FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

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

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(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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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

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 Luckhnow Pact of 1916, between Congress and Muslim League?
(a) Sardar Patel (b) Nehru
(c) Iqbal (d) C. R. Daas
(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) Indhra 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) Jawaherlal 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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