

# **Introduction to Indic Knowledge System (IKS) Question Bank Semester1**

**Bharat Shodh Sansthan  
Institute of Indic Studies  
Gujarat University**



1. Full form of IKS is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. India Knowledge System
  - b. Iran Knowledge System
  - c. Indic Knowledge System**
  - d. Intensive Knowledge System
2. Foundational building blocks of any civilizational knowledge system (CKS)) are
  - a. Truth
  - b. Goodness
  - c. Beauty
  - d. All of the above**
3. WKS stands for
  - a. West Knowledge System
  - b. Western Knowledge System**
  - c. World Knowledge System
  - d. Whole Knowledge System
4. Limitations of western knowledge system are
  - a. Diversity
  - b. Incomplete in its outlook and worldview
  - c. Definitions are vague
  - d. All of the above**
5. Indic Knowledge System define Truth, Goodness and Beauty in one word that is
  - a. SamChittaAnand
  - b. SatChittaAnand**
  - c. SatChittaAhankar
  - d. None of the above
6. According to IKS Anand is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Experience Material World
  - b. Experiencing Inner Bliss**
  - c. Experience Happiness
  - d. All of the above
7. According to IKS Chitta is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Moving from Satva to tamas
  - b. Moving from Rajas to Satva
  - c. Moving from Tamas to Rajas to Satva**
  - d. None of the above
  - e.
8. From the following \_\_\_\_\_ is major text of sociology
  - a. Natya Shashtra
  - b. Arth Shashtra
  - c. Dharm Shashtra**
  - d. None of the above
9. India is \_\_\_\_\_ Centric Civilization.
  - a. Knowledge**
  - b. Material
  - c. Science
  - d. None of the above
10. World's largest collection of ancient Manuscripts is in \_\_\_\_\_

- a. **India**
  - b. USA
  - c. Germany
  - d. England
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the largest epics – roughly 10 times the size of the Iliad and Odyssey combined.
- a. Ramayana
  - b. **Mahabharat**
  - c. Kiratarjuniya
  - d. Kumarasambava
12. \_\_\_\_\_ called Srotriyas(श्रोत्रिय) as “Living Libraries”.
- a. Macule
  - b. Max Plank
  - c. **Max Muller**
  - d. None of the above
13. Ved means to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. To exist
  - b. To make known
  - c. To Know
  - d. **All of the above**
14. Word Ved was derived from the Sanskrit dhatu \_\_\_\_\_
- a. विध
  - b. **विद**
  - c. विध्या
  - d. वद
15. Vedas are compiled by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Rishi Gautam
  - b. Rishi Kanad
  - c. Rishi Bharadwaj
  - d. **Rishi Ved Vyasa**
16. Dhanurveda is Upved of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Yajurved**
  - b. Rigved
  - c. Samved
  - d. Atharvaved
17. Yajurveda priest known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Hotr
  - b. **Adhvaryu**
  - c. Maharshi
  - d. All of the above
18. Gandharva veda is Upved of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Yajurved
  - b. Rigved
  - c. **Samved**
  - d. Atharvaved

19. Rigveda priest is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Hotr**
  - b. Adhvaryu
  - c. Maharshi
  - d. All of the above
20. There are \_\_\_\_\_ vedangas
- a. 2
  - b. 4
  - c. **6**
  - d. 5
21. From the following which is not the Vedanga
- a. Kalp
  - b. **Yukti**
  - c. Vyakran
  - d. Jyotish
22. Four vedas are
- a. **Rigved, Yajurved, Samved, Atharvaved**
  - b. Rigved, Yajurved, Dhanurved, Atharvaved
  - c. Rigved, Yajurved, Samved, Ayurved
  - d. Rigved, Yajurved, Gandharvved, Atharvaved
23. Ancient Indian Knowledge is preserved in/by
- a. Guru Shishya Parampara
  - b. Inscriptions on Temples
  - c. Manuscripts
  - d. **All of the above**
24. Chaturdasa Vidyas include \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Veda
  - b. Vedangas
  - c. Upangas
  - d. **All of the above**
25. Upangas are \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Itihas & Purana
  - b. Dharma Shastra
  - c. Nyay & Mimamsa
  - d. **All of the above**
26. There are \_\_\_\_\_ purushartha
- a. 3
  - b. 5
  - c. **4**
  - d. 2
27. There are \_\_\_\_\_ kala
- a. 55
  - b. **64**
  - c. 33
  - d. 20
28. Yukti Kalptaru is the ancient text for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Architecture

- b. Yantra
  - c. Mantra
  - d. Ship Building**
29. Darshan are \_\_\_\_\_ in numbers
- a. 4
  - b. 5
  - c. 6**
  - d. 7
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Darshanas are related to Logic and Epistemology
- a. Nyaya & Vaisheshik**
  - b. Nyaya & Miamsa
  - c. Vaisheshik & Sankhya
  - d. Vaisheshik & Yoga
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Darshana is related to health
- a. Nyaya
  - b. Sankhya
  - c. Vaisheshik
  - d. Yoga**
32. Rasratnakar is the text related to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Alchemy**
  - b. Botany
  - c. Maths
  - d. Physics
33. Amarkosa is the text for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Alchemy
  - b. Linguistics**
  - c. Astronomy
  - d. Health
34. Connect the right
- a) Manu Smriti – Public Administration
  - b) Chandah Shastra – Metrical Pattern, Prosody
  - c) Astadhyayi – Linguistic
  - d) Samrangana Sutradhara – Architecture
- a. A-c , b-d, c-a,d-c
  - b. A-a, b-b, c-c, d-d**
  - c. A-d, b-c,c-b,d-b
  - d. A-b,b-a,c-d,d-a
35. From the following which is not the text of Architecture
- a. Kasyapa Silpa Sastra
  - b. Mayamata
  - c. Manasara
  - d. Narada Sukta**
36. Find the odd one out
- a. Sulba Sutra
  - b. Astang-hrdaya**
  - c. Brahat Samhita
  - d. Surya Siddhanta

