

R.N.G.PATEL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY-RNGPIT
(An Autonomous College U/s UGC Act 1956)

IMBA SEMESTER-III, SEMESTER END EXAMINATION – WINTER 2025

SUBJECT CODE: 1BB0306

DATE: 30-12-2025

SUBJECT NAME: INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

TIME: 11:00 AM to 12:00 PM

TOTAL MARKS: 50

Instructions

1. It is **compulsory** for students to write **Enrolment No. /Seat No.** on the question paper.
2. The figures to the right of each question indicate full marks, make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
3. The question paper consists of 50 questions, each carrying 1 mark. Attempt all questions. There is no negative marking.
4. All answers must be marked on the OMR sheet only.
5. BL - Bloom's Taxonomy Levels (R-Remember, U-Understanding, A –Application, N –Analyze, E – Evaluate, C -Create), CO - Course Outcomes.

Q. No.	Multiple-Choice Questions	Marks	BL	CO
1.	What is the main focus of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS)?	1	R	1
	A. Material success			
	B. Holistic development and wisdom			
	C. Scientific inventions			
	D. Political dominance			
2.	The Indian Knowledge System integrates which of the following aspects?	1	U	1
	A. Only religious teachings			
	B. Scientific experiments			
	C. Body, mind, and spirit			
	D. Trade and commerce only			
3.	IKS is primarily based on	1	U	1
	A. Rational materialism			
	B. Modern political theory			
	C. Western epistemology			
	D. Ancient Indian scriptures and practices			
4.	Which of the following is a key text in the historical development of IKS?	1	R	1
	A. Constitution of India			
	B. Communist Manifesto			
	C. Upanishads			
	D. Magna Carta			
5.	Which Indian philosophical system emphasizes logic and debate?	1	R	1
	A. Yoga			
	B. Nyaya			
	C. Samkhya			
	D. Vedanta			
6.	The Samkhya system deals with:	1	U	1
	A. Governance			
	B. Law and order			

- C. Dualistic interpretation of reality D. Economic theory
7. Who is considered the founder of Yoga philosophy? 1 R 1
- A. Manu B. Shankara
C. Chanakya D. Patanjali
8. According to IKS, the ultimate goal of life is: 1 U 1
- A. Earning wealth B. Liberation (Moksha)
C. Political power D. Entertainment
9. Which system emphasizes experience over empirical observation? 1 R 1
- A. Western philosophy B. Indian Knowledge System
C. Modern science D. Analytical tradition
10. The difference between IKS and Western systems lies in: 1 U 1
- A. Language B. Geography
C. Worldview and values D. Number of scholars
11. Who authored the ancient Indian treatise Arthashastra? 1 R 2
- A. Manu B. Thiruvalluvar
C. Chanakya (Kautilya) D. Kalidasa
12. The Arthashastra is mainly concerned with: 1 R 2
- A. Poetry and music B. Spiritual discipline
C. Economics and governance D. Yoga
13. The Thirukkural was written by: 1 R 2
- A. Kalidasa B. Thiruvalluvar
C. Kautilya D. Chanakya
14. Which ancient text emphasizes virtues in economic activities? 1 R 2
- A. Bhagavad Gita B. Thirukkural
C. Vedas D. Mahabharata
15. The core ethical principle in Indian business philosophy is: 1 U 2
- A. Dharma B. Profit maximization
C. Individualism D. Utility

