

**IKS MCQs – Semester III**  
**UNIT I: Chapter 1**  
**An Introduction to Indian Literature**

1. What is considered the main form of Indian knowledge in its verbal form?

- a) Upanishads
- b) Puranas
- c) Vedas
- d) Shastras

**Answer: c) Vedas**

2. How many main Vedas are there?

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

**Answer: c) Four**

3. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a component needed to understand the Vedas?

- a) Shiksha
- b) Kalpa
- c) Tantra
- d) Jyotisha

**Answer: c) Tantra**

4. Which of the following statements about Indian philosophical schools is most accurate?

- a) All six astika philosophies reject Vedic authority
- b) Charvaka, Jain, and Buddhist philosophies are considered astika
- c) MimamsaShastra primarily focuses on refuting arguments
- d) Vedanta encompasses diverse theories explaining concepts like soul, world, and God

**Answer: d) Vedanta encompasses diverse theories explaining concepts like soul, world, and God**

**Explanation:** While options a) and b) are incorrect (astika philosophies accept Vedic authority, and Charvaka, Jain, and Buddhist philosophies are nastika), options c) and d) require more careful consideration. MimamsaShastra helps understand Vedic sentences, while NyayaShastra is for refuting arguments. On the other hand, Vedanta is described as encompassing various theories about soul, world, God, maya, and atma.

5. How many shlokas does the Mahabharata contain?

- a) 24,000
- b) 50,000
- c) 75,000
- d) 100,000

**Answer: d) 100,000**

6. Which of the following is NOT one of the six astika (orthodox) philosophies?

- a) Sankhya

- b) Yoga
- c) Charvaka
- d) Nyaya

**Answer: c) Charvaka**

7. What is the primary purpose of NyayaShastra?

- a) Understanding Vedic sentences
- b) Describing the nature of deities
- c) Refuting arguments and establishing truth
- d) Explaining soul and world

**Answer: c) Refuting arguments and establishing truth**

8. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a part of Tantra-Agama?

- a) Shaivagama
- b) Shaktagama
- c) Vaishnavagama
- d) Buddhagama

**Answer: d) Buddhagama**

9. How many main Puranas are mentioned in the text?

- a) 6
- b) 12
- c) 18
- d) 24

**Answer: c) 18**

10. Which branch of Indian literature includes both predictive and mathematical aspects?

- a) Ayurveda
- b) Jyotisha Shastra
- c) Dharma Shastra
- d) Mimamsa Shastra

**Answer: b) Jyotisha Shastra**

11. Which of the following combinations correctly matches the components of Indian literature with their primary functions or characteristics?

- I. Shiksha - Sound and word knowledge of Vedas
- II. Grihya-sutras - Expansion of Vedic mantras
- III. Dharma-sutras - Rules and prohibitions according to Vedic dharma
- IV. Jyotisha - Only predictive aspects of astrology
- V. Ayurveda - Both ancient and modern medical principles

- a) I, II, and III only
- b) I, III, and V only
- c) II, III, and IV only
- d) I, III, IV, and V only

**Answer: b) I, III, and V only**

**Explanation:** I is correct: The text states that each Veda has a 'Shiksha' text for its sound and word knowledge.

II is incorrect: Grihya-sutras are mentioned as part of the expansion of Vedic mantras, but they are not the only or primary form of this expansion.

III is correct: Dharma-sutras describe 'rules and prohibitions' according to Vedic dharma.

IV is incorrect: JyotishaShastra is said to include both predictive and mathematical aspects, not only predictive.

V is correct: The text explicitly states that Ayurveda encompasses both ancient and modern principles.  
**Therefore, only statements I, III, and V are correct.**

12. Which of the following statements about the Vedas and their associated texts is most accurate?

- a) Rigveda has the most Upanishads among all Vedas
- b) Yajurveda has an equal number of Upanishads in both its main types
- c) Samaveda has more mantras in its Uttararchika than in its Purvarchika
- d) Atharvaveda has fewer Kandas but more Suktas than Rigveda

**Answer: c) Samaveda has more mantras in its Uttararchika than in its Purvarchika**

**Explanation:** This question requires careful analysis of each Veda. Rigveda has 2 Upanishads, Yajurveda has 2 in Shukla and 4 in Krishna (not equal), Samaveda's Uttararchika has 1225 mantras while Purvarchika has 650 (making c correct), and Atharvaveda has 20 Kandas and 731 Suktas compared to Rigveda's 10 Mandalas and 1028 Suktas.

13. Who compiled the Vedic mantras into what is known as 'Adi Veda'?

- a) Rishi Paila
- b) Veda Vyasa
- c) Rishis in deep meditation
- d) Atharvaveda sages

**Answer: b) Veda Vyasa**

14. Which of the following comparisons is most accurate?

- a) Rigveda has more Suktas than Atharvaveda, but fewer Mantras
- b) Yajurveda has more branches than Samaveda has total Mantras
- c) The number of Upanishads mentioned for Yajurveda is equal to the sum of those mentioned for all other Vedas
- d) Atharvaveda has more Kandas than Rigveda has Mandalas, but fewer Mantras than Samaveda

**Answer: a) Rigveda has more Suktas than Atharvaveda, but fewer Mantras**

**Explanation:** - Rigveda has 1028 Suktas and 10,552 Mantras

- Atharvaveda has 731 Suktas and 5987 Mantras

- Yajurveda has 100 branches total (15 + 85), which is less than Samaveda's 1875 Mantras

- Yajurveda has 6 Upanishads mentioned (2+4), while the others total 6 (2+2+2)

- Atharvaveda has 20 Kandas, more than Rigveda's 10 Mandalas, but 5987 Mantras, which is more than Samaveda's 1875

**Therefore, only option a) is correct.**

15. Which of the following is NOT one of the six Vedangas mentioned?

- a) Shiksha
- b) Nirukta
- c) Mimamsa
- d) Kalpa

**Answer: c) Mimamsa**

16. How many total fields of knowledge are included in Ashtadasha?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 18

d) 28

**Answer: c) 18**

17. Which Veda is considered the primary Veda in terms of antiquity?

- a) Yajurveda
- b) Samaveda
- c) Rigveda
- d) Atharvaveda

**Answer: c) Rigveda**

18. Consider the following statements about the classification of knowledge in ancient Indian tradition:

- I. The Ashtadasha includes four Vedas, six Vedangas, four Shastras, and four Upavedas.
- II. All six schools of Indian philosophy are included in the Ashtadasha.
- III. Sthapatyashastra is considered an alternative to Arthashastra as an Upaveda.
- IV. NyayaDarshana is both a Shastra and one of the six schools of philosophy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) I and II only
- b) I, III, and IV only
- c) II and IV only
- d) I, II, III, and IV

**Answer: b) I, III, and IV only**

**Explanation:** Statement I is correct as it accurately summarizes the components of Ashtadasha. Statement II is incorrect because only two of the six schools (Mimamsa and Nyaya) are explicitly mentioned as part of the Ashtadasha. Statement III is correct as the text mentions "Arthashastra / Sthapatyashastra" as an alternative. Statement IV is correct as NyayaDarshana is listed both as a Shastra and as one of the six schools of philosophy.

19. What are the two main types of Yajurveda?

- a) Purvarchika and Uttarchika
- b) Shukla and Krishna
- c) Aitareya and Kaushitaki
- d) Purvamimamsa and Uttaramimamsa

**Answer: b) Shukla and Krishna**

20. What is the total number of mantras in Samaveda according to the text?

- a) 650
- b) 1225
- c) 1875
- d) 5987

**Answer: c) 1875**

21. Which Veda is described as an encyclopedia of knowledge encompassing Vedic-era civilization, culture, knowledge, and science?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Yajurveda
- c) Samaveda
- d) Atharvaveda

**Answer: d) Atharvaveda**

22. How many types of Vedangas are there?

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

**Answer: c) Six**

23. Which Vedanga is considered the "mouth of the Veda Purusha"?

- a) Shiksha
- b) Vyakarana
- c) Nirukta
- d) Chhanda

**Answer: b) Vyakarana**

24. How many types of Kalpa are mentioned in the text?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

**Answer: c) Four**

25. According to the text, how many Puranas are there?

- a) 12
- b) 16
- c) 18
- d) 24

**Answer: c) 18**

26. Who is credited with composing the Puranas?

- a) Yaska Acharya
- b) Maharishi Vyasa
- c) Maharishi Gautama
- d) Rishi Jaimini

**Answer: b) Maharishi Vyasa**

27. Which philosophy is divided into Purva and Uttara?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Mimamsa
- c) Vedanta
- d) Sankhya

**Answer: b) Mimamsa**

28. What is the primary aim of Indian Vedic culture according to the text?

- a) To expound the dharma
- b) To teach rituals
- c) To explain creation
- d) To promote astrology

**Answer: a) To expound dharma**

29. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a Dharmashastra in the text?

- a) Manu Smriti

- b) YajnavalkyaSmriti
- c) HaritaSmriti
- d) Bhagavad Gita

**Answer: d) Bhagavad Gita**

30. According to Shukraniti, of which Veda is Dhanurveda an Upaveda?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Yajurveda
- c) Samaveda
- d) Atharvaveda

**Answer: c) Samaveda**

31. Who is considered the founder of Vastu in North India?

- a) Mayan
- b) Vishwakarma
- c) Kautilya
- d) Bharatamuni

**Answer: b) Vishwakarma**

32. Which Vedanga is described as the "eyes of the Veda Purusha"?

- a) Shiksha
- b) Kalpa
- c) Nirukta
- d) Jyotisha

**Answer: d) Jyotisha**

33. Who is considered the founder of Nyaya philosophy?

- a) Vatsyayana
- b) Maharishi Gautama
- c) Rishi Jaimini
- d) Chanakya

**Answer: b) Maharishi Gautama**

34. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the five special characteristics of Puranas?

- a) Description of creation process
- b) Description of four types of destructions
- c) Description of 14 Manvantaras
- d) Description of philosophical debates

**Answer: d) Description of philosophical debates**

35. In Ayurveda, who are considered the original teachers of this science?

- a) Indra and Dhanvantari
- b) Chyavana and Janaka
- c) The Ashvini Kumars
- d) Sushruta and Charaka

**Answer: c) TheAshvini Kumars**

36. What is the primary focus of Arthashastra?

- a) General economic principles
- b) Personal wealth accumulation
- c) Political science for kings

d) Religious rituals for prosperity  
**Answer: c) Political science for kings**

## **UNIT I: Chapter 2 Oral Tradition**

1. What is the primary characteristic of oral tradition or oral culture?
- a) It transmits knowledge through written texts
  - b) It passes knowledge from one generation to another orally
  - c) It is limited to a specific time period
  - d) It is attributed to a single person's knowledge

**Answer: b) It passes knowledge from one generation to another orally**

2. Which texts in Indian literature are considered the most ancient and are called Shruti texts?
- a) Puranas
  - b) Vedas
  - c) Upanishads
  - d) Epics

**Answer: b) Vedas**

3. What does "Shruti" mean in the context of Vedic texts?
- a) That which is written
  - b) That which is seen
  - c) That which is heard
  - d) That which is memorized

**Answer: c) That which is heard**

4. How many arts are mentioned in Indian culture?
- a) 16
  - b) 32
  - c) 64
  - d) 108

**Answer: c) 64**

5. What is cited as an example of the resilience of Indian knowledge despite attempts to destroy it?
- a) The survival of Nalanda University
  - b) The preservation of knowledge despite the burning of books at Nalanda
  - c) The discovery of new manuscripts
  - d) The translation of texts into multiple languages

**Answer: b) The preservation of knowledge despite the burning of books at Nalanda**

6. How many traditional life-cycle rituals or sacraments (sanskaras) are typically observed in Indian culture?
- a) 8
  - b) 12
  - c) 16
  - d) 24

**Answer: c) 16**

7. What does the proverb "Distant mountains look beautiful" teach?

- a) To appreciate nature
- b) To travel more
- c) Not to trust appearances from afar
- d) To climb mountains

**Answer: c) Not to trust appearances from a far**

8. Why is the oral tradition considered effective even in the modern age?

- a) Because it's easier than reading
- b) Because it's more entertaining
- c) Because of the impact of how and by whom something is said
- d) Because it's cheaper than books

**Answer: c) Because of the impact of how and by whom something is said**

9. According to the text, what is a key characteristic of oral tradition knowledge?

- a) It is limited to a specific era
- b) It progresses forward according to time and circumstance
- c) It remains unchanged over time
- d) It is only relevant to ancient societies

**Answer: b) It progresses forward according to time and circumstance**

### **UNIT I: Chapter 3**

#### **The Global Need for Indian Knowledge Tradition**

1. What is emphasized as the best foundation for humanity in the Indian knowledge tradition?

- A) Material wealth
- B) Knowledge
- C) Power
- D) Political influence

**Answer: B) Knowledge**

2. Which Indian philosophical schools focus on logic and epistemology?

- A) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
- B) Sankhya and Yoga
- C) Mimamsa and Vedanta
- D) Yoga and Vedanta

**Answer: A) Nyaya and Vaisheshika**

3. What concept from Indian Shruti and Smriti texts helps counteract terrorism and fosters a sense of global unity?

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

**Answer: A) Dharma**

4. What was the significant contribution of Aryabhata in ancient Indian mathematics?

- A) Development of calculus
- B) Introduction of zero
- C) Heliocentric model of the solar system
- D) Invention of the abacus

**Answer: C) Heliocentric model of the solar system**

5. In the context of family dissolution, how does the Indian perspective differ from Western perspectives?

- A) It focuses on individuality and personal success.
- B) It emphasizes the interests of the family, society, and the world.
- C) It promotes separation and individualism.
- D) It disregards the importance of family in personal development.

**Answer: B) It emphasizes the interests of the family, society, and the world.**

6. What is a key component of the Indian knowledge system that addresses mental stress?

- A) Western psychotherapy techniques
- B) Yoga philosophy
- C) Modern pharmacology
- D) Self-help books

**Answer: B) Yoga philosophy**

7. Which global issue is primarily caused by uncontrolled industrialization and urbanization?

- A) Family dissolution
- B) Mental stress
- C) Pollution and global warming
- D) Poverty

**Answer: C) Pollution and global warming**

8. What is considered a major disadvantage of modern Western education according to the text?

- A) It emphasizes collective progress over individual success.
- B) It results in rapid economic development but increases loneliness and mental distress.
- C) It fosters a strong sense of community and interconnectedness.
- D) It integrates traditional values with modern science effectively.

