanaprastha
- D. Sannyasa

Answer: C

73. The ancient universities of *Vikramashila* and *Vallabhi* flourished during:

- A. Maurya period
- B. Gupta period
- C. Pala period
- D. Mughal period

Answer: C

74. *Pancha-tantra* was composed primarily to teach:

- A. Politics and ethics through stories
- B. Medicine
- C. Music
- D. Mathematics

****Answer:** A**

75. *Arthashastra* recommends the ruler to follow:

- A. Dharma and practical wisdom (*Niti*)
- B. Ritual alone
- C. Renunciation
- D. Agriculture

****Answer:** A**

76. The *Sabha* and *Samiti* in Vedic polity refer to:

- A. Village councils
- B. Legislative assemblies
- C. Priest guilds
- D. Trade associations

****Answer:** B**

77. *Chanakya* emphasizes which quality most in a king?

- A. Wealth accumulation
- B. Self-discipline and ethical governance
- C. Ritual performance
- D. Artistry

****Answer:** B**

78. The *Rigvedic* economy was primarily:

- A. Industrial
- B. Pastoral and agrarian
- C. Maritime
- D. Commercial

****Answer:** B**

79. Ancient Indian taxation system was called:

- A. Bhaga
- B. Dana

C. Vritti

D. Rina

Answer: A

80. *Dharma-shastras* guided:

A. Ethical and social conduct

B. Warfare

C. Medicine

D. Grammar

Answer: A

81. The *Charaka Samhita* classifies medicine under how many branches?

A. 4

B. 6

C. 8

D. 10

Answer: C (Ashtanga Ayurveda)

82. *Sushruta Samhita* is famous for:

A. Describing cataract and plastic surgery

B. Metallurgical processes

C. Astronomy

D. Astrology

Answer: A

83. *Dhanvantari* is considered:

A. God of wealth

B. God of medicine

C. God of war

D. God of architecture

Answer: B

84. The *Panchamahabhuta* theory underlies:

- A. Ayurveda's physiological framework
- B. Mathematics
- C. Music
- D. Grammar

Answer: A

85. *Surya Siddhanta* deals with:

- A. Solar astronomy
- B. Music
- C. Metallurgy
- D. Logic

Answer: A

86. *Varahamihira* authored:

- A. Brihat Samhita
- B. Ashtadhyayi
- C. Arthashastra
- D. Lilavati

Answer: A

87. *Pingala's Chandah-shastra* introduced:

- A. Binary system and prosody analysis
- B. Herbal medicine
- C. Architectural design
- D. Political theory

Answer: A

88. The *Nagara* and *Dravida* refer to styles of:

- A. Temple architecture
- B. Painting
- C. Dance

D. Literature

Answer: A

89. The *Harappan* drainage system reflects knowledge of:

- A. Geometry and sanitation engineering
- B. Metallurgy
- C. Script writing
- D. Agriculture only

Answer: A

90. *Rasa-Ratna Samuchchaya* is a treatise on:

- A. Alchemy and metals
- B. Grammar
- C. Yoga
- D. Politics

Answer: A

91. *Natya Shastra* describes *Rasa* as:

- A. Aesthetic emotion or flavor in performance
- B. Religious ritual
- C. Mathematical ratio
- D. Medicinal essence

Answer: A

92. The nine *Rasas* include:

- A. Love, humor, compassion, anger, heroism, fear, disgust, wonder, peace
- B. Only musical tones
- C. Only colors
- D. Only moral values

****Answer:** A**

93. *Samarangana Sutradhara* deals with:

- A. Architecture and mechanical devices
- B. Warfare
- C. Music
- D. Grammar

****Answer:** A**

94. *Kalidasa's Abhijnana Shakuntalam* primarily teaches:

- A. Love in harmony with Dharma
- B. Political power
- C. Grammar rules
- D. Scientific theory

****Answer:** A**

95. *Panini's Ashtadhyayi* is significant because it:

- A. Systematized Sanskrit grammar mathematically
- B. Composed hymns
- C. Discussed Ayurveda
- D. Studied stars

****Answer:** A**

96. *Bhartrihari* contributed majorly to:

- A. Philosophy of language (*Vakyapadiya*)
- B. Medicine
- C. Astronomy
- D. Logic only

****Answer:** A**

97. The environmental concept *Prithvi Sukta* of Atharvaveda promotes:

- A. Reverence toward Earth as mother

- B. Land exploitation
- C. Industrial farming
- D. Warfare

Answer: A

98. *Ahimsa Paramo Dharma* is the key message of which tradition?

- A. Jainism and Buddhism
- B. Vaisheshika
- C. Mimamsa
- D. Nyaya

Answer: A

99. *Swadeshi* and *self-reliance* in modern India resonate with which ancient ideal?

- A. Artha-shastra economics
- B. Local self-sufficiency (*Gram Swaraj*) and *Dharma-based economy*
- C. Ritual purity
- D. Renunciation

Answer: B

100. The modern objective of introducing IKS in universities is to:

- A. Blend India's traditional wisdom with contemporary research and innovation
- B. Replace science with rituals
- C. Promote only Sanskrit study
- D. Limit interdisciplinary learning

Answer: A

Total: 100 Questions

Coverage: Vedas, Philosophy, Education, Governance, Sciences, Medicine, Arts, Linguistics, Ecology, and Modern Relevance.