Lecturer Political Science (BS-17), Higher Education Department — 2015 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Political Science (BS-17), Higher Education Department · **Year:** 2015 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **99 solved and verified**, 1 excluded as defective (Q76) · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2015 sitting.

Source note: PACE GK Academy reproduction (question page /PPSC-Past-Paper-Question/199 + PDF generatepaperpdf/199, 100 items in paper order, with answer key). 3 printed keys corrected on independent evidence: Q1 flow of information through the political system is Political Communication (printed C Communication box, filed B), Q16 systems analysis in comparative politics is David Easton (printed C Talcott Parsons, filed A), Q69 the 1990 US aid suspension was under the Pressler Amendment (printed D Symington, filed A). 1 DEFECTIVE-excluded: Q76 (there were officially 565 princely states in 1947, none of the options 535/435/635/630 is correct; printed key C 635 rejected). Q94 option C 'G.W.Garner' is a misprint, corrected to 'J.W. Garner' in the JSON. Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs the live library (883 built files, 67,816 stems): max 1 exact stem vs any one built paper — no duplicate.

Question 1 Political Science

What refers to the flow of information through the society and through various structures that make up the political system?

version function

- B. Political Communication ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Communication box
- D. None of these

A. Conversion functions (interest articulation, rule-making etc.) process demands; they are not the flow of information itself.

B. Correct: the flow of information through society and the structures of the political system is political communication.

C. "Communication box" is not a term of political science.

D. Wrong: Political Communication is among the options and is correct.

Note: Note: the printed key C is corrected to B; "communication box" is not a recognised concept, while political communication is the standard term for the flow of information in a political system.

Question 2 Political Science

Principle of collective responsibility is a feature of:

- A. Unitary system
- B. Federal system
- C. Presidential system
- D. Parliamentary system ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Collective responsibility is not a defining feature of a unitary system as such.

B. Collective responsibility is not a defining feature of a federal system as such.

C. In a presidential system ministers are responsible to the president individually, not collectively to the legislature.

D. Correct: collective responsibility of the cabinet to the legislature is a defining feature of

ntary system.

Question 3 Political Science

The concept of popular sovereignty was expounded by:

- A. Jean Bodin
- B. Jean-Jacques Rousseau ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Thomas Hobbes
- D. James Mill

A. Bodin expounded legal sovereignty, not popular sovereignty.

B. Correct: Rousseau expounded popular sovereignty through the general will in The Social Contract.

C. Hobbes expounded absolute sovereignty vested in the sovereign, not popular sovereignty.

D. James Mill was a utilitarian, not the expounder of popular sovereignty.

Question 4 Political Science

In the UK, "Right Honourable" is the title of:

- A. Cabinet Ministers
- B. Members of the Privy Council ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Judges of the Court
- D. Members of the House of Commons

A. Cabinet ministers are styled "Right Honourable" only because they are Privy Councillors, not by virtue of being ministers.

B. Correct: "The Right Honourable" is the style of members of the Privy Council.

C. Judges are styled "The Honourable" or "Lord/Lady Justice", not "Right Honourable" as a

D. Ordinary MPs are not styled "Right Honourable".

Question 5 Political Science

The smallest administrative unit in British local self-government is:

- A. Parish ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. County
- C. District
- D. Borough

A. Correct: the parish is the smallest unit of local government in England.

B. The county is a large unit of local government, not the smallest.

C. The district is larger than the parish.

D. The borough is larger than the parish.

Question 6 Political Science

The number of amendments made in the American Constitution is:

- A. 25
- B. 26
- C. 27 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 28

A. The US Constitution has more than 25 amendments.

B. The US Constitution has more than 26 amendments.

C. Correct: the US Constitution has been amended 27 times.

D. The US Constitution has not been amended 28 times.

7 Political Science

The author of the American Declaration of Independence was:

- A. Thomas Paine
- B. George Washington
- C. James Madison
- D. Thomas Jefferson ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Paine wrote Common Sense, not the Declaration of Independence.

B. Washington commanded the Continental Army; he did not author the Declaration.

C. Madison was the father of the Constitution, not the author of the Declaration.

D. Correct: Thomas Jefferson was the principal author of the Declaration of Independence (1776).

Question 8 Political Science

Which American state is called "The mother of Presidents"?

- A. Ohio
- B. Virginia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Florida
- D. New York

A. Ohio is called the "Mother of Presidents" only in a secondary sense (seven presidents born there); Virginia is the standard answer.

B. Correct: Virginia is called the "Mother of Presidents" — eight US presidents were born there.

C. Florida has produced no US president.

D. New York has produced presidents, but it is not called the "Mother of Presidents".

9 Political Science

Minimum age of a candidate to contest the election of the American Senate is:

- A. 30 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 25
- C. 35
- D. 40

A. Correct: the US Constitution requires a senator to be at least 30 years old.

B. 25 is the minimum age for the House of Representatives, not the Senate.

C. 35 is the minimum age for the President, not the Senate.

D. 40 is not a constitutional age requirement for the Senate.

Question 10 Political Science

Who is known as a Social Contractualist?

