



# TOP MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

- 1 Define a Knowledge System. What is Indian Knowledge System (IKS)?**
- 2 Explain the Characteristic Features of Indian Knowledge System.**
- 3 Why is it necessary to study Indian Knowledge Systems?**
- 4 Explain the English Education Act, 1835 and its impact on Indian education.**
- 5 Explain the Scope of Indian Knowledge System (Micro to Macro).**
- 6 Describe the Ancient Indian Education System.**

*(Gurukul, Pathashala, Universities – 15 marks)*

- 7 Compare the Gurukul system with modern education.**
- 8 Explain the Water Management System at Kanheri Caves.**
- 9 How did Ambarnath Temple function as a cultural and educational centre?**
- 10 Explain Ayurveda as a holistic science.**
  - 1 Explain the Panchamahabhuta and Tridosha theory.**
  - 2 Write a note on Charaka, Sushruta and Vaghbhata.**
  - 3 Explain methods of diagnosis and treatment in Ayurveda.**
  - 4 What is Rasashastra (Indian Alchemy)? Explain its objectives.**

# **Q1. Define a Knowledge System. What is Indian Knowledge System (IKS)?**

## **Introduction**

A **Knowledge System** refers to a structured and organized body of knowledge developed by a civilization over a long period of time. It includes methods of creating, preserving, transmitting, and applying knowledge in society.

## **Knowledge System**

A knowledge system involves:

- Systematic organization of knowledge
- Transmission through education, institutions, and traditions
- Integration of theory and practical application

## **Indian Knowledge System (IKS)**

The **Indian Knowledge System (IKS)** refers to the body of knowledge that originated and evolved in ancient India (Bharatvarsha). It includes disciplines such as **philosophy, science, mathematics, medicine, education, architecture, arts, and spirituality**.

IKS is characterized by:

- A **holistic worldview**
- Integration of **ethical values**
- Harmony between **individual, society, and nature**

## **Conclusion**

Thus, Indian Knowledge System is an integrated, ethical, and sustainable knowledge tradition that remains relevant even in the contemporary world.

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## Q2. Explain the Characteristic Features of Indian Knowledge System

### Introduction

Indian Knowledge System has certain unique characteristics that distinguish it from other knowledge traditions.

### Characteristic Features

#### 1. Holistic Nature

IKS views life as an integrated whole, connecting body, mind, soul, and environment.

#### 2. Ethical Foundation

Knowledge is closely linked with values such as truth, compassion, duty, and responsibility.

#### 3. Interdisciplinary Approach

There is no rigid separation between science, philosophy, art, and spirituality.

#### 4. Experiential Learning

Learning is based on observation, experience, and practice rather than rote memorization.

#### 5. Sustainability-Oriented

IKS promotes harmony with nature and responsible use of natural resources.

### Conclusion

These features make IKS a balanced, inclusive, and value-based system of knowledge.

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## Q3. Why is it Necessary to Study Indian Knowledge Systems?

### Introduction

Colonial education systems marginalized indigenous Indian knowledge, making it necessary to revisit and study IKS today.

### Reasons

#### 1. Reconnecting with Cultural Heritage

IKS helps students understand India's intellectual and cultural traditions.

#### 2. Sustainable Development

Traditional knowledge offers eco-friendly and sustainable solutions.

3. **Ethical and Value-Based Education**  
IKS promotes moral responsibility and social ethics.
4. **Decolonization of Knowledge**  
It challenges Western-dominated knowledge narratives.
5. **Contemporary Relevance**  
The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 emphasizes integrating IKS into modern education.

## Conclusion

Studying IKS helps build an inclusive, ethical, and culturally rooted education system.

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# Q4. Explain the English Education Act, 1835 and Its Impact

## Introduction

The English Education Act of 1835 was introduced during British rule in India to reform the education system.

## Objectives

- Promotion of English language education
- Emphasis on Western knowledge
- Reduced support for traditional Indian education systems

## Impact

### Positive Impact:

- Introduction of modern education
- Development of administrative and scientific skills

### Negative Impact:

- Decline of Gurukul and Pathashala systems
- Neglect of Sanskrit and Indian languages
- Cultural alienation from indigenous traditions

## Conclusion

While the Act modernized education, it significantly weakened Indian Knowledge Systems.

