

**BA ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNANCE [POLITICAL SCIENCE]
THIRD SEMESTER
INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
BAAG – 321**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(Objective)

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Which one among the following is not written by M.N. Roy?
 - a. The Future of Indian Politics
 - b. Gandhism, Nationalism and Socialism
 - c. New Humanism
 - d. Nationalism, Rationality and Revolution
2. Gandhi described himself as a
 - a. Liberal
 - b. Socialist
 - c. Social Democrat
 - d. Philosophical Anarchist
3. Who said: "Human nature is an ensemble of social relations"?
 - a. Gandhiji
 - b. M.N. Roy
 - c. Aurobindo
 - d. R. R Roy
4. Who among the following formed "The League of Radical Congressmen"?
 - a. M.K. Gandhi
 - b. M.N. Roy
 - c. Aurobindo
 - d. B.R. Ambedkar
5. Who among the following regarded Buddhism as a moral and tolerant alternative to Marxism?
 - a. Ram Mohan Roy
 - b. Vivekananda
 - c. B.R. Ambedkar
 - d. M.N. Roy
6. Who among the following criticized Marxian theory of surplus value?
 - a. Savarkar
 - b. M.N. Roy
 - c. Aurobindo
 - d. Jayaprakash Narayan
7. Which of the following, according to Gandhiji, is an essential principle of Satyagraha?
 - a. Infinite capacity for suffering
 - b. Non violence
 - c. Truth
 - d. All the three
8. Who is regarded as one of the earliest scholars of comparative religion?
 - a. Gandhiji
 - b. Ambedkar
 - c. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - d. Tilak
9. Who is the author of "Twentieth Century Jacobinism"?
 - a. B.R Ambedkar
 - b. M.N Roy
 - c. V.D Savarkar
 - d. M.K Gandhi

10. Which one of the following is NOT included in the seven elements of the State according to Kautilya?
 - a. The King
 - b. The Minister
 - c. The Country
 - d. The Enemy
11. 'Matsyanyaya' in the ancient Hindu Political Thought means
 - a. Art of law and punishment
 - b. Grihadharma
 - c. In the absence of the ruler, the strong will destroy the weak.
 - d. None of the Above
12. "Arthasastra" means
 - a. The science of political economy
 - b. The science of meanings
 - c. The science of government
 - d. None of the above
13. "Hindu Political Thought" means
 - a. Political Thought of Hindu religion
 - b. Political Thought given in Vedas
 - c. Political Thought of Hindu Rajas
 - d. Political Thought which originated in the Indian continent
14. Kautilya's concept that the State consists of seven elements is called
 - a. Saptanga Theory
 - b. Sapthamugha theory
 - c. Sapthabhaaga Theory
 - d. None of the above
15. In the ancient Hindu Political thought, the concept close to 'Sovereignty' is called
 - a. Dharma
 - b. Rajadharm
 - c. Rajatva
 - d. None of the above
16. The Contents of Kautilya Arthasastra-
 - a. Deals exclusively with subjects connected with internal administration and foreign relations
 - b. Sets before the ruler the goal of conquest of the world
 - c. Describe the ways of attaining the goal of the conquest of the world
 - d. All of the above
17. Who among the following discovered Arthasastra and translated it into English?
 - a. Shamastry
 - b. Dayananda Saraswati
 - c. Dadabhai Naroji
 - d. RP Kangle
18. The state conceived by Kautilya in his Arthasastra.
 - a. A police state
 - b. Welfare state
 - c. Tax collecting state
 - d. Communal state
19. Who initiates the Bengal Swadeshi Movement?
 - a. Sri Aurobindo
 - b. JP Narayan
 - c. B.R Ambedkar
 - d. None of these
20. Who wrote the book 'The High Caste Hindu Women'?
 - a. P. Ramabai
 - b. Ram Mohan Roy
 - c. Vivekananda
 - d. None of the Above

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss the features of Ancient and Modern Indian Political Thought. Cite some differences. 7+3=10
2. a) What is Caste? Discuss Ambedkar's ideas on annihilation of caste'. 2+8=10
OR
b) What is Dharma? Examine the significance of Dharma in ancient Indian political thought. 2+8=10
3. a) What do you understand by the notion of Statecraft? Discuss the theory of statecraft as given by Kautilya. 5+5=10
OR
b) Write the Qualities of a Satyagrahi? Examine Gandhi's critique of 'Modernisation'. 5+5=10
4. a) What are the factors that led to the rise and decline of Buddhism in India? Evaluate the contributions of Buddhist tradition to Indian political thought. 3+7=10
OR
b) Comment on: Syed Ahmed Khan as a modernizer. Explain his contribution in the modernisation of Indian education 5+5=10
5. What is New Humanism? Comment on the Marxist and Radical Humanist phases of M.N. Roy's thought. 3+7=10
6. a) What are the major components of Modern Indian Political Thought? Examine them with reference to Gandhi and M N Roy. 5+5=10
OR
b) Comment on: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's idea of state socialism. Examine Ambedkar's critique of Marxism. 5+5=10
7. Draw parallels between Arthashastra tradition and the 'Realist' tradition represented by Machiavelli. Comment on: Mandal theory. 5+5=10
8. Who is R. Mohan Roy? Explain R. Mohan Roys contribution of Social Reforms in India 2+8=10

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