**Answer: B) It results in rapid economic development but increases loneliness and mental distress.**

9. What was a characteristic of the Vedic era in terms of prosperity?

- A) Inflation and economic instability
- B) Abundance of food and general happiness
- C) High levels of pollution
- D) Severe imbalance between human life and nature

**Answer: B) Abundance of food and general happiness**

10. Which philosophical systems are mentioned as foundational for Indian philosophical thought?

- A) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
- B) Sankhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, and Vedanta
- C) Buddhism and Jainism
- D) Confucianism and Taoism

**Answer: B) Sankhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, and Vedanta**

**Unit I: Chapter 4**  
**Causes of Decline and Revival of Indian Knowledge Tradition**

1. What was one of the main reasons foreign invaders were attracted to India during its period of political instability?

- A) The desire for political power
- B) The rich treasuries, metals, and mineral reserves
- C) The advanced military technology
- D) The extensive naval power

**Answer: B) The rich treasuries, metals, and mineral reserves**

2. Which of the following invaders occupied India for the longest period?

- A) Greeks
- B) Mughals
- C) Portuguese
- D) British

**Answer: B) Mughals**

3. What was a primary target of the Mughal invaders in India?

- A) Agricultural land
- B) Indian art and crafts
- C) Temples and Vedic culture
- D) Indian textiles

**Answer: C) Temples and Vedic culture**

4. What was destroyed by the Mughal invaders that severely impacted the Indian knowledge tradition?

- A) Indian trade routes
- B) Indian ports and shipping industry
- C) Libraries and educational institutions like Nalanda
- D) Indian agricultural systems

**Answer: C) Libraries and educational institutions like Nalanda**

5. How did the British impact India's economy during their rule?

- A) By boosting India's global trade
- B) By reducing India's economic output from 27% to less than 3% of the world's economy
- C) By enhancing Indian textile and shipbuilding industries
- D) By promoting Indian cultural heritage

**Answer: B) By reducing India's economic output from 27% to less than 3% of the world's economy**

6. What was one of the British strategies to control Indian industries and businesses?

- A) Promoting Indian textiles and shipbuilding globally
- B) Imposing heavy taxes and restrictions on Indian goods
- C) Encouraging competition between Indian and British goods
- D) Investing in Indian agricultural development

**Answer: B) Imposing heavy taxes and restrictions on Indian goods**

7. Which Indian industry was particularly noted for its global excellence before British rule?

- A) Shipbuilding
- B) Agriculture
- C) Textile production
- D) Iron ore mining

**Answer: C) Textile production**

8. What was one of the effects of British taxation policies on Indian agriculture?

- A) Increased agricultural exports
- B) Prosperity and reduced farmer debt
- C) Burdening farmers with debt and forcing them to sell their children
- D) Enhancement of domestic agricultural markets

**Answer: C) Burdening farmers with debt and forcing them to sell their children**

9. What was one of the British objectives during their colonial rule in India?

- A) To support the development of Indian industries
- B) To gain control over India's natural resources and markets
- C) To promote cultural exchange between India and Britain
- D) To improve the living conditions of Indian citizens

**Answer: B) To gain control over India's natural resources and markets**

10. What role did Indian temples play in the Indian knowledge tradition before the foreign invasions?

- A) Centers for agricultural development
- B) Knowledge centers and educational institutions
- C) Trade and business hubs
- D) Centers for political administration

**Answer: B) Knowledge centers and educational institutions**

**UNIT II: Chapter 1**  
**Social Systems and Arts in Indian Knowledge Tradition**

1. What does the term "all-encompassing culture" refer to?

- A) A culture focused solely on art and music
- B) A culture that addresses all aspects of the human mind and society
- C) A culture limited to technological advancements
- D) A culture that only values historical artifacts

**Answer: B) A culture that addresses all aspects of the human mind and society**

2. Which example is used to illustrate India's advanced cultural practices compared to modern examples in America?

- A) The use of drive-in facilities
- B) The creation of cubicles in markets for people on horseback
- C) The development of modern architecture
- D) The establishment of early universities

**Answer: B) The creation of cubicles in markets for people on horseback**

3. Which Indian deity is associated with music and the veena?

- A) Lakshmi
- B) Durga
- C) Saraswati
- D) Parvati

**Answer: C) Saraswati**

4. What is the historical significance of the veena?

- A) It is a recent invention from the 20th century.
- B) It dates back to ancient times and is associated with Goddess Saraswati.
- C) It was introduced during the Mughal period.
- D) It was a modern addition to Indian music in the 19th century.

**Answer: B) It dates back to ancient times and is associated with Goddess Saraswati.**

5. According to Bharatmuni's Natyashastra, what are the two main types of veenas mentioned?

- A) Chitra and Vipanchi
- B) Kachchhapi and Ghosha
- C) Vana and Veena
- D) Dundubhi and Gargara

**Answer: A) Chitra and Vipanchi**

6. Which Vedic text mentions music?

- A) Yajur veda
- B) Sama veda
- C) Rig veda
- D) Atharva veda

**Answer: B) Sama veda**

7. What does the 'Sama' in Samaveda refer to?

- A) A type of musical instrument
- B) The movement of musical notes
- C) The structure of ancient architecture

- D) A form of dance

**Answer: B) The movement of musical notes**

8. What is the significance of Bharatmuni's Natya shastra?

- A) It focuses on ancient Indian dance only.
- B) It provides evidence that Indian music art was based on scientific principles and was fully developed.
- C) It describes modern musical instruments.
- D) It outlines Western musical scales.

**Answer: B) It provides evidence that Indian music art was based on scientific principles and was fully developed.**

9. How old is the veena described in the text?

- A) 1000 years old
- B) 2000 years old
- C) At least 4000 years old
- D) 500 years old

**Answer: C) At least 4000 years old**

10. What was the main purpose of the cubicles built in Raigad according to the text?

- A) To serve as storage spaces
- B) To provide market facilities for people on horseback
- C) To house ancient manuscripts
- D) To function as military barracks

**Answer: B) To provide market facilities for people on horseback**

11. What is the oldest known musical instrument?

- A) Trumpet-like instrument from Denmark
- B) Flute from Egypt
- C) Veena from India
- D) Drum from Mesopotamia

**Answer: B) Flute from Egypt**

12. Which historical figure is credited with introducing a specific series of notes (a scale) to the Western world?

- A) Plato
- B) Aristotle
- C) Pythagoras
- D) Socrates

**Answer: C) Pythagoras**

13. How old is Indian music based on references in the Rigveda and Samaveda?

- A) At least 1000 years old
- B) At least 2500 years old
- C) At least 5000 years old
- D) At least 3000 years old

**Answer: C) At least 5000 years old**

14. Which text is considered to be related to Vedic rituals but also contains songs and music?

- A) Rigveda
- B) Samaveda

- C) Katyayana's Shrautasutra
- D) Atharvaveda

**Answer: C) Katyayana's Shrautasutra**

15. What does the text suggest about the Indian music system compared to Western music?

- A) Western music developed earlier than Indian music.
- B) Indian music was developed scientifically thousands of years ago, predating Western music.
- C) Indian music is a recent development influenced by Western music.
- D) Indian music has no historical significance compared to Western music.

**Answer: B) Indian music was developed scientifically thousands of years ago, predating Western music.**

16. What is the significance of the Sitabengra Caves?

- A) They are the first known theater in the Asian continent.
- B) They are known for their ancient musical instruments.
- C) They contain the oldest known musical notation.
- D) They were the site of early scientific discoveries.

**Answer: A) They are the first known theater in the Asian continent.**

17. Which Indian poet is believed to have composed his epic 'Meghdoot' in the Sitabengra Caves?

- A) Kalidasa
- B) Valmiki
- C) Tulsidas
- D) Bhartrihari

**Answer: A) Kalidasa**

18. What was the primary purpose of the Sitabengra Cave's main chamber?

- A) Storage of ancient manuscripts
- B) A seating area for spectators in a theater
- C) A space for ritualistic practices
- D) A residential area for artists

**Answer: B) A seating area for spectators in a theater**

19. Which other cave is mentioned alongside Sitabengra Cave for containing colored wall paintings from around 300 BCE?

- A) Ajanta Caves
- B) Jogi Mara Cave
- C) Elephanta Caves
- D) Ellora Caves

**Answer: B) Jogi Mara Cave**

20. What notable feature is mentioned about the main chamber of Sitabengra Cave?

- A) It has intricate carvings of deities.
- B) It is designed to prevent echoes with holes in the walls.
- C) It contains ancient musical instruments.
- D) It has a large water reservoir.

**Answer: B) It is designed to prevent echoes with holes in the walls.**

21. Why do some people disagree with the classification of Sitabengra Cave as a theater?

- A) The cave's structure does not match Bharata Muni's theater design.
- B) The cave does not contain any stage area.

- C) The cave was built after Bharata Muni's Natyashastra was written.
- D) The cave has been extensively damaged and lacks clear features.

**Answer: A) The cave's structure does not match Bharata Muni's theater design.**

22. Which feature of Greek theaters is mentioned as similar to the structure found in the Sitabengra Cave?

- A) The use of amphitheaters
- B) The circular space in the center of the stage area
- C) The tiered seating arrangements
- D) The use of natural light for performances

**Answer: B) The circular space in the center of the stage area**

23. What does the text suggest about the relationship between ancient Greek and Indian theatrical traditions?

- A) Greek theater was influenced by Indian theater.
- B) Indian theater was influenced by Greek theater.
- C) Both traditions developed independently with no influence from each other.
- D) Indian theater borrowed its concepts directly from Greek theater.

**Answer: A) Greek theater was influenced by Indian theater.**

24. Who was Alexander the Great and what role did he play in the context of Indian and Greek cultural exchanges?

- A) An Indian philosopher who documented Greek influences on India
- B) A Greek king whose interactions with India are evidence of early cross-cultural exchanges
- C) A Greek playwright who wrote about Indian dramas
- D) A historian who proved the existence of ancient Indian theaters

**Answer: B) A Greek king whose interactions with India are evidence of early cross-cultural exchanges**

25. According to the text, which ancient text is considered to contain detailed descriptions of drama characteristics such as invocation and prelude?

- A) Rigveda
- B) Samaveda
- C) Agni Purana
- D) Natyashastra

**Answer: C) Agni Purana**

26. How many chapters are said to be in Bharata Muni's Natyashastra according to some scholars?

- A) 30 chapters
- B) 36 chapters
- C) 37 chapters
- D) 40 chapters

**Answer: C) 37 chapters**

27. Which play is mentioned by Bharata Muni as the first play?

- A) Abhijnanasa kuntalam
- B) Malavikagni mitram
- C) Samavakara AmritManthan
- D) Vikramorva siyam

**Answer: C) Samavakara AmritManthan**

28. What are some of the characters described by Bharata Muni in his treatise Natyashastra?

- A) Narrator, hero, heroine, jester, and servant
- B) Poet, dancer, musician, and critic
- C) King, queen, merchant, and sage
- D) Storyteller, warrior, scholar, and artist

**Answer: A) Narrator, hero, heroine, jester, and servant**

29. What does the term 'anka' refer to in Bharata Muni's Natyashastra?

- A) A specific type of play
- B) A traditional term for a play's act
- C) A character in the drama
- D) A genre of music

**Answer: B) A traditional term for a play's act**

30. Who discovered Sanskrit plays written by Bhasa in Malayalam script on palm leaves in 1912?

- a) Bharat muni
- b) Kalidasa
- c) T. Ganapati Shastri
- d) Krishnaji Laxman Soman

**Answer: c) T. GanapatiShastri**

31. How many plays of Bhasa were found in the monastery in Travancore state?

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 13
- d) 20

**Answer: c) 13**

32. Which play currently staged is based on Bhasa's Sanskrit play 'Madhyamavyayoga'?

- a) Samavakara Amrit Manthan
- b) Urubhangam
- c) Inferno
- d) Mahabharata

**Answer: b) Urubhangam**

33. What are the five elements (Pancha Mahabhuta) in Hindu philosophy?

- a) Fire, Water, Earth, Air, Space
- b) Wood, Fire, Earth, Metal, Water
- c) Sun, Moon, Stars, Earth, Sky
- d) Light, Sound, Touch, Taste, Smell

**Answer: a) Fire, Water, Earth, Air, Space**

34. What is the unique characteristic of three of the five-elementtemples?

- a) They are all located in the same city
- b) They were all built in the same year
- c) They are located in a straight line despite being hundreds of kilometers apart
- d) They are all dedicated to different gods

**Answer: c) They are located in a straight line despite being hundreds of kilometers apart**

35. Which of the following temples is NOT located on the same longitude (79.41 E)?

- a) Sri Kalahasti Temple

- b) Sri Ekambareshwar Temple
- c) Sri ThillaiNataraja Temple
- d) All of these temples are on the same longitude

**Answer: d) All of these temples are on the same longitude**

36. Which element does the Sri Kalahasti Temple represent?

- a) Water
- b) Air
- c) Earth
- d) Fire

**Answer: b) Air**

37. How old is the mango tree in the Sri Ekambareswar Temple, according to carbon dating?

- a) 1000 years
- b) 2000 years
- c) 3000 years
- d) 4000 years

**Answer: c) 3000 years**

38. What is unique about the Shiva Linga in the Sri Kalahasti Temple?

- a) It is made of soil
- b) It is never touched, even by priests
- c) It is submerged in water
- d) It changes color

**Answer: b) It is never touched, even by priests**

39. Which of the following is true about the Sri Ekambareswar Temple?

- a) It represents the water element
- b) It is located in Andhra Pradesh
- c) Its Shiva Linga is made of soil
- d) It was built in the 11th century

**Answer: c) Its Shiva Linga is made of soil**

40. Consider the following statements:

- I. The Sri Kalahasti temple is known as "Southern Kailash" or "Southern Kashi".
- II. The sanctum sanctorum of the Sri Kalahasti temple was built in the 5th century.
- III. The Sri Ekambareswar Temple in Kanchipuram represents the space element.
- IV. AdiShankaracharya mentioned the Sri Kalahasti temple in "ShivanandaLahari".
- V. The mango tree in the Sri Ekambareswar Temple is considered a symbol of the four Vedas.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) I, II, IV, and V
- b) I, II, III, and IV
- c) II, III, IV, and V
- d) I, II, and IV

**Answer: a) I, II, IV, and V**

**Explanation:**

- Statement I is correct: Sri Kalahasti temple has been known as "Southern Kailash" or "Southern Kashi" for thousands of years.

- Statement II is correct: The sanctum sanctorum part of the Sri Kalahasti temple was built in the 5th century.
- Statement III is incorrect: The Sri Ekambareswar Temple represents the earth element, not the space element.
- Statement IV is correct: AdiShankaracharya has mentioned this temple in "ShivanandaLahari".
- Statement V is correct: The mango tree in the Sri Ekambareswar Temple is considered a symbol of the four Vedas.

41. Which of the following temples represents the sky element among the PanchaMahabhuta?

- a) Sri Kalahasti Temple
- b) Sri Ekambareshwar Temple
- c) TillaiNataraja Temple
- d) Jambukeswar Temple

**Answer: c) TillaiNataraja Temple**

42. According to local belief, what represents the sky element in the TillaiNataraja Temple?

- a) A golden idol
- b) A small empty space adorned with a gold garland
- c) A red curtain
- d) A carved stone pillar

**Answer: b) A small empty space adorned with a gold garland**

43. Which temple among the PanchaMahabhuta represents the water element?

- a) Arunachaleswar temple
- b) Sri Ekambareshwar Temple
- c) Jambukeswar Temple
- d) Sri Kalahasti Temple

**Answer: c) Jambukeswar Temple**

44. What is unique about the Shiva Linga in the Jambukeswar Temple?

- a) It is made of soil
- b) It is never touched
- c) It is always submerged in water
- d) It represents the fire element

**Answer: c) It is always submerged in water**

45. Which of the following statements about the Arunachaleswar temple is correct?

- a) It represents the earth element
- b) It is located in Andhra Pradesh
- c) Its gopuram is as tall as a 10-story building
- d) It is built on a hill and represents the fire element

**Answer: d) It is built on a hill and represents the fire element**

**Unit II: Chapter 2**  
**Science and Technology in Ancient India Agricultural Science**

1. According to the text, who is credited with starting the tradition of increasing soil fertility through crop rotation?