37. The meaning of Sruti is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **What is heard**
  - b. What is seen
  - c. What is felt
  - d. None of the above
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest, largest and main Veda
- a. **Rigveda**
  - b. Yajurveda
  - c. Samveda
  - d. Atharvaveda
39. Vedas are expressed in 3 modes
- a. Prose
  - b. Verse
  - c. Song
  - d. **All of the above**
40. \_\_\_\_\_ can be considered as the origin of Indian Classical Music
- a. Atharvaveda
  - b. Rigveda
  - c. **Samveda**
  - d. Yajurveda
41. Major part of Atharvaveda is connected with
- a. Building Construction
  - b. Trade and Commerce
  - c. Disease and their cure
  - d. **All of the above**
42. Each Veda is consist of
- a. Samhita
  - b. Brahmana
  - c. Aranyak
  - d. **All of the Above**
43. \_\_\_\_\_ explains in various mantras praising the elements of nature and cosmos
- a. **Rigveda**
  - b. Atharva Veda
  - c. Yajurveda
  - d. Samveda
44. \_\_\_\_\_ explains in various mantras different procedures of worshipping the nature and cosmos
- a. Rigveda
  - b. Atharva Veda
  - c. **Yajurveda**
  - d. Samveda
45. \_\_\_\_\_ gives a music driven canonical format to other Vedas for ease of recitation
- a. Rigveda
  - b. Atharva Veda
  - c. Yajurveda
  - d. **Samveda**

46. \_\_\_\_\_ sets the rule for a stable mind and daily life activities
- Rigveda
  - Atharva Veda**
  - Yajurveda
  - Samveda
47. \_\_\_\_\_ contain commentaries on the mantras of Veda
- Brahamana Granth**
  - Upanishada
  - Vedang
  - Aranyak Granth
48. \_\_\_\_\_ are considered as bridge between Brahmanas and Upanisadas
- Aranayka Granth**
  - Upaveda
  - Samhita
  - None of the above
49. \_\_\_\_\_ are the philosophical treaties dealing with the ultimate problems of life that every one of us confronts.
- Aranyak
  - Upaveda
  - Upanisada**
  - Brahmana
50. Total \_\_\_\_\_ upanisadas are there
- 107
  - 108**
  - 106
  - 18
51. Rigveda has \_\_\_\_\_ Upanisadas
- 10**
  - 16
  - 31
  - 51
52. Yajurveda has \_\_\_\_\_ Upanisadas
- 10
  - 16
  - 31
  - 51**
53. Samveda has \_\_\_\_\_ Upanisadas
- 10
  - 16**
  - 31
  - 51
54. Atharvaveda has \_\_\_\_\_ Upanisadas
- 10
  - 16
  - 31**
  - 51
55. The science of pronunciation in Vedang known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a. **Siksa**
  - b. Vyakran
  - c. Nirukta
  - d. Kalpa
56. The rules of grammar in Vedanga known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Siksa
  - b. **Vyakran**
  - c. Nirukta
  - d. Kalpa
57. The text of etymology in Vedang known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Siksa
  - b. Vyakran
  - c. **Nirukta**
  - d. Kalpa
58. In Vedanga \_\_\_\_\_ can be considered as a user manual that provides instructions and directions to lead all aspect of life.
- a. Siksa
  - b. Vyakrana
  - c. Jyotish
  - d. **Kalpa**
59. The knowledge of the movement of stars and planetary bodies is called \_\_\_\_\_ in Vedanga
- a. Siksa
  - b. Vyakrana
  - c. **Jyotish**
  - d. Kalpa
60. Indian Philosophical system can be classified in to \_\_\_\_\_ systems
- a. Vedic
  - b. Non Vedic
  - c. **Both a and b**
  - d. None of the above
61. \_\_\_\_\_ is the author of Samkhya Darshan
- a. **Kapil**
  - b. Gautam
  - c. Kanad
  - d. Vyasa
62. Yoga Darshan founded by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Kapil
  - b. Gautam
  - c. **Patanjali**
  - d. Kanad
63. Nyaya Sashtra developed by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Gautam**
  - b. Kanad
  - c. Kapil
  - d. Patanjali
64. Vaisheshik Darshan was propounded by \_\_\_\_\_



- a. Gautam
  - b. Kanad**
  - c. Kapil
  - d. Patanjali
65. Purva Mimamsa was established by
- a. Gautam
  - b. Vyasa
  - c. Jaimini**
  - d. Shankaracharya
66. Uttar Mimamsa is also known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Vedanta**
  - b. Upveda
  - c. Mimamsa sutra
  - d. None of the above
67. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Advaita Vedanta
- a. Shankaracharya**
  - b. Madhavacarya
  - c. Ramanuja
  - d. Jaimini
68. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Visistadvaita Vedanta
- a. Shankaracharya
  - b. Madhavacarya
  - c. Ramanuja**
  - d. Jaimini
69. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Dvaita Vedanta
- a. Shankaracharya
  - b. Madhavacarya**
  - c. Ramanuja
  - d. Jaimini
70. \_\_\_\_\_ are the non Vedic Darshanas
- a. Carvaka
  - b. Jain
  - c. Budhha
  - d. All of the above**
71. \_\_\_\_\_ school of thought closely maps to the trait of materialism
- a. Carvaka**
  - b. Jain
  - c. Budhha
  - d. Advaita
72. \_\_\_\_\_ school of thought focuses on the means of ending the suffering of the individuals
- a. Carvaka
  - b. Jain
  - c. Budhha**
  - d. Advaita
73. \_\_\_\_\_ school of thought closely maps to the trait of materialism, which emphasises a life of enjoyment based on certain principles and assumptions about life.

- a. **Carvaka**
  - b. Jain
  - c. Budhha
  - d. Advaita
74. Approach of \_\_\_\_\_ darshana is to valid knowledge of the “Reality”
- a. Samkhya - Yoga
  - b. **Nyaya - Vaisheshik**
  - c. Mimamsa - Vedanta
  - d. All of the above
75. Approach of \_\_\_\_\_ darshana is to understand the properties of “matter” and its “role”
- a. **Samkhya - Yoga**
  - b. Nyaya - Vaisheshik
  - c. Mimamsa - Vedanta
  - d. All of the above
76. Uttar Mimamsa also known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Samkhya
  - b. Nyaya
  - c. **Vedanta**
  - d. All of the above
77. From the following which is the major Upanisada of Rigveda
- a. **Aitareya**
  - b. Taittiriya
  - c. Chandogya
  - d. Mandukya
78. From the following which is the major Upanisada of Yajurveda
- a. Aitareya
  - b. **Taittiriya**
  - c. Chandogya
  - d. Mandukya
79. From the following which is the major Upanisada of Samveda
- a. Aitareya
  - b. Taittiriya
  - c. **Chandogya**
  - d. Mandukya
80. From the following which is the major Upanisada of Atharvaveda
- a. Aitareya
  - b. Taittiriya
  - c. Chandogya
  - d. **Mandukya**
81. There are 4 mahavkyas from 4 vedas, तत् त्वम् असि is the Mahavakya from \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Rigveda
  - b. Yajurveda
  - c. Artharvaveda
  - d. **Samveda**
82. There are 4 mahavkyas from 4 vedas, प्रज्ञानं ब्रह्म is the Mahavakya from \_\_\_\_\_

