

INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

Question Booklet Sl. No.

Name & Signature of the Invigilator

PAPER – II

OMR Answer Sheet No. :

CODE-29

Roll No. :

(in figures as in Hall Ticket)

Roll Number in words :

290054

Time : 2 Hours]

No. of Printed Pages : 16

[Maximum Marks : 200

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of **one hundred (100)** multiple choice type of questions. **All** questions are compulsory.
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
 - After this verification is over, the Test Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Answer Sheet and the OMR Answer Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each item has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the oval as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example: (A) (B) (C) (D) where (B) is the correct response.
- Your responses to the items are to be indicated on the OMR Answer Sheet under Paper – II only. If you mark your response at any place other than in the oval in the OMR Answer Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Rough Work is to be done in the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Roll Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return the original OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are however, allowed to carry original question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Answer Sheet on conclusion of examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or any electronic devices or log table etc., are prohibited.
- There shall be no negative marking.

પરીક્ષાર્થીઓ માટે સૂચનાઓ

- આ પાનાની ટોચ પર દર્શાવેલી જગ્યામાં તમારો રોલ નંબર લખો.
- આ પ્રશ્નપત્રમાં બહુવૈકલ્પિક ઉત્તરો ધરાવતા સો (૧૦૦) પ્રશ્નો આપેલા છે. બધા જ પ્રશ્નો ફરજિયાત છે.
- પરીક્ષાની શરૂઆતમાં આપને પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા આપવામાં આવશે. પ્રથમ પાંચ (૫) મિનિટ દરમિયાન તમારે પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા ખોલી અને ફરજિયાતપણે નીચે મુજબ પરીક્ષણ કરવું :
 - પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો વપરાશ કરવા માટે આ કવર પૃષ્ઠની ધાર પર આપેલ સીલ સ્ટીકર ફાડી નાખો. કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં સીલ સ્ટીકર વગરની કે ખુલ્લી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં.
 - કવર પૃષ્ઠ પર છપાયેલ નિર્દેશાનુસાર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નો, પૃષ્ઠો અને સંખ્યાને બરાબર ચકાસી લો. ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા કે જેમાં પ્રશ્નો/ પૃષ્ઠો ઓછાં હોય, બે વાર છપાયા હોય, અનુક્રમમાં અથવા અન્ય કોઈ ફરક હોય અર્થાત કોઈપણ સંજોગોમાં ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા સ્વીકારશો નહીં. અને જો ખામીયુક્ત પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મળી હોય તો નિરીક્ષક પાસેથી તુરંત જ બીજી સારી પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા મેળવી લેવી. આ માટે ઉમેદવારને પાંચ (૫) મિનિટનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે. પછીથી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા બદલવામાં આવશે નહીં કે કોઈ વધારાનો સમયગાળો આપવામાં આવશે નહીં.
 - આ ચકાસણી સમાપ્ત થાય પછી, પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાનો નંબર OMR જવાબ પત્રક પર લખવો અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકનો નંબર પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા પર લખવો.
- પ્રત્યેક પ્રશ્ન માટે ચાર જવાબ વિકલ્પ (A), (B), (C) અને (D) આપવામાં આવેલ છે. તમારે સાચા જવાબના ઓવલ (oval) ને નીચે આપેલ ઉદાહરણ મુજબ પેનથી ભરીને સંપૂર્ણ કાળું કરવાનું રહેશે.
ઉદાહરણ : (A) (B) (C) (D) કે જ્યાં (B) સાચો જવાબ છે.
- આ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના પ્રશ્નોના જવાબ અલગથી આપવામાં આવેલ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં પેપર-II લખેલ વિભાગમાં જ અંકિત કરવા. જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રકમાં આપેલ ઓવલ (oval) સિવાય અન્ય સ્થાને જવાબ અંકિત કરશો તો તે જવાબનું મૂલ્યાંકન કરવામાં આવશે નહીં.
- કાચું કામ (Rough work) પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકાના અંતિમ પૃષ્ઠ પર કરવું.
- જો આપ OMR જવાબ પત્રક નિયત જગ્યા સિવાય અન્ય કોઈપણ સ્થાને, આપનું નામ, રોલ નંબર, ફોન નંબર અથવા એવું કોઈ ચિહ્ન જેનાથી તમારી ઓળખ થઈ શકે, અંકિત કરશો અથવા અલગ ભાષાનો પ્રયોગ કરો, અથવા અન્ય કોઈ અનુચિત સાધનોનો ઉપયોગ કરો, જેમકે અંકિત કરી દીધેલ જવાબ ભૂંસી નાખવો કે સફેદ શાહીનો ઉપયોગ કરી બદલશો તો આપને પરીક્ષા માટે અયોગ્ય જાહેર કરવામાં આવશે.
- પરીક્ષા સમય પૂરો થઈ ગયા બાદ ઓરીજીનલ OMR જવાબ પત્રક જે તે નિરીક્ષકને ફરજિયાત સોંપી દેવું અને કોઈ પણ સંજોગોમાં તે પરીક્ષા ખંડની બહાર લઈ જવું નહીં. પરીક્ષા પૂર્ણ થયા બાદ ઉમેદવાર ઓરીજીનલ પ્રશ્નપુસ્તિકા અને OMR જવાબ પત્રકની ડુપ્લિકેટ કોપી પોતાની સાથે લઈ જઈ શકે છે.
- માત્ર કાળી / ભૂરી બોલ પોઈન્ટ પેન વાપરવી.
- કેલ્ક્યુલેટર, લોગ ટેબલ અને અન્ય ઇલેક્ટ્રોનિક યંત્રોનો ઉપયોગ કરવાની મનાઈ છે.
- ખોટા જવાબ માટે નકારાત્મક ગુણંકન પ્રથા નથી.



