



RV College of Engineering

(An Autonomous Institution Affiliated to VTU)

R V Vidyanikethan Post
Mysuru Road Bengaluru - 560 059

VII Semester B.E. Regular Examination February 2026

Common to all Programs

Indian Knowledge System

Time : 1.5 Hours

Maximum Marks : 60

Instructions to the students

1. Answer all questions from Part A.
2. Encircle the correct answer in OMR sheet only.

Part A

Question No	Question	M	CO	BT
1.1	The motto “Satyam vada, dharmam chara” comes from: a) Taittiriya Upanishad b) Bhagavad Gita c) Arthashastra d) Rigveda	01	1	1
1.2	The term “Indian Knowledge System (IKS)” refers to: a) Western interpretations of Indian culture b) Indigenous systems of knowledge evolved in India over millennia c) Only Vedic scriptures d) Modern Indian scientific research	01	1	1
1.3	In Indian Knowledge Systems, <i>Pratyakṣa</i> refers to: a) Logical inference b) Scriptural testimony c) Direct perception d) Ethical conduct	01	1	1
1.4	Which combination correctly represents kinds of traditional knowledge? a) Ritualistic and industrial b) Ecological, technical, and social c) Commercial and digital d) Political and military	01	2	1
1.5	Western education in India primarily emphasized: a) Oral transmission b) Integrated learning c) Discipline-centric knowledge d) Guru-Śiṣya system	01	1	1
1.6	“Takshashila” and “Nalanda” were: a) Vedic rituals b) Ancient centers of higher learning c) Holy temples d) Trade centers	01	1	1
1.7	Which text belongs to the Vedic Corpus? a) Purāṇas b) Upaniṣads c) Smṛtis d) Itihāsas	01	1	1
1.8	The concept “Sa Vidya Ya Vimuktaye” means: a) Knowledge is wealth b) Knowledge leads to liberation c) Education gives power d) Learning is endless	01	1	1
1.9	Indian philosophical systems differ mainly because they: a) Reject debate b) Share identical metaphysics c) Encourage multiple viewpoints d) Focus only on rituals	01	2	1

1.10	The language predominantly used for transmitting knowledge in ancient India was: a) Pali b) Tamil c) Sanskrit d) Prakrit	01	1	2
1.11	The traditional Indian system of education was centered around: a) Gurukula system b) British schooling system c) Online learning d) Modern universities	01	1	2
1.12	The primary mode of learning in Gurukulas was: a) Debate and memorization (*Shravana*, *Manana*, *Nididhyasana*) b) Written examinations c) Multiple-choice tests d) Internet-based study	01	1	2
1.13	Piṅgala's binary ideas emerged primarily from his study of: a) Astronomy b) Algebra c) Geometry d) Chandas	01	2	1
1.14	How many sūtras are there in Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī? a) 3000 b) 3500 c) 3983 d) 4200	01	2	1
1.15	In Sanskrit grammar, suffixes used for noun declensions are known as: a) Tiṅ b) Dhātu c) SuP d) Vārtika	01	2	2
1.16	In Sanskrit grammar, the basic element from which words are generated is called: a) Pada b) Dhātu / Prātipadika c) Vākya d) Samāsa	01	2	2
1.17	In Sanskrit phonetics, <i>Sthāna</i> refers to: a) Effort of pronunciation b) Tone of voice c) Place of articulation d) Meaning of sound	01	2	2
1.18	The Bhūtaśaṅkhyā system represents numbers using: a) Only digits b) Alphabets with place value c) Objects, beings, or concepts d) Binary notation	01	2	2
1.19	In the Kaṭapayādi system, numbers are encoded mainly to: a) Encrypt secret messages b) Perform calculations faster c) Aid memorization through meaningful words d) Replace the decimal system	01	2	2
1.20	Which Pramāṇa involves understanding a new object through similarity with a known one? a) Pratyakṣa b) Anumāna c) Upamāna d) Śabda	01	2	1
1.21	Which of the following is a <i>means of valid knowledge (Pramāṇa)</i> ? a) Prameya b) Saṃśaya c) Pratyakṣa d) Saṃskāra	01	2	1
1.22	In the Nyāya system, Anumāna (inference) is structured using how many logical steps? a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Seven	01	2	1
1.23	The arrangement of Piṅgala's <i>Ganas</i> corresponds in modern computer science to which concept? a) Finite automaton b) Binary tree c) De Bruijn sequence d) Huffman coding	01	2	2
1.24	In Piṅgala's system, <i>Laghu</i> and <i>Guru</i> syllables correspond respectively to: a) 0 and 1 b) 1 and 0 c) 1 and 2 d) Short and long meters only	01	2	1
1.25	According to Vedāṅga Śāstras, mathematics is compared to which of the following? a) Roots of a tree b) Crown of a king c) Crest on the head of a peacock d) Wings of a bird	01	3	1
1.26	Which system uses consonants to represent numerical values? a) Bhūtaśaṅkhyā system b) Binary system c) Kaṭapayādi system D. Decimal system	01	3	1

