

Introduction to Indian Knowledge System

- 1. What is the significance of the Upanishads in the Indic knowledge system?**
 - (a) They are historical records of ancient battles.
 - (b) They contain principles of political governance
 - (c) They explore the nature of reality and consciousness.
 - (d) They provide guidelines for trade and commerce
- 2. What is the term used to describe the traditional Indian system of knowledge?**
 - (a) Yogic science
 - (b) Ayurveda
 - (c) Vedic Wisdom
 - (d) Ancient Alchemy
- 3. Which mathematical concept, discovered in ancient India, has had a lasting impact on modern mathematics?**
 - (a) Calculus
 - (b) Trigonometry
 - (c) Algebra
 - (d) Geometry
- 4. Which Indic knowledge system emphasizes the practice of breath control & meditation?**
 - (a) Jyotish Shastra
 - (b) Tantra
 - (c) Yoga
 - (d) Naturopathy
- 5. The Indic knowledge system recognizes how many main paths to spiritual realization?**
 - (a) 2
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 8
- 6. What important lesson do the Indian epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata, teach?**
 - (a) Military strategy and tactics
 - (b) Moral and ethical dilemmas
 - (c) Geographical knowledge
 - (d) Architectural principles
- 7. Which Indian numeral system, with the use of zero, revolutionized mathematics and is widely used today?**
 - (a) Roman numerals
 - (b) Greek numerals
 - (c) Babylonian numerals
 - (d) Hindu-Arabic numerals
- 8. Which Indian festival celebrates the victory of light over darkness and is known for its colorful decorations and lamps?**
 - (a) Holi
 - (b) Diwali
 - (c) Navratri
 - (d) Eid

9. Which Shashtra is attributed to sage Patanjali and lays down principles for the practice of yoga?

- (a) Nyaya Sutras
- (b) Yoga Sutras
- (c) Mimamsa Sutras
- (d) Vedanta Sutras

10. The Kalpa Sutras are associated with

- (a) Rituals and ceremonies
- (b) Linguistics and grammar
- (c) Military tactics
- (d) Agricultural techniques

11. The Agamas are texts that primarily pertain to :

- (a) Astronomy
- (b) Rituals and worship
- (c) Yoga philosophy
- (d) Ethics and morality

12. The “Sushruta Samhita” is an ancient Indian text that primarily deals with:

- (a) Astronomy
- (b) Mathematics
- (c) Medicine and surgery
- (d) Architecture

13. "Natya Shastra" is a treatise that elaborates on the:

- (a) Science of politics
- (b) Science of dance and drama
- (c) Science of warfare
- (d) Science of agriculture

14. Arthashastra” is a treatise on the science of:

- (a) Medicine and healing
- (b) Governance and economics
- (c) Astronomy and astrology
- (d) Metaphysics and spirituality

15. The “Paniniya Shiksha” is associated with:

- (a) Music theory
- (b) Sanskrit grammar
- (c) Architectural principles
- (d) Political science

16. The Shashtras associated with the philosophical school of Nyaya primarily focus on:

- (a) Logic and reasoning
- (b) Astrology and astronomy
- (c) Ethics and morality
- (d) Metaphysics and spirituality

17. The ancient India education system was known as:

- (a) Guru - Kula system
- (b) Boarding school system
- (c) Montessori system
- (d) Online learning system

18. In the traditional Gurukula system, students lived:

- (a) In dormitories
- (b) In hostels
- (c) With their families
- (d) In the forests

19. The concept of " Vidya Dadaati Vinayam " emphasizes:

- (a) Knowledge is power
- (b) Education requires discipline
- (c) Learning from experience
- (d) Teachers are role models

20. The National Education Policy 2020” of India aims to promote:

- (a) Traditional methods exclusively
- (b) Rote learning
- (c) Holistic and multidisciplinary education
- (d) Foreign education system

21. The “Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan” initiative in India aims to:

- (a) Promote adult education
- (b) Provide free laptops to students
- (c) Ensure universal access to quality education
- (d) Implement private school vouchers

22. The term " Pathshala" refers to:

- (a) A traditional Indian dance from
- (b) A religious pilgrimage site
- (c) A place of study or learning
- (d) A martial arts training center

23. The term "Vidyalay" is commonly used in India to refer to a:

- (a) Spiritual retreat
- (b) Library
- (c) School or educational institution
- (d) Community center

