



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY
(An Autonomous Institution)
COIMBATORE-35



DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

ACADEMIC YEAR 2024 – 2025 (EVEN SEMESTER)

19HST105 & Essence of Indian Traditional Knowledge

2 Marks

UNIT-I

1. What are the four theories of ancient India?

- Evolutionary Theory
- Force Theory,
- Mystical Theory,
- Contract Theory

2. List out the Stages of State Formation in Ancient India

- The Earliest (First) Stage
- The Second Stage
- The Third Stage
- The Fourth Stage/The Maurya phase
- The Fifth Stage
- The Last Stage

3. What is KINGSHIP?

The king was the most important figure in the body politic.

In the Saptanga theory of the state, developed by Kautilya the king has been described as the head or the most important organ of the state.

The king performed multi-dimensional functions. The king's functions involved the protection not only of his kingdom against external aggression, but also of life, property and traditional custom against internal foes. He protected the purity of class and caste by ensuring that those who challenged the system were excommunicated.

4. Who are called Council of Ministers?

Councils of Ministers are usually composed of those government ministers who are responsible for a ministry. They are usually led by a President of the Council of Ministers, a term that is commonly translated, or used synonymously, as prime minister or premier.

5. What is the real meaning of philosophy?

The noun philosophy means the study of proper behavior, and the search for wisdom. The

original meaning of the word philosophy comes from the Greek roots philo-meaning "love" and -sophos, or "wisdom." In other words, they want to know the meaning of life.

6. What is Epistemology?

The theory of knowledge, especially with regard to its methods, validity, and scope, and the distinction between justified belief and opinion is known as epistemology

7. What is Metaphysics?

Metaphysics is the branch of philosophy that examines the fundamental nature of reality, including the relationship between mind and matter, between substance and attribute, and between potentiality and actuality.

8. What is Logic?

Logic is the systematic study of the form of valid inference, and the most general laws of truth.

A valid inference is one where there is a specific relation of logical support between the assumptions of the inference and its conclusion.

9. What is Aesthetics ?

Aesthetics, or esthetics: is a branch of philosophy that deals with the nature of art, beauty and taste and with the creation or appreciation of beauty: a particular theory or conception of beauty or art: a particular taste for or approach to what is pleasing to the senses and especially sight.

10. What is Axiology

Axiology is the philosophical study of value. It is either the collective term for ethics and aesthetics, philosophical fields that depend crucially on notions of worth, or the foundation for these fields, and thus similar to value theory and meta-ethics.

11. Give a detailed description of Indian Philosophy?

Indian Philosophy (or, in Sanskrit, Darshanas), refers to any of several traditions of philosophical thought that originated in the Indian subcontinent, including Hindu philosophy, Buddhist philosophy, and Jain philosophy (see below for brief introductions to these schools). It is considered by Indian thinkers to be a practical discipline, and its goal should always be to improve human life.

12. Define the term “Orthodox”

The main Hindu orthodox (astika) schools of Indian philosophy are those codified during the medieval period of Brahmanic-Sanskritic scholasticism, and they take the ancient Vedas (the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism) as their source and scriptural authority.

13. List saptanga theory.

Swami (King): The ruler or king who governs the state and makes decisions. Amatya (Ministers): Advisors and ministers who assist the king in making informed decisions. Janapada (Territory): The geographical area or territory that constitutes the state. Durga (Fortress): The fortifications and defenses that protect the state from external threats. Kosha (Treasury): The state's treasury which holds resources for governance, defense, and development. Danda (Army): The military and police forces that maintain law and order, and defend the state. Mitra (Allies): Diplomatic relations and alliances with neighboring states and powers.

14. What are the two types of Culture?

There are two types of cultures: material culture and nonmaterial culture.

Material culture consists of actual objects or physical things like buildings, pieces of art, and clothing. While the other refers to the culture transferred through laws, beliefs, tradition, legends etc.

15. What do you mean by welfare of society?

Social Welfare | Definition, Types & Examples - Lesson ...

Social welfare could be defined as the many programs that are designed to help people in need of goods and services that they are unable to provide for themselves. Local, state, and federal government programs are available.

UNIT-II

1. List Various Scripts in India.

- Indus Script
- Brahmi Script
- Kharosthi Script
- Vatteluttu Script
- Kadamba Script
- Grantha Script
- Sarada Script
- Gurmukhi Script
- Devanagari Script
- Modi Script
- Urdu Script

2. What are some of the prominent ancient scripts of India?

India has a rich heritage of scripts, with some of the prominent ones being Sanskrit, Brahmi, Devanagari, Tamil, and Kannada. These scripts have evolved over centuries and have been instrumental in recording and preserving various literary, religious, and historical texts.

