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

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Pakistan Studies (BS-17), Higher Education Department · **Year:** 2015 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **98 solved and verified**, 2 excluded as defective (Q13, Q56) · **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/193 + PDF generatepaperpdf/193, 100 items in paper order, with answer key), cross-checked against onlinefreetaleem.com 'PPSC Lecturer Pak Studies Solved Past Paper of 2015' (same 100 questions in a different order). 2 DEFECTIVE-excluded: Q13 (the site discovered in 1955 is Kot Diji, not among the options) and Q56 (the Indian Independence Act received royal assent on 18 July 1947, not among the options). Q83 verified by web search: Shahnama-e-Islam was completed in 1947 and the anthem written in 1952, so only the 1974 collection Charagh-e-Sahar can contain it. Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs the live library (883 built files, 67,816 stems): max 27 exact stems vs any one built paper (37zd Inspector Legal Punjab Police 2015, a different post sharing the standard Pak Studies question pool) — no duplicate.

Question 1 Pakistan Studies

Of the total area of Pakistan, forest covers only:

- B. 4.8% ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 7.3%
- D. 9.5%

A. Too low: Pakistan's forest cover at the sitting was about 4.8%, not 3.5%.

B. Correct: about 4.8% of Pakistan's total area was under forest at the sitting.

C. Too high: forest cover was about 4.8%, not 7.3%.

D. Far too high: forest cover was about 4.8%, not 9.5%.

Question 2 Pakistan Studies

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an institution in 1864, with the objective to translate books from English to Urdu and Persian, known as:

- A. Aligarh Institute
- B. The Scientific Society ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Muhammadan Educational Conference
- D. Ghazipur Educational Society

A. The Aligarh Institute was a journal, not the 1864 translation society.

B. Correct: Sir Syed founded the Scientific Society at Ghazipur in 1864 to translate English works into Urdu and Persian.

C. That body was founded later, in 1886, for educational reform.

D. No such society; Ghazipur was the town where the Scientific Society was founded.

Question 3 Pakistan Studies

The real founder of the Dar-ul-Uloom "Deoband" was:

- A. Maulana Shabbir Ahmad Usmani

- C. Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Usmani was a later Deoband scholar, not its founder.

B. Mahmud-ul-Hasan was a later teacher and leader at Deoband, not its founder.

C. Correct: Nanautvi founded Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband in 1866.

D. Wrong: Nanautvi is among the options and is the founder.

Question 4 Pakistan Studies

How many times has Pakistan become World Olympic Champion in Hockey?

- A. Two
- B. Three ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Four
- D. Five

A. Too few: Pakistan won Olympic hockey gold three times.

B. Correct: Pakistan won Olympic hockey gold in 1960, 1968 and 1984.

C. Four is Pakistan's tally of Hockey World Cup wins (1971, 1978, 1982, 1994), not Olympic golds.

D. Pakistan has neither five Olympic golds nor five World Cups in hockey.

Question 5 Pakistan Studies

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of:

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh

K ✓ Correct answer

- D. Balochistan

A. Abdul Qayyum's work was in the North-West Frontier Province, not Punjab.

B. His educational work was in the North-West Frontier Province, not Sindh.

C. Correct: Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum worked for the Muslims of the North-West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), notably founding Islamia College Peshawar.

D. His work was in the North-West Frontier Province, not Balochistan.

Question 6 Pakistan Studies

The Central Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by:

- A. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali
- B. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- C. Syed Ameer Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mohsin-ul-Mulk

A. Rehmat Ali coined the name Pakistan in 1933, long after 1877.

B. Sir Syed founded the Scientific Society and the Aligarh movement, not this association.

C. Correct: Syed Ameer Ali founded the Central National Muhammadan Association in 1877.

D. Mohsin-ul-Mulk was Sir Syed's associate, not the founder of this association.

Question 7 Pakistan Studies

Heavy Electrical Complex and Heavy Forge and Foundry, the two big engineering projects in Pakistan, were established with the technical and capital assistance of:

- A. Canada
- B. China ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. USA

A. Canada assisted Pakistan's nuclear power programme, not these Taxila engineering projects.

B. Correct: the Heavy Electrical Complex and Heavy Foundry at Taxila were set up with Chinese technical and capital assistance.

C. Britain did not build these two projects.

D. The United States did not build these two projects.

Question 8 Pakistan Studies

Under which Act was the Muslim demand of 'Separate Electorate' first conceded by the British Government?