290024

INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

CODE-29

Roll No.

(For use by the Candidate)

Roll No. (For use by the Candidate)

Maximum Marks : 200

No. of Printed Pages : 16

Time : 2 Hours

Instructions to the Candidates

1. When your Roll Number is called out by the invigilator, you must immediately show the top of the paper to the invigilator.
2. The paper consists of one hundred (100) questions. The questions are divided into two parts: Part A and Part B. Part A contains 20 questions and Part B contains 80 questions.
3. All the questions are compulsory and must be attempted. The questions are of two types: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) and Short Answer Questions (SAQs).
4. For MCQs, you have to select the correct answer from the given options. For SAQs, you have to write the answer in the space provided.
5. The questions are arranged in ascending order of difficulty. You are advised to attempt the questions in the order in which they are given.
6. You are allowed to use a calculator for all the calculations.
7. You are not allowed to use any other material (like notes, books, etc.) during the examination.
8. You are not allowed to discuss the questions with anyone else.
9. You are not allowed to leave the examination hall before the time specified.
10. You are not allowed to take any material out of the examination hall.
11. You are not allowed to use any mobile phone or any other electronic device during the examination.
12. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.
13. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.
14. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.
15. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.
16. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.
17. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.
18. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.
19. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.
20. You are not allowed to use any unfair means during the examination.



INDIAN KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM

Paper – II

1. Which of the following statements correctly describes Kapālabhāṭi as one of the six purificatory practices (Saṭkarma-s) in Hatha Yoga ?
 - (A) It is a breathing technique that involves inhaling through the nose and exhaling through the mouth only.
 - (B) It is the final practice among the Saṭkarma-s and is performed in three forms: Vātakrama, Vyutkrama and Śītkrama.
 - (C) It is a meditation practice that focuses on visualizing the heart chakra.
 - (D) It is a cleansing ritual performed with ash and water on the forehead.
2. What does chitta-vṛtti-nirodha mean in Patanjali's Yoga-Sūtras ?
 - (A) The practice of breathing through alternate nostrils.
 - (B) The cessation of the chitta's activities.
 - (C) Imagining a circular stop within the chitta.
 - (D) Taking the chitta circularly between states of activity, thinking and calmness.
3. Which of the following statements best describes the Ayurvedic view of cow's milk ?
 - (A) It is a panchakarma cleansing agent used only for skin disorders.
 - (B) It is considered purnahara (complete food) and a highly sattvic nourishment that supports longevity and spiritual growth.
 - (C) It is a vata pacifying decoction used exclusively for respiratory ailments.
 - (D) It is a kaphic food that should be avoided during the rainy season.
4. Which of the following statements about ghr̥ta (ghee) in Ayurveda is correct ?
 - (A) Ghr̥ta is used only as a food offering in rituals and has no therapeutic value.
 - (B) Ghr̥ta is classified as a Madhura gana (sweet) substance and is employed in Gandusha and Rasayana preparations.
 - (C) Ghr̥ta is considered a Katu gana (pungent) substance and is mainly used for treating Kapha disorders.
 - (D) Ghr̥ta is made by boiling milk and is not used in any medicinal formulations.
5. What is the primary purpose of Ritucharya as described in the Ashtanga Hrudhayam ?
 - (A) To prescribe specific herbal decoctions for each disease type.
 - (B) To recommend dietary and lifestyle changes that correspond to the four seasons.
 - (C) To outline the sequence of Panchakarma therapies for chronic illnesses.
 - (D) To list the eight limbs of Ayurveda and their functions.



