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63/1 (SEM-5) CC12/PSCHC5126

2023

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Paper : PSCHC5126

(Indian Political Thought-I)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

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

1. Choose the correct answer : ***(any six)***
1×6=6

(a) Who wrote the Manava dharmasastra ?

(i) Vyasa

(ii) Gautama

(iii) Shankara

(iv) Manu

Contd.

(b) Who founded state policy of "Sulh-i-Kul" ?

(i) Barani

(ii) Abul Fazal

(iii) Akbar

(iv) Kabir

(c) 'Shanti parva' in the Mahabharata is primarily a conversation between

(i) Arjuna and Krishna on Karma yoga

(ii) Draupadi and Yudhishtira on Kshatria's duties

(iii) Yudhishtira and Bhishma on state craft

(iv) Krishna and Duryodhana on war effort

(d) Abul Fazal was assassinated in

(i) 1660

(ii) 1959

(iii) 1602

(iv) 1661

(e) Kautilya classified the state officials into

(i) 4 classes

(ii) 3 classes

(iii) 7 classes

(iv) 5 classes

(f) What is meant by 'Artha' in Arthashastra ?

(i) Moral values

(ii) Material gain

(iii) Sanyas

(iv) Nirbana

(g) How many parts are there in *Bijak* ?

(i) 2 parts

(ii) 3 parts

(iii) 5 parts

(iv) 4 parts

(h) According to Manu number of ministers should be

(i) 6-7

(ii) 7-8

(iii) 5-6

(iv) 8-9

(i) The book *Fatwa-i-Jahandari* was written by

(i) Abul Fazal

(ii) Akbar

(iii) Ziauddin Barani

(iv) Mahmud

(j) Kabir's poems are known as

(i) Paheli

(ii) Doha

(iii) Borgeet

(iv) Bijak

2. Answer the following question : **(any five)**
2×5=10

(a) In which year was Manusmriti translated into English and by whom ?

(b) Write *two* features of Brahmanic tradition.

(c) Write *two* virtues of Abul Fazal's ideal King.

(d) Mention *two* contribution of Kautilya to political thought.

(e) What are the *three* parts of Shanti parva ?

(f) Write *two* types of laws as mentioned by Ziauddin Barani.

(g) What was the social thought of Kabir ?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**
5×6=30

(a) Manu's view on state administration.

(b) Features of ancient Indian political thought.

(c) Kautilya on judicial administration.

- (d) Rajdharma as mentioned in Shanti parva.
- (e) Religious movement brought by the shramanas.
- (f) Ziauddin Barani's advice to his ideal King.
- (g) Features of Brahmanism.
- (h) Nature of state in Muslim period.
- (i) Abul Fazal on religious harmony.
- (j) Karma and Samsara.

4. Answer the following questions : **(any two)**
10×2=20

- (a) Discuss the theory of kinship as described by Buddha in *Disha Nikaya*.
- (b) Write an essay on syncretic tradition of India.
- (c) Examine Kabir's views on prevailing inequalities in his contemporary society.
- (d) Discuss Kautilya's views on theory of state. How it is relevant today ?

5. Answer the following question : **(any one)**

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- (a) Compare distinctive features of Brahmanic and Shramanic traditions of Indian political thought.
- (b) Write a critical essay on the Saptanga theory as expounded by Kautilya in Arthashastra.
- (c) Illustrate the basic perception of Islamic tradition in relation to the emergence of syncretic tradition.