

BA ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE [POL. SC.]
THIRD SEMESTER [REPEAT]
INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT
BAAG – 321

SET
A

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Objective

Choose the correct answer from the following:

$$1 \times 20 = 20$$

1. In Dharmasastra, the State before civilisation is called as-
 - a. Matyakanya
 - b. Matsyakaya
 - c. Matsyanyaya
 - d. Nyaya
2. 'Tiksna' in Arthasastra meant-
 - a. A spy
 - b. A friend
 - c. An enemy
 - d. An ally
3. According to Dharmasastra who was the first law giver?
 - a. King
 - b. Manu
 - c. Dharma
 - d. Purushartha
4. In the Mandala theory of Arthasastra, the neutral state is known as-
 - a. Udasina
 - b. Ari
 - c. Vijigishu
 - d. Madhyama
5. Which of the following is an important Buddhist scripture?
 - a. Buddha and his teachings
 - b. Digha Nikaya
 - c. Manusmriti
 - d. Dhamma
6. According to Buddhist thought how can one attain Nirvana?
 - a. Through liberation
 - b. Through a peaceful existence
 - c. By following the Eight-fold path
 - d. By following Dhamma
7. The Buddhist model of Political Governance was derived from the:
 - a. Buddhist sangha
 - b. Dharmasastra
 - c. Matsyanyaya
 - d. Arthasastra
8. LokSamgraha was a conception given by-
 - a. R.M. Lohia
 - b. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - c. Dharmasastra
 - d. Swami Vivekananda
9. The very first organisation devoted to the emancipation of women-
 - a. Arya Mahila Samaj
 - b. Mukti Mission
 - c. Sarda Sadan
 - d. Brahmo Samaj

(Descriptive)

Time : 2 Hr. 30 Mins.

Marks : 50

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

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| 1. Explain the concepts of Purushartha, ashrams and the origin of State as enumerated in Dharmasastra. | 10 |
| 2. What is the Mandala Theory of State of Kautilya. Explain it in reference to present day International Relations. | 6+4=10 |
| 3. Illustrate Buddhist theory of Origin of State and model of Political Governance. | 10 |
| 4. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the "Indian Man of Renaissance". Illustrate the statement in respect to his social reforms and civil liberties. | 10 |
| 5. Draw a comparative perspective between the approaches of Gandhi's and Ambedkar's emancipation of the untouchables. | 10 |
| 6. Explain R.M. Lohia's concept of Wheel of History and the types of Revolution. | 5+5=10 |
| 7. What was J.L. Nehru's concept of Democracy? How was his idea of Secularism different from western idea of Secularism? | 5+5=10 |
| 8. Explain Aurobindo Ghosh's idea of Cultural Nationalism. | 10 |

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