- a) Kautilya
- b) Farmers of the Vedic period
- c) Megasthenes
- d) Roxburgh

**Answer: b) Farmers of the Vedic period**

2. What does Parashara Rishi predict when the Moon rules a year?

- a) Less rainfall and hardships
- b) Rain, plant growth, and good health
- c) Calamities everywhere
- d) Drought conditions

**Answer: b) Rain, plant growth, and good health**

3. According to 'KrishiParashara', how much rainwater is an 'Adhaka'?

- a) The amount in an area 100 yojanas wide and 300 yojanas high
- b) 4 Dronas
- c) 6.4 cm
- d) 1 finger width

**Answer: a) The amount in an area 100 yojanas wide and 300 yojanas high**

4. Which book describes two methods of grafting plants?

- a) Arthashastra
- b) KrishiParashara
- c) BrihatSamhita
- d) SrimadBhagavataPurana

**Answer: c) BrihatSamhita**

5. When was the method of sowing seeds in a row first used in England?

- a) 1662
- b) 1730
- c) 1780
- d) 1797

**Answer: b) 1730**

6. According to ancient Indian classification, how many main categories were animals broadly divided into?

- a) Two
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

**Answer: b) Three (Jalchar, Bhuchar, and Khechar)**

7. Which of the following is NOT one of the four types of species classification based on origin?

- a) Jarayuj
- b) Andaj

- c) Swedaj
- d) Khechar

**Answer: d) Khechar**

8. According to Charaka's classification, which category of animals includes the cheetah, deer, and sharabha?

- a) Prasaha
- b) Bhumishaya
- c) JangalaPashu
- d) Vishkira Birds

**Answer: c) JangalaPashu**

9. What is the name of the ancient Indian text on equine medicine?

- a) CharakaSamhita
- b) ShalihotraSamhita
- c) SushrutaSamhita
- d) Agni Purana

**Answer: b) ShalihotraSamhita**

10. Which Purana contains detailed descriptions of horse riding and equine medicine?

- a) Garuda Purana
- b) Vishnu Purana
- c) Agni Purana
- d) BhagavataPurana

**Answer: c) Agni Purana**

11. What is the name of the world's oldest gold mine still in use, located in India?

- a) Kolar
- b) Hutti
- c) Raichur
- d) Hampi

**Answer: b) Hutti**

12. According to the text, how old is the Hutti gold mine based on carbon dating?

- a) About 1000 years old
- b) About 2000 years old
- c) About 3000 years old
- d) About 4000 years old

**Answer: b) About 2000 years old**

13. Which of the following is NOT one of the furnaces described by Vagbhata in 'RasaratnaSamucchaya'?

- a) Mahagajaputa
- b) Gajaputa
- c) Varahaputa
- d) AngarKoshti

**Answer: d) AngarKoshti**

14. Where is the oldest known zinc mine in history located?

- a) Bristol, England
- b) Khetri, Rajasthan
- c) Zawar, near Udaipur

d) Mohenjo-daro, Pakistan

**Answer: c) Zawar, near Udaipur**

15. When did Europe gain knowledge about the mineral zinc and its production?

a) 1540 CE

b) 1640 CE

c) 1740 CE

d) 1840 CE

**Answer: c) 1740 CE**

16. Why is astronomy called the eye of the Vedas?

a) Because it helps in reading the Vedas

b) Because the knowledge of time comes from the movement of planets

c) Because it was discovered by Vedic sages

d) Because it's mentioned frequently in the Vedas

**Answer: b) Because the knowledge of time comes from the movement of planets**

17. Which of the following instruments is NOT mentioned as being described by Bhaskaracharya in 'Siddhanta Shiromani'?

a) Nadivalayayantra

b) Ghatiyantara

c) Chakra yantra

d) Telescope

**Answer: d) Telescope**

18. According to John Playfair's analysis, how old was the practice of astronomy in India?

a) About 2000 years before Christ

b) About 3000 years before Christ

c) About 4300 years before Christ

d) About 6000 years before Christ

**Answer: c) About 4300 years before Christ**

19. What surprising fact did John Playfair notice about the Siamese calendar?

a) It was based on the Gregorian calendar

b) It was more accurate than European calendars

c) Its Yamakotir line matched with the meridian of Banaras

d) It was written in Sanskrit

**Answer: c) Its Yamakotir line matched with the meridian of Banaras**

20. According to Sir Robert Barker's observations, how old were the instruments in the Varanasi observatory when he examined them in 1772?

a) About 200 years old

b) About 400 years old

c) About 600 years old

d) About 1000 years old

**Answer: b) About 400 years old**

21. Which ancient text is cited as evidence of the speed of light in the discussion between Mr. K. K. Shah and Prof. L. Shivappa?

a) Bhagavad Gita

b) Mahabharata

- c) Rigveda
- d) Manusmriti

**Answer: c) Rigveda**

22. According to the Rigveda verses discussed, what is the speed of light estimated to be in miles per second?

- a) 29,900 miles per second
- b) 186,000 miles per second
- c) 200,000 miles per second
- d) 188,767 miles per second

**Answer: d) 188,767 miles per second**

23. What concept does Bhaskaracharya use to explain why the Earth does not need to rest on anything?

- a) Infinite regression
- b) Self-sustaining power
- c) Divine intervention
- d) Cosmic balance

**Answer: b) Self-sustaining power**

24. How does Bhaskaracharya explain the roundness of the Earth to his daughter Lilavati?

- a) By comparing it to a flat circle
- b) By comparing a small segment of a large circle to a straight line
- c) By citing astronomical observations
- d) By using geometric proofs

**Answer: b) By comparing a small segment of a large circle to a straight line**

25. What was Aryabhata's significant contribution to understanding the Earth's rotation?

- a) Describing the Earth's rotation on its axis
- b) Proving the Earth is stationary
- c) Calculating the speed of light
- d) Demonstrating gravitational pull

**Answer: a) Describing the Earth's rotation on its axis**

26. What is the distance of the Milky Way galaxy according to modern science?

- a) 50,000 light-years long and 5,000 light-years wide
- b) 100,000 light-years long and 10,000 light-years wide
- c) 200,000 light-years long and 20,000 light-years wide
- d) 150,000 light-years long and 15,000 light-years wide

**Answer: b) 100,000 light-years long and 10,000 light-years wide**

27. According to SrimadBhagavatam, how many layers of coverings are there around the universe?

- a) Five
- b) Seven
- c) Nine
- d) Ten

**Answer: b) Seven**

28. What name is used in Indian tradition to refer to the concept of the Lord of Infinite Universes?

- a) AnantKoti Brahmandanayaka
- b) Vishvarupa
- c) Mahavishnu

d) Brahma

**Answer: a) Anant KotiBrahmandanayaka**

29. Who is credited with planting the first cotton plant and creating a wooden spindle for making thread?

- a) King Parikshit
- b) Sage Dadhyanch
- c) Mahamuni Shukadeva
- d) Vinoba Bhave

**Answer: b) Sage Dadhyanch**

30. What did Marco Polo say about the origin of the most beautiful cotton fabrics?

- a) They came from Bengal
- b) They came from the coasts of Coromandel and Masulipatnam
- c) They were made in Greece
- d) They originated in Egypt

**Answer: b) They came from the coasts of Coromandel and Masulipatnam**

31. How did the cotton fabrics from Bengal become famous?

- a) For their vibrant colors
- b) For their durability
- c) As 'Dhaka muslin' in ancient Greece, Egypt, and Arab traders' markets
- d) For their use in military uniforms

**Answer: c) As 'Dhaka muslin' in ancient Greece, Egypt, and Arab traders' markets**

32. What did French merchant Tavernier note about the muslin fabrics in India in the mid-17th century?

- a) They were heavy and coarse
- b) They were so light that they were barely felt in hand and almost transparent
- c) They were made of silk
- d) They were brightly colored

**Answer: b) They were so light that they were barely felt in hand and almost transparent**

33. What unique gift did a Persian ambassador present to his Sultan?

- a) A diamond-studded fabric
- b) A 30-yard-long roll of muslin hidden inside a coconut
- c) A golden thread garment
- d) An embroidered silk scarf

**Answer: b) A 30-yard-long roll of muslin hidden inside a coconut**

34. According to Sir Joseph Banks, how fine was the Dhaka muslin fabric he analyzed?

- a) It had a count of 1000
- b) It had a count of 2425
- c) It had a count of 500
- d) It had a count of 100

**Answer: b) It had a count of 2425**

35. What happened to the Indian textile industry after the British colonization?

- a) It flourished and expanded
- b) It was preserved and modernized
- c) It was deliberately destroyed, and the skilled workers were oppressed
- d) It was outsourced to other countries

**Answer: c) It was deliberately destroyed, and the skilled workers were oppressed**

36. According to Aryabhata, how does the rotation of the Earth affect the visibility of celestial objects?
- a) It causes the Earth to move through the stars
  - b) It causes stationary stars to move from east to west
  - c) It causes stars to be stationary
  - d) It affects the brightness of celestial objects

**Answer: b) It causes stationary stars to move from east to west**

37. Which verse from Aryabhata describes the phenomenon of sunrise and sunset at different locations on Earth?

- a) "When it's sunrise in Lanka, it's sunset in Siddhapura..."
- b) "The Earth rotates once every prana time..."
- c) "The Earth's shadow causes lunar eclipses..."
- d) "Planets are balanced in the sky..."

**Answer: a) "When it's sunrise in Lanka, it's sunset in Siddhapura..."**

38. What is the closest modern measurement to Aryabhata's estimate for the distance of Mars from the Sun?

- a) 1.538 AU
- b) 1.523 AU
- c) 1.500 AU
- d) 1.600 AU

**Answer: b) 1.523 AU**

39. How accurate was Aryabhata's measurement of the distance of Jupiter from the Sun compared to modern measurements?

- a) 5.16 AU, which is very close to 5.20 AU
- b) 5.00 AU, which is quite far from 5.20 AU
- c) 5.50 AU, which is much less accurate
- d) 5.10 AU, which is slightly less accurate

**Answer: a) 5.16 AU, which is very close to 5.20 AU**

40. In the context of ancient astronomy, what does the term "half nimesa" refer to?

- a) A unit of time used to calculate the speed of light
- b) A unit of distance for measuring astronomical bodies
- c) A celestial coordinate system
- d) A specific star in the Rigveda

**Answer: a) A unit of time used to calculate the speed of light**

## **Unit II: Chapter 3 Kautilya's Arthashastra**

1. Which of the following names refers to the author of the Arthashastra?

- a) Chanakya
- b) Vishnugupta
- c) Kautilya
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

2. What are the four disciplines included in the Arthashastra according to the text?

- a) Philosophy, History, Mathematics, and Political Science

- b) Philosophy, the three Vedas, Economics, and Political Science
- c) Philosophy, Geography, Economics, and Law
- d) Philosophy, Political Science, Astronomy, and Economics

**Answer: b) Philosophy, the three Vedas, Economics, and Political Science**

3. By what other names is Kautilya known?

- a) Vishnugupta and Chanakya
- b) Chandragupta and Chanakya
- c) Vishnugupta and Chandragupta
- d) Kautilya and Vishnugupta

**Answer: a) Vishnugupta and Chanakya**

4. In the context of governance, what did Kautilya's Arthashastra emphasize?

- a) Democratic principles
- b) Monarchy, territorial protection, and expansion through conquest
- c) Peaceful coexistence and trade
- d) Republic structures and citizen participation

**Answer: b) Monarchy, territorial protection, and expansion through conquest**

5. Which of the following is NOT included in the 'Principle of Public Administration' as described by Kautilya?

- a) Discipline
- b) Value-based administration
- c) Centralization of authority
- d) Isolation of individual interests

**Answer: d) Isolation of individual interests**

6. What does the principle of Saptanga include?

- a) Ruler, Ministers, Territory and People, Fort, Treasury, Army, and Allies
- b) Ruler, Fort, Treasury, Trade, Diplomacy, Army, and Citizens
- c) Ruler, Ministers, Territory, Economy, Religion, Culture, and Allies
- d) Ministers, Territory, Treasury, Education, Trade, Army, and Diplomacy

**Answer: a) Ruler, Ministers, Territory and People, Fort, Treasury, Army, and Allies**

7. What aspect of administration does Kautilya address in his work aside from public administration?

- a) Art and culture
- b) Personnel administration and financial administration
- c) Education and public health
- d) Urban planning and infrastructure

**Answer: b) Personnel administration and financial administration**

8. What is the focus of Kautilya's principle of Mandala?

- a) Internal state governance
- b) The economic system of the state
- c) Inter-state relations and diplomacy
- d) Legal principles within the state

**Answer: c) Inter-state relations and diplomacy**

9. Which of the following is NOT a part of the administrative system described by Kautilya?

- a) King
- b) Institutions

- c) Departments
- d) Private sector organizations

**Answer: d) Private sector organizations**

10. In Kautilya's Arthashastra, what elements are considered in financial administration?

- a) Budget, Accounts, and Auditing
- b) Budget, Taxation, and Public Spending
- c) Accounts, Trade, and Investment
- d) Financial Planning, Revenue Generation, and Public Works

**Answer: a) Budget, Accounts, and Auditing**

1. What does the word Purana mean?
  - a. **Ancient or old**
  - b. Latest or novel
  - c. Spiritual awakening
  - d. Veda aur Chants
  
2. Name the famous poet and playwright in the court of Chandragupta Vikramaditya?
  - a. **Kalidas**
  - b. Pingal
  - c. Aryabhatta
  - d. Brahmagupta
  
3. Which town in Gujarat is known for the temple dedicated to Lord Krishna and is located on the western shore of Gujarat?
  - a. Dakor
  - b. **Dwarka**
  - c. Junagadh
  - d. Veraval
  
4. In Ayurvedic massage and therapies what does Abhyanga mean?
  - a. Oil poured on the forehead
  - b. **Oil massage**
  - c. Earth and water
  - d. Meditation
  
5. In Ayurvedic massage and therapies, what does Shirodhara mean?
  - a. **Oil poured on the forehead**
  - b. Oil massage
  - c. Earth and water
  - d. Meditation
  
6. Name the first and the major mathematician and astronomer from the classical age was said to be born in 476 CE at Kusumapura?
  - a. **Aryabhatta**
  - b. Kalidas
  - c. Pingal
  - d. Brahmagupta
  
7. AshtangikaMarga, which guides us in eliminating human history, is concerned with which religion?
  - a. **Buddhism**
  - b. Jainism
  - c. Vaishnavism
  - d. Shaivism

8. How many Darshanas/ Pramanas are there according to Hindu philosophical system?
- 5
  - 6**
  - 12
  - 18
9. According to Hindu philosophy, what are the pillars of Sanatana Dharma?
- Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha**
  - Artha and Kama
  - Dharma and Moksha
  - Only Moksha
10. Name the major ancient Indian mathematician who worked on the place value system, using letters to signify numbers and stating qualities?
- Aryabhatta
  - Kalidas
  - Pingal**
  - Brahmagupta
11. Which temple was built in Tamil Nadu during the Chola Dynasty that has a towering Vimana (tower) and intricate sculptures reflecting the architectural and artistic achievement?
- Brihadeshwara Temple**
  - Konark Sun Temple
  - JagannathPuri Temple
  - Modhera Sun Temple
12. Name the philosophy which was founded by the sage Gautama around 600 BC and is primarily concerned with epistemology and the conditions of obtaining valid knowledge?
- Nyaya**
  - Dharma
  - Moksha
  - Aetna
13. Name the ancient Indian mathematician who is also known as Bhāskaracharya?
- Kalidas
  - Bhaskara**
  - Aryabhatta
  - Brahmagupta
14. What is the name of the subject that deals with astronomy and astrology mainly directed towards fixing up auspicious moments for the performance of the Vedic sacrifices?
- Jyotisha**
  - Nirukta
  - Kalpa
  - Chandas

15. Where is the Jagannath Temple which is also one of the charDham pilgrimage sites for Hindus were not for the annual Rathayatra located?
- Andhra Pradesh
  - Odisha**
  - Cambodia
  - Thanjavur
16. Who is credited to have written the famous book “Siddhanta Shiromani”?
- Bhaskaracharya**
  - Kalidas
  - Aryabhatta
  - Brahmagupta
17. Name the temple renowned for its intricate Scriptures and unique hanging pillars located in Andhra Pradesh, India which is also a splendid example of Vijayanagara architecture?
- Lepakshi Temple**
  - JagannathPuri Temple
  - Anger Wat
  - Brihadeshwara Temple
18. What is the collection of Vedic hymns or mantras called?
- Samhita**
  - Jyotisha
  - Nirukta
  - Chandas
19. Who is credited to have written the famous book “Arya -Siddhanta”?
- Kalidas
  - Bhaskaracharya
  - Aryabhatta**
  - Brahmagupta
20. Name the temple also known as Thanjavur temple which is a UNESCO world Heritage site located in Tamil Nadu?
- Lepakshi Temple
  - JagannathPuri Temple
  - Anger Wat
  - Brihadeshwara Temple**
21. What does Nyaya focus on?
- Logical reasoning and Epistemology**
  - Atomism and metaphysics
  - The duality of Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter)
  - On the rituals and scriptural exegesis
22. Where is Lepakshi Temple situated?
- Andhra Pradesh**

- b. Odisha
  - c. Cambodia
  - d. Thanjavur
23. What does Vashieshika deal with?
- a. Logical reasoning and Epistemology
  - b. Atomism and metaphysics**
  - c. The duality of Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter)
  - d. On the rituals and scriptural exegesis
24. Name the temple dedicated to Sun, which is located in Gujarat and an example of Solanki architecture and dates back to the 11th century?
- a. Konark Sun Temple
  - b. JagannathPuri Temple
  - c. Modhera Sun Temple**
  - d. Brihadeshwara Temple
25. What does Samkhya explore?
- a. Logical reasoning and Epistemology
  - b. Atomism and metaphysics
  - c. The duality of Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter)**
  - d. On the rituals and scriptural exegesis
26. What aspects does Mimansa concentrate on?
- a. Logical reasoning and Epistemology
  - b. Atomism and metaphysics
  - c. The duality of Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter)
  - d. On the rituals and scriptural exegesis**
27. What elements do yoga emphasise?
- a. Investigates the essence of the Vedas and the nature of reality
  - b. Atomism and metaphysics
  - c. The duality of Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter)
  - d. On the spiritual practises and self-realisation**
28. Name the temple which is an UNESCO world Heritage site located in north Asia built in the 13th century and is dedicated to Sun God?
- a. Konark Sun Temple**
  - b. JagannathPuri Temple
  - c. Modhera Sun Temple
  - d. Brihadeshwara Temple
29. According to Hindu philosophy, what does Vedanta investigate?
- a. The essence of the Vedas and the nature of reality**
  - b. Atomism and metaphysics
  - c. The duality of Purusha (consciousness) and Prakriti (matter)