- A. The Indian Councils Act 1892
- B. The Indian Councils Act 1909 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The Government of India Act 1919
- D. The Government of India Act 1935

A. The 1892 Act expanded the councils but did not concede separate electorates.

B. Correct: the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 first conceded separate electorates to Muslims.

C. The 1919 Act retained separate electorates but did not introduce them.

D. The 1935 Act also retained separate electorates; it did not introduce them.

Question 9 Pakistan Studies

The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by:

- B. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
- C. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Justice Shah Din

A. Viqar-ul-Mulk was a leading Leaguer but did not head the constitution committee.

B. Mohsin-ul-Mulk was a leading Leaguer but did not head the constitution committee.

C. Correct: the committee that drafted the League's constitution in 1907 was headed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

D. Shah Din was a prominent Punjabi Muslim leader, not the head of this committee.

Question 10 Pakistan Studies

To protect the interests of minorities, it was provided in the Lucknow Pact 1916 that no bill or resolution affecting a community would be passed if:

- A. One third of the representatives of that community were opposed to it
- B. Two third of the representatives of that community were opposed to it
- C. Three fourth of the representatives of that community were opposed to it ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. One fifth of the representatives of that community were opposed to it

A. The Pact's safeguard was three-fourths, not one-third.

B. The Pact's safeguard was three-fourths, not two-thirds.

C. Correct: the Lucknow Pact provided that no bill affecting a community could pass if three-fourths of that community's representatives opposed it.

D. The Pact's safeguard was three-fourths, not one-fifth.

11 Pakistan Studies

Which amendments were proposed by Quaid-e-Azam in the Nehru Report 1928, to make it acceptable to the Indian Muslims?

- A. The Muslims should be given 1/3 representation in the Central Legislature
- B. For ten years the Muslims should be represented in Punjab and Bengal according to their population
- C. Residuary powers should be given to the provinces
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. True, but only one of Jinnah's three amendments.

B. True, but only one of Jinnah's three amendments.

C. True, but only one of Jinnah's three amendments.

D. Correct: Jinnah proposed all three amendments to the Nehru Report.

Question 12 Pakistan Studies

Who administered the oath of office to Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- A. Quaid-e-Azam ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Justice Mian Abdul Rashid
- C. Lord Mountbatten
- D. Maulvi Tamizuddin

A. Correct: Muhammad Ali Jinnah, as Governor-General, administered the oath to Liaquat Ali Khan on 15 August 1947.

B. Justice Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan, not the one who swore in Liaquat Ali Khan.

C. Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India, not the Governor-General of Pakistan.

in was Speaker of the Constituent Assembly, not the one who swore in Liaquat Ali Khan.

Question 13 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following archaeological sites was discovered in 1955?

- A. Siachen
- B. Mohenjo-daro
- C. Harappa
- D. Taxila

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (The site discovered in 1955 is Kot Diji, which is not among the options. Siachen is a glacier, not an archaeological site; Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1921-22, Harappa in the 1820s and excavated in the 1920s, and Taxila was excavated from 1913. The printed key (A, Siachen) is rejected.)

A. Siachen is a glacier in the Karakoram, not an archaeological site.

B. Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1921-22, not 1955.

C. Harappa was identified in the 1820s and excavated in the 1920s, not 1955.

D. Taxila was excavated from 1913, not discovered in 1955.

Question 14 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following glaciers is located in the Karakoram range?

- A. Siachen
- B. Hispar
- C. Biafo
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Siachen is in the Karakoram, but it is only one of the three listed.

n the Karakoram, but it is only one of the three listed.

C. Biafo is in the Karakoram, but it is only one of the three listed.

D. Correct: Siachen, Hispar and Biafo are all Karakoram glaciers.

Question 15 Pakistan Studies

The 'Babusar Pass' connects:

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

A. Correct: the Babusar Pass links the Kaghan Valley (Mansehra/Abbottabad side) with Chilas and Gilgit-Baltistan.

B. Chitral and Gilgit are linked by the Shandur Pass, not Babusar.

C. Hunza lies beyond Gilgit; Babusar does not connect them.

D. Swat and Dir are linked by the Lowari Pass, not Babusar.

Question 16 Pakistan Studies

"Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah — The Story of a Nation" is a biography of Quaid-e-Azam written by:

- A. Hector Bolitho
- B. Matlub-ul-Hasan Syed
- C. K.K. Aziz
- D. G. Allana ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Bolitho wrote "Jinnah: Creator of Pakistan", not this book.

B. He is not the author of this biography.

wrote on Jinnah and the making of Pakistan, but not this book.

