

Political Science Important MCQS

(1) **Leviathan** was written by:

- (a) Hegel
- (b) James Mill
- (c) **Hobbes**
- (d) J.S. Mill
- (e) None of these.

(2) **Founder of utilitarian school of thought** was:

- (a) Edmund Burk
- (b) Hume
- (c) J.S. Mill
- (d) James Mill
- (e) **None of these. Jeremy Bentham**

(3) **Locke laid down that state is:**

- (a) An end in itself
- (b) Means to an end
- (c) **Unavoidable evil** (d) Legal necessity (e) None of these.

(4) **Rousseau's political philosophy furnished basis for:**

- (a) Political sovereignty
- (b) Limited sovereignty
- (c) **Popular sovereignty** (d) Absolute sovereignty (e) None of these.

(5) **How many essentials are required to constitute a state?**

- (a) Three
- (b) **Four**
- (c) Five
- (d) Six
- (e) None of these.

6) **Laissez Faire policy** means:

- (a) **Withdrawal of some restrictions'**
- (b) Fair legislation

- (c) Control over trade
(d) Control over industry (e) None of these.
(7) **Materialistic interpretation of history was propounded by:**

- (a) Trotsky
(b) Lenin
(c) Bolsheviks
(d) Mensheviks
(e) **None of these.** (Karl Marx)

- (8) **Fascism as a political theory originated in:**

- (a) France
(b) Germany
(c) **Italy**
(d) Russia
(e) None of these.

- (9) **Plato wrote:**

- (a) Politics
(b) **The Laws**
(c) Political Economy
(d) Polity
(e) None of these.

- (10) **Al-Mauwardi wrote:**

- (a) **Ahkamul Sultaniya**
(b) Siyasatnama
(c) Sayarul Muluk (d) Ahyaul Ulum (e) None of _these.

- (11) **Strong emphasis on justice was laid by:**

- (a) Socrates
(b) **Aristotle**
(c) Herodotus
(d) Stoics
(e) None of these.

- 12) The Spirit of Laws was written by:**

- (a) John Locke
(b) J.S. Mill
(c) Hume
(d) Edmund Burk
(e) **None of these.** (Montesquieu)

(13) **God has made this world "a place for work and labour"** is the famous quotation of:

- (a) Al—Mauwardi
- (b) Al-Farabi
- (c) Nizamul Mulk Tusi (d) Al-Ghazali
- (e) None of these.

(14) **'Felicific Calculus'** was the contribution of:

- (a) Bentham**
- (b) Aristotle
- (c) Plato
- (d) J. S. Mill
- (e) None of these.

(15) **The theory of 'Group Mind'** was enunciated by:

- (a) Al-Mauwardi
- (b) Ibn-i-Khaldun**
- (c) Al-Ghazali (d) Al-Farabi
- (e) None of these.

(16) **The theory of 'Surplus Value'** as a part of communistic philosophy was the contribution of:

- (a) Karl Marx**
- (b) Trotsky
- (c) Fredrick Angel (d) Recordo
- (e) None of these.

(17) **Hobbian social contract is based on:**

- (a) Desire for peace**
- (b) Selfishness
- (c) Fear
- (d) Completion (e) None of these.

(18) **Importance of civil service has grown due to:**

- (a) Population growth
- (b) Increased state activity**
- (c) Complexity of rules and regulations (d) Law and order requirement (e) None of these.

(19) **Which political theory propounded that state will ultimately disappear:**

- (a) Syndacatism
- (b) Fabian socialism
- (c) Fascism

- (d) **Communism**
- (e) None of these.

(20) **According to Aristotle the end of state is:**

- (a) Legal
- (b) Social
- (c) **Ethical**
- (d) Economic
- (e) None of these.

- (1) Scientific Society was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in **1864**.
- (2) Who became the first Muslim President of Indian National Congress? **Badaruddin Taiyabji**
- (3) From 1858 to 1947, the British Government appointed **23** Viceroys in India.
- (4) Sind was separated from Bombay in **1936**.
- (5) Who was the author of Pirpur Report? **Nawab Mohammad Ismail Khan, Raja of Pirpur**
- (6) Who suggested the title of 'The Quaid-i-Azam'? **Maoulana Mazhar-ud-din**
- (7) When ladies were invited to participate in the Muslim League by the Quaid-i-Azam?
- (8) Who named Lahore Resolution as Pakistan Resolution first?
- (9) The Quaid-i-Azam resigned from the membership of **Imperial Legislative Council** on account Rowlat Act.
- (10) The 'Constitution of 1956 of Pakistan' consisted of **234** articles.
- (11) The Constitution of 1962 of Pakistan consisted of **250** articles.
- (12) The 1982 Constitution of Turkey comprises of **177** articles. -
- (13) The English Constitution is a **dynamic** organism.
- (14) In England the Queen **reins** but does not govern.
- (15) **Civil Servant** thrives under the cloak of ministerial responsibility".
- (16) The American Supreme Court is the **third** chamber of the Congress.
- (17) The **Presidium** is an interesting innovation of the Soviet Constitution..
- (18) The Indian Constitution has set up **democratic** federal government.

