

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT
SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
(2013 Admn.)
Core Course for
BA POLITICAL SCIENCE
MODERN INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT

QUESTION BANK & ANSWER KEY

Choose the correct Answer from the bracket.

1. Brahma Samaj was founded by:

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

2. Who was the contemporary of Hegel:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | B) Swami Vivekananda |
| C) Tilak | D) Gandhiji |

3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was born in

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1883 | B) 1772 |
| C) 1750 | D) 1790 |

4. Who is regarded as the father of Indian Renaissance:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| A) Dayananda Saraswathy | B) Tilak |
| C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | D) Gandhiji |

5. Who is the founder of Atmiya sabha?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Dayananda Saraswathy | B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy |
| C) Tilak | D) Gandhiji |

6. Swami Vivekananda was born in

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1863 | B) 1772 |
| C) 1770 | D) 1853 |

7. Who is regarded on the prophet of Indian Nationalism?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| A) Tilak | B) Tagore |
| C) Gandhiji | D) Swami Vivekananda |

8. Name the philosopher who is known as Hindu Napoleon

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

9. 'On India and her problem' was written by

- A) Tilak
B) Swami Vivekanda
C) Tagore
D) Subhash Cahandrabose

10. Who is known as the political Guru of Gandhiji

- A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
B) Tagore
C) Tilak
D) Nehru

11. Name the congress leader who presided over the Banars Congress session in 1905.

- A) Gopakakrishna Gokhale
B) Gandhiji
C) Subhash Chandra Bose
D) Nehru

12. Who is considered as the apostle of self government?

- A) Tagore
B) Tilak
C) Subhash Chandra Bose
D) Nehru

13. 'Servants of India Society' was established by

- A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
B) Gandhiji
C) B.R.Ambedkar
D) Nehru

14. Servants of India Society was established in

- A) 1906
B) 1905
C) 1915
D) 1916

15. Ramakrishan Mission was founded by

- A) Gandhiji
B) Dhayananda Saraswthy
C) Swami Vivekananda
D) Rajaram Mohan Roy

16) Who supported swdeshi movement

- A) Tilak
B) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
C) Subhash Chandra Bose
D) Gopalakrishna Gokhale

17. The real name of Swami Vvivekanada was

- A) Dayananda
B) Narendranath Dutta
C) Sankaran
D) Raveendran

18. Ramakrishna Mission was established in

- A)1897
B) 1900
C) 1901
D) 1898

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

- A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale B) Nehru
C) Ambedkar D) Vivekanada

20) Who is the chief exponent of Two nation theory

- A) Vivikananda B) Gokhale
C) Gandhiji D) Mohammed Ali Jinnah

21) The doctrine of Hindutva was expounded by

- A) V.D.Savarkar B) Tilak
C) Gandhiji D) Nehru

22) The theory of 'Cultural Nationalism' was expounded by

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

23) V.D Savarkar was born in

- A) 1885 B) 1883
C) 1888 D) 1870

24) Mohammed Ali Jinnah was born in

- A) Lahore B) Bombay
C) Delhi D) Karachi

25) In which year Mohammed Ali- Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council from Bombay?

- A) 1910 B) 1914
C) 1919 D) 1924

26) Tilak regarded that Swaraj was not only a right but a

- A) Justice B) Dharma
C) power D) Status

27) Sree Narayana Guru was born in :