D. Correct: G. Allana wrote "Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah: The Story of a Nation".

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

The total length of Makran Coastal Highway is:

- A. 505 km
- B. 590 km
- C. 602 km
- D. 653 km ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Too short: the Makran Coastal Highway is about 653 km.

B. Too short: the Makran Coastal Highway is about 653 km.

C. Too short: the Makran Coastal Highway is about 653 km.

D. Correct: the Makran Coastal Highway (N-10) from Karachi to Gwadar is about 653 km long.

Question 18 Pakistan Studies

The artificial forests are being maintained at:

- A. Changa Manga ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Chichawatni
- C. Kotla Adeeb Shahid
- D. All of these

A. Correct: Changa Manga, near Lahore, is Pakistan's famous man-made (artificial) forest.

B. Chichawatni has a forest, but Changa Manga is the classic artificial forest of Pakistan.

C. Not the noted artificial forest.

nly Changa Manga is the textbook artificial forest.

Question 19 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following forts was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar?

- A. Bala Hissar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Rohtas
- C. Ranikot
- D. Attock

A. Correct: Babar built the Bala Hissar fort at Peshawar.

B. Rohtas Fort was built by Sher Shah Suri, not Babar.

C. Ranikot Fort is a much older Talpur-era fort, not Babar's.

D. Attock Fort was built by Akbar, not Babar.

Question 20 Pakistan Studies

Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from:

- A. Delhi
- B. Aligarh
- C. Calcutta ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lahore

A. Jauhar did not launch Comrade from Delhi.

B. Jauhar did not launch Comrade from Aligarh.

C. Correct: the weekly Comrade was launched from Calcutta in January 1911.

D. Jauhar did not launch Comrade from Lahore.

21 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following districts of Balochistan contains huge deposits of Copper?

- A. Loralai
- B. Sibbi
- C. Northern Areas
- D. Chaghi ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Loralai is not the copper district of Balochistan.

B. Sibbi is not the copper district of Balochistan.

C. The Northern Areas are not a district of Balochistan.

D. Correct: Chaghi district holds the Saindak and Reko Diq copper-gold deposits.

Question 22 Pakistan Studies

"Hanna Lake" is situated in:

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh
- C. Northern Areas
- D. Balochistan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Hanna Lake is not in Punjab.

B. Hanna Lake is not in Sindh.

C. Hanna Lake is not in the Northern Areas.

D. Correct: Hanna Lake is near Quetta in Balochistan.

Question 23 Pakistan Studies

Liaqat Ali Khan joined All India Muslim League as a member in:

- B. 1919
- C. 1921
- D. 1923 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Liaquat Ali Khan did not join the League in 1916.

B. Liaquat Ali Khan did not join the League in 1919.

C. Liaquat Ali Khan did not join the League in 1921.

D. Correct: Liaquat Ali Khan joined the All India Muslim League in 1923.

Question 24 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following mountain peaks is situated in the Hindu Kush range?

- A. Gasherbrum II
- B. Rakaposhi
- C. Gasherbrum III
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Gasherbrum II is in the Karakoram, not the Hindu Kush.

B. Rakaposhi is in the Karakoram, not the Hindu Kush.

C. Gasherbrum III is in the Karakoram, not the Hindu Kush.

D. Correct: none of the listed peaks is in the Hindu Kush.

Question 25 Pakistan Studies

How many seats are reserved for women in the National Assembly of Pakistan?

- A. 30
- B. 40
- C. 50

A. Too few: 60 seats are reserved for women in the National Assembly.

B. Too few: 60 seats are reserved for women in the National Assembly.

C. Too few: 60 seats are reserved for women in the National Assembly.

D. Correct: 60 seats in the National Assembly are reserved for women.

Question 26 Pakistan Studies

What was the significance of the 21st Annual Session of All India Muslim League?

- A. Quaid-e-Azam presented fourteen points
- B. Allama Iqbal delivered Allahabad Address ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Lahore Resolution was passed
- D. Quaid-e-Azam was elected as permanent President of All India Muslim League

A. Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points in 1929, not at the 21st session.

B. Correct: at the 21st annual session at Allahabad in December 1930, Iqbal delivered his presidential address proposing a Muslim state in north-western India.

C. The Lahore Resolution was passed in 1940 at the 27th session, not the 21st.

D. Jinnah became the League's permanent president later, in 1934, not at the 21st session.

Question 27 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following leaders helped Quaid-e-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929?

