

UNIT 1: Introduction to Indian Knowledge System (IKS)

✓ MCQs (1–50)

1. Indian Knowledge System (IKS) primarily refers to:

- A) Western scientific traditions
- B) Indigenous knowledge traditions of India
- C) Modern industrial knowledge
- D) Colonial education system

Answer: B

2. The scope of IKS includes:

- A) Only spiritual knowledge
- B) Only scientific knowledge
- C) Both spiritual and scientific knowledge
- D) Only ritual practices

Answer: C

3. The term “Bharata” in traditional literature represents:

- A) A political boundary only
- B) A cultural and civilizational identity
- C) A modern nation-state concept
- D) A colonial construct

Answer: B

4. IKS emphasizes:

- A) Fragmented knowledge
- B) Compartmentalized subjects
- C) Holistic understanding
- D) Isolated disciplines

Answer: C

5. Which of the following is a primary source of IKS?

- A) Industrial manuals
- B) Oral traditions
- C) British archives
- D) Modern textbooks

Answer: B

6. The philosophical foundation of IKS is rooted in:

- A) Greek philosophy
- B) Western metaphysics
- C) Vedas and Darshanas
- D) Roman law

Answer: C

7. “Shruti” literature mainly includes:

- A) Epics
- B) Puranas
- C) Vedas
- D) Commentaries

Answer: C

8. “Smriti” texts are:

- A) Heard knowledge
- B) Memorized and written traditions
- C) Scientific manuals
- D) Foreign literature

Answer: B

9. The Upanishads mainly discuss:

- A) Rituals
- B) Political systems
- C) Philosophical inquiry

D) Warfare techniques

Answer: C

10. The word “Darshana” means:

A) War

B) Philosophy or viewpoint

C) Ritual

D) Agriculture

Answer: B

11. Which is NOT a characteristic of IKS?

A) Holistic approach

B) Sustainability

C) Reductionism

D) Interconnectedness

Answer: C

12. IKS promotes harmony between:

A) Humans and machines

B) Humans and nature

C) Nations

D) Industries

Answer: B

13. The interdisciplinary approach of IKS means:

A) Studying subjects separately

B) Integrating multiple disciplines

C) Ignoring philosophy

D) Avoiding science

Answer: B

14. Ayurveda is part of:

- A) Western medicine
- B) Indian traditional knowledge
- C) Modern biotechnology
- D) European science

Answer: B

15. Yoga is an example of:

- A) Colonial practice
- B) IKS application
- C) Modern sport
- D) Political ideology

Answer: B

16. IKS worldview is:

- A) Materialistic only
- B) Spiritual only
- C) Integral and holistic
- D) Mechanical

Answer: C

17. The Vedas are:

- A) Historical novels
- B) Scientific journals
- C) Ancient sacred texts
- D) Political treaties

Answer: C

18. The Rigveda primarily contains:

- A) Laws
- B) Hymns
- C) Medical prescriptions
- D) Political speeches

Answer: B

19. Knowledge transmitted orally over generations is called:

- A) Digital archive
- B) Oral tradition
- C) Modern science
- D) Scriptural revision

Answer: B

20. IKS recognizes knowledge as:

- A) Static
- B) Dynamic and evolving
- C) Irrelevant
- D) Foreign

Answer: B

21. Which is a core value in IKS?

- A) Consumerism
- B) Exploitation
- C) Dharma
- D) Competition only

Answer: C

22. The concept of "Rta" in Vedic literature refers to:

- A) War
- B) Cosmic order
- C) Agriculture
- D) Politics

Answer: B

23. IKS integrates:

- A) Science and spirituality
- B) Science only

- C) Religion only
- D) Politics only

Answer: A

24. Which is NOT part of IKS vocabulary?

- A) Dharma
- B) Moksha
- C) GDP
- D) Karma

Answer: C

25. “Moksha” means:

- A) Wealth
- B) Liberation
- C) Ritual
- D) War

Answer: B

26. The six orthodox Darshanas include:

- A) Buddhism only
- B) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
- C) Christianity
- D) Islam

Answer: B

27. IKS encourages:

- A) Ecological balance
- B) Environmental destruction
- C) Industrial pollution
- D) Overconsumption

Answer: A

28. Traditional Indian education system was:

- A) Exam-oriented
- B) Gurukula-based
- C) Industrial
- D) Digital

Answer: B

29. The holistic worldview sees reality as:

- A) Fragmented
- B) Mechanistic
- C) Interconnected whole
- D) Random

Answer: C

30. IKS includes knowledge of:

- A) Astronomy
- B) Mathematics
- C) Medicine
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

31. The term “Atman” refers to:

- A) Body
- B) Soul/self
- C) Property
- D) Wealth

Answer: B

32. The ultimate reality in Upanishadic philosophy is:

- A) Atom
- B) Brahman
- C) Money

D) Kingdom

Answer: B

33. Knowledge in IKS aims at:

A) Power only

B) Liberation and welfare

C) Control

D) Industrial growth only

Answer: B

34. Indian traditional knowledge is preserved through:

A) Oral and textual traditions

B) Newspapers

C) Television

D) Internet only

Answer: A

35. The classification of IKS includes:

A) Theoretical and practical knowledge

B) Political and military

C) Industrial and corporate

D) Colonial and modern

Answer: A

36. IKS worldview promotes:

A) Unity in diversity

B) Uniformity only

C) Division

D) Conflict

Answer: A

37. The concept of “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” means:

- A) Nationalism
- B) World is one family
- C) Isolation
- D) War

Answer: B

38. Indian philosophical inquiry emphasizes:

- A) Blind faith
- B) Rational debate
- C) Ignorance
- D) Isolation

Answer: B

39. Knowledge in IKS is connected with:

- A) Ethics
- B) Values
- C) Conduct
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

