

**MA POLITICAL SCIENCE
SECOND SEMESTER
INTRODUCTION TO MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
MOOCs
[USE OMR SHEET]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 1hr. 30 mins.

Full Marks: 35

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×35=35

1. Who among the following is regarded as the father of modern Indian political thought?
a. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
b. Feroz Shah Mehta
c. Jyotirao Phule
d. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
2. Which work of Tagore signifies his disillusionment with the Swadeshi Movement?
a. Birpurush
b. Nationalism
c. Geetanjali
d. Ghare Baire
3. In response to which of the following events, did Rabindranath Tagore renounce his Knighthood?
a. Partition of India
b. Non-Cooperation Movement
c. The Holocaust
d. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
4. Which of the following texts was written by Aurobindo?
a. New Lamps for Old
b. Annihilation of Caste
c. Hind Swaraj
d. The Ideals of Hindutva
5. The compilation of the lectures given by Vivekananda in London was published as
a. Karma Yoga
b. Philosophical Vedanta
c. A Memoir of London
d. Practical Vedanta
6. Which of the following is correct about the religion that Vivekananda wanted to promote?
a. Masculine
b. Rational
c. Linear
d. All of the above options are correct
7. Where did Vivekananda deliver his famous speech on universal tolerance?
a. UN General Assembly
b. Brahma Samaj
c. World Parliament of Religion, Chicago
d. Kasturba Ashram
8. According to Gandhi, which one among the following is not an ideal virtue of a satyagrahi?
a. Brahmacharya
b. Selfishness
c. Truthfulness or satya
d. Fearlessness

9. The Poona Pact was signed between:
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|---|--|
| a. Mahatma Gandhi and Muhammad Ali Jinnah | b. Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Mountbatten |
| c. Mahatma Gandhi and B R Ambedkar | d. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru |
10. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the European society was: a. A politically corrupt society. b. An embodiment of social justice c. A spiritual society d. A non-violent society
- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| a. A politically corrupt society | b. An embodiment of social justice |
| c. A spiritual society | d. non-violent society |
11. Mahatma Gandhi started his political activism in India with which of the following agitations?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Quit India Movement | b. Non-cooperation Movement |
| c. Civil Disobedience Movement | d. Champaran Satyagraha |
12. Iqbal was associated with which of the following political organizations?
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| a. Justice Party | b. Azad Hind Fauj |
| c. All-India Muslim League | d. Hindu Mahasabha |
13. V.D. Savarkar was a proponent of which of the following ideologies?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. Socialism | b. Marxism |
| c. Hindutva | d. Feminism |
14. Savarkar's idea of 'Hindu' had three essential criteria. Which one among the following does not constitute those?
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|----------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Hindu as a religion | b. Hindu as a race |
| c. Hindu as a civilization | d. Hindu as a nation |
15. Which of the following works is authored by Savarkar?
- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| a. Six Glorious Epochs of Indian History | b. Annihilation of Caste |
| c. Nationalism without a Nation in India | d. An Indian Pilgrim |
16. According to Savarkar, which of the following Indian languages has the potential to preserve Hindu culture?
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|-------------|----------------|
| a. Sanskrit | b. Braj Bhasha |
| c. Marathi | d. Prakrit |
17. The famous speech that Nehru delivered on the eve of India's independence is known as
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|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Tryst with Destiny | b. My Vision for India |
| c. The Future of India | d. Swaraj is my Birth Right |
18. Nehru was the founding editor of which of the following newspapers? a. National Herald b. Hindustan Times c. The Hindu d. Indian Express
- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| a. National Herald | b. Hindustan Times |
| c. The Hindu | d. Indian Express |

19. According to Ambedkar, in a democratic system, which of the following methods could be regarded as the 'grammar of anarchy'?
- Civil disobedience
 - Non-Cooperation
 - Satyagraha
 - All of the above
20. B R Ambedkar considered which among the following as the biggest stumbling block in making India a united political community.
- Caste
 - Capitalism
 - Religion
 - Class
21. On which fundamental issue did Ambedkar disagree with the leadership of the Indian National Congress?
- The issue of partition
 - The issue of development
 - The issue of women
 - The issue of untouchability
22. Which of the following political parties was founded by B R Ambedkar?
- Swatantra Party
 - Praja Socialist Party
 - Republican Party of India
 - Independent Labour Party
23. Which of the following is an element of constitutional morality?
- Freedom and self-restraint
 - Recognition of plurality
 - Being sceptical of any personification of authority
 - All of the above
24. Which among the following is not a cardinal principle of social democracy, according to Ambedkar?
- Fraternity
 - Liberty
 - Equality
 - Secularism
25. Which of the following is not a work of Pandita Ramabai?
- The High-Caste Hindu Woman
 - Stri Purush Tulana
 - Stri Dharma Neeti
 - A Testimony of Our Inexhaustible Treasure
26. Which of the following institutions is not founded by Ramabai?
- Arya Mahila Samaj
 - Mukti Sadan
 - Sharda Sadan
 - Seva Sadan
27. Who among the following regarded Ramabai's conversion to Christianity a radical act challenging the upper caste Hindu patriarchal system?
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - Kanshi Ram
 - B.R. Ambedkar
 - Jyotirao Phule
28. Who among the following is not a founding member of the Congress Socialist Party?
- Jayaprakash Narayan
 - Acharya Narendra Deva
 - Ram Manohar Lohia
 - Jawaharlal Nehru

29. Ram Manohar Lohia is regarded as an intellectual within which of the following traditions of thought?
- a. Socialism
 - b. Spirituality
 - c. Capitalism
 - d. Environmentalism
30. Lohia stated that Gandhians can be categorized into three types. Which of the following terms was not articulated by him?
- a. Priestly Gandhian
 - b. Governmental Gandhian
 - c. Heretic Gandhian
 - d. Spiritual Gandhian
31. Which of the following statements does not represent the political ideas of Ram Manohar Lohia?
- a. He argued for indigenous solution to Indian problems.
 - b. He was critical of both capitalism and communism.
 - c. He formulated a very distinct Indian version of socialism.
 - d. He did not consider caste as the root cause of social and economic inequality in India.
32. Who is considered as a bridge between Gandhi's and Ambedkar's political thought concerning the questions of caste and modernity?
- a. Ram Manohar Lohia
 - b. Pandita Ramabai
 - c. Vinoba Bhawe
 - d. Acharya Narendra Deva
33. Which of the following books is not written by Ram Manohar Lohia?
- a. The Caste System
 - b. Marx, Gandhi and Socialism
 - c. The Wheel of History
 - d. Socialism: Utopian and Scientific
34. Sapt Kranti or Seven Revolution concept was propounded by:
- a. Jay Prakash Narayan
 - b. B R Ambedkar
 - c. Ram Manohar Lohia
 - d. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
35. Which of the following is not associated with Lohia's idea of a four-pillar state (Chaukhamba Raj)?
- a. Village
 - b. Nation
 - c. Centre
 - d. Province