

# CBCS SCHEME

BCA156

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Question Paper Version : A

First Semester BCA Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026

## Indian Knowledge System

Time: 1 hr.

Max. Marks: 50

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the **fifty** questions, each question carries one mark.
2. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
3. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
5. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR** sheets are strictly prohibited.

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1. Indian Knowledge System primary focus on following areas.
    - a) Material wealth and industrialization
    - b) Spiritual growth, holistic living and sustainability
    - c) Technological innovation and Artificial intelligence
    - d) Political ideologies and governance
  2. Which of the following ancient text is most associated with IKS?
    - a) Iliad
    - b) Torah
    - c) Vedas
    - d) The Art of war
  3. Which traditional Indian discipline is related to health and wellness in the Indian knowledge system?
    - a) Astronomy
    - b) Ayurveda
    - c) Nyaya
    - d) Arthashasthra
  4. Which of the Veda is concerned with Rituals and Hymns?
    - a) Yajurveda
    - b) Rigveda
    - c) Samaveda
    - d) Atharvaveda
  5. Which is not orthodox schools of Indian Philosophy?
    - a) Samkhya
    - b) Charvaka
    - c) Nyaya
    - d) Vedanta
  6. Which school of IKS advocates logic and reasoning as a means to knowledge?
    - a) Yoga
    - b) Nyaya
    - c) Vaisheshika
    - d) Mimamsa



17. What is the primary text in the IKS for linguistics on Sanskrit?  
a) Rigveda                      b) Arthashasthra                      c) Manusmiriti                      d) Astadyayi
18. Who is “father of linguistics” for Sanskrit?  
a) Chanakya                      b) Patanjali                      c) Panini                      d) Charaku
19. The term “Shiksha” in the context of Vedas refer to :  
a) Study of Ethics                      b) Phonetics and Pronunciation  
c) Ritualistic sacrifice                      d) Astrology
20. The “Mahabhashya” by Patanjali is a commentary on which linguistic work?  
a) Rigveda                      b) Ashtadhyayi                      c) Samaveda                      d) Manu-Smiriti
21. Which following text is the earliest reference of numbers and arithmetic operations?  
a) Sulba sutras                      b) Asthashastra  
c) Manu-Smiriti                      d) Vedas
22. The Indian mathematician who made contribution to the concept of infinity was:  
a) Aryabhata                      b) Brahmagupta  
c) Bhaskar I                      d) Varahamihira
23. In Indian mathematics, the “Sulba Sutras” are primarily concerned  
a) Geometry and constructing altars                      b) Astronomy  
c) Arithmetic calculation                      d) Philosophy of Mathematics
24. Ancient Indian Chemistry text:  
a) Arthshasthra                      b) Rasa-sutra Samyachaya  
c) Charaka Samita                      d) All of these
25. Ancient Indian Metallurgy was discussed as :  
a) Rasayana                      b) Ayurveda  
c) Sushruta Samhita                      d) Mimamsa
26. Which is the earliest known Indian text that deals with all the astronomical calculations :  
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c) Rigveda                      d) Manusmiriti
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28. In Indian “Astrology” the twelve sign of zodiac are called:  
a) Nakshatras                      b) Rashis  
c) Graha                      d) Graha-Mandalas
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a) The cycle of Lunar Eclipses                      b) A person’s birth-chart/horoscope  
c) Alignment of stars                      d) Prediction of Events
30. The Ancient Indian text that provides detailed information on trade practices  
a) Arthshasthra                      b) Mahabharatha  
c) Sushruta Samhita                      d) Regveda

31. The “Shipa Sostras” is primary concerned with :
- Agricultural techniques
  - Craftsmanship, Sculpture and Architecture
  - Mathematics and Geometry
  - Ritual practices
32. Which of the following is nice example of ancient Indian engineering related to Metallurgy?
- Iron Pillar of Delhi
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33. Which of the following is good example of Civil Engineering and Water Management?
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34. The concept of “Vanashrama Dharma” in ancient India is primarily correct?
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  - The division of labour and social duties
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35. Which of the following text introduced concept of atomism and the composition of matter?
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  - Sankya karika
  - Charaka Samhita
  - Lokayata
36. Traditional Knowledge in Indian professional domain of medicine is best represented by
- Ayurveda
  - Charaka Samhita
  - Sushruta Samhita
  - All of these
37. Indian traditional system of professional training in Architecture and Construction is based on :
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  - Shipa Shastra
  - Sthaptya Veda
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38. The ancient Indian professional domain of Astrology primarily involves the study of :
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  - Medical treatments for various diseases
  - Techniques for Agriculture
  - Psychological Analysis