40. The aim of education in IKS is:

- A) Job only
- B) Character building
- C) Profit
- D) Political control

Answer: B

41. IKS views nature as:

- A) Resource to exploit
- B) Sacred and interconnected
- C) Industrial tool
- D) Commodity only

Answer: B

42. The Upanishadic method of learning involves:

- A) Dialogue
- B) Debate
- C) Question-answer
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

43. Indian Knowledge System is:

- A) Limited to religion
- B) Multidimensional
- C) Industrial policy
- D) Colonial import

Answer: B

44. Sustainability in IKS is linked with:

- A) Short-term gain
- B) Long-term harmony
- C) Exploitation
- D) Consumerism

Answer: B

45. Traditional sciences like Jyotisha relate to:

- A) Chemistry
- B) Astronomy and astrology
- C) Biology
- D) Politics

Answer: B

46. IKS considers human life goals as:

- A) One-dimensional
- B) Four Purusharthas

- C) Industrial targets
- D) Political agenda

Answer: B

47. “Purusharthas” include:

- A) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
- B) Wealth only
- C) Politics only
- D) War only

Answer: A

48. IKS integrates body, mind, and:

- A) Machine
- B) Soul
- C) Industry
- D) Economy

Answer: B

49. The knowledge tradition of India is:

- A) Discontinuous
- B) Broken
- C) Continuous and evolving
- D) Imported

Answer: C

50. The ultimate aim of IKS is:

- A) Material success only
- B) Holistic human development
- C) Industrial revolution
- D) Political dominance

Answer: B

12 34 Ancient Indian Mathematics

51. Sulbasutras are mainly related to:

- A) Medicine
- B) Astronomy
- C) Geometry and altar construction
- D) Politics

Answer: C

52. Sulbasutras are part of:

- A) Vedanga
- B) Upanishads
- C) Puranas
- D) Arthashastra

Answer: A

53. The earliest reference to the Pythagorean theorem is found in:

- A) Aryabhatiya
- B) Sulbasutras
- C) Surya Siddhanta
- D) Charaka Samhita

Answer: B

54. Aryabhata wrote which famous text?

- A) Surya Siddhanta
- B) Aryabhatiya
- C) Brahmasphutasiddhanta
- D) Sulbasutra

Answer: B

55. Aryabhata proposed that:

- A) Earth is flat
- B) Earth rotates on its axis
- C) Sun revolves around Earth
- D) Moon emits its own light

Answer: B

56. Brahmagupta is known for:

- A) Surgery
- B) Zero and negative numbers
- C) Temple architecture
- D) Metallurgy

Answer: B

57. The concept of zero as a number was developed by:

- A) Greeks
- B) Romans
- C) Indian mathematicians
- D) Chinese

Answer: C

58. Brahmagupta's famous work is:

- A) Aryabhatiya
- B) Brahmasphutasiddhanta
- C) Vedanga Jyotisha
- D) Sushruta Samhita

Answer: B

59. Ancient Indian mathematics contributed significantly to:

- A) Algebra
- B) Arithmetic
- C) Trigonometry
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

60. Decimal place value system originated in:

- A) Egypt
- B) Rome
- C) India
- D) Greece

Answer: C

Astronomy

61. Vedanga Jyotisha is related to:

- A) Medicine
- B) Astronomy
- C) Metallurgy
- D) Architecture

Answer: B

62. Surya Siddhanta deals with:

- A) Surgery
- B) Planetary motions
- C) Politics
- D) Agriculture

Answer: B

63. Aryabhata calculated:

- A) Speed of light
- B) Value of π
- C) Atomic number
- D) DNA structure

Answer: B

64. Ancient Indian astronomers believed eclipses were caused by:

- A) Demons only
- B) Planetary shadow theory
- C) Magic
- D) Superstition

Answer: B

65. The length of the solar year was accurately estimated in:

- A) Sulbasutras
- B) Surya Siddhanta
- C) Arthashastra
- D) Manusmriti

Answer: B

Ayurveda

66. Charaka is associated with:

- A) Surgery
- B) Internal medicine
- C) Astronomy
- D) Metallurgy

Answer: B

67. Sushruta is known as:

- A) Father of Algebra
- B) Father of Surgery
- C) Father of Astronomy
- D) Father of Metallurgy

Answer: B

68. Charaka Samhita deals with:

- A) Surgery
- B) Internal medicine
- C) Astronomy
- D) Architecture

Answer: B

69. Sushruta Samhita mainly discusses:

- A) Yoga
- B) Surgery techniques
- C) Metallurgy
- D) Geometry

Answer: B

70. Ayurveda defines health as balance of:

- A) Four elements
- B) Tridosha
- C) Seven chakras
- D) Five senses

Answer: B

71. The three doshas are:

- A) Vata, Pitta, Kapha
- B) Fire, Water, Air
- C) Dharma, Artha, Kama
- D) Gold, Silver, Copper

Answer: A

72. Plastic surgery techniques were described by:

- A) Charaka
- B) Sushruta
- C) Aryabhata
- D) Brahmagupta

Answer: B

73. Ayurveda emphasizes:

- A) Disease treatment only
- B) Preventive healthcare
- C) Industrial medicine
- D) Chemical drugs only

