PPSC Subject Specialist Pakistan Studies / History / Political Science | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2026 (Set 2 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Subject Specialist Pakistan Studies / History / Political Science | BS-17 · **Set:** 2 of 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted — 0 repeated questions, 50 verified facts predicted to recur, 50 syllabus anchors · **Price:** Free

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the upcoming exam, NOT a past paper. Every question below is a prediction: it is here because the same question, the same fact, or the same topic appeared in verified PPSC Subject Specialist Pakistan Studies / History / Political Science | BS-17 past papers. **No pass guarantee.** A guess paper raises the odds; it does not promise a result. Answers are the best-supported answers, not exam keys. **[C]-HEAVY PAPER — thin verified pool.** 50 of the 100 questions below are syllabus anchors on this post's recurring topics, because the verified archive for this post holds only 98 items. Those questions are flagged [C] on every one of them: they are predictions about the syllabus, not verified facts. Study the topic, not just the answer.

> **How to use this paper:** study the basis under each question, not just the answer — the real paper will ask the same topics in different words. Revise the underlying topic, not only the four options. Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Political Science

Seats under proportional representation are divided in what way?

- A. Provides representation to each group or party in proportion to its voting

th ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Provides extra votes to the educated people
- C. Provides votes to the people keeping in view their property
- D. Provides representation to all the political parties

Why this answer? proportional representation gives each group or party seats in proportion to the votes it wins.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q2 (Provides representation to each group or party in proportion to its voting strength)

Question 2 Political Science

Which country's politics is marked by many competing parties?

- A. France ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Britain
- C. U.S.A
- D. China

Why this answer? France has a multi-party system, with many parties contesting elections.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q3 (France)

Question 3 Political Science

A totalitarian state is generally run under what kind of party system?

- A. No political parties
- B. Single party system ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A multi-party system
- D. A bi-party system

swer? a totalitarian state generally has a single party system, with one party controlling the state.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q4 (Single party system)

Question 4 Political Science

Where did pressure groups originate first of all?

- A. U.S.A ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. France
- C. Britain
- D. Switzerland

Why this answer? pressure groups first originated in the United States of America.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q6 (U.S.A)

Question 5 Political Science

Associational pressure groups are chiefly concerned with what task?

- A. Articulate the demands ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Communicate the demands
- C. Regulate the demands
- D. Aggregate the demands

Why this answer? associational pressure groups articulate (express) the demands of their members.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q8 (Articulate the demands)

6 Political Science

What is meant by public opinion?

- A. Unanimous opinion of all the citizens
- B. A definite opinion which is the result of a process of clarification and coordination of views held by different persons
- C. Sum-total of confused and incoherent opinions held by different groups of citizens
- D. Majority opinion ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? in the standard textbook sense, public opinion means the majority opinion.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q14 (Majority opinion)

Question 7 Political Science

What stands in the way of healthy public opinion growing in a country?

- A. Free press
- B. Poverty of the people
- C. Illiteracy ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Political Parties

Why this answer? illiteracy hampers the growth of a healthy public opinion, because uninformed citizens cannot form sound opinions.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q16 (Illiteracy)

Question 8 Political Science

The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the principle of which thinker?

- B. Bentham ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. J.S. Mill
- D. Laski

Why this answer? Jeremy Bentham advocated the principle of "the greatest happiness of the greatest number".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q18 (Bentham)

Question 9 Political Science

In what way does fascism part company with communism over the state?

- A. It considers the state a supreme reality ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. It holds that the state is an instrument of exploitation
- C. It stands for one party rule
- D. It does not hold faith in totalitarian government

Why this answer? fascism differs from communism in that it treats the state as a supreme reality above the individual.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q19 (It considers the state a supreme reality)

Question 10 Political Science

How can a rigid constitution be amended?

- A. Can be amended like an ordinary law by the Parliament
- B. Can be amended only through a special procedure prescribed in the constitution ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Can be amended only by the people as a whole
- D. Cannot be amended

swer? a rigid constitution can be amended only through a special procedure.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q20 (Can be amended only through a special procedure prescribed in the constitution)

Question 11 Political Science

Popular vote is used to amend the constitution in which country?

