

BA Philosophy III Semester Complimentary

SOCIO POLITICAL THOUGHT

QUESTION BANK

1. The Romans spread which one of the following idea/ideas in Europe?
 - a) Universal Law
 - b) Jus Naturale
 - c) Brotherhood of man and World Citizenship
 - d) All the above
2. In ancient Rome, the Law applicable to both the Citizens and foreigners is called
 - a) Jus Naturale
 - b) Jus Civile
 - c) Jus Gentium
 - d) None of the above
3. Which one of the following statements is true about Roman Law?
 - a) It consists of only Jus Gentium
 - b) It consists of only Jus Naturale
 - c) It consists of only Jus Civile
 - d) It is a product of Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale and Jus Civile
4. Which one of the following is a characteristic of Roman law?
 - a) Secularisation of Law
 - b) Universal nature of Law
 - c) Individual is the centre of legal thought
 - d) All the above
5. Which one of the following is the author of "Histories" which explained Roman success?
 - a) Polybius
 - b) Cicero
 - c) Socrates
 - d) None of the above
6. The Consuls of the Roman society represented the elements of
 - a) Monarchy
 - b) Aristocracy
 - c) Democracy
 - d) None of the above
7. In the ancient roman society, the financial and judicial powers were vested with
 - a) The Consuls

- b) The Senate
 - c) The Popular Assembly
 - d) None of the above
8. Which one of the following is the famous work by Cicero?
- a) The Histories
 - b) De Republica
 - c) The Prince
 - d) None of the above
9. According to Cicero, which one of the following is the best form of government?
- a) Monarchy
 - b) Aristocracy
 - c) Democracy
 - d) A mix of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy
10. According to Cicero,
- a) Law is divine in nature
 - b) Law means submission to the will of God
 - c) Law is mind of God
 - d) All the above
11. "Hindu Political Thought" means
- a) Political Thought of Hindu religion
 - b) Political Thought given in Vedas
 - c) Political Thought of Hindu Rajas
 - d) Political Thought which originated in the Indian continent
12. "Dharma" means
- a) Virtuous path
 - b) Higher Truth
 - c) The right duty of a person
 - d) All the above
13. Concept of Dharma was followed by
- a) Buddhism
 - b) Jainism
 - c) Hinduism
 - d) All the above
14. Name the political thinker who was the Prime Minister of Maurya Emperor
- a) Kautilya
 - b) Chanakya
 - c) Vishnu Gupta
 - d) All the above
15. The famous work by Kautilya
- a) Arthashastra
 - b) The Prince
 - c) The Republic
 - d) None of the above
16. "Arthashastra" means

- a) The science of political economy
 - b) The science of meanings
 - c) The science of government
 - d) None of the above
17. The 'Rajarshi' or King of Kautilya is
- a) An autocrat
 - b) A Democrat
 - c) An Oligarch
 - d) None of the above
18. The science of Law and punishment according to Hindu political thought is called
- a) Matsyanyaya
 - b) Dharma
 - c) Rashtradharmā
 - d) Dandaniti
19. 'Matsyanyaya' in the ancient Hindu Political Thought means
- a) Art of law and punishment
 - b) Grihadharma
 - c) In the absence of the ruler, the strong will destroy the weak.
 - d) None of the above
20. In the ancient Hindu Political thought, the concept close to 'Sovereignty' is called
- a) Dharma
 - b) Rajadharmā
 - c) Rajatva
 - d) None of the above
21. Kautilya's concept that the State consists of seven elements is called
- a) Saptanga Theory
 - b) Sapthamugha theory
 - c) Sapthabhaaga Theory
 - d) None of the above
22. Which one of the following is NOT included in the seven elements of the State according to Kautilya?
- a) The King
 - b) The Minister
 - c) The country
 - d) The enemy
23. 'Medieval Period' roughly means
- a) 5th century BC to 5th century AD
 - b) 5th century AD to 15th century AD
 - c) 15th century AD to 19th century AD
 - d) None of the above
24. Medieval period is characterized by
- a) Secularism
 - b) Influence of Christianity
 - c) Influence of Monarchy

