



End Term (Odd) Semester Examination November 2025

Roll no. 2361183.....

Name of the Course: B.Tech. (CSE)

Semester: V

Name of the Paper: *Indian Knowledge Systems*

Paper Code: MNG 002

Time: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 100

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.

1. The term 'Veda' is most accurately interpreted as:

- a) A sacred book
- b) Ancient compositions
- c) Divine revelation
- d) Knowledge

2. Which Veda is regarded as the earliest and foundational among the four?

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

3. The primary compilation of hymns and mantras in Vedic literature is preserved in the:

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

4. The Veda distinguished by its structured musical chants is the:

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

5. Detailed ritualistic instructions for sacrificial ceremonies are mainly recorded in the:

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

6. The differentiation between Shukla and Krishna Yajurveda pertains primarily to:

- a) Clarity of textual content
- b) Arrangement of mantras with commentary
- c) Region of compilation
- d) Types of sacrifices described

7. Knowledge relating to charms, healing rites, magic, and daily-life practices appears predominantly in the:

- a) Rigveda
- b) Samaveda



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- c) Yajurveda
 - d) Atharvaveda
8. The Brahmana texts chiefly provide:
- a) Philosophical reflections
 - b) Guidelines for ascetics
 - c) Explanations of rituals and sacrifices
 - d) Collections of hymnic verses
9. The concluding philosophical portion of the Vedic corpus is known as the:
- a) Brahmanas
 - b) Aranyakas
 - c) Upanishads
 - d) Samhitas
10. The Mahabharata is traditionally attributed to:
- a) Valmiki
 - b) Kalidasa
 - c) Veda Vyasa
 - d) Charaka
11. The Aranyakas form a transitional layer between:
- a) Ritual hymns and philosophy
 - b) Brahmanas and mystical Upanishads
 - c) Magic and ethics
 - d) Devotional songs and rituals
12. The literal meaning of 'Vedanta' is:
- a) Beginning of knowledge
 - b) Divine wisdom
 - c) End portion of the Vedas
 - d) Complete scripture
13. The foundational basis of Hindu philosophical systems is found in the:
- a) Samhitas
 - b) Brahmanas
 - c) Aranyakas
 - d) Upanishads
14. The earliest conceptual roots of Ayurveda appear in the:
- a) Rigveda
 - b) Samaveda
 - c) Yajurveda
 - d) Atharvaveda
15. The three regulatory principles governing human physiology in Ayurveda are:
- a) Trigunas
 - b) Tridoshas
 - c) Triskandhas
 - d) Trimurti



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16. Which of the following is NOT a primary division of Vedic literature?

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

17. The melodic chants of Samaveda were used mainly for:

- a) Meditation
- b) Debate
- c) Soma rituals
- d) Warfare chants

18. The third Dosha in Ayurveda (besides Vata and Pitta) is:

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

19. The person credited with organizing the Vedas is:

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

20. Mantras belong to which component of Vedic literature?

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

21. The Dosha governing digestion and heat is:

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

22. The Upanishads primarily explore the relationship between:

- a) Deities
- b) Rituals
- c) Atman and Brahman
- d) Earth and sky

23. The concluding philosophical parts of the Vedas are termed:

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

24. The authoritative ancient text on surgery is:

- a) Charaka Samhita
- b) Sushruta Samhita



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- c) Ashtanga Hridaya
- d) Bhela Samhita

25. The Dosha responsible for motion and neural activity is:

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

26. The Dosha associated with metabolism and heat is:

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

27. Bodily lubrication and cohesion are governed by the Dosha called:

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

28. The Ayurvedic ideal of balanced health is termed:

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

29. The Brahmana texts are attached to which Veda(s)?

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

30. Ritual explanations appear most prominently in the:

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

31. The Mundaka Upanishad belongs to the:

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

32. The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is associated with:

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



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33. The central theme of the Upanishads is the relationship between:

- a) Dharma and Artha
- b) Kama and Moksha
- c) Atman and Brahman
- d) Gods and demons