(19) "The highest organ of State power in former USSR was the **Supreme Soviet**.

(20) The Stalin Constitution had created "a _____ in form but not in fact".

(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 Religion 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) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (d) **None of these**

(9) **Author of the Book _Spirit of Islam_ is:**

- (a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- (b) Abdul Kalam Azad
- (c) **Syed Amir 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 more admitted 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 form 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) Groutious
- (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**

(50)

(18) Which one is the supreme law of the land in USA?

- (a) **Constitutional 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) Gen. 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

(1) The Objective 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 e 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 : 1956**

(5) **The quorum of House of Commons is:**

- (a) 20 members
- (b) 30 members (c) **40 members**
- (d) None of these

(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

(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) Machiavelli

(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

(5) **Thyau'l-Ulum was the chief work of:**

(a) Al Farabi

(b) Al Manwardi

(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) **Constitutional 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) **Aristotle 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) —**Muqaddamah**|| was the great work of:

(a) **Ibn Khuldun**

(b) Al Maawardi

(c) Nizam-ul-Mulk

(d) None of these

(12) —**Asabiyah**|| was enunciated by:

(a) Al-Ghazali

(b) Al-Maawardi

(c) Al-Farabi

(d) **None of these (Ibn-e-Khaldun)**

(13) —**Theory of Divine Right of King**|| was presented by King James of England in century: (a)

16th

(b) **17th**

(c) 18th

(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 (Plato)**

(15) **A discourse on the origin of Inequality and the social contract was presented by:**

(a) **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) Civilized people

(b) Form of government

(c) **A city state**

(d) None of these

(20) **In which century Austinian theory of Sovereignty was refuted by Pluralists?**

(a) 18th

(b) 19th

(c) **20th**

(d) None of these

(1) **Originally total number of States of USA was:**

(a) **13**

(b) 18

(c) 20

(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 (3)**

(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:** (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 explanation 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 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) $\frac{3}{4}$ 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

(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) Khaile B Sayeed

(b) Ilyas Ahmad

(c) Hafeezur Rehman

(d) None of these

(3) **—Quaradae-e-Maqasid se Islamic Qanoon Tuk|| is written by:**

(a) Hafeezur Rehman

(b) Khaile 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

(d) None of these

(5) **Plato is the author of:**

(a) Republic

(b) Social Contract

(c) History of Political Thought

(d) None of these

(6) **The idea that —Virtue is knowledge|| is attributed to:**

(a) Aristotle

(b) Plato

(c) Montesquieu

(d) None of these(Socrates)

(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 work —Muqaddameh||:**

(a) Ibn Taimiyah

(b) Nizamul Mulk

(c) Ibn Khuldun

(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) **Mao dzedung**

(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

(1) **Who was named the first leader of the opposition in Ayub Khan’s constituted first national assembly?**

(a) Sardar Bahadur Khan

(b) Mumtaz Daultana

(c) Muhammad Hussain Chatta

(d) Maulana Tamizuddin Khan

(e) Khwaja Nazimuddin

(f) **None of these** (Mr. Yousaf Khattak)

(2) **Who is the author of the book, ‘Friends not master’?**

(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 Mujahid
- (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 Khan
- (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 Gandhi
- (e) Zakir Hussain
- (f) None of these

(7) **Who was the mover of the Lahore Resolution of 1940?**

- (a) Ch. Mohammad Ali
- (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (c) **A. K. Fazalul Haq**
- (d) Khawaja Shahabuddin
- (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 Gandhi
- (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) Gandhi
- (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 (156 and then 218)**

(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 book —The great tragedy|| and—Myth of Independence||: (a)**

- Z. A. Bhutto**
- (b) S. M. Zafar
- (c) Shahid Javed Burki
- (d) Ayub Khan
- (e) Altaf Gohar
- (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 (George Herbert Walker Bush)**

(15) **Who was the Prime Minister of India during the 1971 crisis?**

(a) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(b) Morarji Desai

(c) **Indira Gandhi**

(d) Rajiv Gandhi

(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 Gandhi

(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

(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 fiqah 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

(6) **The term, "anarchism" has been derived from and word 'anarchia' which is basically a:**

- (a) Greek word
- (b) Latin word**
- (c) French word
- (d) None of these

(7) **Anarchism is the extremer 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 Namahr" 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 (Iqbal)**