6. Which of the following is NOT a basic component of Prāṇāyāma as described in classical yoga texts ?
- (A) Purāka – inhalation
 - (B) Kumbhaka – retention of breath
 - (C) Recāka – exhalation
 - (D) Pratyāhāra – withdrawal of the senses
7. Which of the following best describes the three stages of dhāraṇa, dhyāna, samādhi in classical yoga texts ?
- (A) Dhāraṇa is the fixation of attention on an object; dhyāna is the continuous, unbroken concentration on that object ; samādhi is the state where the mind is fully absorbed and loses awareness of itself.
 - (B) Dhāraṇa is the state of complete absorptio; dhyāna is the initial fixation of attention; samādhi is the temporary distraction from the object.
 - (C) Dhāraṇa is the practice of breathing; dhyāna is the physical posture; samādhi is the chanting of mantras.
 - (D) Dhāraṇa is the removal of all thoughts; dhyāna is the meditation on a deity; samādhi is the final liberation from the cycle of birth and death.
8. What is the primary result of practising Nādayoga as per the Yoga Taravali of Shankaracharya ?
- (A) An increase in physical stamina and strength.
 - (B) The dissolution of the mind and attainment of supreme knowledge.
 - (C) The accumulation of wealth through chanting.
 - (D) The ability to see future events through sound vibrations.
9. What is the primary characteristic of the dosha sub type called bhrajaka in Ayurvedic theory ?
- (A) It is a subtype of vata that causes dryness of the skin.
 - (B) It is a subtype of pitta that gives the skin its luster and complexion.
 - (C) It is a form of kapha responsible for the heaviness of the body.
 - (D) It is a vata-pitta combination that leads to chronic cough.
10. In the Yoga-Sūtra framework, vikalpa is considered one of the five types of citta-vrtti. What does vikalpa most accurately represent ?
- (A) A state of imagination, doubt, alternative choice within the mind.
 - (B) The calming of the mind through breath-control.
 - (C) The rhythmic fluctuation of thoughts in meditation.
 - (D) The correct perception of the world through cognitive processes.



11. Which of the following is the correct etymological root for the mineral 'beryl' ?
(A) Beri (B) Veruli
(C) Veluri (D) Veri
12. According to Ācārya P. C. Ray, who is the author of the text Rasārṇava ?
(A) Shambhu (B) Nagarjuna
(C) Nityanatha (D) Anonymous
13. Which of the following metal is referred to as 'rasaviddham' in the Arthaśāstra text ?
(A) Mercury (B) Gold
(C) Silver (D) Copper
14. How many different colored varieties of gold are mentioned in Arthaśāstra ?
(A) 16 (B) 18
(C) 20 (D) 22
15. The word 'kiliccirai' from classical Tamil refers to which one of the following ?
(A) Parrot's beak (B) Green color
(C) Gold metal (D) Parrot's cage
16. In the Rasaśāstra texts, the correct contextual meaning of the term 'uraga' is which one of the following ?
(A) Tin (B) Mercury
(C) Iron (D) Lead
17. Calamine, the ore of zinc is referred by which of the following names in the Rasaśāstra texts ?
(A) Rasaka (B) Rasa
(C) Tuttharasa (D) Rasatuttha
18. In the flame test for metals described in Rasārṇava, which of the following color is imparted to the flame when silver is introduced ?
(A) Grey (B) White
(C) Yellow (D) Black
19. Which of the following terms refer to the silver metal ?
a. Tāra
b. Śulva
c. Rūpya
d. Śveta
e. Śaśi
(A) a, c and e only (B) b, c and d only
(C) a, c and d only (D) b, c and e only



