



End Term (Odd) Semester Examination November 2025

Roll no.....

Name of the Course: B.Com (H)

Semester: III

Name of the Paper: *Indian Knowledge Systems*

Paper Code: MNG 3

Time: 3 hours

Note:

- (i) All the questions are compulsory
- (ii) Each question carries 1 mark.
- (iii) Each question carries four choices a, b, c, d. Only one option is correct answer in each question.

Q1. What does the term 'Veda' literally mean?

- a) Holy Book
- b) Ancient Texts
- c) Divine Wisdom
- d) Knowledge

Q2. Which Veda is the oldest and considered the foundation of the other three?

- a) Yajurveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) Atharvaveda
- d) Rigveda

Q3. The collection of hymns or mantras in the Vedas is primarily found in which section?

- a) Aranyakas
- b) Brahmanas
- c) Samhitas
- d) Upanishads

Q4. The 'Book of Chants' or 'Melodies' is the primary characteristic of which Veda?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) Yajurveda
- d) Atharvaveda

Q5. Which Veda contains detailed instructions for performing sacrifices (Yajnas)?

- a) Samaveda
- b) Atharvaveda
- c) Yajurveda
- d) Rigveda

Q6. The division of the Yajurveda into Shukla (White) and Krishna (Black) primarily relates to:

- a) The clarity of the texts
- b) The arrangement of Mantras
- c) Geographical origin
- d) The type of sacrifice described

Q7. Which Veda deals with magic, spells, charms, medicine, and folklore, often focusing on practical daily life?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) Yajurveda
- d) Atharvaveda

Q8. The Brahmanas section of the Vedas is primarily concerned with:

- a) Philosophical discussions
- b) Forest-dwelling ascetic rules
- c) Elaborations on rituals, ceremonies, and sacrifices
- d) Collection of poetic hymns

Q9. The philosophical texts that mark the ultimate goal of Vedic study are the:

- a) Brahmanas
- b) Aranyakas
- c) Upanishads
- d) Samhitas

Q10. The Mahabharata was composed by:

- a) Valmiki
- b) Kalidasa
- c) Veda Vyasa
- d) Charaka

Q11. The section of the Vedas known as Aranyakas ("Forest Treatises") represents a transition from:

- a) Ritualistic hymns to philosophical discourse
- b) Ritualistic injunctions (Brahmanas) to mystical speculation (Upanishads)
- c) Spells and charms to ethical codes
- d) Devotional songs to sacrificial procedures

Q12. The term 'Vedanta' literally means:

- a) Beginning of Knowledge
- b) Sacred Knowledge
- c) End of the Vedas (referring to Upanishads)



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d) Complete Scripture

Q13. Which part of the Vedas forms the basis of all philosophical doctrines of Hinduism?

- a) Samhitas
- b) Brahmanas
- c) Aranyakas
- d) Upanishads

Q14. Ayurveda finds its roots primarily in which Veda, particularly for its early concepts of diseases and remedies?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) Yajurveda
- d) Atharvaveda

Q15. What is the fundamental concept in Ayurveda that defines the three regulatory principles of the body?

- a) Trigunas (Sattva, Rajas, Tamas)
- b) Tridoshas (Vata, Pitta, Kapha)
- c) Triskandhas (Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva)
- d) Trimurti (Dharma, Artha, Kama)

Q16. Which of the following is NOT one of the four main divisions of the Vedic texts?

- a) Samhita
- b) Brahmana
- c) Purana
- d) Upanishad

Q17. The Gana (melodies) in the Samaveda are organized for the purpose of:

- a) Daily meditation
- b) Philosophical debate
- c) Singing during Soma sacrifices
- d) Chanting war hymns

Q18. The three Tridoshas are Vata, Pitta, and:

- a) Agni
- b) Jala
- c) Tejas
- d) Kapha

Q19. Who is traditionally credited with compiling and organizing the Vedas into their current form?

- a) Panini
- b) Kapila
- c) Veda Vyasa

d) Patanjali

Q20. The Mantra is part of which Vedic division?

- a) Brahmana
- b) Samhita
- c) Aranyaka
- d) Upanishad

Q21. Which Dosha is associated with digestion and fire?

