

BA Politics IV Semester Core Paper

POLITICAL THOUGHT

QUESTION BANK

1. Political Thought originated in ancient Europe in
 - a) Rome
 - b) Greece
 - c) England
 - d) None of the above
2. Who among the following is not a Greek Political thinker?
 - a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) Machiavelli
3. Greece is situated in the of Europe
 - a) North
 - b) South
 - c) East
 - d) West
4. Basically, the people of Greece lived in
 - a) Cities
 - b) The State
 - c) City-States
 - d) Both (a) and (b)
5. A City-State was
 - a) A modern City
 - b) A small Nation State
 - c) A Community of people living together
 - d) A Village
6. Athens was
 - a) A City-State
 - b) A Village
 - c) A Township
 - d) A State
7. 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
8. 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
9. Plato was a disciple of
- a) Aristotle
 - b) Polybius
 - c) Cicero
 - d) Socrates
10. Plato instituted
- a) The Academy
 - b) The university of Athens
 - c) Lyceum
 - d) Coliseum
11. Plato was
- a) A Political Thinker
 - b) A Political Philosopher
 - c) A Mathematician
 - d) All the above
12. Which one of the following is Plato's work?
- a) The Lyceum
 - b) The Prince
 - c) The Republic
 - d) None of the above
13. Following is a fundamental idea of Plato
- a) Theory of Education
 - b) The Ideal Man
 - c) Theory of Justice
 - d) All the above
14. 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
15. In Plato's State, the element of Reason is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) Common Men
16. In Plato's State, the element of Spirit is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers
 - c) Workers
 - d) None of the above
17. In Plato's State, the element of Appetite is present in
- a) Philosophers
 - b) Soldiers

c) Workers

d) Priests

18. According to the Philosophy of Plato, the fundamental character of Philosopher is

a) Wisdom

b) Courage

c) Appetite

d) None of the above

19. The basic character of Soldiers, according to Plato, is

a) Wisdom

b) Courage

c) Appetite

d) None of the above

20. In Plato's State, the economic motive is satisfied by

a) Philosophers

b) Soldiers

c) Workers

d) None of the above

21. In Plato's State, the Government is run by

a) Philosophers

b) Soldiers

c) Workers

d) Constitution

22. 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

23. 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.

24. 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

25. 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

26. According to Plato, the objective of State is

a) Good Life

b) Good Administration

- c) Good Philosophy
 - d) Good Economy
27. Platonic system of education is
- a) Systematic and Progressive
 - b) Systematic but not Progressive
 - c) Progressive but not Systematic
 - d) Neither Systematic nor Progressive
28. According to the Platonic system of education, Higher Education starts at the age of
- a) 18
 - b) 20
 - c) 25
 - d) 35
29. 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
30. 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.
31. 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
32. 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.
33. 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
34. According to Plato's scheme of Education, Gymnastics is good for the
- a) Body
 - b) Mind
 - c) Spirit
 - d) None of the above

35. 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
36. 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.
37. According to Plato, Justice has
- a) Only Individual Dimension
 - b) only Societal Dimension
 - c) Both Individual and societal dimensions
 - d) None of the above
38. 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
39. 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
40. Plato's 'Republic' contains his ideas about
- a) Justice
 - b) Theory of State
 - c) Theory of Education
 - d) All the above
41. The Academy instituted by Aristotle was called
- a) The Academy
 - b) Lyceum
 - c) Ecclesia
 - d) None of the above
42. Who among the following strongly said that "Man is a Political Animal"?
- a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) None of the Above.
43. 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
44. According to Aristotle, the following is the highest form of Community
- a) The Family
 - b) The Village
 - c) The Commune
 - d) The State
45. 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
46. Who said, "Without the State Man cannot realize his destiny"?
- a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) None of the above
47. According to Aristotle, the State is
- a) Product of selfishness of man
 - b) A convenience
 - c) Organic in nature
 - d) Inorganic in nature
48. Who among the following philosophers proposed the evolutionary theory of State?
- a) Socrates
 - b) Plato
 - c) Aristotle
 - d) Polybius
49. 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
50. Who among the following philosophers proposed a Theory of Slavery?
- a) Socrates
 - b) Aristotle
 - c) Polybius
 - d) Machiavelli
51. 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
52. 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
53. 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
54. 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
55. 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
56. 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
57. According to Aristotle, Kingship might degenerate into
- a) Tyranny
 - b) Oligarchy
 - c) Democracy
 - d) None of the above
58. According to Aristotle, which one of the following is the best form of Government?
- a) Kingship
 - b) Aristocracy
 - c) Polity
 - d) Democracy
59. 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
60. 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
61. 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
62. 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
63. 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
64. 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
65. 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
66. The Consuls of the Roman society represented the elements of
- a) Monarchy
 - b) Aristocracy
 - c) Democracy
 - d) None of the above
67. 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
68. 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
69. 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