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## **Q5. Explain the Scope of Indian Knowledge System (Micro to Macro)**

### **Micro Level**

- Individual health and well-being (Ayurveda, Yoga)
- Ethical living and self-discipline

### **Meso Level**

- Family, society, and community life
- Education, governance, and social harmony

### **Macro Level**

- Environmental sustainability
- Global harmony and universal brotherhood (*Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*)

### **Conclusion**

The scope of IKS extends from individual life to global well-being.

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## **Q6. Describe the Ancient Indian Education System**

### **Gurukul System**

- Residential education under the guidance of a Guru
- Emphasis on discipline, values, and character development

### **Pathashala System**

- Village-level institutions
- Teaching basic literacy, arithmetic, and moral education

### **Ancient Universities**

- Nalanda, Takshashila, Vikramshila
- Attracted international students
- Multidisciplinary learning

## Conclusion

Ancient Indian education focused on holistic personality development.

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# Q7. Compare the Gurukul System with Modern Education

## Gurukul System

- Value-based and holistic
- Close teacher–student relationship
- Emphasis on moral and practical training

## Modern Education

- Career and examination oriented
- Institutional and technology-driven
- Competitive environment

## Conclusion

Both systems have strengths; integrating values of Gurukul with modern education is beneficial.

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# Q8. Explain the Water Management System at Kanheri Caves

## Introduction

The Kanheri Caves demonstrate applied Indian Knowledge System through advanced water management.

## Features

- Rainwater harvesting using natural topography
- Rock-cut cisterns, tanks, and channels
- Filtration systems and overflow mechanisms
- Sustainable and eco-friendly design

## Conclusion

The Kanheri water system reflects environmental ethics and engineering knowledge of IKS.

## **Q9. How Did the Ambarnath Temple Function as a Cultural and Educational Centre?**

### **Introduction**

Ambarnath Temple functioned as more than a religious site.

### **Role**

- Attached Pathashalas for education
- Preservation of manuscripts
- Community-based management
- Integration of architecture, art, ethics, and culture

### **Conclusion**

The temple served as a living center of cultural and educational life rooted in IKS.

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## **Q10. Explain Ayurveda as a Holistic Science**

### **Introduction**

Ayurveda is a comprehensive science of life.

### **Key Aspects**

- Balance of body, mind, senses, and soul
- Preventive and promotive healthcare
- Lifestyle regulation through Dinacharya and Ritucharya

### **Conclusion**

Ayurveda offers a holistic and sustainable approach to health.

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## **Q11. Explain the Panchamahabhuta and Tridosha Theory**

### **Panchamahabhuta**

- Earth (Prithvi)
- Water (Apas)

- Fire (Tejas)
- Air (Vayu)
- Space (Akasha)

## Tridosha

- **Vata** – movement and nervous functions
- **Pitta** – digestion and metabolism
- **Kapha** – structure and stability

## Conclusion

Health depends on the balance of Panchamahabutas and Tridoshas.

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## Q12. Write a Note on Charaka, Sushruta, and Vaghbata

- **Charaka**: Authority on internal medicine; Charaka Samhita
- **Sushruta**: Pioneer of surgery; Sushruta Samhita
- **Vaghbata**: Systematic compilation of Ayurvedic knowledge

## Conclusion

They are the foundational pillars of Ayurvedic science.

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## Q13. Explain the Methods of Diagnosis and Treatment in Ayurveda

### Diagnosis

- Examination of pulse, tongue, eyes, skin, and lifestyle
- Assessment of prakriti and dosha imbalance

### Treatment

- Herbal medicines
- Panchakarma therapies
- Diet, behavior, and lifestyle correction

## Conclusion

Ayurveda focuses on treating the root cause of disease.

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## **Q14. What is Rasashastra (Indian Alchemy)? Explain Its Objectives**

### **Introduction**

Rasashastra is the branch of Indian alchemy integrated with Ayurveda, Yoga, and Tantra.

### **Objectives**

- Preparation of mineral and metallic medicines
- Rejuvenation (Rasayana therapy)
- Treatment of chronic diseases
- Physical and spiritual transformation

### **Conclusion**

Rasashastra bridges material science and spiritual discipline within IKS.

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