

Unit 10.3. MCQs Set 1

Results



#1. Q1. Which year was the Ministry of AYUSH formed as a separate ministry by the Government of India?

- (A) 1995
- (B) 2004
- (C) 2014
- (D) 2019

The Department of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy was elevated to a separate Ministry of AYUSH in 2014.

#2. Q2. Which of the following was one of the earliest established Ayurvedic manufacturing companies in India?

- (A) Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhawan
- (B) Dabur India Ltd.
- (C) Zandu Pharmaceuticals
- (D) Himalaya Drug Company

Dabur India Ltd. was founded in 1884 by Dr. S.K. Burman, making it one of the earliest major players in Ayurveda manufacturing.

#3. Q3. Identify the act that currently regulates Ayurvedic drug manufacturing and quality control in India.

- (A) Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970
- (B) Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940

(C) Pharmacy Act, 1948

(D) Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006

Ayurvedic drugs are regulated under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 (with its subsequent amendments).

#4. Q4. 'GMP' certification for Ayurvedic pharmaceutical industries stands for:

(A) General Medicine Practice

(B) Good Manufacturing Practice

(C) Government of Medicine Policy

(D) Generic Medicinal Plant

GMP stands for Good Manufacturing Practice which ensures products are consistently produced and controlled according to quality standards.

#5. Q5. Which of the following organizations is responsible for policy formulation and regulation of Ayurveda education in India?

(A) NCISM

(B) CCRAS

(C) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

(D) NMPB

NCISM (National Commission for Indian System of Medicine) is responsible for regulating Ayurveda education in India.

#6. Q6. 'Quality Standards of Indian Medicinal Plants' is a key publication by:

(A) ICMR

(B) CCRAS

(C) Ministry of Commerce

(D) NITI Aayog

The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has published these standards to aid in scientific validation of medicinal plants.

#7. Q7. When was Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhawan established?

(A) 1884

(B) 1917

(C) 1934

(D) 1940

Baidyanath Ayurveda Bhawan was established in 1917 by Pt. Ram Dayal Joshi.



#8. Q8. TKDL (Traditional Knowledge Digital Library) primarily aims to:

- (A) Offer online Ayurvedic consultations
- (B) Digitize classical Ayurveda texts to prevent biopiracy
- (C) Promote yoga internationally
- (D) Provide financial support to Ayurvedic start-ups

The TKDL safeguards traditional knowledge by digitizing Ayurvedic texts, thereby preventing wrongful patents.

#9. Q9. Which initiative digitizes Ayurveda-related healthcare services and integrates them with modern IT platforms?

- (A) AYUSH Grid
- (B) Make in India
- (C) Digital India
- (D) Yoga Certification Board

AYUSH Grid is a digital platform connecting AYUSH stakeholders in healthcare and research.

#10. Q10. The Government of India launched the National AYUSH Mission (NAM) primarily to:

- (A) Merge Ayurvedic systems with mainstream hospitals
- (B) Upgrade educational standards and strengthen AYUSH infrastructure
- (C) Ban spurious Ayurvedic drugs
- (D) Promote only homeopathy

NAM was launched to improve infrastructure and education within AYUSH, thereby enhancing healthcare delivery.

#11. Q11. Zandu Pharmaceuticals was closely associated with which legendary Ayurveda practitioner or promoter?

- (A) Dr. S.K. Burman
- (B) Vaidya Bhawanrao
- (C) Vaidya Daya Shankar
- (D) Vaidya Jagannath Shankarseth

Historical records commonly associate Zandu Pharmaceuticals with Vaidya Jagannath Shankarseth.

#12. Q12. Which of the following statements is true about the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS)?

- (A) It primarily deals with marketing of Ayurvedic products
- (B) It is under the Ministry of Commerce

- (C) It focuses on scientific research in Ayurveda
- (D) It exclusively publishes modern medicine guidelines

CCRAS is an autonomous body dedicated to promoting and funding research in Ayurveda.

#13. Q13. The Indian Medicine Central Council Act (IMCCA) of 1970 paved the way for the establishment of:

- (A) Regulation of Ayurveda drugs at the state level
- (B) The Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM)
- (C) Patent laws protecting indigenous medicine
- (D) Promotion of Ayurvedic exports

The IMCCA of 1970 provided the statutory framework for the establishment of the CCIM, which regulates the education and practice of Ayurveda.

