INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE
(HMTS 2002)

Time Allotted : 3 hrs   **Full Marks : 70**

Figures out of the right margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to answer Group A and
any 5 (five) from Group B to E, taking at least one from each group.

Candidates are required to give answer in their own words as far as practicable.

Group – A
(Multiple Choice Type Questions)

1. Choose the correct alternative for the following: **10 × 1 = 10**

    (i)   In Indian philosophy, the word "Carvaka" means
          (a) Materialist   (b) Pessimist
          (c) Atheist   (d) Theist.

    (ii) _____ is the innermost truth of man according to Tagore.
          (a) Divinity   (b) Priesthood
          (c) Manhood   (d) Animity.

    (iii) 'Jiva is Brahman' is boldly declared by
          (a) Ramanuja   (b) Nimbarka
          (c) Sankara   (d) Madhva.

    (iv) 'I will not die a Hindu', is said by
          (a) Gandhi   (b) Raja Rammohan Roy
          (c) Ambedkar   (d) Tagore.

    (v)   Yukti-Kalpataru suggests that a ship with four masts should be painted
          (a) red   (b) yellow
          (c) blue   (d) white.

    (vi) Ayurveda divides medical science into _____ categories
          (a) eight   (b) six
          (c) seven   (d) five.

    (vii) In Indian aesthetic theories, the ninth rasa is
          (a) Sringara   (b) Vira
          (c) Adbhuta   (d) Santa.

    (viii) Great Bath of ancient India is found in
          (a) Harappa   (b) Mohenjodaro
          (c) Lothal   (d) Kalibangan.

    (ix) Name the oldest Veda
          (a) Yajur   (b) Atharva
          (c) Rg   (d) Sama.

    (x)   The Bhagavad Gita emphasises on _____ Karma
          (a) Sakama   (b) Niskama
          (c) Prarabdha   (d) Sanchita.

Group – B

2. Write short notes on *any two* of the following: **(2 × 6) = 12**
    (i)   Schools of Indian philosophy
    (ii) Astanga yoga
    (iii) Law of Karma
    (iv) Concept of God in Nyaya philosophy.

3. (a) Explain Sankara's interpretation of the teachings of Vedanta.

   (b) Discuss the basic tenets of the yoga system.

                                                               6 + 6 = 12

Group – C

4. (a) Explain in brief the concept of Trusteeship in Gandhi's Philosophy.

   (b) What are the basic principles of Vedanta in practical life? Discuss in the context of Vivekananda's views.

                                                               6 + 6 = 12

5. (a) Discuss Ambedkar's motive and role in Dalit movement.

   (b) Briefly describe Tagore's views on education.

                                                               6 + 6 = 12

Group – D

6. (a) Explain the basic differences between Atharva Veda and Ayurveda.

   (b) Give an overview of international trade as it existed in ancient India.

                                                               4 + 8 = 12

7. (a) Shipbuilding existed in ancient India. Give accounts of foreign travellers to establish this fact.

   (b) What were the two broad temple architectural styles that emerged in India? Give an example of each.

                                                               8 + (2 + 2) = 12

Group – E

8. (a) Name the different 'rasas' as depicted in Natya Sastra and specify their presiding deities.

   (b) Explain briefly the threefold meaning of the word Rta.

   8 + 4 = 12

9. (a) What are the different subjects covered by Natya Sastra?

   (b) What is the central theme of upanisads? Why is it called Vedanta? How many upanisads are considered as authentic and valuable?

   6 + (2 + 2 + 2) = 12