- d. On the spiritual practises and self-realisation
30. Name the ancient Indian system of medicine that emphasises holistic health and well-being?
- a. **Ayurveda**
  - b. Yoga and meditation
  - c. Vastu, Shastra and Jyotish
  - d. Dharma
31. What does dharma signify?
- a. Preserving knowledge
  - b. **Righteous living and ethical decision making**
  - c. The law of cause and effect
  - d. Harmonious living. Space
32. Which among the following is the temple whose architecture resembles a chariot with intricately carved wheels, horses, and other mythological figures, which is located in Odisha?
- a. **Konark Sun Temple**
  - b. JagannathPuri Temple
  - c. Modhera Sun Temple
  - d. Brihadeshwara Temple
33. What are the three Doshas according to the ancient Indian system of medicine?
- a. **Vata, Pitta and Kapha**
  - b. Jnana, Hatha and Raja
  - c. Mind, Will and Consciousness
  - d. Meditation, Understanding and Spirituality
34. Where is the Hampi Temple, a UNESCO world Heritage site known for its worst complex of ruins that was once the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire located?
- a. Andhra Pradesh
  - b. Odisha
  - c. **Karnataka**
  - d. Thanjavur
35. Which, among the following is known as the earliest Temple of Panchayatana style of temple?
- a. **Dashavatara temple at Deogarh**
  - b. Temple at Pathari
  - c. Shatrughneshwara temple at Bhubaneshwar
  - d. Lakshmana temple at Sirpur
36. What type of medical practice in Ayurveda emphasises periodic detoxifications to eliminate toxins and impurities from the body?
- a. **Panchkarma**
  - b. Spiritual awakening

- c. Preventive care
  - d. Energy constitutions
37. Which among the following is a north Indian form of dance?
- a. Kathak**
  - b. Bharatanatyam
  - c. Kathakali
  - d. Mohiniyattam
38. Which of the following is also known as Uttara Mimamsa and is one of the six orthodox traditions of textual exegesis and Hindu philosophy?
- a. Vedanta**
  - b. Samkhya
  - c. Vaisheshika
  - d. Nyaya
39. The Upaveda, Gandharvaveda, that deals with forms of fine arts like music and dance are associated with which Veda?
- a. Rigveda
  - b. Yajurveda
  - c. Sama Veda**
  - d. Atharvaveda
40. Which of the following Upaveda deals with aspects of finance, economics, political statement, ship and public administration?
- a. Dhanur Veda
  - b. Gandharvaveda
  - c. Arthashastra**
  - d. Ayurveda
41. What are the 1028 hymns in Rigveda called?
- a. Suktas**
  - b. Mandalas
  - c. Praise
  - d. Veda
42. What is the collection of 10 books in Rigveda called?
- a. Dhanur Veda
  - b. Gandhar vaveda
  - c. Arthashastra
  - d. Mandalas**
43. Which among the following are the two parts or categories of Samaveda?
- a. Gana and Archika**
  - b. Shruti and Smriti
  - c. Krishna and Shukla

- d. Song and story
44. Which of the following is considered as the root of Indian classical music and dance?
- Rigveda
  - Yajurveda
  - Sama Veda**
  - Atharvaveda
45. How many Mahapuranas are there?
- 12
  - 06
  - 18**
  - 64
46. Name the two divisions branched under Yajurveda?
- Gana and Archika
  - Shruti and Smriti
  - Krishna and Shukla**
  - Song and story
47. Which of the following Veda stands for the term 'worship knowledge'?
- Rigveda
  - Yajurveda**
  - Sama Veda
  - Atharvaveda
48. Which among the following describes the legends, Vrats and discusses a vast number of topics, such as information on dharma and polity?
- Upapuranas
  - VamanaPurana
  - SkandaPurana
  - Mahapuranas**
49. Who wrote the epic, Ramayana?
- Maharshi Valmiki**
  - Maharshi Vyasa
  - MaharshiParasara
  - MaharshiPatanjali
50. Name the Itihasa also called the Adikavya?
- The Ramayana**
  - The Mahabharata
  - Devibhagvata
  - Vaidika
51. Which among the following is also called the PanchamaVeda?

- a. The Ramayana
- b. The Mahabharata**
- c. Devibhagvata
- d. Vaidika

52. Which among the following Ithihasa is contains many heroes, including the Kurus and the Pandavas

- a. The Ramayana
- b. The Mahabharata**
- c. Devibhagvata
- d. Vaidika

53. Which among the Ithihasa has a story of avatar Purusha and occurred in the TretaYuga?

- a. The Ramayana**
- b. The Mahabharata
- c. Devibhagvata
- d. Vaidika

54. Which, among the following terms in its broadest sense is the use of violence Dickens noncombatant to achieve political or ideological aims?

- a. Peacetime
- b. Terrorism**
- c. Nihilism
- d. Taoism

55. Sathyameva Jayathe “ Truth only Triumph” is written in which script?

- a. Devanagari script**
- b. Thai script
- c. Brahmi script
- d. None of the above

56. How many Mahajana Padas (large territorial states formed during the sixth century) are located in Uttar Pradesh?

- a. 8**
- b. 5
- c. 10
- d. 12

57. Which among the following Ithihasa is also said to be an Encyclopedia of Hindu dharma?

- a. The Ramayana
- b. The Mahabharata**
- c. Devibhagvata
- d. Mahavibhasa

58. Which, among the following are the codified law books otherwise known as Dharmashastras?

- a. **Smritis**
- b. Shruti
- c. Devibhagvata
- d. Vaidika

59. Who among the following is said to have written Nyaya Sutra?

- a. Kapila
- b. Maharshi Vyasa
- c. **Gautama**
- d. MaharshiPatanjali

60. The matter explained in one Smriti may not be found in another, does giving rise to doubts in Acharas, which among the following works are used to clear such doubts?

- a. **Dharmashastra Nibandhan**
- b. The Mahabharata
- c. Devibhagvata
- d. Vaidika

61. Which, among the following highlights the discriminating and decision making qualities of the Vedas by analysis?

- a. Uttara Mimamsa
- b. **Purva Mimamsa**
- c. Dharmashastra Nibandhan
- d. Jnana Kanda

62. There are eight types of marriages during the vedic period. In which marriage does the father donate his daughter to a priest in the form of Dakshina?

- a. Brahma Vivah
- b. Gandharva Vivah
- c. Davis Vivah
- d. **Arsha Vivah**

63. Who among the following is said to have written the Sankhya Sutra?

- a. **Kapila**
- b. Maharshi Vyasa
- c. Gautama
- d. MaharshiPatanjali

64. There are eight types of marriages during the vedic period. Which one of them is marriage with the same Varna with vedic rituals?

- a. **Brahma Vivah**
- b. GandharvaVivah
- c. Davis Vivah
- d. ArshaVivah

65. There are eight types of marriages during the vedic period. Which one of them is marriage with the token bride-price of a cow and bull?
- Brahma Vivah
  - Gandharva Vivah
  - Davis Vivah
  - Arsha Vivah**
66. Which of the two philosophies share the concept that the universe is composed of two realities: purusa (consciousness) and prakriti (matter)?
- Samkhya-Yoga schools**
  - Mimansa-Yoga schools
  - Samkhya-nyaya schools
  - Vasasika-Mimansa schools
67. In the Mahayana Buddhism, the Bodhisattva Avalokitesvara was also known by which of the following names?
- Vajrapani
  - Manjusri
  - Padmapani**
  - Maitreya
68. Gayatri mantra, one of the important mantras from the Rigveda, is dedicated to which goodness?
- Savitri**
  - Aditi
  - Saraswati
  - Laxmi
69. Which Purana discusses its theories of cosmology, preservation of the genealogies of the Gods, Rishis and famous Kings and the duties of the Suta or bards?
- Vayu Purana**
  - Vishnu Purana
  - Skanda Purana
  - Garuda Purana
70. Which among the following is also said to be an Encyclopaedia of Buddhism?
- The Ramayana
  - Buddhacharita
  - Devibhagvata
  - Mahavibhasa**
71. Which of the following are found at Harappa?
- Granaries
  - Working floors
  - Single room barracks
  - All of the above**

72. Which event of Gautam Budh's life is depicted by the wheel and deer in Indian art?
- Great departure
  - First preaching**
  - Enlightenment
  - Nirvana
73. Under whose guidance was the ancient and famous Nalanda University founded?
- Kumaragupta**
  - Chandragupta
  - Skandagupta
  - Samudragupta
74. Which of the following places emerged as an important weaving industry Centre during the Chola administration?
- Kanchipuram**
  - Ujjain
  - Madurai
  - Kudamukku
75. What are a few daily activities that can help reduce stress that affects both the mind and the body?
- Keep a daily routine
  - Get plenty of sleep
  - Eat healthy and exercise regularly
  - All of the above**
76. Which of the following are the manmade causes of Global Warming?
- Deforestation
  - Chlorofluorocarbon
  - Industrial Development
  - All of the above**
77. Which, among the following, leads to the ozone layer depletion making way for ultraviolet rays, thereby increasing the temperature of the Earth?
- Chlorophyll
  - Chloroform
  - Chlorofluorocarbon**
  - Carbon dioxide
78. Which of the following are the natural causes of Global Warming?
- Volcanoes
  - Melting permafrost
  - Forest Blaze
  - All of the above**

79. What are the few major effects of global warming?
- Climate change
  - Threatens the balance of ecosystem
  - Spread of diseases
  - All the above**
80. Where was the first British presidency in India established?
- Surat**
  - Madras
  - Bengal
  - Bombay
81. Which among the following was the only major industry in the hands of the Indian capital list during the late 19th century?
- Cotton textile**
  - Jute
  - Iron and steel
  - Charcoal
82. Which among the following statements are true about the drain theory which has an important role in the rise of economic nationalism in colonial India?
- The drain theory, Naoroji, declared, was the basic cause of India's poverty, and the fundamental evil of British rule in India.
  - It was in May 1867 that Dadabhai Naoroji put forward the idea that Britain was training and 'bleeding' India
  - Dr. Ambedkar, high priest of the drain theory, was Dadabhai Naoroji
  - All of the above**
83. Which of the following is true regarding the positive effect of British rule?
- Development of ports
  - Development of transport facilities
  - Development of Post and telegraph service
  - All of the above**
84. According to Kautilya's Artha Sastra, which method should a ruler use to deal with internal dissent?
- Public executions
  - Negotiations and a piece
  - Strict enforcement**
  - Ignoring the dissent
85. According to Kautilya's Artha Sastra, what is the primary role of a ruler in the state?
- To uphold religious values
  - To ensure the welfare of the citizens**
  - To expand territory through more
  - To focus only on trade and economics

86. The concept of Dharmendra Sastra primary refers to
- Religious duties
  - Ethical governance**
  - Economic principles
  - Military tactics
87. The term Artha Sastra itself translates to:
- Science of ethics
  - Science of wealth**
  - Science of war
  - Science of governance
88. Name the philosophy that promotes universal brotherhood and compassion, recognising the interconnectedness of all beings?
- Vasudhaiva kutumbakam**
  - Samastah Sukino Bhavanto
  - Sarveshaam Swastir Bhavatu
  - Sarvesham Shanti Bhavantu
89. In Kautilya's strategy, what role do Dasa(mercenaries) place in the states military?
- They are used as diplomats
  - They serve as loyal military units
  - They are involved in espionage**
  - They handle internal administration
90. Which of the following strategies is recommended by Kautilya for dealing with rival states?
- Complete isolation
  - Forming strategic alliances and treaties**
  - Immediate military confrontation
  - Passive observation
91. According to Ancient Indian culture, how many art forms are there?
- 64**
  - 18
  - 12
  - 6
92. The vedic dictum, Vasudhaiva kutumbakam appears in which Upanishad?
- Maha Upanishad**
  - AtmaBodha Upanishad
  - Avyakta Upanishad
  - Garuda Upanishad

93. Bharat varsh people are always said to be always welcoming. What is the spirit that makes them this cordial?
- a. Vasudhaiva kutumbakam**
  - b. Samastah Sukino Bhavanto
  - c. Sarveshaam Swastir Bhavatu
  - d. Sarvesham Shanti Bhavantu
94. Which among the following 3 notes in singing were called as Samrik, in Vedic times?
- a. Sa, Re and Ma
  - b. Ga, Re and Sa**
  - c. Ma, Pa and Ni
  - d. Ni, Dha and Ma
95. Who among the following wrote Arthashastra ?
- a. Kautilya (Chanakya)**
  - b. Vatsyayana
  - c. Patanjali
  - d. Yajnavalkya
96. Which deity is worshipped in the Shardama Devi temple built in Sringeri in the 9th century?
- a. Goddess Saraswati**
  - b. Goddess Durga
  - c. Goddess Laxmi
  - d. Goddess Parvati
97. Who among the following wrote Natya Shastra?
- a. Bharat Muni**
  - b. Vatsyayana
  - c. Patanjali
  - d. Yajnavalkya
98. Which ancient Indian text is known for its detailed treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy?
- a. Manusmriti
  - b. Arthashastra**
  - c. Ramayana
  - d. Mahabharata
99. In the Arthashastra, what does Kautilya suggest as the most effective method for wealth generation?
- a. Mining
  - b. Trade and Commerce
  - c. Agriculture**
  - d. Conquest

100. Which economic activity was considered the backbone of the economy during the Vedic period?
- Agriculture**
  - Trade
  - Mining
  - Handicrafts
101. What does the concept of "Rajadharma" in ancient Indian texts refer to?
- The duties and responsibilities of a ruler**
  - The system of taxation
  - The legal system
  - The agricultural policies
102. Who, among the following is an Indian mathematician, credited with discovering spherical trigonometry, a branch of spherical geometry used in astronomy, geodesy and navigation calculation?
- Bhaskara II**
  - Aryabhata
  - Brahmagupta
  - Charaka
103. What is the primary focus of the "Charaka Samhita" in ancient Indian knowledge systems?
- Medicine**
  - Mathematics
  - Astronomy
  - Engineering
104. Which ancient text deals with ancient Indian knowledge on architecture and town planning?
- Shilpa Shastra**
  - Manusmriti
  - Vatsyayana's Kamasutra
  - Ayurveda
105. Who among the following is known as the father of Indian metallurgy?
- Nagarjuna**
  - Bhaskara II
  - Aryabhata
  - Brahmagupta
106. In the Varna system of ancient India, which class was primarily responsible for warfare and protection?
- Brahmins
  - Kshatriyas**
  - Vaishyas

d. Shudras

107. According to the context of ancient Indian communities, what does the term 'Grama' refer to?

- a. A city
- b. A family
- c. A village**
- d. A religious institution

## Unit-1: Introduction to Indian Literature

1. Which two Upanishads are associated with the Sama Veda?

- a) Katha Upanishad and Taittiriya Upanishad
- b) Kena Upanishad and Chandogya Upanishad
- c) Kenopanishad and Chandogya Upanishad
- d) Isavasya Upanishad and Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- **Answer:c) Kenopanishad and Chandogya Upanishad**

2. Which Veda is known for its hymns and mantras recited during rituals?

- a) Rig Veda
- b) Sama Veda
- c) Yajur Veda
- d) Atharva Veda
- **Answer:a) Rig Veda**

3. The term 'Sama' in Sama Veda refers to:

- a) Knowledge
- b) Song
- c) Sacrifice
- d) Hymn
- **Answer:b) Song**

4. How many parts does the Atharva Veda have?

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 10
- d) 5
- **Answer:b) 4**

5. Which philosophical system is considered the most useful in Indian tradition for mental and physical well-being?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Mimamsa
- c) Yoga
- d) Vaisheshika
- **Answer:c) Yoga**

6. What is one of the major issues caused by unrestrained industrialization and urbanization?

- a) Overpopulation
- b) Deforestation
- c) Pollution
- d) Global warming
- **Answer:c) Pollution**

7. Which ancient Indian text is known for its significant contributions to mathematics?

- a) Vedas
- b) Puranas
- c) Upanishads
- d) Aryabhatiya
- **Answer:d) Aryabhatiya**

8. What is the main subject of analysis in Vaisheshika philosophy?

- a) Mental peace
- b) Reality and metaphysics
- c) Ethical conduct
- d) Social order

**- Answer:b) Reality and metaphysics**

9. Which Veda is considered the most recent and has distinct characteristics?

- a) Rig Veda
- b) Sama Veda
- c) Yajur Veda
- d) Atharva Veda

**- Answer:d) Atharva Veda**

10. How many Upanishads are associated with the Yajur Veda?

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 6
- d) 3

**- Answer:b) 2**

11. What is a significant consequence of climate change mentioned in the document?

- a) Increased agricultural production
- b) Reduction in population
- c) Severe health crises
- d) Decrease in industrial output