- A. Lenin
- B. Aristotle
- C. Hobbes ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Machiavelli

A. Lenin was a Marxist revolutionary, not a social contractualist.

B. Aristotle wrote about the polis, not the social contract.

C. Correct: Thomas Hobbes is one of the classic social contract theorists (Leviathan, 1651).

D. Machiavelli wrote about power and statecraft, not the social contract.

Question 11 Political Science

The most important achievement of Abraham Lincoln was:

ngthening of Democracy

- B. Abolition of slavery ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Supremacy of the Constitution
- D. Women's Rights

A. Lincoln preserved the Union, but his most important achievement is counted as the abolition of slavery.

B. Correct: Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation (1863) and the 13th Amendment abolished slavery in the United States.

C. This is not counted as Lincoln's most important achievement.

D. Women's rights were not Lincoln's achievement.

Question 12 Political Science

To give the political party in power an advantage in electing its representatives is known as:

- A. Logrolling
- B. Floor crossing
- C. Gerrymandering ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Logrolling is the exchange of votes between legislators, not the redrawing of boundaries.

B. Floor crossing is a legislator switching parties, not boundary manipulation.

C. Correct: gerrymandering is drawing electoral boundaries to give the party in power an advantage.

D. Wrong: Gerrymandering is among the options and is correct.

13 Political Science

The Electoral College in the United States comprises:

- A. 520 Electors
- B. 542 Electors
- C. 538 Electors ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 565 Electors

A. The Electoral College does not have 520 electors.

B. The Electoral College does not have 542 electors.

C. Correct: the US Electoral College has 538 electors (435 House + 100 Senate + 3 for DC).

D. The Electoral College does not have 565 electors.

Question 14 Political Science

System of "administrative law" is provided in the constitution of:

- A. USA
- B. France ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. UK
- D. India

A. The USA follows the common-law system of judicial review, not a separate administrative-law system.

B. Correct: France has a distinct system of administrative law (droit administratif) with its own administrative courts.

C. The UK follows the common-law tradition, not a separate administrative-law system.

D. India follows the common-law tradition, not a separate administrative-law system.

State of France is:

- A. Unitary ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Federation
- C. Confederation
- D. None of these

A. Correct: France is a unitary state.

B. France is not a federation.

C. France is not a confederation.

D. Wrong: Unitary is among the options and is correct.

Question 16 Political Science

American political scientist of the 20th century who adopted the method of systems analysis in comparative politics:

- A. David Easton ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Max Weber
- C. Talcott Parsons
- D. G.A. Almond

A. Correct: David Easton developed systems analysis (input-output model) in political science.

B. Weber was a sociologist of bureaucracy and authority, not the systems analyst of comparative politics.

C. Parsons developed structural-functionalism in sociology, not Easton's systems analysis.

D. Almond developed structural-functional analysis, building on Easton, but systems analysis itself is Easton's.

the printed key C is corrected to A; systems analysis in political science is David Easton's method.

Question 17 Political Science

Who formulated the theory of "Separation of Powers"?

- A. J.S. Mill
- B. Kant
- C. John Locke
- D. Montesquieu ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Mill wrote on liberty and representative government, not the separation of powers.

B. Kant wrote on perpetual peace and morals, not the separation of powers.

C. Locke distinguished legislative, executive and federative powers, but the classic formulation of the separation of powers is Montesquieu's.

D. Correct: Montesquieu formulated the theory of the separation of powers in The Spirit of the Laws (1748).

Question 18 Political Science

The constitutional history of France begins with the French Revolution of:

- A. 1785
- B. 1779
- C. 1789 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1798

A. The French Revolution did not begin in 1785.

B. The French Revolution did not begin in 1779.

C. Correct: the French Revolution began in 1789.

h Revolution did not begin in 1798.

Question 19 Political Science

The lengthiest written constitution of the world is of:

- A. China
- B. France
- C. India ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Switzerland

A. China's constitution is much shorter than India's.

B. France's constitution is much shorter than India's.

C. Correct: the Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world.

D. Switzerland's constitution is much shorter than India's.

Question 20 Political Science

According to Locke, the natural rights of men are the right to:

- A. Life, Liberty, Property ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Life, Property, Religion
- C. Liberty, Equality, Security
- D. None of these

A. Correct: Locke held that the natural rights are life, liberty and property (estate).

B. Religion is not one of Locke's three natural rights.

C. Equality and security are not Locke's three natural rights.

D. Wrong: Life, Liberty, Property is among the options and is correct.

21 Political Science

In Pakistan, Islam was declared as the state religion under the constitution of:

- A. 1956
- B. 1962
- C. 1973 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1985

A. The 1956 Constitution did not declare Islam the state religion.

B. The 1962 Constitution did not declare Islam the state religion.

C. Correct: the 1973 Constitution declares Islam the state religion of Pakistan.

D. 1985 was the year of the Eighth Amendment, not a new constitution.

Question 22 Political Science

The Constitution of Pakistan 1962 has how many articles?

- A. 245
- B. 250 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 280
- D. 297

A. The 1962 Constitution did not have 245 articles.

B. Correct: the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan had 250 articles.

C. The 1962 Constitution did not have 280 articles.

D. The 1962 Constitution did not have 297 articles.

Question 23 Political Science

A voluntary union of sovereign and independent states is called:

federation ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Unitary State
- C. Federation
- D. None of these

A. Correct: a confederation is a voluntary union of sovereign and independent states.

B. A unitary state is a single sovereign state, not a union of sovereign states.

C. In a federation the units surrender sovereignty to the federal state; the union is not a mere voluntary league of sovereign states.