24. The term "Vishvavidyalay" is used to refer to:

- (a) A traditional Gurukul
- (b) A research institute
- (c) A university
- (d) A vocational training center

25. The concept of Vishvavidyalay has its roots in:

- (a) Modern colonial education
- (b) Ancient Vedic texts
- (c) British literature
- (d) Mughal architecture

26. Which system of Indian philosophy emphasizes the study of logic and epistemology?

- (a) Nyaya
- (b) Yoga
- (c) Samkhya
- (d) Mimamsa

27. The ancient universities of Nalanda and Takshashila were centers of learning during which historical period?

- (a) Vedic period
- (b) Gupta period
- (c) Mauryan period
- (d) Mughal period

28. The ancient Indian text “Arthashastra” is a treatise on which subject?

- (a) Music
- (b) Mathematics
- (c) Politics and statecraft
- (d) Medicine

29. Which Indian mathematician is known for his pioneering work in the field of zero and the decimal numeral system?

- (a) Aryabhata
- (b) Brahma Gupta
- (c) Bhaskara ii
- (d) Ramanujan

30. The Indian concept of “Adhyatma” in education emphasizes :

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (a) Vocational skills | (b) Physical fitness |
| (c) Spiritual growth and self - realization | (d) Worldly success |

31. Which of the following expense is a revenue expense ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) Expense to make addition to an existing fixed asset | (b) Expense to maintain the present efficiency level of a fixed asset |
| (c) Expense to purchase a new fixed asset. | (d) Expense to repair an old machine to put it into a working condition. |

32. The traditional Indian practice of cultivating a diverse range of crops in the same field often including pulse, oilseeds and grains is known as:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) Monoculture | (b) Horticulture |
| (c) Polyculture | (d) Floriculture |

33. The Indian council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) place a significant role in agriculture research and development in India. When was ICAR established?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1928 | (b) 1947 |
| (c) 1955 | (d) 1969 |

34. The term "Biodiversity Hotspot" is after associated with certain regions in India. Which of the following is one of India's biodiversity hotspot?

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|-------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Thar Desert | (b) Deccan Plateau |
| (c) Western Ghats | (d) Gangetic Plain |

35. The "Botanical Survey of India" (BSI) is an organisation dedicated to the study and documentation of India's flora. When was BSI established?

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|----------|----------|
| (a) 1864 | (b) 1901 |
| (c) 1947 | (d) 1955 |

36. The "kolar Gold fields" and Karnataka were one of the deepest gold mines in the world . In which Era did these mines reach the peak production?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Mauryan Era | (b) Gupta Era |
| (c) British Colonial Era | (d) Mughal Era |

37. Which is the following metals is often referred to the "King of Metals" in Indian metallurgy due to its historical significance and intensive views in various applications?

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|----------|------------|
| (a) Iron | (b) Copper |
| (c) Gold | (d) Silver |

38. "Wootz Steel", also known as "Damascus Steel", was highly prized for its strength and sharpness in which part of India was the Steel historically produced?
- (a) South India (b) North India
(c) Western India (d) East India
39. The city of Jamshedpur in India is well known for its steel production and is home to one of the largest Steel plants in Asia. which still company operates in Jamshedpur?
- (a) Tata Steel (b) Jindal Steel and Power
(c) Essar Steel (d) SAIL (Steel Authority of India Limited)
40. In the context Indian metallurgy, what is a "Dhupa Yantra"?
- (a) A type of blast furnace (b) A smelting crucible
(c) A tool for metal casting (d) A metalworking hammer
41. What term is used to describe the process of extracting pure metal from its ore by heating it in a controlled environment and then cooling it to allow the metal to solidify
- (a) Smelting (b) Annealing
(c) Forging (d) Quenching
42. Which ancient Indian metallurgy technique involve the creation of intricate patterns in designs on the metal surface, often used in jewellery and decorative items?
- (a) Damascening (b) Granulation
(c) Repoussé (d) Enamelling
43. Which ancient Indian architectural technique is characterized by the use of interlocking stones without the use of mortar, resulting in highly stable and earthquake resistance structure?
- (a) Fresco painting (b) Stupa construction
(c) Nagara style (d) Ashlar masonry
44. Which ancient Indian treatise on town planning and architecture provides guidelines for the layout and design of cities, including the position of roads ,markets and public spaces?
- (a) Arthashastra (b) Brihat Samhita
(c) Vaastu Shastra (d) Rasa Shastra
45. According to Vaastu Shastra , which direction is considered the most auspicious for the main entrance of a house or building?
- (a) North (b) South
(c) East (d) West

46. The "Vimana" in Indian temple architecture refers to:

- (a) The main entrance gate
- (b) The sanctum sanctorum
- (c) The central tower or spire
- (d) The assembly hall

47. In the context of Vaastu Shastra, which direction is associated with the element "Agni" (fire) and often used for kitchen in a house ?