- A. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Maulana Shaukat Ali
- C. Liaqat Ali Khan
- D. Maulana Hasrat Mohani

Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar assisted Jinnah in preparing the Fourteen Points of 1929.

B. Shaukat Ali was Jauhar's brother and a Khilafat leader, but he is not the one credited with helping prepare the Fourteen Points.

C. Liaquat Ali Khan was Jinnah's close associate, but he is not the one credited with helping prepare the Fourteen Points.

D. Hasrat Mohani was a poet-politician, not the one who helped prepare the Fourteen Points.

Question 28 Pakistan Studies

Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that:

- A. The system of Dyarchy will be abolished
- B. The system of Separate Electorates will be retained for the Muslims
- C. Congress will represent the low caste Hindus in the elected bodies
- D. The Congress will call off its Civil Disobedience Movement ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Pact did not abolish dyarchy; that came with the 1935 Act.

B. The Pact did not settle the electorate question.

C. The Pact contained no such provision.

D. Correct: under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 5 March 1931, Congress agreed to suspend the Civil Disobedience Movement and Gandhi agreed to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

Question 29 Pakistan Studies

The Government of India Act 1935 divided the country into:

- A. Seven Provinces

- C. Eleven Provinces ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Thirteen Provinces

A. Too few: the 1935 Act provided for eleven provinces.

B. Too few: the 1935 Act provided for eleven provinces.

C. Correct: the Government of India Act 1935 divided British India into eleven provinces.

D. Too many: the 1935 Act provided for eleven provinces.

Question 30 Pakistan Studies

In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won the largest number of seats in:

- A. United Provinces (UP) ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sindh Province
- C. Punjab Province
- D. Central Provinces (CP)

A. Correct: the League won its largest tally of seats in the United Provinces in the 1937 elections.

B. The League won fewer seats in Sindh than in the UP.

C. The League won few seats in Punjab, where the Unionist Party dominated.

D. The League won fewer seats in the Central Provinces than in the UP.

Question 31 Pakistan Studies

The Indian Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the resignation of Congress ministries on:

- A. 12 September 1939

- C. 12 December 1939
- D. 22 December 1939 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Congress ministries had not resigned in September 1939.

B. The Congress ministries had not resigned in September 1939.

C. The Day of Deliverance was 22 December, not 12 December.

D. Correct: Jinnah called for the Day of Deliverance on 22 December 1939, when the Congress ministries resigned.

Question 32 Pakistan Studies

'Pathway to Pakistan' is the autobiography of:

- A. M.A.H. Isphani
- B. Choudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
- D. Sir Fazl-i-Hussain

A. Isphani wrote on Jinnah and Pakistan, but not this book.

B. Correct: "Pathway to Pakistan" (1961) is the autobiography of Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman.

C. Fazl-ul-Haq was the Bengal premier, not the author of this book.

D. Fazl-i-Hussain was a Punjab leader, not the author of this book.

Question 33 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO) in:

- A. 1994
- B. 1995 ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. 2000

A. The WTO was established in 1994 but began operating on 1 January 1995.

B. Correct: Pakistan became a member of the WTO when it began operating on 1 January 1995.

C. Pakistan had already joined in 1995.

D. Pakistan had already joined in 1995.

Question 34 Pakistan Studies

Who is the author of the book titled "Muhammad Ali Jinnah — An Ambassador of Unity"?

- A. Beverley Nichols
- B. Sarojini Naidu ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- D. Begum Shah Nawaz

A. Nichols wrote "Verdict on India", not this book.

B. Correct: Sarojini Naidu called Jinnah "an ambassador of unity" in her writings on him.

C. Gokhale was Jinnah's political mentor, not the author of this book.

D. Begum Shah Nawaz was a Punjabi Muslim leader, not the author of this book.

Question 35 Pakistan Studies

The first Princely State to accede to Pakistan after partition was:

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

ded in November 1947, after Bahawalpur.

B. Hunza acceded in November 1947, after Bahawalpur.

C. Correct: Bahawalpur was the first princely state to accede to Pakistan, on 3 October 1947.

D. Kalat acceded only in March 1948, last of the four.

Question 36 Pakistan Studies

'Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A Political History' is a book written by:

- A. Craig Baxter
- B. Lawrence Ziring ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Alastair Lamb
- D. Khalid Bin Saeed

A. Baxter wrote on Pakistan and Bangladesh, but not this book.

B. Correct: Lawrence Ziring wrote "Pakistan in the Twentieth Century: A Political History".

C. Lamb wrote on Kashmir, not this book.

D. Khalid Bin Saeed wrote "Pakistan: The Formative Phase", not this book.

Question 37 Pakistan Studies

Quaid-e-Azam served All India Muslim League as a President for:

- A. 15 years ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 22 years
- C. 28 years
- D. 31 years

A. Correct: Jinnah served as president of the Muslim League for about fifteen years in total (1916-1921 and 1934-1947).

his presidencies total about fifteen years.