- A. U.S.A
- B. U.K
- C. Switzerland ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. None of these

Why this answer? Switzerland amends its constitution by popular vote (referendum).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q22 (Switzerland)

Question 12 Political Science

The rule of law as the foundation of constitutional government was expounded most brilliantly by whom?

- A. John Austin
- B. A.V. Dicey ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Lord Bryce
- D. Jean Bodin

Why this answer? A.V. Dicey propounded the rule of law most brilliantly, as the basis of constitutional government.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q25 (A.V. Dicey)

13 Political Science

Under a parliamentary form of government, who answers to the legislature?

- A. The executive is responsible to the legislature ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The legislature is responsible to the executive
- C. The legislature is responsible to the Judiciary
- D. The Judiciary is responsible to the legislature

Why this answer? in a parliamentary system the executive is responsible to the legislature.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q33 (The executive is responsible to the legislature)

Question 14 Political Science

Government by amateurs is a common description of which system?

- A. Technocrats
- B. Amateurs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Specialists
- D. Experts

Why this answer? parliamentary government is often described as government by amateurs, because ministers are politicians, not specialists.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q35 (Amateurs)

Question 15 Political Science

Why is the parliamentary system of government regarded as good?

- A. It makes the opposition behave in a responsible manner
- B. It provides autocratic powers to the executive

- ovides a flexible form of government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. It ensures continuity and consistency of policy

Why this answer? the classic merit of the parliamentary system is its flexibility — the government can be changed by a vote of no confidence without a revolution.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q37 (It provides a flexible form of government)

Question 16 Political Science

In a federation, where does power lie?

- A. Powers are divided between the centre and the states ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. All powers are vested in the Central government
- C. All powers are vested in the units and the centre merely acts as a coordinator
- D. None of above

Why this answer? in a federal government, powers are divided between the centre and the states (units).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q39 (Powers are divided between the centre and the states)

Question 17 Political Science

Federal government is chiefly praised for what?

- A. It promotes uniformity of legislation and administration
- B. It ensures a vigorous foreign policy
- C. It provides strong central government
- D. It reconciles national unity with regional autonomy ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? the chief merit of federalism is that it reconciles national unity with regional autonomy.

ed [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q41 (It reconciles national unity with regional autonomy)

Question 18 Political Science

Which form of government features judicial review prominently?

- A. Federal system of Government ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. All forms of democratic governments
- C. Parliamentary system of Government
- D. Unitary system of government

Why this answer? judicial review is an important feature of a federal system, where courts settle disputes between the centre and the units.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q43 (Federal system of Government)

Question 19 Political Science

What is another name for cabinet government?

- A. Coalition government
- B. Non-parliamentary Government
- C. Absolute government
- D. Responsible government ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? cabinet government is also known as responsible government, because the cabinet is answerable to the legislature.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q45 (Responsible government)

20 Political Science

Ministers swim or sink together: what principle is this?

- A. All the decisions are taken by the cabinet Ministers collectively
- B. All the ministers swim or sink together ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The decisions taken by the cabinet must be formally signed by all the ministers
- D. None of the above

Why this answer? collective responsibility means the cabinet stands or falls together.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q47 (All the ministers swim or sink together)

Question 21 Political Science

How long is the term of a Senator in Pakistan?

- A. Five years
- B. Six years ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Eight years
- D. Four years

Why this answer? A member of the Senate of Pakistan serves a term of six years.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the Senate and the federal legislature recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 22 Political Science

Under the 1973 Constitution, who is the chief executive of Pakistan?

- A. The Army Chief
- B. The Chief Justice
- C. The President
- D. The Prime Minister ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer: Under the 1973 Constitution the Prime Minister is the chief executive of the country, while the President is the head of state.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the 1973 Constitution and the executive recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 23 Political Science

What kind of constitution does Pakistan have under the 1973 Constitution?

- A. Unitary and presidential
- B. Confederal
- C. Federal and parliamentary ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Monarchical

Why this answer? The 1973 Constitution makes Pakistan a federal parliamentary republic.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 24 Political Science

What is the minimum voting age in Pakistan?

