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6 SEM TDC PSCH (CBCS) C14

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(June/July)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Core)

Paper : C-14

(Indian Political Thought—II)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer the following as directed : $1 \times 8 = 8$

- (a) Who is known as the chief exponent of 'Dharmashastra' tradition in ancient Indian political thought?
- (b) Mention one tenet of Buddhism that inspires its ethical foundation.



(2)

- (c) Write one principal feature of liberal stream of Indian political thought.
- (d) Who is popularly regarded as the first feminist of India?
- (e) Who is the author of the book, *Reason, Romanticism and Revolution*?
- (f) Who formed the 'Samyukta Socialist Party' (SSP)?
- (g) 'Bread Labour' is a Gandhian/ Marxian/Nehruvian concept.
- (h) Who originally coined the term 'Hindutva'?

(Choose the correct answer)

2. Write short notes on the following (any four) :
4×4=16

- (a) Basic features of modern Indian political thought
- (b) Fundamental tenets of Reformist political thought
- (c) Nehruvian concept of secularism
- (d) M. N. Roy and New Humanism
- (e) Savarkar's notion of 'Hindutva'

(3)

3. Examine the major streams of modern Indian political thought. 12

Or

Trace the background of modern Indian political thought.

4. Evaluate the contributions of Pandita Ramabai towards the cause of emancipation of Indian women. 11

Or

Evaluate the liberal school of modern Indian political thought. Examine the contributions of Raja Ram Mohan Roy in this context.

4+7=11

5. Discuss M. K. Gandhi's concept of Swaraj. Analyze how Gandhian concept of Swaraj upholds moral individualism. 4+7=11

Or

Elaborately write on Tagore's critique of Nationalism.

6. Critically discuss Ambedkar's vision of social justice. 11



Or

“Justice is another name of liberty, equality and fraternity.”—Ambedkar. Evaluate the statement with proper arguments.

7. Examine Muhammad Iqbal's notion of Nationalism. 11

Or

Evaluate V. D. Savarkar as a modern Indian political thinker.

