

D 121087

(Pages : 2)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

**FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. (CBCSS) REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025**

Political Science

POL4C14—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

(2019 Admission onwards)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 30 Weightage

Section A (Short Answer Questions)*Answer any **four** questions.**Each question carries a weightage of 2.*

1. Universalism.
2. Roman Imperium.
3. Scholasticism.
4. "Virtue is knowledge".
5. Dharma.
6. "State is a political koimonia".
7. Theory of Mandalasidhantha.

(4 × 2 = 8 weightage)

Section B (Short Essay Questions)*Answer any **four** questions.**Each question carries a weightage of 3.*

8. Comment on the nature of medieval political thought.
9. Assess the contributions of Hugo Grotious to International law.
10. Bring out Aristotle's concept of Education.
11. "True law is right reason in agreement with nature. It is universal in application, unchanging and ever lasting." (Cicero) Discuss.
12. Discuss Kautilya's theory of Danda.
13. Evaluate St. Augustine's views on slavery.
14. Examine Aristotle's concept of citizenship.

(4 × 3 = 12 weightage)

Turn over

Section C (Essay Questions)

*Answer any **two** questions.*

Each question carries a weightage of 5.

15. "Roman law became one of the greatest intellectual forces in the history of European Civilisation." (Sabine) Comment.
16. Plato's republic is not a work on politics but the finest treatise on education that has ever been written (Rousseau). Discuss.
17. Discuss Aristotalean arguments on the cause and remedy of Revolution.
18. "Sovereignty of Jean Bodin is a recognised and unlimited authority to make law." Discuss.
(2 × 5 = 10 weightage)

D 121087-A**(Pages : 5)****Name.....****Reg. No.....****FOURTH SEMESTER M.A. (REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY) DEGREE
EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025****(CBCSS)****Political Science****POL4C14—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT****(2019 Admission onwards)****[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]****(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)****Time : 20 Minutes****Total No. of Questions : 20****Maximum : 5 Weightage****INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE**

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

POL4C14—ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL POLITICAL THOUGHT

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Who is the student of Socrates ?
 - (A) Aristotle.
 - (B) Plato.
 - (C) Aristophanes.
 - (D) None of these.
2. According to the Philosophy of Plato, the fundamental character of philosopher is _____.
 - (A) Courage.
 - (B) Wisdom.
 - (C) Appetite.
 - (D) None of the above.
3. According to Socrates, learning is a kind of :
 - (A) Recollection.
 - (B) Virtue.
 - (C) Political skill.
 - (D) Gift of the gods.
4. According to Cicero, immorality is _____ and expediency is _____.
 - (A) Repugnant to Nature ; repugnant to Nature.
 - (B) Repugnant to Nature ; in accord with Nature.
 - (C) In accord with Nature ; repugnant to Nature.
 - (D) In accord with Nature ; in accord with Nature.
5. Constantine had a dream that he would win a decisive battle to control the western part of the Roman Empire. What did he dream ?
 - (A) That he would win the battle if he became a Christian.
 - (B) That he would win the battle if he put letters signifying Christ on his soldiers' shields.
 - (C) That he would win the battle if his soldiers were baptized.
 - (D) That he would win the battle at the cost of the death of his son.

6. What happened to Jews in the empire once Christianity became the state religion ?
- (A) They lost many of their legal protections.
 - (B) They were no longer taxed twice.
 - (C) Many more Jews became Christian.
 - (D) They were now allowed full freedom of movement in the empire.
7. What did Arius teach ?
- (A) The Son was God.
 - (B) The Son was subordinate to God.
 - (C) The Son was a human elevated by God.
 - (D) God was the Trinity.
8. What does creed refer to ?
- (A) A religious dispute.
 - (B) A religious text that would become part of the canon.
 - (C) A treatise on religious belief.
 - (D) A short statement of decisive beliefs.
9. The famous work by Kautilya :
- (A) Arthashastra.
 - (B) The Prince.
 - (C) The Republic.
 - (D) None of the above.
10. '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.

Turn over

11. 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.
12. "Dharma" means :
- (A) Virtuous path. (B) Higher Truth.
(C) The right duty of a person. (D) All the above.
13. Kautilya's Arthashastra consists of :
- (A) 10 Books. (B) 15 Books.
(C) 20 Books. (D) 22 Books.
14. Which of the following is not Kautilya's element of state ?
- (A) Amatya. (B) Janapada.
(C) Purohita. (D) Kosha.
15. In the field of foreign policy, Kautilya suggested that there should be ————— policy of the state
- (A) Six-fold. (B) Seven-fold.
(C) Eight-fold. (D) Ten-fold.
16. Augustine claims that Academic skepticism :
- (A) Is true, and can be proven.
(B) Is true, but cannot be proven.
(C) Is false but cannot be refuted.
(D) Is false and can be refuted.
17. 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.

18. The Theory of Universal Monarchy was proposed by :
- (A) Dante Alighieri. (B) St. Thomas Aquinas.
(C) Machiavelli. (D) None of the above.
19. 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.
20. Machiavelli approached politics from the stand point of :
- (A) The people. (B) The Pope.
(C) The Ruler. (D) None of the above.