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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
PAPER-I**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. Select at least **TWO** questions from each of the **SECTIONS 'A' and 'B'**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

SECTION - 'A'

1. It is said that Hegel's dialectic theory was standing on its head but Marx has reversed it. Discuss this statement.
2. Explain Plato's Theory of Justice. How he tries to implement it through the Education System?
3. Explain Allama Iqbal's Concept of Nationalism. Do you agree that it developed through a lengthy process of evolution?
4. "Farabi was much inspired by Plato in his setting up of the Ideal City, or the Model State". Discuss.

SECTION - 'B'

5. Keeping in view the concept of Shura in Islam, which system of government you suggest for an Islamic State - Presidential, Parliamentary, or any other? Explain your answer in detail, especially with reference to the practical problems.
6. Write a critical note on "Devolution of Power Plan 2000". Explain also its positive as well as negative points as compared to the previous system of local government in Pakistan.
7. Explain the general reasons of military interventions in politics in the developing countries of the world. What precautionary measures you suggest to avoid such situation.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the answer book. Do not reproduce the question.

- (1) Interest groups always try to:
(a) gain political power directly, (b) Influence the exercise of power
(c) both, a and b (d) none of these
- (2) Author of the book 'Capital' is:
(a) Karl Marx (b) Lenin (c) Mao (d) none of these
- (3) A voluntary union of sovereign and independent states is called:
(a) Federation (b) Confederation (c) Unitary State (d) none of these
- (4) Author of the book 'Leviathan' is:
(a) Thomas Hobbes (b) John Locke (c) Rousseau (d) None of these
- (5) "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" is written by:
(a) Syed Amir Ali (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Hamid Ahmad (d) None of these.
- (6) The author of the book 'Statesman' is:
(a) Aristotle (b) Machiavelli (c) Plato (d) None of these

- (7) "Justice is giving everyone his due" is said by:
 (a) Rousseau (b) Hobbes (c) Aristotle (d) None of these.
- (8) The dissolution of Khilafat and the establishment of 'Grand National Assembly' in Turkey was highly appreciated by:
 (a) Allama Iqbal (b) Maulana Shokat Ali
 (c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (d) None of these
- (9) Author of the Book 'Spirit of Islam' is:
 (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Abul Kalam Azad
 (c) Syed Anur Ali (d) None of these
- (10) The concept of 'Separation of Powers' was given by:
 (a) Montesquieu (b) Machiavelli
 (c) Bentham (d) None of these.
- (11) Which of the political philosophers was most admired by the American Founding Fathers, and his thoughts on the importance of private property were reflected in the drafting and historical development of the American Constitution.
 (a) John Locke (b) Thomas Hobbes
 (c) Rousseau (d) None of these.
- (12) According to Aristotle which is the best amongst the Perverted forms of the ideal states;
 (a) Tyranny (b) Oligarchy (c) Democracy (d) None of these.
- (13) Who said "Law is the command of a determinate sovereign":
 (a) John Austin (b) Laski (c) Bentham (d) None of these.
- (14) "Only the will of the sovereign can be the source of law". Who said it:
 (a) John Hobbes (b) John Austin
 (c) Grotious (d) None of these.
- (15) Those who are active against the very existence of State are known as:
 (a) Fascists (b) Anarchists (c) Socialists (d) None of these.
- (16) The concept of 'Surplus Value' is given by:
 (a) Mao (b) Lenin (c) Marx (d) None of these
- (17) In Plato's Ideal State, one reaches at the pinnacle of the State order at the age of:
 (a) 35 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) None of these
- (18) Which one is the 'supreme law of the land in USA':
 (a) Constitution Law (b) General Law
 (c) International Law (d) None of these
- (19) The system of 'Basic Democracies' was introduced by:
 (a) Gen. Yahya Khan (b) General Zia-ul-Haq
 (c) Z.A. Bhutto (d) None of these.
- (20) Fascism as a theory originated in:
 (a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Italy (d) None of these

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
PAPER-II**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. Select at least **TWO** questions from each of the **PARTS - I AND II**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

PART-I

1. 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. Through what mechanism this has been prevented in the American Constitution?
2. Ministerial Responsibility is the cardinal principle of British democracy. Elaborate.
3. Analyze the powers of the French President.
4. Examine the principle of Democratic centralism in the Soviet Union.

