

THIRD SEMESTER MA POLITICAL SCIENCE (private registration)

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PS010302 - POLITICAL THOUGHT : INDIAN TRADITION

1. Brahma Samaj was founded by:

- A. Dayanandha Saraswathy
- B. Swami Vivekananda
- C. Tilak
- D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

2. Name the philosopher who is known as Hindu Napoleon

- A. Tilak
- B. Nehru
- C. Swami Vivekananda
- D. Gandhiji

3. The theory of 'Cultural Nationalism' was expounded by

- A. Gokhale
- B. Vivekananda
- C. Savarkar
- D. Nehru

4. Who is the chief exponent of Two nation theory

- A. Vivekananda
- B. Gokhale
- C. Gandhiji
- D. Mohammed Ali Jinnah

5. 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

6. Gandhi described himself as a

- A. Liberal
- B. Socialist
- C. Social Democrat
- D. Philosophical Anarchist

7. Who said: "Human nature is an ensemble of social relations"?

- A. Gandhiji
- B. M.N. Roy
- C. Aurobindo
- D. Mao

8. Who founded the 'Mexican Socialist Workers' Party' which was later named as 'Mexican Communist Party'?

- A. Jaya Prakash Narayan
- B. B.R. Ambedkar
- C. M.N. Roy
- D. Lenin

9. Who among the following formed "The League of Radical Congressmen"?

- A. M.K. Gandhi
- B. M.N. Roy
- C. Aurobindo
- D. B.R. Ambedkar

10. 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

11. Who among the following criticized Marxian theory of surplus value?

A. Savarkar B. M.N. Roy C. Aurobindo D. Jayaprakash Narayan

12. Who among the following said: "Those who say that religion has nothing to do with politics do not know what religion means"?

A. Aurobindo B. Gandhi C. Subhash Chandra Bose D. M.N. Roy

13. 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

14. Who is the author of 'Unto This Last'?

A. John Ruskin B. Ruskin Bond C. Hermann Kallenbach D. Louis Fischer

15. B.R. Ambedker was born in

A. 1891 B. 1893 C. 1898 D. 1901

16. Who is regarded as one of the earliest scholars of comparative religion?

A. Gandhiji B. Ambedkar C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy D. Tilak

17. Theory of Natural Rights was expounded by

A. Vivekananda B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy C. A.O.Hume D. Lenin

18. Freedom of press was advocated by

A. Dayananda Saraswathy B. Mussolini C. Hitler D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

19. Name the political thinker who appreciated British rule in India

A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy B. Tilak C. Subhash Cahandra Bose D. Gandhiji

20. Identity the Philosopher who advocated the doctrine of Humanism and Universalism

A. Syed Khan B. Jinnah C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy D. Tilak

21. Name the thinker who considered temples to be centre for purity and development.

A. Lohia B. M.N.Roy C. Sree Narayan Guru D. Nehru

22. Name the Philosopher who taught that Advaita philosophy becomes meaningless unless it teaches men to treat their fellowmen equals.
- A. Sree Narayana Guru B. Vivekananda C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy D. Ambedkar
23. Name the Philosopher who wrote that all material property was a social trust.
- A. Lohia B. Nehru C. Gadhiji D. Ambedkar
24. Name the scholar who believed that Economic freedom of the individual is the third dimension of Swaraj.
- A. Nehru B. Gandhiji C. Lohia D. Jayaprakash Narayan
25. 'Wheel of History' is a major work of
- A. Jayaprakash Narayan B. M.N.Roy C. Lohia D. Nehru
26. Identify the Philosopher who remarked that "it is mockery to offer religion to a starving man"
- A. Gandhiji B. Tilak C. Ambedkar D. Vivekananda
27. Name the Philosopher who declared that "I am a Socialist not because I think it is a Perfect system, but half a loaf is better than no bread"
- A. Gandhiji B. Vivekananda C. Lohia D. Nehru
28. Who is the founder of nationalist press in India:
- A. Lohia B. M.K Gandhi C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy D. Tilak
29. Who is considered as the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?
- A. Motilal Nehru B. Ruskin Bond C. Gopalakrishna Gokhale D. Lord Krishna
30. Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by
- A. Jayaprakash Narayanan B. M.N Roy C. Gandhiji D. Thilak
31. Message of Sree Narayana Guru became the cardinal principal of modern.
- A. Socialism B. Secularism C. Democracy D. Pluralism
32. Who of the following is the founder Director of the Indian Renaissance Institute, Dehra Dun?
- A. Vinobha Bhave B. Ram Manohar Lohia C. M.N. Roy D. B.R.Ambedkar
33. The Thesis 'National Dividend for India: A Historical and Analytical Study' belongs to
- A. Dadabhai Naoroji B. B.R.Ambedkar C. Ram Manohar Lohia D. M.N.Roy