- a) Vata
- b) Pitta
- c) Kapha
- d) Ojas

Q22. The philosophical core of the Upanishads focuses on the relationship between:

- a) Gods and goddesses
- b) Ritual and sacrifice
- c) Atman (soul) and Brahman (ultimate reality)
- d) Earth and Sky

Q23. The philosophical concluding parts of the Vedas are known as the:

- a) Brahmanas
- b) Aranyakas
- c) Upanishads
- d) Samhitas

Q24. Which major text is considered the definitive work on surgery?

- a) Charaka Samhita
- b) Sushruta Samhita
- c) Ashtanga Hridaya
- d) Bhela Samhita

Q25. In the Tridosha system, which Dosha is associated with the principle of movement and nervous functions?

- a) Pitta
- b) Vata
- c) Kapha
- d) Rakta

Q26. In the Tridosha system, which Dosha is associated with metabolism, digestion, and heat?

- a) Vata
- b) Pitta



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- c) Kapha
- d) Meda

Q27. In the Tridosha system, which Dosha is associated with structure, lubrication, and cohesion?

- a) Vata
- b) Pitta
- c) Kapha
- d) Asthi

Q28. The core aim of Ayurveda is to achieve a state of equilibrium known as:

- a) Moksha
- b) Dharma
- c) Swasthya
- d) Samhita

Q29. The Brahmana text attached to which Veda?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) None
- d) Both

Q30. The section of the Vedas that contains detailed explanations of rituals and ceremonies is called:

- a) Samhitas
- b) Aranyakas
- c) Brahmanas
- d) Upanishads

Q31. The Mundaka Upanishad, from which the motto Satyameva Jayate is taken, is part of which Veda?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) Yajurveda
- d) Atharvaveda

Q32. The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, one of the oldest and largest, is attached to which Veda?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) Yajurveda (Shukla)
- d) Atharvaveda

Q33. The philosophical core of the Upanishads is centered on the relationship between:

- a) Dharma and Artha

- b) Kama and Moksha
- c) Atman (individual soul) and Brahman (ultimate reality)
- d) Gods and Demons

Q34. The concept of Karma (action and consequence) is extensively developed in which part of the Vedic literature?

- a) Samhitas
- b) Brahmanas
- c) Aranyakas
- d) Upanishads

Q35. Which of the four parts of the Vedas are considered the most esoteric and were often taught in seclusion?

- a) Samhitas
- b) Brahmanas
- c) Upanishads
- d) Aranyakas

Q36. The Shad Darshan refers to the six orthodox schools of Hindu philosophy that accept the authority of:

- a) The Manusmriti
- b) The Bhagavad Gita
- c) The Vedas
- d) The Puranas

Q37. Which two Darshanas are traditionally studied in a pair because they share a strong focus on the atomic theory of matter?

- a) Sankhya and Yoga
- b) Mimamsa and Vedanta
- c) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
- d) Purva Mimamsa and Sankhya

Q38. The Nyaya school of philosophy is primarily focused on:

- a) Logic and Epistemology (Pramanas)
- b) Atomic structure of the universe
- c) Liberation through meditation
- d) Ethical conduct and duty

Q39. The Vaisheshika school of philosophy is famous for proposing a system of:

- a) Three Gunas (Sattva, Rajas, Tamas)
- b) Eightfold Path
- c) Atomic pluralism and categories of experience (Padarthas)
- d) Non-dualistic reality (Advaita)



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Q40. The founder of the Vaisheshika school of philosophy is traditionally considered to be:

- a) Patanjali
- b) Kanada
- c) Jaimini
- d) Gautama

Q41. Which Darshana is dualistic, positing two ultimate realities: Prakriti (matter) and Purusha (consciousness)?

- a) Yoga
- b) Sankhya
- c) Vaisheshika
- d) Nyaya

Q42. Who is considered the founder of the Sankhya school?

- a) Vyasa
- b) Jaimini
- c) Kapila
- d) Gotama

Q43. The Yoga school, codified by Patanjali in the Yoga Sutras, is most closely linked in philosophy to which other Darshana?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Vaisheshika
- c) Sankhya
- d) Mimamsa

Q44. What is the central practice for achieving Kaivalya (liberation) in the Yoga system?

- a) Studying the Vedas
- b) Performing sacrifices
- c) Ashtanga Yoga (Eight Limbs)
- d) Detachment from action

Q45. The Purva Mimamsa (or simply Mimamsa) school focuses entirely on the correct interpretation and application of which part of the Vedas?