(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 Kind 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) **Aristotle**
- (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) JSMill ,
- (b) Bentham
- (c) **Thomas Hobbes**
- (d) None of these

(1) **Who wrote the following books: (6)**

- (a) Pakistan. The Heart of Asia: **Liaquat Ali Khan**
- (b) Jinnah of Pakistan: **Stanley Wolpert**
- (c) Bush at War: **Bob Woodward**
- (d) The End of India: **Khushwant Singh**
- (e) Last Days of British Raj in India: **Leonard Mosley**
- (f) Muslim Separatism in India: **Abdul Hamid**

(2) **Write down the title of the Constitution of Pakistan. (1)**

(3) **How many are the articles in the un-amended Constitution of 1973:**

- (a) 208
- (b) 320
- (c) **280**
- (d) 289
- (e) None of these

(4) **How many articles were changed in the 8lh amendment:** (a)

- 100
- (b) 89
- (c) 90

- (d) 70
- (e) **None of these**

(5) **Name One Judge who represented Pakistan in the Red Cliff Commission: (1)**

(6) **What these initials stand for: (5)**

- (a) DGPR – Director General Public Relations
- (b) IPRI – Islamabad Policy Research Institute
- (c) IRSA – Indus River System Authority
- (d) Ex-Com – Executive Committee
- (e) LFO – Legal Framework Order.

(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

(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 Commons.

(9) **Statue of Liberty was given to USA by: (1)**

- (a) Britain
- (b) **France**
- (c) Canada
- (d) Italy
- (e) None of these

(10) **Kamal Ata Turk was the: (1)**

- (a) King
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) **President**
- (d) Khalifa of Turkey
- (e) None of these

(1) **Abu Nasr Muhammed known as Al-Faraibi was born in the year:**

- (a) 780
- (b) 850
- (c) **870**
- (d) None of these

(2) **Karl Marx had everlasting 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) Friench Hegal

- (c) Herbert Spencer
- (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

- (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 Muhammed, born in the year 1058 AD is commonly known as: (a)**
Al-Ghazali
- (b) Al-Mawardi
 - (c) Ibn-e-Khaledun
 - (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) **Dr. Allama Muhammed 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** (d) 1019
- (d) None of these

(11) **Who was the Father of English Utilitarianism:**

- (a) John Austin
- (b) James Mill
- (c) **Jeremy 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-e-Khaledun
- (d) **None of these** (Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi)

(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** (Italian)

(15) **"A History Of Political Theory" was written by:**

- (a) ST Jones
- (b) **G.H Sabine**
- (c) Gettle
- (d) None of these

(16) **"Reconstruction Of Religious Thought In Islam" was written by:** (a)

- Rosenthal
- (b) Ibn-e-Khaledun
- (c) Al-Mawardi
- (d) **None of these** (Allama Iqbal)

(17) **"The Spirit Of Laws/1748" won great fame for:**

- (a) J.J Rouseau
- (b) **Jeremy Bentham**
- (c) Montesquieu
- (d) None of these

(18) **According to John Locke the worst form of Government is:**

- (a) Monarchy
- (b) Aristocracy (c) **Democracy**

(d) None of these

(19) **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

(20) **Plato was born 427 BC and died at the age of:**

(a) **80**

(b) 76

(c) 74

(d) None of these

(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

(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 —Magma 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, 19640

(b) **12 March, 1949**

(c) 14 August, 1956

(d) None of these

(12) **Two terms tenure of US 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 US 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**

(1) **Who is called the —Intellectual Father of French Revolution?**

- (a) J.J Rousseau**
- (b) Montesquieu
- (c) Napoleon
- (d) None of these

(2) **GENERAL WILL as concept was introduced by:**

- (a) Rousseau**
- (b) Hobbes
- (c) Locke
- (d) None of these

(3) **Karl Marx is known for his theory of :**

- (a) Dialectical Spiritualism
- (b) Force as the Basis of State
- (c) **Materialistic Interpretation of history**
- (d) None of these

(4) **—Man by nature is a social and political animal|| is the cornerstone of the philosophy of: (a)**

Plato

- (b) Socrates
- (c) **Aristotle**
- (d) None of these

(5) **The author of the Book The Laws was:**

- (a) Horner
- (b) **Plato** (c) Solon
- (d) None of these

(6) **The center of Learning to the Greeks was the city state of :**

- (a) Sparta
- (b) **Athens**
- (c) Carthage
- (d) None of these

(7) **which of the thinkers is a social contractualist?**

- (a) Lenin (b)

Marx

- (c) **Hobbes**
- (d) None of these

(8) **—Principle of Utility|| as a formula was the idea of :**

- (a) James Mill
- (b) Herbert Spencer
- (c) **Jeremy Bentham**
- (d) None of these

