

B.A. II YEAR – INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT (INTERNAL-I)

Part A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Indian Political Thought is mainly concerned with:
a) Economics b) Political ideas and governance
c) Geography d) Literature
Answer: b) Political ideas and governance
2. Who wrote the Arthashastra?
a) Manu b) Kautilya c) Buddha d) Basava
Answer: b) Kautilya
3. Kautilya was the advisor of:
a) Ashoka b) Chandragupta Maurya c) Harsha d) Akbar
Answer: b) Chandragupta Maurya
4. The Arthashastra mainly deals with:
a) Music b) Statecraft and administration c) Medicine d) Agriculture
Answer: b) Statecraft and administration
5. According to Kautilya, the state consists of:
a) Four elements b) Seven elements c) Five elements d) Eight elements
Answer: b) Seven elements
6. The theory of seven elements is called:
a) Mandala Theory b) Saptanga Theory c) Dharma Theory d) Karma Theory
Answer: b) Saptanga Theory
7. Manu emphasized:
a) Dharma b) Revolution c) Socialism d) Capitalism
Answer: a) Dharma
8. The teachings of Buddha are based on:
a) Violence b) Compassion and non-violence c) War d) Expansion
Answer: b) Compassion and non-violence
9. Which ruler adopted Buddhism?
a) Chandragupta Maurya b) Ashoka c) Akbar d) Shivaji
Answer: b) Ashoka
10. Ashoka spread the policy of:
a) Dhamma b) War c) Imperialism d) Colonialism
Answer: a) Dhamma
11. Basava was associated with:
a) Lingayat Movement b) Bhakti Movement c) Arya Samaj d) Brahmo Samaj
Answer: a) Lingayat Movement
12. Basava opposed:
a) Equality b) Caste discrimination c) Education d) Democracy
Answer: b) Caste discrimination
13. Anubhava Mantapa was founded by:
a) Manu b) Basava c) Kautilya d) Buddha
Answer: b) Basava

14. Buddha was born at:
 a) Lumbini b) Patna c) Delhi d) Ayodhya
 Answer: a) Lumbini
15. The sacred text associated with Manu is:
 a) Manusmriti b) Arthashastra c) Rigveda d) Ramayana
 Answer: a) Manusmriti
16. The king's foremost duty according to Kautilya is:
 a) Personal wealth b) Welfare of the people c) Entertainment d) Luxury
 Answer: b) Welfare of the people
17. Dhamma mainly promotes:
 a) Hatred b) Moral values c) Violence d) Inequality
 Answer: b) Moral values
18. The founder of Buddhism was:
 a) Mahavira b) Gautama Buddha c) Basava d) Manu
 Answer: b) Gautama Buddha
19. Indian Political Thought mainly originated in:
 a) Ancient India b) Medieval Europe c) Modern America d) China
 Answer: a) Ancient India
20. The ultimate aim of good governance is:
 a) Public welfare b) Personal gain c) War d) Expansion
 Answer: a) Public welfare

Part B: Fill in the Blanks

- The author of the Arthashastra is _____. (**Kautilya**)
- _____ was the minister of Chandragupta Maurya. (**Kautilya**)
- The _____ theory explains the seven elements of the state. (**Saptanga**)
- The ancient law book written by Manu is _____. (**Manusmriti**)
- Buddha was born at _____. (**Lumbini**)
- _____ propagated Dhamma. (**Ashoka**)
- Basava founded the _____. (**Anubhava Mantapa**)
- Basava belonged to the _____. (**Lingayat movement**)
- Buddha preached _____. (**non-violence**)
- The Mauryan Empire was founded by _____. (**Chandragupta Maurya**)
- Kautilya emphasized _____. (**statecraft**)
- The ideal ruler should protect the _____. (**people**)
- Dharma means _____. (**righteousness**)
- Ashoka belonged to the _____ dynasty. (**Maurya**)
- Buddha attained enlightenment at _____. (**Bodh Gaya**)
- Basava believed in _____. (**social equality**)
- The _____ Theory consists of seven elements. (**Saptanga**)
- The political ideas of Manu are found in _____. (**Manusmriti**)
- The main objective of Dhamma was _____. (**peace**)
- Indian Political Thought emphasizes _____. (**good governance**)

Part C: Short Answer Questions

- Explain Kautilya's Saptanga Theory of the State.
- Discuss the political ideas and administrative principles of Kautilya as explained in the Arthashastra.

- 3.Explain Manu's concept of Dharma and his views on the duties of the King.
- 4.Discuss the political and social ideas of Gautama Buddha, with special reference to Dhamma and good governance.
- 5.Explain the political philosophy of Basava and the significance of the Anubhava Mantapa in promoting equality and social justice