Answer: B

⊗ Metallurgy and Architecture

74. Iron Pillar of Delhi is famous for:

- A) Gold coating
- B) Rust resistance
- C) Height only
- D) Decoration

Answer: B

75. The Iron Pillar demonstrates excellence in:

- A) Textile
- B) Metallurgy
- C) Medicine
- D) Astronomy

Answer: B

76. Ancient Indian temples are based on:

- A) Random design
- B) Vastu principles
- C) Modern architecture
- D) Greek style only

Answer: B

77. Temple architecture includes styles like:

- A) Gothic
- B) Dravida and Nagara
- C) Roman
- D) Islamic only

Answer: B

78. Brihadeeswara Temple is an example of:

- A) Nagara style
- B) Dravida style
- C) Gothic style
- D) Persian style

Answer: B

79. Brihadeeswara Temple was built during which dynasty?

- A) Gupta
- B) Chola
- C) Maurya
- D) Mughal

Answer: B

80. Ancient Indian metallurgy also produced:

- A) Damascus steel
- B) Plastic
- C) Aluminum

D) Cement

Answer: A

◆ Traditional Water Management

81. Stepwells were used for:

- A) Decoration
- B) Water storage
- C) Temple rituals only
- D) Astronomy

Answer: B

82. Johads are:

- A) Surgical tools
- B) Water harvesting structures
- C) Mathematical formulas
- D) Astronomical devices

Answer: B

83. Ancient Indian water systems promoted:

- A) Waste
- B) Sustainability
- C) Pollution
- D) Industrial use

Answer: B

84. Tank irrigation was common in:

- A) Desert only
- B) South India
- C) Himalayas only

D) Europe
Answer: B

85. Baolis are mainly found in:

- A) Kerala
- B) Rajasthan and Gujarat
- C) Assam
- D) Bihar

Answer: B

86. Traditional water management focused on:

- A) Short-term profit
- B) Community participation
- C) Industrialization
- D) Privatization

Answer: B

87. Rainwater harvesting is an example of:

- A) Modern invention only
- B) Sustainable technology
- C) Space science
- D) Medicine

Answer: B

88. Ancient Indian technology was mainly:

- A) Exploitative
- B) Sustainable
- C) Industrial
- D) Colonial

Answer: B

89. Scientific spirit in ancient India encouraged:

- A) Blind belief
- B) Observation and calculation
- C) Isolation
- D) Ignorance

Answer: B

90. Indian astronomy influenced:

- A) Europe and Arab world
- B) Africa only
- C) America only
- D) None

Answer: A

91. The place value system helped development of:

- A) Commerce
- B) Astronomy
- C) Mathematics
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

92. Ayurveda is based on balance between:

- A) Body and machine
- B) Body, mind, spirit
- C) Politics and economy
- D) Industry and trade

Answer: B

93. Sulbasutras show knowledge of:

- A) Geometry
- B) Surgery
- C) Metallurgy

D) Politics

Answer: A

94. Aryabhata's astronomical calculations were based on:

A) Myth only

B) Mathematical computation

C) Superstition

D) Guesswork

Answer: B

95. Indian temple architecture reflects:

A) Science and symbolism

B) Random art

C) Foreign dominance

D) Colonial design

Answer: A

96. Metallurgical excellence of ancient India is proven by:

A) Plastic industry

B) Rust-resistant iron

C) Cement factories

D) Automobiles

Answer: B

97. Ayurveda considers disease as:

A) Curse

B) Imbalance

C) Fate

D) Punishment

Answer: B

98. Surya Siddhanta provides data about:

- A) Planetary positions
- B) Surgery
- C) Agriculture
- D) Politics

Answer: A

99. Traditional Indian technologies were:

- A) Environment friendly
- B) Harmful
- C) Industrial only
- D) Chemical based

Answer: A

100. Indian contribution to science and technology shows:

- A) Lack of development
- B) Advanced scientific thinking
- C) Borrowed knowledge only
- D) No innovation

Answer: B

UNIT 3: Indian Linguistic and Literary Traditions

Development of Sanskrit and Regional Languages

101. Sanskrit is also known as:

- A) Vernacular language
- B) Devavani (language of the gods)
- C) Prakrit
- D) Apabhramsha

Answer: B

102. Prakrit languages developed from:

- A) English
- B) Sanskrit
- C) Persian
- D) Arabic

Answer: B

103. Apabhramsha is a form of:

- A) Sanskrit
- B) Developed form of Prakrit
- C) English
- D) Persian

Answer: B

104. The correct developmental sequence of Indo-Aryan languages is:

- A) Apabhramsha → Prakrit → Sanskrit
- B) Sanskrit → Prakrit → Apabhramsha
- C) Prakrit → Sanskrit → Apabhramsha
- D) Apabhramsha → Sanskrit → Prakrit

Answer: B

105. Tamil belongs to which language family?

- A) Indo-Aryan
- B) Dravidian
- C) Tibeto-Burman
- D) Sino-Tibetan

Answer: B

106. Regional languages mainly developed through:

- A) Royal courts
- B) Folk traditions
- C) Foreign influence

D) Colonial rule

Answer: B

107. The Golden Age of Sanskrit literature is considered to be:

A) Mauryan period

B) Gupta period

C) Mughal period

D) British period

Answer: B

108. The medium of education in ancient India was primarily:

A) English

B) Persian

C) Sanskrit

D) Urdu

Answer: C

📖 Panini and Ashtadhyayi

109. Panini is famous for:

A) Poetry

B) Grammar

C) Astronomy

D) Medicine

Answer: B

110. Ashtadhyayi is related to:

A) Philosophy

B) Politics

C) Sanskrit grammar

D) Medicine

Answer: C

111. The Ashtadhyayi consists of:

A) 4 chapters

B) 6 chapters

C) 8 chapters

D) 10 chapters

Answer: C

112. Panini's grammatical system is written in:

A) Narrative style

B) Sutra (aphoristic) style

C) Poetic style

D) Dramatic form

Answer: B

113. Panini's grammar is an example of:

A) Descriptive grammar

B) Scientific and structural grammar

C) Folk literature

D) Religious scripture

Answer: B

114. Panini is believed to have lived in:

A) 5th century BCE

B) 10th century CE

C) 15th century CE

D) 18th century CE

Answer: A

Indian Poetics and Rasa Theory

115. The originator of Rasa theory is considered to be:

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Bharata Muni
- C) Tulsidas
- D) Kabir