(9) **Modern Political thought begins with:**

- (a) **Machiavelli**
- (b) Moutesquieu
- (c) Mill
- (d) None of these

(10) **Plato was a:**

- (a) Realist
- (b) **Idealist**
- (c) Rationalist
- (d) None of these

(11) —**Two treatises on civil Government** constitute the basic source of Political thought of :

- (a) Sia Robert Filmer
- (b) **Locke**
- (c) Plato
- (d) None of these

(12) **Marx and Engels produced the famous book 'Common Manifesto' In:**

- (a) **1848**
- (b) 1845
- (c) 1883
- (d) None of these

(13) — **Siyasatnama** and **'Majma ul Wasaya'** are the two books on administration attributed to:

- (a) Al-Farabi
- (b) **Nizam ul Mulk Tusi**
- (c) Al-Mawardi
- (d) None of these

(14) **Montesquieu by birth belonged to:**

- (a) Germany
- (b) England
- (c) **France**
- (d) None of these

(15) **Al-Ghazzali was a philosopher of :**

- (a) **11th century**
- (b) 13th century
- (c) 16th century
- (d) None of these

(16) **Sepration of Ethics and Politics was the principle notion in the philosophy of:**

- (a) Lenin (b) Plato
- (c) **Machiavelli**
- (d) None of these

(17) **A Bi-cameral legislature as most suited to:**

- (a) Unitary States
- (b) **Federal States**
- (c) Theocratic states (d) None of these

(18) — **Greatest Happiness of the Greatest Number** was the idea of :

- (a) Austin
- (b) Ibn-i-Khaldun
- (c) Laski
- (d) **None of these**

(19) **The principle of Judicial Review means to:**

- (a) **Interpret law**
- (b) Rewrite law
- (c) revive a law
- (d) None of these

(20) **Plato was born in:**

- (a) 430 B.C
- (b) 428 B.C
- (c) 387 B.C
- (d) **None of these**

(1) **Which amendment in the U.S constitution limits the term of the president to two?**

- (a) 21st
- (b) **22nd**
- (c) 23rd
- (d) None of these

(2) **Watergate scandal came to light**

- in:** (a) 1973 (b) 1974
- (c) 1975
 - (d) **None of these (1971)**

(3) **The right to vote was given to women in Britain**

- in :** (a) 1936 (b) 1948
- (c) 1950
 - (d) **None of these (1918)**

(4) **Known as the —Iron Lady||?**

- (a) Condolisa Rice
- (b) **Margarate Thatcher**
- (c) Indira Ghandi
- (d) None of these

(5) **The Indian president is elected for:**

- (a) 4 years
- (b) **5 years**
- (c) 7 years
- (d) None of these

(6) **The united states of America consist of:**

- (a) 48 states
- (b) **50states**
- (c) 52states
- (d) None of these

(7) **The American congress consist of :**

- (a) **535members**
- (b) 536 members
- (c) 538 members
- (d) None of these

(8) **The national security council in Pakistan consist of:**

- (a) 8 members
- (b) 10 members
- (c) 12 members
- (d) **None of these (14)**

(9) **Basic democracy was introduced in Pakistan in : (a) 1960**

- (b) 1962
- (c) 1964
- (d) None of these

(10) **Ali Khaminai is:**

- (a) Chairman of the Guardian council
- (b) **Spiritual leader of Iran**
- (c) Nuclear chief delegate
- (d) None of these

(11) **Abdul Kalam:**

- (a) Foreign Minister of Bangladesh
- (b) Minister of Sri Lanka
- (c) **President of India (now Pratibha Patel)**
- (d) None of these

(12) **Lok Saba is elected for:**

- (a) 4 years
- (b) **5 years**
- (c) 6 years
- (d) None of these

(13) **The Turkish president is elected for:**

- (a) **5 years (b)**
- 6 years
- (c) 7 years
- (d) None of these

(14) **Russian president is elected for:**

- (a) **4 years (6 years from 2012)**
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) None of these

(15) **The Turkish Grand National Assembly consist of :**

- (a) 450 members

- (b) 500 members (c) **550 members**
- (d) None of these

(16) **Who was the main Leader of China after Independence?**

- (a) Lio Shao Chi
- (b) **Mao Tse Dong**
- (c) Chu Teh
- (d) None of these

(17) **The Iranian constitution consist of :**

- (a) 150 Articles
- (b) 175 Articles
- (c) 190 Articles
- (d) **None of these (177)**

(18) **Pakistan's National Assembly is elected for:**

- (a) 4 years
- (b) **5 years**
- (c) 6 years
- (d) None of these

(19) **The National people Congress in China is elected for:**

- (a) 4 years
- (b) **5 years**
- (c) 6 years
- (d) None of these

(20) **Quaid-i-Azam Muhammed Ali Jinnah died on:**

- (a) September 11,1947
- (b) **September 11,1948** (c) October 11, 1949 (d) None of these.