39. The Traditional Knowledge system in Agriculture is governed by :
- a) Krishi Shastra
  - b) Vrikshyurveda
  - c) Manu Smriti
  - d) Sulba Sutra
40. The Indian text that provides detailed guidelines for town planning and construction is :
- a) Arthashastra
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41. Which of the following Ancient Indian Cities is an example of advance town planning?
- a) Pataliputra
  - b) Mohenjo-Daro
  - c) Ujjain
  - d) Harappa
42. The “Sthapatya Veda” is a traditional Indian text that focuses on :
- a) Medicine and healing practices
  - b) Astronomy and celestial bodies
  - c) Principles of Architecture and Construction
  - d) Philosophy and Ethics
43. According to Vaastu-Shastra which direction is considered most auspicious for main entrance of a building?
- a) North
  - b) East
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44. In Ayurveda, the three fundamental energies body are called :
- a) Prakriti, Dosha and Dhatu
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  - c) Rasa, Rakta and Mamas
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45. Which of the following is an important Ayurvedic practice for detoxifying and rejuvenating body?
- a) Panchakarma
  - b) Hatha Yoga
  - c) Pranayama
  - d) Japa
46. The “Rajatarangini” is an important historical text that primarily deals with history and governance of :
- a) Mauryon Empire
  - b) Chola dynasty
  - c) Kashmir
  - d) Gupta Empire
47. The term “Panchayat” in ancient India refers to :
- a) The King’s advisory council
  - b) A group of five trusted ministers
  - c) Local governing body or council for village level administration
  - d) A system of Taxation
48. Principle of “Ahimsa” in Indian Philosophy is connected to which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)?
- a) SDG 13 : Climate Action
  - b) SDG 15 : Life on land
  - c) SDG 16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institution
  - d) SDG 2 : Zero hunger

49. In SDG's, Ayurveda's approach to health and wellness emphasizes :
- a) Conventional Medicine
  - b) Prevention and Holistic care
  - c) Technological solutions
  - d) Chemical Treatments
50. Traditional knowledge in medicine like Ayurveda and Siddha emphasizes :
- a) Use of synthetic drugs only
  - b) Holistic healing approaches focusing on balance and prevention
  - c) Isolated treatment of diseases
  - d) Exclusively mental healthcare

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b) Yoga  
c) Vedic Astronomy  
d) All of these
22. Which sector greatly benefits from the integration of Traditional and Indigenous Knowledge?  
a) Healthcare and Medicine  
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23. Western Knowledge is primarily characterized by  
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24. Western Knowledge often relies on  
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 c) Community-based traditions  
 d) Ethical practices over scientific inquiry
25. The number of “Vedangas” present :  
 a) 14  
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 c) 6  
 d) 8
26. Which is the latest of the 4 vedas?  
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 c) Sama-veda  
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36. Which school of IKS advocates logic and reasoning as a means to knowledge  
a) Yoga  
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37. The scope of IKS extends to which of the following domains?  
a) Agriculture and Medicine  
b) Astronomy and Mathematics  
c) Arts and Architecture  
d) All of these
38. Why is study of IKS important in modern times?  
a) To reject globalization  
b) To promote indigenous practices and sustainable solutions  
c) To prioritize mythology over science  
d) To replace modern education
39. Which best describes Indigenous Knowledge?  
a) A globalized system of learning  
b) Local knowledge unique to a particular community  
c) Information to limited agricultural practices  
d) An academic discipline with no practical applications
40. How are Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Knowledge related?  
a) Indigenous Knowledge is a subset of Traditional Knowledge  
b) They are completely unrelated  
c) Traditional Knowledge is derived from Indigenous Knowledge  
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41. Which following text is the earliest reference of numbers and arithmetic operations?  
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Question Paper Version : C

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## Indian Knowledge System

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a) Rigveda  
b) Atharva-veda  
c) Sama-veda  
d) Yajur-veda
47. What is the primary text in the IKS for linguistics on Sanskrit?  
a) Rigveda  
b) Arthashasthra  
c) Manusmiriti  
d) Astadyayi
48. Who is "father of linguistics" for Sanskrit?  
a) Chanakya  
b) Patanjali  
c) Panini  
d) Charaku
49. The term "Shiksha" in the context of Vedas refer to :  
a) Study of Ethics  
b) Phonetics and Pronunciation  
c) Ritualistic sacrifice  
d) Astrology
50. The "Mahabhashya" by Patanjali is a commentary on which linguistic work?  
a) Rigveda  
b) Ashtadhyayi  
c) Samaveda  
d) Manu-Smiriti

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# CBCS SCHEME

BCA156

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Question Paper Version : D

First Semester BCA Degree Examination, Dec.2025/Jan.2026

## Indian Knowledge System

Time: 1 hr.