- a. **Rigveda**
  - b. Yajurveda
  - c. Artharvaveda
  - d. Samveda
83. There are 4 mahavkyas from 4 vedas, अहम् ब्रह्मास्मि is the Mahavakya from \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Rigveda
  - b. **Yajurveda**
  - c. Artharvaveda
  - d. Samveda
84. There are 4 mahavkyas from 4 vedas, अयम् आत्म ब्रह्म is the Mahavakya from \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Rigveda
  - b. Yajurveda
  - c. **Atharvaveda**
  - d. Samveda
85. There are \_\_\_\_\_ smriti texts and \_\_\_\_\_ puran texts
- a. 17, 18
  - b. 14, 18
  - c. **18, 18**
  - d. 108, 18
86. \_\_\_\_\_-are the established principles in various branches of science
- a. **Siddhanta**
  - b. Vedanga
  - c. Upanisada
  - d. Aranyaka
87. There are \_\_\_\_\_ Siddhantas related to field of Astronomy & Mathematics
- a. 12
  - b. **18**
  - c. 8
  - d. 10
88. Rishi Bharadwaj was known as father of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Yantra Sashtra**
  - b. Nauka Sasthra
  - c. Bhaashaa Sashtra
  - d. Natya Sashtra
89. Vaimanik Sashtra is the part of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Yuktikalptaru
  - b. Rasendramanagalam
  - c. **Yantrasarvasva**
  - d. Bhaskaracarya
90. \_\_\_\_\_ is the major text on Public Administration
- a. **Arthsashtra**
  - b. Siddhanta siromani
  - c. Nyaya Sutra
  - d. Manasara

91. \_\_\_\_\_ is the major text on Metal Technology
- Rasratnashala
  - Rasa-ratna-samuccaya**
  - Manasara
  - Aryabhatiya
92. \_\_\_\_\_ is the major text on Agriculture
- Krishi Vigyan
  - Krishi Parashara**
  - Krishi Veda
  - None of the above
93. \_\_\_\_\_ is the backbone of Indian astrology and calendar system
- Siddhanta
  - Panchang**
  - Amarkosh
  - Arthashastra
94. The truths which are told through mantras in Vedas and Upanishads, the same truths are told through traditional stories in \_\_\_\_\_
- Upnissada
  - Purana**
  - Upveda
  - None of the above
95. Sanskrit is \_\_\_\_\_ language
- Well-constructed
  - Accurate
  - Cultivated
  - All of the above**
96. In Sanskrit Language we have vargiya and avargiya \_\_\_\_\_
- Vyanjana**
  - Svara
  - Sur
  - Vibhakti
97. Who gave approximation of the square root of 2 and the statement of a version of the Pythagorean Theorem
- Baudhayan**
  - Katyayana
  - Shalya
  - None of the Above
98. \_\_\_\_\_ gave the THEORY OF binary numeral system, arithmetical triangle.
- Baudhayan
  - Pingala**
  - Shalya
  - None of the Above
99. Who gave the explanation of lunar eclipse and solar eclipse, rotation of Earth on its axis, reflection of light by moon
- Baudhayana
  - Katyayana

- c. **Aryabhata**
  - d. Shalya
100. Which are the famous mathematicians in ancient India
- a. Varah Mihira
  - b. Brahmgupta
  - c. Shridhara
  - d. **All of the above**
101. Following are the authors of Sulba Sutra
- a. Apastambha
  - b. Katyayana
  - c. Manava
  - d. **All of the above**
102. The known oldest manuscript for mathematics was found in \_\_\_\_\_Pakistan
- a. **Bakshali**
  - b. Mihira
  - c. Bhanushali
  - d. None of the above
103. Types of \_\_\_\_\_are the most complex aspect in Sulba Sutra
- a. **Chithi**
  - b. Akruti
  - c. Vruti
  - d. All of the above
104. Fire Altars in ancient times known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Akruti
  - b. **Chithi**
  - c. Vrutti
  - d. None of the above
105. \_\_\_\_\_proided very clear guidelines to construct the various Chithis
- a. **Sulba Sutra**
  - b. Aryabhatiya
  - c. Surya Siddhanta
  - d. None of the above
106. \_\_\_\_\_Sutras are rules for performing the Yajna.
- a. Siddhanta
  - b. **Srauta**
  - c. Sulba
  - d. None Of the above
107. As per Sulba Sutra basic vedic unit of measurement is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Angula**
  - b. Meter
  - c. Stupi
  - d. None of the above
108. In \_\_\_\_\_ number system number associated with the being.
- a. Katapayadi Sankhya
  - b. Aryabhatiya
  - c. **Bhut Sankhya**
  - d. All of the above

109. \_\_\_\_\_ number system is based on the letters of Sanskrit alphabets
- Katapayadi Sankhya
  - Aryabhatiya**
  - Bhut Sankhya
  - All of the above
110. \_\_\_\_\_ introduces a formal definition of the word “Sunya” to denote the zero.
- Agam Sashtra
  - Chandah Sashtra**
  - Panchtantra
  - None of the above
111. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first famous text on astronomy in India.
- Siddhanta
  - Panchratna
  - Aryabhatiya**
  - Rasendramalika
112. Sukla Paksha is considered from \_\_\_\_\_
- Amavasya to Purnima**
  - Purnima to Amavasya
  - Ekam to Amavasya
  - Ekam to Purnima
113. Krsna Paksha is considered from \_\_\_\_\_
- Amavasya to Purnima
  - Purnima to Amavasya**
  - Ekam to Amavasya
  - Ekam to Purnima
114. In Indic System, the ecliptic is divided in to 27 equal divisions, known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Graha
  - Nakshatra**
  - Tara
  - b and c
115. Aryabhatiya Bhasya was written by \_\_\_\_\_
- Manav
  - Apstambha
  - Nilkantha Somayaji**
  - Mihira
116. In ancient India astronomical instruments water clock known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Ghati Yantra**
  - Sanku
  - Gola Yantra
  - Kapala Yantra
117. Panca Siddhantika written by \_\_\_\_\_
- Aryabhata
  - Brahmgupata
  - Varah Mihir**
  - Lalla
118. In Shiva Purana’s \_\_\_\_\_ describes about human anatomy in details.
- Uma Samhita**