**- Answer:c) Severe health crises**

12. According to the document, what is the primary goal of yoga?

- a) Gaining wealth
- b) Achieving mental and physical harmony
- c) Attaining political power
- d) Accumulating knowledge

**- Answer:b) Achieving mental and physical harmony**

13. What percentage of the world's economy did India contribute around 1700 AD?

- a) 3%
- b) 27%
- c) 50%
- d) 10%

**- Answer:b) 27%**

14. Which Veda is referred to as the 'Veda of magical formulas'?

- a) Rig Veda
- b) Sama Veda
- c) Yajur Veda
- d) Atharva Veda

**- Answer:d) Atharva Veda**

15. What were the primary targets of the foreign invaders according to the document?

- a) Indian temples
- b) Indian schools
- c) Indian palaces
- d) Indian farms

**- Answer:a) Indian temples**

16. The Sama Veda has how many Adhyayas in its Uttarachik part?

- a) 6
- b) 10
- c) 21
- d) 4

**- Answer:c) 21**

17. What does 'Atharva' in Atharva Veda mean?

- a) Song
- b) Knowledge
- c) Hymn
- d) Magical formula

- **Answer:d) Magical formula**

18. Which Veda is associated with musical chanting?

- a) Rig Veda
- b) Sama Veda
- c) Yajur Veda
- d) Atharva Veda

- **Answer:b) Sama Veda**

19. Which philosophical system deals with the theory of numbers and reality?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Mimamsa
- c) Sankhya
- d) Vaisheshika

- **Answer:c) Sankhya**

20. Which Indian philosophical system focuses on logical reasoning and epistemology?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Mimamsa
- c) Yoga
- d) Vaisheshika

- **Answer:a) Nyaya**

21. How many Kandas are there in the Purvachik part of the Sama Veda?

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 10

- **Answer:a) 4**

22. Which period is known for the arrival of Europeans in India?

- a) 13th century
- b) 16th century
- c) 18th century
- d) 20th century

- **Answer:b) 16th century**

23. What is the focus of Mimamsa philosophy?

- a) Rituals and sacrifices
- b) Logical reasoning
- c) Meditation and yoga
- d) Metaphysics

- **Answer:a) Rituals and sacrifices**

24. Which Veda is known for its prose mantras used in rituals?

- a) Rig Veda
- b) Sama Veda
- c) Yajur Veda
- d) Atharva Veda

- **Answer:c) Yajur Veda**

25. What significant event caused damage to Nalanda University?

- a) Invasion by Mughal rulers
- b) Earthquake
- c) Flood
- d) Fire

- **Answer:a) Invasion by Mughal rulers**

26. Which philosophy is known for its emphasis on critical analysis and debate?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Mimamsa
- c) Yoga
- d) Sankhya

- **Answer:a) Nyaya**

27. Who is considered the founder of the Yoga system?

- a) Patanjali
- b) Gautama
- c) Kapila
- d) Kanada

- **Answer:a) Patanjali**

28. What are the two main divisions of the Sama Veda?

- a) Rig and Yajur
- b) Purvachik and Uttarachik
- c) Atharva and Sama
- d) Purva and Uttara

- **Answer:b) Purvachik and Uttarachik**

29. What is the main focus of the Vaisheshika system?

- a) Rituals
- b) Logical debate
- c) Reality and categories of existence
- d) Meditation

- **Answer:c) Reality and categories of existence**

30. How many hymns are there in the Rig Veda?

- a) 1028
- b) 1549
- c) 1875
- d) 650

- **Answer:a) 1028**

31. What is one of the major health crises caused by pollution as mentioned in the document?

- a) Increase in life expectancy
- b) Decrease in mortality rates
- c) Respiratory diseases
- d) Enhanced mental health

- **Answer:c) Respiratory diseases**

32. Which philosophical system emphasizes the theory of cause and effect?

- a) Nyaya
- b) Mimamsa
- c) Sankhya
- d) Vaisheshika

- **Answer:c) Sankhya**

33. What is the role of the Kena Upanishad?

- a) Explains the concept of Brahman
  - b) Discusses the nature of the soul
  - c) Describes the rituals of Yajur Veda
  - d) Provides hymns for Sama Veda
- **Answer:a) Explains the concept of Brahman**

34. Which Veda's hymns are recited in a specific melody?

- a) Rig Veda
  - b) Sama Veda
  - c) Yajur Veda
  - d) Atharva Veda
- **Answer:b) Sama Veda**

35. What percentage of India's economy was contributed by India around 1700 AD according to the document?

- a) 27%
  - b) 15%
  - c) 10%
  - d) 50%
- **Answer:a) 27%**

36. Which philosophical system is known for its analytical approach to reality and categorization?

- a) Nyaya
  - b) Mimamsa
  - c) Vaisheshika
  - d) Sankhya
- **Answer:c) Vaisheshika**

37. Which Upanishad is associated with explaining the supreme knowledge?

- a) Kena Upanishad
  - b) Chandogya Upanishad
  - c) Taittiriya Upanishad
  - d) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- **Answer:a) Kena Upanishad**

38. What was a major target of foreign invaders in India?

- a) Temples
  - b) Schools
  - c) Palaces
  - d) Farms
- **Answer:a) Temples**

39. The Yajur Veda has how many parts?

- a) 2
  - b) 4
  - c) 6
  - d) 8
- **Answer:a) 2**

40. What significant consequence does deforestation lead to as mentioned in the document?

- a) Increased biodiversity
  - b) Reduced air pollution
  - c) Soil erosion
  - d) Enhanced rainfall
- **Answer:c) Soil erosion**

41. Who is considered the founder of the Sankhya system?

- a) Patanjali
  - b) Gautama
  - c) Kapila
  - d) Kanada
- **Answer:c) Kapila**

## Unit 2: Social Systems and Arts in Indian Knowledge Tradition

1. What is meant by the term "Savargiya"?
  - a) Individualistic culture
  - b) All-encompassing culture
  - c) Spiritual culture
  - d) Scientific culture

- **Answer: b) All-encompassing culture**
  
2. Which Indian poet mentioned that something unique about India prevents its destruction?
  - a) Tagore
  - b) Iqbal
  - c) Mirza Ghalib
  - d) Kabir

- **Answer: b) Iqbal**
  
3. What innovation did Americans introduce according to the passage?
  - a) Drive-in theatres
  - b) Fast food restaurants
  - c) Drive-in ATMs
  - d) Mobile banking

- **Answer: c) Drive-in ATMs**
  
4. Who was the guide at Raigad who explained the quadrangular structures?
  - a) A local villager
  - b) A professional historian
  - c) A tour guide
  - d) An archeologist

- **Answer: c) A tour guide**
  
5. What purpose did the quadrangular structures at Raigad serve?
  - a) Storage of food
  - b) Accommodation for soldiers
  - c) Shopping areas for horse riders
  - d) Meeting halls

- **Answer: c) Shopping areas for horse riders**

## Unit 2: Ancient Indian Music and Arts

6. Who is the deity associated with music in Indian tradition?
  - a) Saraswati
  - b) Lakshmi
  - c) Parvati
  - d) Durga

- **Answer: a) Saraswati**
  
7. What instrument is Saraswati often depicted with?
  - a) Sitar
  - b) Veena
  - c) Flute
  - d) Drum

- **Answer: b) Veena**
  
8. Which text is considered the oldest mentioning music in India?
  - a) Rigveda
  - b) Samaveda
  - c) Atharvaveda

- d) Yajurveda
- **Answer: a) Rigveda**

9. What does the term "Sam" in Samaveda relate to?

- a) Rituals
- b) Songs
- c) Chants
- d) Prayers
- **Answer: b) Songs**

10. Who prepared a geometric model of musical notes?

- a) Aryabhata
- b) Pythagoras
- c) Bhaskaracharya
- d) Galileo
- **Answer: b) Pythagoras**

11. According to Bharat Muni's 'Natya Shastra', which instrument is associated with melody?

- a) Chitra
- b) Vipanchi
- c) Mridangam
- d) Flute
- **Answer: b) Vipanchi**

12. What time period is Bharat Muni believed to belong to?

- a) 5000 BCE
- b) 1000 BCE
- c) 500 BCE
- d) 100 CE
- **Answer: c) 500 BCE**

13. What does the term "Saptak" refer to in Indian music?

- a) Scale of seven notes
- b) A type of rhythm
- c) A specific raga
- d) A musical instrument
- **Answer: a) Scale of seven notes**

14. Which Veda is associated with the detailed description of music?

- a) Rigveda
- b) Yajurveda
- c) Samaveda
- d) Atharvaveda
- **Answer: c) Samaveda**

15. In which century did the formal study of Indian classical music begin?\*\*\*

- a) 6th century CE
- b) 10th century CE
- c) 12th century CE
- d) 15th century CE
- **Answer: a) 6th century CE**

16. What is the primary subject of the text "Natyashastra"?

- a) Philosophy
- b) Music and dance
- c) Medicine
- d) Astronomy

- **Answer: b) Music and dance**

17. Who is considered the primary author of "Natya shastra"?

- a) Vatsyayana
- b) Patanjali
- c) Bharat Muni
- d) Vyasa

- **Answer: c) Bharat Muni**

18. What type of musical instrument is a "Veena"?

- a) Wind
- b) Percussion
- c) String
- d) Brass

- **Answer: c) String**

19. How many strings does a "Chitra" Veena typically have?

- a) Three
- b) Five
- c) Seven
- d) Nine

- **Answer: c) Seven**

20. Which deity is known as the patron of arts and music in Indian tradition?

- a) Saraswati
- b) Brahma
- c) Vishnu
- d) Shiva

- **Answer: a) Saraswati**

21. Which ancient Indian text provides a detailed description of dance and drama?

- a) Arthashastra
- b) Manusmriti
- c) Natyashastra
- d) Mahabharata

- **Answer: c) Natyashastra**

22. What is the role of "Gandharva Veda" in Indian tradition?

- a) Literature
- b) Medicine
- c) Music and arts
- d) Warfare

- **Answer: c) Music and arts**

23. Who is the traditional teacher of music and dance in Hindu mythology?

- a) Narada
- b) Indra
- c) Agni
- d) Varuna

- **Answer: a) Narada**

24. Which period is known for the development of classical Indian dance forms?

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

- **Answer: c) Gupta period**

25. What is the traditional Indian dance-drama form originating from Tamil Nadu?

- a) Kathakali
- b) Bharatanatyam
- c) Kuchipudi
- d) Odissi

- **Answer: b) Bharatanatyam**

26. Which musical instrument is essential in Carnatic music?

- a) Sitar
- b) Tabla
- c) Mridangam
- d) Shehnai

- **Answer: c) Mridangam**

27. Who is the author of "Sangeet Ratnakar"?

- a) Bharat Muni
- b) Sharngadeva
- c) Tansen
- d) Tyagaraja

- **Answer: b) Sharngadeva**

28. Which era saw the flourishing of Carnatic music?

- a) Sangam period
- b) Pallava period
- c) Vijayanagara period
- d) Maratha period

- **Answer: c) Vijayanagara period**

29. What is "Dhrupad" in Indian classical music?

- a) A type of raga
- b) A vocal style
- c) An instrument
- d) A dance form

- **Answer: b) A vocal style**

30. Which state is famous for the classical dance form Kathakali?

- a) Tamil Nadu
- b) Karnataka
- c) Kerala
- d) Andhra Pradesh

- **Answer: c) Kerala**

31. What does "Raag" signify in Indian classical music?

- a) A rhythm pattern
- b) A melodic framework
- c) A musical instrument
- d) A dance movement

- **Answer: b) A melodic framework**

32. Which Indian saint composed the Dhrupad style of music?

- a) Kabir
- b) Tulsidas
- c) Meera Bai
- d) Swami Haridas

- **Answer: d) Swami Haridas**

33. In which language are most Carnatic music compositions written?

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Tamil
- c) Telugu
- d) Kannada
- **Answer: c) Telugu**

34. Who is known as the father of modern Carnatic music?

- a) Thyagaraja
- b) Muthuswami Dikshitar
- c) Shyama Shastri
- d) Purandara Dasa
- **Answer: d) Purandara Dasa**

35. Which Indian classical dance form uses the technique of Abhinaya extensively?

- a) Kathak
- b) Bharatanatyam
- c) Odissi
- d) Kathakali
- **Answer: b) Bharatanatyam**

36. What is the main subject of "Sangeet Ratnakar"?

- a) Dance and drama
- b) Literature
- c) Music theory
- d) Astrology
- **Answer: c) Music theory**

37. Which dance form is known for its elaborate costumes and makeup?

- a) Kuchipudi
- b) Kathakali
- c) Mohiniyattam
- d) Manipuri
- **Answer: b) Kathakali**

38. What instrument is primarily used in Hindustani classical music?

- a) Mridangam
- b) Tabla
- c) Veena
- d) Flute
- **Answer: b) Tabla**

39. Which raga is traditionally sung in the morning?

- a) Raga Bhairav
- b) Raga Yaman
- c) Raga Darbari Kanada
- d) Raga Marwa
- **Answer: a) Raga Bhairav**

40. Who is the deity of dance in Indian mythology?

- a) Shiva
- b) Vishnu
- c) Brahma
- d) Saraswati
- **Answer: a) Shiva**

41. What is the term for the rhythmic pattern in Indian classical music?

- a) Raag

- b) Taal
- c) Shruti
- d) Alap
- **Answer: b) Taal**

42. Which region is associated with the folk dance Bhangra?

- a) Punjab
- b) Gujarat
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Maharashtra
- **Answer: a) Punjab**

43. Who composed the famous Carnatic music kriti "Jagadanandakaraka"?

- a) Muthuswami Dikshitar
- b) Thyagaraja
- c) Shyama Shastri
- d) Annamacharya
- **Answer: b) Thyagaraja**

44. What is "Abhinaya" in the context of Indian classical dance?

- a) Instrument playing
- b) Facial expressions and gestures
- c) Singing
- d) Costume design
- **Answer: b) Facial expressions and gestures**

45. Which instrument is used in both Hindustani and Carnatic music?

- a) Sitar
- b) Mridangam
- c) Tabla
- d) Veena
- **Answer: d) Veena**

46. What form of classical dance originated in Odisha?

- a) Bharatanatyam
- b) Kathak
- c) Odissi
- d) Kuchipudi
- **Answer: c) Odissi**

47. Which instrument is often associated with the dance form Kathak?

- a) Sitar
- b) Tabla
- c) Veena
- d) Shehnai
- **Answer: b) Tabla**

48. Who wrote the "Geeta Govinda", which is often performed in Odissi dance?

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Jayadeva
- c) Tulsidas
- d) Mirabai
- **Answer: b) Jayadeva**

49. What is the primary focus of Hindustani classical music?

- a) Dance movements
- b) Vocal improvisation

- c) Instrumental techniques
- d) Theatrical expression
- **Answer: b) Vocal improvisation**

50. Which state is known for the classical dance form Manipuri?

- a) Assam
- b) Manipur
- c) Tripura
- d) Nagaland
- **Answer: b) Manipur**

Sr. No.	Question	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D	Correct Answer
1	What is the main characteristic of the Atharva Veda compared to the other Vedas?	It is more ancient than the Rig Veda.	It includes modern and unique features.	It is primarily composed of hymns.	It focuses solely on music.	It includes modern and unique features.
2	How many total chapters are there in the Samaveda according to the document?	10	25	21	15	21
3	Which of the following is not included in the Indian traditional knowledge system?	Astrology	Music	Mathematics	Western philosophy	Western philosophy
4	Which of the following is a global issue mentioned in the document?	Technological advancements	Economic prosperity	Mental stress	Ancient history	Mental stress
5	What does the Mimamsa philosophy primarily focus on?	The teachings of the Buddha	Logical reasoning and debate	Meditation techniques	Detailed inquiry and analysis	Detailed inquiry and analysis
6	Which Upanishad is associated with the Samaveda?	Taittiriya Upanishad	Kena Upanishad	Mandukya Upanishad	Brihadaranyaka Upanishad	Kena Upanishad
7	What is the purpose of Vedic chants as per the document?	Entertainment	Rituals and sacrifices	Modern education	Political discourse	Rituals and sacrifices
8	Which is the most important Veda?	Rig Veda	Sama Veda	Yajur Veda	Atharva Veda	Rig Veda
9	Which of the following texts are part of the Vedic literature?	Puranas	Upanishads	Sutras	All of the above	All of the above
10	Which is not a Vedic Upanishad?	Isha	Aitareya	Chandogya	Mahabharata	Mahabharata
11	What is the main theme of the Yajur Veda?	Hymns and praises	Ritual formulas	Musical compositions	Philosophical discourses	Ritual formulas
12	How many Vedas are there in total?	2	3	4	5	4
13	Which Purana is known as the fifth Veda?	Bhagavata Purana	Shiva Purana	Vishnu Purana	Markandeya Purana	Bhagavata Purana
14	Which philosophy is known for its inquiry into the nature of reality?	Yoga	Samkhya	Vedanta	Nyaya	Vedanta
15	What is the primary aim of the Vedanta philosophy?	Understanding the self	Performing rituals	Developing intellect	Gaining wealth	Understanding the self
16	What does the term 'Samhita' refer to in the Vedic context?	A collection of rituals	A compilation of hymns	A book of philosophy	A narrative story	A compilation of hymns