- 16.** According to Indian tradition, sustainable development should: **1 U 2**
- A.** Exploit natural resources **B.** Focus only on urban growth
C. Maintain ecological and social balance **D.** Follow Western models
- 17.** In the Arthashastra, which of the following is emphasized for governance? **1 R 2**
- A.** Charisma of the leader **B.** Ethics and righteousness
C. Administrative efficiency and economic policies **D.** Military dictatorship
- 18.** Which of these is a core theme in the Thirukkural? **1 R 2**
- A.** Astrology **B.** Economics
C. Moral living and social responsibility **D.** Industrial management
- 19.** In Indian thought, a good leader is one who: **1 U 2**
- A.** Maximises shareholder value **B.** Rules by fear
C. Protects dharma and serves society **D.** Gains fame
- 20.** Dharma in business implies: **1 U 2**
- A.** Earning at any cost **B.** Ethical and fair practices
C. Personal gain only **D.** Ignoring stakeholders
- 21.** The Indian perspective on leadership includes: **1 U 2**
- A.** Dominance over others **B.** Self-interest
C. Service and humility **D.** Strict control
- 22.** Ayurveda is an ancient Indian system of: **1 U 3**
- A.** Astronomy **B.** Surgery
C. Medicine and health **D.** Astrology
- 23.** Charaka Samhita is a classical text related to: **1 U 3**
- A.** Physics **B.** Ayurveda
C. Yoga **D.** Astrology
- 24.** Which Indian metallurgical technique was used in making the Iron Pillar of Delhi? **1 R 3**
- A.** Rust-proof iron forging **B.** Bronze casting

- C. Mridangam D. Piano
35. The Indian classical music system is broadly divided into: R 4
 A. Western and Eastern B. Rural and Urban
 C. Carnatic and Hindustani D. Folk and Modern
36. Kathak is a dance form primarily from: 1 U 4
 A. Gujarat B. Uttar Pradesh
 C. Kerala D. Punjab
37. Traditional Indian governance included: 1 U 4
 A. Parliaments B. Village Panchayats
 C. Congress system D. Modern judiciary
38. A Panchayat in ancient India was: 1 R 4
 A. A tax system B. A local self-governance unit
 C. A dance competition D. A trading post
39. Kingship in ancient India was governed by: 1 R 4
 A. Corporate laws B. Dharma and Rajadharma
 C. Market needs D. Capitalism
40. The Indian governance system emphasized: 1 U 4
 A. Exploitation B. Decentralization and justice
 C. Central control D. Colonial policies
41. In Indian culture, business was seen as: 1 U 4
 A. Purely profit-driven B. A means of service and dharma
 C. Materialistic D. Politically motivated
42. Ayurveda promotes a balance between: 1 U 4
 A. Income and expenditure B. Income and expenditure
 C. Mind, body, and spirit D. Mind, body, and spirit
43. Holistic health in Ayurveda involves: 1 U 4
 A. Only medications B. Lifestyle, diet, and mental wellness
 C. Surgery only D. Gym workouts
44. The global impact of Indian Knowledge Systems is reflected in: 1 U 4
 A. International conflicts B. Worldwide adoption of Yoga and Ayurveda
 C. Technological takeovers D. Stock markets
45. Yoga philosophy is known for: 1 U 1

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| A. Political leadership | B. Personal transformation | | |
| C. Scientific experiments | D. Logical debates | | |
| 46. Indian philosophy seeks to: | | 1 | U 1 |
| A. Improve military strength | B. Understand the nature of self and universe | | |
| C. Analyze economic cycles | D. Promote luxury | | |
| 47. Who discovered the concept of planetary motion in India? | | 1 | R 3 |
| A. Newton | B. Galileo | | |
| C. Aryabhata | D. Bhaskaracharya | | |
| 48. Sushruta is considered the father of: | | 1 | R 3 |
| A. Indian astrology | B. Ayurveda nutrition | | |
| C. Indian surgery | D. Mathematics | | |
| 49. The Surya Siddhanta is an ancient text on: | | 1 | R 3 |
| A. Chemistry | B. Botany | | |
| C. Astronomy | D. Ayurveda | | |
| 50. In Ayurveda, the concept of doshas includes: | | 1 | U 3 |
| A. Vata, Pitta, Kapha | B. Air, Ether, Light | | |
| C. Earth, Fire, Water | D. Blood, Nerves, Muscles | | |