- b. Rudra Samhita
  - c. Vyaviya Samhita
  - d. Koti Rudra Samhita
119. Plant cell structure, the process of photo synthesis, plant taxonomy described in \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Vrksha Ayurveda**
  - b. Gavya Ayurveda
  - c. Mantra Sarvasva
  - d. Panchtantra
120. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as the extraction, purification, alloying and application of metals.
- a. **Metallurgy**
  - b. Alchemy Technology
  - c. Yantra Technology
  - d. None of the above
121. \_\_\_\_\_ age civilization also known as Harappan Civilization
- a. Iron
  - b. **Bronz**
  - c. Stone
  - d. All of the above
122. The famous Damascus swords were made out of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Zinc
  - b. Rust free Iron
  - c. **Wootz Steel**
  - d. All of the above
123. Wootz steel, produced in \_\_\_\_\_ India from about 300 BCE.
- a. North
  - b. East
  - c. West
  - d. **South**
124. In ancient India Soft Iron was known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Kanta Loha**
  - b. Tiksna Loha
  - c. Munda Loha
  - d. All of the above
125. \_\_\_\_\_ was very known alchemist
- a. **Nagarjuna**
  - b. Mihira
  - c. Aryabhata
  - d. Manav
126. The \_\_\_\_\_ texts discuss many chemical substances and their interactions
- a. Aryabhataiya
  - b. Panchsiddhantika
  - c. Rasmalika
  - d. **Rasaśāstra**
127. \_\_\_\_\_ was known as Amruta Dhatu or immortal metal
- a. **Mercury**

- b. Iron
  - c. Dimond
  - d. Zinc
128. The \_\_\_\_\_ was used for the extraction of 'essences' of metals, consisting of two rimmed vessels, with fire urged from above and a side blower; besides the metals, the vessels would be filled with charcoal
- a. **Musa Yantra**
  - b. Koshthi Yantra
  - c. Svedani Yantra
  - d. Dola Yantra
129. The \_\_\_\_\_, a big earthen vessel used for steaming in ancient India.
- a. Musa Yantra
  - b. Koshthi Yantra
  - c. **Svedani Yantra**
  - d. Dola Yantra
130. The \_\_\_\_\_, used for fumigation of gold leaves or silver foils with fumes of sulphur or other substances.
- a. Musa Yantra
  - b. Koshthi Yantra
  - c. **Dhupa Yantra**
  - d. Dola Yantra
131. The \_\_\_\_\_ includes various recipes, for instance for the preparation of a glutinous material to be applied on the roofs and walls of houses and temples.
- a. **Bṛhat Saṃhitā**
  - b. Rasmalika
  - c. Rasendraratna
  - d. None of the above
132. Studies on the \_\_\_\_\_ provide rich insights in to Zinc mining in ancient India
- a. Dariba
  - b. **Zawar**
  - c. Chitradurga
  - d. Khetri
133. Ancient Indians adopted a novel technique of downward drift reduction distillation process for \_\_\_\_\_ production
- a. Copper
  - b. Iron
  - c. Gold
  - d. **Zinc**
134. \_\_\_\_\_ mentions the relative properties of iron-carbon alloys produced in different regions of India
- a. Bṛhat Saṃhitā
  - b. Rasmalika
  - c. Rasendraratna
  - d. **Yuktikalptaru**
135. Sthapatya includes \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Architecture and Planning**



- b. Architecture and Designing
  - c. Planning and Execution
  - d. None of the above
136. \_\_\_\_\_ was a planned city with the streets generally oriented along with the cardinal directions.
- a. Lothal
  - b. Rakhi Gadhi
  - c. **Harappa**
  - d. None of the above
137. The architectural legacy of India can be understood from the archaeological excavations pointing to town planning and a large number of monuments maintained by
- a. Architecture Society of India
  - b. **Archaeological Survey of India**
  - c. Monument Society of India
  - d. Both b and c
138. \_\_\_\_\_ are the well-developed towns of ancient India
- a. Lothal
  - b. Mohenjo-Daro
  - c. Dholavira
  - d. **All of the above**
139. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest live dam in the world located on the river Kaveri, Tamil Nadu
- a. **The Grand Anicut**
  - b. Qattinah Dam
  - c. Cornalvo Dam
  - d. None of the above
140. \_\_\_\_\_ is a knowledge related to architecture and planning.
- a. Chaturdasa Vidya
  - b. **Vastu Vidya**
  - c. Sthapatya Vidya
  - d. None of the above
141. In Vastu Sashttra \_\_\_\_\_ domains are discussed
- a. Town Planning
  - b. Temple Architecture
  - c. Civil Architecture
  - d. **All of the above**
142. Vastu Sashttra provides \_\_\_\_\_
- a. an order for construction;
  - b. creating sacredness
  - c. Integrating architecture with nature and the cosmos utilizing geometrical alignment, geometric patterns, rhythm, and symmetry
  - d. **All of the above**
143. \_\_\_\_\_ discussed treatise on architecture and iconography.
- a. **Kasyapa Silpa**
  - b. Narada Silpa sastra
  - c. Visvakarma Prakasa
  - d. Manasara

