5 SEM TDC PSCH (CBCS) C 12

2 0 2 3

(November)

POLITICAL SCIENCE

(Core)

Paper : C–12

(Indian Political Thought—I)

Full Marks : 80
Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

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

1. Answer the following questions :   1×8=8

   (a) What does the first chapter of *Manusmriti* deal with?

   (b) What is *Digha Nikaya*?

   (c) Write the names of the four classes as mentioned in *Manusmriti.*

(d) Mention one principal feature of Abul Fazl's idea on 'monarchy'.

(e) What is 'Rajadharma'?

(f) Point out one basic difference between Brahmanic and Shramanic traditions of pre-colonial Indian political thought.

(g) Highlight one rule of action in terms of adversity as mentioned in *Manusmriti.*

(h) Mention one major contribution of Barani's political philosophy.

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

(a) Development of Hindu-Muslim syncretisms under Islamic traditions of pre-colonial Indian political thought

(b) Origin of 'Rajadharma'

(c) 'Rules related to Law' as depicted in *Manusmriti*

(d) Facets of 'social classes' as mentioned in *Agganna Sutta*

Answer the following questions (**within 500 words** each) :

3. Make an attempt to highlight the major characteristic features of the pre-colonial Indian political thought.   12

Or

Analyze the basic tenets of Shramanic tradition of pre-colonial Indian political thought.

4. Evaluate the Saptanga theory of Kautilya.   11

Or

Examine Kautilya's views on Statecraft.

5. Discuss the principal social laws prescribed by Manu. Comment on these laws in present-day context.   7+4=11

Or

Explain the nature and operational dimensions of Manu's idea on 'Dharma of the four classes and governance' as mentioned in *Manusmriti.*   11

6. Analyze the major arguments of the theory of kinship as propounded by the *Aganna Sutta*. 11

Or

Critically assess the views of *Aganna Sutta* on ideal State.

7. Evaluate Barani's ideas on polity. 11

Or

What is syncretism? Discuss syncretism in the context with Kabir's political thought.

3+8=11

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