20. Which of the following instruments were put to use in the rasakriyā as per the Rasaśāstra ?

- a. Śanku yantra
- b. Nāḍikā yantra
- c. Gostanī mūṣā
- d. Gaja mūṣā
- e. Kukkuṭamukhī yantra

(A) a, b and c only

(B) b, c and d only

(C) c, d and e only

(D) a, b and e only

21. Which of the following terms are synonyms of brass ?

- a. Hāṭaka
- b. Vaiṇava
- c. Rīti
- d. Rītikā
- e. Mīśraśulva

(A) a and b

(B) b and c

(C) c and d

(D) d and e

22. Which of the following are classified as mahārasas ?

- a. Mākṣika
- b. Vimāla
- c. Kumbhaka
- d. Nirmala
- e. Capala

(A) a, b and e

(B) b, c and d

(C) a, c and e

(D) d and e

23. Which of the following are classified as uparasas ?

- a. Abhraka
- b. Kastūrī
- c. Gairika
- d. Kāsīsa
- e. Vaikrānta

(A) a, b and c

(B) c and d

(C) b, d and e

(D) a and e



24. Which of the following are the salts that are grouped under lavaṇa pañcaka ?

- a. Sindūra
- b. Śailaja
- c. Biḍa
- d. Arṇavajā
- e. Romaka

(A) a, b and e

(B) a and d

(C) b, c and d

(D) c and e

25. Match the entries in column – A and entried in column – B and choose the correct option that follows :

Column – A

- i. Haratāla
- ii. Manaḥśilā
- iii. Sauvarcala
- iv. Taṅkaṇa

Column – B

- a. Borax
- b. Orpiment
- c. Realgar
- d. Rock salt

(A) i – b ii – c iii – d iv – a

(B) i – a ii – b iii – c iv – d

(C) i – d ii – a iii – b iv – c

(D) i – c ii – d iii – a iv – b

26. Match the entries in column – A and entried in column – B and choose the correct option that follows :

Column – A

- i. Rasaratnākara
- ii. Rasaratnasamuccaya
- iii. Rasajalanidhi
- iv. Rasataranḡiṇi

Column – B

- a. Rasavāgbhaṭa
- b. Bhudeb Mukherjee
- c. Sadānanda Sharma
- d. Nityānātha

(A) i – c ii – a iii – d iv – b

(B) i – a ii – b iii – c iv – d

(C) i – d ii – a iii – b iv – c

(D) i – c ii – d iii – a iv – b



27. In which of the following options, tāmra, tīkṣṇa, vaṅga and bhujaṅga is shown in the correct order of increasing reactivity, as described in Rasārṇava ?
- (A) tāmra < vaṅga < tīkṣṇa < bhujaṅga
(B) vaṅga < tāmra < bhujaṅga < tīkṣṇa
(C) tīkṣṇa < tāmra < bhujaṅga < vaṅga
(D) tāmra < tīkṣṇa < vaṅga < bhujaṅga
28. Which of the following options arranges the puṭas in their increasing dimensions ?
- (A) bhūdhara < kapota < varāha < kukkuṭa
(B) kapota < varāha < kukkuṭa < bhūdhara
(C) varāha < kukkuṭa < bhūdhara < kapota
(D) kukkuṭa < bhūdhara < kapota < varāha
29. Consider the following two statements (S1 and S2) and choose the correct option that follows :
- S1 : Metallurgists during Arthaśāstra period made alloys of copper and tin.
S2 : Such alloy making was possible because they borrowed the knowledge of phase diagram from the Greeks.
- (A) S1 and S2 are true
(B) S1 and S2 are false
(C) S1 is true and S2 is false
(D) S1 is false and S2 is true
30. Consider the following two statements (S1 and S2) and choose the correct option that follows :
- S1 : Zinc extraction was discovered by Chinese which was sooner adapted by Indians.
S2 : Zinc extraction was done using fractional distillation process.
- (A) S1 and S2 are true
(B) S1 and S2 are false
(C) S1 is true and S2 is false
(D) S1 is false and S2 is true
31. What is the number associated with the phrase "Vāridhi-sāgara-deva-gaja-āditya" as per bhūtasāṅkhyā system ?
- (A) 2183374 (B) 1283344 (C) 2183344 (D) 1283377



