

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
III SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT I EXAMINATIONS
Political Science QUESTION BANK

• Fill in the blanks :-

1. Ancient Indian political thought is popularly known as Hindu Political thoughts.
2. Indian Liberal thinkers were inspired by the principles of British liberalism.
3. Ancient Indian Society was dominated by Religion.
4. Ancient Indian Society was division by four orders that is Chatur Varna.
5. Manu proclaimed that monarch was created by GOD.
6. Gautham Buddha advance Buddhism as a step against Vedic rites and rituals.
7. The author of manusmriti Manu.
8. Buddha was considered as historically a Realistic Person.
9. Buddha proposed to establish an egalitarian society.
10. Buddhist political ideas are found in jataka stories of Mahaparinibhana sutta.
11. Artha sastra book was published in which journal Indian Antiquary.
12. In which year did Kautilya's Arthasastra appear 1904.
13. "Just as a cart cannot be driven by one wheel" who gave this definition? Kautilya
14. The Hindu social organization was based on Varna system.
15. Who is an outstanding socio-economic spiritual refer men of India Basava.
16. Who founded the organization "Anubhava Mantapa"? Basava.
17. Raja Ram Mohan Roy opposed the practice of Sati.
18. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is hailed as The father of Modern India.
19. Abolition of sati in 1829.
20. The Brahma Samaj acted as a forum for religious and Philosophical contemplation and discussion.
21. Renaissance Movement and thought in India began during 18th and 19th Century.
22. Barani categorized laws into two kinds the shariat and the zawabit.

23. Barani believed that the real source of power is God Almighty.
24. All ideas of Basava are reflected in His Vachana.
25. The special function of the Brahman was the performance of ceremonial and sacred ritual.
26. The varna system refers to four orders into which society was divided Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vysya and Sudra.
27. Kautilya's arthashastra is practical manual of State craft and Administration.
28. Buddhist literature pointed out that the state originated act of the Social Contract.
29. Ancient Indian political thought is popularly known as Hindu Political Thoughts.
30. Indian Liberal thinkers were largely inspired by the Principles of British liberalism.
31. Buddhism and Jainism challenged the fundamental assumptions of The Vedas.
32. Basava was influenced by the socio economic political and religious conditions of 12th Century Society.
33. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was a champion of Women rights in India.
34. Raja Ram Mohan Roy supports western Education of English.
35. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was the first to create awareness for civil rights Among the Indian.
36. All ideas of basava are reflected in his Vachana.
37. Women and shudras had no right of access to the vedas or scriptures.
38. According to Kautilya "Danda" means Punishment.
39. Barani believed that real source of power is God Almighty.
40. The Birth place of Buddha Lumbini.

II. Short answer Questions.

41. Ancient Indian Political Thought.

Ans: Ancient political thought is popularly known as Hindu political Thought.

42. Chatur Varna

Ans: Ancient Indian society was said to be consisting of four orders that is Chatur Varna.

43. Gautama Buddha

Ans: Buddha was considered as historically a realistic person. He advanced Buddhism as a step against Vedic rites and rituals.

44. Danda

Ans: The concept of Danda is of great importance in arthashastra. It is one of the seven elements of the state.

45. Basavanna

Ans: Basava is an outstanding socio economic spiritual reformer of India.

46. Anubhava Mantapa

Ans: Anubhava Mantapa also known as the hall of spiritual experience was 12th century platform for discussing and promoting philosophical and spiritual ideas.

47. Maulana Ziauddin Barani

Ans: Ziauddin Barani was one of the principal historian and chronicler of the Delhi sultanate.

48. Bramha samaj

Ans: Bramha Samaj acted as a forum for religious and philosophical contemplation and discussion.

49. Abolition of sati

Ans: The greatest achievement in the field of social reform was the abolition of sati in 1829.

50. Kautilya

Ans: Kautilya also known as chankya was an ancient Indian philosopher, economist, Teacher and political strategist.