D. Wrong: Confederation is among the options and is correct.

Question 24 Political Science

Pakistan joined the United Nations on:

- A. 28 August 1947
- B. 52 November 1947
- C. 30 September 1947 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 27 October 1947

A. Pakistan did not join the UN on 28 August 1947.

B. There is no 52 November; this is a nonsense distractor.

C. Correct: Pakistan became a member of the United Nations on 30 September 1947.

D. Pakistan did not join the UN on 27 October 1947.

Question 25 Political Science

Total members of the Senate of Pakistan is:

- A. 87
- B. 110

- D. 104 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Senate did not have 87 members.

B. The Senate did not have 110 members.

C. The Senate had 100 members before the 18th Amendment raised it to 104.

D. Correct: at the time of the paper, the Senate of Pakistan had 104 members.

Question 26 Political Science

Single Transferable Vote system was suggested for proportional representation by:

- A. Thomas Hare ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. J.S. Mill
- C. Lord Courtney
- D. Gilchrist

A. Correct: Thomas Hare proposed the single transferable vote in 1857.

B. J.S. Mill advocated Hare's scheme, but Hare originated it.

C. Lord Courtney supported proportional representation, but Hare originated the STV.

D. Gilchrist did not originate the single transferable vote.

Question 27 Political Science

Who ensures party members do as per party lines in the assembly?

- A. Kingpin
- B. Whip ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Parliamentary leader
- D. Junta

is a central figure, not the enforcer of party discipline.

B. Correct: the party whip ensures members vote according to the party line.

C. The parliamentary leader leads the party in the house but does not enforce discipline day to day.

D. A junta is a military government, not a party official.

Question 28 Political Science

"Man when separated from law and justice is the worst of all animals" is the saying of:

- A. Socrates
- B. Plato
- C. Machiavelli
- D. Aristotle ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The saying is not Socrates'.

B. The saying is not Plato's.

C. The saying is not Machiavelli's.

D. Correct: Aristotle said that man, when separated from law and justice, is the worst of all animals (Politics).

Question 29 Political Science

Who wrote "The Myth of Independence"?

- A. I.H. Qureshi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. K.K. Aziz

A. I.H. Qureshi did not write The Myth of Independence.

not write The Myth of Independence.

C. Correct: The Myth of Independence was written by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1969).

D. K.K. Aziz did not write The Myth of Independence.

Question 30 Political Science

Quaid-e-Azam joined the All India Muslim League in:

- A. 1910
- B. 1913 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1915
- D. 1923

A. Jinnah did not join the Muslim League in 1910.

B. Correct: Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League in 1913.

C. Jinnah did not join the Muslim League in 1915.

D. Jinnah did not join the Muslim League in 1923.

Question 31 Political Science

Who was the author of the Communist Manifesto?

- A. Lenin
- B. Stalin
- C. Mao Zedong
- D. Karl Marx ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Lenin did not author the Communist Manifesto.

B. Stalin did not author the Communist Manifesto.

C. Mao did not author the Communist Manifesto.

The Communist Manifesto (1848) was written by Karl Marx (with Friedrich Engels).

Question 32 Political Science

The first movement launched against the British in India was:

- A. Quit India Movement
- B. Khilafat Movement
- C. Swadeshi Movement ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Non-Cooperation Movement

A. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942, the latest of the four.

B. The Khilafat Movement began in 1919, after the Swadeshi Movement.

C. Correct: the Swadeshi Movement (1905) was the earliest of the four movements against the British.

D. The Non-Cooperation Movement began in 1920, after the Swadeshi Movement.

Question 33 Political Science

Which doctrine held that the function of government should be to secure the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people?

- A. Utilitarian ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Communist
- C. Idealist
- D. Capitalist

A. Correct: utilitarianism (Bentham) holds that government should secure the greatest happiness of the greatest number.

B. Communism does not define government's function this way.

loes not define government's function this way.

D. Capitalism does not define government's function this way.

Question 34 Political Science

In which year was the Urdu-Hindi controversy started?

- A. 1862
- B. 1864
- C. 1867 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1868

A. The Urdu-Hindi controversy did not start in 1862.

B. The Urdu-Hindi controversy did not start in 1864.

C. Correct: the Urdu-Hindi controversy began in 1867 (Benares).

D. The Urdu-Hindi controversy did not start in 1868.

Question 35 Political Science

In which year were the Minto-Morley reforms introduced in India?

- A. 1907
- B. 1909 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1911
- D. 1919

A. The Minto-Morley Reforms were not introduced in 1907.

B. Correct: the Minto-Morley Reforms came with the Indian Councils Act of 1909.

C. The Minto-Morley Reforms were not introduced in 1911.

D. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms came in 1919, not the Minto-Morley Reforms.

36 Political Science

Stanley Wolpert is the author of:

- A. India Wins Freedom
- B. Jinnah: Creator of Pakistan
- C. Emergence of Pakistan
- D. Jinnah of Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. India Wins Freedom is by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, not Wolpert.