34. Who described revolution as a subversion of the status quo and reorganization of society on the basis of freedom and equality?
- A. M.N. Roy B. Ram Manohar Lohia C. M.K. Gandhi D. B.R. Ambedkar
35. Which of the following is not the work of M.N. Roy?
- A. India in Transition B. India's Message C. Politics, Power and Parties
D. Problems of Asian Socialism
36. Jayaprakash Narayan is also known as:
- A. Socialist leader B. Sarvodaya leader C. Peasants leader D. Nationalist leader
37. Name the Philosopher who advised his followers not to say anything that would hurt the feeling of others.
- A. Nehru B. Tilak C. Sree Narayana Guru D. Savarkar
38. Identify the Philosopher who held the view that religion was not a mere set of rites and ceremonies, but a way of life.
- A. Lohia B. M.N.Roy C. E.M.S. D. Sree Narayana Guru
39. Iqbal's idea of community is
- A. Transnational B. Local C. External D. None of these
40. The method of Sree Narayana Guru for the emancipation of untouchables was
- A. Sanskritization B. Westernization C. Coercion D. Revolution
41. Name the scholar who believed that "Corruption is eating into the vitals of our political life"
- A. Nehru B. Jayaprakash Narayan C. M.N.Roy D. Gandhiji
42. Who said that Sree Narayana Guru was a Paramaacharya of modern India?
- A. Gandhiji B. Nehru C. Ulloor S. Parameshwara Aiyar D. None of the above
43. The Aruvipuram Siva prathishta by Sree Narayana Guru was in the year
- A. 1888 B. 1889 C. 1890 D. 1891
44. Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer?
- A. Nehru B. Thilak C. Sree Narayana Guru D. Mahathma Gandhi
45. According to Marx's theory of class struggle has subordinated individual consciousness.

A. Nehru B. MN Roy C. Deen Dayal Upadhyay D . None

46. Who was evident in independence struggles through satyagraha movements in remote areas of Champaran, Kheda and Ahmadabad (Gujarat)?

A. Tagore B. Nehru C. Gandhi D . None

47. Rabindranath Tagore is known for:

A. Homogeneity B. Unity C. Internationalism (d) None

48. Lord William Bentinck, the then Governor General of India made Sati illegal by Regulation XVII.

A. On December 10, 1829 B. On December 15, 1829 C. On December 4, 1828

D. On December 4, 1829

49. In 1887, Ramabai published, India's First feminist manifesto with an agenda for women's emancipation and empowerment.

A. The High Caste Women B. The High Caste Hindu Women C. The Women D. None

50. Which among the following is not a purpose of Dandaniti as identified by Kautilya?

A. Acquisition of the unacquired

B. Acquisition of the acquired

C. Preservation of the acquired

D. Augmentation of the preserved

51. Which among the following is not an Ashrama?

A. Brahmacharya

B. Grihastha

C. Vanaprastha

D. None of the above

52. Who is often regarded as the first feminist of India?

A. Pandita Ramabai

B. Matangini Hazra

C Moolmati

D. Sucheta Kriplani

53. Who is the author of Discovery of India ?

A. Gandhi

B.Nehru

C.Gokhale

D.Vivekananda

54.Radical democracy party was formed by

A.MN Roy

B. Lohia

C.Jayaprakash Narayan

D.Tilak

55.Who is the champion of the doctrine of social revolution through human revolution

