$20 \times 1 = 20$



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2019 – 20

Programme - Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science & Engineering

Course Name – Essence of Indian Traditional Knowledge

Course Code - MC-3

(Semester - 3)

Time allotted: 3 Hours Full Marks: 70

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group -A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1. Answer any twenty from the following Which of the following was the basic unit of Vedic Society? (i) a. Jana b. Vidath d. Sangh c. Parivar (ii) Which river is not mention in Rigveda? a. Kaveri b. Sindhu c. Shatarudra d. Saraswati Veda was also known as (iii) a. Shruti b. Smriti c. Kirti d. Itihasa _____ is NOT a part of Veda. (iv) a. Samhita b. Upanishad d. Brahmana c. Purana (v) Veda means a. Light b. Knowledge c. Communication d. God

(vi)	Yoga Sutra was authored by					
	a. Patanjali	b.	Panini			
	c. Bhartihari	d.	Kalidasa			
(vii)	Ayurveda talked about					
	a. Health	b.	Life			
	c. Soul	d.	All of these			
(viii)	Yoga means					
	a. The union with the Supreme	b.	Physical Exercise			
	c. Aerobics	d.	Gymnastic			
(ix)	is a part of Vedanga.					
	a. Shastra	b.	Purana			
	c. Kalpa	d.	Tarkashastra			
(x)	is not an Upanishad.					
	a. Chandogya	b.	Brihadaranyak			
	c. Ish	d.	Brahman			
(xi)	The first planned town was made by the people of					
	a. Harappan Civilization	b.	Sumerian Civilization			
	c. Egyptian Civilization	d.	Aryan Civilization			
(xii)	Sushruta was famous for					
	a. Medicine	b.	Surgery			
	c. Yoga	d.	Mathematics			
(xiii)	Atom was discovered by					
	a. Aryabhatta	b.	Nagarjuna			
	c. Kanada	d.	Patanjali			
(xiv)	is considered as the father of linguistics.					
	a. Panini	b.	Charaka			
	c. Kalidasa	d.	Vyasa			
(xv)	The Mahabharata was composed by					
	a. Kalidasa	b.	Vyasa			
	c. Shudraka	d.	Banbhatta			

(xvi)		is one of the Vedangas.				
	a.	Ayur	b.	Sama		
	c.	Yajur	d.	Atharva		
(xvii)	is famous for its philosophical inquiries.					
	a.	Nataka	b.	Upanishad		
	c.	Prahasana	d.	Kavya		
(xviii)	The sc	The science of understanding archaic and difficult words is explained in				
	a.	Jyotish	b.	Nirukta		
	c.	Vyakarana	d.	Chanda		
(xix)	Vedangas are important for Veda.					
	a.	Supplementing	b.	Complimenting		
	c.	Understanding	d.	Disowning		
(xx)	Geeta	is a part of				
	a.	Ramayana	b.	Shakuntala		
	c.	Mahabharata	d.	Meghadutam		
(xxi)	The nu	The number of Puranas is				
	a.	12	b.	4		
	c.	6	d.	18		
(xxii)		is NOT a part of Upaveda.				
	a)	Natyaveda	b)	Dhanurveda		
	c)	Gandharvaveda	d)	Ayurveda		
(xxiii)	The literal meaning of Upanishad is					
	a)	Philosophy	b)	Does not matter		
	c)	Sitting down near	d)	What is your name		
(xxiv)		was one of the most noted mathematician in Vedic Age.				
	a)	Kanada	b)	Charaka		
	c)	Pingala	d)	Sushruta		
(xxv)	Sutra 1	Sutra means				
	a)	Aphorism	b)	Thread		
	c)	Formula	d)	All of these		

Group – B

	(Short Answer Type Questions) 4	$4 \times 5 = 20$			
Answer a	ny four from the following				
2.	What are the four types of Vedas?				
3.	Yoga is a way of achieving health and wellness. Explain.				
4.	How does one characterize the Indian knowledge tradition?	5			
5.	Write a short note on Vedanga.	5			
6.	Write a note on Puranas.				
7.	What are the four Upangas?	5			
	Group – C				
	(Long Answer Type Questions) 3	x 10 = 30			
Answer ar	ny three from the following				
8.	Define the following:	10			
	(i) Dhanurveda				
	(ii) Ayurveda (iii) Gandharvaveda				
	(iv) Arthasastra				
9.	Write short notes on:				
	(i) The Brahmanas(ii) Puranas				
10.	Write an essay on Modern Science and Indian Knowledge System.	10			
11.	Describe the benefits of yoga.	10			
12.	Do You think Indian traditional knowledge can complement modern scientific knowledge? Discuss.				