d) None of the above

25. The Political philosophy of Thomas Aquinas consists of

a) Aristotalianism

b) Scholasticism

c) Universalism

d) All the above

26. Medieval Scholasticism is characterized by its position that

a) Church is infallible and unquestionable

b) Faith and Reason should be balanced

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) None of the above

27. Medieval Scholasticism held that

a) Science should be in tune with Theology

b) Theology should be in tune with Science

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) None of the above

28. The Christian concept of Universalism held that

a) The whole world is a single Universe

b) Only Christians will be saved

c) All human souls will be saved

d) The sinners will not be saved

29. According to Thomas Aquinas, which one of the following is the highest human institution?

a) Family

b) Church

c) The State

d) None of the above

30. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is NOT a kind of Law?

a) Eternal Law

b) Natural Law

c) Divine Law

d) Church Law

31. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is "the mind of God"?

a) Eternal Law

b) Natural Law

c) Divine Law

d) Human Law

32. According to Aquinas, which one of the following is the reflection of the Divine Law in the world?

a) Eternal Law

b) Natural Law

c) Human Law

d) Law of the Church

33. According to Aquinas, the revelation of God through Saints is called

a) Eternal Law

- b) Natural Law
 - c) Divine Law
 - d) None of the Above
34. According to Aquinas, which one of the following laws is published?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Divine Law
 - c) Natural Law
 - d) Human Law
35. The Theory of Universal Monarchy was proposed by
- a) Dante Alighieri
 - b) St. Thomas Aquinas
 - c) Machiavelli
 - d) None of the above
36. The famous work by Dante Alighieri
- a) De Republica
 - b) De Monarchia
 - c) The Prince
 - d) None of the above
37. According to Dante Alighieri, which is the best form of government?
- a) Monarchy
 - b) Aristocracy
 - c) Democracy
 - d) None of the above
38. According to Dante Alighieri, the power of the Monarch came from
- a) People
 - b) The Pope
 - c) God
 - d) None of the above
39. According to Dante Alighieri, the following is the characteristics of the Universal Monarch?
- a) He is the representative of the God on Earth
 - b) He must rule other Monarchs of Earth
 - c) He is the guardian of Peace on Earth
 - d) All the above
40. According to Dante Alighieri, who is “ Law throned, crowned and invested with majesty and honour”?
- a) Universal Monarch
 - b) The Pope
 - c) God
 - d) None of the above
41. Niccolo di Bernardo dei Machiavelli was a
- a) Political Philosopher
 - b) Diplomat
 - c) Musician
 - d) All the above
42. Which Political Philosopher is known as the “Child of Renaissance”?

- a) Dante Alighieri
 - b) St. Thomas Aquinas
 - c) Niccolo Machiavelli
 - d) None of the above
43. Renaissance is characterized by
- a) Domination of the Church
 - b) Freedom of Thought and Expression
 - c) Religious Fundamentalism
 - d) None of the above
44. The following is the product of Renaissance
- a) Freedom of Thought
 - b) Nationalism
 - c) Individualism
 - d) All the above
45. Which of the following is the method of Machiavelli?
- a) Realism
 - b) Observation
 - c) Historical Method
 - d) All the above
46. Machiavelli approached politics from the stand point of
- a) The people
 - b) The Pope
 - c) The Ruler
 - d) None of the above
47. Machiavelli's opinion about Human nature was as follows
- a) Human nature is bad
 - b) Human nature is good
 - c) Human nature is neither good nor bad
 - d) None of the above
48. Which one of the following words best explain Machiavelli's Prince
- a) Rational
 - b) Brutal
 - c) Fearful
 - d) All the above
49. According to Machiavelli,
- a) State is a means to an end
 - b) State is an end in itself
 - c) State is neither a means nor an end in itself
 - d) None of the above
50. According to Machiavelli,
- a) State is moral
 - b) State is immoral
 - c) State is non-moral
 - d) None of the above

