

		Marks (2 or 3)
1	Explain the meaning of Traditional knowledge	
Ans	Traditional knowledge or indigenous knowledge is developed by local indigenous communities that are well-developed and whose long-standing customs and practices are followed by these communities from generation to generation. Studies into the origins, behaviour, and development of humanism in both prehistoric and modern societies led to the recognition of traditional knowledge. The adoption of traditional knowledge by international organisations, like the UN, has resulted in its widespread appreciation and recognition	02
2	Explain any three threats to traditional knowledge	03
Ans	Language threat: Indigenous languages and dialects preserve enormous amounts of traditional knowledge, such as Ayurveda in Sanskrit. These languages have been at the receiving end of colonial exploitation and modern lifestyles. External pressures: The traditional methods of preserving or transmitting knowledge to future generations are also threatened by external pressures. These include migration, environmental pressures, the impact of modern lifestyles, disruption of traditional ways of life, and the impact of globalisation, etc. Biopiracy: Biopiracy is the commercial exploitation of biochemicals or genetic materials that occur naturally.	
3	Explain the need to protect traditional knowledge	03
Ans	Protecting Indigenous culture and identities: Traditional knowledge and languages are a significant way to maintain and preserve Indigenous cultures and identities and promote well-being. Protecting livelihoods: Traditional knowledge is one of the sources of livelihood for indigenous people, which must be protected. Health benefits: As traditional knowledge is connected with environment and spirituality, they are important to well-being. Further, traditional medicines can provide health benefits to a large population, like in India.	
4	List the different types of traditional knowledge	03
Ans		
5	Explain Transition from traditional to Western knowledge	03
Ans	The transition from traditional to Western knowledge in India marked a profound shift in the way learning was conceived, transmitted, and institutionalized. Traditional Indian education, rooted in the Gurukula system and temple-based learning centers such as Nalanda and Takshashila, emphasized holistic development — blending philosophy, science, arts, and ethics within the framework of Sanatana Dharma. Knowledge was viewed as sacred (Vidya), aimed at self-realization and societal harmony rather than material gain. Oral traditions, Sanskrit texts, and regional commentaries ensured the continuity of indigenous sciences, including Ayurveda, astronomy, mathematics, metallurgy, and linguistics.	indiao
6	List any three Indian mathematicians and their works	
Ans	Aryabhata (476–550 CE) Authored the Aryabhatiya. Introduced zero as a number in a positional number system. Accurately approximated π (π) to about 3.1416. Made significant contributions to trigonometry and algebra. Brahmagupta (598–668 CE) Authored the Brahmasphutasiddhanta. Developed rules for arithmetic operations involving zero and negative numbers. Provided methods for solving quadratic equations. Contributed to astronomy and geometry. Bhaskara II (1114–1185 CE) Authored the Siddhanta Shiromani. Known for his work in algebra, calculus, and number systems.	03

	Described concepts related to differential calculus centuries before Isaac Newton.	
7	List any two ancient educational institutions	
Ans	Nalanda: This ancient Indian university was located in what is now Bihar and operated from the 5th to the 12th century AD. It was known as a renowned cultural and intellectual hub, attracting students from across Asia. Takshashila: Located in ancient Gandhara, which is modern-day Pakistan, Takshashila was a major center for higher learning. It is sometimes cited as the world's oldest university and was a center for learning as early as the 6th century BC.	02
8	List any two ancient architectural texts	02
	1. Manasara · 2. Brhat samhita · 3. Mayamata · 4. Anka sastra · 5. Aparajita Vāstu Śastra (any two can be listed)	
9	List the six classical schools of Indian philosophy	
Ans	Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa, and Vedanta	
10	Draw a neat framework for classification of IKS Corpus	
Ans		03
11	List any two contributions of Buddhist and Jain literature	
Ans	Buddhist literature incorporated mathematical concepts and extended into practical sciences such as --maritime activity, shipbuilding, and alchemy. A notable example is Rasaratnakara by Nagarjuna (1st century CE), one of the earliest treatises on alchemy. Jain literature, on the other hand, includes canonical sacred texts that integrate mathematics as a core discipline (Ganitanuyoga). Works such as the Tattvartha Sutra and later mathematical explorations by scholars like Madhavacharya demonstrate attempts to quantify complex natural phenomena for instance, estimating the number of species as 2^{96}	
12	What are Vedas ?	02
Ans	Veda means "Knowledge." It is a Sanskrit word from the root "Vid," which means finding, knowing, acquiring, or understanding. The term Veda is the treasure house of all knowledge and all Śāstras.	
13	List the four vedas	
Ans	Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda, and Atharva Veda	
14	List four major text types or four portions of Vedas	02
Ans	The Samhitas, the most ancient layer of text in the Vedas, consisting of mantras, hymns, prayers, and benedictions which has in literary terms put together or joined the other three texts; The Aranyakas, which constitute the philosophy behind the ritual sacrifice, The Brahmanas, which in turn has the commentary on hymns of four Vedas and The Upanishads, which consist of conversations between teachers and students, clarify the Vedas' philosophical message.	
15	What are Samhitas and Aranyakas ?	02
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17	Explain any three differences between vedas and vedangas	

	<p>. Purpose: The Vedas are holy texts that teach about the origin of the world and the reason for existence. The Vedangas are ancillary studies that help maintain the integrity of the Vedic tradition.</p> <p>2. Structure: The Vedas are divided into four collections, called the Rig, Sarna, Yajur, and Atharva Vedas. The Vedangas are six in number: Siksha, Chhanda, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Jyotisha, and Kalpa.</p> <p>3. Content: The Vedas contain hymns, incantations, and rituals. The Vedangas include insights into meters, grammar, and linguistic analysis.</p>	three
Ans		
18	List any two Kalpasutras	
	<p>(i) Shrauta-sutras, dealing with Shrauta sacrifices.</p> <p>ii) Grihya-sutras, dealing with the domestic ceremonies.</p> <p>iii) Dharma-sutras, dealing with religious and social laws.</p> <p>iv) Shulba-sutras, dealing with the rules of measurement of the fire-altars etc.</p>	
Ans		
19	List any two nastika schools of Indian philosophy	02
Ans	Cārvaka, Bauddha and Jaina	
20	List the three major sub schools of Vedanta	02
	<p>1. Advaita (non-dualism) — holds that the individual soul (Atman) and Brahman are ultimately one.</p> <p>2. Visishtadvaita — teaches that the Supreme Being (Vishnu) has definite attributes; the world and individual souls are distinct yet inseparable modes of Brahman.</p>	
Ans	3. Dvaita — posits three separate realities: Vishnu, the eternal soul, and matter.	