C. Too long: his presidencies total about fifteen years.

D. Too long: his presidencies total about fifteen years.

Question 38 Pakistan Studies

The National Animal of Pakistan is:

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

A. The horse is not Pakistan's national animal.

B. The deer is not Pakistan's national animal.

C. The Indus dolphin is a national mammal of the river, not the national animal.

D. Correct: the markhor, a wild goat of the northern mountains, is Pakistan's national animal.

Question 39 Pakistan Studies

Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in:

- A. 1933 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1935
- C. 1937
- D. 1938

A. Correct: Chaudhry Rehmat Ali published "Now or Never" in January 1933, coining the name Pakistan.

B. The pamphlet appeared in 1933, not 1935.

hlet appeared in 1933, not 1937.

D. The pamphlet appeared in 1933, not 1938.

Question 40 Pakistan Studies

The Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) consist of:

- A. 5 Agencies
- B. 6 Agencies
- C. 7 Agencies ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 8 Agencies

A. Too few: FATA had seven agencies.

B. Too few: FATA had seven agencies.

C. Correct: FATA consisted of seven tribal agencies (Khyber, Kurram, Bajaur, Mohmand, Orakzai, North Waziristan and South Waziristan).

D. Too many: FATA had seven agencies.

Question 41 Pakistan Studies

When did Quaid-e-Azam say "Hindu India and Muslim India parted and parted for ever"?

- A. When Congress launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920
- B. When Congress rejected his proposed modification in the Nehru Report 1928 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. After the failure of the Third Round Table Conference in 1932
- D. When the Lahore Resolution was passed on 23rd March 1940

A. Jinnah opposed non-cooperation but did not make this remark then.

B. Correct: after Congress rejected his amendments to the Nehru Report in December 1928, Jinnah declared that Hindu India and Muslim India had parted for ever.

D. The remark predates 1940.

Question 42 Pakistan Studies

Identify the Secretary of State for India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946:

- A. Sir Stafford Cripps
- B. A.V. Alexander
- C. Lord Pethick-Lawrence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sir Anthony McDonald

A. Cripps was a member of the Mission, not its leader.

B. Alexander was a member of the Mission, not its leader.

C. Correct: Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, led the Cabinet Mission of 1946.

D. There was no such member of the Cabinet Mission.

Question 43 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's first nuclear Power Station built at Karachi in 1972 was provided by:

- A. USA
- B. France
- C. Canada ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. China

A. The United States did not supply KANUPP.

B. France did not supply KANUPP.

C. Correct: the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant (KANUPP) was supplied by Canada and commissioned in 1972.

plied later Pakistani reactors, not KANUPP.

Question 44 Pakistan Studies

Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in:

- A. 1937
- B. 1938
- C. 1939 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1940

A. Fatima Jinnah joined the League in 1939, not 1937.

B. Fatima Jinnah joined the League in 1939, not 1938.

C. Correct: Fatima Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League in 1939.

D. Fatima Jinnah joined the League in 1939, not 1940.

Question 45 Pakistan Studies

Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940 was seconded from Sindh Province by:

- A. G.M. Syed
- B. Makhdoom Talib-ul-Maula
- C. Abdullah Haroon ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto

A. G.M. Syed was a Sindhi leader, but he did not second the resolution from Sindh.

B. Talib-ul-Maula was a Sindhi leader, but he did not second the resolution from Sindh.

C. Correct: Abdullah Haroon seconded the Lahore Resolution on behalf of Sindh.

D. Bhutto was a Sindhi leader, but he did not second the resolution from Sindh.

46 Pakistan Studies

Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in:

- A. 1940
- B. 1941
- C. 1942 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1944

A. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942, not 1940.

B. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942, not 1941.

