

1. What is the primary objective of Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS)?
 - a) To promote Western scientific methods
 - b) To understand and preserve India's traditional knowledge ✓
 - c) To replace modern education with ancient texts
 - d) To limit knowledge to religious studies
 2. Which ancient texts form the foundation of IKS?
 - a) Greek Philosophical Texts
 - b) Vedas, Upanishads, and Puranas ✓
 - c) Islamic Manuscripts
 - d) Modern Scientific Journals
 3. Indian Knowledge Systems primarily emphasize:
 - a) Empirical observation
 - b) Theoretical knowledge only
 - c) A holistic and sustainable approach ✓
 - d) Artificial intelligence and robotics
 4. Which is NOT a key characteristic of IKS?
 - a) Holistic approach
 - b) Sustainability
 - c) Materialism ✓
 - d) Ethical orientation
 5. Traditional knowledge is often transmitted through:
 - a) Oral traditions and written scriptures ✓
 - b) Scientific journals
 - c) Artificial intelligence
 - d) Laboratory experiments
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Vedic Corpus

6. The Vedas are classified as:
 - a) Smriti texts
 - b) Shruti texts ✓
 - c) Puranic texts
 - d) Secular texts
7. Which of the following is NOT one of the four Vedas?
 - a) Rigveda
 - b) Yajurveda
 - c) Chandogya ✓
 - d) Atharvaveda
8. The **oldest** of the four Vedas is:
 - a) Rigveda ✓
 - b) Samaveda
 - c) Yajurveda
 - d) Atharvaveda

9. The Samaveda is primarily associated with:
- a) Astronomy
 - b) Music and Chanting ☒
 - c) Agriculture
 - d) Medicine
10. The Yajurveda primarily deals with:
- a) Hymns for deities
 - b) Rituals and Sacrifices ☒
 - c) Healing and Medicine
 - d) Philosophy
11. The Atharvaveda is unique because it contains:
- a) Ritual formulas
 - b) Knowledge of warfare
 - c) Spells, charms, and folk traditions ☒
 - d) Astronomy and planetary motion
12. The philosophical core of the Vedas is found in:
- a) The Upanishads ☒
 - b) The Smritis
 - c) The Puranas
 - d) The Manusmriti
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Indian Philosophy

13. How many classical schools of Indian philosophy are there?
- a) Four
 - b) Six ☒
 - c) Eight
 - d) Ten
14. Which of the following is NOT an orthodox (Astika) school of Indian philosophy?
- a) Nyaya
 - b) Vaisheshika
 - c) Charvaka ☒
 - d) Samkhya
15. The **Nyaya** school of philosophy primarily focuses on:
- a) Meditation
 - b) Logic and Reasoning ☒
 - c) Rituals and Sacrifices
 - d) Grammar
16. The **Vaisheshika** school is known for its contributions to:
- a) Political Science
 - b) Yoga and Meditation
 - c) Atomic Theory and Natural Sciences ☒
 - d) Music and Arts

17. The **Samkhya** school teaches that the universe consists of:
- a) Fire and Water
 - b) Purusha (Spirit) and Prakriti (Matter) ✓
 - c) Brahman and Atman
 - d) Karma and Dharma
18. The **Yoga** school of philosophy is based on the teachings of:
- a) Patanjali ✓
 - b) Kapila
 - c) Kautilya
 - d) Chanakya
19. **Mimamsa** philosophy is primarily concerned with:
- a) The nature of knowledge
 - b) Ethical conduct and Vedic rituals ✓
 - c) Materialism and skepticism
 - d) Buddhist meditation
20. **Vedanta** philosophy emphasizes:
- a) The pursuit of wealth
 - b) The ultimate reality (Brahman) and self-realization ✓
 - c) Government administration
 - d) Warfare techniques
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Scope and Importance of IKS

21. Which field of science was highly developed in ancient India?
- a) Biotechnology
 - b) Metallurgy ✓
 - c) Rocket science
 - d) Artificial intelligence
22. The primary focus of traditional Indian education was:
- a) Memorization of texts
 - b) Holistic knowledge including science, ethics, and spirituality ✓
 - c) Only religious teachings
 - d) Laboratory experiments
23. The **Sushruta Samhita** is a text related to:
- a) Mathematics
 - b) Surgery and Medicine ✓
 - c) Astronomy
 - d) Political Science
24. The concept of **zero** was introduced by:
- a) Brahmagupta ✓
 - b) Aryabhata
 - c) Bhaskaracharya
 - d) Panini

25. The **Arthashastra**, written by Kautilya, is a text on:
- a) Governance and Statecraft ☒
 - b) Astronomy
 - c) Ayurveda
 - d) Philosophy
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Comparison of Traditional and Western Knowledge

26. Traditional Indian Knowledge is primarily:
- a) Empirical and experimental
 - b) Spiritual, holistic, and sustainable ☒
 - c) Focused only on rituals
 - d) Technology-driven
27. Western knowledge is characterized by:
- a) A holistic approach
 - b) Reductionism and specialization ☒
 - c) A focus on sustainability
 - d) Religious traditions
28. Ayurveda focuses on:
- a) Surgery
 - b) Holistic well-being ☒
 - c) Chemical-based medicine
 - d) Physical fitness only
29. Western medical systems rely on:
- a) Empirical testing and scientific validation ☒
 - b) Natural remedies
 - c) Faith-based healing
 - d) Superstitions
30. Which of the following is an example of integrating Traditional and Western Knowledge?
- a) Using Ayurvedic herbs for clinical drug research ☒
 - b) Completely replacing traditional medicine with Western medicine
 - c) Discarding traditional knowledge as unscientific
 - d) Avoiding all forms of natural healing

1. Indian Knowledge Systems (IKS) emphasize a _____ and _____ approach to knowledge.
(holistic, sustainable)
2. The four Vedas are _____, _____, _____, and _____.
(Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda)
3. The philosophical core of the Vedas is found in the _____.
(Upanishads)
4. The _____ school of Indian philosophy is based on logic and reasoning.
(Nyaya)
5. The _____ school of Indian philosophy is known for its atomic theory and classification of matter.
(Vaisheshika)
6. The concept of zero was introduced by the Indian mathematician _____.
(Brahmagupta)
7. Ayurveda is based on the concept of balancing the three doshas: _____, _____, and _____.
(Vata, Pitta, Kapha)
8. The text _____, written by Kautilya, provides knowledge on governance, economics, and administration.
(Arthashastra)
9. The _____ system in ancient India provided education through oral transmission from teacher to student.
(Guru-Shishya)
10. The Samkhya school of philosophy describes the two fundamental realities of the universe as _____ and _____.
(Purusha, Prakriti)
11. The _____ is a traditional Indian text on architecture and town planning.
(Vastu Shastra)
12. The Surya Siddhanta is an ancient Indian text on _____.
(astronomy)
13. The oldest of the four Vedas is the _____.
(Rigveda)
14. The _____ Upanishad contains the famous teaching "Tat Tvam Asi" (You are That).
(Chandogya)
15. The Bhagavad Gita is a part of the Indian epic _____.
(Mahabharata)
16. _____ Steel was used to make _____ Blades.
(Wootz, Damascus)