32. What is the number associated with the term “ayuta” ?
(A) 10000 (B) 100000 (C) 1000000 (D) 10000000
33. What is the number encoded in the phrase “khyughr/ख्युघृ” as per Aryabhatan system of numeration ?
(A) 3240000 (B) 4320000
(C) 432000 (D) 243000
34. As per “Katapayadi” system of numeration, what is the number represented by the phrase “khyughr/ख्युघृ” ?
(A) 41 (B) 14 (C) 21 (D) 12
35. Who is the author of the text Siddhāntaśiromaṇi ?
(A) Aryabhata (B) Bhaskara (C) Madhava (D) Brahmagupta
36. How many “truṭi-s” constitute One “lava” ?
(A) 10 (B) 5 (C) 100 (D) 60
37. Which of the following is the fastest celestial object ?
(A) Mars (B) Sun (C) Mercury (D) Moon’s node
38. Which is the first Mādhava-Candravākya ?
(A) śīlaṃ rājñaḥ śriye (B) bhavet sukham
(C) gīrṇaḥ śreyah (D) dhenavaḥ śrīh
39. How many Vākyas are there in a set of Candravākyas ?
(A) 108 (B) 248 (C) 54 (D) 1008
40. Which among the following is one of the Pañcāṅga-elements ?
(A) Māsa (B) Pakṣa
(C) Divasa (D) Karaṇa
41. Which of the following mathematical operation is represented by the term “ghāta” ?
(A) Multiplication (B) Division (C) Square-root (D) Addition
42. Who is the author of the text “khaṇḍakhādyaka” ?
(A) Bhaskara – I (B) Bhaskara – II (C) Brahmagupta (D) Aryabhata
43. Which of the following mathematical operation is represented by the term “āḍhya” ?
(A) Addition (B) Subtraction
(C) Multiplication (D) Division



44. Which Indian astronomer discovered infinite series expansion for the sine and cosine ?
(A) Madhava (B) Bhaskara
(C) Aryabhata (D) Brahmagupta
45. Who is the author of the commentary Śulbadīpikā ?
(A) Bodhāyana (B) Dvārakānātha
(C) Āpastamba (D) Mahīdhara
46. Which among the following is NOT the commentary of Kātyāyana-śulba-sūtra ?
(A) Śulbasūtravṛtti (B) Śulbasūtravivarāṇa
(C) Śulbasūtrabhāṣya (D) Śulbabhāṣya
47. Value of $R\sin(225^\circ)$, as per "Tantrasaṅgraha" is
(A) $225^\circ 50''$ (B) 225° (C) $224^\circ 50''$ (D) 224°
48. Which among the following is the phrase used to represent the number of revolutions made by the Moon in a Mahayuga, as per Aryabhata ?
(A) cayagiyaśuśuḥ! (B) khyughr
(C) candraparyaya (D) indubhagaṇa
49. Which term among the following is NOT used to refer Rsine-function ?
(A) guṇa (B) bāhu (C) bhujā (D) bāṇa
50. The term "cāpa" refers to which mathematical quantity ?
(A) Rsine (B) Versine (C) Arc (D) Rcosine
51. Of which philosophy is Yatīndramatadīpikā is an introductory text ?
(A) Advaita Vedānta (B) Viśiṣṭa advaita Vedānta
(C) Nyāya (D) Sāṃkhya
52. The existence of an 'Upādhi' characterizes which of the following logical fallacies ?
(A) Vyāpyasiddhi (B) Viruddha (C) Vyabhicara (D) Badhita
53. Vivartavāda is associated with which of the following philosophies ?
(A) Advaita Vedānta (B) Nyāya
(C) Vaiśeṣika (D) Vijñānavāda
54. Parināmavāda is associated with which of the following philosophies ?
(A) Sāṃkhya (B) Nyāya (C) Vaiśeṣika (D) Advaita