- A. 20 years
- B. 18 years ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 17 years
- D. 21 years

Why this answer? A citizen of Pakistan who is 18 years old is entitled to vote.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: franchise and elections recur in every sitting of this post.

25 Political Science

Who elects the President of Pakistan?

- A. The Senate alone
- B. The people by direct vote
- C. The Supreme Court
- D. Parliament and the provincial assemblies ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The President is elected by an electoral college made up of the members of Parliament and the provincial assemblies.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the presidency and elections recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 26 Political Science

How many seats are there in the Senate of Pakistan at present?

- A. 100
- B. 104
- C. 96 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 110

Why this answer? After the 25th Amendment the Senate has 96 seats.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the Senate recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 27 Political Science

How many seats are there in the National Assembly of Pakistan at present?

- A. 366
- B. 342
- C. 336 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? After the 25th Amendment the National Assembly has 336 seats.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the National Assembly recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 28 Political Science

What is the quorum of the National Assembly of Pakistan?

- A. One-half of the members
- B. One-third of the members
- C. One-fourth of the members ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Two-thirds of the members

Why this answer? The quorum of the National Assembly is one-fourth of its total membership.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the National Assembly and parliamentary procedure recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 29 Political Science

Who is the head of state of Pakistan under the 1973 Constitution?

- A. The President ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The Prime Minister
- C. The Senate Chairman
- D. The Chief Justice

Why this answer? Under the 1973 Constitution the President is the head of state of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every sitting of this post.

30 Political Science

Article 6 of the 1973 Constitution deals with which offence?

- A. Emergency
- B. Islamic provisions
- C. Fundamental rights
- D. High treason ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Article 6 of the 1973 Constitution provides that any person who abrogates or subverts the Constitution is guilty of high treason.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the 1973 Constitution recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 31 Political Science

In which year was the first Constitution of Pakistan enforced?

- A. 1962
- B. 1973
- C. 1956 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1947

Why this answer? Pakistan's first Constitution was enforced on 23 March 1956.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: Pakistan's constitutional history recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 32 Political Science

Which document forms the preamble of the 1973 Constitution?

- A. The Simla Agreement
- B. The Lahore Resolution
- C. The Lucknow Pact

Objectives Resolution ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Objectives Resolution, passed in 1949, is the preamble of the 1973 Constitution.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the Objectives Resolution and the 1973 Constitution recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 33 Political Science

By what name is the Parliament of Pakistan officially known?

- A. Majlis-e-Shura ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. National Council
- C. Federal Council
- D. Majlis-e-Shoora

Why this answer? The Parliament of Pakistan is officially known as Majlis-e-Shura.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the federal legislature recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 34 Political Science

Who can dissolve the National Assembly of Pakistan?

- A. The Prime Minister alone
- B. The Chief Justice
- C. The President on the advice of the Prime Minister ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The Chairman of the Senate

Why this answer? The President dissolves the National Assembly on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the National Assembly and the executive recur in every sitting of this post.

35 Political Science

Fundamental rights are given in which Articles of the 1973 Constitution?

- A. Articles 1 to 7
- B. Articles 8 to 28 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Articles 41 to 50
- D. Articles 29 to 40

Why this answer? Fundamental rights are guaranteed in Articles 8 to 28 of the 1973 Constitution.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: fundamental rights recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 36 Political Science

The Concurrent List was abolished by which constitutional amendment?

- A. 18th Amendment ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 17th Amendment
- C. 19th Amendment
- D. 21st Amendment

Why this answer? The 18th Amendment of 2010 abolished the Concurrent List and devolved powers to the provinces.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: constitutional amendments recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 37 Political Science

Who chairs the Council of Common Interests in Pakistan?

- A. The Senate Chairman
- B. The President

Chief Justice

- D. The Prime Minister ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Council of Common Interests is chaired by the Prime Minister.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: federal institutions recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 38 Political Science

The National Finance Commission Award relates to what?

