

Question Bank

Political Science

B.A. 3rd Year, 6th Semester

Paper II

Course Title: Foundations of Indian Political Thought

Total Questions: 150 (50 Long, 50 Short, 50 MCQs)

Section A: Long Questions (50)

1. Discuss the main features of ancient Indian political thought with reference to Manu.
2. Explain the political philosophy of Kautilya as found in the Arthashastra.
3. Examine the role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in shaping modern Indian thought.
4. Analyze the reformist ideas of Dayanand Saraswati.
5. What are the key contributions of Swami Vivekananda to Indian political thought?
6. Explain the concept of Indian Integralism with special reference to Deendayal Upadhyay.
7. Elaborate on Aurobindo Ghosh's idea of spiritual nationalism.
8. Describe the theory of non-violence as propounded by Mahatma Gandhi.
9. How did Gandhi's philosophy influence India's freedom struggle and governance?
10. Analyze Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's views on caste and social transformation.
11. What was Ambedkar's critique of the Hindu social order?
12. Evaluate the contributions of Gopal Krishna Gokhale to Indian political thought.
13. Discuss the revolutionary nationalism of Bal Gangadhar Tilak.
14. Explain the concept of Indian nationalism according to Savarkar.
15. Critically examine the political and philosophical ideas of Rabindranath Tagore.
16. What were Jawaharlal Nehru's views on democracy and socialism?
17. Describe the vision of modern India according to Nehru.
18. Analyze M.N. Roy's concept of Radical Humanism.
19. How does M.N. Roy critique communism and nationalism?
20. Explain the socialist ideas of Ram Manohar Lohia.
21. Describe the concept of total revolution as propounded by J.P. Narayan.
22. Compare and contrast the thoughts of Gandhi and Ambedkar on social change.
23. Examine the relevance of Aurobindo's political ideas in the contemporary era.
24. Analyze the spiritual and cultural nationalism of Swami Vivekananda.
25. Discuss the socio-political impact of Dayanand Saraswati's Arya Samaj movement.
26. How did Gokhale influence Gandhi's political outlook?
27. Describe the nationalist and humanist vision of Rabindranath Tagore.
28. Explain the contributions of Tilak in making the freedom movement more assertive.
29. Assess the political philosophy of Nehru and its legacy in Indian governance.

30. What is the significance of Manu's Dharmashastra in political thought?
 31. Compare Kautilya's and Machiavelli's political realism.
 32. Examine the ideas of liberty and equality in the writings of Dr. Ambedkar.
 33. Discuss the intellectual foundations of the Indian Renaissance.
 34. Evaluate the idea of Hindu nationalism in the writings of Savarkar.
 35. Write a note on the doctrine of Karma Yoga in Aurobindo's political theory.
 36. Examine M.N. Roy's transition from Marxism to Radical Humanism.
 37. Discuss the importance of socialism in the political thought of Lohia.
 38. Analyze J.P. Narayan's concept of participatory democracy.
 39. How did Nehru balance scientific temper with Indian traditions?
 40. Evaluate the long-term influence of Gandhi's political ideology on India.
 41. Examine the cultural dimensions of Vivekananda's nationalism.
 42. How did Deendayal Upadhyay's 'Integral Humanism' shape Indian politics?
 43. Explain the notion of spiritual democracy in Tagore's political writings.
 44. Describe the features of Gandhian economics.
 45. How did Raja Ram Mohan Roy's ideas contribute to constitutional development in India?
 46. Examine Ambedkar's vision of a democratic and inclusive society.
 47. Discuss the limitations of ancient Indian political thought.
 48. Evaluate the socialist tradition in India through the lens of J.P. Narayan.
 49. Compare the contributions of Nehru and Tagore in shaping modern India.
 50. How are the values of Indian political thought relevant in the 21st century?
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Section B: Short Questions (50)

1. Who was Manu?
2. Name the book written by Kautilya.
3. What is the main idea of Arthashastra?
4. Mention one reform advocated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy.
5. What was the main contribution of Dayanand Saraswati?
6. Define Integral Humanism.
7. What is spiritual nationalism?
8. Who introduced the concept of non-violence in modern India?
9. What are the key elements of Gandhi's political thought?
10. What is Ambedkar's idea of social justice?
11. Define caste-based discrimination according to Ambedkar.
12. Name two leaders associated with Indian Renaissance.
13. What was Gokhale's approach to constitutional reform?
14. Who said "Swaraj is my birthright"?
15. Name one political idea of Rabindranath Tagore.
16. Define Nehru's concept of secularism.
17. What is scientific temper, according to Nehru?
18. Who developed the theory of Radical Humanism?
19. Mention one critique of Marxism by M.N. Roy.
20. What was the goal of Lohia's socialism?