70. 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

71. "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

72. "Dharma" means

a) Virtuous path

b) Higher Truth

c) The right duty of a person

d) All the above

73. Concept of Dharma was followed by

a) Buddhism

b) Jainism

c) Hinduism

d) All the above

74. Name the political thinker who was the Prime Minister of Maurya Emperor

a) Kautilya

b) Chanakya

c) Vishnu Gupta

d) All the above

75. The famous work by Kautilya

a) Arthashastra

b) The Prince

c) The Republic

d) None of the above

76. "Arthashastra" means

a) The science of political economy

b) The science of meanings

c) The science of government

d) None of the above

77. The 'Rajarsi' or King of Kautilya is

a) An autocrat

b) A Democrat

c) An Oligarch

d) None of the above

78. The science of Law and punishment according to Hindu political thought is called

a) Matsyanyaya

b) Dharma

- c) Rashtradharmā
 - d) Dandaniti
79. '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
80. In the ancient Hindu Political thought, the concept close to 'Sovereignty' is called
- a) Dharma
 - b) Rajadharmā
 - c) Rajatva
 - d) None of the above
81. 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
82. 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
83. '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
84. Medieval period is characterized by
- a) Secularism
 - b) Influence of Christianity
 - c) Influence of Monarchy
 - d) None of the above
85. The Political philosophy of Thomas Aquinas consists of
- a) Aristotalianism
 - b) Scholasticism
 - c) Universalism
 - d) All the above
86. 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
87. 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
88. 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
89. 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
90. 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
91. 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
92. 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
93. 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
94. According to Aquinas, which one of the following laws is published?
- a) Eternal Law
 - b) Divine Law
 - c) Natural Law
 - d) Human Law
95. The Theory of Universal Monarchy was proposed by
- a) Dante Alighieri
 - b) St. Thomas Aquinas
 - c) Machiavelli
 - d) None of the above

96. The famous work by Dante Alighieri

- a) De Republica
- b) De Monarchia
- c) The Prince
- d) None of the above

97. According to Dante Alighieri, which is the best form of government?

- a) Monarchy
- b) Aristocracy
- c) Democracy
- d) None of the above

98. According to Dante Alighieri, the power of the Monarch came from

- a) People
- b) The Pope
- c) God
- d) None of the above

99. 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

100. 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

101. Niccolo di Bernardo dei Machiavelli was a

- a) Political Philosopher
- b) Diplomat
- c) Musician
- d) All the above

102. 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

103. Renaissance is characterized by

- a) Domination of the Church
- b) Freedom of Thought and Expression
- c) Religious Fundamentalism
- d) None of the above

104. The following is the product of Renaissance

- a) Freedom of Thought
- b) Nationalism
- c) Individualism

- d) All the above
105. Which of the following is the method of Machiavelli?
- a) Realism
 - b) Observation
 - c) Historical Method
 - d) All the above
106. Machiavelli approached politics from the stand point of
- a) The people
 - b) The Pope
 - c) The Ruler
 - d) None of the above
107. 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
108. Which one of the following words best explain Machiavelli's Prince
- a) Rational
 - b) Brutal
 - c) Fearful
 - d) All the above
109. 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
110. According to Machiavelli,
- a) State is moral
 - b) State is immoral
 - c) State is non-moral
 - d) None of the above

ANSWER KEY

1. b. Greece
2. d. Machiavelli
3. b. South
4. c. City-States
5. c. A Community of people living together
6. a. City State
7. b. They had calm and clear minds
8. a. 5th and 4th century BC
9. d. Socrates
10. a. The Academy
11. d. All the above
12. c. The Republic

13. d. All the above
14. a. Reason, Spirit, Appetite
15. a. Philosophers
16. b. Soldiers
17. c. Workers
18. a. Wisdom
19. b. Courage
20. c. Workers
21. a. Philosophers
22. c. A Philosopher who is like a King
23. a. There is specialization of functions
24. d. Individual Writ Large
25. a. Equal Status for Men and Women
26. a. Good Life.
27. a. Systematic and Progressive
28. b. 20
29. c. Life-Long
30. a. Philosophers and Soldiers
31. b. Only lower class can have private property
32. d. Both (b) and (c) above
33. b. Logic, Mathematics, Geometry, Astronomy
34. a. Body
35. b. Soul
36. a. Selecting the true vocation in life.
37. c. Both societal and individual dimensions.
38. a. Philosophers, soldiers and workers
39. c. Philosophers and Soldiers
40. d. All the above
41. b. Lyceum
42. c. Aristotle
43. a. The Village
44. d. The State
45. c. Aristotle
46. c. Aristotle
47. c. Organic in nature
48. c. Polybius
49. c. Moral perfection of the individual
50. b. Aristotle
51. b. Intellectual Strength
52. b. benefited
53. d. He gets virtue in a second hand manner
54. c. For Leisure
55. d. All the above
56. a. Kingship, Aristocracy and Democracy
57. a. Tyranny
58. a. Kingship

59. d. All the above
60. d. All the above
61. d. All the above
62. c. Jus Gentium
63. d. It consists of Jus Gentium, Jus Naturale and Jus Civile
64. d. All the above
65. a. Polybius
66. a. Monarchy
67. b. The Senate
68. b. De Republica
69. d. A mix of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy
70. d. All the above
71. d. Political Thought originated in the Indian continent
72. d. All the above
73. d. All the above
74. All the above
75. a. Arthasastra
76. a. The Science of Political Economy
77. a. Autocrat
78. d. Dantaniti
79. c. In the absence of the ruler, the strong will destroy the weak.
80. c. Rajatva
81. a. Sapthanga theory
82. d. The enemy
83. b. 5th century AD to 15th century AD
84. b. Influence of Christianity
85. d. All the above
86. c. Both (a) and (b)
87. a. Science should be in tune with Theology
88. c. All human souls will be saved
89. b. Church
90. d. Church Law
91. a. Eternal Law
92. b. Natural Law
93. c. Divine Law
94. d. Human Law
95. a. Dante Alighieri
96. b. De Monarchia
97. a. Monarchy
98. c. God
99. d. All the above
100. a. Universal Monarch
101. d. All the above
102. c. Niccolo Machiavelli
103. b. Freedom of Thought and Expression
104. d. All the above

- 105. d. All the Above
- 106. c. The Ruler
- 107. a. Human nature is bad
- 108. d. All the above
- 109. b. State is an end in itself
- 110. c. State is non-moral