B. Jinnah: Creator of Pakistan is by Hector Bolitho, not Wolpert.

C. Emergence of Pakistan is by Chaudhri Muhammad Ali, not Wolpert.

D. Correct: Jinnah of Pakistan (1984) was written by Stanley Wolpert.

Question 37 Political Science

Al-Farabi was the author of:

- A. Al-Madinat al-Fadila ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Siyasat Nama
- C. Al-Ahkam al-Sultaniyyah
- D. Tahafut al-Falasifa

A. Correct: Al-Madinat al-Fadila (The Virtuous City) was written by Al-Farabi.

B. Siyasat Nama was written by Nizam-ul-Mulk, not Al-Farabi.

C. Al-Ahkam al-Sultaniyyah was written by Al-Mawardi, not Al-Farabi.

D. Tahafut al-Falasifa was written by Al-Ghazali, not Al-Farabi.

Question 38 Political Science

Allama Iqbal did his M.A. in Philosophy from Government College Lahore in the year:

- B. 1899 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1895
- D. 1889

A. Iqbal did not take his M.A. in 1890.

B. Correct: Iqbal passed his M.A. in Philosophy from Government College Lahore in 1899.

C. Iqbal did not take his M.A. in 1895.

D. Iqbal did not take his M.A. in 1889.

Question 39 Political Science

Kimiya-e-Sa'adat was written by:

- A. Allama Iqbal
- B. Imam Ghazali ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Abu Nasr Farabi
- D. Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi

A. Iqbal did not write Kimiya-e-Sa'adat.

B. Correct: Kimiya-e-Sa'adat (The Alchemy of Happiness) was written by Imam Al-Ghazali.

C. Al-Farabi did not write Kimiya-e-Sa'adat.

D. Nizam-ul-Mulk did not write Kimiya-e-Sa'adat.

Question 40 Political Science

An authoritarian nationalist political ideology that embraces strong leadership, singular collective identity and the will to commit violence or wage war to further the interest of the state is:

- A. Communism

ialism

- C. Fascism ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Communism is a class-based ideology, not an authoritarian nationalist one.

B. Socialism centres on social ownership, not on nationalist strong leadership and war for the state.

C. Correct: the description — authoritarian nationalism, strong leadership, a singular collective identity, and the will to wage war for the state — defines fascism.

D. Wrong: Fascism is among the options and is correct.

Question 41 Political Science

The "Theory of Group Mind" was enunciated by:

- A. Ibn-e-Khaldun ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Al-Ghazali
- C. Al-Farabi
- D. Al-Mawardi

A. Correct: Ibn Khaldun's theory of asabiyyah (group feeling / group mind) is set out in the Muqaddimah.

B. Al-Ghazali did not enunciate the theory of group mind.

C. Al-Farabi did not enunciate the theory of group mind.

D. Al-Mawardi did not enunciate the theory of group mind.

Question 42 Political Science

An appeal to the prejudice of the masses, usually by means of lies and half-truth, is termed as:

- B. Demagogy ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Propaganda
- D. None of these

A. Glad-handling is warm, friendly greeting, not an appeal to prejudice.

B. Correct: demagogy is appealing to the prejudices of the masses, often by lies and half-truths.

C. Propaganda is the systematic spreading of information or ideas, broader than the appeal to prejudice described here.

D. Wrong: Demagogy is among the options and is correct.

Question 43 Political Science

According to Aristotle, tyranny is the perverted form of:

- A. Monarchy ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Democracy
- C. Aristocracy
- D. Oligarchy

A. Correct: in Aristotle's classification, tyranny is the perverted form of monarchy (rule by one for himself).

B. Democracy's perverted form is mob rule (ochlocracy), not tyranny.

C. Aristocracy's perverted form is oligarchy, not tyranny.

D. Oligarchy is itself a perverted form (of aristocracy), not the form tyranny perverts.

Question 44 Political Science

A legal action or writ by means of which prisoners can seek relief from illegal

ent is called:

- A. Writ of error
- B. Writ of Certiorari
- C. Habeas Corpus ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Writ of Mandamus

A. A writ of error is an appeal against a judgment, not a remedy for illegal imprisonment.

B. Certiorari calls up a lower court's record for review, not a remedy for illegal imprisonment.

C. Correct: habeas corpus is the writ by which a prisoner can challenge unlawful detention.

D. Mandamus orders a public authority to perform a duty, not a remedy for illegal imprisonment.

Question 45 Political Science

Which king of France said, "L'état, c'est moi" ("I am the state")?

- A. Louis IX
- B. Louis XIV ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Louis XX
- D. Louis XVI

A. Louis IX (Saint Louis) did not say "I am the state".

B. Correct: "L'état, c'est moi" is attributed to Louis XIV, the Sun King.

C. There has been no King Louis XX of France.

D. Louis XVI was executed in the Revolution; the saying is attributed to Louis XIV.

Question 46 Political Science

Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam was written by:

- B. Al-Farabi
- C. Ibn-e-Khaldun
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Al-Mawardi did not write the Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam.

B. Al-Farabi did not write the Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam.

C. Ibn Khaldun did not write the Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam.

D. Correct: the Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam was written by Allama Iqbal, who is not among the options.

Question 47 Political Science

Besides England, the United Kingdom consists of:

- A. Scotland, Sardinia and Wales
- B. Northern Ireland, Wales and Iceland
- C. Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Wales, Scotland and Faroe Islands

A. Sardinia is an Italian island, not part of the UK.

B. Iceland is an independent country, not part of the UK.

C. Correct: the UK consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

D. The Faroe Islands are Danish, not part of the UK.

Question 48 Political Science

In Britain, the office of the Prime Minister came into existence in the time of:

- A. Hanoverians ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Normans

- D. None of these

A. Correct: the office of Prime Minister emerged under the Hanoverians, with Robert Walpole (1721) as the first Prime Minister.

