



**IMP QUESTIONS SUMMARY FOR CMA INTER STUDENTS BY  
JAIN INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE**

**UNIT-01 : INTRODUCTION TO INDIC KNOWLEDGE SYSTEM  
(IKS)**

**1. Indic Knowledge System (IKS): Meaning & Definition**

- Indic Knowledge System refers to the **collective body of knowledge** developed in India over thousands of years.
- It includes **philosophy, spirituality, science, mathematics, medicine, literature, arts, ethics, and social systems.**
- It is deeply rooted in **Indian culture, traditions, and spiritual heritage.**
- IKS follows a **holistic approach**, integrating material and spiritual knowledge.

**Example from PDF:**

- Knowledge preserved in **Vedas, Upanishads, Epics, Ayurveda, Yoga texts.**

**2. Important Aspects of Indic Knowledge System**

**(1) Philosophy**

Focuses on truth, reality, and consciousness.

**Example:**

- **Vedanta** explains the relationship between *Atman* and *Brahman*.

**(2) Spirituality & Religion**

Concerned with spiritual growth and moral life.

**Example:**

- **Buddhism and Jainism** emphasize non-violence and self-discipline.

**(3) Yoga & Meditation**

Practices for mental peace and physical health.

**Example:**



- **Meditation** helps in stress reduction and self-awareness.

#### (4) Ayurveda

Ancient system of medicine based on balance.

**Example:**

- Use of **diet, herbs, and lifestyle** to maintain health.

#### (5) Mathematics

Strong foundation of numbers and calculations.

**Example:**

- Discovery of **zero and decimal system**.

#### (6) Science

Includes astronomy, medicine, and metallurgy.

**Example:**

- Ancient Indians studied **astronomy and planetary movements**.

#### (7) Literature

Rich written tradition.

**Example:**

- Epics like **Mahabharata** and philosophical texts like **Upanishads**.

#### (8) Art & Architecture

Reflects religious and cultural values.

**Example:**

- **Temple architecture** with detailed carvings.

#### (9) Ethics & Morality

Guides righteous living.

**Example:**

- Concept of **Dharma** (right conduct).

#### (10) Cultural Diversity



Promotes harmony and tolerance.

**Example:**

- Respect for **multiple philosophies and beliefs.**

### 3. Importance of Indic Knowledge System

- Provides **holistic education.**
- Promotes **mental peace, ethical life, and well-being.**
- Encourages **scientific thinking and logical reasoning.**
- Preserves **cultural heritage and identity.**
- Contributes to **global knowledge systems.**

**Example:**

- Yoga and meditation adopted worldwide for stress management.

### 4. Various Indic Knowledge Systems

#### (1) Vedanta

- Explains relationship between **Atman (soul)** and **Brahman (ultimate reality).**
- Includes **Advaita, Dvaita, Vishishtadvaita.**

#### (2) Yoga

- Based on **Patanjali's Yoga Sutras.**
- Focus on **meditation, discipline, self-realization.**

#### (3) Samkhya

- Dualistic philosophy of **Purusha (consciousness)** and **Prakriti (matter).**

#### (4) Nyaya

- School of **logic and reasoning.**
- Helps in **acquiring valid knowledge.**

#### (5) Vaisheshika

- Deals with **categories of reality and atomic theory.**

### 5. Bhartiya Education System (BES) & Its Philosophy

**Key Features:**

1. **Holistic Development** - physical, mental, moral, spiritual.



2. **Gurukul System** - students lived with the guru.
3. **Value-Based Education** - ethics, humility, compassion.
4. **Diverse Subjects** - arts, science, philosophy, ethics.
5. **Experiential Learning** - learning by practice.
6. **Inquiry-Based Learning** - questioning and exploration.
7. **Integration of Body & Mind** - yoga and meditation.
8. **Inclusive Education** - accessible to all.
9. **Lifelong Learning** - education as continuous process.
10. **Cultural Preservation** - transmission of traditions.

## 6. History of BES: Ancient to Modern

### (A) Ancient Period

- Vedic Education through Gurukul system.
- Subjects: Vedas, philosophy, ethics, arts, sciences.

### (B) Buddhist & Jain Institutions

- Monasteries as centers of learning.
- Focus on philosophy, medicine, mathematics.

### (C) Medieval Period

- Growth of Madrasas and pathshalas.

### (D) Modern Period

- Introduction of Vishvavidyalayas (universities).
- Adaptation to modern educational needs.

## 7. Vishvavidyalaya in Indic Knowledge System

### Key Characteristics:

- Centers of advanced education and research.
- Offered undergraduate, postgraduate, doctoral studies.
- Covered science, arts, commerce, medicine, technology.
- Promoted research, innovation, specialization.
- Examples: Nalanda, Takshashila.
- Public & private institutions.
- Emphasis on academic excellence and employability.

## UNIT-2 Contribution of IKS to the World



## 8. Mathematics in Indic Knowledge System

Includes:

- Arithmetic
- Algebra
- Geometry
- Trigonometry
- Calculus
- Statistics
- Probability
- Number theory
- Topology
- Discrete mathematics
- Mathematical logic

## 9. Concept of Tri-Dosha in Ayurveda

Doshas:

1. Vata (Air + Ether) - movement, creativity.
  2. Pitta (Fire + Water) - digestion, metabolism.
  3. Kapha (Earth + Water) - stability, immunity.
- Health depends on balance of all three doshas.
  - Imbalance causes diseases.

## 10. Importance of Balancing Tri-Dosha

- Disease prevention
- Better digestion
- Mental well-being
- Energy & vitality
- Strong immunity
- Healthy aging
- Personalized treatment

## 11. Indic Medical Science Achievements

Major Areas:



- Ayurveda & Herbal Medicine
- Panchakarma Therapy
- Surgery (Shalya Chikitsa)
- Yoga & Meditation
- Rasayana & Vajikarana
- Pulse Diagnosis
- Marma Therapy
- Charaka & Sushruta Samhita
- Gandharva Veda (Music Therapy)

## 12. Science Behind Traditions & Rituals

- Yoga & Meditation - stress reduction.
- Ayurveda - herbal healing.
- Surya Namaskar - vitamin D synthesis.
- Fasting - metabolic health.
- Pranayama - respiratory health.
- Tulsi - antimicrobial properties.
- Namaste - prevents spread of germs.

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