17	Which of the following is not a characteristic of the Upanishads?	Philosophical discussions	Spiritual knowledge	Hymns for rituals	Mystical insights	Hymns for rituals
18	How many primary Upanishads are there?	50	108	20	200	108
19	Which text is considered the foundation of Hindu philosophy?	Vedas	Upanishads	Ramayana	Bhagavad Gita	Upanishads
20	Which of the following is not a major Indian philosophical school?	Samkhya	Buddhism	Jainism	Confucianism	Confucianism
21	What is the significance of the Brahmanas in Vedic literature?	They are manuals for rituals	They contain hymns	They are philosophical texts	They are epic narratives	They are manuals for rituals
22	Which Veda is primarily a prose text?	Rig Veda	Sama Veda	Yajur Veda	Atharva Veda	Yajur Veda
23	What does the term 'Aranyakas' mean in the context of Vedic texts?	Forest treatises	Ritual manuals	Hymns of praise	Philosophical discourses	Forest treatises
24	What is the focus of the Nyaya philosophy?	Logical reasoning	Meditation	Rituals	Mysticism	Logical reasoning
25	Which Veda contains the Gayatri Mantra?	Rig Veda	Sama Veda	Yajur Veda	Atharva Veda	Rig Veda
26	Which Purana is associated with Lord Shiva?	Vishnu Purana	Bhagavata Purana	Shiva Purana	Brahma Purana	Shiva Purana
27	What is the main teaching of the Samkhya philosophy?	Dualism	Monism	Ritualism	Atheism	Dualism
28	What is the purpose of the Yoga philosophy?	Ritual perfection	Physical fitness	Union with the divine	Intellectual development	Union with the divine
29	Which Upanishad discusses the concept of the Atman?	Katha Upanishad	Mundaka Upanishad	Isha Upanishad	All of the above	All of the above
30	What is the focus of the Vaisheshika philosophy?	Cosmic order	Atomic theory	Meditation	Ritual practice	Atomic theory
31	Which text is known as the 'Fifth Veda'?	Bhagavad Gita	Mahabharata	Ramayana	Puranas	Mahabharata
32	Which of the following is considered an ancient Indian epic?	Vedas	Puranas	Mahabharata	Upanishads	Mahabharata
33	What is the primary focus of the Arthashastra?	Philosophy	Economics and politics	Rituals	Literature	Economics and politics
34	Which Indian text is primarily about law and social conduct?	Ramayana	Manusmriti	Mahabharata	Upanishads	Manusmriti

35	Which Veda is known for its mantras used in daily rituals?	Rig Veda	Sama Veda	Yajur Veda	Atharva Veda	Yajur Veda
36	What is the primary aim of the Samaveda?	Music and dance	Ritual sacrifices	Philosophical teachings	Historical records	Ritual sacrifices
37	Which philosophy emphasizes knowledge and wisdom as paths to liberation?	Nyaya	Yoga	Jnana Yoga	Karma Yoga	Jnana Yoga
38	Which Veda is known for its hymns and mantras dedicated to the gods?	Rig Veda	Sama Veda	Yajur Veda	Atharva Veda	Rig Veda
39	Which of the following is not part of the traditional Vedic sciences?	Ayurveda	Astrology	Alchemy	Quantum Physics	Quantum Physics
40	Which Indian epic is a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna?	Ramayana	Mahabharata	Bhagavad Gita	Upanishads	Bhagavad Gita
41	Which Upanishad explores the concept of Brahman?	Chandogya Upanishad	Brihadaranyaka Upanishad	Taittiriya Upanishad	All of the above	All of the above
42	What does the term 'Vedanta' mean?	End of the Vedas	Knowledge of the Vedas	Beginning of the Vedas	Songs of the Vedas	End of the Vedas
43	In what year did the author first visit America?	1990	1992	1994	1996	1994
44	Which ancient Indian text is entirely devoted to music?	Rigveda	Yajurveda	Samaveda	Atharvaveda	Samaveda
45	Who wrote the 'Natya Shastra'?	Kalidasa	Bharata Muni	Shudraka	Bhasa	Bharata Muni
46	Which period saw the significant development of the tradition of singing?	Maurya period	Gupta period	Mughal period	British period	Gupta period
47	Which dance form originated in Tamil Nadu?	Kathak	Bharatanatyam	Odissi	Kathakali	Bharatanatyam
48	What is the key feature of Manipuri dance?	Intricate footwork	Graceful swaying movements	Elaborate costumes	Sculpturesque poses	Graceful swaying movements
49	Which style of Indian classical music belongs to South India?	Hindustani	Carnatic	Folk	Modern	Carnatic
50	Which temple is known for its sun deity and intricate carvings?	Brihadeeswara Temple	Sun Temple at Konark	Khajuraho Temples	Ajanta and Ellora Caves	Sun Temple at Konark
51	What term refers to communal singing in the Vedic period?	Bharatanatyam	Sama	Natya	Veena	Sama

52	Which text mentions the essence of Sama as 'Varna'?	Rigveda	Chandogya Upanishad	Atharvaveda	Yajurveda	Chandogya Upanishad
53	Who were the musicians of the Vedic period called?	Gandharvas	Bharatas	Sutradharas	Kinnaris	Gandharvas
54	Which type of theatre developed in regional languages?	Sanskrit Theatre	Modern Theatre	Folk Theatre	Classical Theatre	Folk Theatre
55	What is the primary characteristic of Odissi dance?	Fixed upper torso	Sculpturesque poses	Fast rhythms	Elaborate costumes	Sculpturesque poses
56	What kind of theatre emerged during the colonial period?	Sanskrit Theatre	Folk Theatre	Modern Theatre	Classical Theatre	Modern Theatre
57	Which Indian classical dance form is known for its expressive gestures and spins?	Bharatanatyam	Kathak	Odissi	Kuchipudi	Kathak
58	Where does the Manipuri dance form originate from?	Tamil Nadu	Kerala	Manipur	Odisha	Manipur
59	What type of music is detailed in the Samaveda?	Instrumental	Choral	Sacred	Folk	Sacred
60	Which Gupta king was an accomplished veena player?	Chandragupta Maurya	Samudragupta	Ashoka	Harshavardhana	Samudragupta
61	Which dance form is known for its elaborate costumes and expressive movements?	Kathak	Manipuri	Mohiniyattam	Kathakali	Kathakali
62	What is the name of the ancient Indian treatise on performing arts?	Natyashastra	Mahabharata	Ramayana	Arthashastra	Natyashastra
63	Which temple, built in the 9th century, is dedicated to Sharada?	Sun Temple	Sharada Temple in Kashmir	Brihadeeswara Temple	Khajuraho Temples	Sharada Temple in Kashmir
64	What term describes seven notes in Indian classical music?	Sapta Swaras	Gandharvas	Sama	Vipanchi	Sapta Swaras
65	What are the string instruments mentioned by Bharata Muni in 'Natyashastra'?	Kinnari and Tumburu	Veena and Flute	Chitra and Vipanchi	Mridangam and Tabla	Chitra and Vipanchi
66	Which classical dance form is characterized by its fast rhythms and fluid movements?	Bharatanatyam	Odissi	Kathak	Kuchipudi	Kuchipudi

67	Which classical dance form originated in Andhra Pradesh?	Bharatanatyam	Kathak	Kuchipudi	Odissi	Kuchipudi
68	What is the key characteristic of Mohiniyattam dance?	Elaborate costumes	Sculpturesque poses	Graceful movements	Fast rhythms	Graceful movements
69	Which ancient temple of Saraswati dates back to the 11th century?	Brihadeeswara Temple	Sharada Temple	Gadag Temple	Sun Temple	Gadag Temple
70	Which term from the Vedic period became synonymous with music?	Sama	Sapta Swaras	Vipanchi	Chitra	Sama
71	Where was the oldest idol of Goddess Saraswati found?	Kashmir	Tamil Nadu	Bengal	Gadag	Gadag
72	Which ancient text provides detailed descriptions of music and musicians?	Rigveda	Samaveda	Atharvaveda	Yajurveda	Samaveda
73	What does the term 'Natyashastra' refer to?	Dance	Drama	Music	Performing Arts	Performing Arts
74	Which type of visual art involves painting on the walls of caves?	Frescoes	Miniatures	Sculptures	Architecture	Frescoes
75	What is the name of the temple architecture style famous in South India?	Nagara	Dravidian	Vesara	Rock-cut	Dravidian
76	Which region is famous for Kathak dance?	Northern India	Southern India	Eastern India	Western India	Northern India
77	What is the connection between 'Chandogya Upanishad' and Sama?	Music	Dance	Theatre	Sculpture	Music
78	Which art form combines music, dance, and acting?	Painting	Sculpture	Theatre	Architecture	Theatre
79	What was the purpose of the stable quadrangles seen in Raigad?	Market stalls	Cavalry stables	Religious rituals	Storage houses	Cavalry stables
80	Who is known for creating drive-in stables 500 years ago?	Americans	British	Indians	Egyptians	Indians
81	Which classical dance form involves storytelling through expressive gestures?	Bharatanatyam	Kathak	Odissi	Kuchipudi	Kathak
82	Which temple architecture style is prominent in North India?	Dravidian	Nagara	Vesara	Rock-cut	Nagara
83	In which period did miniature painting flourish in India?	Gupta period	Mughal period	Maurya period	British period	Mughal period

84	What type of dance is Kathakali known for?	Expressive movements	Graceful movements	Fast rhythms	Fixed upper torso	Expressive movements
85	Which instrument is commonly associated with Hindustani classical music?	Flute	Mridangam	Tabla	Veena	Tabla
86	Which Indian classical dance form is primarily performed by women in Kerala?	Bharatanatyam	Kathak	Mohiniyattam	Odissi	Mohiniyattam
87	Who is the author of 'Natya Shastra'?	Bhasa	Shudraka	Bharata Muni	Kalidasa	Bharata Muni
88	What was the key role of music in Vedic rituals?	Entertainment	Storytelling	Religious rituals	Social gatherings	Religious rituals
89	Which period is considered the golden age of Indian culture?	Maurya period	Gupta period	Mughal period	British period	Gupta period
90	Which classical dance form emphasizes the grace of movements and unique costume?	Bharatanatyam	Kathak	Odissi	Manipuri	Manipuri
91	What kind of art is represented by the Ajanta and Ellora caves?	Painting	Sculpture	Architecture	Music	Painting
92	Which classical dance form originated in Odisha?	Bharatanatyam	Kathak	Odissi	Kuchipudi	Odissi
93	Which Gupta king is known for his contribution to arts and culture?	Ashoka	Chandragupta Maurya	Samudragupta	Harshavardhana	Samudragupta
94	What is the key characteristic of Bharatanatyam dance?	Elaborate costumes	Fixed upper torso	Graceful movements	Fast rhythms	Fixed upper torso
95	Which ancient text focuses on performing arts including theatre, dance, and music?	Arthashastra	Ramayana	Natyashastra	Mahabharata	Natyashastra
96	Which classical dance form uses sculpturesque poses as a primary feature?	Odissi	Kathak	Bharatanatyam	Kuchipudi	Odissi
97	In which ancient Indian period were the Ajanta caves painted?	Maurya period	Gupta period	Mughal period	British period	Gupta period
98	What is the primary feature of Kathak dance?	Graceful movements	Fixed upper torso	Intricate footwork	Elaborate costumes	Intricate footwork

99	Which instrument was played by Samudragupta?	Flute	Mridangam	Veena	Tabla	Veena
100	What is the key feature of Odissi dance?	Graceful movements	Sculpturesque poses	Fast rhythms	Elaborate costumes	Sculpturesque poses
101	Which text describes the seven notes of Indian classical music?	Rigveda	Samaveda	Atharvaveda	Yajurveda	Samaveda
102	What is the traditional association of dance and music in Indian culture?	Theatre	Sculpture	Religious rituals	Social gatherings	Religious rituals
103	Which classical dance form combines fast rhythms with fluid movements?	Kathak	Odissi	Bharatanatyam	Kuchipudi	Kuchipudi
104	What is the term for communal singing in the Vedic period?	Sama	Natya	Bharatanatyam	Veena	Sama
105	Who was the famous king known for nurturing arts during the Gupta period?	Chandragupta Maurya	Ashoka	Harshavardhana	Samudragupta	Samudragupta
106	Which classical dance form is characterized by expressive gestures and storytelling?	Kathak	Manipuri	Bharatanatyam	Odissi	Kathak
107	Which classical dance form is known for its elaborate costumes and make-up?	Bharatanatyam	Kathak	Mohiniyattam	Kathakali	Kathakali
108	What is the significance of the Veena in ancient Indian music?	Instrument for rituals	Instrument for entertainment	Instrument for warfare	Instrument for meditation	Instrument for rituals
109	Which text from the Vedic period contains detailed descriptions of music?	Rigveda	Yajurveda	Samaveda	Atharvaveda	Samaveda
110	What kind of cultural activity is 'Vasantotsav' associated with?	Harvest	War preparation	Religious rituals	Spring festival	Spring festival
111	What kind of art forms are discussed in the 'Natyashastra'?	Dance and Music	Painting	Sculpture	Poetry	Dance and Music
112	Which instrument is referred to in the document as having a prominent role in ancient Indian music?	Mridangam	Tabla	Flute	Veena	Veena
113	What does the presence of musical references in Vedic texts indicate?	Advanced musical knowledge	Lack of musical knowledge	Development of new instruments	Decline in music culture	Advanced musical knowledge

114	Which text is known for its contribution to both music and dance in ancient India?	Ramayana	Mahabharata	Natyashastra	Arthashastra	Natyashastra
115	What is the significance of the Ajanta and Ellora caves in Indian culture?	Literary works	Architectural marvels	Musical heritage	Agricultural techniques	Architectural marvels
116	What was the main use of the Veena during the Vedic period?	Warfare	Meditation	Rituals	Entertainment	Rituals
117	Which ancient Indian text discusses agriculture extensively?	Rigveda	Samaveda	Yajurveda	Atharvaveda	Rigveda
118	What was the primary metal used in ancient Indian metallurgy?	Iron	Gold	Bronze	Copper	Iron
119	Which period is known for significant advancements in Indian astronomy?	Vedic period	Gupta period	Mauryan period	Mughal period	Gupta period
120	What is the significance of the 'Saptarishi Mandal' in ancient Indian astronomy?	Constellation of seven stars	Planetary system	Solar system	Lunar cycle	Constellation of seven stars
121	What kind of loom was commonly used in ancient Indian textile industry?	Pit loom	Frame loom	Handloom	Power loom	Handloom
122	What agricultural tool is mentioned as being significant in Vedic texts?	Plough	Sickle	Hoe	Spade	Plough
123	Which ancient Indian text provides details on various metals and their properties?	Arthashastra	Natyashastra	Manusmriti	Charaka Samhita	Arthashastra
124	What is 'Khadi' known for in the context of the Indian textile industry?	Machine-made fabric	Hand-spun and handwoven cloth	Silk cloth	Synthetic fabric	Hand-spun and handwoven cloth
125	What does the 'Surya Siddhanta' focus on?	Medical practices	Military tactics	Astronomy	Music	Astronomy
126	What is the key feature of the Indian agricultural practice mentioned in the document?	Advanced irrigation systems	Use of chemical fertilizers	Sustainable farming techniques	High-yield crop varieties	Sustainable farming techniques
127	Which ancient tool used in Indian agriculture is highlighted in the document?	Tractor	Plough	Seeder	Combine harvester	Plough