144. \_\_\_\_\_ discussed about general roads, water resources, village and town planning
- Kasyapa Silpa
  - Narada Silpa sastra**
  - Visvakarma Prakasa
  - Manasara
145. \_\_\_\_\_ discussed the orientation of sites, men & materials to be employed in Vastu examination
- Kasyapa Silpa
  - Narada Silpa sastra
  - Visvakarma Prakasa**
  - Manasara
146. \_\_\_\_\_ discussed the system of measurement, classification of architecture, the ground plan etc.
- Kasyapa Silpa
  - Narada Silpa sastra
  - Visvakarma Prakasa
  - Manasara**
147. Parallel set of streets crossing each other at 90 degrees with lesser density of houses known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Dandaka**
  - Swastika
  - Padmaka
  - Prastara
148. Design with Swastika shaped: Temple at the centre; has 8 gates known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Dandaka
  - Swastika**
  - Padmaka
  - Prastara
149. Space divided in 4,9 or 16 wards with Chessboard system of roads known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Swastika
  - Padmaka
  - Prastara**
  - Dandaka
150. The design best for seashore having semi-circular like a bow like structure is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Swastika
  - Padmaka
  - Karmuka**
  - Dandaka
151. \_\_\_\_\_ type of division of the site has 64 number of squares.
- Pitha
  - Manduka**
  - Asana
  - Sakala

152. The planning and architectural aspects detailed in Vastu can be viewed using \_\_\_\_\_ part classification of the concepts.
- 9
  - 10
  - 8**
  - 4
153. In Vastu building or any infrastructure depends up on certain characteristics of the Yajmana, like.....
- Horoscope
  - Profession
  - Varna
  - d. All of the above**
154. According to \_\_\_\_\_ four types of silpi (technicians) work on a building.
- a. Mayamata**
  - Narad Sthaptya sukta
  - Kasyap stapatya
  - None of the above
155. The master of architect is called \_\_\_\_\_ in Vastu sastra
- a. Sthapati**
  - Vardhaki
  - Taksaka
  - Sutragrahin
156. A good Stapati must be endowed with
- a. Sastra, Karma, Prajna, Sila**
  - Sastra, Karma, Sila
  - Sastra
  - Prajna
157. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the draftsman, who does the layout with Sutra (Cord) for all measurements.
- a. Sutragrahin**
  - Taksaka
  - Vardhaki
  - Sthapati
158. \_\_\_\_\_ is an accurate measurer and sculptor who carves stone, wood, clay etc.
- Sutragrahin
  - Taksaka
  - c. Vardhaki**
  - Sthapati
159. There is a specific chapter in Brhat-samhita, Vajra-lepa-laksanadhyaya on the preparation of \_\_\_\_\_ which helps in making the building or architecture adamantine.
- Brick
  - b. Glue**
  - Door
  - All of the above

160. In Vastu \_\_\_\_\_ deals with two aspects: interior and exterior design of a building and repair and modification.
- Vastu
  - Alankarana**
  - Padvinyasa
  - Sthapatya
161. In Vastu Texts market for main artisans known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Durga
  - Nigama**
  - Kheta
  - Gram
162. In Vastu Texts Residential University village known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Vihara**
  - Durga
  - Nigam
  - Sthaniya
163. In India two cities named \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ have borrowed ideas from ancient Indian town planning concepts.
- Jaipur, Delhi
  - Jaipur, Chandigadh**
  - Udaipur, Chandigadh
  - Hyderabad, Jaipur
164. Jaipur city is built of the \_\_\_\_\_ model of town planning
- Prastara**
  - Svastika
  - Dandaka
  - Sarvatobhadra
165. Chandigadh city is built of the \_\_\_\_\_ model of town planning
- Prastara
  - Svastika
  - Dandaka
  - Sarvatobhadra**
166. The North Indian style of temple architecture is known as \_\_\_\_\_ & the South Indian style of temple architecture is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Dravida & Nagara
  - Nagara & Dravida**
  - Padma, Nagara
  - Padma, Dravida
167. \_\_\_\_\_ is the womb of the temple, where the presiding deity is to be placed.
- Garbhgrha**
  - Mandapa
  - Prastara
  - Stupi
168. \_\_\_\_\_ is the pavilion structure in front of garbhgrha.
- Garbhgrha
  - Mandapa**
  - Prastara

- d. Stupi
169. Main pavilion is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Mukha Mandapa
  - b. Maha Mandapa**
  - c. Ardha Mandapa
  - d. Stupi
170. The Mandapas in South Indian temples are classified according to the number of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Bricks
  - b. Steps
  - c. Pillars**
  - d. Deity
171. \_\_\_\_\_ is the open space for Pradakshina around the garbhgrha
- a. Garbhgrha
  - b. Mandapa
  - c. Prastara
  - d. Prakara**
172. \_\_\_\_\_ is the base platform on which the entire super structure rests.
- a. Garbhgrha
  - b. Adhithana**
  - c. Mandapa
  - d. Prastara
173. \_\_\_\_\_ is the entablature in the temple structure.
- a. Garbhgrha
  - b. Mandapa
  - c. Prastara**
  - d. Stupi
174. Khajuraho temple is built in \_\_\_\_\_ style Temple Architecture
- a. Nagara**
  - b. Dravida
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above
175. The Sun temple of \_\_\_\_\_ was built of stone in the form of gigantic chariot dedicated to the Sun God.
- a. Modhera
  - b. Odisha
  - c. Konark**
  - d. None of the above
176. The famous Kailas temple of Ellora is the largest cave temple built from single stone.
- a. Kailas**
  - b. Angkorvat
  - c. Modhera
  - d. Lepakshi
177. The Hampi Temple is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Hanging Pillar
  - b. Musical Pillars**
  - c. Rotating Pillars

- d. All of the above
178. Types of Vidya
- a. Para
  - b. Aparā
  - c. Para & Aparā both**
  - d. None of the above
179. Para vidya is also known as
- a. Adhyatma Vidya**
  - b. Bhautik Vidya
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of the above
180. Aparā Vidya is also known as
- a. Sansarik Vidya**
  - b. Adhyatma Vidya
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of the above
181. Main objectives of Indic Education System was
- a. Purusharth Chatushtay
  - b. Panch Koshiya Vikas
  - c. Both a & b**
  - d. None of the above
182. From the following which are Shaikshik Sanskar?
- a. Vidyarambh
  - b. Upnayan
  - c. Samavartan
  - d. All of the above**
183. In Gurukul various departments were known as Sthan, Department of Architecture known as
- a. Indra Sthan
  - b. Vishvakarma Sthan**
  - c. Mahendra Sthan
  - d. Garuda Sthan
184. In Gurukul various departments were known as Sthan, Department of Medicine known as
- a. Indra Sthan
  - b. Sushrut Sthan
  - c. Dhanvantari Sthan**
  - d. Garuda Sthan
185. According to Dashvaikalik Sutra there are \_\_\_\_\_ steps for Learning
- a. 4
  - b. 5**
  - c. 7
  - d. 3
186. In ancient India various educational Institutes known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Gurukul
  - b. Parishad
  - c. Sammelan

