

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.