Max. Marks: 50

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES

1. Answer all the **fifty** questions, each question carries one mark.
2. Use only **Black ball point pen** for writing / darkening the circles.
3. **For each question, after selecting your answer, darken the appropriate circle corresponding to the same question number on the OMR sheet.**
4. Darkening two circles for the same question makes the answer invalid.
5. **Damaging/overwriting, using whiteners** on the **OMR** sheets are strictly prohibited.

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1. Which following text is the earliest reference of numbers and arithmetic operations?  
a) Sulba sutras  
b) Asthashastra  
c) Manu-Smiriti  
d) Vedas
  2. The Indian mathematician who made contribution to the concept of infinity was:  
a) Aryabhata  
b) Brahmagupta  
c) Bhaskar I  
d) Varahamihira
  3. In Indian mathematics, the "Sulba Sutras" are primarily concerned  
a) Geometry and constructing altars  
b) Astronomy  
c) Arithmetic calculation  
d) Philosophy of Mathematics
  4. Ancient Indian Chemistry text:  
a) Arthshashtra  
b) Rasa-sutra Samyachaya  
c) Charaka Samita  
d) All of these
  5. Ancient Indian Metallurgy was discussed as :  
a) Rasayana  
b) Ayurveda  
c) Sushruta Samhita  
d) Mimamsa
  6. Which is the earliest known Indian text that deals with all the astronomical calculations :  
a) Vishnu Purana  
b) Surya Siddhanta  
c) Rigveda  
d) Manusmriti
  7. Who is known for calculating the length of the Solar-year?  
a) Brahmagupta  
b) Varahamihira  
c) Bhaskara - I  
d) Aryabhata

8. In Indian "Astrology" the twelve sign of zodiac are called:  
a) Nakshatras  
b) Rashis  
c) Graha  
d) Graha-Mandalas
9. The concept of "Kundali" in Indian astrology refers to :  
a) The cycle of Lunar Eclipses  
b) A person's birth-chart/horoscope  
c) Alignment of stars  
d) Prediction of Events
10. The Ancient Indian text that provides detailed information on trade practices  
a) Arthshashtra  
b) Mahabharatha  
c) Sushrutha Samhita  
d) Regveda
11. Which of the following Ancient Indian Cities is an example of advance town planning?  
a) Pataliputra  
b) Mohenjo-Daro  
c) Ujjain  
d) Harappa
12. The "Sthapatya Veda" is a traditional Indian text that focuses on :  
a) Medicine and healing practices  
b) Astronomy and celestial bodies  
c) Principles of Architecture and Construction  
d) Philosophy and Ethics
13. According to Vaastu-Shastra which direction is considered most auspicious for main entrance of a building?  
a) North  
b) East  
c) South  
d) West
14. In Ayurveda, the three fundamental energies body are called :  
a) Prakriti, Dosha and Dhatu  
b) Vata, Pitta and Kalpa  
c) Rasa, Rakta and Mamas  
d) Sattva, Rajas and Tamas
15. Which of the following is an important Ayurvedic practice for detoxifying and rejuvenating body?  
a) Panchakarma  
b) Hatha Yoga  
c) Pranayama  
d) Japa
16. The "Rajatarangini" is an important historical text that primarily deals with history and governance of :  
a) Mauryon Empire  
b) Chola dynasty  
c) Kashmir  
d) Gupta Empire
17. The term "Panchayat" in ancient India refers to :  
a) The King's advisory council  
b) A group of five trusted ministers  
c) Local governing body or council for village level administration  
d) A system of Taxation