- A. Delimitation of constituencies
- B. Appointment of judges
- C. Distribution of financial resources between the federation and the provinces ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Distribution of water

Why this answer? The National Finance Commission Award distributes financial resources between the federation and the provinces.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: federal finance recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 39 Political Science

Who appoints the Chief Justice of Pakistan?

- A. The Speaker
- B. The President ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The Senate Chairman
- D. The Prime Minister

Why this answer? The Chief Justice of Pakistan is appointed by the President.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the judiciary

ry sitting of this post.

Question 40 Political Science

Which body conducts general elections in Pakistan?

- A. The Supreme Court
- B. The National Assembly
- C. The Election Commission of Pakistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The Senate

Why this answer? The Election Commission of Pakistan conducts general elections in the country.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: elections recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 41 Political Science

After the 18th Amendment, local government is mainly the subject of which tier?

- A. The Election Commission
- B. The provinces ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The district courts
- D. The federation

Why this answer? After the 18th Amendment, local government is a provincial subject.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Political Science: the 18th Amendment and devolution recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 42 History

The Mother Goddess was worshipped by the people of which civilisation?

- A. Sun

- C. Fire
- D. Mother Goddess ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? the Indus Valley people worshipped the Mother Goddess (terracotta figurines of the goddess are found at the sites).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q21 (Mother Goddess)

Question 43 History

Which region did the Aryans occupy first on arriving?

- A. Sindh
- B. Gujrat
- C. Kashmir
- D. Punjab ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? the Aryans first settled in the Punjab (the land of the seven rivers, Sapta Sindhu).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q23 (Punjab)

Question 44 History

When did the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilisation take place?

- A. 1930
- B. 1922 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1903
- D. 1911

Why this answer? the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in 1922 (Mohenjo-daro

began in 1922).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q24 (1922)

Question 45 History

Which Mughal emperor earned the title Prince of Builders?

- A. Jehangir
- B. Babar
- C. Shah Jahan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Akbar

Why this answer? Shah Jahan, builder of the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort, is called the "Prince of Builders".

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q26 (Shah Jahan)

Question 46 History

Babur's final resting place is in which city?

- A. Delhi
- B. Lahore
- C. Kabul ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Karachi

Why this answer? the tomb of Zahir-ud-din Babur is in Kabul, Afghanistan.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q28 (Kabul)

47 History

The Qutub Minar's construction was begun by whom?

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Iltutmish
- C. Razia Sultana
- D. Qutub-ud-din Aibak ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? the Qutub Minar was begun by Qutub-ud-din Aibak (completed by Iltutmish).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q29 (Qutub-ud-din Aibak)

Question 48 History

Agra owes its founding to whom?

- A. Firuz Tughluq
- B. Sikandar Lodhi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Ibrahim Lodhi
- D. Rana Sanga

Why this answer? the city of Agra was founded by Sikandar Lodhi in 1504.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q30 (Sikandar Lodhi)

Question 49 History

Vasco da Gama reached India by sea in which year?

- A. 1500
- B. 1498 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1490

Why this answer? Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in 1498.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q31 (1498)

Question 50 History

Which European nation first came to India?

- A. Dutch
- B. Portuguese ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. French
- D. Britishers

Why this answer? the Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to India (Vasco da Gama, 1498).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q32 (Portuguese)

Question 51 History

Who was behind the Shuddhi movement?

- A. Madan Mohan
- B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C. Swami Dayanand Saraswati ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. None of these

Why this answer? the Shuddhi movement was started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati (through the Arya Samaj).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q34 (Swami Dayanand Saraswati)

52 History

Divide and Rule is the policy linked with which viceroy?

- A. Lord Wellesley
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Minto ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Lord Canning

Why this answer? the strategy of Divide and Rule is associated with Lord Minto (the Minto-Morley reforms and separate electorates).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q36 (Lord Minto)

Question 53 History

British India's capital moved to Delhi in which year?

- A. 1916
- B. 1910
- C. 1911 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1923

Why this answer? Delhi became the capital of India during the British Raj in 1911 (announced at the Delhi Durbar).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q38 (1911)

Question 54 History

In which year was the Lucknow Pact signed?