PART-II

5. Critically examine the Federal provisions of the Constitution of Pakistan.
6. Discuss the role of Communist Party in the Chinese politics.
7. Write notes on:
 - (a) Islamic Revolution in Iran
 - (b) Secularism in India

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
 - (1) The objectives Resolution was adopted in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) None of these
 - (2) Simla delegation was led by:
(a) Sir Agha Khan (b) Sir Sayyed,
(c) Maulana Shibly Noamani (d) None of these
 - (3) This is the parting of ways was said by:
(a) Quaid-i-Azam (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Pandit Nehru (d) None of these
 - (4) Pakistan became Republic in:
(a) 1947 (b) 1949 (c) 1951 (d) None of these
 - (5) The quorum of House of Commons is:
(a) 20 members (b) 30 members (c) 40 members
(d) None of these

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

- (6) The Supreme Court of Pakistan comprises:
 (a) 9 judges (b) 11 judges (c) 13 judges
 (d) None of these
- (7) The Indian Parliament is:
 (a) Unicameral (b) Bicameral (c) Tricameral
 (d) None of these
- (8) The American Senate comprises:
 (a) 99 Senators (b) 100 Senators (c) 101 Senators
 (d) None of these
- (9) In Pakistan, The Constitution has been abrogated:
 (a) Once (b) Twice (c) Thrice (d) None of these
- (10) The tenure of French President is fixed at:
 (a) 5 years (b) 7 years (c) 9 years (d) None of these
- (11) Turkish Government is:
 (a) Democratic (b) Dictatorial (c) Monarchial
 (d) None of these
- (12) Cultural Revolution in China was aimed at reforming of:
 (a) Communist Party (b) Bureaucracy (c) Red Army
 (d) None of these
- (13) The Islamic Revolution in Iran ushered in:
 (a) Military rule (b) Clergy's rule (c) People's rule
 (d) None of these
- (14) People's Republic of China was established in:
 (a) 1949 (b) 1950 (c) 1951 (d) None of these
- (15) Power in the Soviet Union rested with the:
 (a) Supreme Soviet (b) Communist Party
 (c) Presidium (d) None of these
- (16) The House of Lords is predominantly:
 (a) Elected (b) Appointed (c) Hereditary
 (d) None of these
- (17) The Soviet Union was established in:
 (a) 1917 (b) 1919 (c) 1921 (d) None of these
- (18) The USA was founded in:
 (a) 1789 (b) 1791 (c) 1793 (d) None of these
- (19) The Electoral College in US comprises:
 (a) 535 electors (b) 538 electors
 (c) 541 electors (d) None of these
- (20) Eighth Amendment was adopted in the Constitution of Pakistan in:
 (a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1987 (d) None of these.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS- IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO. 8 which is COMPULSORY. Select TWO questions from each of the PARTS-I & II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

PART-I

1. Machiavelli enunciated the philosophy of art of the government for effective discipline and stability in the state. Analyse and discuss the basis of this philosophy in detail.
2. (a) Montesquieu expounded his theory of separation of power to set forth the governmental organization in order to safeguard the political liberty. Explain. (10)
(b) Narrate those facts on which he has been called the Aristotle of the Eighteenth century. (10)
3. Enlist the qualities of Al-Ghazali's Amir and detail account of his daily routine.
4. Write short notes on the following:
(a) Bentham's theory of Punishment. (10)
(b) Ibn-Khaldun's stages in the development of the state. (10)

PART-II

5. Rights are conceived in different ways by various political philosophers. Critically examine the most important theories of right.
6. (a) "In all federations there is a manifest tendency to entrust the central governments with a wider and wider sphere of authority". Analyse the statement and discuss in detail. (15)
(b) Differentiate between Federation and Alliance. (05)
7. (a) "Communism is inimical to democracy, freedom and actual rights". Critically examine the statement. (10)
(b) What are the salient features of communism? Briefly explain. (10)

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct choice in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the statements.

1	"An Essay Concerning Human Understanding" is written by:			
	(a) Thomas Hobbes	(b)	John Locke	
	(c) J.J. Rousseau	(d)	None of these.	
2	The father had planned a legal for his son but the son had no inclination towards that. Who was the son:			
	(a) Aristotle	(b)	Machivelli	
	(c) John Locke	(d)	None of these.	
3	"The spirit of Law" is divisible into six parts; total number of volumes of this book are:			
	(a) 30	(b)	31	
	(c) 32	(d)	None of these.	
4	"Political Science begins and ends with the state" is said by:			
	(a) Paul Janet	(b)	Stephen Leacock	
	(c) Professor Garner	(d)	None of these.	