51. Political Thought originated in ancient Europe in
- a) Rome
 - b) Greece
 - c) England
 - d) None of the above
52. Who among the following is not a Greek Political thinker?
- a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) Machiavelli
53. Greece is situated in the of Europe
- a) North
 - b) South
 - c) East
 - d) West
54. Basically, the people of Greece lived in
- a) Cities
 - b) The State
 - c) City-States
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
55. A City-State was
- a) A modern City
 - b) A small Nation State
 - c) A Community of people living together
 - d) A Village
56. Athens was
- a) A City-State
 - b) A Village
 - c) A Township
 - d) A State
57. The people of Greece developed their philosophy because
- a) They were warriors
 - b) They had calm and clear minds
 - c) God revealed Philosophy to them
 - d) None of the above
58. Plato lived during
- a) 5th and 4th century BC
 - b) 4th and 3rd century BC
 - c) 3rd and 2nd century BC
 - d) 4th and 5th century AD
59. Plato was a disciple of
- a) Aristotle
 - b) Polybius
 - c) Cicero
 - d) Socrates

60. Plato instituted
- a) The Academy
 - b) The university of Athens
 - c) Lyceum
 - d) Coliseum
61. Plato was
- a) A Political Thinker
 - b) A Political Philosopher
 - c) A Mathematician
 - d) All the above
62. Which one of the following is Plato's work?
- a) The Lyceum
 - b) The Prince
 - c) The Republic
 - d) None of the above
63. Following is a fundamental idea of Plato
- a) Theory of Education
 - b) The Ideal Man
 - c) Theory of Justice
 - d) All the above
64. According to Plato, the following are the three elements in man
- a) Reason, Spirit, Appetite
 - b) Reason, Justice, Equality
 - c) Justice, Liberty, Equality
 - d) Reason, Spirit, Justice
65. In Plato's State, the element of Reason is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) Common Men
66. In Plato's State, the element of Spirit is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) None of the above
67. In Plato's State, the element of Appetite is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) Priests
68. According to the Philosophy of Plato, the fundamental character of Philosopher is
- a) Wisdom
 - b) Courage
 - c) Appetite
 - d) None of the above

69. The basic character of Soldiers, according to Plato, is
- a) Wisdom
 - b) Courage
 - c) Appetite
 - d) None of the above
70. In Plato's State, the economic motive is satisfied by
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) None of the above
71. In Plato's State, the Government is run by
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) Constitution
72. Plato's Philosopher King is
- a) A King
 - b) A Philosopher
 - c) A Philosopher who is like a King
 - d) A King who is like a Philosopher
73. The most prominent characteristic of Plato's State is
- a) There is specialization of functions
 - b) There is no specialization of functions
 - c) There is decentralization of functions
 - d) There is no decentralization of functions.
74. According to Plato
- a) The State is Justice, Liberty and Equality Writ Large
 - b) The State is Society Writ Large
 - c) The State is Philosopher Writ Large
 - d) The State is Individual Writ Large
75. Plato was for
- a) Equal Status for Men and Women
 - b) Higher Status for Men
 - c) Higher Status for Women
 - d) None of the above
76. According to Plato, the objective of State is
- a) Good Life
 - b) Good Administration
 - c) Good Philosophy
 - d) Good Economy
77. Platonic system of education is
- a) Systematic and Progressive
 - b) Systematic but not Progressive
 - c) Progressive but not Systematic
 - d) Neither Systematic nor Progressive
78. According to the Platonic system of education, Higher Education

starts at the age of

- a) 18
- b) 20
- c) 25
- d) 35

79. According to Platonic System of Education, education for the Philosopher King is

- a) Till the age of 35
- b) Till the age of 55
- c) Life-Long
- d) None of the above

80. Plato's system of Communism is meant only for

- a) Philosophers and Soldiers
- b) Soldiers and Workers
- c) Philosophers Soldiers and Workers
- d) Philosophers and Workers.