A.Tagore

B.Lohia

C.Jayaprakash Narayan

D.MN Roy

56.Name the important work of VD Savarkar

A.Hindutva

B.Struggle for independence

C.Politics

D. Annihilation of caste

57. SNDP organization was formed in the year

A. 1910

B. 1903

C. 1918

D. 1903

58. Who expounded the doctrine of decentralized socialism?

A. MN ROY

B. EMS

C. Lohia

D. Nehru

59. Who is known as the social prophet of untouchables

A. Gandhiji

B. Nehru

C. Lohia

D. Ambedkar

60. Name the philosopher who declared that I am a socialist not because I think it is a perfect

system, but it is a perfect system, but a half loaf is better than no bread

A. Nehru

B. Vivekanda

C. Gandhi

D. MN Roy

61. In his 'New socialism', Lohia states that today revolutions are taking place everywhere in the world.

- A. Seven B. Five C. Four D. None

62. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia advocated the significance of a decentralised economy based upon the resuscitation of:

- A. Cottage industries.
B. Village industries.
C. Industries.
D. None

63. Sree Narayan Guru was a great saint and social reformer who stood for the cardinal principle of:

- A. One caste, One Religion and One God
B. One caste, One religion and One God for Man
C. One caste and One Religion
D. One Religion and One God for Man

64. Who was convinced that without social emancipation of the depressed classes, political emancipation had no meaning?

- A. Sardar Patel
B. Rajendra Prasad
C. Ambedkar
D. None

65. The concept of four pillar state was advocated by

- A. Lohia
B. MN Roy

C.Ambedkar

D.Nehru

66. Name the philosopher who believed that freedom is the keynote of spiritual life?

A. Gopalakrishna Gokhale B. Nehru C. Ambedkar D. Vivekanada

67. Gandhi called Satyagraha as:

A. Strong force B. Physical force C. Mental force D. Love force

68. Gandhi said, "Politicswithout-----is a thing to be avoided".

A. Socialism B. Justice C. Morality D. Positive attitude

69 Who among the following associated with justice party

A.EV Ramaswami periyar B.Lohia C.Ambedkar D.Aurobindo

70. The Aruvipuram Siva prathishta by Sree Narayana Guru was in the year

A. 1888 B. 1889 C. 1890 D. 1891

71. I was born a Hindu but will not die as one' who said this?

A. Gandhiji B. Savarkar C. Ambedkar D. None of these

72. Swami Vivekananda's nationalism is based on

A. Religion B. Vedanta C. Advaita D. Socialism

73. Federation of decentralized democratic rural community is called by Gandhi is:

A. Ramaraj B. Democracy C. Panchyat Raj D. Sarvodaya

74. Jyothirao Phule was influenced by Thomas Paine's book titled

A. The Rights and Duties of Man B. The Enlightenment C. The Rights of Man D. None

75. Ramabai founded the Arya Mahila Sabha in:

A. 1883 B. 1878 C. 1882 D. 1881

76. Pandita Ramabai converted to

A.Christianity B. Islam C.Budhism D.Sikhism

77. Nehru's biggest contribution to economic strategy was in committing the nation to a policy of:

A. Economic development B. Planned economic development C. Development
D. None

78. Who is considered as the spiritual father of Pakistan

A. Dr. Iqbal B. MA Jinnah C. Liaquat Ali Khan D. H.S. Suhrawady

79. The concept of total revolution was for the first time evolved by during the 1960's.

A. Jayaprakash Narayan B. Vinoba Bhave C. Nehru D. MN Roy

80. Jayaprakash Narayan's imprisonment in the wake of the civil disobedience movement at Nasik jail brought him close to the other like-minded nationalists which later on culminated in the formation of the in April 1934.