(1) —**Justice as treating equals equally and unequals unequally**|| who said this: (A)

Aristotle

- (B) J.S.Mill
- (C) T.H.Green
- (D) None of these

(2) **Which of the following are elements of Marxism?**

- (A) Concept of surplus value
- (B) **Dialectical Materialism**
- (C) Doctrine of class struggle
- (D) none of these

(3) **The concept of 'legal sovereignty' was for the first time given by: (A)**

Hobbes

- (B) **Locke**
- (C) Bentham
- (D) None of these

(4) **The natural rights of the people according to Locke are:**

(A) Right to life, liberty and property

(B) Right to self-preservation and right to property **(C)** Right to life and equality and right to property **(D)** None of these.

(5) **The welfare theory believes that the state is:**

(A) Means

(B) An end

(C) An organism

(D) None of these

(6) **Which of the following is incorrect about Plato's views on Communism of Wives?**

(A) Plato considers family as a stumbling block

(B) Abortion was strictly prohibited

(C) There should be a state controlled to get a nation perfect in body and mind **(D)** None of these

(7) **Aristotle was famous student of:**

(A) Anaxagoras

(B) Hermes

(C) Socrates

(D) None of these

(8) **Plato wrote the famous book:**

(A) Leviathan

(B) The Republic

(C) The clouds

(D) None of these

(9) —**The end of Politics is not knowledge but action|| who said it:**

(A) Plato

(B) Aristotle

(C) Montesquieu

(D) None of these

(10) **When did Machiavelli die?**

(A) 1469 AD **(B)**

1527 AD

(C) 1523 AD

(D) None of these

(11) **Machiavelli was by birth?**

(A) French

(B) German

(C) Spanish

(D) None of these (Italian)

(12) **The concept of justice in the sense of greatest happiness of the greatest number was postulated by: (A)**

Mark

(B) James Mill

- (C) Spencer
- (D) None of these

(13) **Liberal Democracy means:**

- (A) Government by majority
- (B) Government by people
- (C) Limited majority rule
- (D) **None of these**

(14) **The doctrine of proportionate equality was pronounced by: (A) Aristotle**

- (B) Rousseau
- (C) Marx
- (D) None of these

(15) **The distinction between Real Will and Actual Will was made by:**

- (A) Green (B) Bosanquet
- (C) **Rousseau**
- (D) None of these

(16) **—Two treatise on civil Government|| was written by:**

- (A) Thomas Hobbes
- (B) Montesquieu
- (C) **John Locke**
- (D) None of these

(17) **Who belongs to Shafite school of Fiqha:**

- (A) **Al-Mawardi**
- (B) AL-Ghazali
- (C) Al-Farabi
- (D) None of these

(18) **Nizam-ul-mulk Tusi served as Prime Minister of the:**

- (A) **Seljuk empire**
- (B) Roman empire
- (C) Turkish empire
- (D) None of these

(19) **Ahya-ul-uloom is the work of:**

- (A) **AL-Ghazali**
- (B) Al-Mawardi
- (C) Ibn-Khaldun
- (D) None of these

(20) **Allama Iqbal delivered his famous Allahbad address**

- in: (A) 1930 (B) 1929 (C) 1928**
- (D) None of these

(1) **Legislative powers of House of Lords in Britain were curtailed by:**

- (A) Bill of Rights of 1689
- (B) Magna carta of 1215
- (C) The Parliament Act of 1911**
- (D) None of these

(2) **The first Prime Minister of Britain was:**

- (A) Baldwin
- (B) Chamberlain
- (C) Robert Walpole**
- (D) None of these

(3) **The position of the king was subordinated to Parliament by:**

- (A) The Parliament Act of 1949**
- (B) The Glorious Revolution of 1688
- (C) The statute of West Minister
- (D) None of these

(4) **British House of Lords as Highest Court of Appeal Consists of :**

- (A) 26 members
- (B) 16 members
- (C) 9 members
- (D) None of these** (Now Powers rest with SC)

(5) **Vice-President is the presiding Officer of upper house of Legislature in: (A)**

United states of America

- (B) India
- (C) Both A & B**
- (D) None of these

(6) **Filibustering is a device practiced in :**

- (A) British Parliament
- (B) French Parliament**
- (C) American Congress
- (D) None of these

(7) **Kangaroo Closure is a procedure followed by the Law-making body of: (A)**
Britain

- (B) USSR
- (C) America
- (D) None of these

(8) **System of —Administrative Law|| is provided in the constitution of: (A)**

UK

- (B) USA
- (C) France**
- (D) None of these

(9) **State of France is:**

- (A) Unitary**

- (B) Federation
- (C) Confederation
- (D) None of these

(10) **Tenure of French Senate is:**

- (A) 5 years
- (B) 4 years
- (C) 9 years
- (D) **None of these** (6 years)