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

5	"Ihynu'l-Ulum" was the chief work of:	
	(a) Al-Farabi	(b) Al-Mawwardi
	(c) Al-Ghazali	(d) None of these.
6	According to Aristotle which is the bad government of the rich:	
	(a) Tyranny	(b) Oligarchy
	(c) Democracy	(d) None of these.
7	Constitutions classified as rigid and flexible in a book titled "Studies in History and Jurisprudence" was written by:	
	(a) Gilchrist	(b) T. H. Green
	(c) Lord Bryce	(d) None of these.
8	"Wealth of Nations" was written by:	
	(a) John Stuart Mill	(b) Jerry Bentham
	(c) Adam Smith	(d) None of these.
9	Aristocles is the original name of:	
	(a) Plato	(b) Aristotle
	(c) Machiavelli	(d) None of these.
10	Which of these books represents the scheme of Plato's Philosophy:	
	(a) The politics	(b) The Republic
	(c) The laws	(d) None of these.
11	"Muqaddimah" was the great work of:	
	(a) Ibn-Khulun	(b) Ibn-Taimiyah
	(c) Nizam-ul-Mulk	(d) None of these.
12	"Asabiyyah" was enunciated by:	
	(a) Al-Ghazali	(b) Al-Mawwardi
	(c) Al-Farabi	(d) None of these.
13	"Theory of Divine Right of King" was presented by king James of England in century:	
	(a) 16 th	(b) 17 th
	(c) 18 th	(d) None of these.
14	"To rule is to educate" is said by:	
	(a) Muhammad (SAW)	(b) Al-Ghazali
	(c) Allama Iqbal	(d) None of these.
15	A Discourse on the origin of Inequality and the social contract was presented by:	
	(a) J.J. Rousseau	(b) Hobbes
	(c) John Locke	(d) None of these.
16	Sovereignty is which one of the following bases of the state:	
	(a) Physical	(b) Natural
	(c) Spiritual	(d) None of these.
17	Law is "the body of Principles recognized and applied by the state in the administration of justice" is said by:	
	(a) Holland	(b) Green
	(c) Salmond	(d) None of these.
18	The term Propaganda acquired derogatory sense:	
	(a) Before World War I	(b) During World War I
	(c) After World War I	(d) None of these.
19	The word "Polis" means:	
	(a) Civilised people	(b) A form of government
	(c) A city state	(d) None of these.
20	In which century Austinian theory of Sovereignty was refuted by Pluralists:	
	(a) 18 th	(b) 19 th
	(c) 20 th	(d) None of these.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

• TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO. 8 which is
COMPULSORY. Select TWO QUESTIONS from PART-I and
TWO FROM PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

PART - I

- 1 The most prominent feature of American Political System is its mechanism of "Checks and Balances". Discuss its functioning.
- 2 Do you agree that British Political System is known for the cabinet's dictatorship? Give your arguments for or against this idea.
- 3 French System of Government is a model of highly centralized political system. Discuss.

PART - II

- 4 Mustafa Kamal's political philosophy provides stability and ideological foundations to the Turkish Political System. Discuss it.
- 5 Do you agree that we can present Iran as an Ideal Islamic State of the modern age?
- 6 Explain the Commune System of Peoples Republic of China. How it played role in socio-economic development of the country.
- 7 Discuss evolution of Federalism in Pakistan with reference to its constitutional and political development from 1956 to date.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

- 8 Write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
 - (1) Originally total number of States of USA, was:
(a) 13 (b) 18 (c) 50 (d) None of these
 - (2) The first government of US was based on the articles of:
(a) Federation, (b) Confederation,
(c) Unitary State, (d) None of these
 - (3) US Constitution consists of Articles:
(a) 7 (b) 15 (c) 20 (d) None of these.
 - (4) Members of Washington DC in the Electoral College for the Presidential Elections in America are:
(a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) None of these
 - (5) The first American President was:
(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) George Washington
(c) James Madison (d) None of these.
 - (6) Total amendments in the US Constitution are:
(a) 16 (b) 26 (c) 27 (d) None of these.
 - (7) The dissolution of *Khilafat* and the establishment of 'Grand National Assembly' in Turkey was highly appreciated by:

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

- (a) Allama Iqbal (b) Maulana Shokat Ali
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (d) None of these
- (8) Ideological foundations of Turkish Constitution are based on:
(a) Kamalism (b) Socialism
(c) Islam (d) None of these
- (9) The title "Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity" was given to Mr. Jinnah by:
(a) Mustafa Kamal (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) None of these.
- (10) The concept of 'Separation of Powers' in US Constitution was taken from:
(a) Montesquieu (b) Machiavelli
(c) Bentham (d) None of these.
- (11) Islam was declared as the "State Religion" in Pakistan's Constitution of:
(a) 1962 (b) 1973 (c) 1985 (d) None of these.
- (12) All types of exploitation were to be eliminated according to Pakistan's Constitution of:
(a) 1956 (b) 1962 (c) 1973 (d) None of these.
- (13) When the British Government in India cancelled the separation of Bengal?
(a) 1905 (b) 1911 (c) 1915 (d) None of these.
- (14) "If the President dissolves the legislature, he himself shall have to be re-elected". It was mentioned in Pakistan's Constitution of:
(a) 1956 (b) 1962 (c) 1973 (d) None of these.
- (15) French system of government is:
(a) Presidential (b) Parliamentary
(c) Mixed (d) None of these.
- (16) The first document of English liberties, Magna Carta was signed by the King John in:
(a) 1215 (b) 1649 (c) 1688 (d) None of these.
- (17) The British Constitution can be amended by the Parliament with:
(a) Simple majority (b) 2/3 majority
(c) 3/4 majority (d) None of these
- (18) Peoples Republic of China came into being in:
(a) 1946 (b) 1949 (c) 1950 (d) None of these
- (19) Indian President is elected by:
(a) Parliament
(b) Provincial Assemblies
(c) Parliament and Provincial Assemblies
(d) None of these.
- (20) Commune System is a part of the political system of:
(a) China (b) India (c) USA (d) None of these.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**. Select two questions from each of PARTS I and II. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Write clearly.