- A. 1913
- B. 1916 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 1919

Why this answer? The Lucknow Pact, an agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League, was signed in 1916.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Lucknow Pact and the freedom movement recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 55 History

In which year did the Simla Deputation meet the Viceroy?

- A. 1911
- B. 1905
- C. 1909
- D. 1906 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Simla Deputation, led by Sir Aga Khan, met Viceroy Lord Minto in October 1906.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Simla Deputation and the Muslim League's origins recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 56 History

In which year and city was the All India Muslim League founded?

- A. 1911, Delhi
- B. 1906, Dhaka ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1906, Lucknow
- D. 1916, Bombay

Why this answer? The All India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka in December 1906.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the founding of the

ue recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 57 History

Who was the first Viceroy of India?

- A. Lord Minto
- B. Lord Curzon
- C. Lord Dalhousie
- D. Lord Canning ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India, taking office in 1858.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the British Raj recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 58 History

In which year did the War of Independence take place?

- A. 1859
- B. 1855
- C. 1857 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1861

Why this answer? The War of Independence broke out in 1857.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the War of Independence of 1857 recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 59 History

In which year was the Partition of Bengal announced?

- A. 1901
- B. 1911

- D. 1905 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Lord Curzon announced the Partition of Bengal in 1905; it was annulled in 1911.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Partition of Bengal recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 60 History

In which year did the Khilafat Movement begin?

- A. 1924
- B. 1916
- C. 1921
- D. 1919 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Khilafat Movement began in 1919 in protest against the treatment of the Ottoman Caliphate.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Khilafat Movement recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 61 History

In which year did the Simon Commission arrive in India?

- A. 1925
- B. 1928 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1932
- D. 1930

Why this answer? The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1928 and was boycotted by the Congress and the Muslim League.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Simon Commission recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 62 History

In which year was the first Round Table Conference held?

- A. 1928
- B. 1935
- C. 1932
- D. 1930 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The first Round Table Conference was held in London in 1930.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Round Table Conferences recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 63 History

In which year did the Cabinet Mission come to India?

- A. 1947
- B. 1946 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1942
- D. 1945

Why this answer? The Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946 with its plan for the transfer of power.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Cabinet Mission recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 64 History

In which month and year was the Indian Independence Act passed?

1947 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. March 1947
- C. June 1948
- D. August 1946

Why this answer? The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament in July 1947.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Indian Independence Act recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 65 History

In which year was the Battle of Plassey fought?

- A. 1750
- B. 1761
- C. 1757 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1764

Why this answer? The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757, establishing British power in Bengal.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — History: the Battle of Plassey recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 66 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's first woman ambassador abroad was who?

- A. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah
- B. Begum Shahnawaz
- C. Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Begum Shaista Ikramullah

swer: Raana Liaquat Ali Khan was Pakistan's first female ambassador in a foreign country (to the Netherlands).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q1 (Begum Raana Liaquat Ali Khan)

Question 67 Pakistan Studies

After Partition, which princely state joined Pakistan before all the others?

- A. Kalat
- B. Hunza
- C. Bahawalpur ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Swat

Why this answer? Bahawalpur was the first princely state to accede to Pakistan after partition (October 1947).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q5 (Bahawalpur)

Question 68 Pakistan Studies

Which of these is the national animal of Pakistan?

- A. Markhor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Horse
- C. Deer
- D. Dolphin

Why this answer? the markhor is the national animal of Pakistan.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q7 (Markhor)

69 Pakistan Studies

The former FATA was made up of how many agencies?

- A. Six Agencies
- B. Five Agencies
- C. Eight Agencies
- D. Seven Agencies ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? FATA consisted of seven agencies (Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan, South Waziristan).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q9 (Seven Agencies)

Question 70 Pakistan Studies

Who first chaired the Senate after it was created in 1973?

- A. Syed Fazl Agha
- B. Habibullah Khan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan
- D. Wasim Sajjad

Why this answer? after the Senate was created in 1973, its first chairman was Habibullah Khan.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q11 (Habibullah Khan)

Question 71 Pakistan Studies

Which Urdu daily was first published after Pakistan came into being?