(11) **The constitution of India was promulgated on:**

- (A) 26th November, 1949
- (B) 21st February, 1948
- (C) **26th January, 1950**
- (D) None of these

(12) **Official name of China which emerged on world map on 1st October, 1949 is:**

- (A) Nationalist Republic of China
- (B) **People's Republic of China**
- (C) Communist Republic of China
- (D) None of these

(13) **The President of China is elected by:**

- (A) **The National Peoples Congress**
- (B) Citizens of China
- (C) The state council
- (D) None of these

(14) **Majlis-e-shura in Iran consists of:**

- (A) 270 members
- (B) 250 members
- (C) 200 members
- (D) **None of these** (290)

(15) **Turkey was declared Republic on:**

- (A) 1st November, 1922
- (B) **29th October, 1923**
- (C) 3rd March, 1924
- (D) None of these

(16) **Upper House of Indian Parliament is commonly known as:**

- (A) Lok sabha
- (B) **Rajya sabha**
- (C) Vidhan Parishad
- (D) None of these

(17) **How many Indian's were members of Simon Commission:**

- (A) Two
- (B) **Four**

- (C) Seven
- (D) None of these**

(18) **Lahore resolution of 23rd March 1940 was moved by:**

- (A) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
- (B) Maulvi Fazal-ul-Haq**
- (C) Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-zaman

(19) **Stanley Wolpert is the author of:**

- (A) Jinnah of Pakistan**
- (B) Emergence of Pakistan
- (C) India Wins Freedom
- (D) None of these

(20) **Number of lists of subjects for law making in 1973 constitution is: (A)**

Three

- (B) Two**
- (C) One
- (D) None of these

(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) **Allam 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 fiqh 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-Iqtasad" is written by:**

- (a) Ibn-Khuldun
- (b) Allama Iqbal**
- (c) Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi
- (d) None of these

(x) **" A summary of Plato's Laws" was written by:**

- (a) Al-Farabi**
- (b) Al-Ghazalli
- (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 is 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**

(xiii) **Allam 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) Resenthal
- (b) Al-Mawardi
- (c) Ibn-Khaldun
- (d) **None of these**

(xv) Machiavelli 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) Rousseau was born on 28 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) Socrates
- (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) Thomas Hobbes
- (d) **None of these** (John Lock)

(i) Any British national is eligible to become a member of House of Commons if he has attained the age of: (a)

- 18 years
- (b) 21 years**
- (c) 25 years
- (d) None of these

(ii) Lenin was elected as President on:

- (a) 24 October 1917
- (b) 25 October 1917
- (c) 21 November 1918
- (d) **None of these**

(iii) Approval of any draft at House of Lords requires minimum presence of:

- (a) **20 members** (b) 30 members
- (c) 40 members
- (d) None of these

(iv) As per 1st Communist constitution of Russia, the Presidium consists of: (a)

- 29 members
- (b) 33 members
- (c) **39 members**
- (d) None of these

(v) In the ancient times England remained under Roman rule for about:

- (a) 350 years
- (b) **400 years**
- (c) 450 years
- (d) None of these

(vi) American autonomy was admitted by the British empire in the year:

- (a) **1776**
- (b) 1783
- (c) 1786
- (d) None of these

(vii) George Washington was appointed 1st President of U.S.A. on: (a)

- 6 April 1789
- (b) 4 March 1789
- (c) 20 January 1789
- (d) **None of these**

(viii) For 50 years during 1533-1583 Russia was ruled by:

- (a) Alexander the great
- (b) **Ivan IV**
- (c) Ivan III
- (d) None of these

(ix) Tenure of French senate is:

- (a) 5 years
- (b) **6 years**
- (c) 9 years
- (d) None of these

(x) Out of total population of Turkey, Muslims are:

- (a) 96%
- (b) **97%**

- (c) 98%
- (d) **None of these (99.9%)**

**(xi) Referendum was conducted for approval of 1982 constitution of Turkey on: (a)
7 November 1982**

- (b) 17 November 1982
- (c) 27 November 1981
- (d) None of these

(xii) The 1st French Republic was proclaimed on:

- (a) 8 August 1788
- (b) 23 June 1789
- (c) 10 August 1792
- (d) **None of these**

(xiii) Last emperor of China ruled the country till the year:

- (a) 1810 (b)
1912
- (c) 1942
- (d) None of these

(xiv) Upto 83% Chinese farmers came under combined cultivation scheme in the year:

- (a) 1868
- (b) 1946
- (c) 1950
- (d) None of these

(xv) On return from France Allama Ayatullah Khumeini was very well received by the people of Iran on: (a)