128	Which metal is associated with ancient Indian crucible steel technology?	Copper	Iron	Bronze	Steel	Steel
129	What was a major product of the ancient Indian textile industry?	Cotton garments	Silk garments	Wool garments	Synthetic fabrics	Cotton garments
130	What is the primary focus of 'Surya Siddhanta' in ancient Indian literature?	Metallurgy	Medicine	Astronomy	Agriculture	Astronomy
131	What agricultural practice is described as 'ploughing the fields' in the document?	Kharif cropping	Rabi cropping	Crop rotation	Mixed cropping	Kharif cropping
132	What was a common use for astronomical knowledge in ancient India?	Navigation	Medicine	Architecture	Trade	Navigation
133	What significant feature of Indian metallurgy is highlighted in the document?	Use of gold	Use of iron	Advanced smelting techniques	Bronze casting	Advanced smelting techniques
134	Which ancient Indian text provides comprehensive knowledge on agriculture?	Arthashastra	Manusmriti	Charaka Samhita	Rigveda	Rigveda
135	Who is the author of Arthashastra?	Kautilya	Kalidasa	Chanakya	Both Kautilya and Chanakya	Both Kautilya and Chanakya
136	In which period was Arthashastra written?	Vedic period	Mauryan period	Gupta period	Mughal period	Mauryan period
137	Arthashastra primarily deals with which field?	Medicine	Astronomy	Statecraft and Military Strategy	Music	Statecraft and Military Strategy
138	Which of the following is NOT a component of Kautilya's Saptanga theory?	Swami (King)	Amatya (Minister)	Janapada (Territory)	Parvata (Mountain)	Parvata (Mountain)
139	What does Kautilya's Mandala theory pertain to?	Taxation	Diplomacy	Agriculture	Music	Diplomacy
140	Which text is considered as a comprehensive guide on statecraft by Kautilya?	Vedas	Arthashastra	Manusmriti	Ramayana	Arthashastra
141	What economic practice is extensively discussed in Arthashastra?	Trade regulations	Ritual sacrifices	Musical traditions	Astrology	Trade regulations

142	According to Kautilya, which of the following is crucial for the prosperity of a kingdom?	Large army	Strict laws	Efficient administrative system	Religious rituals	Efficient administrative system
143	What does Arthashastra say about the role of a king in economic activities?	Passive observer	Active participant	Should focus only on military	Should focus only on justice	Active participant
144	Kautilya suggests the establishment of what kind of offices to manage economic affairs?	Religious temples	Auditor offices	Trade unions	Artistic guilds	Auditor offices

**1. Describe the concept of "Ashtadasha Vidya" (Eighteen Fields of Knowledge) in Indian literature. Explain any three of these fields in detail.**

The concept of "Ashtadasha Vidya" or the Eighteen Fields of Knowledge is an important aspect of traditional Indian education and literature. These fields encompass a wide range of subjects, reflecting the holistic approach to learning in ancient Indian culture. The Ashtadasha Vidya is mentioned in various Hindu texts, including the Puranas and the Mahabharata.

The eighteen fields of knowledge are:

1. Four Vedas (Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda)
2. Six Vedangas (Shiksha, Kalpa, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Chandas, Jyotisha)
3. Puranas
4. Mimamsa
5. Nyaya
6. Dharma Shastras
7. Ayurveda
8. Dhanurveda
9. Gandharva Veda

Now, let's explore three of these fields in detail:

**1. Vedas:** The Vedas are considered the oldest and most sacred texts in Hinduism. They are a collection of hymns, rituals, and philosophical discussions. The four Vedas (Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda) form the foundation of Hindu knowledge and are believed to be of divine origin. Each Veda contains Samhitas (mantras and benedictions), Brahmanas (commentaries and instructions for rituals), Aranyakas (texts for forest-dwellers and hermits), and Upanishads (philosophical treatises).

**2. Vyakarana (Grammar):** This is one of the six Vedangas and is considered crucial for understanding and interpreting the Vedic texts. Vyakarana deals with the rules of Sanskrit grammar and linguistics. The most famous work in this field is Panini's Ashtadhyayi, a comprehensive text on Sanskrit grammar written around 500 BCE. This treatise not only influenced the development of Sanskrit but also contributed significantly to the field of linguistics worldwide.

**3. Ayurveda:** This is the traditional Indian system of medicine, which literally means "the science of life." Ayurveda takes a holistic approach to health and well-being, focusing on the balance between body, mind, and spirit. It includes various aspects such as diagnosis, treatment, prevention of diseases, and promotion of good health. The main classical texts of Ayurveda are the Charaka Samhita, Sushruta Samhita, and Ashtanga Hridaya, which cover topics like internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, toxicology, and spiritual healing.

These fields of knowledge demonstrate the comprehensive and interconnected nature of traditional Indian learning. They cover various aspects of life, from spiritual and philosophical understanding to practical sciences and arts, reflecting the holistic worldview of ancient Indian civilization.

**2. Discuss the importance of oral tradition in preserving Indian culture and knowledge. Provide at least three examples to support your answer.**

Oral tradition has been crucial in preserving and transmitting Indian culture and knowledge across generations. This method of passing down information through spoken word, stories, songs, and rituals has been vital in maintaining the continuity of India's rich cultural heritage, especially when written records were scarce or inaccessible to large portions of the population.

The importance of oral tradition in Indian culture can be understood through the following points:

**1. Preservation of ancient knowledge:** Oral tradition has helped in preserving ancient texts, philosophies, and practices that might have otherwise been lost. This is particularly true for sacred texts and esoteric knowledge.

**2. Accessibility:** In a society where literacy was not widespread, the oral tradition made knowledge accessible to all sections of society, regardless of their ability to read or write.

**3. Flexibility and adaptability:** Oral traditions allow for the incorporation of new elements and interpretations over time, making them dynamic and relevant to changing social contexts.

**4. Community bonding:** The act of sharing stories and knowledge orally strengthens community ties and fosters a sense of shared cultural identity.

**5. Preservation of regional and local cultures:** Oral traditions have been instrumental in maintaining the diversity of India's regional and local cultures, including dialects, folklore, and customs.

Here are three specific examples that illustrate the importance of oral tradition in preserving Indian culture and knowledge:

**1. The Vedas:** The Vedas, considered the oldest and most sacred texts of Hinduism, were originally transmitted orally for centuries before being written down. The intricate system of memorization and recitation, known as "shruti" (that which is heard), ensured that these texts were preserved with remarkable accuracy. This oral tradition involves precise pronunciation, rhythm, and intonation, which are crucial for maintaining the integrity of the Vedic hymns. Even today, there are scholars who can recite entire Vedas from memory, demonstrating the enduring power of this oral tradition.

**2. Classical Indian Music and Dance:** The guru-shishya parampara (teacher-disciple tradition) in Indian classical music and dance is a prime example of oral tradition. Complex ragas, talas, and dance forms have been passed down through generations primarily through oral instruction and practical demonstration. This system not only preserves the technical aspects of the art forms but also their spiritual and philosophical dimensions. The oral nature of this tradition allows for subtle nuances and improvisations to be transmitted, which might be difficult to capture in written form.

**3. Folk Tales and Epics:** The oral tradition of storytelling has been instrumental in preserving and popularizing Indian epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata, as well as numerous folk tales. Professional storytellers, known as "kathakars" or "katha-vachaks," have played a crucial role in disseminating these stories across different regions and languages. This oral tradition has not only helped in preserving the core narratives but has also allowed for regional variations and interpretations to flourish, contributing to the rich tapestry of Indian cultural diversity.

In conclusion, oral tradition has been and continues to be a cornerstone in the preservation and transmission of Indian culture and knowledge. It has ensured the survival of ancient wisdom, facilitated the continuity of artistic traditions, and maintained the vibrancy of India's diverse cultural heritage. The examples of the Vedas, classical arts, and storytelling traditions demonstrate the wide-ranging impact and enduring relevance of oral traditions in Indian society.

**3. Explain the role of Vedangas in understanding Vedic literature. Describe any three Vedangas and their significance.**

The Vedangas, literally meaning "limbs of the Veda," are six auxiliary disciplines essential for understanding and interpreting Vedic literature. These ancillary texts play a crucial role in preserving the correct pronunciation, grammar, and meaning of the Vedas, ensuring their proper recitation and application in rituals and philosophical discourse.

**Role of Vedangas:**

- 1. Preservation:** They help in maintaining the accuracy and integrity of Vedic texts.
- 2. Interpretation:** They provide tools for correct understanding and exegesis of Vedic literature.
- 3. Application:** They guide the proper performance of Vedic rituals and ceremonies.
- 4. Linguistic study:** They form the basis for the advanced study of the Sanskrit language and literature.
- 5. Cultural continuity:** They ensure the transmission of Vedic knowledge across generations.

**Three Vedangas and their significance:**

**1. Shiksha (Phonetics):**

Shiksha deals with phonetics, phonology, and the correct pronunciation of Vedic hymns. It is considered the "nose" of the Vedas.

Significance:

- Ensures the precise articulation of Vedic mantras, which is crucial for their efficacy in rituals.
- Preserves the original sound of the Vedic language.
- Provides a foundation for understanding Sanskrit phonology and its evolution.
- Includes study of accent, intonation, and rhythm in Vedic recitation.

**2. Vyakarana (Grammar):**

Vyakarana focuses on Sanskrit grammar and linguistic analysis. It is often called the "mouth" of the Vedas.

Significance:

- Essential for correct interpretation of Vedic texts.
- Provides rules for word formation, sentence structure, and semantic analysis.
- Foundational for all later developments in Sanskrit literature and philosophy.
- Panini's Ashtadhyayi, a seminal work on Sanskrit grammar, belongs to this Vedanga.
- Contributes to the preservation of the Sanskrit language and its literature.

### **3. Jyotisha (Astronomy and Astrology):**

Jyotisha deals with astronomy and astrology, often referred to as the "eyes" of the Vedas.

Significance:

- Determines auspicious times for performing Vedic rituals and ceremonies.
- Helps in creating and maintaining the Vedic calendar.
- Contributes to the development of mathematical and astronomical knowledge in ancient India.
- Influences various aspects of Indian culture, including agriculture, festivals, and daily life.
- Provides a system for understanding cosmic cycles and their influence on human affairs.

These Vedangas, along with the other three (Kalpa - ritual procedures, Nirukta - etymology, and Chandas - prosody), form a comprehensive system for preserving, understanding, and applying Vedic knowledge. They demonstrate the systematic approach of ancient Indian scholars in organizing and transmitting knowledge.

The Vedangas not only serve their primary purpose of aiding Vedic study but have also contributed significantly to the development of various branches of knowledge in India, including linguistics, mathematics, and astronomy. Their influence extends beyond religious contexts, shaping the intellectual and cultural landscape of ancient and medieval India.

In conclusion, the Vedangas play a vital role in bridging the gap between the ancient Vedic texts and their practical application and interpretation. They ensure the preservation of Vedic knowledge in its entirety, encompassing not just the content but also the form and context of the Vedas.

### **4. Analyze the causes for the decline of the Indian knowledge tradition during foreign invasions. How did these invasions impact India's educational and cultural heritage?**

The causes for the decline of the Indian knowledge tradition during foreign invasions and their impact on India's educational and cultural heritage:

**Causes for the decline:**

**1. Destruction of learning centers:** Foreign invaders, particularly during the Islamic invasions, destroyed major centers of learning like Nalanda and Takshashila.

**2. Disruption of patronage:** Traditional systems of royal and community patronage for scholars and educational institutions were disrupted.

**3. Shift in the language of administration:** The introduction of Persian and later English as administrative languages marginalized Sanskrit and other Indian languages.

**4. Cultural suppression:** Some invaders actively suppressed local traditions and imposed their cultural practices.

**5. Brain drain:** Scholars and learned individuals often fled to safer regions, leading to a dispersal of knowledge.

**6. Economic instability:** Constant warfare and changing political landscapes led to economic instability, reducing support for education and cultural activities.

### **Impact on India's educational and cultural heritage:**

**1. Loss of ancient texts:** Many valuable manuscripts and texts were destroyed or lost during invasions.

**2. Decline of traditional education systems:** The guru-shishya parampara and other indigenous education systems weakened.

**3. Shift in educational focus:** There was a gradual shift from traditional subjects to those favored by the new rulers.

**4. Regionalization of knowledge:** As central institutions declined, knowledge became more localized and fragmented.

**5. Oral tradition emphasis:** With the destruction of written records, there was increased reliance on oral transmission of knowledge.

**6. Loss of scientific and technological edge:** India's advancements in fields like mathematics, astronomy, and metallurgy were interrupted.

These factors collectively contributed to a significant transformation of India's educational landscape and cultural heritage, marking a departure from the classical Indian knowledge traditions that had flourished for centuries.

### **5. Examine the process of deindustrialization in India during British rule. What were the main strategies employed by the British to control Indian industries and trade?**

The process of deindustrialization in India during British rule -

#### **1. Destruction of traditional industries:**

- British policies led to the decline of India's handicraft industries, particularly textiles.
- Artisans lost livelihoods as machine-made British goods flooded the market.

#### **2. Raw material exploitation:**

- India was reduced to a supplier of raw materials for British industries.
- Cotton, jute, and other resources were exported at low prices.

#### **3. Trade policies:**

- One-way free trade imposed on India, allowing British goods unrestricted access.
- High tariffs on Indian goods entering Britain, stifling competition.

#### **4. Technological suppression:**

- Discouraged technological advancements in Indian industries.
- Limited access to modern machinery and industrial knowledge.

#### **5. Infrastructure development:**

- Railways and ports primarily built to facilitate export of raw materials and import of finished goods.
- Neglected development of indigenous industrial infrastructure.

These strategies effectively transformed India from a manufacturer to a market for British goods, leading to widespread deindustrialization during the colonial period.

**6. Explain the concept of the Pancha Mahabhuta temples. How are three of these temples geographically aligned, and what is the significance of this alignment?**

The Pancha Mahabhuta temples are five ancient Hindu temples in India that are dedicated to the five elements of nature, also known as the Pancha Mahabhutas—earth (Prithvi), water (Apas), fire (Agni), air (Vayu), and space (Akasha). These temples are significant, as they represent the cosmic elements that constitute the universe and are linked to the deity Shiva in the form of Lingam. Each of these temples is believed to enshrine a manifestation of Shiva as an embodiment of one of these elements.

The five temples are:

- 1. Ekambareswarar Temple (Earth) – Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu**
- 2. Jambukeswarar Temple (Water) – Thiruvanaikaval, Tamil Nadu**
- 3. Arunachaleswarar Temple (Fire) – Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu**
- 4. Sri Kalahasteswara Temple (Air) – Srikalahasti, Andhra Pradesh**
- 5. Chidambaram Nataraja Temple (Space) – Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu**

**Geographical Alignment:**

Three of these temples—Arunachaleswarar (Fire), Jambukeswarar (Water), and Chidambaram Nataraja (Space)—are geographically aligned in a straight line on the map. This alignment is often cited as a significant mystical and architectural feature, indicating advanced knowledge of geography and astronomy by the temple builders. It symbolizes the connection between the physical elements and the spiritual path, aligning the body (earth), mind (water), and soul (fire) with the cosmos (space).

**Significance:**

The alignment of these temples is not only a marvel of ancient architecture but also holds spiritual significance. It is believed that this alignment represents the journey from the earthly realm to the divine, guiding devotees through the elements towards spiritual enlightenment. This sacred geography reinforces the interconnectedness of nature, humanity, and the divine in Hindu cosmology.

**7. Discuss the contributions of Bharata Muni to Indian dramatic arts. How did his Natyashastra influence the development of theater in India?**

Bharata Muni, an ancient Indian sage, is considered the father of Indian dramatic arts due to his monumental work, the Natyashastra. This ancient treatise, believed to have been composed between 200 BCE and 200 CE, is the earliest and most comprehensive text on performing arts, covering theater, dance, and music. The Natyashastra has 36 chapters and over 6,000 verses, making it a seminal guide for dramatists, actors, dancers, and musicians in ancient India.

### **Contributions to Indian Dramatic Arts:**

**1. Theater and Drama:** Bharata Muni laid down the foundations of Indian drama, detailing everything from the structure of plays to the roles of actors. He classified plays into different types and outlined the various elements of a play, such as plot, characters, dialogue, and emotion. His work also included guidelines on stage design, costumes, and makeup.

**2. Rasa Theory:** One of Bharata Muni's most influential contributions is the Rasa theory, which explains how emotions (Rasas) are evoked in the audience. According to him, the essence of a play lies in its ability to generate Rasas, such as love (Shringara), heroism (Veera), and compassion (Karuna). This theory became the cornerstone of Indian aesthetics, influencing not only drama but also dance, music, and visual arts.