81. According to Plato's Communism,

- a) Only the Upper Class can have property
- b) Only the Lower Classes can have property
- c) Both Upper Class and Lower Class can have Property
- d) Nether Upper Class nor Lower class can have Property

82. According to Plato, the reason for not giving private property to all classes is because

- a) Private property is not good for people
- b) Private property will lead to personal ambitions
- c) Economic and political power in the same hands is not for State
- d) Both (b) and (c) above.

83. According to Plato's scheme of Education, Higher Education consists of the study of

- a) Music and Gymnastics
- b) Logic, Mathematics, Geometry, Astronomy
- c) Military and diplomatic Training
- d) None of the above

84. According to Plato's scheme of Education, Gymnastics is good for the

- a) Body
- b) Mind
- c) Spirit
- d) None of the above

85. According to Platonic scheme of education, Music is good for

- a) Body
- b) Soul
- c) Both (a) and (b) above
- d) None of the above

86. According to Plato, Justice at the individual level means

- a) Selecting the true vocation in life
- b) Abiding by the Philosopher

- c) Having the right kind of education at the right age
 - d) A service in the Military at the right time.
87. According to Plato, Justice has
- a) Only Individual Dimension
 - b) only Societal Dimension
 - c) Both Individual and societal dimensions
 - d) None of the above
88. Platonic concept of Justice at the societal level means division of society into
- a) Philosophers, Soldiers and Workers
 - b) Philosophers and Soldiers
 - c) Rich and the poor
 - d) Rulers and the ruled
89. According to Plato, the following classes should live in barracks
- a) Philosophers and slaves
 - b) Masters and Slaves
 - c) Philosophers and Soldiers
 - d) None of the above
90. Plato's 'Republic' contains his ideas about
- a) Justice
 - b) Theory of State
 - c) Theory of Education
 - d) All the above
91. The Academy instituted by Aristotle was called
- a) The Academy
 - b) Lyceum
 - c) Ecclesia
 - d) None of the above
92. Who among the following strongly said that "Man is a Political Animal"?
- a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) None of the Above.
93. According to Aristotle, when Family cannot meet all Man's needs, he formed
- a) The Village
 - b) The State
 - c) The Commune
 - d) None of the above
94. According to Aristotle, the following is the highest form of Community
- a) The Family
 - b) The Village
 - c) The Commune
 - d) The State
95. Who said, "The State came into being for the sake of good life and

continues for the sake of good life" ?