- A) sivagiri B) aruvipuram
C) chempazanthi D) kollam

28) SNDP Yogam was formed in the year

- A) 1903 B) 1896
C) 1908 D) 1914

- 29) The doctrine of Ramarajya was expounded by
- A) tilak
C) gandhiji
- B) gokhale
D) nehru
- 30) Who is the Champion of secularism?
- A) Jinnah
C) Savarkar
- B) Nehru
D) Thilak
- 31) Who regarded the villages as the centre of Indian economic organisation?
- A) Gandhiji
C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B) Vivekananda
D) Thilak
- 32) Gandhism is not merely a political creed it is
- A) A programme of action
C) theory
- B) A message
D) Working class movement
- 33) Name the important work of V.D. Savarkar
- A) Princess
C) Freedom struggle
- B) Politics
D) Hindutva
- 34) Who is regarded as the pragmatic social reformer?
- A) Nehru
C) Sree Narayana Guru
- B) Thilak
D) Mahathma Gandhi
- 35) Who condemned Gandhism as a reactionary social philosophy?
- A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
C) Nehru
- B) M.N.Roy
D) Lohia
- 36) Independent India was founded by :
- A) Gopalakrishna Gokhale
C) M.N. Roy
- B) Thilak
D) Jayaprakas Narayanan
- 37) Doctrine of Total Revolution was expounded by
- A) Jayaprakas Narayanan
C) Gandhiji
- B) M.N Roy
D) Thilak
- 38) Radical Democratic party was organised by
- A) Lohia
C) Jayaprakash Narayanan
- B) M.N.Roy
D) Thilak
- 39) Who is the champion of the doctrine of 'social revolution through human Revolution'?
- A) M.N.Roy
C) Jayaprakash Narayanan
- B) Lohia
D) Nehru

40) Jinnh's Two -nation Theory was adopted on

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1935 | B) 1940 |
| C) 1925 | D) 1947 |

41) The concept of four pillar state was advocated by

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| A) Lohia | B) M.N.Roy |
| C) Nehru | D) Ambedker |

42) Who considered Jinnah as an ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A) Gandhiji | B) Thilak |
| C) Gokhale | D) Vivekananda |

43) Jinnah's two nation theory was adopted as the

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| A) Pakistan Resolution | B) Lahore Resolution |
| C) Dacca Declaration | D) Bombay resolution |

44) 'Azad Muslim conference' was formed in

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1939 | B) 1940 |
| C) 1941 | D) 1947 |

45) Name the political leader who supported two nation theory

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| A) Gandhiji | B) Gokhale |
| C) Jinnah | D) Tilak |

46) All Indian Muslim League was started in :

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1960 | B) 1906 |
| C) 1921 | D) 1928 |

47) 'Glimpses of world History' was written by

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| A) Nehru | B) Gandhiji |
| C) Thilak | F) Ambedkar |

48) Who is the author of Discovery of India?

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| A) Gandhiji | B) Vivekananda |
| C) Nehru | D) Gokhale |

49) The fundamental principles of Pancha shila were laid down in the year;

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1961 | B) 1955 |
| C) 1954 | D) 1950 |

50) B.R. Ambedker was born in

- A) 1891
C) 1898
- B) 1893
D) 1901

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

- A) Gandhiji
C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- B) Ambedkar
D) Tilak

52. Theory of Natural Rights was expounded by

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

53. Freedom of press was advocated by

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

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

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

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

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

56. Name the political thinker who expounded liberal humanitarian nationalism.

- A) Tilak
C) Dr.Ambedkar
- B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
D) M.N.Roy

57. Raja Ram Mohan Roy died in

- A) 1930
C) 1932
- B) 1931
D) 1933

58. Who recommended that religious toleration was crucial for the growth of democracy?

- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
C) Vivekananda
- B) Tilak
D) Bose

59. Name the Philosopher who believed that religion constituted the centre of the whole of music of national life of India.