PART-I

1. Plato's Communism was, is and will remain impracticable. Critically examine this statement.
2. Hobs and Bodin are said to be the proponents of the theory of Absolutism. Do you agree? Give reasons.
3. "Al-Farabi must be placed among the proponents of the Theory of Social Contract". In the light of this statement, discuss Al-Farabi's political thought.

PART-II

4. Elaborate the characteristics of Islamic State. Give proper references from the Holy Quran and Sunnah. (10, 10)
5. Compare and Contrast between Democracy and Dictatorship.
6. Write short notes on the following: (10, 10)
 - (a) Political Parties
 - (b) Pressure Groups
7. (a) Write an essay on the structure and powers of the present local Government in Pakistan. (10)
- (b) Point out its merits and demerits. (10)

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the answer Book. Do not reproduce the statement.
 - (1) The writer of Social Contract and the Islamic State is:

(a) Ilyas Ahmad	(b) Ibn Khuldun
(c) Iqbal	(d) None of these
 - (2) Who is the author of "Politics in Pakistan: The Nature and Direction of Change":

(a) Khalid B. Sayeed	(b) Ilyas Ahmad
(c) Hafeezur Reman	(d) None of these
 - (3) 'Qarardad-e-Maqasid se Islamic Qanoon Tak' is written by:-

(a) Hafeezur Reman Siddiqui	(b) Khalid B. Sayeed
(c) Ilyas Ahmad	(d) None of these
 - (4) George H. Sabine is the author of:

(a) A History of Political Theory	(b) Republic
(c) The spirit of laws	(d) None of these
 - (5) Plato is the author of:

(a) Republic	(b) Social Contract
(c) History of Political Thought	(d) None of these

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

- (6) 'The Idea that "Virtue is knowledge" is attributed to:
(a) Aristotle (b) Plato
(c) Montesquieu (d) None of these
- (7) 'Political Science begins and ends with the state' is said by:
(a) Aristotle (b) Professor Garner
(c) Paul Janet (d) None of these
- (8) 'The city of god' is the work of:
(a) Aquinas (b) St. Augustine
(c) Austin (d) None of these
- (9) The ideas of Aristotle are more acceptable to the West than Plato's because he propagated:
(a) rule of law (b) Democracy
(c) tyranny (d) None of these
- (10) He is known as the founding father of Utilitarianism:
(a) James Mill (b) Jeremy Bentham
(c) C. Wright Mills (d) None of these
- (11) Ahya ul ulum is the work of:
(a) Al-Farabi (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Al-Ghazali (d) None of these
- (12) He is famous for his great work "Muqaddamch":
(a) Ibn Taimiyah (b) Nizamul Mulk
(c) Ibn Khaldun (d) None of these
- (13) The Bolshevik movement in Russia was led by:
(a) Stalin (b) Trotsky
(c) Lenin (d) None of these
- (14) He is known as the major theorist of bureaucracy:
(a) Burk (b) Dahl
(c) Max Weber (d) None of these
- (15) Cultural Revolution in China was launched under the leadership of:
(a) Chou-en-lai (b) Lin Piao
(c) Maodzedung (d) None of these
- (16) Collective responsibility is a feature of:
(a) Parliamentary form (b) Presidential form
(c) Dictatorship (d) None of these
- (17) Decentralization is a feature of:
(a) Federal System (b) autocraticship system
(c) unitary system (d) None of these
- (18) Dictatorship of the Proletariat is one of the concepts of:
(a) Karl Marx (b) Max Weber
(c) Maodzedung (d) None of these
- (19) The general Will is the Political concept of:
(a) J. J. Rousseau (b) Hobbes
(c) Locke (d) None of these
- (20) 'Leviathan' is written by:
(a) Thomas Hobbes (b) Hegel
(c) Locke (d) None of these

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POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**. Select any TWO QUESTIONS from PART-I AND any TWO from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

PART - I

1. Examine the role of political parties both in UK and US in formulating public opinion on major issues in foreign policy making.
2. Examine critically the power of the President in the US Constitution.
3. Examine critically the factors leading to the disintegration of Soviet Union.

