



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2025 FOR RECRUITMENT TO
POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

POLITICAL SCIENCE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs)	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II)	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.		
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.		
(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.		

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box on the OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.
1. **Which Muslim scholar gave the cyclical theory of 'Rise and Fall of Sovereign Power' (state)?**
(A) Ibn-e-Khaldun (B) Shah Waliullah (C) Ibn-e-Taymiyyah (D) None of these
 2. **According to _____ Muslim thinker, state is a moral institution to attain good for 'Millah' (nation/people).**
(A) Al-Mawardi (B) Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi (C) Jamal-ud-din Afghani (D) None of these
 3. **_____ collected all the ordinances relating to public law and arranged them in one volume.**
(A) Al-Farabi (B) Imam Ghazali (C) Al-Mawardi (D) None of these
 4. **The book 'The Open Society and its Enemies' is written by:**
(A) Karl Popper (B) Kierkegaard (C) John Rawls (D) None of these
 5. **_____ believes in the use of violence in armed insurrections as a means to capture state power.**
(A) Karl Marx (B) Mao Zedong (C) Immanuel Kant (D) None of these
 6. **_____ argues that Liberal Democracy is the final form of government for all nations.**
(A) J. J. Rousseau (B) Foucault (C) Francis Fukuyama (D) None of these
 7. **'Theory of Hegemony' is propounded by:**
(A) Montesquieu (B) Derrida (C) Jean Paul Sartre (D) None of these
 8. **_____ believes in rigid type of equality and aimed at the collective ownership of all means of production.**
(A) Capitalism (B) Socialism (C) Marxism (D) None of These
 9. **Which one of these is not a social contract theorist?**
(A) Thomas Hobbes (B) J. Locke (C) J. J. Rousseau (D) None of these
 10. **According to Iqbal, the concept of 'Ummah' is based on:**
(A) Asabiyyah (B) Individuality (C) Khudi (D) None of these
 11. **Who gave the concept of 'Political Sovereignty'?**
(A) Jean Bodin (B) J. J. Rousseau (C) Montesquieu (D) None of these
 12. **The term 'Law' is derived from the German word:**
(A) Logos (B) Lag (C) League (D) None of these
 13. **Change in the government is an important feature of a democratic system which is made possible through holding of:**
(A) Coup d'état (B) Anomic Political Movement (C) Fresh Elections (D) None of these
 14. **Which one of these is not the principle of Islamic state?**
(A) Sovereignty of God (B) Justice (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
 15. **Constitutional law is considered:**
(A) Subordinate law of the land (B) Supreme law of the land (C) Municipal law (D) None of these
 16. **Public administration is the study of the:**
(A) Government affairs (B) Social movements (C) Both (A) & (B) (D) None of these
 17. **Public Policy is generally consisting of the set of _____ adopted by a government.**
(A) Actions (B) Regimes (C) Networks (D) None of these
 18. **In parliamentary democracy, president is a/an _____ sovereign.**
(A) Actual (B) Titular (C) de-facto (D) None of these
 19. **Utilitarian thinkers believed in:**
(A) expanding sphere of state action (B) limiting sphere of state action
(C) Totalitarianism (D) None of these
 20. **Seperation of power is the salient feature of _____ system.**
(A) Parliamentary (B) Presidential (C) Unitary (D) None of these

PART-II

- NOTE:** (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**, by selecting **TWO** questions from **EACH SECTION**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

SECTION-A

- Q.No.2.** Write a comparative analysis on Aristotle's and Plato's concept of 'Ideal City-State'. **(20)**
- Q.No.3.** Discuss Rousseau's Theory of Social Contract. Do you agree with his rationale? **(20)**
- Q.No.4.** Elaborate the concept of state and government by Ibn-e-Khaldun. **(20)**
- Q.No.5.** What is the difference between the Hegel's and Marx's dialectical approach? Which one appeals you, describe with logical arguments. **(20)**

SECTION-B

- Q.No.6.** Capitalism and Democracy are the two faces of same coin. Elaborate with appropriate arguments. **(20)**
- Q.No.7.** Political parties are main engines of social change and political recruitment. Comment. **(20)**
- Q.No.8.** Write short notes on the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- (a)** Women Empowerment
 - (b)** Human Rights



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(PART-I MCQs)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

(PART-II)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.

