Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

(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 a place in Washington DC is called:
   (a) Capital Hill  (b) White House  (c) 10 Downing Street  (d) None of these

(iv) The title of the 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 the 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 the 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 Justice Marshal in:
   (a) 1808  (b) 1803  (c) 1821  (d) 1825
(xiii) The quorum for the House of Lords is:
(a) 50  (b) 14
(c) 3   (d) 12

(xiv) The Gulletine or closure by compartment is a term used in the law making procedure in:
(a) USA  (b) UK
(c) France  (d) Turkey

(xv) The Lengthiest written constitution of the world is the:
(a) British Constitution  (b) Indian Constitution
(c) Chinese Constitution  (d) French Constitution

(xvi) The ideological foundation of the Turkish Constitution is based on:
(a) Kamalism  (b) Socialism
(c) Islam  (d) None of these

(xvii) The Iranian Revolution under the leadership of Ayatullah Khomeini removed the monarch in:
(a) 1989  (b) 1979
(c) 1997  (d) 1980

(xviii) The founder father of the modern china is:
(a) Chiang Ki Shek  (b) Derg Zu Ping
(c) Mao Tse Tung  (d) Lu Hsun

(xix) The Objectives 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 members

PART – II

NOTE:
(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. Selecting at least TWO questions from EACH SECTION. All questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

SECTION – I

Q.2. “The Senate of USA is the most powerful upper house in the world.” Do you agree with the statement? Explain your answer with reference to the upper houses of India and Pakistan. (20)

Q.3. Explain how the British democracy is overshadowed by the cabinet dictatorship? (20)

Q.4. How is the French President elected? Give an objective analysis of the powers enjoyed by the President. (20)

SECTION – II

Q.5. Explain the factors that transformed Jinnah, the ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity, into the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah of the Muslims. (20)

Q.6. “In spite of the provisions of provincial autonomy in the 1973 constitution there are Anti-Centre feelings in the federating units.” Discuss this statement with special reference to Baluchistan and Sindh. (20)

Q.7. Discuss the salient features of the constitution of the Peoples Republic of China in comparison with the constitution of former Soviet Union. (20)

Q.8. Write a note on ANY TWO of the following: (10+10)
   (i) The predominance of the armed forces in the Turkish politics.
   (ii) The role of the President of India.
   (iii) Iranian Political System after the removal of the Shah of Iran.
   (iv) Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan as a reformer.

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