- A. Imroz ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Mashriq

- D. None of the above

Why this answer? Imroz was the first Urdu daily newspaper published after the creation of Pakistan.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q12 (Imroz)

Question 72 Pakistan Studies

Which Muslim country voted against Pakistan joining the UN in 1947?

- A. Afghanistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Iran
- C. Iraq
- D. Egypt

Why this answer? Afghanistan was the only Muslim country to vote against Pakistan's admission to the United Nations in 1947.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q13 (Afghanistan)

Question 73 Pakistan Studies

Gwadar was acquired from which country on 9 September 1958?

- A. Oman ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Iran
- C. Bahrain
- D. None of the above

Why this answer? on 9 September 1958 Pakistan acquired Gwadar from Oman.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-

Question 74 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's first Chief Scout was who?

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
- B. Khawaja Nazim-ud-din
- C. Justice Mian Abdul Rashid
- D. Quaid-e-Azam ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first Chief Scout of Pakistan.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q17 (Quaid-e-Azam)

Question 75 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan was world champion in four sports at once in which year?

- A. 1994 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1996
- C. 1992
- D. 1997

Why this answer? in 1994 Pakistan was world champion in four sports at once — hockey, cricket, squash and snooker.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q49 (1994)

Question 76 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's national anthem won government approval in which year?

4 ✓ Predicted answer

- B. 1947
- C. 1950
- D. 1952

Why this answer? the national anthem of Pakistan was approved by the government in 1954.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q50 (1954)

Question 77 Pakistan Studies

On which date was the Objectives Resolution passed?

- A. 23 March 1956
- B. 23 March 1940
- C. 12 March 1949 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 14 August 1947

Why this answer? The Objectives Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 12 March 1949.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the Objectives Resolution recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 78 Pakistan Studies

Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
- C. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- D. Khawaja Nazimuddin

swer? Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the early leaders of Pakistan recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 79 Pakistan Studies

Which city was the first capital of Pakistan?

- A. Islamabad
- B. Karachi ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Rawalpindi
- D. Lahore

Why this answer? Karachi was the first capital of Pakistan, until the capital moved to Islamabad.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the early history of Pakistan recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 80 Pakistan Studies

On which date was the national flag of Pakistan adopted?

- A. 14 August 1947
- B. 23 March 1956
- C. 11 August 1947 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 23 March 1940

Why this answer? The national flag of Pakistan was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 11 August 1947.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: national symbols recur in every sitting of this post.

81 Pakistan Studies

Who composed the music of Pakistan's national anthem?

- A. Faiz Ahmed Faiz
- B. Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Allama Iqbal
- D. Hafeez Jalandhari

Why this answer? Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla composed the music of Pakistan's national anthem; Hafeez Jalandhari wrote the words.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: national symbols recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 82 Pakistan Studies

Who is the national poet of Pakistan?

- A. Ahmed Faraz
- B. Mirza Ghalib
- C. Allama Muhammad Iqbal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Faiz Ahmed Faiz

Why this answer? Allama Muhammad Iqbal is the national poet of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: national figures recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 83 Pakistan Studies

Which is the national language of Pakistan?

- A. Urdu ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. English
- C. Sindhi

Why this answer? Urdu is the national language of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: national symbols recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 84 Pakistan Studies

On which date did Pakistan become a republic?

- A. 8 June 1962
- B. 23 March 1940
- C. 14 August 1947
- D. 23 March 1956 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Pakistan became a republic on 23 March 1956, when its first Constitution came into force.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: Pakistan's constitutional history recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 85 Pakistan Studies

In which year was the first martial law imposed in Pakistan?

- A. 1958 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1969
- C. 1956
- D. 1962

Why this answer? The first martial law in Pakistan was imposed in October 1958.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the early political history of Pakistan recurs in every sitting of this post.

86 Pakistan Studies

In which month and year did the second Pakistan-India war begin?

- A. December 1971
- B. July 1999
- C. May 1948
- D. September 1965 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The second Pakistan-India war began in September 1965.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: the wars with India recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 87 Pakistan Studies

In which year was the Simla Agreement signed between Pakistan and India?