**d. All of the above**

187. The Natya sastra is a Sanskrit treatise on \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Fine Art
  - b. Performing Art**
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of the above
188. In Natya Sasthra Bhava means \_\_\_\_\_ portrayed by a dancer-actor
- a. Emotion**
  - b. Expression
  - c. Movement
  - d. All of the above
189. Who wrote the Natyashastra?
- a. Bharatamuni**
  - b. Chanakya
  - c. Kalhana
  - d. Sudraka
190. Natyasastra is structured in \_\_\_\_\_ chapters and 6000 poetic verses
- a. 34
  - b. 26
  - c. 36**
  - d. 28
191. There are \_\_\_\_\_ rasa in Natya Sashtra
- a. 8
  - b. 4
  - c. 9**
  - d. 7
192. Natya Sashtra also refereed as
- a. Panch Malika
  - b. Pancham Veda**
  - c. Pancham Kavya
  - d. Mahakavya
193. According to Natyasastra \_\_\_\_\_ produces poetic contents through words, gestures, and movements, and psycho-physical representation.
- a. Bhava**
  - b. Rasa
  - c. Abhinay
  - d. Anubhava
194. \_\_\_\_\_ are more prominent towards creating the sentiments.
- a. Bhava
  - b. Vyabhichari Bhava**
  - c. Vibahva
  - d. Satvik Bahva
195. \_\_\_\_\_ has the sense of cause or stimulant, instrument of intention.
- a. Bhava
  - b. Satvik Bhava
  - c. Vibhava**
  - d. Abhinaya

196. The four-fold acting techniques of Natya includes
- Aharya, Angika, Wachik and Sattvik**
  - Bhava, Angika, Wachik and Sattvik
  - Rasa, Bhava, Angika, Wachik
  - None of the above
197. Which are interlocutor elements of Nataya
- Kaksha, Dharmi, Pravrti**
  - Bhavas,Rasa,Agnika
  - Kaksha,Rasa,Wachikam
  - None of the above
198. The realistic representation in Natya known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Lokvarta
  - Lokdharmi**
  - Natyadharmi
  - Alankara
199. The symbolical representation in Natya known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Lokvarta
  - Lokdharmi
  - Natyadharmi**
  - Alankara
200. 'Tiraskarini' is a Sanskrit word which denotes
- Mask
  - Movement
  - Screen**
  - Ornament
201. The first ever play performed by Bharatamuni in classical Indian style, according to Natyashastra, is named as
- Anand Paarva
  - Amrit Manthan**
  - Vinod Chudamani
  - Samudra manthan
202. Sangeet Ratnakar was written by \_\_\_\_\_
- Sarangdev**
  - Abhinaygupata
  - Bhoja
  - None of the above
203. Following are the famous universities of ancient India
- Nalanda
  - Takshshila
  - Vikramshila
  - All of the above**
204. Vikramshila university was located in \_\_\_\_\_
- Bihar**
  - Bangladesh
  - Ujjain
  - Kashi
205. Valabhi University was located in \_\_\_\_\_



- a. **Gujarat**
  - b. Bangladesh
  - c. Ujjain
  - d. Kashi
206. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first University in the World
- a. Nalanada
  - b. **Takshshila**
  - c. Valabhi
  - d. Vikramshila
207. Ayurveda means \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Knowledge of Life**
  - b. Life
  - c. Knowledge of medicine
  - d. Knowledge of anatomy
208. \_\_\_\_\_. has called Ayurveda as Pancham Veda.
- a. Vedavyas
  - b. Rishi Bhrigu
  - c. Maharishi Pantajali
  - d. **Rishi Kasyapa**
209. Which literature is the essence of Charaka-Sushruta work?
- a. Bhavprakasha
  - b. Charaka Samhita
  - c. **Ashtanga Hridaya**
  - d. Gherd Samhita
210. \_\_\_\_\_.. is the main text of medicine preparation?
- a. Ashtanga Hridaya
  - b. Madhavanidan
  - c. Bhavprakash
  - d. **Sharangadhar Samhita**
211. Who is the disciple of Dhanvantari?
- a. Vishwamitra
  - b. **Sushruta**
  - c. Gherand
  - d. Goraksnath
212. Pandit Bhavmishra is the author of \_\_\_\_\_ Granth.
- a. YoVayutra
  - b. **Bhavprakasha**
  - c. Hatha Yoga Pradipika
  - d. Charaksamhita
213. The world is made up of \_\_\_\_\_ elements.
- a. two
  - b. six
  - c. **five**
  - d. ten
214. \_\_\_\_\_ is Achal Tatva of the human body.
- a. Vayu
  - b. **Earth**

- c. Fire
  - d. Water
215. Location of Vata in the body
- a. In the head
  - b. In the abdomen
  - c. In the navel
  - d. Below the navel**
216. Location of Pitta in the body
- a. Between the Heart and the navel**
  - b. In the chest
  - c. Below the navel
  - d. In the lungs
217. Location of Kapha in the body
- a. In the head
  - b. Between the Hridaya and the navel
  - c. From the Heart to the upper part**
  - d. From the knee
218. How many types of Vayus are there in the body?
- a. three
  - b. five**
  - c. one
  - d. seven
219. Vayu that helps in the act of speaking
- a. Pran Vayu
  - b. Udan Vayu**
  - c. Angar Vayu
  - d. Ozone Vayu
220. What does Samanvayu help with?
- a. Digestion**
  - b. Respiration
  - c. Circulation
  - d. Speech
221. A Vayu that helps in excretion process of the body.
- a. Vyan Vayu
  - b. Apan Vayu**
  - c. Udan Vayu
  - d. Angar Vayu
222. In the human body, all the functions of the organs are carried out by \_\_\_\_\_...
- a. Pran Vayu
  - b. Vyan Vayu**
  - c. Angar Vayu
  - d. Udan Vayu
223. How many types of Pitta in the body?
- a. 6
  - b. 2
  - c. 1
  - d. 5**

