

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009**

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

S.No.	
R.No.	

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt **PART-I (MCQ)** on separate **Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **30 minutes**.
(ii) **Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) The turning point in the life of Plato came in the year 339 BC when he was of:
(a) 24 years (b) 26 years
(c) 28 years (d) None of these
- (ii) “The cause of sedition is always to be found in inequality” is said by:
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Machiavelli (d) None of these
- (iii) According to Aristotle the end of state is:
(a) Logical (b) Legal
(c) Ethical (d) None of these
- (iv) Allama Iqbal characterized as “the sharp agent of devil” to a political philosopher namely:
(a) Chanki Kutalia (b) Machiavelli
(c) Karl Marx (d) None of these
- (v) Al-Mawardi was a jurist who followed the fiqha of:
(a) Imam Malik (b) Imam Shafi
(c) Imam Abu Hanifa (d) None of these
- (vi) The concept of sovereignty was introduced for the first time into politics by:
(a) Hugo Grotious (b) Jean Bodin
(c) Thomas Hobbes (d) None of these
- (vii) Khawaja Abu Ali Hasan bin Ali bin Ishaq is widely known in the history of Islamic Political thoughts:
(a) Al-Farabi (b) Al-Ghazali
(c) Al-Mawardi (d) None of these
- (viii) The Fascism of Plato got birth in 4th century BC, whereas the modern fascism is the product of:
(a) 18th century (b) 19th century
(c) 20th century (d) None of these
- (ix) “Ilmul-Iqtisad” is written by:
(a) Ibn-Khuldun (b) Allama Iqbal
(c) Niza-ul-Mulk Tusi (d) None of these
- (x) “A summary of Plato’s Laws” was written by:
(a) Al-Farabi (b) Al-Ghazali
(c) Al-Mawardi (d) None of these
- (xi) The Doctrine which is a curious blend of German Idealism, English economics and French revolutionary and social thoughts known as:
(a) Socialism (b) Communism
(c) Fascism (d) None of these
- (xii) J.S. Mill wrote a famous book “On Liberty” in the year:
(a) 1759 (b) 1859
(c) 1895 (d) None of these

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- (xiii) Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in Philosophy from Government College Lahore in the year:
(a) 1890 (b) 1895
(c) 1899 (d) None of these
- (xiv) “Re-construction of Religious Thought in Islam” was written by:
(a) Rosenthal (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Ibn-Khuldun (d) None of these
- (xv) Machia velli wrote “The Discourses of the first ten books on Titus Livius” in the year:
(a) 1735 (b) 1745
(c) 1755 (d) None of these
- (xvi) Montesquieu restricts forms of Government upto:
(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 5 (d) None of these
- (xvii) Jean Jacques Rousseau was born on 28th June 1712 at:
(a) New York (b) Washington D.C.
(c) Geneva (d) None of these
- (xviii) “Man when separated from Law and Justice is the worst of all animals”, is the saying of:
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Machiavelli (d) None of these
- (xix) The Great but ungrateful pupil of his Master who was born in 384 BC was:
(a) Plato (b) Aristotle
(c) Socrate (d) None of these
- (xx) “An Essay concerning Human Understanding” was published in 1690, is the most important work of:
(a) J.S. Mill (b) Bentham
(c) Thomous Hobber (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. Selecting at least TWO questions from EACH SECTION. All questions carry EQUAL marks.(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.
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SECTION – I

- Q.2.** Examine Montesquieu’s Theory of Separation of Powers. Why has he been called the Aristotle of eighteenth century? Discuss? **(20)**
- Q.3.** Write note on the following: **(10+10)**
 - (i) Appreciation and criticism of Rousseau’s theory of General Will.
 - (ii) Mao’s views on Individualism.
- Q.4.** Discuss the Theory of Kingship as propounded by Nizamul-Mulk Tusi. **(20)**
- Q.5.** Discuss Plato’s contribution to the History of Political Thought. **(20)**

SECTION – II

- Q.6.** Discuss organization & functions of pressure groups. Point out indicators of its effectiveness also. **(20)**
- Q.7.** Define and discuss Liberty and its Safeguards. Enlist the causes of its decline in Modern times also. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Write notes on the following: **(10+10)**
 - (i) Principles of Fascism.
 - (ii) Merits of Federation.