- A. 1988
- B. 1974
- C. 1966
- D. 1972 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Simla Agreement was signed in July 1972 after the 1971 war.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Pakistan Studies: agreements with India recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 88 Geography

Which places are joined by the Babusar Pass?

- A. Swat and Dir
- B. Gilgit and Hunza
- C. Chitral and Gilgit
- D. Abbottabad and Gilgit ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? the Babusar Pass connects the Kaghan Valley (Mansehra/Abbottabad side) with Gilgit-Baltistan.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q53 (Abbottabad and Gilgit)

Question 89 Geography

Rawal Dam, built in 1962, stands on which river?

- A. Korang ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Haro
- C. Jhelum
- D. Soan

Why this answer? Rawal Dam was built in 1962 on the Korang river.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q59 (Korang)

Question 90 Geography

The Pakistani stretch of the Karakoram Highway measures how much?

- A. 1170 Km
- B. 730 Km
- C. 1957 Km
- D. 805 Km ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? the Karakoram Highway in Pakistan is cited as 805 km (the Pakistani section).

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q63 (805 Km)

91 Geography

The highest-altitude dam among the options is which one?

- A. Warsak Dam
- B. Khanpur Dam
- C. Wali Tangi Dam ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Tanda Dam

Why this answer? the Wali Tangi Dam, near Quetta, is cited as the dam situated at the highest altitude among the options.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q67 (Wali Tangi Dam)

Question 92 Geography

What is the height of K2, the second highest mountain in the world?

- A. 8,611 metres ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 8,201 metres
- C. 8,516 metres
- D. 8,848 metres

Why this answer? K2, in the Karakoram range of Pakistan, is 8,611 metres high.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the mountains of Pakistan recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 93 Geography

Which is the longest river of Pakistan?

- A. Jhelum
- B. Chenab
- C. Ravi

us ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Indus is the longest river of Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the rivers of Pakistan recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 94 Geography

What is the total area of Pakistan as commonly cited in textbooks?

- A. 796,095 sq km ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 770,875 sq km
- C. 803,940 sq km
- D. 881,913 sq km

Why this answer? The total area of Pakistan is commonly cited as 796,095 square kilometres.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the geography of Pakistan recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 95 Geography

Which is the largest province of Pakistan by area?

- A. Punjab
- B. Balochistan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Sindh
- D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Why this answer? Balochistan is the largest province of Pakistan by area.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the provinces of Pakistan recur in every sitting of this post.

96 Geography

The Thar desert lies mainly in which province of Pakistan?

- A. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- B. Punjab
- C. Balochistan
- D. Sindh ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Thar desert lies mainly in Sindh, in south-eastern Pakistan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Geography: the deserts of Pakistan recur in every sitting of this post.

Question 97 General Knowledge

14 April 1994 is the death anniversary of which famous scientist?

- A. Dr. I. H. Usmani
- B. Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan
- D. Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan

Why this answer? the famous scientist Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui died on 14 April 1994.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q10 (Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui)

Question 98 General Knowledge

The first poet of Punjabi is considered to be who?

- A. Ghulam Farid
- B. Baba Farid Ganj Shakar ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Sultan Bahu
- D. Bulleh Shah

swer: Baba Farid is considered the first poet of the Punjabi language.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q60 (Baba Farid Ganj Shakar)

Question 99 General Knowledge

Which is the largest ocean in the world?

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Arctic Ocean
- C. Pacific Ocean ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Indian Ocean

Why this answer? The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography recurs in every sitting of this post.

Question 100 Islamiat

Which Sufi order claims Hazrat Baha-ud-din Zakaria?

- A. Suhrawardiyya order ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Naqshbandi order
- C. Qadiriyya order
- D. Chishti order

Why this answer? Hazrat Baha-ud-din Zakaria was a prominent Sufi saint of the Suhrawardiyya order.

Why predicted [B] — Verified fact, predicted to recur: ppsc-subject-specialist-pak-history-pol-science-2016 Q69 (Suhrawardiyya order)

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