- (a) North
- (b) South
- (c) East
- (d) West

48. Mohenjo-Daro is one of the major ancient Indus Valley Civilization sites. In which modern-day country is Mohenjo-Daro located ?

- (a) India
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Afganistan

49. Lothal is famous for it well-planned a dockyard, which indicates the importance of maritime trade in ancient Indus Valley Civilization. What was the primary material used in construction of the dock at Lothal?

- (a) Stone
- (b) Timber
- (c) Clay bricks
- (d) Bronze

50. Angkor Wat is a famous temple complex located in which country?

- (a) Thailand
- (b) Cambodia
- (c) Vietnam
- (d) Laos

51. Hampi, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, was the capital of which historical Indian empire?

- (a) Maurya Empire
- (b) Chola Empire
- (c) Vijayanagar Empire
- (d) Gupta Empire

52. What does the term "Ayurveda" mean in Sanskrit?

- (a) The science of life
- (b) The science of plants
- (c) The science of astronomy
- (d) The science of warfare

53. Ayurveda is often referred to as a holistic system of medicine. What does this mean?

- (a) It focuses exclusively on physical ailments
- (b) It considered the mind, body, and , spirit as interconnected.
- (c) It uses only herbal remedies
- (d) It ignores the role of diet in health

54. Which dosha is associated with the qualities of fire and tends to be imbalanced when excessive spicy or acidic foods are consumed?

- (a) Vata
- (b) Pitta
- (c) Kapha
- (d) Prana

- 55. When Kapha dosha is in excess, it can lead to symptoms like lethargy and congestion. What dietary and lifestyle choices can help balance Kapha?**
- (a) Warm and heavy foods staying sedentary
(b) Cooling foods , physical activity, and yoga
(c) Spicy foods and late-eating
(d) Fasting and skipping meals
- 56. The "Dhupad" was an ancient Indian tool used in medicinal fumigation and is considered a precursor to modern inhalers. What was it made from?**
- (a) Metal
(b) Wood
(c) Clay
(d) Leaves
- 57. The "Kshara Sutra" is a medical technique involving the use of a specially treated thread. What is it primarily used for in Ayurvedic surgery?**
- (a) Circumcision
(b) Dental surgery
(c) Treatment of fistulas and piles
(d) Eye surgery
- 58. The ancient Indian system of philosophy and spiritual that emphasizes meditation, mindfulness, and is:**
- (a) Buddhism
(b) Jainism
(c) Yoga
(d) Tantra
- 59. Which Mughal emperor is known for his patronage of art and architecture in India, leading to the construction of the Taj Mahal ?**
- (a) Akbar
(b) Jahangir
(c) Shah Jahan
(d) Aurangzeb
- 60. The concept of 64 Kala refers to :**
- (a) 64 traditional Indian dance forms .
(b) 64 different types of spices used in Indian cuisine
(c) 64 various arts and crafts that encompass a wide range of skills.
(d) 64 sacred symbols in Hinduism.
- 61. Which ancient Indian text mention the 64 Kala and emphasizes their importance in traditional education?**
- (a) Ramayana
(b) Mahabharata
(c) Manusmriti
(d) Arthashastra
- 62. The concept of “grahas” in Indian astronomy refer to:**
- (a) Stars
(b) Moon
(c) Planets
(d) Comets
- 63. In the in numeral system, what is the value of the digit “I” in the tens place?**
- (a) 1
(b) 10
(c) 100
(d) 1000

