

B.COM SEM-1

Introduction to Indian Knowledge Systems (UM1IKBBH01)

Question Bank

UNIT-1: SPIRITUAL BHARAT AND INTRODUCTION TO IKS

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ is comprised of eternal and temporary matters, which results in detachment from the entire realm of Maya.
- A. Knowledge of God B. Wisdom C. Spirituality D. None
- 2) The path of knowledge for attaining God is called \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Karma Marg B. Gyanmarg C. Yoga Marg D. None
- 3) Bhakti- marg is a Sanskrit term that means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Path of devotion B. Knowledge C. Faith D. Seva
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ may not include in characteristics of unity
- A. Humility B. Intolerance C. Gentleness D. Patience
- 5) The unity in diversity of India is because of \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Our long history B. Rich heritage C. Social division D. A&B
- 6) Which of the following is an example of unity in diversity in India?
- A. The people of India living in different parts speak different languages
- B. All Indians share the same national pride of having India as their motherland
- C. Both a & b
- D. None of these
- 7) How can we become truly happy in life forever?
- A. By social networking watching movies
- B. By accumulating a lot of wealth
- C. Becoming a famous person
- D. By serving the supreme lord with devotion.
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_ is the root of all knowledge. It is considered as mother of all sciences.
- A. Science B. Philosophy C. Mathematics D. Astronomy
- 9) Which is deeply intertwined with the Indian knowledge system?
- A. Spirituality B. Astronomy C. Science and Mathematics D. None
- 10) Indian mathematicians developed concepts such as zero, the decimal is based on \_\_\_\_\_
- A. DASANS B. ASTRONOMY C. SECIENE D. NONE OH THESE
- 11) IKS stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Indian Knowledge System C. Indian Kind System
- B. Indian Karma System D. Indian knowledge Scheme

- 12) Indian Knowledge System developed through \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Experience B. Observation C. Experimentation D. All of these
- 13) \_\_\_\_\_ addresses physical, mental, spiritual, and social well-being.  
 A. Ayurveda B. Yoga C. Veda D. Vedic Science
- 14) During \_\_\_\_\_ period, various philosophical schools emerged, including Vedanta, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, and Mimamsa.  
 A. 500 BCE - 200 BCE C. 300 BCE - 1200 CE  
 B. 16<sup>th</sup> century D. 18<sup>th</sup> century
- 15) The Indian knowledge system faced significant challenges during the \_\_\_\_\_ period as European powers exerted (applied) the influence.  
 A. Colonial B. Medieval C. Vedic D. Upanishad
- 16) The \_\_\_\_\_ period, characterized by the composition of the Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda.  
 A. Colonial B. Medieval C. Vedic D. Upanishad

### Long Questions

1. Write a Note on Bhartiya Concept of Spirituality.
2. What is IKS? Explain in detail.
3. Explain the concept of Unity in Bhartiya Spirituality Thinking.
4. Explain Bhartiya Philosophy of life derived from Shastra and its implication for Bhartiya Life Style.

## UNIT-2: CONTRIBUTION OF IKS TO THE WORLD

- 1) Who is known for the discovery of zero and its application in calculating the distance between the Earth and the Moon?  
 A. Brahmgupta B. Baudhayan C. Aryabhatta D. Bhaskaracharya
- 2) Which mathematical concept was NOT described in Jain literature?  
 A. Quadratic equations B. Fractions C. Trigonometry D. Logarithms
- 3) Which section of Aryabhattiya covers topics such as number theory, geometry, trigonometry, and algebra?  
 A. First section B. Second section C. Third section D. Fourth section
- 4) Chemistry is traditionally divided into \_\_\_\_\_ major sub disciplines.

- A. Four B. Three C. **Five** D. Six
- 5) Which of the Botany branch is the study of organism and environmental condition?  
A. **Plant Pathology** B. Plant Ecology C. Palaeobotany D. Forensic Botany
- 6) Which branch of chemistry devoted to the study of the behaviour of matter at an atomic or molecular level?  
A. organic chemistry B. inorganic chemistry  
B. analytical chemistry D. **physical chemistry**
- 7) Dholavira is an archaeological site is associated with which period?  
A. Gupta Period B. Magadha Period C. Indus valley civilization D. **Chalukya Period**
- 8) The city of Lothal stood beside a tributary of the \_\_\_\_\_  
A. **Sabarmati, in Gujarat** C. Kachcha, in Gujarat  
B. Narmada, in Gujarat D. Mhisagar, in Gujarat
- 9) The name Mohenjo-Daro means \_\_\_\_\_ and it is the most well-known Indus site.  
A. Mound of the Line C. **Mound of the Dade**  
B. Mound of the square D. Mound of the eliminate
- 10) What are the three fundamental doshas in Ayurveda?  
A. **Vata, Pitta, Kapha** C. Rasa, Rakta, Mamsa  
B. Sattva, Rajas, Tamas D. Prana, Apana, Vyana
- 11) In Ayurveda, which dosha is associated with the elements of air and ether (space)?  
A. **Vata** B. Pitta C. Kapha D. Prana
- 12) Which branch of Ayurveda deals with the surgical aspect of medicine?  
A. Kaya Chikitsa C. **ShalyaChikitsa**  
B. VrishaChikitsa D. BalaChikitsa
- 13) What is the primary goal of AyurvedicRasayana therapy?  
A. **To promote rejuvenation and longevity** C. To treat acute diseases  
B. To perform surgical procedures D. To detoxify the body
- 14) What does the Bhartiya Rasa "Shringara" represent?  
A. Joy and laughter C. Sorrow and empathy  
B. **Love, beauty, and romance** D. Heroism and valor
- 15) Which Rasa is associated with the emotion of fear and dread in Bhartiya aesthetics?  
A. Hasya B. Karuna C. **Bhayanaka** D. Veera
- 16) Which Rasa in Indian aesthetics inspires feelings of wonder and amazement?

A. Raudra   **B. Adbhuta**   C. Bibhatsa   D. Shringara

**Long Questions**

1. Discuss Bhartiya wisdom related to Life Science: Physics, Chemistry and Botany.
2. Discuss Bhartiya contributions in the field of Mathematics and Astronomy.
3. Explain Bhartiya Science of architecture with reference to Lothal, Mohan Jo Daro, Dholavira.
4. What is Ayurveda. Explain the importance of Ayurveda in life.