

# Shree Narayana College of Commerce

## ASSIGNMENT

Introduction to Indic Knowledge System (IKS)

### Semester-1 -VAC-IKS

1. Full form of IKS is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. India Knowledge System
  - b. Iran Knowledge System
  - c. Indic Knowledge System**
  - d. Intensive Knowledge System
2. Foundational building blocks of any civilizational knowledge system (CKS) are
  - a. Truth
  - b. Goodness
  - c. Beauty
  - d. All of the above**
3. WKS stands for
  - a. West Knowledge System
  - b. Western Knowledge System**
  - c. World Knowledge System
  - d. Whole Knowledge System
4. Limitations of western knowledge system are
  - a. Diversity
  - b. Incomplete in its outlook and worldview
  - c. Definitions are vague
  - d. All of the above**
5. Indic Knowledge System define Truth, Goodness and Beauty in one word that is
  - a. SamChittaAnand
  - b. SatChittaAnand**
  - c. SatChittaAhankar
  - d. None of the above
6. According to IKS Anand is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Experience Material World
  - b. Experiencing Inner Bliss**
  - c. Experience Happiness

- d. All of the above
7. According to IKS Chitta is \_\_\_\_\_
- Moving from Satva to tamas
  - Moving from Rajas to Satva
  - Moving from Tamas to Rajas to Satva**
  - None of the above
8. From the following \_\_\_\_\_ is major text of sociology
- Natya Shashtra
  - Arth Shashtra
  - Dharm Shashtra**
  - None of the above
9. India is \_\_\_\_\_ Centric Civilization.
- Knowledge**
  - Material
  - Science
  - None of the above
10. World's largest collection of ancient Manuscripts is in \_\_\_\_\_
- India**
  - USA
  - Germany
  - England
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the largest epics – roughly 10 times the size of the Iliad and Odyssey combined.
- Ramayana
  - Mahabharat**
  - Kiratarjuniya
  - Kumarasambava
12. \_\_\_\_\_ called Srotriyas(श्रोत्रिय) as "Living Libraries".
- Macule
  - Max Plank
  - Max Muller**
  - None of the above
13. Ved means to \_\_\_\_\_
- To exist
  - To make known
  - To Know
  - All of the above**
14. Word Ved was derived from the Sanskrit dhatu \_\_\_\_\_

- a. विध
  - b. विद
  - c. विध्या
  - d. None of the above
15. Vedas are compiled by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Rishi Gautam
  - b. Rishi Kanad
  - c. Rishi Bharadwaj
  - d. **Rishi Ved Vyasa**
16. Dhanurveda is Upved of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Yajurved**
  - b. Rigved
  - c. Samved
  - d. Atharvaved
17. Yajurveda priest known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Hotr
  - b. **Adhvaryu**
  - c. Maharshi
  - d. All of the above
18. Gandharva veda is Upved of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Yajurved
  - b. Rigved
  - c. **Samved**
  - d. Atharvaved
19. Rigveda priest is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **Hotr**
  - b. Adhvaryu
  - c. Maharshi
  - d. All of the above
20. There are \_\_\_\_\_ vedangas
- a. 2
  - b. **6**
  - c. 4
  - d. 5
21. From the following which is not the Vedanga
- a. Kalp
  - b. **Yukti**
  - e. Vyakran

- f. Jyotish
22. Four vedas are
- a. **Rigved, Yajurved, Samved, Atharvaved**
  - b. Rigved, Yajurved, Dhanurved, Atharvaved
  - c. Rigved, Yajurved, Samved, Ayurved
  - d. Rigved, Yajurved, Gandharvved, Atharvaved
23. Ancient Indian Knowledge is preserved in/by
- a. Guru Shishya Parampara
  - b. Inscriptions on Temples
  - c. Manuscripts
  - d. **All of the above**
24. Chaturdasa Vidyas include \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Veda
  - b. Vedangas
  - c. Upangas
  - d. **All of the above**
25. Upangas are \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Itihas & Purana
  - b. Dharma Shastra
  - c. Nyay & Mimamsa
  - d. **All of the above**
26. There are \_\_\_\_\_ purushartha
- a. 3
  - b. 5
  - c. **4**
  - d. 2
27. There are \_\_\_\_\_ kala
- a. 55
  - b. **64**
  - c. 33
  - d. 20
28. Yukti Kalptaru is the ancient text for \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Architecture
  - b. Yantra
  - c. Mantra
  - d. **Ship Building**
29. Darshan are \_\_\_\_\_ in numbers
- a. 4
  - b. 5