a) Socrates

b) Plato

c) Aristotle

d) None of the above

96. Who said, "Without the State Man cannot realize his destiny"?

a) Socrates

b) Plato

c) Aristotle

d) None of the above

97. According to Aristotle, the State is

a) Product of selfishness of man

b) A convenience

c) Organic in nature

d) Inorganic in nature

98. Who among the following philosophers proposed the evolutionary theory of State?

a) Socrates

b) Plato

c) Aristotle

d) Polybius

99. According to Aristotle, the function of the State is

a) Good administration

b) Economic Goodness

c) Moral perfection of the individual

d) None of the above

100. Who among the following philosophers proposed a Theory of Slavery?

a) Socrates

b) Aristotle

c) Polybius

d) Machiavelli

101. According to Aristotle, the particular quality of a Master is

a) Physical strength

b) Intellectual Strength

c) Both Physical strength and intellectual strength

d) None of the above

102. In a Master-Slave relationship, according to Aristotle, the Slave is

a) Not at all benefitted

b) Benefitted

c) Selling his work to his Master

d) None of the above

103. According to Aristotle, Slavery is good for the Slave because

a) He gets constant supply of food

b) The Master protects the slave

c) The Master does not kill the Slave

d) He gets Virtue in a second hand manner

104. According to Aristotle, a Master can use the Slave
- a) To make money and power
 - b) To protect himself
 - c) For leisure
 - d) None of the above
105. According to Aristotle, Constitution
- a) Determines arrangement of the offices of the State
 - b) Determines who holds the offices
 - c) Is not just the part of the State; but the State itself
 - d) All the above
106. According to Aristotle, the three *normal* forms of Governments are
- a) Kingship, Aristocracy and Polity
 - b) Kingship, Aristocracy and Democracy
 - c) Tyranny, Oligarchy and Democracy
 - d) None of the above
107. According to Aristotle, Kingship might degenerate into
- a) Tyranny
 - b) Oligarchy
 - c) Democracy
 - d) None of the above
108. According to Aristotle, which one of the following is the best form of Government?
- a) Kingship
 - b) Aristocracy
 - c) Polity
 - d) Democracy
109. According to Aristotle, the cause of Revolution is
- a) Man's desire for equality and love for gain and honour
 - b) Undue importance of some individuals in public life
 - c) Carelessness in granting office and neglect of changes
 - d) All the above
110. According to Aristotle, the best method to prevent Revolution is to
- a) Develop the spirit of obedience to law
 - b) Observe small changes in constitution
 - c) Prevent concentration of too much power in too few hands
 - d) All the above

ANSWER KEY

1. d. All the above
2. c. Jus Gentium
3. d. It consists of Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale and Jus Civile
4. d. All the above
5. a. Polybius
6. a. Monarchy

7. b. The Senate
8. b. De Republica
9. d. A mix of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy
10. d. All the above
11. d. Political Thought originated in the Indian continent
12. d. All the above
13. d. All the above
14. All the above
15. a. Arthasaastra
16. a. The Science of Political Economy
17. a. Autocrat
18. d. Dantaniti
19. c. In the absence of the ruler, the strong will destroy the weak.
20. c. Rajatva
21. a. Sapthanga theory
22. d. The enemy
23. b. 5th century AD to 15th century AD
24. b. Influence of Christianity
25. d. All the above
26. c. Both (a) and (b)
27. a. Science should be in tune with Theology
28. c. All human souls will be saved
29. b. Church
30. d. Church Law
31. a. Eternal Law
32. b. Natural Law
33. c. Divine Law
34. d. Human Law
35. a. Dante Alighieri
36. b. De Monarchia
37. a. Monarchy
38. c. God
39. d. All the above
40. a. Universal Monarch
41. d. All the above
42. c. Niccolo Machiavelli
43. b. Freedom of Thought and Expression
44. d. All the above
45. d. All the Above
46. c. The Ruler
47. a. Human nature is bad
48. d. All the above
49. b. State is an end in itself
50. c. State is non-moral
51. b. Greece
52. d. Machiavelli

53. b. South
54. c. City-States
55. c. A Community of people living together
56. a. City State
57. b. They had calm and clear minds
58. a. 5th and 4th century BC
59. d. Socrates
60. a. The Academy
61. d. All the above
62. c. The Republic
63. d. All the above
64. a. Reason, Spirit, Appetite
65. a. Philosophers
66. b. Soldiers
67. c. Workers
68. a. Wisdom
69. b. Courage
70. c. Workers
71. a. Philosophers
72. c. A Philosopher who is like a King
73. a. There is specialization of functions
74. d. Individual Writ Large
75. a. Equal Status for Men and Women
76. a. Good Life.
77. a. Systematic and Progressive
78. b. 20
79. c. Life-Long
80. a. Philosophers and Soldiers
81. b. Only lower class can have private property
82. d. Both (b) and (c) above
83. b. Logic, Mathematics, Geometry, Astronomy
84. a. Body
85. b. Soul
86. a. Selecting the true vocation in life.
87. c. Both societal and individual dimensions.
88. a. Philosophers, soldiers and workers
89. c. Philosophers and Soldiers
90. d. All the above
91. b. Lyceum
92. c. Aristotle
93. a. The Village
94. d. The State
95. c. Aristotle
96. c. Aristotle
97. c. Organic in nature
98. c. Polybius

- 99. c. Moral perfection of the individual
- 100. b. Aristotle
- 101. b. Intellectual Strength
- 102. b. benefited
- 103. d. He gets virtue in a second hand manner
- 104. c. For Leisure
- 105. d. All the above
- 106. a. Kingship, Aristocracy and Democracy
- 107. a. Tyranny
- 108. a. Kingship
- 109. d. All the above
- 110. d. All the above