A. Socialist Party B. Congress Socialist Party C. Congress Party D. None

81. MN Roy's theory of New Humanism revolves around

A. Man B. Society C. State D. None

82. Like the notion of true freedom, who found the idea of nationalism equally deceptive and counter-productive to the realization of true freedom by individuals all over the world?

A. Ambedkar B. Gandhi C. Tagore D. None

83. As a firm believer of civilizational unity of India, who provided a powerful critique of Indian nationalist movement that tended to gloss over India's well-entrenched diversity to construct a nation?

A. Tagore B. Gandhi C. Patel D. Savarkar

84. Kautilya's Arthashastra consists of

A. 10 Books B. 15 Books C. 20 Books D. 22 Books

85. Who is known as the first king according to Hindu Vedas

A. Manu B. Krishna C. Kautilya D. None

86. Which of the following texts was burnt by Ambedkar and his followers

A. Rigveda B. Mahabharata C. Manusmriti D. Gita

87. Which decision of Gandhiji was opposed by Ambedkar

A. Partitioning India B. Calling lower castes Harijans C. School for outcaste children started by Ambedkar D. A political Party

88. Who has proposed party-less Democracy for the first time in India

A. Swami Vivekananda B. Nehru C. MN Roy D. Ambedkar

89.JP Narayan is mainly associated with

A.Liberalism B.Utilitarianism C. Communism D. Socialism

90.In which year did Gandhi started the Quit India movement

A.1942 B.1944 C.1945 D.1947

91. JP Narayan's Total Revolution consist of

A. Five Revolutions B. Three Revolutions C. One Revolutions
D. Seven Revolutions

92.Who is the founder of Satyashodhak Samaj

A.Panditha Ramabai B.Savarkar C. Jyothi Rao phule D. E.V
Ramaswami

93.Manusmrithi is written by

A.Aurobindo ghosh B.Manu C. Chanakya D.
Vyasana

94.Nehruvian idea of Socialism was influenced from

A. Radical B.Marxism C. Fabian D. Utopian

95.Generally Indian political thought is described as

A.Spiritual B. Idealistic C. Scientific D. None of
these

96.The author of life divine is

A.MN Roy B. Gandhi C. Aurobindo Ghosh D.Swami
Vivekanda

97.E.V Ramaswami Naicker was associated with

A. Reforming Bhraminism B. Self respect movement C. Communist
movement
D.None of these

98.Pandita Ramabhai was accorded the title "PANDITA "for

A.Social Reform B. Emancipation of women C.Eradication of caste
system
D.Being a Sanskrit Scholar

99. Who among the following was strongly opposed to the idea of panchayati raj system in India

- A.B.R Ambedkar B .Jayaprakash Narayan C.Ram Manohar Lohia
D.Mahatma Gandhi

100.Gandhi believes in

- A. End Justifies Means
B .Means Justifies End
C.Neither end justifies means nor means justifies ends
D. End and mean both should be justified

ANSWER KEY

- 1.D 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.D 6.D 7.B 8.C
9.B 10.C 11.B 12.B 13.D 14.A 15.A 16.C
17.B 18.D 19.A 20.C 21.C 22.A 23.C 24.B
25.C 26. D 27.B 28.C 29.C 30.A 31.B 32.C
33.B 34.A 35.D 36.B 37.C 38.D 39.A 40.A
41.B 42.C 43.A 44.C 45.B 46.C 47.C 48.D
49.B 50.B 51.D 52.A 53.B 54.A 55.C 56.A
57.D 58.C 59.D 60.B 61.A 62.A 63.B 64.C
65.A 66.D 67.D 68.C 69.A 70.A 71.C 72.A
73.C 74.C 75.D 76.A 77.B 78.A 79.B 80.B
81.A 82.C 83.A 84.B 85.A 86.C 87.B 88.C
89.D 90.A 91.D 92.C 93.B 94.C 95.A 96.C
97.B 98.B 99.A 100.D