55. Who among the following is the author of the Nyāyāsūtrabhāṣyam ?
(A) Udayanāchārya (B) Vatsyāyana
(C) Gautama (D) Gaṅgeśopādhyāya
56. As per Vaiśeṣika, Upamāna is considered as a special case of
(A) Pratyakṣa (B) Anumāna
(C) Sabda (D) Arthāpatti
57. In which of the following philosophical traditions is Pudgala considered a Dravya ?
(A) Nyāya (B) Jainism
(C) Vaiśeṣika (D) Buddhism
58. In which of the following logical fallacies is the hetu NOT capable of existing in the pakṣa ?
(A) Swarūpāsiddhi (B) Satpratipakṣa
(C) Viruddha (D) Vyabhichara
59. In which of the following philosophies is the nature of atman considered to be 'kṣanika vijñyāna' ?
(A) Nyāya (B) Sāmkhya
(C) Advaita (D) Yogācara Buddhism
60. If the lakṣana of kāraṇa is considered as 'pūrvavṛttitvam', it will be a case of which of the following ?
(A) Proper Lakṣana (B) Ativyāpti
(C) Avyāpti (D) Asambhava
61. Pīlu pāka is associated with which of the following philosophies ?
(A) Nyāya (B) Vaiśeṣika
(C) Sāmkhya (D) Advaita
62. As per Viśiṣṭhādvaita, how many categories can dravyas be classified into ?
(A) 2 (B) 7 (C) 5 (D) 9
63. As per Advaita Vedānta, how many categories are 'amūrta dr̥śya padārthas' are classified into ?
(A) 2 (B) 4 (C) 7 (D) 5
64. The Ācārāṅga Sūtra is associated with which of the following philosophies ?
(A) Jainism (B) Buddhism
(C) Advaita (D) Dvaita Vedānta



65. Who among the following is associated with the Madhyāmika school of Buddhism ?
(A) Nāgarjuna (B) Vasubandhu
(C) Dignāga (D) Bhartṛhari
66. As per the Vaiśeṣika philosophy, what is the parimāṇa of ātma ?
(A) Mahat (B) Anu (C) Paramānu (D) Vibhu
67. As per Advaita Vedānta, the statement 'Soyam devadattah' is an example of which one of the following ?
(A) Jahad lakṣaṇa (B) Ajahad Lakṣaṇa
(C) Jahad-Ajahad lakṣaṇa (D) Ayathārtha Jnyanam
68. As per Nyāya, in a red pot, the relationship between the redness and the pot is which of the following ?
(A) Samavāya (B) Asamavāya (C) Swarūpa (D) Kālīka
69. How many sections in the Kalpa-sūtra of Āpastamba divided into ?
(A) 10 (B) 12 (C) 40 (D) 30
70. As per Paṇiniya śikṣa, which of the following is NOT an aspect of śikṣa ?
(A) Varṇa (B) swara (C) kārāṇa (D) santāna
71. In Mahābhārata, who among the following was responsible for stopping the sarpasatra ?
(A) Jaratkaru (B) Śuka (C) Āstika (D) Uttānka
72. In Mahābhārata, who among the following is referred to as Vṛkodara ?
(A) Bhīṣma (B) Bhīma
(C) Arjuna (D) Duryodhana
73. The word "Phalam" has which of the following pratyayas ?
(A) Sup (B) tiṅ (C) Taddhit (D) Strī
74. Which of the following vowels are not contained in the pratyāhāra 'अक्' ?
(A) आ (B) इ (C) लृ (D) ए
75. As per Paṇiniya śikṣa which of the following varṇas is an ṭṣadsparśa ?
(A) क (B) छ (C) स (D) य
76. What is the āśya associated with the Upadhmanīya ?
(A) oṣṭa (B) danta (C) tālu (D) kaṇṭha



