

B.TECH/BT/CE/CHE/EE/ME/3<sup>RD</sup> SEM/HMTS 2002/2018

**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) The Sankhya system is the work of the great sage  
(a) Gautama (b) Kapila  
(c) Patanjali (d) Kanada.
- (ii) Sympathy for all living beings is one of the chief features of the \_\_\_\_\_ system.  
(a) Carvaka (b) Jaina  
(c) Sankhya (d) Nyaya.
- (iii) Ramanuja advocates the philosophy of  
(a) Dvaita (b) Visistadvaita  
(c) Advaita (d) Dvaitadvaita.
- (iv) The 24th and last Tirthankara in the Jaina faith is  
(a) Ajitanatha (b) Rishabhanatha  
(c) Vardhamana (d) Parshvanatha.
- (v) For Gandhi, the most fundamental requirement of a satyagrahi is  
(a) Punctuality (b) Faith in God  
(c) Honesty (d) Tolerance.
- (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Indian of note, to be fascinated by the English language and western modes of thought and life  
(a) Raja Rammohan Roy (b) Tagore  
(c) Gandhi (d) Vivekananda.
- (vii) South Indian temple architectural style is known as  
(a) Nagara (b) Vimana  
(c) Kapala (d) Trikona.

- (viii) \_\_\_\_\_ mentions use of birds by Mariners to ascertain directions  
(a) Arthasastra (b) Yukti-Kalpataru  
(c) Digha Nikaya (d) Rig-Veda.
- (ix) The primary meaning of the term Veda is  
(a) Supreme Knowledge (b) Order  
(c) Charity (d) Purity.
- (x) Dariba Copper mine area is in the state of  
(a) Karnataka (b) Rajasthan  
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh.

**Group – B**

2. Write short notes on **any two** of the following: **(2 × 6) = 12**
- (i) Different kinds of non-existence (abhava) in the Vaisesika System.  
(ii) Three-fold path of liberation in the Jaina system.  
(iii) Four separate sources of true knowledge (Pramana) in Nyaya philosophy.  
(iv) Grounds for the existence of God in the Yoga system.
3. (a) “World is unreal” – What is meant by this in the philosophy of Sankara?  
(b) What are the two ultimate realities admitted in the sankhya system? Is ‘Indian philosophy’ synonymous with ‘Hindu philosophy’? Justify your answer.

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

**Group – C**

4. (a) What were the problems with which the Indian society suffered at the time of Vivekananda ? What remedies did Vivekananda suggest for these problems? Discuss briefly.  
(b) Give a brief account of Ambedkar’s Dalit movement.
5. (a) Write a note on Gandhi’s concept of Swaraj.  
(b) Discuss briefly Tagore’s ideas on education.

**7 + 5 = 12**

**6 + 6 = 12**

**Group - D**

6. (a) Give an account of the Buddhist religious monuments.  
(b) Provide details to establish the fact that mining existed in ancient India.

**6 + 6 = 12**

7. (a) Discuss the basic philosophy of Ayurveda.  
(b) Write a brief note on the post-vedic literature in the context of agriculture.

**8 + 4 = 12**

**Group - E**

8. (a) Write a note on Purusarthas or the Goals of human life.  
(b) What are the important upa-Vedas and what do they respectively deal with?

**8 + 4 = 12**

9. (a) What are Puranas and what are the different topics covered by all the known Puranas?  
(b) What is Natya Sastra and who wrote it? What is the notable character of this text?

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