- A) Vivekananda
C) Nehru
- B) Gandhiji
D) M.N.Roy

60. Who is described as 'tamer of souls' of India?

- A) Nehru
C) Vivekananda
- B) Tilak
D) M.N.Roy

61. Identify the Philosopher who was living at a crucial time when liberalism was at the crossroad.
- A) M.N.Roy
B) Nehru
C) Kautilaya
D) Gokhale
62. Who made scathing attack on the oppressiveness and harshness of bureaucracy?
- A) Tilak
B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
C) Syed Khan
D) Gokhale
63. Name the thinker who confessed that the gospel of equality was gift of the modern philosophy of enlightenment.
- A) Tilak
B) Gokhale
C) M.N.Roy
D) Lohia
64. Who described Gokhale as the “diamond of India, the Jewel of Maharashtra”?
- A) Bose
B)Nehru
C) Lohia
D) Tilak
65. Whose role in the Indian National Congress was that of an agitator?
- A) Tilak
B) Gokhale
C) Ranade
D) Nehru
66. Who introduced extremist national sentiments in the Congress?
- A) Nehru
B) Gandhiji
C) Gokhale
D) Tilak
67. Who was regarded as the Bhisma of Indian Nationalism?
- A) Gandhiji
B) Nehru
C) Tilak
D) Ambedkar
68. Who was a believer in the Advaita Philosophy?
- A) Ambedkar
B) Tilak
C) Gandhiji
D) Nehru
69. Name the leader who insisted on immediate swaraj or self-rule.
- A) Tilak
B) Nehru
C) Gandhiji
D) Gokhale
70. Name the thinker who defined Swaraj as people’s rule instead of that of bureaucracy.
- A) Gandhiji
B) Tilak
C) Nehru
D) M.N.Roy
71. Name the Philosopher who advised his followers not to say anything that would hurt the feeling of others.
- A) Nehru
B) Tilak
C) Sree Naraya Guru
D) Savarkar

72. Savarkar was a supporter of
 A) Cultural Nationalism B) Militant Nationalism
 C) Aggressive Nationalism D) None of the above
73. 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
74. 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
75. Message of Sree Narayana Guru became the cardinal principal of modern.
 A) Socialism B) Secularism
 C) Democracy D) Pluralism
76. The method of Sree Narayana Guru for the emancipation of untouchable was
 A) Sanskritization B) Westernzation
 C) Coercion D) Revolution
77. Who believed that Non-violence is the heart of all religions?
 A) Nehru B)Gandhiji
 C) Tilak D) Bose
78. Name the philosopher who wrote that “party politics has given rise to power politics”
 A) Gandhiji B)Nehru
 C) M.N.Roy D)Tilak
79. Who was regarded as an exponent of Religious toleration?
 A) Nehru B) Savarkar
 C) M.N.Roy D) Lohia
80. Who is known as the Humanistic critique of Marxism?
 A) Subhash Chandra Bose B) M.N.Roy C) Lohia D) E.M.S
81. “Reason, Romanticism and Revolution” is a major work of
 A) Tilak B) Gandhiji C) Bose D)M.N.Roy
82. Wheel of History is written by
 A) Lohia B) M.N.Roy C)Gandhiji D)Nehru
83. Who expounded the doctrine of Decentralised Socialism?
 A) M.N.Roy B)E.M.S C) Lohia D) Nehru
84. Name the scholar who believed that “Corruption is eating into the vitals of our political life”
 A) Nehru B) Jayaprakash Narayanan C) M.N.Roy D) Gandhiji

