



1). 20. Marx saw history as driven by:

- A). A. Divine providence
- B). B. Class struggle and material forces
- C). C. Individual virtue
- D). D. Legal codes

Correct Answer: B. Class struggle and material forces

2). 19. Hegelian dialectics implies that:

- A). A. History is random
- B). B. Progress occurs through contradictions and resolutions
- C). C. Freedom is absence of constraint only
- D). D. The state is unnecessary

Correct Answer: B. Progress occurs through contradictions and resolutions

3). 18. Locke asserts that citizens have a right to:

- A). A. Resist tyranny
- B). B. Support any government blindly
- C). C. Obey for fear only
- D). D. Abandon property rights

Correct Answer: A. Resist tyranny

4). 17. Hobbes' social contract requires citizens to:

- A). A. Obey only moral laws
- B). B. Surrender all rights to the sovereign for security
- C). C. Maintain absolute liberty
- D). D. Elect rulers regularly

Correct Answer: B. Surrender all rights to the sovereign for security

5). 16. Allama Iqbal's idea of political freedom is most closely associated with:

- A). A. Passive obedience
- B). B. Spiritual awakening and self-assertion
- C). C. Economic equality only
- D). D. Absolute monarchy

Correct Answer: B. Spiritual awakening and self-assertion

6). 15. Imam Ghazali believed the ruler must balance:

- A). A. Military conquest and taxation
- B). B. Religion, morality, and political authority
- C). C. Class interests and commerce
- D). D. Justice and bureaucracy

Correct Answer: B. Religion, morality, and political authority

7). 14. According to Ibn Khaldun, civilization declines primarily due to:

- A). A. External invasions only
- B). B. Loss of Asabiyah and luxury
- C). C. Natural disasters

D). D. Weak governance alone

Correct Answer: B. Loss of Asabiyyah and luxury

8). 13. Nietzsche criticized:

A). A. Existential freedom

B). B. Slavery and monarchy

C). C. Herd morality and traditional religious values

D). D. Social contracts

Correct Answer: C. Herd morality and traditional religious values

9). 12. Camus' philosophy of absurdity implies:

A). A. Life has inherent meaning

B). B. Human quest for meaning conflicts with the universe's indifference

C). C. Ethics are fixed by divine law

D). D. Revolutions always lead to utopia

Correct Answer: B. Human quest for meaning conflicts with the universe's indifference

10). 11. Sartre's existentialism asserts:

A). A. Human nature is predetermined

B). B. Existence precedes essence

C). C. Ethics are dictated by the state

D). D. God defines moral duties

Correct Answer: B. Existence precedes essence

11). 10. Machiavelli's political realism emphasizes:

A). A. Ethics over survival

B). B. Ends justify the means

C). C. Obedience to religious authority

D). D. Collective morality as the core of statecraft

Correct Answer: B. Ends justify the means

12). 9. Karl Marx believed that the state exists primarily to:

A). A. Protect universal justice

B). B. Serve ruling class interests

C). C. Uphold natural rights

D). D. Ensure separation of powers

Correct Answer: B. Serve ruling class interests

13). 8. Hegel saw the state as:

A). A. A necessary evil

B). B. The march of God on earth

C). C. A tool for class oppression

D). D. Merely a social contract

Correct Answer: B. The march of God on earth

14). 7. Montesquieu argued that separation of powers prevents:

A). A. Tyranny

B). B. Revolution

C). C. Economic inequality

D). D. Political apathy

Correct Answer: A. Tyranny

15). 6. Rousseau's concept of the "general will" is:

A). A. Majority opinion

B). B. Will aiming at common good beyond individual interests

C). C. Aggregate of individual desires

D). D. Decision-making by elected representatives

Correct Answer: B. Will aiming at common good beyond individual interests

16). 5. Locke's idea of property emerges from:

A). A. Inherent divine ownership

B). B. Labour mixed with natural resources

C). C. Government decree

D). D. Collective consent of citizens

Correct Answer: B. Labour mixed with natural resources

17). 4. Hobbes' Leviathan argues that:

A). A. Humans are naturally cooperative

B). B. Absolute authority is necessary to avoid chaos

C). C. Government should be divided by powers

D). D. Natural law protects individual freedom

Correct Answer: B. Absolute authority is necessary to avoid chaos

18). 3. Allama Iqbal emphasized:

A). A. Materialism as the foundation of society

B). B. Ego (Khudi) and spiritual self-realization

C). C. Obedience to absolute monarchy

D). D. Pure rationalism over morality

Correct Answer: B. Ego (Khudi) and spiritual self-realization

19). 2. According to Imam Ghazali, the legitimacy of a ruler depends on

A). A. Military power

B). B. Religious and moral authority

C). C. Popular consent

D). D. Wealth accumulation

Correct Answer: B. Religious and moral authority

20). 1. Ibn Khaldun's theory of 'Asabiyyah' primarily explains:

A). A. Individual liberty

B). B. Social cohesion and rise of dynasties

C). C. Class struggle

D). D. Absolute sovereignty

Correct Answer: B. Social cohesion and rise of dynasties