Program:	**F.Y. B.Com.**	**Semester:** I	**Program Code:** UGCOM01
Course:	**Indian Knowledge System Series (Generic)-I**		**Course Code:** UGIKS01

Duration: 1 Hour **Examination Pattern:** NEP-Autonomous - External **Max. Marks:** 30

Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. CO (Course Outcome), KL (Knowledge Level).

Examination:

REGULAR

Q. 1		**Answer the following:**					[10]	CO's	KL's
	(a)	**Fill in the blanks with an appropriate answer from the alternatives given.**							
		I	What does the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) broadly refer to?					CO1-CO4	L1-L3
			a.	Knowledge developed only in modern India	b.	Knowledge traditions developed in India over centuries			
			c.	Knowledge related only to religion	d.	Knowledge related only to agriculture			
		II	Macaulay's Education Policy primarily promoted: _____.						
			a.	Traditional Indian education	b.	Western-style education in India			
			c.	Tribal education systems	d.	Gurukul education			
		III	Which traditional Indian activity provides an example of entrepreneurship rooted in IKS?						
			a.	Handloom production	b.	Online gaming			
			c.	Software coding	d.	Digital advertising			
		IV	Yoga primarily promotes: _____.						
			a.	Physical and mental wellbeing	b.	Industrial production			
			c.	Foreign trade	d.	Banking activities			
		V	The Arthashastra is traditionally associated with: _____.						
			a.	Art of governance and administration	b.	Textile design			
			c.	Yoga practice	d.	Traditional medicine			

	(b)	**Explain the following concepts in one sentence:**				
		I	Jugaad Culture		**CO1-CO4**	**L1-L3**
		II	Gurukul			
		III	Sustainable Living			
		IV	Digital Banking			
		V	Herbal products			
Q. 2		**Attempt any TWO of the following.**		**[10]**	**CO's**	**KL's**
	(a)	State the objectives of Macaulay's Education Policy.			**CO1**	**L1**
	(b)	What is the role of IKS in Promoting Entrepreneurship?			**CO2**	**L2**
	(c)	Study the passage and answer the following questions: GreenHerb Naturals is a small Indian business that makes herbal products using traditional Indian knowledge. The business produces herbal soaps, hair oils, herbal teas, and natural skin-care products. It uses ingredients such as neem, tulsi, aloe vera, turmeric, and amla. The business buys many of its raw materials from local farmers. This provides income to farmers and supports local communities. The company also uses simple and eco-friendly packaging to reduce plastic waste. GreenHerb Naturals has become popular because customers are increasingly interested in natural and traditional products. The business plans to sell its products through online platforms and expand to other cities. **Questions** 1). What type of products do GreenHerb Naturals produce? 2). Name any two herbal ingredients used by the business. 3). How does the business help local farmers? 4). Why are customers becoming interested in herbal products? 5). How can GreenHerb Naturals expand its business in the future?			**CO1-CO4**	**L5**
Q. 3		**Attempt any TWO of the following.**		**[10]**	**CO's**	**KL's**
	(a)	Describe the diagnostic methods of Ayurveda.			**CO3**	**KL2**
	(b)	Explain the concept of Yoga in the Indian Knowledge System. How does regular practice of Yoga benefit individuals?			**CO3**	**KL2**
	(c)	Study the passage and answer the following questions: Based on Trade and Commerce Ancient India had a highly developed system of trade and commerce, both within the country and with distant lands. Trade flourished through well-organized markets, ports, and trade routes, contributing to India's reputation as a rich and prosperous land. Features of Ancient Indian Trade and Commerce:			**CO1-CO4**	**KL5**

		• India had extensive internal and international trade with regions like Rome, Egypt, China, and Southeast Asia. • Well-developed land and sea trade routes connected Indian cities and foreign ports. • Trade used both coins (like punch-marked coins) and the barter system. • Important ancient ports: Lothal, Bharuch, Tamralipti, Muziris. • Major exports: spices, silk, cotton textiles, pearls, ivory, and precious stones. • Imports included gold, silver, wine, and horses. • Guilds (Shrenis) managed trade, fixed prices, and maintained product quality. Famous trade routes are: Uttarapatha (land route from Pataliputra to Taxila), Silk Route (connecting India with Central Asia and Rome), Sea routes to Arabia, Rome, and Southeast Asia. **Questions:** 1). What flourished through well-organized markets? 2). Which country has extensive internal and international trade with regions? 3). What are the major imports of India? 4). What are the major Exports of India? 5). Which are the famous trade routes?			

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