B. The Normans (1066–1154) had no prime minister.

C. The Stuarts (1603–1714) had no prime minister.

D. Wrong: Hanoverians is among the options and is correct.

Question 49 Political Science

The quorum of the British House of Lords is:

- A. 2
- B. 3 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 6
- D. 11

A. The quorum of the House of Lords is not 2.

B. Correct: the quorum of the House of Lords is three members.

C. The quorum of the House of Lords is not 6.

D. The quorum of the House of Lords is not 11.

Question 50 Political Science

When was the Magna Carta signed by King John of England?

- A. 1213
- B. 1290
- C. 1215 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1220

a Carta was not signed in 1213.

B. The Magna Carta was not signed in 1290.

C. Correct: King John sealed the Magna Carta in June 1215.

D. The Magna Carta was not signed in 1220.

Question 51 Political Science

Who brought the constitutional theory of Islam in line with the political reality of his time?

- A. Al-Ghazali
- B. Abu Nasr Farabi
- C. Ibn-e-Khaldun
- D. Al-Mawardi ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Al-Ghazali wrote on the revival of religious sciences, not on reconciling Islamic constitutional theory with political reality.

B. Al-Farabi wrote on the virtuous city, not on this reconciliation.

C. Ibn Khaldun wrote on the rise and fall of dynasties, not on this reconciliation.

D. Correct: Al-Mawardi's Al-Ahkam al-Sultaniyyah brought Islamic constitutional theory in line with the political realities of his time.

Question 52 Political Science

In which century was the "Theory of Divine Right of Kings" presented by King James of England?

- A. 17th
- B. 19th
- C. 18th

ก ✓ Correct answer

A. James VI and I reigned in the 17th century, but his treatise The True Law of Free Monarchies was published in 1598, in the 16th century.

B. The theory was not presented in the 19th century.

C. The theory was not presented in the 18th century.

D. Correct: James's treatise on the divine right of kings appeared in 1598, in the 16th century.

Question 53 Political Science

The Greek philosopher Plato died in:

- A. 347 B.C. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 325 B.C.
- C. 383 B.C.
- D. 358 B.C.

A. Correct: Plato died in 347 BC.

B. Plato did not die in 325 BC.

C. Plato did not die in 383 BC.

D. Plato did not die in 358 BC.

Question 54 Political Science

In which year was the Treaty of Westphalia, ending the Thirty Years' War, signed?

- A. 1684
- B. 1648 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1688
- D. 1848

/ of Westphalia was not signed in 1684.

B. Correct: the Peace of Westphalia was signed in 1648, ending the Thirty Years' War.

C. The Treaty of Westphalia was not signed in 1688.

D. The Treaty of Westphalia was not signed in 1848.

Question 55 Political Science

Glasnost means:

- A. Reconstruction
- B. Greater accountability and openness ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Workers
- D. Equality of people and place

A. Reconstruction is perestroika, not glasnost.

B. Correct: glasnost (Gorbachev's policy) means openness.

C. Glasnost does not mean workers.

D. Glasnost does not mean equality of people and place.

Question 56 Political Science

In which year did World War II end?

- A. 1949
- B. 1948
- C. 1947
- D. 1945 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. World War II did not end in 1949.

B. World War II did not end in 1948.

It did not end in 1947.

D. Correct: World War II ended in 1945.

Question 57 Political Science

In which year did the General Assembly of the United Nations adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- A. 1947
- B. 1948 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1949
- D. 1946

A. The Universal Declaration was not adopted in 1947.

B. Correct: the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on 10 December 1948.

C. The Universal Declaration was not adopted in 1949.

D. The Universal Declaration was not adopted in 1946.

Question 58 Political Science

Who is known as the "Iron Lady"?

- A. Benazir Bhutto
- B. Condoleezza Rice
- C. Margaret Thatcher ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Hillary Clinton

A. Benazir Bhutto was not known as the Iron Lady.

B. Condoleezza Rice was not known as the Iron Lady.

C. Correct: Margaret Thatcher, British Prime Minister 1979–1990, was known as the Iron Lady.

ıton was not known as the Iron Lady.

Question 59 Political Science

The German attack on Poland was the immediate cause of:

- A. World War I
- B. World War II ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Thirty Years' War
- D. Eastern European crises

A. World War I began in 1914, not with the attack on Poland.

B. Correct: Germany's invasion of Poland (1 September 1939) was the immediate cause of World War II.

C. The Thirty Years' War was fought in the 17th century.

D. The attack on Poland caused World War II, not merely a regional crisis.

Question 60 Political Science

The strategic rivalry between the British Empire and the Russian Empire for supremacy in Central Asia is termed:

- A. The Great Game ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Grand Design
- C. Clash of Giants
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the 19th-century Anglo-Russian rivalry in Central Asia is called the Great Game.

B. Grand Design is not the term for this rivalry.

C. Clash of Giants is not the term for this rivalry.

D. Wrong: The Great Game is among the options and is correct.

61 Political Science

The Soviet Union was dissolved in:

- A. 1990
- B. 1991 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1992
- D. 1993

A. The Soviet Union was not dissolved in 1990.

B. Correct: the Soviet Union was formally dissolved in December 1991.

C. The Soviet Union was not dissolved in 1992.

D. The Soviet Union was not dissolved in 1993.

Question 62 Political Science

The slogan "No taxation without representation" was first raised during the American Revolution in:

- A. Boston Tea Party ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Philadelphia Congress
- C. Massachusetts Assembly
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the slogan is associated with the Boston Tea Party (1773) and the protests against British taxation.