PART - II

4. Examine the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Iqbal in promoting the growth of Muslim nationalism in India.
5. Ayub Khan's 1962 constitution was highly centralized and therefore ultimately responsible for creating political turmoil in the country. Discuss.
6. How secure is the future of democracy both in Iran and Turkey after the 9/11 incident?
7. What are the major factors in your opinion responsible for the success of democracy in India and failure in Pakistan?

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Who was named the first leader of the opposition in Ayub Khan's constituted first national assembly?

(a) Sardar Bahadur Khan	(b) Mumtaz Daulatana
(c) Muhammad Hussain Chatta	(d) Maulana Tamizuddin Khan
(e) Khawaja Nazimuddin	(f) None of these.
 - (2) Who is the author of the book, 'Friends not masters'?

(a) Ayub Khan	(b) Altaf Gauhar
(c) Sharifuddin Pirzada	(d) Helen Bolitho
(e) Ch. Muhammad Ali	(f) None of these.
 - (3) "Myth of Independence" was written by:

(a) Shariful Mujahaid	(b) Ayub Khan
(c) Z. A. Bhutto	(d) Ch. M. Ali
(e) Kh. Nazimuddin	(f) None of these.
 - (4) The last Speaker of the National Assembly during Ayub's government was:

(a) Khan A. Sabur	(b) Sheikh Mujibur Rehman
(c) Zahoor Elahi	(d) Abdul Jabbar Khan
(e) Monim Khan	(f) None of these.
 - (5) Who was the President of US during the Cuban Missile crisis of 1962?

(a) Richard Nixon	(b) J. F. Kennedy
(c) Truman	(d) Eisenhower
(e) L. B. Johnson	(f) None of these.
 - (6) Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 1965 war between Pakistan and India?

(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru	(b) Morarji Desai
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri	(d) Indira Ghandhi
(e) Zakir Hussain	(f) None of these.

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POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

- (7) Who was the mover of the Lahore resolution of 1940.
 (a) Ch. Mohammad Ali (b) Liaqat A. Khan
 (c) A. K. Fazalul Haq (d) Khawaja Shahabudin
 (e) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy (f) None of these.
- (8) Who was called the ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity?
 (a) Moti Lal Nehru (b) Abdul Kalam Azad
 (c) Mahatama Ghandhi (d) Muhammad Ali Jauhar
 (e) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (f) None of these.
- (9) Who is the author of the famous book, 'The Spirit of Islam'?
 (a) Muhammad Iqbal (b) Justice Amir Ali
 (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (d) Hali
 (e) Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (f) None of these.
- (10) Who was the architect of the Lucknow Pact of 1916, between Congress and Muslim League?
 (a) Sardar Patel (b) Nehru
 (c) Iqbal (d) C. R. Das
 (e) Ghandhi (f) None of these.
- (11) What was the total number of seats in the national assembly under the 1962 constitution?
 (a) 100 (b) 150
 (c) 300 (d) 200
 (e) 220 (f) None of these.
- (12) Who was the President of Pakistan during the India China war of 1962?
 (a) Ghulam Mohammad (b) Iskandar Mirza
 (c) Ch. Muhammad Ali (d) Ayub Khan
 (e) Mushtaq Gurmani (f) None of these.
- (13) Name the author of the books 'The great tragedy' and 'Myth of Independence'.
 (a) Z. A. Bhutto (b) S. M. Zafar
 (c) Shahid Javed Burki (d) Ayub Khan
 (e) Altaf Gauhar (f) None of these.
- (14) Who was the president of the US during the 1991 Iraq - Kuwait conflict?
 (a) G. W. Bush (b) Clinton
 (c) Richard Nixon (d) Jimmy Carter
 (e) Ronald Regan (f) None of these.
- (15) Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 1971 crisis?
 (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Morarji Desai
 (c) Indira Ghandhi (d) Rajiv Ghandhi
 (e) Zakir Hussain (f) None of these.
- (16) What was the year in which the Shah of Iran was overthrown?
 (a) 1989 (b) 1992
 (c) 1979 (d) 1976
 (e) 1980 (f) None of these.
- (17) Who was the Governor General of India during the 1st Indo Pakistan conflict over Kashmir, in 1948?
 (a) Zahir Hussain (b) Lord Mountbatten
 (c) Krishna Menon (d) Mahatama Ghandhi
 (e) Jawaharlal Nehru (f) None of these.
- (18) China became a communist state under Maozedong in the year:
 (a) 1948 (b) 1949
 (c) 1947 (d) 1950
 (e) 1951 (f) None of these.
- (19) Muslim League was formed in the year:
 (a) 1906 (b) 1901
 (c) 1911 (d) 1905
 (e) 1909 (f) None of these.
- (20) Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in the year:
 (a) 1913 (b) 1914
 (c) 1917 (d) 1919
 (e) 1921 (f) None of these.