- c. 6  
d. 7
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Darshanas are related to Logic and Epistemology  
a. **Nyaya & Vaisheshik**  
b. Nyaya & Miamsa  
c. Vaisheshik & Sankhya  
d. Vaisheshik & Yoga
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Darshana is related to health  
a. Nyaya  
b. Sankhya  
c. Vaisheshik  
d. **Yoga**
32. Rasratnakar is the text related to \_\_\_\_\_  
a. **Alchemy**  
b. Botany  
c. Maths  
d. Physics
33. Amarkosa is the text for \_\_\_\_\_  
a. Alchemy  
b. **Linguistics**  
c. Astronomy  
d. Health
34. Connect the right  
a) Manu Smriti – Public Administration  
b) Chandah Shastra – Metrical Pattern, Prosody  
c) Astadhyayi – Linguistic  
d) Samrangana Sutradhara – Architecture  
a. A-c , b-d, c-a,d-c  
b. **A-a, b-b, c-c, d-d**  
c. A-d, b-c,c-b,d-b  
d. A-b,b-a,c-d,d-a
35. From the following which is not the text of Architecture  
a. Kasyapa Silpa Sastra  
b. Mayamata  
c. Manasara  
d. **Narada Sukta**
36. Find the odd one out  
a. Sulba Sutra  
b. **Astang-hrdaya**  
c. Brahat Samhita  
d. Surya Siddhanta

37. The meaning of Sruti is \_\_\_\_\_
- a. **What is heard**
  - b. What is seen
  - c. What is felt
  - d. None of the above
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is the oldest, largest and main Veda
- a. **Rigveda**
  - b. Yaajurveda
  - c. Samveda
  - d. Atharvaveda
39. Vedas are expressed in 3 modes
- a. Prose
  - b. Verse
  - c. Song
  - d. **All of the above**
40. \_\_\_\_\_ can be considered as the origin of Indian Classical Music
- a. Atharvaveda
  - b. Rigveda
  - c. **Samveda**
  - d. Yajurveda
41. Major part of Atharvaveda is connected with
- a. Building Construction
  - b. Trade and Commerce
  - c. Disease and their cure
  - d. **All of the above**
42. Each Veda is consist of
- a. Samhita
  - b. Brahmana
  - c. Aranyak
  - d. **All of the Above**
43. \_\_\_\_\_ explains in various mantras praising the elements of nature and cosmos
- a. **Rigveda**
  - b. Atharva Veda
  - c. Yajurveda
  - d. Samveda
44. \_\_\_\_\_ explains in various mantras different procedures of worshiping the nature and cosmos
- a. Rigveda
  - b. Atharva Veda

- c. Yajurveda**  
d. Samveda
45. \_\_\_\_\_ gives a music driven canonical format to other Vedas for ease of recitation
- a. Rigveda
  - b. Atharva Veda
  - c. Yajurveda
  - d. Samveda**
46. \_\_\_\_\_ sets the rule for a stable mind and daily life activities
- a. Rigveda
  - b. Atharva Veda**
  - c. Yajurveda
  - d. Samveda
47. \_\_\_\_\_ contain commentaries on the mantras of Veda
- a. Brahamana Granth**
  - b. Upanishada
  - c. Vedang
  - d. Aranyak Granth
48. \_\_\_\_\_ are considered as bridge between Brahmanas and Upanisadas
- a. Aranayka Granth**
  - b. Upaveda
  - c. Samhita
  - d. None of the above
49. \_\_\_\_\_ are the philosophical treaties dealing with the ultimate problems of life that every one of us confronts.
- a. Aranyak
  - b. Upaveda
  - c. Upanisada**
  - d. Brahmana
50. Total \_\_\_\_\_ upanisadas are there
- a. 107
  - b. 108**
  - c. 106
  - d. 18
51. \_\_\_\_\_ type of division of the site has 64 number of squares.
- a. Pitha
  - b. Manduka**
  - c. Asana
  - d. Sakala
52. The planning and architectural aspects detailed in Vastu can be viewed using \_\_\_\_\_ part classification of the concepts.
- a. 9