224. Red colour of blood is due to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. **Haemoglobin**  
b. Iron  
c. Pachak Tatva  
d. Ranjak Pitta
225. \_\_\_\_\_Pitta balances eyesight.  
a. **Aalochak**  
b. Sadhak  
c. Kapha  
d. Digestive
226. \_\_\_\_\_Types of Kapha present in the body.  
a. ten  
b. **five**  
c. two  
d. three
227. \_\_\_\_\_is the location of the Avlambak Cough.  
a. Head  
b. Stomach  
c. **Chest**  
d. Lungs
228. Taste of Tongue is due to \_\_\_\_\_ Kapha.  
a. Kapha  
b. **Bodhak**  
c. Paramanka  
d. Lung Kapha
229. \_\_\_\_\_keeps body warm and energetic  
a. Vata  
b. **Pitta**  
c. Kapha  
d. Blood
230. Kapha gives \_\_\_\_\_to the body  
a. **Strength and beauty**  
b. Heat and brightness  
c. Excitement  
d. Sleep
231. How many types of Rasa(Swad) are there?  
a. five  
b. three  
c. four  
d. **six**
232. Madhur rasa increases \_\_\_\_\_in the body  
a. Vata  
b. Pitta  
c. **Kapha**  
d. Blood
233. \_\_\_\_\_rasa increases the Pitta.  
a. Sweet

- b. Sour**
  - c. Salty
  - d. Pungent
- 234. Which rasa pacify the cough?
  - a. Bitter**
  - b. Sour
  - c. Sweet
  - d. Pungent
- 235. \_\_\_\_\_.. Foods pacify the Pitta dosha.
  - a. Astringent**
  - b. Sour
  - c. Salty
  - d. Pungent
- 236. Which rasa increase Vayu dosha?
  - a. Tikt
  - b. Amla
  - c. Kashay
  - d. Katu**
- 237. \_\_\_\_\_.. rasa pacify the Vayu dosha.
  - a. Bitter
  - b. Sour
  - c. Salty**
  - d. Pungent
- 238. Which dosha increases in rainy season?
  - a. Vata**
  - b. Pitta
  - c. Kapha
  - d. Blood
- 239. In old age \_\_\_\_\_dosha increases
  - a. Pitta
  - b. Vata**
  - c. Kapha
  - d. Blood
- 240. \_\_\_\_\_.. Dosha increases in winters.
  - a. Pitta**
  - b. Vata
  - c. Kapha
  - d. Blood
- 241. Increase in Kapha is more common in \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Childhood**
  - b. Adolescence
  - c. Old age
  - d. Puberty
- 242. Accumulation of phlegm in the human body is more in \_\_\_\_\_... season.
  - a. Sharad
  - b. Grishma
  - c. Varsha

- d. Shishir**
243. Which dosha increases in spring?
- a. Pitta
  - b. Abdominal pain
  - c. Kapha**
  - d. Blood
244. The Vayu accumulated in the body during summer will give trouble in \_\_\_\_\_ season.
- a. Vasant
  - b. Hemant
  - c. Shishir
  - d. Varsha**
245. In winter \_\_\_\_\_ increases
- a. Pitta**
  - b. Vata
  - c. Kapha
  - d. Blood
246. \_\_\_\_\_ is effective for Pitta shamana.
- a. Virechan**
  - b. Basti
  - c. Vaman
  - d. Kapalbhata
247. Vamana kriya is useful for?
- a. Vayu shaman
  - b. Kapha shaman**
  - c. Pitta Shaman
  - d. diarrhoea
248. From which month does Hemant ritu begin?
- a. Posh
  - b. Fagun
  - c. Maha
  - d. Kartak**
249. From which month does monsoon begin?
- a. Vaishakh
  - b. Chaitra
  - c. Phagan
  - d. Ashadha**
250. Ashadha to Shravan is \_\_\_\_\_ season.
- a. Spring
  - b. Fall
  - c. Summer
  - d. Varsha**
251. In the months of Bhadravo and Aaso the \_\_\_\_\_ season starts.
- a. Spring
  - b. Autumn**
  - c. Summer

- d. Fall
252. How many seasons are there according to Ayurveda?
- a. **6**
  - b. 2
  - c. 1
  - d. 5
253. In which season does the Gujarati new year starts?
- a. Spring
  - b. **Fall**
  - c. Summer
  - d. Varsha
254. Sesame seeds, dates and jaggery are eaten in which festival?
- a. **Makar Sankranti**
  - b. New Year
  - c. Diwali
  - d. Holi
255. Panjari prasad is taken in which festival?
- a. **Janmashtami**
  - b. Nag Panchami
  - c. Diwali
  - d. Paryushan
256. Shraddha Parva starts in which month?
- a. **Bhadarvo**
  - b. Posh
  - c. Baisakh
  - d. Jeth
257. Excess of Amla and Katu Rasa increase \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Kapha
  - b. Vayu
  - c. **Pitta**
  - d. Faeces
258. Kapha increases due to excess of salty and \_\_\_\_\_ rasa.
- a. **Sweet**
  - b. Spicy
  - c. Sour
  - d. Red
259. An excess of Katu, Kashay and Tikta Rasa increases \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Pitta
  - b. **Vayu**
  - c. Kapha
  - d. Blood
260. Quality of tikt (bitter) Rasa is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Cold**
  - b. Warm
  - c. Rough
  - d. Short
261. Quality of katu (pungent) Rasa is \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Cold
  - b. Warm**
  - c. Rough
  - d. Short
262. Quality of Madhura (Sweet) rasa is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Heavy**
  - b. Warm
  - c. Dry
  - d. All of the above
263. Quality of Amla (Sour) Rasa is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Snigdha**
  - b. Usna
  - c. Ruksha
  - d. laghu
264. The quality of Kashaya(Astringent) rasa is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Laghu
  - b. Usna
  - c. Ruksha
  - d. Shit**
265. Food that is digested immediately is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Laghu**
  - b. Usna
  - c. Ruksha
  - d. Snigdha
266. Ayurveda has \_\_\_\_\_branches?
- a. 5
  - b. 2
  - c. 6
  - d. 8**
267. In Ayurveda it is suggested to treat \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Disease
  - b. Patient**
  - c. Medicine
  - d. Nature
268. In Ayurvedic medicine \_\_\_\_\_... theory plays an important part.
- a. Shadkarma
  - b. Prakruti
  - c. Tri-dosha**
  - d. Tri-guna
269. The process of removing doshas from the body is called \_\_\_\_\_..
- a. Shaman
  - b. Langan
  - c. Sodhan**
  - d. Waman
270. The act of pacifying the access doshas is called \_\_\_\_\_...
- a. Shaman**
  - b. Search