21. What is meant by total revolution?
 22. Mention one difference between Gandhi and Ambedkar.
 23. What is the spiritual basis of Vivekananda's nationalism?
 24. What is Arya Samaj?
 25. Who was the political mentor of Gandhi?
 26. Mention any two works of Aurobindo Ghosh.
 27. What is Nehru's vision of modern India?
 28. Who was Savarkar?
 29. Mention one contribution of Tagore to Indian politics.
 30. Define nationalism.
 31. What is the relevance of Gandhi's thought today?
 32. Name any two socialist thinkers of modern India.
 33. Define participatory democracy.
 34. What is meant by Indian Humanism?
 35. What was Roy's stance on communism?
 36. Who coined the term 'Integral Humanism'?
 37. Mention one major speech of Tilak.
 38. Define Sarvodaya.
 39. What does "total revolution" aim to achieve?
 40. What is constitutional morality according to Ambedkar?
 41. Name the leader who emphasized rationalism and human rights.
 42. What is political realism in Kautilya's thought?
 43. Mention one philosophical idea of Dayanand Saraswati.
 44. What are the main aspects of spiritual democracy?
 45. Define Dharmashastra.
 46. What was the primary focus of Arya Samaj?
 47. Who established the Servants of India Society?
 48. Mention one contribution of Nehru to foreign policy.
 49. What is the essence of Tagore's nationalism?
 50. Define social transformation.
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Section C: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (50)

1. Who authored the Arthashastra?
 - A. Manu
 - B. Kautilya ☒
 - C. Yajnavalkya
 - D. Panini
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded which reform organization?
 - A. Arya Samaj
 - B. Brahmo Samaj ☒
 - C. Ramakrishna Mission
 - D. Theosophical Society

3. Who was the proponent of Integral Humanism?
 - A. M.N. Roy
 - B. Deendayal Upadhyay ☒
 - C. Nehru
 - D. Gandhi
4. Who among the following emphasized 'Spiritual Nationalism'?
 - A. Savarkar
 - B. Aurobindo Ghosh ☒
 - C. Tilak
 - D. Nehru
5. Who is known for the philosophy of non-violence?
 - A. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - B. B.R. Ambedkar
 - C. M.K. Gandhi ☒
 - D. Lohia
6. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was closely associated with which issue?
 - A. Agrarian Reforms
 - B. Linguistic Reorganization
 - C. Caste Discrimination ☒
 - D. Foreign Policy
7. Who said "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?
 - A. Mahatma Gandhi
 - B. B.G. Tilak ☒
 - C. Gokhale
 - D. Nehru
8. Who advocated Radical Humanism?
 - A. M.N. Roy ☒
 - B. Lohia
 - C. Aurobindo
 - D. Upadhyay
9. Nehru's idea of modern India emphasized:
 - A. Traditionalism
 - B. Religious orthodoxy
 - C. Scientific temper ☒
 - D. Decentralization
10. Which leader is associated with Total Revolution?
 - A. Rajendra Prasad
 - B. J.P. Narayan ☒
 - C. Lohia
 - D. Ambedkar
11. The Arya Samaj was founded by:
 - A. Swami Vivekananda
 - B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - C. Dayanand Saraswati ☒
 - D. Tagore

12. Who was the teacher of Gandhi?
A. Lala Lajpat Rai
B. Tilak
C. Gokhale ☒
D. Savarkar
13. What was the focus of Savarkar's nationalism?
A. Class unity
B. Hindu unity ☒
C. Socialist democracy
D. Globalism
14. Aurobindo Ghosh's political thought was deeply rooted in:
A. Rationalism
B. Constitutionalism
C. Spirituality ☒
D. Utilitarianism
15. "Discovery of India" was written by:
A. Tagore
B. Gandhi
C. J.L. Nehru ☒
D. Tilak
16. Which thinker emphasized Sarvodaya (welfare of all)?
A. M.N. Roy
B. Gandhi ☒
C. Ambedkar
D. Nehru
17. Who among the following criticized the caste system most vocally?
A. Gokhale
B. Lohia
C. B.R. Ambedkar ☒
D. Savarkar
18. The philosophy of Scientific Humanism is associated with:
A. Nehru
B. Gandhi
C. M.N. Roy ☒
D. Upadhyay
19. The idea of 'Dharmarajya' was popularized by:
A. Aurobindo
B. Gandhi ☒
C. Ambedkar
D. Nehru
20. Which Indian leader supported Western liberal values the most?
A. Ambedkar
B. Gokhale ☒
C. Tagore
D. Tilak

