

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:

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(A) General Medicine Practice

☐

(B) Good Manufacturing Practice

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(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?

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(A) NCISM

☐

(B) CCRAS

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(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:

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(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:

☐



- ☐ (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, Dhātu, and Mala is:

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

Ayurveda is based on the principles of Dosha, Dhātu, 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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