

**BA POLITICAL SCIENCE
THIRD SEMESTER
INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
BPS-301**
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
B**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- 'Sati' was abolished in the year _____.
a. 1826
b. 1827
c. 1828
d. 1829
- Satya Shodhak Samaj is associated with _____.
a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
b. Jyotiba Phule
c. Swami Vivekananda
d. Mahadev Govind Ranade
- He was called "the Hindu Napoleon" because of his heroic mood and sometimes domineering character.
a. Manu
b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
c. Mahadev Govind Ranade
d. Swami Vivekananda
- Who was one of the first and strongest advocates of Swaraj and strong radical in Indian consciousness?
a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
b. Mahatma Gandhi
c. Jawaharlal Nehru
d. Mahadev Govind Ranade
- Nehru is known as an architect of Indian _____.
a. Socialism
b. Secularism
c. Republicanism
d. None of the above
- Who made people fearless and bold and taught them the non-violent methods for fighting against injustice?
a. Mahadev Govind Ranade
b. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
c. Swami Vivekananda
d. Mahatma Gandhi
- M. N. Roy was one of the first political leaders to introduce _____ ideology to Indian Political Thought.
a. Liberal
b. Behavioural
c. Marxist
d. Communist
- _____ wanted to establish a new Indian society based upon contract and free choice.
a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
b. Mahadev Govind Ranade
c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
d. Swami Vivekananda
- Who suggested that problems related to women will be solved by women only?
a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
b. Jyotiba Phule
c. Swami Vivekananda
d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

10. Who was the Prime Minister of first Maurya Emperor Chandra Gupta Maurya?
 a. Manu
 b. Kautilya
 c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
11. Who dedicated his entire life for the betterment of humanity and mankind?
 a. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh
 b. Swami Vivekananda
 c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 d. Mahadev Govind Ranade
12. Who was the most authentic and celebrated representative of the wisdom and culture of India?
 a. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 b. Jawaharlal Nehru
 c. Mahatma Gandhi
 d. Bipin Chandra Pal
13. Who is regarded as the father of ancient Indian political thought?
 a. Manu
 b. Kautilya
 c. Swami Vivekananda
 d. Mahadev Govind Ranade
14. Kautilya believed in the _____ elements of the state.
 a. Two
 b. Three
 c. Five
 d. Seven
15. Raja Ram Mohan Roy suggested _____ years as the minimum age limit for appointment to the civil services.
 a. 18
 b. 20
 c. 22
 d. 24
16. Tilak was conferred the title of "The Maker of Modern India" by _____.
 a. Sir Valentine Cheroi
 b. The Governor-General
 c. The common people
 d. Mahatma Gandhi
17. The social structure, according to Manu is divided into _____ Varnas.
 a. Two
 b. Three
 c. Four
 d. Five
18. The Prarthana Samaj was established by _____.
 a. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 b. Jyotiba Phule
 c. Mahadev Govind Ranade
 d. Swami Vivekananda
19. M. N. Roy's ideas on _____ has lasting contribution to Indian political thought.
 a. Democracy
 b. Rights
 c. Freedom
 d. Decentralization and Panchayati Raj
20. It was _____ who gave the stamp of sanctity and permanence to the socio-political institutions of ancient India.
 a. Kautilya
 b. Manu
 c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 mins.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. What are the (a) religious movements and (b) social improvements brought about by the Shramanas? | 5+5=10 |
| 2. Elaborate Manu's views on Social Law and Social Structure. | 10 |
| 3. Evaluate Raja Ram Mohan Roy's views on Rights. | 10 |
| 4. Discuss Jyotiba Phule's views on (a) Caste; (b) Religion. | 5+5=10 |
| 5. Examine Swami Vivekananda's views on Ideal Society. | 10 |
| 6. Evaluate Tilak's contribution towards the attainment of Swaraj. | 10 |
| 7. Discuss Gandhi's views on Religion and Politics. | 10 |
| 8. Critically evaluate Nehru's views on Secularism. | 10 |

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