#14. Q14. 'Medicinal Plants of India' authored by K.M. Nadkarni primarily discusses:

- (A) Advanced laboratory methods
- (B) Ethnobotanical details of various plants
- (C) Export strategies for medicinal herbs
- (D) Ayurveda hospital administration

Nadkarni's book primarily covers the ethnobotanical aspects and traditional uses of medicinal plants in India.

#15. Q15. Which among the following provides standards specifically for Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani formulations?

- (A) Indian Pharmacopoeia (IP)
- (B) Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API)
- (C) British Pharmacopoeia (BP)
- (D) European Pharmacopoeia (EP)

The Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia of India (API) specifically outlines quality standards for these traditional formulations.

#16. Q16. PubMed is a:

- (A) Specialized Ayurveda database
- (B) Digital repository for all research articles in the biomedical field
- (C) Government portal for AYUSH funds
- (D) Digital healthcare service for telemedicine in Ayurveda

PubMed, maintained by the NCBI, indexes a vast range of biomedical literature from around the world.

#17. Q17. DHARA (Digital Helpline for Ayurveda Research Articles) is most closely associated with:

- (A) Export standards
- (B) Archiving and indexing Ayurveda-related research
- (C) AYUSH regulatory compliance
- (D) Ayurveda telemedicine consultations

DHARA is a digital platform designed to archive and index research articles in Ayurveda.

#18. Q18. Biopiracy in the context of Ayurveda refers to:

- (A) Selling expired Ayurvedic medicines
- (B) Unlawful patenting of traditional Ayurvedic knowledge by foreign entities
- (C) Unauthorized manufacturing of generic drugs
- (D) Illegal smuggling of endangered plant species

Biopiracy in Ayurveda refers to external entities patenting traditional knowledge without proper authorization or benefit sharing.

#19. Q19. The National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) primarily deals with:

- (A) Certification of Ayurvedic doctors
- (B) Cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants
- (C) Issuing licenses to Ayurvedic pharmacies
- (D) Administration of AYUSH clinical trials

NMPB supports the conservation, cultivation, and sustainable use of medicinal plants.

#20. Q20. Which modern analytical technique is frequently used to standardize Ayurvedic herbal extracts?

- (A) HPLC
- (B) Ultrasound imaging
- (C) X-ray diffraction
- (D) CT scan

HPLC (High-Performance Liquid Chromatography) is widely used for identifying and quantifying phytochemicals in herbal formulations.

#21. Q21. The Traditional Knowledge Resource Classification (TKRC) system used by TKDL is meant to:

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- (A) Replace standard library cataloguing
- (B) Systematically classify Indian traditional knowledge in patent-compatible formats
- (C) Promote e-commerce for Ayurvedic products
- (D) Issue degrees in Ayurveda

TKRC organizes traditional knowledge so that international patent offices recognize it as prior art.

#22. Q22. AYUSH Research Portal is maintained by:

- (A) Ministry of Commerce
- (B) CSIR
- (C) Ministry of AYUSH
- (D) State AYUSH Directorates

The AYUSH Research Portal is an initiative under the Ministry of AYUSH dedicated to providing access to research publications.

#23. Q23. Which of the following is a key focus of Health Informatics in Ayurveda?

- (A) Reducing the cost of herbal raw materials
- (B) Integrating patient data and electronic health records for Ayurvedic treatment
- (C) Only regulatory aspects of Ayurveda
- (D) Manufacturing and distribution channels

Health Informatics in Ayurveda involves integrating and managing patient data to improve treatment outcomes.

#24. Q24. Which among the following best describes 'Telemedicine in Ayurveda'?

- (A) Organizing Ayurveda camps in remote areas
- (B) Delivering Ayurvedic treatments via digital platforms
- (C) Promoting Ayurveda products through TV commercials
- (D) Running Ayurveda universities in different countries

Telemedicine in Ayurveda refers to providing remote consultations and digital healthcare services.