18. Principle of “Ahimsa” in Indian Philosophy is connected to which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)?
- SDG 13 : Climate Action
  - SDG 15 : Life on land
  - SDG 16 : Peace, Justice and Strong Institution
  - SDG 2 : Zero hunger
19. In SDG’s, Ayurveda’s approach to health and wellness emphasizes :
- Conventional Medicine
  - Prevention and Holistic care
  - Technological solutions
  - Chemical Treatments
20. Traditional knowledge in medicine like Ayurveda and Siddha emphasizes :
- Use of synthetic drugs only
  - Holistic healing approaches focusing on balance and prevention
  - Isolated treatment of diseases
  - Exclusively mental healthcare
21. The “Shipa Sostras” is primary concerned with :
- Agricultural techniques
  - Craftsmanship, Sculpture and Architecture
  - Mathematics and Geometry
  - Ritual practices
22. Which of the following is nice example of ancient Indian engineering related to Metallurgy?
- Iron Pillar of Delhi
  - The Great Wall of India
  - The Lotus Temple
  - The Mecca Masjid
23. Which of the following is good example of Civil Engineering and Water Management?
- The Iron pillar of Delhi
  - The Qutub Minar
  - The Pataliputra Embankments
  - The Steep-wells of Gujrat
24. The concept of “Vanashrama Dharma” in ancient India is primarily correct?
- Spiritual Practice
  - The division of labour and social duties
  - Political governance
  - Rituals and Sacrifices
25. Which of the following text introduced concept of atomism and the composition of matter?
- Nyaya Sutras
  - Sankya karika
  - Charaka Samhita
  - Lokayata

26. Traditional Knowledge in Indian professional domain of medicine is best represented by  
a) Ayurveda  
b) Charaka Samhita  
c) Sushruta Samhita  
d) All of these
27. Indian traditional system of professional training in Architecture and Construction is based on :  
a) Vastu Shastra  
b) Shipa Shastra  
c) Sthaptya Veda  
d) All of these
28. The ancient Indian professional domain of Astrology primarily involves the study of :  
a) Astronomical movements and planetary positions  
b) Medical treatments for various diseases  
c) Techniques for Agriculture  
d) Psychological Analysis
29. The Traditional Knowledge system in Agriculture is governed by :  
a) Krishi Shastra  
b) Vrikshyurveda  
c) Manu Smriti  
d) Sulba Sutra
30. The Indian text that provides detailed guidelines for town planning and construction is :  
a) Arthashastra  
b) Manu Smriti  
c) Vastu Shastra  
d) Sulba Sutras
31. In IKS context, which of the following is categorized as Traditional Knowledge?  
a) Ayurvedic Medicine  
b) Yoga  
c) Vedic Astronomy  
d) All of these
32. Which sector greatly benefits from the integration of Traditional and Indigenous Knowledge?  
a) Healthcare and Medicine  
b) Sustainable Agriculture  
c) Environmental Conservation  
d) All of these
33. Western Knowledge is primarily characterized by  
a) Oral transmission of practices  
b) A reductionist and Analytical approach  
c) Integration of spirituality with science  
d) Exclusive focus on ancient traditions
34. Western Knowledge often relies on  
a) Spiritual experience  
b) Quantitative methods and empirical testing  
c) Community-based traditions  
d) Ethical practices over scientific inquiry
35. The number of "Vedangas" present :  
a) 14  
b) 4  
c) 6  
d) 8

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41. Indian Knowledge System primary focus on following areas.  
 a) Material wealth and industrialization  
 b) Spiritual growth, holistic living and sustainability  
 c) Technological innovation and Artificial intelligence  
 d) Political ideologies and governance
42. Which of the following ancient text is most associated with IKS?  
 a) Iliad  
 b) Torah  
 c) Vedas  
 d) The Art of war
43. Which traditional Indian discipline is related to health and wellness in the Indian knowledge system?  
 a) Astronomy  
 b) Ayurveda  
 c) Nyaya  
 d) Arthashasthra
44. Which of the Veda is concerned with Rituals and Hymns?  
 a) Yajurveda  
 b) Rigveda  
 c) Samaveda  
 d) Atharvaveda
45. Which is not orthodox schools of Indian Philosophy?  
 a) Samkhya  
 b) Charvaka  
 c) Nyaya  
 d) Vedanta
46. Which school of IKS advocates logic and reasoning as a means to knowledge  
 a) Yoga  
 b) Nyaya  
 c) Vaisheshika  
 d) Mimamsa
47. The scope of IKS extends to which of the following domains?  
 a) Agriculture and Medicine  
 b) Astronomy and Mathematics  
 c) Arts and Architecture  
 d) All of these
48. Why is study of IKS important in modern times?  
 a) To reject globalization  
 b) To promote indigenous practices and sustainable solutions  
 c) To prioritize mythology over science  
 d) To replace modern education

49. Which best describes Indigenous Knowledge?
- a) A globalized system of learning
  - b) Local knowledge unique to a particular community
  - c) Information to limited agricultural practices
  - d) An academic discipline with no practical applications
50. How are Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Knowledge related?
- a) Indigenous Knowledge is a subset of Traditional Knowledge
  - b) They are completely unrelated
  - c) Traditional Knowledge is derived from Indigenous Knowledge
  - d) Both are entirely synonymous

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