

Question Bank

Unit – 1

1. What is “Indian Knowledge System” – IKS please explain each term
2. What is meaning of word
 - a. Shruti
 - b. Smriti
3. What Sanskrit Literature include
4. What are vedic texts, give 3 examples of it
5. What are epics , what they teaches, give an example of it
6. What are puranas, give an example of it
7. What are example of texts for classical poetry and drama
8. What is purpose of Charaka Samhita and Sushruta Samhita
9. What are division of Shruti
- 11.What are division of Vedas
- 10.What are Vedas
- 12.What this vedas Rigved,Samved,Atharvaved, and Yajurved specifies
13. what are samhitas, brahmanas, Aranyakas and Upanishad
- 14.give any 3 characteristics of Shruti Literature
- 15.what is smriti consist of and examples of it

16. what are dharma shastra
17. what is Dharmasashtras, Itihasa, Purana, Vedangas, Agamas and Tantras, Sutras, Nitishastras
18. examples of Dharma Shastras, Itihasa, Puranas, Vedangas, Agamas and tantras, Sutras, and Nitishastras
19. give any 2 importance of Smriti Literature
20. what are sashtras
21. give importance of sashtras
22. give classification of sashtras
23. what vedanga sashtra include, give name of it
24. what are darshan sashtras include, give name of it
25. what kalasashtras ,upvedas, dharma sashtras, includes
26. what astronomical and mathematical sashtras includes
27. what include by jyotish sashtras and ayur jyotish sashtras, prakriti sashtras and siddha – siddhanta sashtras include
28. what is main purpose of IKS
29. what areas covered by iks
30. How many constellations (natshtra) and zodiac signs (rashi) are there in the Indian tradition? Name the zodiac signs.
31. Name two astronomers and write the name of one of their works.

32. Write the names of the six seasons of India and divide them into twelve months.

Unit – 9

1. Describe Tri-dosha :
 - A. Vata
 - B. Pitta
 - C. Kapha
2. Write name of six seasons of india and divide them into 12 months
3. What is meaning of “Ayurveda” ?
4. How ayurveda promoting wellness ?
5. What are benefits of Ayurveda ?
6. Define **Swasthya (health)** according to Ayurveda.
7. What is **Rogavijnana** and **Rogapariksha**?
8. Define: **Nidana, Purvarupa, Rupa, Upashaya, Samprapti.**
9. What are the three methods of **Trividha Pariksha**?
10. List the examinations included in **Ashta Sthana Pariksha.**
11. How does pulse diagnosis (**Nadi Pariksha**) help in Ayurveda?
12. Why does Ayurveda emphasize **Ahara (diet)** as a foundation of health?

13. How are the **mind (Manas)** and **body (Sharira)** connected in Ayurveda?
14. What are the three **gunas of the mind** (Sattva, Rajas, Tamas)?
15. Mention two ways Ayurveda contributes to **preventive healthcare**.

Unit – 8

1. What is Astronomy called in the Indian Knowledge System (IKS)?
2. Define celestial bodies with two examples.
3. Name the **Navagrahas** (nine planets) in Jyotisa.
4. Which two planets are not included in Jyotisa?
5. What is the **Sidereal System (Nirayana)**?
6. What is the **Tropical System (Sāyana)**?
7. Who invented **zero** and the **decimal system** used in astronomical calculations?
8. What are **Nakshatras**? How many are there?
9. Name any two ancient astronomical texts (Siddhantas).
10. What are the two main types of Indian calendars?
11. What is **Adhik Maas** and why is it added?
12. What is the difference between **Shukla Paksha** and **Krishna Paksha**?
13. Which astronomical instrument is represented by a celestial globe?
14. Name one observatory built by Maharaja Jai Singh II.
15. What is a **Tithi** in the Indian calendar system?

16. As per IKS the material world called “Brahmand” is made of five basic elements, name them and briefly explain.
17. Explain the ancient Indian Calentrical system called “Pañcānga” (Panchang) with its five various elements.

Unit – 7

1. Define branches of maths .
2. What is number system and what types of number “Number System” include by maths in iks.
3. Make a list of contributions from the Arayabhatta & Bhaskaracharya: The great Indian Genius scholars.
4. Explain the history of the number system in India.
5. Discuss the contributions of Brahmagupta in defining zero and developing rules for arithmetic involving zero and negative numbers.
6. Describe the invention of zero and the decimal place-value system, and explain how it impacted modern mathematics.
7. Contribution of the Indian tradition to the field of mathematics.
8. Explain the major contributions of Indian mathematicians to the development of world mathematics.
9. How was mathematics used in ancient Indian society for practical purposes such as trade, astronomy, and construction?
10. What were the key mathematical ideas presented in the Sulba Sutras? Explain with examples.
11. How was mathematics used in ancient Indian society for practical purposes such as trade, astronomy, and construction?
12. Explain any Ancient/Vedic Mathematical method to multiply two digit numbers with example.