Answer: B

116. Natyashastra was written by:

- A) Valmiki
- B) Vyasa
- C) Bharata Muni
- D) Panini

Answer: C

117. The term “Rasa” means:

- A) Food
- B) Essence or aesthetic emotion
- C) War
- D) Rule

Answer: B

118. Shringara Rasa is associated with:

- A) Anger
- B) Love
- C) Fear
- D) Compassion

Answer: B

119. Karuna Rasa is associated with:

- A) Humor
- B) Sorrow and compassion
- C) Heroism
- D) Anger

Answer: B

120. The purpose of Rasa theory is to create:

- A) Entertainment only
- B) Moral instruction
- C) Aesthetic experience
- D) Political awareness

Answer: C

☐ Epics and Cultural Significance

121. Ramayana is traditionally attributed to:

- A) Vyasa
- B) Valmiki
- C) Kalidasa
- D) Kabir

Answer: B

122. Mahabharata is traditionally attributed to:

- A) Valmiki
- B) Panini
- C) Ved Vyasa
- D) Tulsidas

Answer: C

123. An important philosophical text within the Mahabharata is:

- A) Upanishads
- B) Bhagavad Gita
- C) Arthashastra
- D) Manusmriti

Answer: B

124. The main message of the Ramayana is:

- A) War
- B) Ideal life and Dharma
- C) Politics
- D) Trade

Answer: B

125. The great war of the Mahabharata was fought at:

- A) Panipat
- B) Kurukshetra
- C) Plassey
- D) Haldighati

Answer: B

126. The Ramayana and Mahabharata are classified as:

- A) Vedas
- B) Puranas
- C) Epics
- D) Upanishads

Answer: C

Bhakti and Sufi Literature

127. The main objective of the Bhakti movement was:

- A) Politics
- B) Devotion and love for God
- C) Trade
- D) War

Answer: B

128. Kabir is associated with:

- A) Vedic tradition
- B) Bhakti tradition
- C) Sufi tradition
- D) Both Bhakti and Sufi traditions

Answer: D

129. Tulsidas composed:

- A) Gita Govinda
- B) Ramcharitmanas
- C) Mahabharata
- D) Bhagavad Gita

Answer: B

130. The main theme of Sufi literature is:

- A) Politics
- B) Love and spirituality
- C) War
- D) Science

Answer: B

131. Mirabai was a devotee of:

- A) Rama
- B) Shiva
- C) Krishna
- D) Buddha

Answer: C

132. Bhakti literature was mainly written in:

- A) Only Sanskrit
- B) Regional languages
- C) English
- D) Persian

Answer: B

133. Sufi saints emphasized:

- A) Division
- B) Unity and love
- C) War
- D) Politics

Answer: B

Contribution to Moral Education

134. The main aim of ancient Indian literature is:

- A) Entertainment only
- B) Moral and spiritual education
- C) Politics
- D) Trade

Answer: B

135. Panchatantra primarily teaches:

- A) Warfare
- B) Ethics and moral lessons
- C) Medicine
- D) Astronomy

Answer: B

136. Hitopadesha is related to:

- A) Astrology
- B) Moral stories
- C) Metallurgy
- D) Architecture

Answer: B

137. The Ramayana teaches:

- A) Deceit
- B) Truth and righteousness
- C) Violence
- D) Selfishness

Answer: B

138. A major message of the Mahabharata is:

- A) Adharma
- B) Victory of Dharma
- C) Importance of war
- D) Politics

Answer: B

139. Bhakti literature promoted:

- A) Caste discrimination
- B) Social equality
- C) Division
- D) Conflict

Answer: B

140. A famous Sanskrit dramatist is:

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Kabir
- C) Surdas

D) Rahim
Answer: A

141. A famous work of Kalidasa is:

- A) Abhijnanasakuntalam
- B) Ramcharitmanas
- C) Bhagavad Gita
- D) Mahabharata

Answer: A

142. In Indian poetics, "Alankara" refers to:

- A) War
- B) Ornamentation or embellishment
- C) Politics
- D) Rule

Answer: B

143. Rasa theory belongs to:

- A) Mathematics
- B) Aesthetics
- C) Medicine
- D) Metallurgy

Answer: B

144. Sanskrit is regarded as a:

- A) Dead language
- B) Modern language
- C) Classical language
- D) Foreign language

Answer: C

145. The diversity of Indian languages reflects:

- A) Division
- B) Cultural richness
- C) Weakness
- D) Backwardness

Answer: B

146. Regional literature developed mainly from:

- A) Folk traditions
- B) Foreign rule
- C) Industrial revolution
- D) Scientific revolution

Answer: A

147. The Mahabharata is known as:

- A) The shortest text
- B) The longest epic in the world
- C) Only a religious book
- D) A political document

Answer: B

148. The influence of the Ramayana is seen:

- A) Only in India
- B) In Southeast Asia as well
- C) Only in Europe
- D) Nowhere