34. The doctrine of Karma is primarily elaborated in the:

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

35. The most esoteric portions of the Vedas are the:

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

36. The Shad Darshanas recognize the authority of the:

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

37. Which philosophical pair shares atomistic theory?

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

38. The Nyaya system is chiefly concerned with:

- a) Logic and epistemology
- b) Atomistic metaphysics
- c) Meditation practices
- d) Ethics

39. Vaisheshika is known for its doctrine of:

- a) Three gunas
- b) Eightfold path
- c) Atomic pluralism
- d) Advaita

40. Vaisheshika was founded by:

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

41. Sankhya posits a dualism between:

- a) Puruṣa and Prakṛti (Thus answer b)
- b) Sankhya



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- c) Vaisheshika
 - d) Nyaya
42. The founder of Sankhya philosophy is:
- a) Vyasa
 - b) Jaimini
 - c) Kapila
 - d) Gotama
43. The Yoga system is philosophically closest to:
- a) Nyaya
 - b) Vaisheshika
 - c) Sankhya
 - d) Mimamsa
44. Liberation in Yoga is pursued through:
- a) Study of Vedas
 - b) Sacrifice
 - c) Ashtanga Yoga
 - d) Detachment
45. Purva Mimamsa interprets which Vedic section?
- a) Upanishads
 - b) Aranyakas
 - c) Samhitas and Brahmanas
 - d) Hymns
46. The founder of Purva Mimamsa is:
- a) Badarayana
 - b) Jaimini
 - c) Kanada
 - d) Gautama
47. Uttara Mimamsa is also called:
- a) Nyaya
 - b) Sankhya
 - c) Purva Mimamsa
 - d) Vedanta
48. The main sub-schools of Vedanta include:
- a) Dvaitadvaita
 - b) Shuddhadvaita
 - c) Dvaita
 - d) All of these
49. The foremost exponent of Advaita Vedanta is:
- a) Ramanuja
 - b) Madhva
 - c) Shankara
 - d) Vallabha



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50. The Nyaya school identifies four valid sources of knowledge:
- Action, devotion, meditation, wisdom
 - Perception, inference, comparison, testimony
 - Doshas
 - Elements
51. Vaisheshika classifies reality into how many Padarthas?
- Three
 - Four
 - Six
 - Eight
52. According to Sankhya, Prakriti evolves due to interaction of the:
- Vedas
 - Doshas
 - Three gunas
 - Padarthas
53. The supreme aim of Advaita Vedanta is:
- Physical perfection
 - Realizing unity of Atman and Brahman
 - Ritual mastery
 - Yogic powers
54. Purva Mimamsa stresses adherence to:
- Sankhya metaphysics
 - Yoga practices
 - Ritual action
 - Vedanta principles
55. The complementary bond between Nyaya and Vaisheshika is called:
- Pramana-Pada
 - Samanvaya
 - Siddhanta-Darshan
 - Sarva-Dharma
56. IKS stands for:
- Integrated Knowledge Source
 - International Knowledge System
 - Indian Knowledge Society
 - Indian Knowledge System
57. A key modern relevance of IKS is:
- Space research
 - Artificial intelligence
 - Sustainable development
 - Global finance
58. NOT a main source of IKS:
- Vedas and epics
 - Traditional crafts



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- c) Western philosophical texts
- d) Oral traditions

59. Using neem twigs for dental hygiene is:

- a) A ritual
- b) A scientific household practice
- c) A modern intervention
- d) Allopathic

60. Copper vessels purify water due to:

- a) Heat capacity
- b) Antimicrobial action
- c) Lightweight nature
- d) Neutralizing acidity

61. Cycles of cosmic time in ancient India are called:

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

62. Traditional crop rotation supports:

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

63. The Sanskrit term for divinely heard texts is:

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

64. Ved Vyasa is revered for:

- a) Founding yoga
- b) Creating grammar
- c) Compiling Vedas and writing the Mahabharata
- d) Writing Charaka Samhita

65. IKS encompasses:

- a) Only religion
- b) All aspects of life
- c) Only Sanskrit texts
- d) Only medicine