- 1 January 1979
- (b) 21 January 1979
- (c) **31 January 1979**
- (d) None of these

(xvi) Dr. Mussadiq, the then Prime Minister dethroned the Iranian King for implementation of democracy in the year:

- (a) **1953**
- (b) 1954
- (c) 1954
- (d) None of these

(xvii) Lok Sabha, the lower house of Indian parliament, consists of:

- (a) 1300 members
- (b) 1400 members
- (c) 1500 members
- (d) **None of these**

(xviii) Minimum age to become a member of Rajya Sabha in India is:

- (a) 25 years
- (b) **30 years**
- (c) 35 years

(d) None of these

(xix) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah spent last days of his life at:

(a) Ziarat

(b) Quetta

(c) Karachi

(d) None of these

(xx) Objectives Resolution was made a part of preamble of Pakistan Constitution

of: (a) 1956

(b) 1962

(c) **1973**

(d) None of these i . **The sovereignty Islamic Political system belongs to:** a. Majlis-e-Shura

b. Caliph

c. Muslim population

d. **None of these**

ii. **The founder of communism is:** a.

Plato

b. Karl Marx

c. Mao-Tse-TUNG

d. None of these

iii. **Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Council**

in: a. 1919 b. **1926**

c. 1935

d. None of these

iv. **According to Plato the population of an ideal state should**

be: a. **5040** b. 50400

c. 50040

d. None of these

v. **Opposite of private law is:**

a. International Law

b. Public Law

c. Common Law

d. None of these

vi. **INITIATIVE and RECALL methods oftenly used in:** a.

Great Britain

b. India

c. China

d. **None of these**

vii. **It is normally the technique of pressure groups to impress the legislature:** a.

Canvassing

b. **Lobbying**c. Propaganda

d. None of these

viii. **John Austin presented his history of sovereignty in a book which was published in:** a. 1632 b. 1732
c. 1832
d. None of these

ix. **Single Transferable vote system was suggested for proportional representation by:** a. Thomas Hare
b. Lord Courney
c. J.S. Mill
d. None of these

x. **Principle of Collective responsibility is a feature of:**
a. Federal System
b. Presidential System
c. Parliamentary System
d. None of these

xi. **Keemyae-Saadat was written by:** a. Nizam-ul-Mulk Toosi
b. Imam Ghazali
c. Allama Iqbal
d. None of these

xii. **The word —Democracy|| has been derived from the language:** a. **Greek**
b. Latin
c. English
d. None of these

xiii. **Abu Nasar Farabi died in the year:** a. 750 A.D
b. 850 A.D
c. 950 A.D
d. None of these

xiv. **Waliud Din Abdur Rahman famously known as:** a. **Ibne Khaldun**
b. Ghizale
c. Al Marwardi
d. None of these

xv. **The book —Govt. and Politics in Pakistan|| is written by:** a. **Mushtaq Ahmad**
b. Larence Zairing
c. Larence Zairing
d. None of these

xvi. **The term POLITY is originally applied to:** a.

Roman City States

b. Greek City States

c. United States of America

d. None of these

xvii. **The famous book —The Spirit of Laws|| written by Montesquieu was**

published in: a. 1734 A.D b. 1754 A.D

c. 1784 A.D

d. None of these (1773)

xviii. **The Greek philosopher Aristotle died in:** a.

322 B.C

b. 332 B.C

c. 384 B.C

d. None of these

xix. **The book —Sairul Malook|| was written by:** a.

Al Farabi

b. Al Marwardi

c. Al Ghizali

d. None of these

xx. **Benito Mussolini was the originator of:**

a. National Socialism

b. Guild Socialism

c. **Fascism**

d. None of these

i. **Which American state is called the mother of Presidents:** a.

Florida

b. New York

c. Texas

d. Virginia

ii. **The British constitution is based on:** a.

The theory of separation of powers

b. Checks and balances

c. Judicial review

d. Difference between the theory and practice

iii. **The Congress sits at place in Washington D.C is called:** a.

Capital Hill

b. White House

c. 10 Downing Street

d. None of these

iv. **The title of former emperor of Russia was:** a.

Sir

b. Czar

c. Lord

d. King

v. **The word 'REX' stands for:**

a. The Queen

b. The Crown

c. The Court

d. The Parliament

vi. **The constitutional history of France begins with the French Revolution**

of: a. 1780 b. 1786

c. 1789

d. 1890

vii. **The American Declaration of Independence was proclaimed on:** a.

4 July 1772

b. 4 July 1776

c. 4 July 1783

d. None of these

viii. **According to the constitution of France the Executive head of Government is:** a.

The Prime Minister

b. The President

c. The Queen

d. The King

ix. **The Soviet Union was dissolved in:** a.