#25. Q25. The Government of India's policy impetus on 'Global Promotion of Ayurveda' mainly focuses on:

- (A) Restricting Ayurvedic practice within India
- (B) Standardizing products for international acceptance
- (C) Eliminating traditional formulations
- (D) Prohibiting Ayurveda education abroad

Global promotion policies are aimed at standardizing Ayurvedic products to meet international quality and safety standards.

#26. Q26. Assertion: Ayurveda is considered part of India's cultural heritage. Reason: It only has applications for musculoskeletal disorders.

- (A) Both A and R true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

While Ayurveda is a vital part of India's cultural heritage, it addresses a wide range of health conditions, not just musculoskeletal disorders.

#27. Q27. Assertion: Government fosters Ayurveda internationally through trade agreements. Reason: It ensures standardization and international certification for Ayurvedic products.

- (A) Both A and R true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, R is false
- (D) A is false, R is true

Government trade agreements help in standardizing Ayurvedic products, which fosters international acceptance and trade.

#28. Q28. Which of the following statements about CCRAS is correct?

- (A) It is responsible for the issuance of drug licenses in India
- (B) It primarily funds research and formulates guidelines for Ayurvedic research
- (C) It focuses only on Yoga and Naturopathy
- (D) It is under the Ministry of Science & Technology

CCRAS supports and funds research in Ayurveda, providing guidelines for research methodology.

#29. Q29. Which portal focuses specifically on indexing global biomedical literature, including some complementary medicine research?

- (A) DHARA
- (B) Ayush Research Portal
- (C) PubMed
- (D) Bioinformatics Centre

PubMed is a widely-used database indexing global biomedical literature.



#30. Q30. 'Ayushman Bharat' scheme conceptually includes AYUSH practitioners by:

- (A) Mandating only Ayurveda hospitals
- (B) Excluding Ayurveda from mainstream healthcare
- (C) Integrating AYUSH into wellness centers
- (D) Limiting AYUSH practice to villages only

Ayushman Bharat incorporates AYUSH practitioners into Health & Wellness Centres to promote integrated healthcare.

#31. Q31. The primary objective of the National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB) is to:

- (A) Regulate Ayurvedic college admissions
- (B) Provide e-consultation to patients
- (C) Support conservation and cultivation of medicinal plants
- (D) Offer accreditation to Ayurveda doctors

NMPB promotes the sustainable cultivation and conservation of medicinal plants used in Ayurveda.

#32. Q32. The Indian System of Medicine that deals with elements like Dosha, Dhatus, and Mala is:

- (A) Homeopathy
- (B) Unani
- (C) Siddha
- (D) Ayurveda

Ayurveda is based on the principles of Dosha, Dhatus, and Mala.

#33. Q33. 'Global Ayurveda Festivals' are held periodically to:

- (A) Showcase only yoga practices
- (B) Promote classical dance forms
- (C) Promote and exhibit Ayurvedic healthcare and products internationally
- (D) Discuss modern chemical pharmaceuticals

These festivals provide a platform to promote Ayurvedic healthcare and products on an international level.

#34. Q34. The primary role of the Ayurvedic Pharmacopoeia Commission is to:

- (A) Oversee financial audits of Ayurvedic companies
- (B) Create uniform standards for Ayurvedic drugs
- (C) Certify Ayurvedic hospitals

(D) Publish monthly magazines on Ayurveda folklore

Its main function is to develop and update official standards for Ayurvedic medicines.

#35. Q35. 'Himalaya Drug Company' was founded in:

(A) 1930
 (B) 1950
 (C) 1920
 (D) 1947

Himalaya Drug Company was established in 1930 by Mr. M. Manal.

#36. Q36. An example of modern technology used to confirm fundamental Ayurvedic principles (like Rasa, Guna, Veerya, Vipaka) includes:

(A) Mass Spectrometry
 (B) Standard Thermometers
 (C) Ultrasonography
 (D) Conventional Microscopy

Mass Spectrometry facilitates detailed analysis of phytochemical profiles to correlate with Ayurvedic concepts.

#37. Q37. The 'Ayush Research Portal' includes research from:

(A) Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, Homeopathy
 (B) Only Allopathy
 (C) Only Dental research
 (D) Only Siddha

The portal covers research across all AYUSH systems.

#38. Q38. National Commission for Indian System of Medicine (NCISM) replaced which statutory body?