64. Which of the following is not one of the men symbols used in the numeral system?
- (a) 1 (b) 5
(c) 6 (d) 7
65. In ancient Indian mathematics, what is the term “bija ganita” often associated with?
- (a) Geometry (b) Trigonometry
(c) Algebra (d) Calculus
66. What is the largest planet in our solar system?
- (a) Mercury (b) Venus
(c) Earth (d) Jupiter
67. In a right triangle, what is the side opposite the right angle called?
- (a) Hypotenuse (b) Adjacent
(c) Opposite (d) Base
68. During a solar eclipse, which part of the sun is visible around the moon's silhouette?
- (a) Corona (b) photosphere
(c) Chromosphere (d) Sunspots
69. The concept of “rasas” in Ayurveda is most closely related to which branch of chemistry?
- (a) Organic chemistry (b) Inorganic chemistry
(c) Physical chemistry (d) Analytical chemistry
70. Who is known as the “father of Indian botany” and authored the book “Flora Indica”?
- (a) Aryabhata (b) Sushruta
(c) Charaka (d) Carl Linnaeus
71. Which of the following metals is not considered a ferrous metal?
- (a) Steel (b) Iron
(c) Copper (d) Stainless steel
72. What is the primary purpose of heat treatment in metallurgy?
- (a) To increase electrical conductivity (b) To improve corrosion resistance
(c) To alter the mechanical properties of the metal (d) To make the metal more ductile
73. What is the process of shaping metal by applying compressive force through or die called?
- (a) Casting (b) Forging
(c) Extrusion (d) Rolling

74. Which metal is often alloy with copper to create bronze?

- (a) Tin
- (b) Zinc
- (c) Lead
- (d) Nickel

75. Which metal is known for its excellent heat resistance and is used in aerospace and high temperature applications?

- (a) Lead
- (b) Copper
- (c) Titanium
- (d) Tungsten

76. In traditional metal melting, what is the substance that is added to help remove impurities from the molten metal?

- (a) Flux
- (b) Slag
- (c) Ore
- (d) Ingot

77. Which metal is commonly smelted from bauxite ore using the bayer process?

- (a) Copper
- (b) Aluminium
- (c) Gold
- (d) Iron

78. In which ancient civilisation was the technique of metals, melting, and casting first developed?

- (a) Indus valley
- (b) Egyptian
- (c) Sumerian
- (d) Chinese

79. Which ancient Indian city is famous for its well planned streets, drainage system, and water management?

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Mohan-Jo-daro
- (c) Taxila
- (d) Varanasi

80. The Shikara or Tower like structure found on top of many Indian Temples is called?

- (a) Vimana
- (b) Garbhagriha
- (c) Mandapa
- (d) Gopuram

81. The Kailasa Temple in Ellora is not able for being?

- (a) A Buddhist cave temple
- (b) A Jain cave temple
- (c) A Hindu cave temple
- (d) A multireligious Cave Temple

82. What ancient text is considered the foundational work in Indian architecture and town planning?

- (a) Earth Sastra
- (b) Vastu Sastra
- (c) Bhagavad-Gita
- (d) Manusmriti

83. The construction of the famous astronomical Observatory, Jantar Mantar, was commissioned by which Indian king?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Raja Raja Chola
- (d) Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh

84. In Indian astronomy, what is the term “Nakshatra” commonly associated with?

- (a) Constellations (b) Planets
(c) Eclipses (d) Asteroids

85. What is the sum of the interior angles of a triangle?

- (a) 90° (b) 180°
(c) 270° (d) 360°

86. What is the name of the ancient Indian text that discusses various aspects of physics and astronomy?

- (a) Bhagwat Gita (b) Arthashastra
(c) Sushruta Samhita (d) Aryabhatiya

Correct Answers:

1.	C	26.	A	51.	C	76.	A
2.	C	27.	C	52.	A	77.	B
3.	D	28.	C	53.	B	78.	A
4.	C	29.	B	54.	B	79.	B
5.	B	30.	C	55.	B	80.	A
6.	B	31.	B	56.	C	81.	C
7.	D	32.	C	57.	C	82.	B
8.	B	33.	A	58.	C	83.	D
9.	B	34.	C	59.	C	84.	A
10.	A	35.	B	60.	C	85.	B
11.	B	36.	C	61.	C	86.	D
12.	C	37.	C	62.	C		
13.	B	38.	A	63.	B		
14.	B	39.	A	64.	D		
15.	B	40.	B	65.	C		
16.	A	41.	A	66.	D		
17.	A	42.	A	67.	A		
18.	C	43.	D	68.	A		
19.	A	44.	A	69.	A		
20.	C	45.	C	70.	D		
21.	C	46.	C	71.	C		
22.	C	47.	B	72.	C		
23.	C	48.	B	73.	B		
24.	C	49.	B	74.	A		
25.	A	50.	B	75.	C		