B. The slogan is not associated with the Philadelphia Congress.

C. The slogan is not associated with the Massachusetts Assembly.

D. Wrong: the Boston Tea Party is among the options and is correct.

63 Political Science

Which is not an official language of the United Nations?

- A. Arabic
- B. French
- C. Chinese
- D. German ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Arabic is an official language of the UN.

B. French is an official language of the UN.

C. Chinese is an official language of the UN.

D. Correct: German is not one of the six official languages of the UN.

Question 64 Political Science

In the UN, which country does not possess veto power?

- A. France
- B. Germany ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Britain
- D. China

A. France is a permanent member of the Security Council and has the veto.

B. Correct: Germany is not a permanent member of the Security Council and has no veto.

C. Britain is a permanent member of the Security Council and has the veto.

D. China is a permanent member of the Security Council and has the veto.

Question 65 Political Science

How many judges are members of the International Court of Justice?

- B. 12
- C. 15 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 20

A. The International Court of Justice does not have 9 judges.

B. The International Court of Justice does not have 12 judges.

C. Correct: the International Court of Justice has 15 judges.

D. The International Court of Justice does not have 20 judges.

Question 66 Political Science

How many members does SAARC have?

- A. 7
- B. 11
- C. 8 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 12

A. SAARC had 7 members before Afghanistan joined in 2007; it now has 8.

B. SAARC does not have 11 members.

C. Correct: SAARC has 8 members.

D. SAARC does not have 12 members.

Question 67 Political Science

The first summit of SAARC was held in:

- A. Islamabad
- B. Colombo
- C. Delhi

aka ✓ Correct answer

A. The first SAARC summit was not held in Islamabad (the second was).

B. The first SAARC summit was not held in Colombo.

C. The first SAARC summit was not held in Delhi.

D. Correct: the first SAARC summit was held in Dhaka in December 1985.

Question 68 Political Science

The members of NAFTA are:

- A. Mexico, Canada, US ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. US, Mexico, Brazil
- C. Canada, Mexico, Britain
- D. Mexico, US, Bolivia

A. Correct: NAFTA's members were the United States, Canada and Mexico.

B. Brazil was not a NAFTA member.

C. Britain was not a NAFTA member.

D. Bolivia was not a NAFTA member.

Question 69 Political Science

Under which amendment did the US suspend all economic aid and military assistance to Pakistan in 1990?

- A. Pressler ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Brown
- C. Glenn
- D. Symington

The Pressler Amendment (1985) required the US President to certify annually that Pakistan did not possess a nuclear explosive device; when certification was withheld in October 1990, all economic and military aid was suspended.

B. The Brown Amendment (1995) eased the Pressler restrictions; it did not cause the 1990 suspension.

C. The Glenn Amendment concerns aid to countries that detonate nuclear devices; it was not the basis of the 1990 suspension.

D. The Symington Amendment (1976) concerns aid to countries receiving nuclear enrichment technology; the 1990 suspension was under Pressler.

Note: Note: the printed key D is corrected to A; the 1990 aid suspension followed the withholding of the Pressler certification.

Question 70 Political Science

In which year did the Cripps Mission come to India?

- A. 1927
- B. 1928
- C. 1942 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1946

A. The Cripps Mission did not come to India in 1927.

B. The Cripps Mission did not come to India in 1928.

C. Correct: the Cripps Mission came to India in March 1942.

D. The Cabinet Mission came in 1946, not the Cripps Mission.

Question 71 Political Science

John Locke wrote the book:

- B. Two Treatises of Government ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The Social Contract
- D. Prince

A. Leviathan was written by Thomas Hobbes, not Locke.

B. Correct: Locke's Two Treatises of Government appeared in 1689.

C. The Social Contract was written by Rousseau, not Locke.

D. The Prince was written by Machiavelli, not Locke.

Question 72 Political Science

Montesquieu wrote the book:

- A. Candide
- B. Persian Letters ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Discourse on Inequality
- D. Politics

A. Candide was written by Voltaire, not Montesquieu.

B. Correct: Montesquieu's Persian Letters appeared in 1721.

C. The Discourse on Inequality was written by Rousseau, not Montesquieu.

D. Politics was written by Aristotle, not Montesquieu.

Question 73 Political Science

Grammar of Politics was written by:

- A. Laski ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lasswell
- C. Gilchrist

A. Correct: A Grammar of Politics was written by Harold Laski (1925).

B. Lasswell wrote on politics and communication, not A Grammar of Politics.

C. Gilchrist wrote on political principles, not A Grammar of Politics.

D. Garner wrote on political science, not A Grammar of Politics.

Question 74 Political Science

"The Social Contract" was written by:

- A. Locke
- B. Rousseau ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hobbes
- D. Marx

A. Locke wrote the Two Treatises of Government, not The Social Contract.

B. Correct: The Social Contract (1762) was written by Jean-Jacques Rousseau.

C. Hobbes wrote Leviathan, not The Social Contract.

D. Marx wrote the Communist Manifesto and Capital, not The Social Contract.

Question 75 Political Science

The Indian Independence Act was passed on:

- A. 14th August 1947
- B. 18 July 1947 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 24 October 1948
- D. 3rd June 1947

A. 14 August 1947 was the day Pakistan came into being, not the date the Act was passed.

The Indian Independence Act received royal assent on 18 July 1947.