66. Gurukul education emphasized:

- a) Gurukul-shishya tradition
- b) Pure experience
- c) Memorization
- d) Testing



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67. The Tridosha approach is:

- a) Symptom-focused
- b) Holistic and preventive
- c) Limited scope
- d) Surgery-based

68. Gurukul vs. modern education differs mainly in:

- a) Language
- b) Technology usage
- c) Holistic vs. standardized learning
- d) Class size

69. Step-wells demonstrate IKS expertise in:

- a) Textiles
- b) Water management
- c) Astronomy
- d) Metallurgy

70. Smriti literature excludes:

- a) Epics
- b) Puranas
- c) Dharma Shastras
- d) The four Vedas

71. The foundational scholar of Ayurveda is:

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

72. The 'Father of Indian Surgery' is

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

73. Aryabhata contributed to mathematics by:

- a) Inventing calculus
- b) Proving Pythagorean theorem
- c) Defining π and zero
- d) Forming quadratic equations

74. Aryabhatiya is a work on:

- a) Vaisheshika
- b) Mathematics and astronomy
- c) Surgery
- d) Rituals

75. The Kuttaka method was refined by:

- a) Mahavira
- b) Brahmagupta



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- c) Bhaskara I
- d) Varahamihira

76. The sine function (Jya) appears earliest in:

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

77. Varahamihira contributed chiefly to:

- a) Linguistics
- b) Astronomy and meteorology
- c) Economics
- d) Dance

78. The Ashtadhyayi was written by:

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

79. A key ancient Indian mathematical contribution is:

- a) Logic
- b) Decimal place value
- c) Medicine
- d) Architecture

80. Shruti differs from Smriti in being:

- a) Poetic
- b) Geographic
- c) Revealed
- d) Older

81. Ved Vyasa composed the:

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

82. Time cycles like Yugas relate to:

- a) Biology
- b) Chemistry
- c) Astronomy
- d) Literature

83. Lilavati by Bhaskara II addresses:

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



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84. Siddhanta Shiromani was authored by

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

85. The Iron Pillar shows expertise in

- a) Acoustics
- b) Corrosion resistance
- c) Nuclear fusion
- d) Chemistry

86. Zero's operational rules were clarified by

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

87. Gurukul education focused on

- a) Economic output
- b) Character and spiritual growth
- c) Trade skills
- d) Exams

88. Tridosha analysis emphasizes

- a) Palliative care
- b) Cause identification
- c) Symptom relief
- d) Surgery

89. Sushruta Samhita demonstrates advanced

- a) Philosophy
- b) Medical specialization
- c) Astronomy
- d) Linguistics

90. Panini is famed for

- a) Grammar
- b) Mathematics
- c) Surgery
- d) Yoga

91. Fermentation of foods exhibits

- a) Eating etiquette
- b) Scientific food preservation
- c) Cultural norms
- d) Ritual practice

92. Ved Vyasa's major Smriti contribution is

- a) Ramayana
- b) Manusmriti



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- c) Mahabharata
- d) Arthashastra

93. Among the Upangas, the medical and military sciences are

- a) Shiksha–Kalpa
- b) Vyakarana–Nirukta
- c) Ayurveda–Dhanurveda
- d) Jyotisha–Chhandas

94. Moksha is primarily discussed in the

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

95. Ancient evaluation methods involved

- a) Oral/practical exams
- b) MCQs
- c) Memorization only
- d) Written reports

96. The IKS principle aligned to sustainability is

- a) Dharma
- b) Artha
- c) Rta
- d) Kama

97. In Sankhya, Purusha means

- a) Matter
- b) Personal deity
- c) Pure consciousness
- d) Sacrifice

98. The Yoga Sutras consist of how many chapters?

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

99. Turmeric's medicinal use highlights its:

- a) Anesthetic property
- b) Anti-inflammatory, antiseptic properties
- c) Hormonal action
- d) Digestive enzymes

100. The Bhagavad Gita is part of the:

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