(A) CCRAS
 (B) CCIM
 (C) CCH
 (D) AICTE

NCISM replaced the Central Council of Indian Medicine (CCIM) to improve regulation and standards.

#39. Q39. Which technique is commonly used for DNA barcoding of medicinal plants in Ayurvedic research?

- (A) ELISA
- (B) DNA Microarray
- (C) PCR (Polymerase Chain Reaction)
- (D) Western Blot

PCR is the primary technique for DNA barcoding to authenticate plant species.

#40. Q40. Which among the following is not typically listed under CCRAS research priorities?

- (A) Ayurvedic literary research
- (B) Pharmacognosy of medicinal plants
- (C) Infectious disease immunology
- (D) Automobile engineering

Automobile engineering is not a focus of CCRAS, which centers on Ayurvedic research.

#41. Q41. The book series 'Medicinal Plants Monographs' from the Ministry of AYUSH typically includes:

- (A) Recipes for traditional Indian cuisine
- (B) Phytochemical profiles, therapeutic uses, and safety data
- (C) Guidelines for pesticide use
- (D) Index of mechanical devices in medicine

These monographs provide detailed scientific and traditional information on medicinal plants.

#42. Q42. Which statement is true regarding Bioinformatics Centres in Ayurveda?

- (A) They replace Ayurvedic physicians
- (B) They assist in data analysis, genomic studies, and digitizing textual information
- (C) They do not exist
- (D) They are limited to yoga training only

Bioinformatics Centres support research by analyzing large datasets and digitizing traditional texts.

#43. Q43. Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) translations are made into:

- (A) WIPO recognized languages
- (B) Ancient scripts only

(C) Only Hindi and Sanskrit

(D) Random languages with no standard

TKDL translates traditional knowledge into standardized languages recognized by international patent offices.

#44. Q44. Which concept in Ayurveda deals with maintaining equilibrium of Doshas for preventing diseases?

(A) Rasayana

(B) Nidana

(C) Swasthavritta

(D) Panchakarma

Swasthavritta involves daily routines and preventive practices to maintain Dosha balance and overall health.

#45. Q45. A major focus of research in Ayurveda for non-communicable diseases (like diabetes) involves:

(A) Replacing allopathic treatments with Ayurveda by force

(B) Evaluating herbal formulations, diet, and lifestyle interventions

(C) Banning sugar intake worldwide

(D) Rejecting modern diagnostic techniques

Ayurvedic research for non-communicable diseases typically examines integrative approaches combining herbal, dietary, and lifestyle changes.

#46. Q46. In Indian legislation, 'ASU drugs' refers to:

(A) Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani drugs

(B) Ayurvedic, Sowa Rigpa, and Unani drugs

(C) Allopathic standard units

(D) Ayurvedic specialized units

ASU stands for Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani, which are governed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

#47. Q47. Which among the following is not a government initiative to support Ayurveda?

(A) Central Sector Scheme for promotion of Medicinal Plants

(B) National AYUSH Mission

(C) Promotion of Automobile Exports

(D) AYUSH Health & Wellness Centres

Promotion of Automobile Exports is not related to Ayurveda; other options directly support AYUSH.



#48. Q48. One essential requirement for Ayurvedic drug export is:

- (A) No proof of safety needed
- (B) Compliance with the importing country's regulatory standards
- (C) Registration only with the local Indian trade board
- (D) No labeling in the destination country's language

Exports require strict compliance with the safety and labeling standards of the importing country.

#49. Q49. The concept of 'reverse pharmacology' in Ayurveda focuses on:

- (A) Importing standard medication from foreign countries
- (B) Studying ancient usage patterns to guide modern clinical research
- (C) Creating genetically modified herbs
- (D) Replacing all standard research methodologies

Reverse pharmacology starts with clinical observations from traditional use to inform modern research approaches.

#50. Q50. A major advantage of using health informatics in Ayurveda is:

- (A) It invalidates the classical texts
- (B) It reduces patient records to partial data
- (C) It unifies clinical data, fosters evidence-based practice, and aids large-scale research
- (D) It bans teleconsultation

Health informatics systems organize clinical data effectively, thereby supporting evidence-based practice and large-scale research.

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