- a) Upanishads (Vedanta)
- b) Aranyakas
- c) Samhitas and Brahmanas (Karma Kanda)
- d) Philosophical hymns

Q46. Who is the traditional founder of the Purva Mimamsa school?

- a) Badarayana

- b) Jaimini
- c) Kanada
- d) Gautama

Q47. Which school of philosophy is also known as Uttara Mimamsa and primarily focuses on the philosophical sections of the Vedas (Upanishads)?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Sankhya
- c) Purva Mimamsa
- d) Vedanta

Q48. The three main sub-schools of Vedanta are Advaita (Non-dualism), Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Monism), and:

- a) Dvaitadvaita
- b) Shuddhadvaita
- c) Dvaita (Dualism)
- d) All of the above are sub-schools

Q49. Who is the most prominent proponent and systematizer of the Advaita Vedanta philosophy?

- a) Ramanuja
- b) Madhva
- c) Shankara
- d) Vallabha

Q50. The Nyaya school asserts that valid knowledge (Pramana) is gained through which four means?

- a) Action, Devotion, Knowledge, Meditation
- b) Perception, Inference, Comparison, Testimony
- c) Vata, Pitta, Kapha, Agni
- d) Earth, Water, Fire, Air

Q51. The Vaisheshika school lists how many Padarthas (categories of experience)?

- a) Three (Gunas)
- b) Four (Pramanas)
- c) Six (Substance, Quality, Action, etc.)
- d) Eight (Ashtanga Yoga)

Q52. The Sankhya concept of Prakriti evolves through the interaction of the three:

- a) Vedas
- b) Doshas
- c) Gunas (Sattva, Rajas, Tamas)
- d) Padarthas



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Q53. The ultimate goal in the Vedanta school, particularly Advaita, is:

- a) Achieving perfect health
- b) Realization of the identity of Atman and Brahman
- c) Perfecting ritual performance
- d) Attaining supernatural powers

Q54. Which Darshana focuses on the strict adherence to Vedic injunctions and the efficacy of Karma (ritual action)?

- a) Sankhya
- b) Yoga
- c) Purva Mimamsa
- d) Vedanta

Q55. The Nyaya-Vaisheshika pair is studied together because the former provides the methodology of logic, while the latter provides the ontology or categorization of reality. This concept is known as:

- a) Pramana-Pada
- b) Samanvaya (Coordination)
- c) Siddhanta-Darshan
- d) Sarva-Dharma

Q56. What does IKS stand for in the context of the provided questions?

- a) Integrated Knowledge Source
- b) International Knowledge System
- c) Indian Knowledge Society
- d) Indian Knowledge System

Q57. What is a key area where the IKS is increasingly seen as relevant in the contemporary world, as mentioned in the syllabus?

- a) Space exploration
- b) Artificial intelligence
- c) Sustainable Development and Environmental practices
- d) Global finance regulation

Q58. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a main source of IKS?

- a) Vedas, Upanishads, and Epics
- b) Traditional arts and crafts
- c) Modern Western Philosophy texts
- d) Local oral traditions and folk knowledge

Q59. In the context of traditional knowledge, the act of using neem twigs for dental hygiene is an

example of:

- a) Religious ritual
- b) A traditional household practice with scientific utility
- c) A modern medicinal procedure
- d) A practice rooted in allopathy

Q60. The traditional Indian practice of storing water in copper vessels is supported by modern science due to the metal's:

- a) High thermal capacity
- b) Oligodynamic (anti-microbial) effect
- c) Lightweight nature
- d) Ability to neutralize acidity

Q61. What is the ancient Indian concept that divides time into cyclical ages (e.g., Satya Yuga, Treta Yuga, etc.)?

- a) Varna
- b) Ashram
- c) Yuga
- d) Chakra

Q62. The traditional method of crop rotation and natural pest control in Indian agriculture is an IKS practice that supports which contemporary goal?

- a) Mass production
- b) Ecological balance and food security
- c) Industrial farming
- d) Genetic modification

Q63. What is the Sanskrit term for "that which is heard" and refers to the body of texts considered to be of divine origin and infallible, including the Vedas?