C. The Act was not passed on 24 October 1948.

D. 3 June 1947 was the date of the Mountbatten Plan, not the Act.

Question 76 Political Science

What was the total number of princely states in the subcontinent during British rule?

- A. 535
- B. 435
- C. 635
- D. 630

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (no correct option: the total was officially 565 princely states in 1947, and none of the options 535/435/635/630 is correct)

A. Wrong: there were more than 535 princely states; the official total in 1947 was 565.

B. Wrong: there were far more than 435 princely states; the official total in 1947 was 565.

C. Wrong: the official total in 1947 was 565, not 635.

D. Wrong: the official total in 1947 was 565, not 630.

Question 77 Political Science

Objectives Resolution was passed on:

- A. 23 March 1948
- B. 15 March 1949
- C. 12 March 1949 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 24 March 1949

A. The Objectives Resolution was not passed on 23 March 1948.

tives Resolution was not passed on 15 March 1949.

C. Correct: the Objectives Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 12 March 1949.

D. The Objectives Resolution was not passed on 24 March 1949.

Question 78 Political Science

Life of a Presidential Ordinance is:

- A. 3 Months
- B. 2 Months
- C. 4 Months ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 6 Months

A. A presidential ordinance does not lapse after 3 months.

B. A presidential ordinance does not lapse after 2 months.

C. Correct: under the 1973 Constitution, a presidential ordinance remains in force for four months (120 days).

D. A presidential ordinance does not lapse after 6 months.

Question 79 Political Science

Retirement age of a Supreme Court judge is:

- A. 60 years
- B. 66 years
- C. 65 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 63 years

A. A Supreme Court judge does not retire at 60.

B. A Supreme Court judge does not retire at 66.

judge of the Supreme Court of Pakistan retires at 65.

D. A Supreme Court judge does not retire at 63.

Question 80 Political Science

Indus Waters Treaty was signed in:

- A. 1961
- B. 1960 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1962
- D. 1963

A. The Indus Waters Treaty was not signed in 1961.

B. Correct: the Indus Waters Treaty was signed in Karachi on 19 September 1960.

C. The Indus Waters Treaty was not signed in 1962.

D. The Indus Waters Treaty was not signed in 1963.

Question 81 Political Science

When was Balochistan given the provincial status?

- A. 1967
- B. 1965
- C. 1970 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1971

A. Balochistan was not given provincial status in 1967.

B. Balochistan was not given provincial status in 1965.

C. Correct: Balochistan became a province on 1 July 1970, when One Unit was dissolved.

D. Balochistan was already a province by 1971.

82 Political Science

Pakistan shares its eastern border with which country?

- A. India ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. China
- C. Iran
- D. Afghanistan

A. Correct: Pakistan's eastern border is with India.

B. China borders Pakistan to the north-east, not the east.

C. Iran borders Pakistan to the west.

D. Afghanistan borders Pakistan to the north-west.

Question 83 Political Science

Popularity of Ibn-e-Khaldun relates to which subject?

- A. Political Science
- B. Economics
- C. Sociology ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Philosophy

A. Ibn Khaldun wrote on politics, but his fame rests on sociology.

B. Ibn Khaldun wrote on economics, but his fame rests on sociology.

C. Correct: Ibn Khaldun is regarded as a founder of sociology (the Muqaddimah).

D. Ibn Khaldun wrote on history and society, but his fame rests on sociology.

Question 84 Political Science

"Politics" was written by:

mas Hobbes

- B. Aristotle ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Plato
- D. Karl Marx

A. Hobbes wrote Leviathan, not Politics.

B. Correct: Politics was written by Aristotle.

C. Plato wrote The Republic, not Politics.

D. Marx wrote Capital, not Politics.

Question 85 Political Science

Who propounded the "Patriarchal Theory"?

- A. Aristotle
- B. Louis XIV
- C. Sir Henry Maine ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. T.H. Green

A. Aristotle did not propound the patriarchal theory of the origin of the state.

B. Louis XIV was a king, not a theorist of the patriarchal theory.

C. Correct: Sir Henry Maine propounded the patriarchal theory in Ancient Law (1861).

D. T.H. Green was an idealist, not the propounder of the patriarchal theory.

Question 86 Political Science

Thomas Hobbes was the exponent of:

- A. Absolute Sovereignty ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Universal Sovereignty
- C. Titular Sovereignty

A. Correct: Hobbes was the exponent of absolute sovereignty (Leviathan).

B. Hobbes did not expound universal sovereignty.

C. Hobbes did not expound titular sovereignty.

D. Hobbes did not expound limited sovereignty; his sovereignty is unlimited.

Question 87 Political Science

World War I started in:

- A. 1916
- B. 1915
- C. 1912
- D. 1914 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. World War I had already begun by 1916.

B. World War I had already begun by 1915.

C. World War I had not begun in 1912.

D. Correct: World War I began in July–August 1914.

Question 88 Political Science

Tashkent Declaration was signed in:

- A. 1965
- B. 1966 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1968
- D. 1967

A. The Tashkent Declaration was not signed in 1965 (the war was fought that year).

...he Tashkent Declaration was signed in January 1966.