85. Ambedkar was born in
A) Gujarat B) Bihar C) Maharashtra D) West Bengal
86. "Evolution of the Principal Finance in British India" was the title of the PhD Thesis awarded to
A) Dr.K.N.Raj B) Jinnah C) Nehru D) Dr.B.R. Ambedkar
87. Name the Philosopher who believed that the state represents violence is a concentrated and organized form.
A) Nehru B) Lohia C) M.N.Roy D) Gandhiji
88. Who considered Social Democracy as a way of life?
A) Lohia B) Ambedkar C) Gandhiji D) Nehru
89. All India Anti-Untouchability League was established by
A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Ambedkar D) Lohia
90. Harijan Sevak Sangam was formed by
A) Nehru B) Ambedkar C) Gandhiji D) M.N.Roy
91. Who is known as the social prophet of untouchables?
A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Lohia D) Ambedkar
92. Poona pact was signed in
A) 1928 B) 1932 C) 1930 D) 1935
93. Name the scholar who described Ambedkar as a Social Humanist
A) Dr.Jatav B) Rajni Kothari C) Dr.K.N.Raj D) Harold Laski
94. Sree Narayana Guru's doctrines became the catalyst of
A) Fundamentalism B) Liberalism C) Social Reform D) Terrorism
95. Identify the Philosopher who believed that there is no conflict between Hindutva and Nationalism.
A) Vivekananda B) Gandhiji C) Tilak D) Savarkar
96. Name the Philosopher who recommended federal type of Government under Swaraj.
A) Nehru B) Tilak C) Lohia D) M.N.Roy
97. Who believed that man's ultimate goal in life was self realization
A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Gandhiji D) Gokhale
98. Identify the Philosopher who visualized that self realization is "seeing God face to face"
A) Nehru B) Lohia C) M.N.Roy D) Gandhiji
99. Who wrote that Truth and Non-violence are as old as Hills?
A) Gandhiji B) Sree Narayana Guru C) Lohia D) Nehru
100. Who was highly critical of both western civilization and western democracies?
A) M.N.Roy B) Gandhiji C) Vivekananda D) Lohia
101. Who believed that Swaraj was not merely political liberation but human emanation as well?
A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Gandhiji D) M.N.Roy

102. Name the scholar who wrote that self-rule is a unique feature of Swaraj?
A) Nehru B) Gandhiji C) Lohia D)M.N.Roy
103. Whose doctrine of Swaraj was rooted in Indian metaphysics and spirituality.
A) Lohia B) M.N.Roy C) Gandhiji D) Nehru
104. Ram Manohar Lohia was born in
A) West Bengal B) Bihar C) Punjab D) Uttar Prades
105. Name the Philosopher who believed that capitalism and communalism are almost fully elaborate systems.
A) Lohia B)Nehru C) M.N.Roy D)Gandhiji
106. Identify the Political thinker who was in favour of abolishing the post of collector.
A)Nehru B) M.N.Roy C) B.R.Ambedkar D) Lohia
107. Who was in favour of incorporation of Gandhian ideas in socialist thought?
A)Nehru B) M.N.Roy C) Lohia D) Gandhiji
108. Jayaprakash Narayanan was born in
A) West Bengal B) Bihar C) Assam D) Tripura
109. Jayaprakash Narayanan's doctrine of Total revolution is a combination of
A) Seven Revolutions B) Six Revolutions C)Eight Revolutions D) Four Revolutions
110. The doctrine of JP's Total Revolution was popular in
A) 1970 B) 1971 C) 1974 D) 1973
111. Jayaprakash Narayanan was the greatest mass leader in Indian History after
A) Tilak B) Gandhiji C) Gokhale D) M.N.Roy
112. With Gandhiji's blessings, Nehru became the President of the Indian National Congress at
A) Bombay B) Calcutta C) Madras D) Lahore
113. Name the Philosopher who believed that the state is a soulless machine
A) Nehru B) Gandhiji C) Lohia D)Ambedkar
114. Who expounded the thesis that the religious basis of politics does not help social progress?
A) Lohia B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) M.N.Roy
115. Who wrote that state is necessary due to the anti-social tendencies of certain individuals and groups?
A) Nehru B) Ambedkar C) Lohia D) Gandhiji
116. Who considered the State as an organization of violence and force?
A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Lohia D) M.N.Roy
117. Who believed that decentralization of power was a key concept in his theory of democracy?
A) Lohia B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) Ambedkar
118. The doctrine of spiritual socialism is closely associated with.