21. Swami Vivekananda's political ideas focused on:
- A. Armed revolution
 - B. Economic reforms
 - C. Cultural and spiritual awakening ☒
 - D. Marxist socialism
22. 'Total Revolution' includes reforms in:
- A. Politics only
 - B. Education only
 - C. All spheres of life ☒
 - D. Judiciary only
23. Who introduced the concept of 'social democracy' in Indian context?
- A. Gandhi
 - B. Nehru
 - C. Ambedkar ☒
 - D. Lohia
24. The idea of Universal Religion was advocated by:
- A. Nehru
 - B. Tagore ☒
 - C. Ambedkar
 - D. Lohia
25. Who was a strong critic of blind nationalism?
- A. Tagore ☒
 - B. Tilak
 - C. Gokhale
 - D. Upadhyay
26. Deendayal Upadhyay promoted which philosophy?
- A. Integral Humanism ☒
 - B. Radical Humanism
 - C. Spiritual Socialism
 - D. Economic Nationalism
27. Who described Gandhi as a "saint among politicians"?
- A. Nehru
 - B. Gokhale
 - C. Aurobindo
 - D. Tagore ☒
28. Which thinker emphasized decentralized village economy?
- A. Nehru
 - B. Gandhi ☒
 - C. Ambedkar
 - D. M.N. Roy
29. Which movement did Dayanand Saraswati launch?
- A. Brahmo Samaj
 - B. Arya Samaj ☒
 - C. Ramakrishna Mission
 - D. Theosophical Society

30. Which of the following thinkers promoted rationalism?
- A. Gandhi
 - B. Savarkar
 - C. M.N. Roy ☒
 - D. Tagore
31. Which leader was called Lokmanya?
- A. Nehru
 - B. Tilak ☒
 - C. Tagore
 - D. Lohia
32. Which leader is associated with 'Scientific Temper'?
- A. Gandhi
 - B. Nehru ☒
 - C. Lohia
 - D. Aurobindo
33. Who regarded caste as a form of division of labourers?
- A. Gandhi
 - B. Ambedkar ☒
 - C. Upadhyay
 - D. Tilak
34. Who established Ramakrishna Mission?
- A. Dayanand
 - B. Vivekananda ☒
 - C. Aurobindo
 - D. Nehru
35. Who is the author of "Hind Swaraj"?
- A. Gandhi ☒
 - B. Nehru
 - C. Tagore
 - D. Roy
36. Who believed in practical Vedanta?
- A. Tilak
 - B. Vivekananda ☒
 - C. Ambedkar
 - D. Lohia
37. Who among the following was both a philosopher and a poet?
- A. Aurobindo
 - B. Tagore ☒
 - C. Gandhi
 - D. Savarkar
38. Who promoted the idea of 'Democratic Socialism'?
- A. Nehru ☒
 - B. Ambedkar
 - C. Roy
 - D. Gokhale

39. 'Total Revolution' includes:
- A. Spiritual awakening only
 - B. Economic reforms only
 - C. Political, social and economic reforms ☒
 - D. Judicial reforms only
40. Who criticized parliamentary democracy as a failure?
- A. Lohia
 - B. Ambedkar ☒
 - C. Gandhi
 - D. Tilak
41. Who advocated classless society in Indian context?
- A. Lohia ☒
 - B. Tagore
 - C. Vivekananda
 - D. Roy
42. Nehru's idea of socialism was:
- A. Capitalist-oriented
 - B. Marxist
 - C. Democratic and humanist ☒
 - D. Laissez-faire
43. What was the focus of Kautilya's political thought?
- A. Dharma
 - B. Statecraft and governance ☒
 - C. Bhakti
 - D. Meditation
44. Who emphasized cultural nationalism?
- A. Ambedkar
 - B. Tagore
 - C. Savarkar ☒
 - D. Gokhale
45. Which leader advocated 'Partyless democracy'?
- A. Nehru
 - B. Lohia
 - C. J.P. Narayan ☒
 - D. Ambedkar
46. "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom" is attributed to:
- A. Tilak
 - B. Subhas Chandra Bose ☒
 - C. Tagore
 - D. J.P. Narayan
47. Who is known for 'Samyak Darshan'?
- A. Dayanand
 - B. Upadhyay ☒
 - C. Tagore
 - D. Vivekananda

48. Who wrote “Why I am not a Hindu”?
- A. Roy
 - B. Gandhi
 - C. Kancha Ilaiah ☒
 - D. Lohia
49. Which thinker believed in ‘constructive politics’?
- A. Ambedkar
 - B. Tilak
 - C. Gandhi ☒
 - D. Savarkar
50. Who coined the term 'New Humanism'?
- A. M.N. Roy ☒
 - B. Nehru
 - C. Upadhyay
 - D. Gokhale