Answer: B

149. A major feature of Indian literature is:

- A) Promotion of moral values
- B) Entertainment only
- C) Politics

D) Warfare

Answer: A

150. Indian linguistic and literary traditions reflect:

A) Cultural continuity

B) Fragmentation

C) Decline

D) Mere foreign influence

Answer: A

UNIT 4: Indian Arts, Education and Knowledge Transmission

Gurukul, Pathshala & Ancient Universities

151. The Gurukul system of education was based on:

A) Online learning

B) Residential learning with the teacher

C) Industrial training

D) Colonial system

Answer: B

152. In the Gurukul system, students lived:

A) At home

B) In hostels run by kings

C) With the Guru

D) In temples only

Answer: C

153. Nalanda University was famous for:

A) Military training

B) Higher learning and Buddhist studies

- C) Trade
- D) Architecture only

Answer: B

154. Takshashila University was known for:

- A) Modern science
- B) Multidisciplinary education
- C) Industrial research
- D) Colonial administration

Answer: B

155. Pathshala was mainly meant for:

- A) Higher education only
- B) Primary education
- C) Military education
- D) Medical research

Answer: B

156. Nalanda attracted students from:

- A) India only
- B) China and other countries
- C) Europe only
- D) America

Answer: B

157. The medium of instruction in ancient universities was primarily:

- A) English
- B) Sanskrit and Pali
- C) Persian
- D) Arabic

Answer: B

158. Education in ancient India emphasized:

- A) Examination only
- B) Character and holistic development
- C) Profit
- D) Industrial skills only

Answer: B

Indian Art and Architecture

159. Ajanta paintings are mainly related to:

- A) War scenes
- B) Buddhist themes
- C) Mughal court
- D) British rule

Answer: B

160. Ajanta Caves are famous for:

- A) Sculpture only
- B) Wall paintings
- C) Modern art
- D) Architecture only

Answer: B

161. Classical Indian dance forms include:

- A) Bharatanatyam
- B) Kathak
- C) Odissi
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

162. Indian classical music is divided into:

- A) Folk and modern
- B) Hindustani and Carnatic
- C) Eastern and Western
- D) Vocal only

Answer: B

163. Temple sculptures mainly depict:

- A) Political leaders
- B) Religious and mythological themes
- C) Modern life
- D) Industrial work

Answer: B

164. The Natya tradition integrates:

- A) Dance, music and drama
- B) Science only
- C) Politics
- D) Warfare

Answer: A

📖 Oral Tradition and Storytelling

165. Oral tradition helped in:

- A) Destroying knowledge
- B) Preserving knowledge
- C) Limiting education
- D) Political propaganda

Answer: B

166. Vedas were preserved through:

- A) Printing press
- B) Oral recitation
- C) Internet
- D) Written manuscripts only

Answer: B

167. Storytelling traditions include:

- A) Kathakatha
- B) Harikatha
- C) Folk tales
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

168. The Panchatantra was transmitted through:

- A) Industrial schools
- B) Oral and written forms
- C) Foreign rulers
- D) Digital platforms

Answer: B

169. Oral tradition ensured:

- A) Knowledge continuity
- B) Knowledge loss
- C) Isolation
- D) Division

Answer: A

Knowledge Systems in Crafts

170. Traditional Indian textiles include:

- A) Banarasi silk
- B) Kanchipuram silk
- C) Chanderi
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

171. Pottery in ancient India was mainly used for:

- A) Decoration only
- B) Storage and daily use
- C) Industrial machines
- D) Politics

Answer: B

172. Indian metallurgy included production of:

- A) Rust-resistant iron
- B) Damascus steel
- C) Bronze
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

173. Craft knowledge was transmitted through:

- A) Books only
- B) Family traditions
- C) Internet
- D) Colonial schools

Answer: B

174. Handicrafts reflect:

- A) Cultural identity
- B) Industrial uniformity
- C) Foreign influence only
- D) Political dominance

Answer: A

Role of Women in Knowledge Transmission

175. Women scholars in Vedic period included:

- A) Gargi
- B) Maitreyi
- C) Lopamudra
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

176. Women played a role in:

- A) Teaching
- B) Preserving traditions
- C) Literature
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

177. Household traditions were mainly preserved by:

- A) Kings
- B) Women
- C) Soldiers
- D) Traders

Answer: B

178. Women saints contributed to:

- A) Bhakti literature
- B) Industrial science
- C) Warfare
- D) Politics

Answer: A

❑ Guru-Shishya Parampara

179. Guru-Shishya Parampara means:

- A) Teacher-student tradition
- B) Political system
- C) Economic model
- D) Industrial policy

Answer: A

180. In Guru-Shishya tradition, knowledge transfer was:

- A) Mechanical
- B) Personal and experiential
- C) Online
- D) Industrial

Answer: B

181. The relationship between Guru and Shishya was based on:

- A) Contract
- B) Respect and discipline
- C) Money
- D) Politics

Answer: B

182. Classical music was traditionally taught through:

- A) Universities
- B) Guru-Shishya Parampara
- C) Digital media
- D) Colonial institutions

Answer: B

183. Gurudakshina refers to:

- A) Fee
- B) Respectful offering to Guru
- C) Salary
- D) Tax

Answer: B

184. The Guru-Shishya tradition emphasized:

- A) Memorization only
- B) Holistic personality development
- C) Exams only
- D) Industrial skills

Answer: B

185. Knowledge transmission in ancient India was:

- A) Centralized
- B) Community-based
- C) Restricted to rulers
- D) Commercialized