- a) Smriti
- b) Pramana
- c) Shruti
- d) Itihasa

Q64. Ved Vyasa is highly relevant to IKS for his traditional contribution to:

- a) Founding the Yoga system
- b) Creating the first Sanskrit grammar
- c) Compiling and editing the Vedas, and composing the Mahabharata
- d) Writing the Charaka Samhita

Q65. Which term best describes the scope of IKS?



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- a) Limited to theology and religion
- b) All aspects of life: science, philosophy, arts, economy, and social structure
- c) Only the texts written in Sanskrit
- d) Only medical and architectural knowledge

Q66. What principle of the ancient Indian education system emphasized direct instruction and personal experience, often in a forest dwelling or ashram?

- a) Gurukul-shishya parampara
- b) Experiential learning and Tapas
- c) Rote memorization
- d) Standardized testing

Q67. In comparing the Tridosha System (Ayurveda) with the Allopathic System, the Tridosha approach is generally considered:

- a) Symptom-focused and curative
- b) Holistic, preventative, and individualized
- c) Limited to minor illnesses
- d) Dependent only on surgery

Q68. The primary difference between the ancient Gurukul education system and the modern system lies in:

- a) The language of instruction
- b) The use of technology
- c) Focus on holistic development, character building, and personalized learning vs. standardized, career-focused learning
- d) The number of students in a class

Q69. The knowledge of constructing elaborate yet resilient structures, such as step-wells (Vavs or Baoris), is an IKS contribution to:

- a) Textiles and weaving
- b) Water management and architecture
- c) Astronomy and calendar-making
- d) Metallurgy and engineering

Q70. Smriti (that which is remembered) is a category of texts in IKS that DOES NOT include which of the following?

- a) Epics (Ramayana, Mahabharata)
- b) Puranas
- c) Dharma Shastras (e.g., Manusmriti)
- d) The four principal Vedas

Q71. Who is recognized as the principal ancient Indian scholar whose work foundational to

Indian medicine (Ayurveda)?

- a) Sushruta
- b) Patanjali
- c) Charaka
- d) Aryabhata

Q72. Which ancient Indian scholar is known as the "Father of Indian Surgery" for his detailed descriptions of surgical procedures and instruments in his book?

- a) Charaka
- b) Sushruta
- c) Vagbhata
- d) Dhānyavatī

Q73. What major breakthrough in mathematics is credited to Aryabhata (circa 5th-6th Century CE)?

- a) Discovery of Calculus
- b) Proof of the Pythagorean theorem
- c) Calculating the value of π and the concept of zero (as a placeholder)
- d) Formulation of the quadratic equation

Q74. The work Aryabhatiya by Aryabhata is a classic text on:

- a) Vaisheshika philosophy
- b) Mathematics and Astronomy
- c) Surgical techniques
- d) Vedic rituals

Q75. Which ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer (7th Century CE) developed methods for solving indeterminate equations (Kuttaka) and made significant corrections to Aryabhata's astronomical parameters?

- a) Mahavira
- b) Brahmagupta
- c) Bhaskara I
- d) Varahamihira

Q76. The concept of the Trigonometric Sine function (Jya) was first systematically used and defined in the works of:

- a) Patanjali
- b) Aryabhata
- c) Sushruta
- d) Kanada

Q77. Varahamihira (circa 6th Century CE) was a famous scholar known primarily for his



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contributions to:

- a) Grammar and linguistics
- b) Astronomy, Astrology, and Meteorology
- c) Economic theory
- d) Classical dance forms

Q78. The detailed system of Sanskrit grammar, Ashtadhyayi, was composed by:

- a) Veda Vyasa
- b) Panini
- c) Patanjali
- d) Gautama

Q79. The Decimal Place Value System is one of the most significant contributions of ancient India to the world in the field of:

- a) Philosophy
- b) Mathematics
- c) Medicine
- d) Architecture

Q80. What is the fundamental difference between 'Shruti' and 'Smriti' in the IKS context?

- a) Shruti is poetry, Smriti is prose
- b) Shruti is North Indian, Smriti is South Indian
- c) Shruti is divinely revealed (heard), Smriti is humanly composed (remembered)
- d) Shruti is older, Smriti is newer

Q81. Ved Vyasa is credited with composing which of the following texts, making it a crucial source of IKS?