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8 which is **COMPULSORY**.
 Select TWO questions from each PART. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

PART - A

1. Examine the main similarities and differences in the Political Ideas of Plato and Aristotle.
2. (a) Examine the nature of the contract expounded by Locke revolving in the establishment of the Civil Society. (10)
 (b) How Montesquieu classify government? Which form he considers to be the best? Give reasons for your answer. (10)
3. "The Imamate is established to replace prophecy in the defence of faith and the administration of the world". Elaborate this statement of Al-Mawardi with reference to his Theory of Imamate.
4. Write short notes on the following:-
 (a) Political Philosophy of Karl Marx
 (b) Al-Farabi's Concept of State

PART - B

5. How General Will of a Society is formulated? Discuss in the light of Rousseau's interpretation on the conclusions, characteristics and criticism of the Theory of General Will.
6. What are the agencies available for formation and expression of public opinion. Also discuss the methods of influencing public opinion.
7. (a) What are the powers and functions of an executive as a second great organ of the Government. (10)
 (b) Discuss the principles of "Fascism" highlighting its historical background. (10)

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) According to Aristotle the end of State is:-
 (a) Logical (b) Legal (c) Ethical (d) None of these
 - (2) Al-Farabi by birth was:-
 (a) Afghani (b) Irani
 (c) Turk (d) None of these
 - (3) Al-Mawardi was a jurist who followed the fiqh of:
 (a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Shafi
 (c) Imam Abu Hanifa (d) None of these
 - (4) Jean Jacques Rousseau was born at:
 (a) London (b) Paris
 (c) Geneva (d) None of these
 - (5) According to John Locke, the best form of Government is:
 (a) Monarchy (b) Aristocracy
 (c) Democracy (d) None of these

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

- (6) The term "anarchism" has been derived from a word 'anarchia' which is basically a:
(a) Greek word (b) Latin word
(c) French word (d) None of these
- (7) Anarchism is the extreme left wing of Socialism. It was first expounded as political doctrine by:
(a) William Godwin (b) Prince Kropotkin
(c) Proudhon (d) None of these
- (8) "Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation (1789)." was written by:
(a) Jeremy Bentham (b) J.S Mill
(c) John Locke (d) None of these
- (9) "Iqtisad-Fil-Itiqad" was written by:
(a) Al-Mawardi (b) Al-Farabi
(c) Al-Ghazali (d) None of these
- (10) "Siyasat Namah" was written by:
(a) Nizam-ul-Mulk (b) Al-Ghazali
(c) Ibn-Khaldun (d) None of these
- (11) "Ilmul-Iqtisad" was written by:
(a) Al-Ghazali (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) None of these
- (12) "Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam" was written by
(a) Rosenthal (b) Mawardi
(c) Ibn-Khaldun (d) None of these
- (13) A Discourse on the origin of Inequality and Social Contract was presented by:
(a) Hobbes (b) Locke (c) Rousseau (d) None of these
- (14) According to Allama Iqbal in which form of Government heads are counted:
(a) Oligarchy (b) Democracy
(c) Polity (d) None of these
- (15) The turning point in the life of Plato came in the years 399 BC, when he was of:
(a) 28 years (b) 20 years (c) 24 years (d) None of these
- (16) The Great Political Scientist/Philosopher Aristocles died in the year:
(a) 347 BC (b) 322 BC
(c) 304 BC (d) None of these
- (17) Plato went to Syracuse to teach philosophy to the tyrant King Dionysus but returned disappointed and opened his Academy. He wrote treatises in the form of dialogue upto the number of:
(a) 32 (b) 36 (c) 38 (d) None of these
- (18) The Great but ungrateful pupil of his Master who was born in 384 BC was:
(a) Socrates (b) Aristocles
(c) Aristotle (d) None of these
- (19) The Fascism of Plato got birth in 4th Century BC, whereas the modern Fascism is the Product of early:
(a) 18th Century (b) 19th Century
(c) 20th Century (d) None of these
- (20) "An Essay Concerning Human understanding" was published in 1690, is the most important work of:
(a) J S Mill (b) Bentham
(c) Thomas Hobbes (d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **Question No. 8** which is **COMPULSORY**.
Select any **TWO** questions from each **PART**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

PART - I

1. Comparatively discuss the Law-making process in the Parliament of Britain and Congress of United States.
2. Write down the election of the American President.
3. The French politics is not as liberal as the Frenchmen claim. Discuss it in the light of the working of the French Political System.