Answer: B

186. Ancient education promoted values like:

- A) Competition only
- B) Discipline and ethics
- C) Profit
- D) Warfare

Answer: B

187. Storytelling helped in teaching:

- A) Moral values
- B) Scientific values
- C) Cultural identity
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

188. Indian classical arts are based on:

- A) Tradition and practice
- B) Random creativity
- C) Colonial influence
- D) Modern media

Answer: A

189. Nalanda was destroyed by:

- A) Natural disaster
- B) Invaders
- C) Fire accident only
- D) British

Answer: B

190. Takshashila offered education in:

- A) Medicine
- B) Politics
- C) Warfare
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

191. Craft traditions are examples of:

- A) Informal knowledge systems
- B) Industrial systems
- C) Digital systems
- D) Modern systems

Answer: A

192. Women in Bhakti movement promoted:

- A) Devotion and equality
- B) War
- C) Politics
- D) Industrialization

Answer: A

193. The Gurukul system aimed at:

- A) Job only
- B) Holistic development
- C) Profit
- D) Political power

Answer: B

194. Oral recitation ensured:

- A) Accuracy
- B) Memory development
- C) Preservation
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

195. Indian art forms reflect:

- A) Spiritual themes
- B) Cultural continuity
- C) Social values
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

196. Traditional crafts supported:

- A) Sustainable economy
- B) Industrial monopoly
- C) Foreign trade only
- D) Warfare

Answer: A

197. Education in ancient India was accessible to:

- A) Only kings
- B) Various sections of society
- C) Foreigners only
- D) Soldiers only

Answer: B

198. The Guru was considered:

- A) Friend only
- B) Guide and mentor
- C) Employee
- D) Politician

Answer: B

199. Knowledge transmission emphasized:

- A) Value-based education
- B) Skill-based education
- C) Spiritual growth
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

200. Indian arts and education systems show:

- A) Cultural richness and continuity
- B) Decline
- C) Isolation
- D) Foreign dominance

Answer: A

UNIT 5: Indian Ethical, Social, and Environmental Thought

ॐ Purusharthas: Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha

201. The four Purusharthas in Indian philosophy are:

- A) Dharma, Karma, Yoga, Bhakti
- B) Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha
- C) Satya, Ahimsa, Prema, Shanti
- D) Veda, Upanishad, Smriti, Purana

Answer: B

202. Dharma primarily refers to:

- A) Wealth
- B) Duty and righteousness
- C) Pleasure
- D) Liberation

Answer: B

203. Artha is related to:

- A) Spirituality
- B) Wealth and prosperity
- C) Renunciation
- D) Worship

Answer: B

204. Kama signifies:

- A) Duty
- B) Wealth
- C) Desire and pleasure
- D) Liberation

Answer: C

205. Moksha means:

- A) Social service
- B) Liberation from the cycle of birth and death
- C) Wealth
- D) Political freedom

Answer: B

206. The Purusharthas aim at:

- A) Material success only
- B) Balanced human development
- C) Political dominance
- D) Economic control

Answer: B

207. Dharma guides:

- A) Ethical behavior
- B) Industrial growth
- C) Military strategy
- D) Trade policy

Answer: A

208. Moksha is considered the:

- A) First goal
- B) Ultimate goal
- C) Material goal
- D) Temporary goal

Answer: B

Sustainable Living and Nature Worship

209. Indian tradition regards nature as:

- A) Resource to exploit
- B) Sacred and divine
- C) Industrial tool
- D) Commodity only

Answer: B

210. Sacred groves in India are examples of:

- A) Industrialization
- B) Environmental conservation
- C) Urbanization
- D) Mining

Answer: B

211. The concept of “Prakriti” refers to:

- A) Machine
- B) Nature
- C) Industry
- D) Politics

Answer: B

212. Traditional Indian lifestyle promoted:

- A) Consumerism
- B) Sustainability
- C) Pollution
- D) Overexploitation

Answer: B

213. Rivers like Ganga are considered:

- A) Ordinary water bodies
- B) Sacred entities
- C) Industrial channels
- D) Political symbols

Answer: B

 **Role of Family and Society**

214. In Indian thought, family is seen as:

- A) Economic unit only
- B) Primary institution of value education
- C) Political unit
- D) Industrial unit

Answer: B

215. Ethical development begins in:

- A) Market
- B) School only
- C) Family
- D) Office

Answer: C

216. Respect for elders is considered:

- A) Weakness
- B) Ethical virtue
- C) Political act
- D) Economic policy

Answer: B

217. The joint family system promotes:

- A) Individualism only
- B) Cooperation and sharing
- C) Isolation
- D) Competition

Answer: B

218. Social harmony in Indian tradition is based on:

- A) Conflict
- B) Dharma
- C) War
- D) Division

Answer: B

🌐 Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam & Sarva Dharma Sambhava

219. “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” means:

- A) Nation first
- B) World is one family
- C) Isolation
- D) War

Answer: B

220. The phrase “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” appears in:

- A) Rigveda
- B) Maha Upanishad
- C) Arthashastra
- D) Manusmriti

Answer: B

221. “Sarva Dharma Sambhava” promotes:

- A) Religious conflict
- B) Religious equality
- C) Political dominance
- D) Economic growth

Answer: B

222. The idea of universal brotherhood reflects:

- A) Isolation
- B) Inclusiveness
- C) Division
- D) Superiority

Answer: B

223. Indian ethical thought supports:

- A) Exclusivity
- B) Tolerance and coexistence
- C) Conflict
- D) Aggression

Answer: B

Environmental Values in Scriptures

224. The Atharva Veda contains hymns related to:

- A) Warfare
- B) Earth and environment
- C) Politics
- D) Trade

Answer: B

225. “Mata Bhumi Putro Aham Prithivyah” means:

- A) Earth is my enemy
- B) Earth is my mother
- C) Earth is property
- D) Earth is resource only

Answer: B

226. Trees are worshipped in Indian culture because they:

- A) Provide profit
- B) Sustain life
- C) Support politics
- D) Are decorative

Answer: B

227. The concept of Ahimsa encourages:

- A) Violence
- B) Non-violence
- C) Exploitation
- D) War

Answer: B

228. Environmental ethics in India emphasize:

- A) Overconsumption
- B) Harmony with nature
- C) Industrial growth only
- D) Profit maximization

Answer: B

Relevance in Present-Day Challenges

229. Indian ethics can help address:

- A) Climate change
- B) Social conflicts
- C) Consumerism
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

230. Sustainable development aligns with:

- A) Moksha only
- B) Dharma-based living
- C) Industrialization
- D) Colonial models

Answer: B

231. The principle of moderation is linked with:

- A) Excess
- B) Balance
- C) Greed
- D) Conflict

Answer: B

232. Indian philosophy promotes:

- A) Materialism only
- B) Balanced life
- C) Aggression
- D) Isolation

Answer: B

233. Ethical governance in Indian thought is based on:

- A) Dharma
- B) Wealth
- C) Force
- D) Fear

Answer: A

234. The concept of “Lokasangraha” means:

- A) Personal gain
- B) Welfare of all
- C) Isolation
- D) Wealth collection

Answer: B

235. Indian social ethics encourage:

- A) Selfishness
- B) Duty towards society
- C) Conflict
- D) Division

Answer: B

236. Simplicity in lifestyle reflects:

- A) Weakness
- B) Sustainability
- C) Poverty only
- D) Backwardness

Answer: B

237. The value of compassion is linked with:

- A) Violence
- B) Ahimsa
- C) Conflict
- D) Greed

Answer: B

238. Indian environmental thought views Earth as:

- A) Commodity
- B) Living entity
- C) Industrial site
- D) Political territory

Answer: B

239. Ethical living in Indian thought includes:

- A) Truthfulness
- B) Non-violence
- C) Self-control
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

240. The relevance of Purusharthas today lies in:

- A) Balanced goals of life
- B) Political power
- C) Industrial dominance
- D) Economic monopoly

Answer: A

241. Indian ethics emphasize:

- A) Rights only
- B) Duties and responsibilities
- C) Profit
- D) Power

Answer: B

242. Nature worship fosters:

- A) Environmental protection
- B) Pollution
- C) Exploitation
- D) Urbanization

Answer: A

243. Family values help in:

- A) Ethical formation
- B) Economic growth only
- C) Conflict
- D) Isolation

Answer: A

244. The spirit of coexistence promotes:

- A) Peace
- B) War
- C) Division
- D) Competition

Answer: A

245. Indian thought connects ethics with:

- A) Spirituality
- B) Social welfare
- C) Ecology
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

246. The principle of self-restraint is related to:

- A) Excess consumption
- B) Control of desires
- C) Aggression
- D) Competition

Answer: B

247. Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam supports:

- A) Global harmony
- B) National isolation
- C) Conflict
- D) Exploitation

Answer: A

248. Indian ethical system is:

- A) Static
- B) Dynamic and adaptable
- C) Outdated
- D) Irrelevant

Answer: B

249. Dharma in modern life can guide:

- A) Personal ethics
- B) Governance
- C) Social responsibility
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

250. Indian ethical, social and environmental thought ultimately promotes:

- A) Materialism
- B) Holistic well-being
- C) Industrial growth only
- D) Political supremacy

Answer: B

UNIT 6: Contemporary Relevance and Integration of IKS

Need for IKS in Modern Education and Research

251. The integration of IKS in modern education aims at:

- A) Replacing modern science
- B) Holistic and value-based education
- C) Limiting research
- D) Promoting isolation

Answer: B

252. IKS in research encourages:

- A) Blind faith
- B) Interdisciplinary studies
- C) Rejection of technology
- D) Colonial models

Answer: B

253. The need for IKS today arises due to:

- A) Environmental crisis
- B) Ethical challenges
- C) Cultural disconnection
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

254. IKS promotes education that is:

- A) Fragmented
- B) Exam-oriented only
- C) Rooted in culture and values
- D) Profit-based

Answer: C

255. Value-based education in IKS focuses on:

- A) Competition only
- B) Character building
- C) Industrial skills only
- D) Political power

Answer: B

☐ National Education Policy 2020 and IKS

256. National Education Policy 2020 emphasizes:

- A) Westernization only
- B) Integration of Indian Knowledge Systems
- C) Removal of culture
- D) Privatization only

Answer: B

257. NEP 2020 promotes:

- A) Multidisciplinary education
- B) Single-discipline focus
- C) Isolation of subjects
- D) Exam-only approach

Answer: A

258. NEP 2020 encourages the study of:

- A) Indian languages
- B) Classical knowledge
- C) Traditional arts
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

259. One aim of NEP 2020 is to:

- A) Disconnect students from heritage
- B) Strengthen cultural roots
- C) Reduce research
- D) Avoid innovation

Answer: B

260. NEP 2020 links IKS with:

- A) Global competitiveness
- B) National development
- C) Innovation
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

IKS and Modern Sciences

261. IKS and modern science are:

- A) Always contradictory
- B) Complementary in many areas
- C) Completely unrelated
- D) Opposed