- c. Vaman
  - d. Niruh
271. Panchakarma means five types of \_\_\_\_\_. Treatment.
- a. Vaman
  - b. Niruh
  - c. Sodhan**
  - d. Shaman
272. Which of the following actions is not a part of Panchakarma?
- a. Vaman
  - b. Niruh
  - c. Search
  - d. Shaman**
273. Proper digestion of food produces \_\_\_\_\_. Dhatu.
- a. 5
  - b. 2
  - c. 6
  - d. 7**
274. How many types of disease are there?
- a. 3
  - b. 4**
  - c. 8
  - d. 5
275. A medical practice for animals like cows, horses and elephants is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a. avayurveda**
  - b. Vrukshayurveda
  - c. Ayurveda
  - d. Lokaryurveda
276. Match the Following.
- a. Shalya Chikitsa – Pediatrics
  - b. Kaya Chikitsa – Surgery
  - c. Jar chikitsa – Internal Medicine
  - d. Bal chikitsa – Gerontology
- a. [a – c], [b – d], [c – b], [d – a]
  - b. [a – b], [b – c], [c – d], [d – a]**
  - c. [a – a], [b – c], [c – b], [d – d]
  - d. [a – d], [b – a], [c – b], [d – c]
277. Which of the following methods for examining a patient can be known as Inspection.
- a. Darshan**
  - b. Touching
  - c. Dasavidhya
  - d. Prashanan
278. Match the Following.
- a. Swarasa – Medicinal pastes
  - b. Kalka – Juicy extraction



- c. Kavatham – cold infusions
  - d. Hima – decoctions
  - a. [a – c], [b – d], [c – b], [d – a]
  - b. [a – b], [b – a], [c – d], [d – c]**
  - c. [a – a], [b – c], [c – b], [d – d]
  - d. [a – d], [b – a], [c – b], [d – c]
279. Sattvajay means today's \_\_\_\_\_ treatment.
- a. Physiotherapy
  - b. Psychotherapy**
  - c. Allopathy
  - d. Homeopathy
280. The method of treatment through mantra, yajna, stone etc. is called \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Daivavyayashraya**
  - b. Prakritvyayashraya
  - c. Achar Rasayan
  - d. Swarasa
281. In \_\_\_\_\_ festival, it is customary to eat sweets to welcome of Hemant Ritu.
- a. Eighth
  - b. Shitla satam
  - c. Diwali**
  - d. Makarsankranti
282. Srauta Sutra serve as a guide for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Vedic Rituals**
  - b. Rules for measurement
  - c. Construction of fire altars
  - d. All of the above
283. Grhya Sutra deals with \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Vedic Rituals
  - b. Rules for measurement
  - c. Construction of fire altars
  - d. Household ceremonies**
284. In Vedanga, Jyotisha is divided in to \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Siddhanta
  - b. Samhita
  - c. Hora
  - d. All of the above**
285. The ancient Indian University known as the main centre for advanced and specialised studies in Nyaya or Logic was \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Jagaddala University
  - b. Mithila University**
  - c. Nadia University
  - d. Valabhi University
286. To receive the degree of Vasu, a learner should learn for \_\_\_\_\_ years in Gurukula.
- a. 12
  - b. 24**
  - c. 8

- d. 4
287. \_\_\_\_\_ are the famous Rishikas (Women Scholars) of ancient India.
- Maitreyi
  - Gargi
  - Apala
  - All of the above**
288. The phrase "Satyamev jayate" is mentioned in which of the following Upanishads?
- Katho Upanishad
  - Mandukya Upanishad**
  - Chhandogya Upanishad
  - None of the Above
289. According to Siddhanta Shiromani \_\_\_\_\_ was used for finding the distance from the meridian and the declination of a planet/ star and of the Sun.
- Bhitti Yantra
  - Yantra-Samrat**
  - Phalaka Yantra
  - Cakra Yantra
290. \_\_\_\_\_ built the famous observatories in several parts of Northern India
- Sawai Jai Singh**
  - Kamlakara
  - Lalla
  - Chandrashekahra
291. Journey of Jiva after death, rites to be performed during and after death etc. are mentioned in \_\_\_\_\_ purana
- Garud**
  - Vishnu
  - Shiva
  - Bhavisya
292. The subjects of creation, geography of earth and Bahratvarsa, 14 loka etc. mentioned in \_\_\_\_\_ purana
- Garuda
  - Brahmanda**
  - Vishnu
  - Bhavisya
293. Stages of human foetal development mentioned in \_\_\_\_\_ purana
- Bhagavata**
  - Matsya
  - Kurma
  - Garuda
294. Rules for worship of various deities and installation of their idols in the temples etc. mentioned in \_\_\_\_\_ purana
- Bhavisya
  - Agni**
  - Brahma
  - Bhagvta
295. Time of different Manus in Purana known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Manvantara**

- b. Sarga
  - c. Vamsa
  - d. Vamsanucarita
296. Rigvedic mantra are known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Riks**
  - b. Yajus
  - c. Shloka
  - d. None of the above
297. The puranic repository can be divided in to three categories- \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and Sthal Purana
- a. **Maha Purana, Upa Purana**
  - b. Brahma purana, Upa Purana
  - c. Vishnu Purana, Kal purana
  - d. None of the above
298. In Panca Kosha \_\_\_\_\_ represents mental layer.
- a. Annamaya Kosha
  - b. **Manomay Kosha**
  - c. Vigyanmaya kosha
  - d. Pranamaya Kosha
299. In Panca Kosha \_\_\_\_\_ represents pure consciousness level.
- a. Annamaya Kosha
  - b. Manomay Kosha
  - c. Vigyanmaya kosha
  - d. **Anandmaya Kosha**
300. Pancanga has 5 components, those are \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Tithi,Var, Nakshatra,Karana,Yoga**
  - b. Tithi,Disha, Nakshatra,Karana,Yoga
  - c. Tithi, Var, Nakshatra,Karma,Yoga
  - d. None of the above