



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:

- a) Action, devotion, meditation, wisdom
- b) Perception, inference, comparison, testimony
- c) Doshas
- d) Elements

51. Vaisheshika classifies reality into how many Padarthas?

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

52. According to Sankhya, Prakriti evolves due to interaction of the:

- a) Vedas
- b) Doshas
- c) Three gunas
- d) Padarthas

53. The supreme aim of Advaita Vedanta is:

- a) Physical perfection
- b) Realizing unity of Atman and Brahman
- c) Ritual mastery
- d) Yogic powers

54. Purva Mimamsa stresses adherence to:

- a) Sankhya metaphysics
- b) Yoga practices
- c) Ritual action
- d) Vedanta principles

55. The complementary bond between Nyaya and Vaisheshika is called:

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

56. IKS stands for:

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

57. A key modern relevance of IKS is:

- a) Space research
- b) Artificial intelligence
- c) Sustainable development
- d) Global finance

58. NOT a main source of IKS:

- a) Vedas and epics
- b) 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) Vaghbhata
- 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