Answer: B

262. Yoga and modern psychology both focus on:

- A) Political systems
- B) Mental well-being
- C) Warfare
- D) Industrial growth

Answer: B

263. Ayurveda complements modern medicine in:

- A) Preventive healthcare
- B) Warfare
- C) Industrialization
- D) Politics

Answer: A

264. IKS contributes to modern sustainability through:

- A) Consumerism
- B) Traditional ecological knowledge
- C) Industrial waste
- D) Exploitation

Answer: B

265. A contrast between IKS and modern science lies in:

- A) Methodology
- B) Focus areas
- C) Worldview
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

Holistic Health, Wellness and Mindfulness

266. IKS promotes holistic health by integrating:

- A) Body and machine
- B) Body, mind, and spirit
- C) Politics and economy
- D) Industry and trade

Answer: B

267. Mindfulness practices in IKS include:

- A) Meditation
- B) Yoga
- C) Pranayama
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

268. The global popularity of yoga shows:

- A) Rejection of IKS
- B) Relevance of traditional knowledge
- C) Industrialization
- D) Political dominance

Answer: B

269. Holistic wellness focuses on:

- A) Only physical health
- B) Only mental health
- C) Overall well-being
- D) Profit

Answer: C

270. IKS-based wellness emphasizes:

- A) Balance and harmony
- B) Competition
- C) Isolation
- D) Aggression

Answer: A

💡 Innovation and Entrepreneurship

271. Traditional knowledge can lead to:

- A) Sustainable entrepreneurship
- B) Industrial pollution
- C) Cultural loss
- D) Isolation

Answer: A

272. AYUSH systems are examples of:

- A) Modern technology
- B) Traditional knowledge integration
- C) Colonial practice
- D) Political agenda

Answer: B

273. Innovation based on IKS encourages:

- A) Local solutions
- B) Sustainable products
- C) Cultural pride
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

274. GI tagging helps protect:

- A) Foreign goods
- B) Traditional products
- C) Industrial waste
- D) Political slogans

Answer: B

275. Traditional crafts can boost:

- A) Rural economy
- B) Urban pollution
- C) Cultural erosion
- D) Conflict

Answer: A

Nation-Building and Global Harmony

276. IKS contributes to nation-building by:

- A) Promoting division
- B) Strengthening cultural identity
- C) Isolation
- D) Conflict

Answer: B

277. “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” supports:

- A) Global unity
- B) National isolation
- C) Conflict
- D) Exploitation

Answer: A

278. Indian ethical thought promotes:

- A) Aggression
- B) Peaceful coexistence
- C) Division
- D) Supremacy

Answer: B

279. IKS-based education helps in developing:

- A) Ethical citizens
- B) Responsible leaders
- C) Social harmony
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

280. Global harmony can be promoted through:

- A) Cultural dialogue
- B) Respect for diversity
- C) Shared values
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

281. Integration of IKS in higher education encourages:

- A) Innovation
- B) Research diversity
- C) Cultural awareness
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

282. Modern challenges like stress can be addressed through:

- A) Yoga and meditation
- B) Consumerism
- C) Conflict
- D) Isolation

Answer: A

283. IKS promotes sustainable development by emphasizing:

- A) Exploitation
- B) Harmony with nature
- C) Overconsumption
- D) Industrial dominance

Answer: B

284. Indian traditional agriculture supports:

- A) Chemical overuse
- B) Organic practices
- C) Pollution
- D) Urbanization

Answer: B

285. Cultural revival through IKS strengthens:

- A) National identity
- B) Conflict
- C) Isolation
- D) Division

Answer: A

286. IKS encourages research in:

- A) Indigenous sciences
- B) Local innovations
- C) Traditional arts
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

287. Global interest in Ayurveda shows:

- A) Relevance of Indian knowledge
- B) Cultural decline
- C) Isolation
- D) Rejection

Answer: A

288. Education aligned with IKS supports:

- A) Value-based learning
- B) Skill development
- C) Ethical growth
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

289. IKS fosters innovation that is:

- A) Environment-friendly
- B) Community-centered
- C) Sustainable
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

290. Nation-building through IKS includes:

- A) Ethical governance
- B) Cultural integration
- C) Social justice
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

291. Modern science benefits from IKS by:

- A) Rejecting tradition
- B) Learning traditional insights
- C) Avoiding research
- D) Limiting progress

Answer: B

292. IKS integration aims to create:

- A) Global conflict
- B) Balanced global perspective
- C) Cultural erasure
- D) Industrial monopoly

Answer: B

293. Entrepreneurship rooted in IKS promotes:

- A) Sustainability
- B) Local employment
- C) Cultural heritage
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

294. Mindfulness practices reduce:

- A) Stress
- B) Anxiety
- C) Mental imbalance
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

295. IKS-based research respects:

- A) Indigenous knowledge holders
- B) Community wisdom
- C) Ethical standards
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

296. Integration of IKS in curriculum supports:

- A) Cultural continuity
- B) Innovation
- C) Ethical education
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

297. Global harmony through IKS reflects:

- A) Unity in diversity
- B) Conflict
- C) Isolation
- D) Supremacy

Answer: A

298. The ultimate goal of integrating IKS today is:

- A) Political dominance
- B) Holistic human development
- C) Industrial monopoly
- D) Cultural isolation

Answer: B

299. Indian Knowledge Systems in the 21st century are:

- A) Irrelevant
- B) Dynamic and evolving
- C) Outdated
- D) Obsolete

Answer: B

300. Contemporary relevance of IKS lies in:

- A) Addressing global challenges
- B) Promoting sustainable living
- C) Ethical governance
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

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