PART - II

4. Examine the role of Islamic Consultative Assembly in shaping politics in Iran.
5. Critically evaluate role of political parties in Turkey.
6. Write down variables by which political culture has not developed in Pakistan.
7. Coalitional governments have made Indian democracy fragile and crucial. Substantiate.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Who wrote the following books: (6)

(a) Pakistan. The Heart of Asia	(b) Jinnah of Pakistan
(c) Bush at War	(d) The End of India
(e) Last Days of British Raj in India	(f) Muslim Separatism in India
 - (2) Write down the title of the Constitution of Pakistan. (1)
 - (3) How many are the articles in the un-amended Constitution of 1973: (1)

(a) 208	(b) 320	(c) 280	(d) 289	(e) None of these
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 - (4) How many articles were changed in the 8th amendment: (1)

(a) 100	(b) 89	(c) 90	(d) 70	(e) None of these
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 - (5) Name One Judge who represented Pakistan in the Red Cliff Commission: (1)
 - (6) What these initials stand for: (5)

(a) DGPR	(b) IPRI	(c) IRSA	(d) Ex-Com	(e) LFO
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 - (7) Name the President during whose tenure Americans were kept hostages in Iran: (1)

(a) Reagan	(b) Ford	(c) Jimmy Carter	(d) Clinton	(e) None of these
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 - (8) Downing street is known for: (1)

(a) One of the palaces of the Queen	
(b) Parliament House	
(c) Residence of the Prime Minister	
(d) Office of the Speaker of the House of Commons.	
 - (9) Statue of Liberty was given to USA by: (1)

(a) Britain	(b) France	(c) Canada	(d) Italy	(e) None of these
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 - (10) Kamal Ata Turk was the: (1)

(a) King	(b) Prime Minister	(c) President
(d) Khalifa of Turkey	(e) None of these	
 - (11) Demarcating Constituencies for election of the members of the Congress is known as _____.

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8, which is **COMPULSORY**. Select Two questions from each PART. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

PART - A

1. Compare the view of Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau on Social Contract and Sovereignty.
2. "As far Philosophers, they make imaginary Laws for imaginary Commonwealths." Elucidate this statement with reference to Plato.
3. "Ibn Khuldun is aptly called the father of political economy." Discuss his views on political economy.
4. Write short notes on the following:-
 - (a) Iqbal's concept of Ego (Khudi)
 - (b) Differences between Fascism VS Platonism

PART - B

5. Critically examine the most important theories of Rights as explained by different writers (Minimum three).
6. Give a brief account of historical evolution of Political Parties with reference to theories of origin of Parties. Also enumerate functions of Political Parties.
7.
 - (a) Discuss the three principles for constituting the second chambers in a bicameral Legislature.
 - (b) Explain the doctrine of Judicial Review.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Abu Nasr Muhammad known as Al Farabi was born in the year:

(a) 780	(b) 850
(c) 870	(d) None of these
 - (2) Karl Marx had ever lasting friendship with a son of a prominent textile manufacturer of Barman, who brought many changes in Karl Marx's life. His name was:

(a) Friedrich Engel	(b) French Hegel
(c) Herbert Spenser	(d) None of these
 - (3) The turning point in the life of Plato came when he was:

(a) 24 years	(b) 26 years
(c) 28 years	(d) None of these
 - (4) The course of Athenian education was divided into:

(a) Three stages	(b) Four stages
(c) Five stages	(d) None of these
 - (5) "The Development of Capitalism in Russia" was written by:

(a) Lenin	(b) Friedrich Engels
(c) Maose-Tung	(d) None of these

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-1

- (6) JS Mill wrote a famous book 'On Liberty' in the year:
(a) 1759 (b) 1859
(c) 1895 (d) None of these
- (7) A Muslim philosopher Abu Hamid bin Muhammad born in 1058 AD is commonly known as:
(a) Al-Ghazali (b) Al-Mavardi
(c) Ibn-Khuldun (d) None of these
- (8) The ungrateful pupil of his Master born in 384 BC was:
(a) Aristotle (b) Aristocles
(c) Socrates (d) None of these
- (9) Allama Iqbal did his MA in Philosophy from Govt. College Lahore in:
(a) 1890 (b) 1895
(c) 1899 (d) None of these
- (10) Nizam ul Mulk Tusi was born in the year:
(a) 1015 (b) 1017
(c) 1019 (d) None of these
- (11) Who was the father of English Utilitarianism:
(a) John Austin (b) James Mill
(c) Jermy Bentham (d) None of these
- (12) A book on Statecraft namely "Siyaral-Mulk or Siyasat Nama" was written by:
(a) Al-Ghazali (b) Al-Farabi
(c) Ibn Khuldun (d) None of these
- (13) "A summary of Plato's Laws was written by:
(a) Al-Farabi (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Aristotle (d) None of these
- (14) Machiavelli by birth was:
(a) French (b) German
(c) Spanish (d) None of these
- (15) "A History of Political Theory" was written by:
(a) ST Jones (b) G H. Sabine
(c) Gettle (d) None of these
- (16) Plato was born in 427 BC and died at the age of:
(a) 80 (b) 76
(c) 74 (d) None of these
- (17) "Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam" was written by:
(a) Rosenthal (b) Ibn Khuldun
(c) Al-Mawardi (d) None of these
- (18) "The Spirit of Law (1748)" won great fame for:
(a) JJ Roussen (b) Jermy Bentham
(c) Montesquieu (d) None of these
- (19) According to John Locke the worst form of Government is:
(a) Monarchy (b) Aristocracy
(c) Democracy (d) None of these
- (20) Eighteen Century Rationalism Montesquieu was born in the year 1689 in the house of an eminent French Lawyer. He died in:
(a) 1735 (b) 1745
(c) 1755 (d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8, which is
COMPULSORY. Select any Two questions from each PART. All questions carry
EQUAL marks.

PART - I

1. Examine the role of Supreme Court in the evolution of the American Constitution.
2. Discuss the Powers of the President of France under the Fifth Republic.
3. Examine the fundamental Principles of British Constitution. Also discuss the nature, Powers and functions of the British Cabinet.

PART - II

4. Do you agree that we can present Iran as an ideal Islamic State of the modern age?
5. The President of India is "merely a figure head". How far do you agree?
6. What are the main characteristics of the Chinese Political System?
7. Write notes on:-
 - (a) Fourteen Points of Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - (b) Role of Ataturk in building up modern Turkey

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) The Supreme Court of Pakistan Comprises:
 - (a) 9 Judges
 - (b) 11 Judges
 - (c) 12 Judges
 - (d) None of these
 - (2) Turkish government is:
 - (a) Democratic
 - (b) Dictatorial
 - (c) Monarchical
 - (d) None of these
 - (3) People's Republic of China was established in:
 - (a) 1949
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1951
 - (d) None of these
 - (4) The House of Lords is Predominantly:
 - (a) Elected
 - (b) Appointed
 - (c) Hereditary
 - (d) None of these
 - (5) Eighth Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan was adopted in:
 - (a) 1985
 - (b) 1986
 - (c) 1987
 - (d) None of these
 - (6) The first government of USA was based on article of:
 - (a) Federation
 - (b) Confederation
 - (c) Unitary State
 - (d) None of these

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POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-II

- (7) The title "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity" was given to Mr. Jinnah by:
(a) Mustafa Kamal (b) Sarojini Naidu
(c) Allama Iqbal (d) None of these
- (8) Islam was declared as State Religion in Pakistan's Constitution of:
(a) 1962 (b) 1973
(c) 1985 (d) None of these
- (9) The first American President was:
(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) George Washington
(c) James Madison (d) None of these
- (10) The first document of English liberties 'Magna Carta' was signed by King John in:
(a) 1215 (b) 1649
(c) 1688 (d) None of these
- (11) Objective Resolution was passed on:
(a) 23 March, 1940 (b) 12 March, 1949
(c) 14 August, 1956 (d) None of these
- (12) Two terms tenure of U.S. President was fixed in:
(a) 1748 (b) 1848
(c) 1948 (d) None of these
- (13) The speaker of the House of Commons owes allegiance to:
(a) Majority Party (b) Opposition Party
(c) No Party (d) None of these
- (14) The Senate in Pakistan is partially re-elected after every:
(a) Two years (b) Three years
(c) Four years (d) None of these
- (15) The Bolshevik Revolution took place in:
(a) 1915 (b) 1917
(c) 1919 (d) None of these
- (16) The French President is elected for:
(a) 5 years (b) 6 years
(c) 7 years (d) None of these
- (17) The U.S. President can declare war with the consent of:
(a) Defence Council (b) Senate
(c) Cabinet (d) None of these
- (18) Ideological formations of Turkish Constitution are based on:
(a) Kamalism (b) Socialism
(c) Islam (d) None of these
- (19) The French President is elected by:
(a) National Assembly (b) Senate
(c) Electoral College (d) Direct Popular vote
- (20) Originally total number of States of USA was:
(a) 13 (b) 18
(c) 50 (d) None of these