1.27	Which Indian mathematician formulated rules for zero and negative numbers? a) Āryabhaṭa b) Brahmagupta c) Bhāskara I d) Madhava	01	3	1
1.28	The Bhūtasāṅkhyā system represents numbers using: a) Only digits b) Algebraic symbols c) Names of objects and concepts d) Roman numerals	01	3	2
1.29	Which text is considered the primary source of Vedic astronomy? a) Sūrya Siddhānta b) Āryabhaṭīya c) Vedāṅga Jyotiṣa d) Brahmasphuṭasiddhānta	01	1	1
1.30	The Nakṣatra system in Indian astronomy consists of : a) 12 constellations b) 24 constellations c) 27 lunar mansions d) 30 lunar mansions	01	3	1
1.31	The concept that Earth rotates on its axis causing day and night was proposed by: a) Varāhamihira b) Brahmagupta c) Āryabhaṭa d) Madhava	01	3	1
1.32	The Panchāṅga consists of how many elements? a) Three b) Four c) Five d) Seven	01	3	1
1.33	Which of the following is NOT a limb of the Panchāṅga? a) Tithi b) Vara c) Yoga d) Rāśi	01	3	2
1.34	In the lost-wax process, the wax model is primarily made from: a) Resin b) Tree gum c) Beeswax d) Lac	01	3	1
1.35	The yantra used to provide uniform heating using sand is: a) Dola Yantra b) Patana Yantra c) Valuka Yantra d) Dhupa Yantra	01	3	1
1.36	Kapha Doṣa is dominantly composed of which Mahābhūtas? a) Air and Ether b) Fire and Water c) Water and Earth d) Fire and Air	01	3	2
1.37	Improving sleep and nutrition primarily enhances which component first? a) Consciousness b) Intellect c) Body d) Sattva	01	3	2
1.38	Kapha Doṣa, when imbalanced, is most closely associated with which Guṇa? a) Rajas b) Tamas c) Sattva d) None	01	3	2
1.39	Meditation and ethical living primarily help in increasing: a) Rajas b) Tamas c) Kapha d) Sattva	01	3	2
1.40	Which sequence correctly represents information flow in BMI-C? a) Body → Mind → Intellect b) Mind → Body → Consciousness c) Senses → Mind → Intellect → Action d) Consciousness → Mind → Body	01	3	2
1.41	Architecture (Vāstu Vidyā) is classified under which category of Kalas? a) Performing arts b) Nature sciences c) Engineering and craftsmanship d) Games and sports	01	1	2
1.42	The classical list of 64 Kalas represents: a) Religious rituals b) Military sciences c) Holistic life skills d) Only fine arts	01	1	2
1.43	Knowledge of regional languages belongs to which Kala group? a) Performing arts b) Literary and intellectual arts c) Domestic skills d) Martial arts	01	1	2

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Mysore Road, RV Vidyaniketan Post,
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Course Code: HS271TA

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Maximum Marks : 40

Instructions to the students

1. Answer FIVE full questions in the answer booklet given.
2. Answer any one full question from 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10.

Unit-1

Question No	Question	M	CO	BT
1a	Explain any four differences between vedas and vedangas	04	3	3
1b	Discuss the historicity of Indian Knowledge Systems.	04	1	1
OR				
2a	What are Vedas ? List the four vedas	04	2	2
2b	List four major text types or four portions of Vedas. Explain each briefly	04	2	3

Unit-2

Question No	Question	M	CO	BT
3a	Discuss why Pāṇini is often regarded as the “father of linguistics” from both traditional and modern perspectives.	04	2	2
3b	Explain the development of the <i>decimal place-value system</i> in ancient India and its global significance.	04	2	2
OR				
4a	Explain <i>Anumāna Pramāṇa</i> with reference to the Pañca-Avayava (five-step inference) structure.	04	2	3
4b	Describe how Piṅgala's arrangement of Ganas relates to the modern concept of the <i>de Bruijn sequence</i> .	04	2	5

Unit-3

Question No	Question	M	CO	BT
5a	Briefly discuss the contributions of any four ancient Indian mathematicians.	04	3	2
5b	Describe the art of perfume making in ancient India and its cultural significance.	04	3	2
OR				
6a	Explain the concept of Panchāṅga and its five elements.	04	3	2
6b	Describe the metallurgical knowledge reflected in the Delhi Iron Pillar.	04	3	1

Unit-4

Question No	Question	M	CO	BT
7a	How does Pitta Doṣa influence physiological activities?	04	3	2
7b	Differentiate between Nāgara and Drāviḍa temple styles.	04	3	3
OR				
8a	Apply the concept of 64 Kalas to modern holistic education	04	3	3
8b	How can Vāstu Śāstra principles be applied in contemporary building design?	04	3	3

Unit-5

Question No	Question	M	CO	BT
9a	Discuss the role of advisors in Rāma's administration.	04	1	3
9b	Name one SDG aligned with Ayurvedic practices.	04	2	1
OR				
10a	Discuss the role of TKDL in safeguarding traditional knowledge.	04	3	3
10b	What are the sources of income for a state as per Arthasastra?	04	4	2