- b. 10
  - c. 8**
  - d. 4
53. In Vastu building or any infrastructure depends up on certain characteristics of the Yajmana, like.....
- a. Horoscope
  - b. Profession
  - c. Varna
  - d. All of the above**
54. According to \_\_\_\_\_ four types of silpi (technicians) work on a building.
- a. Mayamata**
  - b. Narad Sthaptya sukta
  - c. Kasyap stapatya
  - d. None of the above
55. The master of architect is called \_\_\_\_\_ in Vastu sastra
- a. Sthapati**
  - b. Vardhaki
  - c. Taksaka
  - d. Sutragrahin
56. A good Stapati must be endowed with
- a. Sastra, Karma, Prajna, Sila**
  - b. Sastra, Karma, Sila
  - c. Sastra
  - d. Prajna
57. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the draftsman, who does the layout with Sutra (Cord) for all measurements.
- a. Sutragrahin**
  - b. Taksaka
  - c. Vardhaki
  - d. Sthapati
58. \_\_\_\_\_ is an accurate measurer and sculptor who carves stone, wood, clay etc.
- a. Sutragrahin
  - b. Taksaka
  - c. Vardhaki**
  - d. Sthapati
59. There is a specific chapter in Brhat-samhita, Vajra-lepa-laksanadhyaya on the preparation of \_\_\_\_\_ which helps in making the building or architecture adamantine.
- a. Brick



- b. Glue**
- c. Door
- d. All of the above

60. In Vastu \_\_\_\_\_ deals with two aspects: interior and exterior design of a building and repair and modification.
- a. Vastu
  - b. Alankarana**
  - c. Padvinyasa
  - d. Sthapatya
61. In Vastu Texts market for main artisans known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Durga
  - b. Nigama**
  - c. Kheta
  - d. Gram
62. In Vastu Texts Residential University village known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Vihara**
  - b. Durga
  - c. Nigam
  - d. Sthaniya
63. In India two cities named \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ have borrowed ideas from ancient Indian town planning concepts.
- a. Jaipur, Delhi
  - b. Jaipur, Chandigadh**
  - c. Udaipur, Chandigadh
  - d. Hyderabad, Jaipur
64. Jaipur city is built of the \_\_\_\_\_ model of town planning
- a. Prastara**
  - b. Svastika
  - c. Dandaka
  - d. Sarvatobhadra
65. Chandigadh city is built of the \_\_\_\_\_ model of town planning
- a. Prastara
  - b. Svastika
  - c. Dandaka
  - d. Sarvatobhadra**
66. The North Indian style of temple architecture is known as \_\_\_\_\_ & the South Indian style of temple architecture is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Dravida & Nagara
  - b. Nagara & Dravida**
  - c. Padma, Nagara
  - d. Padma, Dravida

c.

67. \_\_\_\_\_ is the womb of the temple, where the presiding deity is to be placed.
- a. **Garbhgrha**
  - b. Mandapa
  - c. Prastara
  - d. Stupi
68. \_\_\_\_\_ is the pavilion structure in front of garbhgrha.
- a. Garbhgrha
  - b. **Mandapa**
  - c. Prastara
  - d. Stupi
69. Main pavilion is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Mukha Mandapa
  - b. **Maha Mandapa**
  - c. Ardha Mandapa
  - d. Stupi
70. The Mandapas in South Indian temples are classified according to the number of \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Bricks
  - b. Steps
  - c. **Pillars**
  - d. Deity
71. \_\_\_\_\_ is the open space for Pradakshina around the garbhgrha
- a. Garbhgrha
  - b. Mandapa
  - c. Prastara
  - d. **Prakara**
72. \_\_\_\_\_ is the base platform on which the entire super structure rests.
- a. Garbhgrha
  - b. **Adhithana**
  - c. Mandapa
  - d. Prastara
73. \_\_\_\_\_ is the entablature in the temple structure.
- a. Garbhgrha
  - b. Mandapa
  - c. **Prastara**
  - d. Stupi

c.