- A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Gandhiji D) Ambedkar
119. Gandhian socialism puts enormous emphasis on
- A) Society B) State C) Community D) Individuals
120. Who made Indian freedom struggle into a mass movement?
- A) Anne Besant B) Gandhiji C) Tilak D) Nehru
121. Name the thinker who was highly critical of declaration of emergency.
- A) Lohia B) Gandhiji C) Jayaprakash Narayanan D) M.N.Roy
122. Identify the thinker who strongly believed that caste system completely ruined the Indian Society
- A) Tilak B) Gokhale C) Ambedkar D) Nehru
123. Who was highly critical of Gandhian notion of caste system?
- A) Ambedkar B) Lohia C) Nehru D)M.N.Roy
124. Young India was associated with writings of
- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Tilak C) Gandhiji D) M.N.Roy
125. Samata Sainik Dal was formed by
- A) Ambedkar B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D)Lohia
126. Name the scholar who made it clear that Hindus and untouchables must be regarded as distinct and independent community.
- A) Lohia B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) Ambedkar
127. Poona pact was signed between Congress and
- A) Jinnah B) Ambedkar C) Bose D) Tilak
128. Who considered Freedom as the natural possession of individuals?
- A) M.N.Roy B) Vivekananda C) Lohia D)Jayaprakash Narayan
129. Name the scholar who rebelled against oppressions and repressions by the upper castes.
- A) Gokhale B) Lohia C) Vivekananda D) Gandhiji
130. Who was a believer in moderation with regard to social change?
- A) Vivekananda B) Tilak C) Ambedkar D) M.N.roy
131. Who considered social customs are the results of the arrangements of society for self-preservation?
- A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy B) Gandhiji C) Vivekananda D) Lohia
132. Identify the Philosopher who remarked that “it is mockery to offer religion to a starving man”
- A) Gandhiji B) Tilak C) Ambedkar D)Vivekananda
133. 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
134. Whose theory of Social change was based on the Indian conception of history?

- A) Vivekananda B) Nehru C) Gokhale D) M.N.Roy
135. Identify the Philosopher who remarked that religious toleration is crucial for the growth of democracy
- A) M.N.Roy B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy C) Vivekananda D) Lohia
136. Identify the Philosopher who tried to inculcate the ideal in the minds of his followers through self-purification and education
- A) Vivekananda B) Sree Narayana Guru C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy D) Ambedkar
137. 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
138. Who appreciated and stressed the importance of education and organization for the emancipation of untouchables?
- A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Sree Narayana Guru D) M.N.Roy
139. 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
140. Who remarked that ‘a nation that runs its affairs smoothly and effectively without much state interference is truly democratic?’
- A) Lohia B) Nehru C) Tilak D) Gandhiji
141. Name the Philosopher who wrote that all material property was a social trust.
- A) Lohia B) Nehru C) Gandhiji D) Ambedkar
142. Identify the leader who strongly insisted that partition was the final solution to Hindu-Muslim differences.
- A) Jinnah B) Gandhiji C) Nehru D) Savarkar
143. Which political leader was regarded as the product of contradictions and confusions of Indian nationalism?
- A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Tilak D) Jinnah
144. ‘Wheel of History’ is a major work of
- A) Jayaprakash Narayan B) M.N.Roy C) Lohia D) Nehru
145. Who is known as the most unconventional and original theoretician among socialist thinkers in India?
- A) Nehru B) Lohia C) Tilak D) Gokhale

Answer Keys

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

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 96) C | 130) A |
| 97) C | 131) C |
| 98) D | 132) D |
| 99) A | 133) B |
| 100) B | 134) A |
| 101) C | 135) C |
| 102) B | 136) B |
| 103) C | 137) A |
| 104) D | 138) C |
| 105) A | 139) B |
| 106) D | 140) D |
| 107) C | 141) C |
| 108) B | 142) A |
| 109) A | 143) D |
| 110) C | 144) C |
| 111) B | 145) B |
| 112) D | |
| 113) B | |
| 114) C | |
| 115) D | |
| 116) A | |
| 117) B | |
| 118) C | |
| 119) D | |
| 120) B | |
| 121) C | |
| 122) C | |
| 123) A | |
| 124) C | |
| 125) A | |
| 126) D | |
| 127) B | |
| 128) B | |
| 129) C | |