

**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 one watch-word for universal religion, according to Vivekananda, is
 

(a) service	(b) compromise
(c) sacrifice	(d) acceptance.
  - (ii) Who is the chief exponent of Mayavada?
 

(a) Sankara	(b) Kanada
(c) Madhva	(d) Ramanuja.
  - (iii) The doctrine of fearless pursuit of truth is called
 

(a) Satyagraha	(b) Trusteeship
(c) Passive Resistance	(d) Utilitarianism.
  - (iv) The positive import of the word "ahimsa" in Gandhi's philosophy is
 

(a) selflessness	(b) fearlessness
(c) largest love	(d) abstinence.
  - (v) Tagore recommends the rule of \_\_\_\_\_ in religion.
 

(a) god	(b) man	(c) love	(d) priest.
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  - (vi) Marine architecture of ancient India is found in
 

(a) Harappa	(b) Mohenjodaro
(c) Lothal	(d) Kalibangan.
  - (vii) The text Yukti-Kalpataru is attributed to
 

(a) Kautilya	(b) Vijaysimha
(c) King Bhoja	(d) Panini.
  - (viii) Which one of the following is not included in Purusartha-Catustaya?
 

(a) Dharma	(b) Nyaya
(c) Moksa	(d) Artha.

- (ix) The Karmakanda portion of the Vedic literature includes
 

(a) Mantras	(b) Upanisads
(c) Brahmanas	(d) Mantras and Brahmanas both.
- (x) The two additional rasas of Indian aesthetic theories are
 

(a) Sringara and Hasya	(b) Rudra and Vira
(c) Vatsalya and Bhakti	(d) Karuna and Adbhuta.

**Group - B**

2. Write short notes on *any two* of the following: **(2 × 6) = 12**
  - (i) Nature of Maya in Advaita Vedanta
  - (ii) The teachings of Gautama Buddha
  - (iii) Eight steps in the practice of Yoga (Yoganga)
  - (iv) Law of Karma.
3. (a) Who are the proponents of Advaita and Visistadvaita theories of Vedanta? Explain briefly the basic tenets of Visistadvaita Vedanta.  
(b) How many categories are admitted in Vaisesika philosophy? Name them. **(2 + 6) + 4 = 12**

**Group - C**

4. (a) Briefly explain the concept of trusteeship in Gandhi's philosophy.  
(b) What were Ambedkar's responses against social discrimination? **6 + 6 = 12**
5. (a) How does Neo-Vedanta of Vivekananda differ from Advaita Vedanta of Sankara? Mention and explain any three principles of Practical Vedanta.  
(b) What are the elements that constitute a religious life according to Tagore? **(2 + 6) + 4 = 12**

**Group - D**

6. (a) What were the basic structural principles on which all the temples of India were constructed? In this context mention the two broad temple architectural styles that emerged in India. Give an example of each such style.

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

**8 + 4 = 12**

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

- (b) Explain the basic differences between Atharva Veda and Ayurveda.

**7 + 5 = 12**

**Group - E**

8. (a) Write down the doctrine of Chaturasrama (four stages of human life).

- (b) Describe briefly the terms Karmakanda and Jnanakanda.

- (c) Name the four literary genres of Vedas.

**4 + 4 + 4 = 12**

9. (a) Valmiki and Vyasa are the real builders of Indian culture. Explain the significance of this statement.

- (b) What is the basic philosophy of Indian aesthetic theories?

**6 + 6 = 12**