

Question Bank For IKS

Unit – 1 (introduction of IKS)

Q1. Explain the benefits of studying the Indian knowledge tradition

Q2. Write the names of any five fields included in the Indian knowledge tradition.

Q3. What are the main features of the Sanskrit language?

Q4. How did Sanskrit contribute to the development of other Indian languages?

Q5. What are some fields of knowledge expressed in Sanskrit language?

Q6. What are some fields of knowledge expressed in Sanskrit literature?

Q7. How does Sanskrit literature reflect India's knowledge and culture?

Q8. Write the names of the four Vedas and describe their respective subjects.

Q9. Discuss the four divisions of the Vedas and their importance.

Q10. Give a brief introduction to the Shad Darshan.

Q11. Who founded the "Yoga Darshana" and what does it contain?

Explain the Optimizing Happiness by the Balance of Bhoga (sensory enjoyment) and Yoga (sensory detachment).

Q12. What is phonetics in Sanskrit language?

Q13. what is pattern in sanskrit language ?

Q14. What are shruti literature and smriti literature and what it contains and on which part they mainly focus ? give brief about it

Q15. The “Sanskrit” language is considered one of the oldest languages as per IKS write and explain the five features of the same.

Unit – 2 (The vedic corpus)

Q1. What is vedic corpus, what it's focus and give some detail about it

Q2. Parts of vedic corpus and explain in 2-3 lines ?

Q3. What are samhitas, aranyaka, upanisad, brahmanas with main focus and example ?

Q4. What are vedic science , explain any 5 topics with origin and example

Q5. What is Nirukta, dharma shastras, Arthasastra

Q6. What is “Vastu Sashttra”? Explain the various domains of it and Information

Q7. How do Āraṇyakas act as a link between Brāhmaṇas and Upaniṣads? in easy and short

Q8. Why are the Vedas called a source of scientific, spiritual, and philosophical knowledge?

Q9. What is the importance of Rishis in preserving the Vedic knowledge?

Q10. How does the Vedic Corpus reflect India's cultural and intellectual heritage?

Q11. What is meant by the Vedic Corpus, and why is it considered the foundation of Indian Knowledge Systems?

Unit – 3 (The Indian Philosophical System)

Q1. what is indian philosophical system

Q2. What are 2 division for Indian philosophical system

Q3. What does “Moksha” mean in Indian Philosophy?

Q4. What is the importance of logic and reasoning in Indian Philosophy?

Q5. How does Indian Philosophy view the soul (Ātman)?

Q6. How do Buddhism and Jainism differ from the Vedic schools?

Q7. What are the main features of the Sāṃkhya and Yoga systems?

Q8. What are the key ideas of Vedānta philosophy?

Q9. What is the role of the Vedas in Indian Philosophical thought?

Q10. What is the main goal of all Indian Philosophical systems?

Q11. What are the six orthodox (Āstika) schools of Indian Philosophy?

Q12. What is the true knowledge as per the Indian Philosophy?

Q13. Give an introduction to the astik and nastik philosophies

Q14. Describe types of knowledge and give introduction to them

Q15. Briefly explain the Vedic Educational system or “Ashrampratha” of an ancient India.

Q16. As per an ancient Indian system the age of human being is considered 100 years which is divided systematically in four various phases, write names of these phases and explain the role and responsibility of each phase.

Unit – 4 (Scientific Foundation in Linguistics)

Q1. What is meant by the term *Scientific Foundation in Linguistics*?

Q2. How is linguistics considered a scientific study of language?

Q3. What are the main characteristics that make linguistics a science?

Q4. Explain the role of observation and analysis in linguistic study.

Q5. What are the main branches of linguistics that support its scientific nature?

Q6. How do phonetics and phonology contribute to the scientific study of language?

Q7. What is the difference between *descriptive* and *prescriptive* approaches in linguistics?

Q8. How does linguistics use hypothesis and experimentation like other sciences?

Q9.Why is data collection important in linguistic research?

Q10.How do linguists ensure objectivity in their studies?

Q11.What are the goals of scientific linguistics?

Q12.How is linguistics related to other sciences such as psychology or anthropology?

Q13.Explain with examples how linguistic theories are tested scientifically.

Q14.What is the importance of the structural approach in linguistic study?

Q15. How did modern linguistics evolve into a scientific discipline?

Q16. How did Panini contribute to the development of a scientific approach to language in ancient India?

Q17. Why is linguistics considered a science? Explain with reference to observation, rules, and analysis.

Q18. Describe how language was studied systematically in IKS through phonetics, grammar, and semantics.

Unit – 5 (Indian number system and units of measurement)

Q1.Who introduced the concept of zero in India?

Q2.What is the significance of the decimal system in the Indian Number System?

Q3.Which ancient Indian texts explain mathematical concepts?

Q4.How did the Indian Number System influence modern mathematics?

Q5.What is the meaning of "Shunya" in the Indian Number System?

Q6.How is place value used in the Indian Number System?

Q7.Name any two ancient Indian mathematicians and their contributions.

Q8. Contribution of Indian tradition in the field of maths

Q9. Make a list of contributions from the Arayabhatta & Bhaskaracharya: The great Indian Genius scholars.

Q10. Give an introduction to any one of the following: Katapayadi, Aryabhattiya, or Bhut Sankhya.

Q11. Name any two texts that mention ancient Indian measurement systems.

Q12. Give examples of units used to measure weight in ancient India.

Q13. What were the ancient Indian units of time?

Q14. How were body parts used as measuring tools in IKS?

Q15. What is the importance of the unit of measurement in daily life and architecture?

Q16. Discuss the various units of measurement used in ancient India for length, weight, volume, and time.

Q17. How does the Indian system of measurement reflect scientific and philosophical thinking?

Q18. How do the Indian Number System and Unit Measurement show the integration of science, philosophy, and daily life?

Q19. Describe how ancient Indian astronomers used units of time in astronomical calculations.

Q20. Discuss how measurements were standardized in ancient Indian texts like *Arthashastra* and *Vastu Shastra*.

Q21. Discuss the naming system of large numbers in ancient India. Give examples and explain how it shows the advancement of Indian mathematics.

Q22. What are the traditional units of measurement used in ancient India for length, weight, volume, and time? Explain each with suitable examples.

Unit – 6 (knowledge : Framework and Classification)

Q1. Explain the framework of knowledge in the Indian Knowledge System.

Q2. Describe the classification of knowledge as given in the Vedic tradition.

Q3. Differentiate between Para Vidya and Apra Vidya with suitable examples.

Q4. Explain various categories of knowledge according to Indian epistemology (Pramanas).

Q5. Discuss how Indian Knowledge System integrates spiritual and material knowledge.

Q6. Write a detailed note on the role of Vedangas and Upavedas in the classification of knowledge.

Q7. Explain the purpose and importance of classifying knowledge in the Indian Knowledge System.

Q8. Describe the six classical schools (Darshanas) of Indian philosophy and their focus of knowledge.

Q9. Explain how knowledge is acquired according to Indian philosophical thought.

Q10. What is the significance of the Mundaka Upanishad in defining the twofold knowledge?

Q11. Discuss the contribution of different Shastras (like Ayurveda, Arthashastra, Natyashastra) to the Apra Vidya stream.

Q12. Illustrate the unity of knowledge and values in the Indian Knowledge System.

Q13. Describe the types of knowledge and give an introduction to them.

Q14. Discuss how IKS combines scientific, philosophical, and spiritual knowledge to create a complete system.

Q15. Explain the role of experience, observation, and scriptures as foundational elements in the IKS knowledge framework.

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