(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box on the OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)

(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. In France, system of government is:

- (A) Presidential (B) Parliamentary (C) Mixed (D) None of these

2. The Bill of Rights in the US Constitution primarily aims to:

- (A) Strengthen Federal Power (B) Protect Individual Liberties
(C) Define State Responsibilities (D) None of these

3. What is the highest source of Legal Authority in the UK?

- (A) The Prime Minister (B) The Constitution (C) Parliament (D) None of these

4. The French President is elected by:

- (A) Lower House (B) Popular Vote (C) Upper House (D) None of these

5. What is the name of Germany's Constitution?

- (A) The Grundgesetz (B) The Federal Charter (C) The German Compact (D) None of these

6. The British Indian Association was formed by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in:

- (A) 1862 (B) 1864 (C) 1866 (D) None of these

7. ECO was formed in:

- (A) 1965 (B) 1985 (C) 1975 (D) None of these

8. Which principle underpins China's political system as per its Constitution?

- (A) Rule of Law (B) Democratic Centralism (C) Separation of Power (D) None of these

9. The Turkish political system transitioned from Parliamentary to Presidential under which constitutional amendment?

- (A) 2010 (B) 2016 (C) 2017 (D) None of these

10. Parliament of Iran is a:

- (A) Uni-Cameral (B) Bi-Cameral (C) Tri-Cameral (D) None of these

11. Which of the following is the primary goal of the European Union?

- (A) Cultural Integration (B) Political Neutrality
(C) Economic and Political Integration (D) None of these

12. The SAARC was established to:

- (A) Promote Defense Cooperation in South Asia (B) Foster Regional Economic Cooperation
(C) Develop Cultural Ties with Europe (D) None of these

13. The Constitution of 1956 was unique as:

- (A) It declared Pakistan a republic with a federal structure
(B) It provided for a bicameral legislature for the first time
(C) It granted special power to the Judiciary (D) None of these

14. The number of US Presidents removed from office:

- (A) 4 (B) 6 (C) 1 (D) None of these

15. Which country was appointed the first chairman of the Decolonization Committee of the United Nations?

- (A) Japan (B) India (C) Sweden (D) None of these

16. The National Security Council in Pakistan consists of _____ members.

- (A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 12 (D) None of these

17. Common Law is related to:

- (A) Civil Liberties (B) Franchise (C) Law of the Land (D) None of these

18. For how many months, Presidential ordinance is enforced in Pakistan?

- (A) 6 (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) None of these

19. The World Trade Organization (WTO) deals primarily with:

- (A) Conflict resolution between nations (B) Regulation of international trade
(C) Protection of global environment (D) None of these

20. The Maastricht Treaty led to the creation of:

- (A) European Union (B) SAARC (C) United Nation (D) None of these

PART-II

- NOTE:** (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II** by selecting **ONE** question from **SECTION-A** and **THREE** questions from **SECTION-B**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
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SECTION-A

- Q. No. 2.** Why has SAARC been unable to replicate the success of the European Union despite geographical proximity and cultural ties among member states? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** France's semi-presidential system combines features of both parliamentary and presidential systems. Assess its effectiveness in ensuring political stability and avoiding authoritarianism. **(20)**

SECTION-B

- Q. No. 4.** Compare the leadership structures of Iran and Turkey and their impact on policy formulation. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Federalism has been a continuing cause of political tension in our country. Will the 18th amendment made in the constitution solve this issue once for all? Take a position and support with your arguments. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** How does public opinion shape the foreign policy-making process in Pakistan? What role does the press play in influencing these decisions? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Compare the political and constitutional crises faced by Pakistan between 1947-1956 and the post-2008 era. How do they reflect structural weaknesses in governance? **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** What are the limitations of International Financial regimes like the IMF and WTO in addressing economic inequalities in developing countries? How do these institutions face challenges in overcoming these disparities? **(20)**