1989

b. 1990

c. 1991

d. 1992

x. **The first president of the Fifth Republic was:**

a. Coty

b. General DeGaulle

c. Chirac

d. None of these

xi. **The smallest administrative unit in British Local Self Government is:** a.

The Parish

b. The borough

c. The country

d. The district

xii. **The authority of Judicial Review was exercised for the first time by the Chief Minister**

Marshall in: a. 1808 b. **1803**

c. 1821

d. 1825

xiii. **The quorum for House of Lords is:** a.

50

b. 14

c. **3**

d. 12

xiv. **The Guillotine or closure by compartment is a term used in the law making procedure in:** a.

USA

b. UK

c. **France**

d. Turkey

xv. **The Longest written constitution of the world is:** a.

British Constitution

b. **Indian Constitution**

c. Chinese Constitution

d. French Constitution

xvi. **The ideological foundation of the Turkish Constitution is based on:** a.

Kamalim

b. Socialism

c. Islam

d. None of these

xvii. **The Iranian Revolution under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeini removed the monarch**

in: a. 1989

b. **1979**

c. 1997

d. 1980

xviii. **The founder father of the modern China is:** a.

Chiang Kai Shek

b. Deng Xiaoping

c. **Mao Tse Tung**

d. Lu Hsiangshan

xix. **The Objective Resolution was made a part of the 1973**

constitution in: a. 1977 b. 1980

c. **1985**

d. 1986

xx. **The Supreme Judicial Council under the 1973 constitution consists of:** a.

9 members

b. 10 members

c. **5 members**

d. 7 member

i. **Tahafut al-falsifa (Incoherence of Philosophers) is written by:** a.

Ibn e Arabi

b. Ibn Rushd

c. **Al-Ghazali**

d. None of these

ii. **A legal proceeding during which an individual's right to hold an office or governmental privilege is challenged is called:** a. Writ certiorari

b. Writ of quo warranto

c. Writ of mandamus

d. None of these

iii. **Ibn Khaldun wrote his book, "Muqaddimah" in:** a.

1371

b. 1377

c. 1402

d. None of these

iv. **People's structural and religious identities will be primary source of conflict in the Post Cold War World:** a.

Fukuyama

b. Brzezinski

c. Kissinger

d. None of these

v. **Alexander of Macedonia was student of:**

a. Socrates

b. Plato

c. **c. Aristotle**

d. None of these

vi. **Ibn Khaldun was contemporary of:** a.

Socrates

b. Plato

c. Aristotle

d. None of these

vii. **A form of closure under which a bill is divided into compartments, groups of which must be completely deal with each day is called:** a. Kangaroo closure

b. Guillotine closure

c. Simple closure

d. None of these

viii. **Ilm Al Iqtisad was treatise written by:** a.

Allama Iqbal

b. Al Marwardi

c. Nizam ul Mulk Tusi

d. None of these

ix. **The Long March began the ascent of power of: a.**

Mao Zedong

b. Chiang Kai Shek

c. HoChi Minch

d. None of these

x. **Al Farabi was author of:**

a. Siyasat Nameh

b. Al Akham Al Sultaniyaah

c. **Al Madinat Al Fadilah**

d. None of these

xi. **The powers of the center vis a vis federating units were increased through: a.**

Senatorial Courtesy

b. Pocket Veto

c. **Doctrine of Implied Powers**

d. None of these

xii. **In Pakistan the doctrine of necessity was invoked by: a.**

Justice Cornelius

b. Justice Munir

c. Justice Hamood ur Rahman

d. None of these

xiii. **Article 58 2 (b) was invoked to dissolve National Assembly of Pakistan: a.**

Four Times

b. Three Times

c. Twice

d. None of these

xiv. **Leviathan is book written by: a.**

Rousseau

b. Locke

c. **Hobbes**

d. None of these

xv. **Prestroika means:**

a. To speak openly and honestly

b. Restructuring

c. Workers

d. None of these

xvi. **The Art of War is written by: a.**

Mao

b. Machiavelli

c. Lenin

d. None of these

xvii. **A necessary normal code for conducting the business of the state is called:** a.

Ordinance

b. Convention

c. **Constitution**

d. None of these

xviii. **"Power tends to corruption and absolute power corrupts absolutely" is the famous quotation by:** a.

Lord Curzon

b. Winston Churchill

c. **Lord Acton**

d. None of these

xix. **As per Marx in the stage of communism the governing principle will be:** a.

Every one is equal, but some are more equal than others

b. From each according to his ability to each according to his work

c. **From each according to his ability to each according to his needs** d. None of these

xx. **A__ is a type of sovereign state characterized by a union of partially self-governing states or regions united by a Central government.** a. Unitary state

b. Federation

c. Confederation

d. None of these