77. Which of the following is included in the list of synonyms for prthivi in the Nighantu of Yaska's Nirukta ?
(A) gauḥ (B) gma (C) peśaḥ (D) ila
78. The Śāntimantra "pūrṇamada pūrṇamida..." is associated with the upaniṣads of which Veda ?
(A) Śukla yajur (B) Kṛṣṇa yajur (C) ṛg (D) sāma
79. The 'Madālasa' lullaby is a part of which Purana ?
(A) Viṣṇu Purana (B) Śiva Purana
(C) Mārkaṇḍeya Purana (D) Bhāgavata
80. According to the Mahābhārata, Bhīṣma is an avatara of which Vasu ?
(A) Prabhāsa (B) Pratyūsha (C) Soma (D) Anala
81. Saveri is the Janya of which melakarta raga ?
(A) Mayamalavagowla (B) Kharaharapriya
(C) Śubhapanthavarāli (D) Ratnāngi
82. When a dancer uses elaborate costume, jewellery and stage properties they are using which Abhinaya ?
(A) Angika abhinaya (B) Ahārya abhinaya
(C) Sātvic abhinaya (D) Vāchika abhinaya
83. How many aksharas in one cycle of Khanda Jāti Matya Tālam ?
(A) 12 (B) 17 (C) 10 (D) 14
84. According to the Rasa Sutra, what is the term for 'transient emotions' that contribute to the final realization of Rasa ?
(A) Sthāyi Bhāva (B) Vibhava
(C) Vyabhicāri Bhāva (D) Anubhava
85. Muktaṃ swaras and Chittayī swaras are a part of which type of composition in Carnatic music ?
(A) Kṛti (B) Varnam (C) Gītam (D) Swarajati
86. Which of the following rāgas in Hindustani music are in the Bilawal that ?
(A) Bihāg (B) Bhairavi (C) Kamas (D) Jog
87. Which of the following classical dance forms is associated with Assam ?
(A) Sattriya (B) Manipuri (C) Kathak (D) Bihu



88. In Dhrupad music, what is a composition set to the Jhap tāla called ?
(A) Dhamar (B) Abhoga (C) Sadra (D) Bhoga
89. Which of the following is the 51st Melakarta rāga ?
(A) Kāmavardhini (B) Ṣanmukhapriyā
(C) Riṣabhapriyā (D) Nāganandini
90. In which of the following Ragas is a Pañcaratna Kṛti of Tyāgaraja NOT composed in ?
(A) Nātai (B) Gowlai (C) Sri (D) Hindolam
91. Xuanzang studied with which of the following Indian monks ?
(A) Nāgarjuna (B) Śīlabhadra
(C) Mokṣadeva (D) Vasubandhu
92. Who is the author of the text *Tahqīq mā li-l-Hind min maqūlah fī al- 'aql aw mardhūlah* ?
(A) Al Beruni (B) Ibn Batuta (C) Al Masudi (D) Abdur Razzak
93. Abdur Razzak Samarqandi was an ambassador of which king/empire ?
(A) Shah Rukh (B) Timur Lang (C) The Abbasids (D) Qublai Khan
94. Megasthenes mentions about the arrival of which Greek God to India ?
(A) Uranus (B) Apollo (C) Dionysus (D) Zeus
95. A statue of which of the following Indian figures was found in the ruins of Pompei ?
(A) Yakshii (B) Viśnu (C) Śiva (D) Gandhara
96. The Naqsh-e-Rustom inscriptions mentioning Indian territories is associated with which of the following emperors ?
(A) Cyrus (B) Darius I (C) Xerxes I (D) Darius III
97. Who among the following was the last Kushanshah emperor ?
(A) Varahran (B) Piroz II (C) Hormizd II (D) Shapur II
98. As per the Ramayana, who was dispatched to Java to search for Sita ?
(A) Angada (B) Sugriva (C) Hanuman (D) Jambuvan
99. Sanlun is the Chinese name for which of the following schools of Buddhism ?
(A) Yogācara (B) Mādhyāmika (C) Vajrayana (D) Hinayana
100. Daoyu and Dazu Huike were disciples of which Buddhist master ?
(A) Bodhidharma (B) Buddhahadra (C) Kumārajīva (D) Mahākāśyapa



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