

**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) Buddhism is divided, on religious matters, into the two well-known schools,
 

(a) Hinayana and Mahayana	(b) Sautrantika and Vaibhasika
(c) Madhyamika and Yogacara	(d) Advaita and Dvaita.
  - (ii) The Vaishesika system brings the whole world under \_\_\_\_\_ categories
 

(a) seven	(b) eight	(c) nine	(d) ten.
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  - (iii) Gandhi advocates the doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ which implies that the rich should use their superfluous wealth for the good of society.
 

(a) trusteeship	(b) sarvodaya
(c) utilitarianism	(d) anarchism.
  - (iv) Universal religion, according to Vivekananda, has to be acceptable
 

(a) to all minds	(b) only to theists
(c) to Hindus only	(d) to Indians only.
  - (v) Tagore was an advocate of the medium of instruction through the
 

(a) language of majority	(b) mother tongue
(c) language used in administration	(d) english language.
  - (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ was ceremoniously burnt at the hands of Ambedkar and his people
 

(a) Ramayana	(b) Gita
(c) Manusmriti	(d) Upanishads.
  - (vii) Ain-i-Akbari is written by
 

(a) Thomas Bowrey	(b) Abul Fazl
(c) Megasthenes	(d) Kautilya.

- (viii) The cornerstone of the Indus valley civilisation economy was
 

(a) trade	(b) agriculture
(c) cattle-rearing	(d) weaving.
- (ix) The presiding deity of Sringeri is
 

(a) Shiva	(b) Brahma
(c) Vishnu	(d) Indra.
- (x) According to the Vedas, the highest purushartha is
 

(a) Kama	(b) Moksha
(c) Artha	(d) Dharma.

**Group - B**

2. Write short notes on any two of the following: **(2 × 6) = 12**
  - (i) The Carvaka System of Indian Philosophy.
  - (ii) Four noble truths of Buddhism.
  - (iii) Any three common character of the Indian systems.
  - (iv) Course of evolution in sankhya philosophy.
3. (a) What is the etymological meaning of the term "Philosophy"? Name the four orthodox systems of Indian Philosophy which stand independently but do not reject the Vedic authority.
- (b) Explain Ramanuja's interpretation of the teachings of Vedanta. **(2 + 4) + 6 = 12**

**Group - C**

4. (a) What are the four elements that constitute a religious life according to Tagore?
- (b) Discuss briefly the contribution of Raja Rammohan Roy as a social and religious reformer. **6 + 6 = 12**
5. (a) Explain how Gandhi has distinguished Satyagraha from Passive Resistance in his writings.
- (b) What were the two important agitations led by Ambedkar for the upliftment of the Dalits? Discuss. **6 + 6 = 12**

**Group - D**

6. (a) What are the medicinal benefits of Amla and Tulsi plants?  
(b) Mention and explain the four processes (Kriya) suggested by Caraka for the correction and pacification of deranged dosas.  
(c) Name at least four popular items of international trade in ancient India.

$$4 + 4 + 4 = 12$$

7. (a) Give an account of the agricultural activity during the Vedic and the post-Vedic period.  
(b) What were the structural principles on the basis of which all the temples of India were constructed?

$$6 + 6 = 12$$

**Group - E**

8. (a) Why are the Vedas known as shruti? Who compiled and divided the floating mass of Vedic literature into four Vedas?  
(b) What are the different agencies to which a man is indebted? How can he repay these debts? Discuss.

$$(4 + 2) + 6 = 12$$

9. (a) Discuss the holistic approach of Indian artistic expressions.  
(b) What is the meaning of the word "upanisad"? How many Vedangas are there? Name any two of them.

$$6 + (2 + 2 + 2) = 12$$