

6 SEM TDC PSCH (CBCS) C 14

2025

(May)

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. Choose and write the correct answer : $1 \times 8 = 8$

(a) The Indian renaissance in political thought
was most strongly associated with

- (i) economic policies
- (ii) religious reforms and modern
education
- (iii) industrialization
- (iv) military expansion

(b) Pandita Ramabai established which
institution for women's education?

- (i) Bethune College
- (ii) Sharada Sadan
- (iii) SNDT University
- (iv) Banaras Hindu University

- (c) Ram Manohar Lohia's principle of 'Four-Pillar State' advocated for
- (i) centralized economic planning
 - (ii) decentralized democracy
 - (iii) feudal rule
 - (iv) military governance
- (d) Which of the following was not an idea propagated by Rammohan Roy?
- (i) Universal education
 - (ii) Social equality
 - (iii) Hindu orthodoxy
 - (iv) Freedom of the press
- (e) Gandhi's concept of Swaraj emphasized
- (i) complete independence
 - (ii) economic self-sufficiency
 - (iii) moral and spiritual self-rule
 - (iv) All of the above
- (f) Nehru's secularism was based on
- (i) State neutrality towards religion
 - (ii) complete rejection of religious identity
 - (iii) promotion of one religion over others
 - (iv) theocratic governance
- (g) Gandhi's economic philosophy was based on
- (i) socialism
 - (ii) capitalism
 - (iii) trusteeship
 - (iv) feudalism

(h) Iqbal's famous Allahabad Address (1930) proposed

- (i) a separate nation for Muslims in India
- (ii) the abolition of the caste system
- (iii) complete independence from the British
- (iv) adoption of socialism

2. Write short notes on the following (**within 150 words** each) : 4×4=16

- (a) Role of Sharada Sadan in women's empowerment
- (b) Gandhi's vision of rural self-sufficiency
- (c) Relevance of Lohia's socialist ideas in contemporary India
- (d) Savarkar's views on religion and politics

3. Critically analyze the meaning and significance of modernity in Indian political thought. How does it differ from traditional Indian political thought? 8+4=12

Or

Discuss the various trends in modern Indian political thought and their significance in shaping contemporary Indian political discourse.

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4. Compare and contrast Rammohan Roy's and Pandita Ramabai's approaches to social reform in India. In what ways were their methods and ideologies different? 11

Or

Evaluate Rammohan Roy's role in social reform with a focus on his efforts towards gender equality and the abolition of Sati.

5. How did Nehru's concept of secularism differ from Western secularism? Analyze its implications for Indian democracy. 11

Or

Evaluate Rabindranath Tagore's critique of nationalism.

6. Explain Ambedkar's critique of caste and his vision for a just and equal society. 11

Or

Discuss the key features of M. N. Roy's concept of 'Radical Humanism'. How did he critique both Marxism and liberal democracy?

7. Compare and contrast the ideas of cultural nationalism as proposed by Iqbal and Savarkar. 11

Or

Critically assess the philosophical foundations of Iqbal's idea of community. How did his views evolve in response to colonialism and Indian nationalism?

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