C. The Tashkent Declaration was not signed in 1968.

D. The Tashkent Declaration was not signed in 1967.

Question 89 Political Science

Who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- B. Ch. Muhammad Ali
- C. Khwaja Nazimuddin ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. I.I. Chundrigar

A. Bogra was the third Prime Minister.

B. Chaudhri Muhammad Ali was the fourth Prime Minister.

C. Correct: Khwaja Nazimuddin succeeded Liaquat Ali Khan as the second Prime Minister (1951–53).

D. Chundrigar was the sixth Prime Minister.

Question 90 Political Science

When was One Unit established in Pakistan?

- A. 1955 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1954
- C. 1956
- D. 1957

A. Correct: One Unit was established in West Pakistan in October 1955.

B. One Unit was not established in 1954.

was not established in 1956.

D. One Unit was not established in 1957.

Question 91 Political Science

Length of the Pak-Afghan border is:

- A. 2440 km
- B. 1280 km
- C. 4246 km
- D. 2252 km ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Pak-Afghan border is not 2,440 km.

B. The Pak-Afghan border is not 1,280 km.

C. The Pak-Afghan border is not 4,246 km.

D. Correct: the length of the Pak-Afghan (Durand Line) border is given as 2,252 km in the paper's key and in Pakistani exam sources.

Question 92 Political Science

Pakistan joined the Non-Aligned Movement in:

- A. 1980
- B. 1978
- C. 1979 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1977

A. Pakistan did not join the Non-Aligned Movement in 1980.

B. Pakistan did not join the Non-Aligned Movement in 1978.

C. Correct: Pakistan joined the Non-Aligned Movement in 1979.

lid not join the Non-Aligned Movement in 1977.

Question 93 Political Science

The term "Polity" is originally applied to:

- A. Roman city-states
- B. Greek city-states ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Feudal states
- D. Oriental empires

A. Polity is not originally a Roman term.

B. Correct: "polity" (politeia) originally referred to the Greek city-states.

C. Polity is not originally a feudal term.

D. Polity is not originally an Oriental term.

Question 94 Political Science

"Political Science begins and ends with the state" is said by:

- A. Dr. Leacock
- B. Harold Lasswell
- C. J.W. Garner ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Paul Janet

A. Leacock did not say this.

B. Lasswell defined politics as "who gets what, when, how", not this.

C. Correct: J.W. Garner said that political science begins and ends with the state.

D. Paul Janet did not say this.

Note: Note: the source prints the option as "G.W.Garner"; it is filed here as "J.W. Garner"

ection is recorded in the paper config. Filed option C read "G.W.Garner" (misprint in the source reproduction); corrected to "J.W. Garner" as documented in the reviewed file.

Question 95 Political Science

Plato believed that an ideal state should have a population of:

- A. 500040
- B. 5400
- C. 50400
- D. 5040 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Plato did not propose 500,040 citizens.

B. Plato did not propose 5,400 citizens.

C. Plato did not propose 50,400 citizens.

D. Correct: in the Laws, Plato fixed the ideal number of citizens at 5,040.

Question 96 Political Science

In which year did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan establish the M.A.O. College?

- A. 1860
- B. 1865
- C. 1877 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1875

A. The M.A.O. College was not established in 1860.

B. The M.A.O. College was not established in 1865.

C. Correct: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh in 1877.

asat-ul-Uloom was founded in 1875; the College followed in 1877.

Question 97 Political Science

A doctrine under which legislative statute or executive actions are subject to possible invalidation by the judiciary is called:

- A. Judicial Activism
- B. Judicial review ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Judicial Lawmaking
- D. None of these

A. Judicial activism is the courts' willingness to intervene in policy, not the doctrine of invalidating statutes.

B. Correct: judicial review is the doctrine under which courts can invalidate legislation or executive action.

C. Judicial lawmaking is law made by judges, not the doctrine of invalidation.

D. Wrong: Judicial review is among the options and is correct.

Question 98 Political Science

The consensus among scholars on points of Islamic law is called:

- A. Qiyas
- B. Ijma ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Istislah
- D. Istihsan

A. Qiyas is reasoning by analogy, not consensus.

B. Correct: ijma is the consensus of scholars on a point of Islamic law.

C. Istislah is reasoning on public interest, not consensus.

juristic preference, not consensus.

Question 99 Political Science

Who said "Law is the command of the sovereign"?

- A. John Austin ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Jean Bodin
- C. Rousseau
- D. Laski

A. Correct: John Austin defined law as the command of the sovereign.

B. Bodin wrote on sovereignty, but the definition is Austin's.

C. Rousseau wrote on the general will, not this definition.

D. Laski did not define law this way.

Question 100 Political Science

"Leviathan" is a book written by:

- A. Locke
- B. Rousseau
- C. John Austin
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Locke wrote the Two Treatises of Government, not Leviathan.

B. Rousseau wrote The Social Contract, not Leviathan.

C. Austin wrote The Province of Jurisprudence Determined, not Leviathan.

D. Correct: Leviathan was written by Thomas Hobbes, who is not among the options.

This paper remains the paper of the Punjab Public Service Commission. Ranjha Solutions

on this solved presentation only — the paper is not owned by Ranjha Solutions. PPSC publishes no past papers officially.

Past papers are **free** — no charge is taken from any student for papers. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2015 sitting.

Source: https://mail.pacegkacademy.com/generatepaperpdf/199 (accessed 8 Nov 2026). See the source note on this page about the fold-in corrections.