74. Khajuraho temple is built in \_\_\_\_\_ style Temple Architecture
- a. **Nagara**
  - b. Dravida
  - c. Both a and b
  - d. None of the above
75. The Sun temple of \_\_\_\_\_ was built of stone in the form of gigantic chariot dedicated to the Sun God.
- a. Modhera
  - b. Odisha
  - c. **Konark**
  - d. None of the above
76. The famous Kailas temple of Ellora is the largest cave temple built from single stone.
- a. **Kailas**
  - b. Angkorvat
  - c. Modhera
  - d. Lepakshi
77. The Hampi Temple is famous for its \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Hanging Pillar
  - b. **Musical Pillars**
  - c. Rotating Pillars
  - d. All of the above
78. Types of Vidya
- a. Para
  - b. Aparā
  - c. **Para & Aparā both**
  - d. None of the above
79. Para vidya is also known as
- a. **Adhyatma Vidya**
  - b. Bhautik Vidya
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of the above
80. Aparā Vidya is also known as
- a. **Sansarik Vidya**
  - b. Adhyatma Vidya
  - c.

- c. Both a & b
  - d. None of the above
81. Main objectives of Indic Education System was
- a. Purusharth Chatushtay
  - b. Panch Koshiya Vikas
  - c. Both a & b**
  - d. None of the above
82. From the following which are Shaikshik Sanskar?
- a. Vidyarambh
  - b. Upnayan
  - c. Samavartan
  - d. All of the above**
83. In Gurukul various departments were known as Sthan, Department of Architecture known as
- a. Indra Sthan
  - b. Vishvakarma Sthan**
  - c. Mahendra Sthan
  - d. Garuda Sthan
84. In Gurukul various departments were known as Sthan, Department of Medicine known as
- a. Indra Sthan
  - b. Sushrut Sthan
  - c. Dhanvantari Sthan**
  - d. Garuda Sthan
85. According to Dashvaikalik Sutra there are \_\_\_\_\_ steps for Learning
- a. 4
  - b. 5**
  - c. 7
  - d. 3
86. In ancient India various educational Institutes known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Gurukul
  - b. Parishad  
Sammelan

c.

**d. All of the above**

87. The Natya sastra is a Sanskrit treatise on \_\_\_\_\_
- Fine Art
  - Performing Art**
  - Both a & b
  - None of the above
88. In Natya Sasthra Bhava means \_\_\_\_\_ portrayed by a dancer-actor
- Emotion**
  - Expression
  - Movement
  - All of the above
89. Who wrote the Natyashastra?
- Bharatamuni**
  - Chanakya
  - Kalhana
  - Sudraka
90. Natyasastra is structured in \_\_\_\_\_ chapters and 6000 poetic verses
- 34
  - 26
  - 36**
  - 28
91. There are \_\_\_\_\_ rasa in Natya Sashtra
- 8
  - 4
  - 9**
  - 7
92. Natya Sashtra also refereed as
- Panch Malika
  - Pancham Veda**
  - Pancham Kavya
  - Mahakavya
93. According to Natyasastra \_\_\_\_\_ produces poetic contents through words, gestures, and movements, and psycho-physical representation.
- Bhava**
  - Rasa
  - Abhinay
  - Anubhava
94. \_\_\_\_\_ are more prominent towards creating the sentiments.
- Bhava
  - Vyabhichari Bhava**
  - Vibahva
  - Satvik Bahva

95. \_\_\_\_\_ has the sense of cause or stimulant, instrument of intention.
- Bhava
  - Satvik Bhava
  - Vibhava**
  - Abhinaya
96. The four-fold acting techniques of Natya includes
- Aharya, Angika, Wachik and Sattvik**
  - Bhava, Angika, Wachik and Sattvik
  - Rasa, Bhava, Angika, Wachik
  - None of the above
97. Which are interlocutor elements of Nataya
- Kaksha, Dharmi, Pravrti**
  - Bhavas,Rasa,Agnika
  - Kaksha,Rasa,Wachikam
  - None of the above
98. The realistic representation in Natya known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Lokvarta
  - Lokdharmi**
  - Natyadharmi
  - Alankara
99. The symbolical representation in Natya known as \_\_\_\_\_
- Lokvarta
  - Lokdharmi
  - Natyadharmi**
  - Alankara
100. 'Tiraskarini' is a Sanskrit word which denotes
- Mask
  - Movement
  - Screen**
  - Ornament