**3. Acting Techniques:** Bharata Muni detailed acting techniques, including facial expressions, gestures (Mudras), and body movements, to convey emotions and narratives effectively. His work emphasized the importance of both physical and emotional expression in performance.

**4. Dance and Music:** The Natyashastra also covers classical Indian dance forms, providing intricate details on postures, hand gestures, and movements. Bharata Muni linked dance and music to storytelling, showing how they can enhance dramatic performance.

### **Influence on Indian Theater:**

The Natyashastra profoundly influenced the development of theater in India. It provided a comprehensive framework that guided the creation of classical Indian dance-dramas like Kathakali, Kuchipudi, and Bharatanatyam. The principles laid out by Bharata Muni became the foundation for the classical theater tradition, shaping the narrative structures, performance styles, and artistic expressions.

The Rasa theory influenced how performances were crafted to evoke specific emotional responses in the audience, becoming a guiding principle for playwrights and directors. Even today, the Natyashastra continues to be studied and revered as a crucial text in the fields of theater, dance, and music, preserving the rich cultural heritage of Indian performing arts.

## **8. Compare and contrast the development of music in India and the Western world. How does the antiquity of Indian music compare to that of Western music?**

Development of Music in India vs. the Western World

### **1. Historical Roots:**

**Indian Music:** Indian music has ancient roots, dating back to the Vedic period (around 1500 BCE). It evolved through various phases, including the classical traditions of Hindustani and Carnatic music.

**Western Music:** Western music's history is often traced back to ancient Greece and Rome, but it significantly developed during the Medieval period (5th to 15th century) with the advent of Gregorian chants and later through the Renaissance and Baroque periods.

### **2. Musical Structure:**

Indian Music: Indian classical music is based on ragas (melodic frameworks) and talas (rhythmic cycles). It emphasizes improvisation and the emotional expression of the performer.

Western Music: Western classical music is structured around harmony, counterpoint, and orchestration. It relies heavily on written compositions and the interplay of multiple musical lines.

### 3. Instruments:

Indian Music: Traditional instruments include the sitar, tabla, and veena. These instruments are integral to the performance of ragas and talas.

Western Music: Western music features a wide range of instruments, including the piano, violin, and flute. The development of orchestras and symphonies is a hallmark of Western classical music.

### 4. Cultural Context:

Indian Music: Music in India is deeply intertwined with spirituality and religious practices. It is often performed in temples and during religious ceremonies.

Western Music: Western music has a diverse cultural context, ranging from religious (church music) to secular (opera, symphonies). It has also been a medium for social and political expression.

### Antiquity Comparison

Indian Music:

Indian music is one of the oldest musical traditions in the world, with roots going back over 3,000 years. The Vedas, ancient Hindu scriptures, contain references to music and musical instruments.

Western Music:

Western music, while ancient, does not have as long a continuous tradition as Indian music. Its documented history begins around 2,500 years ago with ancient Greek music, but it saw significant development during the Medieval period.

In conclusion, while both Indian and Western music have rich and diverse histories, Indian music's antiquity is more deeply rooted, with continuous traditions spanning over millennia. Western music, on the other hand, has seen rapid evolution and diversification, particularly from the Medieval period onwards.

## 9. Explain the contributions of Bhasa to Indian dramatic literature. How were his works rediscovered, and what is their significance in the history of Indian theater?

Bhasa is one of the most celebrated and ancient playwrights in Indian dramatic literature. Though his exact time period is debated, he is believed to have lived around the 3rd century CE. Bhasa's contributions to Indian drama are significant due to his innovative storytelling, character development, and use of popular themes from epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana.

Contributions to Indian Dramatic Literature:

1. Innovative Plot Structures: Bhasa is known for his originality in modifying traditional stories, often presenting alternate endings or unexplored episodes from the epics. For example, in *Urubhanga*, he portrays the inner conflict and tragic fate of Duryodhana, showing a more humanized version of the antagonist.

2. Realistic and Emotional Depth: Bhasa's characters are often portrayed with a deep sense of realism and emotional complexity. He delves into human emotions, dilemmas, and moral conflicts, making his works relatable and timeless.

3. Popular Themes: Bhasa's plays, such as Svapnavasavadattam and Pratijnayaugandharayana, blend romance, adventure, and heroism. His ability to entertain while imparting moral and philosophical messages made his plays popular across different social strata.

Rediscovery:

Bhasa's works were believed to be lost for centuries until they were rediscovered in the early 20th century by the renowned scholar Mahamahopadhyaya Ganapati Shastri in Kerala. Shastri unearthed 13 plays attributed to Bhasa from ancient manuscripts, bringing this forgotten playwright back into the spotlight of Indian literary history.

Significance in Indian Theater:

Bhasa's rediscovered works provided a missing link in the history of Sanskrit drama, filling a gap between the earlier Vedic chants and the later works of Kalidasa. His plays influenced subsequent dramatists and helped shape the classical Indian theater tradition. Bhasa's focus on human emotions, realistic portrayals, and creative adaptations of mythological stories continue to inspire modern Indian theater and literature.

**10. Describe the evidence for cultural exchange between ancient India and Greece as mentioned in the text. How does this relate to the development of theater and language?**

Cultural exchange between ancient India and Greece occurred primarily during and after Alexander the Great's invasion of India in 326 BCE, leading to interactions between the two civilizations. This exchange was facilitated by trade, political alliances, and the spread of Hellenistic culture in the region.

Evidence for Cultural Exchange:

1. Art and Architecture: The Gandhara School of Art, which flourished in present-day Pakistan and Afghanistan, is a significant example of Greco-Indian cultural fusion. It combined Greek artistic techniques with Indian themes, especially in Buddhist sculptures.

2. Philosophy and Religion: Greek philosophical ideas influenced Indian thought, particularly in the areas of astronomy, medicine, and ethics. Conversely, Indian religious ideas, such as Buddhism, spread to the Greek world, particularly through the efforts of missionaries like Ashoka.

3. Coins and Inscriptions: Coins from the Indo-Greek Kingdoms, featuring both Greek and Indian symbols and languages, highlight the blending of cultural elements. Inscriptions in Greek and Brahmi scripts further indicate the integration of Greek and Indian influences.

Influence on Theater and Language:

1. Theater: Greek dramatic traditions, including the use of proscenium stages and formalized dialogues, may have influenced Indian theater. While Indian drama, as seen in the Natyashastra,

retained its unique elements, the exchange of ideas likely enriched its development, particularly in terms of performance techniques and narrative structures.

2. Language: Greek and Sanskrit shared some linguistic exchanges, particularly in the vocabulary of science, mathematics, and astronomy. The presence of Greek words in Sanskrit texts and vice versa suggests a flow of knowledge and ideas across cultures.

This cultural exchange between ancient India and Greece contributed to a richer, more diverse development of theater, art, and language in both civilizations.

**11. Describe the ancient Indian classification of animals according to Charaka. How does this classification system demonstrate the depth of zoological knowledge in ancient India?**

In ancient India, Charaka, a prominent physician and author of the Charaka Samhita (an ancient Ayurvedic text), provided a detailed classification of animals based on their habitat, behavior, and physiological characteristics. This classification system reflects the depth of zoological knowledge in ancient India, showcasing a keen understanding of animal biology and ecology.

Charaka's Classification of Animals:

1. Jangala (Terrestrial Animals): Animals that live on land, further classified based on their habitat, such as forest-dwelling animals (Vanaspataya) and animals living in dry, arid regions (Marushaya).
2. Anupa (Aquatic and Wetland Animals): Animals that inhabit water bodies and wetlands, including fish, amphibians, and animals that thrive in marshy environments.
3. Sthavara (Immobile or Sessile Creatures): This category includes plants and other immobile organisms, recognizing them as living beings with unique characteristics.
4. Jangama (Mobile Creatures): This group includes all animals that can move, ranging from insects and birds to mammals, and is further classified based on their diet (herbivores, carnivores, omnivores) and behavior.

Demonstration of Zoological Knowledge:

1. Ecological Awareness: Charaka's classification system is based on the ecological niches animals occupy, indicating a sophisticated understanding of different habitats and the adaptations of animals to their environments.
2. Behavioral Insights: The classification also considers animal behavior, such as diet and movement, highlighting the observational skills and knowledge of ancient Indian scholars.
3. Holistic Approach: Charaka's inclusion of both plants and animals in his classification system shows a comprehensive approach to studying life forms, integrating zoology with botany and medicine.

This classification system reflects the depth of zoological knowledge in ancient India, emphasizing the importance of understanding animals not just for their ecological roles but also for their relevance to human health and medicine in the context of Ayurveda.

**12. Explain the significance of the 'Zawar' zinc mine in India's metallurgical history. How does this discovery challenge the conventional narrative about the development of zinc production?**

The Zawar zinc mine, located in Rajasthan, India, holds significant importance in India's metallurgical history as it is one of the oldest known sites for zinc production in the world. Evidence suggests that zinc was being extracted and processed at Zawar as early as the 6th century BCE, much earlier than previously believed by historians.

Significance of Zawar Zinc Mine:

1. Early Zinc Production: Zawar is notable for its advanced distillation techniques, used to extract zinc from ore at a time when zinc smelting was considered highly challenging due to its high volatility at relatively low temperatures.
2. Technological Innovation: The mining and metallurgical processes developed at Zawar involved the use of vertical retorts, a significant technological innovation that allowed for the controlled extraction of zinc metal. This early use of sophisticated techniques showcases the advanced knowledge of metallurgy in ancient India.
3. Large-Scale Production: Zawar was not only a site of early zinc extraction but also one of large-scale production, with evidence of organized mining and smelting operations that supplied zinc for various uses, including coinage, medicinal applications, and alloying with copper to produce brass.

Challenge to Conventional Narrative:

The discovery of ancient zinc production at Zawar challenges the conventional narrative that zinc metallurgy developed later in Europe. It shifts the focus to India as a pioneer in zinc extraction and challenges the Eurocentric view of technological advancements. This discovery also highlights the global significance of ancient Indian metallurgy and its contributions to the development of metal production techniques that were later adopted elsewhere in the world.

The Zawar mine exemplifies India's rich metallurgical heritage and underscores its role in the early history of zinc production.

**13. Discuss Kautilya's 'Principle of Public Administration' as outlined in the Arthashastra. How do these principles compare to modern concepts of public administration?**

Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, was an ancient Indian philosopher and the author of the Arthashastra, a treatise on statecraft, economics, and military strategy, written around the 3rd century BCE. His Principles of Public Administration outlined in the Arthashastra provide a detailed framework for governance and the efficient management of state affairs. These principles emphasize the role of the ruler, bureaucracy, law, and ethics in the administration of a state.

### Kautilya's Principles of Public Administration:

1. **Centralized Authority:** Kautilya advocated for a strong, centralized state with the king as the supreme authority. The ruler was expected to act in the best interests of the people, ensuring law and order, economic prosperity, and justice. He emphasized that the ruler should be knowledgeable, disciplined, and ethical, setting a high standard for governance.
2. **Efficient Bureaucracy:** The Arthashastra stresses the importance of a well-organized and efficient bureaucracy. Kautilya outlined detailed guidelines for appointing officials based on merit, integrity, and competence. He also emphasized regular monitoring and evaluation of officials to prevent corruption and inefficiency.
3. **Rule of Law:** Kautilya believed in the supremacy of law, where even the king was bound by the laws of the land. The Arthashastra provides a detailed legal framework, including civil, criminal, and economic laws, ensuring justice and fairness in administration.
4. **Welfare State:** The principle of Yogakshema (welfare of the people) is central to Kautilya's public administration. He believed that the state should ensure the well-being of its citizens by providing security, infrastructure, economic opportunities, and social welfare measures.
5. **Ethical Governance:** Kautilya emphasized the importance of ethics and moral conduct in administration. He argued that a ruler should be virtuous, uphold dharma (righteousness), and prioritize the welfare of the people over personal gain.

### Comparison to Modern Public Administration:

1. **Centralization vs. Decentralization:** While Kautilya emphasized centralized authority, modern public administration often leans towards decentralization, with power distributed across various levels of government. However, both systems recognize the importance of strong leadership.
2. **Bureaucratic Efficiency:** Kautilya's focus on merit-based appointments and regular monitoring aligns with modern principles of bureaucratic efficiency, which emphasize transparency, accountability, and performance evaluation.
3. **Rule of Law:** The Arthashastra's emphasis on the rule of law is a concept that resonates with modern public administration, where the law governs all citizens, including those in power, ensuring justice and equality.
4. **Welfare State:** Kautilya's idea of a welfare state mirrors modern concepts of public administration that prioritize social welfare, public services, and economic development to improve the quality of life for citizens.
5. **Ethical Governance:** The emphasis on ethics in Kautilya's principles is similar to modern public administration's focus on integrity, transparency, and ethical behavior in governance, highlighting the timeless relevance of moral conduct in public service.

### Conclusion:

Kautilya's Principles of Public Administration in the Arthashastra provide a comprehensive and pragmatic approach to governance that remains relevant even in modern times. His emphasis on

centralized authority, efficient bureaucracy, rule of law, welfare of the people, and ethical governance finds echoes in contemporary public administration, demonstrating the enduring nature of his ideas and their influence on the field of governance.

**14. Describe Aryabhata's contributions to astronomy, particularly his understanding of the Earth's rotation and the occurrence of eclipses. How advanced were these ideas for his time?**

Aryabhata, an ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer who lived around the 5th century CE, made significant contributions to astronomy that were notably advanced for his time.

Contributions to Astronomy:

1. Earth's Rotation: Aryabhata proposed that the Earth rotates on its axis, a revolutionary idea for his time. He explained that the apparent movement of celestial bodies is due to the Earth's rotation, not the movement of the stars and planets. This understanding of the Earth's rotation was remarkably accurate and anticipated concepts that were only later confirmed in European astronomy.

2. Eclipses: Aryabhata offered a detailed explanation of eclipses. He correctly described that lunar eclipses occur when the Earth comes between the Sun and the Moon, and solar eclipses happen when the Moon comes between the Earth and the Sun. He also provided a theory on the path of the Moon and the Sun, which contributed to the understanding of the periodicity and occurrence of eclipses.

Advancement of Ideas:

- Earth's Rotation: Aryabhata's concept of the Earth's rotation was advanced because it contradicted the prevailing geocentric model, which posited that the Earth was stationary and that celestial bodies moved around it. His idea of rotation influenced later astronomers and contributed to the development of heliocentric theories.

- Eclipses: His explanation of eclipses was based on a scientific understanding of the celestial mechanics involved, which was sophisticated compared to the more mythological or less precise explanations common in other cultures at the time.

Aryabhata's astronomical insights were groundbreaking and demonstrated a high level of observational skill and theoretical understanding. His ideas were far ahead of his time and laid foundational work that influenced later astronomers in both the Islamic and Western worlds.

**15. Discuss the reputation of Indian textiles in ancient and medieval times, using examples from the text. How does this information reflect on India's historical economic and technological capabilities?**

Indian textiles were renowned globally in ancient and medieval times for their quality, variety, and craftsmanship. The reputation of Indian textiles is well-documented in historical texts and trade records, highlighting India's significant economic and technological capabilities during these periods.

#### Reputation of Indian Textiles:

1. Fine Cotton and Muslin: Indian cotton fabrics, particularly the fine muslin from Bengal, were highly sought after in ancient Greece, Rome, and later in the Islamic world. These textiles were known for their lightness, softness, and intricate designs.

2. Silks and Dyes: Indian silk, especially from regions like Gujarat and the Coromandel Coast, was prized for its quality. The use of natural dyes, such as indigo and madder, added vibrant colors to Indian textiles, making them popular in markets across Asia and Europe.

3. Chintz and Calico: Indian chintz (patterned cotton fabric) and calico (plain-woven cotton) were widely traded, particularly during the medieval period. These textiles were not only used for clothing but also for home furnishings in Europe and the Middle East.

#### Reflection on India's Economic and Technological Capabilities:

1. Advanced Weaving Techniques: The intricate weaving methods, such as those used in producing muslin and silk, demonstrate India's advanced technological skills in textile production.

2. Global Trade Networks: The widespread export of Indian textiles to distant markets reflects India's strong economic position and the efficiency of its trade networks.

3. Economic Prosperity: The thriving textile industry contributed significantly to India's wealth, with textiles being a major export commodity. This economic prosperity is evident in the high demand for Indian textiles and the extensive trading relationships established with various regions.

India's expertise in textile production and dyeing, combined with its ability to meet global demand, underscores its historical economic strength and technological sophistication. The prominence of Indian textiles in international markets is a testament to the country's advanced craftsmanship and economic influence throughout ancient and medieval times.