3. How did the Brahmi script contribute to Indian writing systems?

Brahmi is considered the mother script of several Indian scripts. It originated in the 3rd century BCE and played a crucial role in the spread of Buddhism, as many early Buddhist texts were inscribed in Brahmi. Over time, Brahmi gave rise to various regional scripts, influencing the development of writing systems across the Indian subcontinent.

4. What is the significance of the Devanagari script?

Devanagari is an ancient script that has been used for writing Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, and several other Indian languages. Its name means “divine” or “of the gods,” and it has been employed to transcribe numerous religious and classical texts. Devanagari is notable for its distinctive characters and the way it organizes consonants and vowels.

5. How did ancient Indian scripts contribute to the preservation of religious texts?

Ancient Indian scripts played a pivotal role in preserving religious texts, such as the Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagavad Gita, and various Puranas. Scripts like Sanskrit

and Devanagari were specifically designed for recording sacred knowledge, and scribes meticulously transcribed religious scriptures, ensuring their transmission through generations.

6. Are ancient Indian scripts still in use today?

Yes, many ancient Indian scripts are still in use today. Devanagari, for instance, is the script used for Sanskrit, Hindi, Marathi, and other languages. Tamil script is employed for the Tamil language, while scripts like Kannada and Telugu are used for Kannada and Telugu languages, respectively. Despite technological advancements, these scripts continue to be integral to the cultural and linguistic identity of the Indian subcontinent.

7. What is heritage short note?

The Oxford English Dictionary defines 'heritage' as 'property that is or may be inherited; an inheritance', 'valued things such as historic buildings that have been passed down from previous generations', and 'relating to things of historic or cultural value that are worthy of preservation'.

8. What are the two types of heritage of India?

Heritage of India is divided into two types: Natural and Cultural. This division is applicable to all the countries. Natural heritage includes forests, rivers, and animals; Cultural heritage includes temples and paintings.

9. Why is heritage important in India?

Indian Heritage: A Gift from the Older Generations

Every community has its own set of customs and traditions which it passes on to its younger generation. However, some of our customs and traditions remain the same throughout India. Our traditions teach us to inculcate good habits and make us a good human being.

10. Why is India rich in heritage?

India is known for giving birth to numerous yet greatest religions of the world, including Hinduism, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism etc. These religions together reflect the rich Indian cultural heritage. Each region has its own beliefs, rules, customs, and traditions.

UNIT-III

1. List the four noble truths

1) Dukkha: Suffering exists: Life is suffering. Suffering is real and almost universal. Suffering has many causes: loss, sickness, pain, failure, and the impermanence of pleasure.

2) Samudaya: There is a cause of suffering. Suffering is due to attachment. It is the desire to have and control things. It can take many forms: craving of sensual pleasures; the desire for fame; the desire to avoid unpleasant sensations, like fear, anger or jealousy.

3) Nirodha: There is an end to suffering. Attachment can be overcome. Suffering ceases with the final liberation of Nirvana (Nibbana). The mind experiences complete freedom, liberation and non-attachment. It lets go of any desire or craving.

4) Magga: In order to end suffering, you must follow the Eightfold Path. There is a path for accomplishing this.

2. Define Religion And Philosophy In Medieval India

India is a birthplace of various religions, creeds and faiths. Religion has played an important role in the lives of the Indian people from the earliest time. But religion in India has never been static.

- The Puranic Period (200 BCE – 500 CE) and Early Medieval period (500–1100 CE) gave rise to new configurations of Hinduism, especially bhakti and Shaivism, Shaktism, Vaishnavism, Smarta and much smaller groups like the conservative Shrauta.

In the same period Vedanta changed, incorporating Buddhist thought and its emphasis on consciousness and the working of the mind.

3. What is Sufism?

The term Sufi derived from Arabic word Safa which has two distinct meaning - One who wear woolen

- clothes; and Symbolises purity and sacredness.
- believes that Haq (God) and Khalaq (Soul) are the same.
- The presence of Sufism has been a leading entity increasing the reaches of Islam throughout South Asia.

4. What is the philosophy of Samkara?

In Indian philosophy and some Indian religions, samskaras or sanskaras) are mental impressions, recollections, or psychological imprints. In Hindu philosophies, samskaras are a basis for the development of karma theory.

5. What are the doctrines of philosophy?

A philosophical doctrine is a particular theory, principle, position, system, code of beliefs or body of teachings. These are the famous “-isms” of Philosophy.

6. What are the 7 branches of philosophy and their meaning?

The major branches of philosophy are epistemology (knowledge & truth), metaphysics (reality & being), logic (argumentation & reason), axiology (aesthetics & ethics), and political philosophy (the state & government).