- a) Ramayana
- b) Arthashastra
- c) Mahabharata
- d) Yoga Sutras

Q82. The ancient Indian method of calculating time using units like Yuga and Kalpa falls under the scope of:

- a) Biology
- b) Chemistry
- c) Astronomy and Cosmology
- d) Literary theory

Q83. Bhaskara II (Bhaskaracharya, 12th Century CE) is renowned for his treatise, Lilavati, which primarily covers:

- a) Algebra
- b) Arithmetic
- c) Geometry

- d) Calculus

Q84. Which scholar's work in the Siddhanta Siromani is considered a significant text on both astronomy and mathematics, including early concepts of calculus?

- a) Aryabhata
- b) Brahmagupta
- c) Bhaskara II
- d) Lagadha

Q85. The traditional Indian knowledge of metallurgy, as evidenced by the Iron Pillar of Delhi, demonstrates advanced understanding of:

- a) Acoustics
- b) Corrosion resistance
- c) Nuclear fusion
- d) Organic chemistry

Q86. The concept of Shunya (zero) and its rules of operation were significantly clarified in the work of which scholar?

- a) Aryabhata
- b) Brahmagupta
- c) Panini
- d) Kanada

Q87. The ancient Indian education system, the Gurukul, emphasized which of the following as a primary goal?

- a) Maximizing economic output
- b) Character formation and spiritual realization
- c) Specializing in a single trade
- d) Passing standardized written exams

Q88. The Tridosha system focuses on identifying the root cause of imbalance, making its approach best described as:

- a) Palliative
- b) Etiological (cause-focused)
- c) Symptomatic
- d) Surgical

Q89. Sushruta Samhita details eight branches of surgery, including Salya (general surgery), and Salakya (diseases of the head, neck, and eyes). This indicates a highly developed system of:

- a) Philosophy
- b) Specialization in medicine
- c) Astronomy



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d) Linguistics

Q90. Panini's contribution to IKS is monumental for his work in:

- a) Sanskrit grammar (Ashtadhyayi)
- b) Mathematics and zero
- c) Surgery and anatomy
- d) Yoga philosophy

Q91. Which of the following is an example of an IKS traditional household practice related to food preservation with scientific utility?

- a) Eating food with hands
- b) Fermenting foods (e.g., idli/dosa batter) to increase nutrient value
- c) Wearing white clothes
- d) Chanting mantras before eating

Q92. In the context of the IKS, Ved Vyasa is seen as a key figure in transitioning knowledge from the Shruti tradition to the Smriti tradition through his compilation work. What is the Smriti text he is most famous for?

- a) Ramayana
- b) Manusmriti
- c) Mahabharata
- d) Arthashastra

Q93. The Upangas (ancillary sciences to the Vedas) include which of the following medical and military sciences?

- a) Shiksha and Kalpa
- b) Vyakarana and Nirukta
- c) Ayurveda (medicine) and Dhanurveda (archery/warfare)
- d) Jyotisha and Chandas

Q94. The philosophical concept of Moksha (liberation/emancipation) is the ultimate goal shared by all orthodox schools of the Shad Darshan and is primarily discussed in:

- a) Samhitas
- b) Brahmanas
- c) Upanishads (Vedanta)
- d) Dharma Shastras

Q95. In ancient Indian education, a student's learning was typically verified through:

- a) Oral examination and practical demonstration of skills
- b) Standardized multiple-choice tests

- c) Only rote memorization of texts
- d) Written reports only

Q96. The core concept of sustainable development, often described as meeting present needs without compromising future generations, aligns with which IKS principle?

- a) Dharma (righteous conduct)
- b) Artha (economic prosperity)
- c) Rta (cosmic order, balance with nature)
- d) Kama (desire)

Q97. The Sankhya school's concept of Purusha is best described as:

- a) Matter or phenomenal world
- b) The personal God
- c) Pure consciousness or spirit
- d) The universal sacrifice

Q98. The Yoga Sutras by Patanjali is structured into how many Padas (chapters)?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Eight

Q99. The ancient Indian use of Turmeric in cooking and as a wound application highlights its natural property as an:

- a) Anesthetic
- b) Anti-inflammatory and antiseptic agent
- c) Hormonal supplement
- d) Digestive enzyme

Q100. The Bhagavad Gita, a summary of Upanishadic thought, is a key part of which major Smriti text, often considered a distilled essence of IKS?

- a) Ramayana
- b) Puranas
- c) Mahabharata
- d) Manusmriti