7. What was shankara main doctrine or philosophy?

The main philosophy of Adi Shankaracharya was that knowledge is the only thing that can save people from suffering. He believed that ignorance was the root of all suffering and that humans could only find true happiness by seeking knowledge.

8. What were the social religious reform movements in the 19th century?

Reformist Movements

Founded in 1828 in Calcutta by pioneer social reformer Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772 – 1833), the movement fought against idol worship, polytheism, caste oppression, unnecessary rituals and other social evils like Sati, polygamy, purdah system, child marriage, etc.

9. What was the socio religious reform movement of the Brahma Samaj?

In matters of social reform the Brahmo Samaj attacked many dogmas and superstitions. It condemned the prevailing Hindu prejudice against going abroad (Kala Pani). The Samaj condemned practice of Sati (burning of widows), discouraged child marriage and polygamy, and crusaded for widow remarriage.

10. What are the factors responsible for socio religious reform movement?

Factors such as growth of nationalist sentiments, emergence of new economic forces, spread of education, impact of modern Western ideas and culture and increased awareness of the world strengthened the resolve to reform.

Unit IV

1. Who is the famous astronomy in India?

Aryabhata (476–550 CE): Aryabhata was an extraordinary mathematician and astronomer from ancient India. His magnum opus, the “Aryabhatiya,” composed in 499 CE, provided groundbreaking insights into mathematics and astronomy.

2. What is the role of chemistry in India?

The Role of Chemistry in Education

Chemistry plays a crucial role in science, particularly in the fields of life sciences, physical sciences, and technological advancements. It is considered as one of the most important subjects for grasping the fundamentals of science.

3. Who is the famous chemist of India?

Prafulla Chandra Ray was a chemist and industrialist who founded Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals (India's first pharmaceutical company). He is regarded as the 'Father of Chemical Science in India' and he established the first Indian research school in chemistry.

4. Why is India known for math?

Indian mathematicians made early contributions to the study of the concept of zero as a number, negative numbers, arithmetic, and algebra. In addition, trigonometry was further advanced in India, and, in particular, the modern definitions of sine and cosine were developed there.

5. Who was the Indian mathematician in astronomy?

Aryabhata (born 476, possibly Ashmaka or Kusumapura, India) was an astronomer and the earliest Indian mathematician whose work and history are available to modern scholars. He is also known as Aryabhata I or Aryabhata the Elder to distinguish him from a 10th-century Indian mathematician of the same name.

6. Who is the father of math in India?

Aryabhata is the father of Indian mathematics. Aryabhata's major work: Spherical trigonometry, plane trigonometry. Determined the value of π correct to four decimal places.

7. What is the Indian method of math?

Vedic Maths or Vedic Mathematics is a collection of Methods or Sutras to solve numerical computations quickly and faster. It consists of 16 Sutras called Formulae and 13 sub-sutras called Sub Formulae, which can be applied to the solving of problems in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, calculus, conics, etc.

8. Who is the famous physicist of India?

List of Indian Physicists & Their Invention

Indian Physicists	Invention
C.V Raman	Raman Effect
Jagdish Chandra Bose	Crescograph
Satyendranath Bose	Bose-Einstein Statistics and Bose-Einstein Condensate
Meghnad Saha	Thermal Ionization Equation

9. Who is father of physics in India?

Father of Physics – Know Who is Founding Father of Modern Physics

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman

One prominent figure often referred to as the Father of Physics in India is Sir C. V. Raman. Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, born in 1888 in Tiruchirappalli, India, was a renowned physicist who made groundbreaking discoveries in the field of light scattering.

10. Who is the mother father of physics?

Although the title "Father of Physics" has not been given to a single individual, Galileo Galilei, Sir Isaac Newton, and Albert Einstein have all been called fathers of physics in western cultures. Marie Curie was the first truly famous woman scientist in the modern world

11. Why is India known for agriculture?

India is a global agricultural powerhouse. It is the world's largest producer of milk, pulses, and spices, and has the world's largest cattle herd (buffaloes), as well as the largest area under wheat, rice and cotton.

12. How much agriculture is important in India?

Agriculture is an important sector of Indian economy as it contributes about 17% to the total GDP and provides employment to over 60% of the population. Indian agriculture has registered impressive growth over last few decades.

13. What type of medicine is used in India?

In India, Ayurveda is considered a form of medical care, equal to conventional Western medicine, traditional Chinese medicine, naturopathic medicine, and homeopathic medicine.

14. What is India known for in medicine?

Traditional Indian medicine is one of the oldest medical sciences in the world. Ayurveda, the most widely used system in traditional Indian medicine, emphasizes holistic medicine, which takes the body, mind, and spirit as a whole.

15. What is the concept of water management?

Water management is the control and movement of water resources to minimize damage to life and property and to maximize efficient beneficial use. Good water management of dams and levees reduces the risk of harm due to flooding.

16. What is trade in ancient times?

Trade in the Ancient World (Collection) - World History , Bartering for goods and trade in kind developed into more sophisticated forms of exchanges using commonly agreed commodity currencies such as bronze or copper ingots or even cowry shells. These were often only good for largescale trade deals though, and for smaller transactions, something else was needed: coinage.

17. What are the major trade centers in ancient India?

Pataliputra, Taxila, Indraprastha, Mathura, Varanasi, Mithila, Ujjain, Surat, Kanchi, Madura, Broach, Kaveripatta, Tamralipti were the leading trade centres in ancient India.

Unit V

1. Who was the first architect in India?

Balkrishna Doshi. Balkrishna Doshi, India's first architect to receive the Pritzker Architecture Prize, recently passed away at age 95. "Doshi was instrumental in shaping the discourse of architecture throughout India and internationally since the 1950s," members of the Pritzker Prize said in a statement.

2. What are the three ancient architecture of ancient India?

Three main architectural styles when it comes to temple building: the Nagara, the Vesara, and the Dravida. The Nagara style is prevalent in northern India and developed during the ancient reign of the Gupta dynasty (circa 300 CE to 800 CE).

3. Which is the oldest architecture in India?

Sanchi Stupa, Madhya Pradesh

This is the oldest surviving stone structure in India, and one of the most significant Buddhist sites in the world

4. What are the sculptures of Harappan civilization?

Sculptures such as Dancing girl, bearded man, human torso, musical instruments, elephants, Shiva and Nandi are the notable sculptures of the Harappan civilization. Along with sculptures, pottery was also done during the Harappan civilization.

5. What are the seals and sealings of Harappan civilization?

A few of them were also made of terracotta, gold, agate, chert, ivory and faience. The standard Harappan seal was square in shape with a 2X2 dimension. It is believed that the seals were used for commercial purposes. A few seals were also carried as amulets, perhaps as a kind of identity card.

6. What do you know about Indus Valley Civilization, its sculptures, and seals?

Many Indus Valley seals and items in pottery and terracotta have been found, along with a very few stone sculptures and some gold jewellery and bronze vessels. Some anatomically detailed figurines in terracotta, bronze, and steatite have been found at excavation sites, the former probably mostly toys.

7. What are three forms of puppetry?

There are different forms of puppetry which are:

Hand puppets.

Glove puppets.
 Finger puppets.
 Stick puppets.
 Sock puppets.
 Shadow puppets.
 Marionettes.
 Rod and arm puppets.

8. List out the classical dances types in India and mention its state origin.

List of Classical dances in India	State of Origin
Bharatnatyam	Tamil Nadu
Kathak	Uttar Pradesh
Kuchipudi	Andhra Pradesh
Odissi	Odisha
Kathakali	Kerala
Sattriya	Assam
Manipuri	Manipur
Mohiniyattam	Kerala

9. Who is the father of theater in India?

Ebrahim Alkazi, known as the father of Indian theatre, raised the respect people had for the art form

10. What is the origin of theatre and drama in India?

The earliest form of Indian theatre was Sanskrit theatre which was strongly influenced by Roman & Greek theatre. It has its root in Vedic literature around 1000AD. Theatre based on Natya Shastra was sophisticated in nature. Popular theatre in different regional languages was also co- existed in Indian society.

11. What is the difference between drama and theatre?

What are the differences between drama and theatre? Drama refers to a genre of literature, plays written for reading and production. Theatre refers to the the processes involving the production of plays for the stage

12. What are the arts and cultures of India?

Indian art comprises various art forms like paintings like patta chitra, madhubani, ceramics, sculpture and textile arts such as woven silk. Indian art is acknowledged for its immense sense of design, which can be seen in both modern and traditional forms. Indian art can trace its origins to antiquity.

13. What is India's cultural contribution to world Indian cinema?

One of the ways in which Bollywood reflects Indian culture is through its portrayal of traditional values and customs . Many Bollywood films showcase the importance of family , relationships , and cultural traditions such as festivals , weddings , and rituals .

14. What is the role of cinema in our culture?

Cinema can be useful in understanding social transformations as well as socio-cultural, socioeconomic, and political orientations. It is also one of the most effective art forms for reflecting on society.

15. Is yoga a contribution of Indian heritage and culture to the world?

Yoga is associated with the culture and heritage of India. In Sanskrit yoga means 'to unite' and describes a way to live a healthy life. In yoga the mind is disciplined through meditation and the body is aligned and strengthened. It is believed that yoga originated in India about 5 000 years ago.