C. Correct: Congress launched the Quit India Movement in August 1942.

D. The Quit India Movement was launched in 1942, not 1944.

Question 47 Pakistan Studies

When the first Constitution was promulgated on 23rd March 1956, the Prime Minister of Pakistan was:

- A. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- B. Chaudhri Muhammad Ali ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy
- D. Feroz Khan Noon

A. Bogra was Prime Minister until August 1955, before the Constitution.

B. Correct: Chaudhri Muhammad Ali was Prime Minister when the 1956 Constitution was promulgated on 23 March 1956.

C. Suhrawardy became Prime Minister in September 1956, after the Constitution.

D. Noon became Prime Minister in December 1957, after the Constitution.

48 Pakistan Studies

Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R. Formula, prepared by:

- A. Raja Gopal Achari ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. V.P. Menon
- C. Abu-al-Kalam Azad
- D. Lord Wavell

A. Correct: C. Rajagopalachari prepared the C.R. Formula, which the Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 discussed.

B. Menon was a civil servant and constitutional adviser, not the author of the C.R. Formula.

C. Azad was Congress president, not the author of the C.R. Formula.

D. Wavell was Viceroy, not the author of the C.R. Formula.

Question 49 Pakistan Studies

The first Chairman of the Senate was:

- A. Habibullah Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ghulam Ishaq Khan
- C. Syed Fazal Agha
- D. Wasim Sajjad

A. Correct: Habibullah Khan became the first Chairman of the Senate of Pakistan in 1973.

B. Ghulam Ishaq Khan was a later Chairman of the Senate, not the first.

C. Fazal Agha was a later Chairman of the Senate, not the first.

D. Wasim Sajjad was a later Chairman of the Senate, not the first.

50 Pakistan Studies

Who presided over the Simla Conference in 1945?

- A. Lord Minto
- B. Lord Wavell ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Lord Irwin
- D. Lord Mountbatten

A. Minto was Viceroy in 1905-1910, long before 1945.

B. Correct: Lord Wavell, the Viceroy, presided over the Simla Conference of June-July 1945.

C. Irwin was Viceroy in 1926-1931, before 1945.

D. Mountbatten became Viceroy in 1947, after the Simla Conference.

Question 51 Pakistan Studies

In the interim Government of 1946, the Health Minister was:

- A. Abdur Rab Nishtar
- B. Jag Jivan Ram
- C. Asif Ali
- D. Ghazanfar Ali Khan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Nishtar was in the interim government, but as Communications Minister, not Health.

B. Jagjivan Ram was the Labour Minister in the interim government, not Health.

C. Asif Ali was in the interim government, but as Railways Minister, not Health.

D. Correct: Ghazanfar Ali Khan was the Health Minister in the interim government of 1946.

Question 52 Pakistan Studies

How many National Finance Commission Awards (NFC) have been announced so far?

- B. Seven ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Eight
- D. Nine

A. Too few: seven NFC Awards had been announced by the sitting.

B. Correct: seven NFC Awards had been announced by 2015 (1974, 1979, 1985, 1991, 1996, 2006 and 2009).

C. Too many: the eighth NFC Award had not been announced by the sitting.

D. Too many: only seven NFC Awards had been announced by the sitting.

Question 53 Pakistan Studies

After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was:

- A. Viqar-ul-Mulk
- B. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
- C. Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Mian Muhammad Shafi

A. Viqar-ul-Mulk was a senior Leaguer, but he did not succeed the Aga Khan as president.

B. Zafar Ali Khan was a Leaguer and editor, but he did not succeed the Aga Khan as president.

C. Correct: after the Aga Khan resigned in 1913, the Raja of Mahmoodabad became president of the Muslim League.

D. Mian Muhammad Shafi was a Leaguer, but he did not succeed the Aga Khan as president.

54 Pakistan Studies

The Hindus had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of:

- A. The Urdu-Hindi Controversy 1867
- B. Partition of Bengal 1905 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy 1919
- D. All of the above

A. That controversy was about language, not the Swadeshi boycott.

B. Correct: the Swadeshi Movement and boycott of British goods followed Lord Curzon's partition of Bengal in 1905.

C. That tragedy led to the Non-Cooperation Movement, not Swadeshi.

D. Wrong: only the partition of Bengal sparked the Swadeshi Movement.

Question 55 Pakistan Studies

The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937-39 was compiled by:

- A. A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq
- B. Raja Muhammad Mehdi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Nawab Salim Ullah Khan
- D. M. Sharif

A. Fazl-ul-Haq was the Bengal premier, not the compiler of the Pirpur Report.

B. Correct: the Pirpur Report (1938) was compiled by Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi.

C. Salimullah was the founder of the Muslim League, not the compiler of this report.

D. M. Sharif was a member of the Pirpur Committee, not its compiler.

56 Pakistan Studies

The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act on:

- A. 3 June 1947
- B. 14 June 1947
- C. 14 July 1947
- D. 24 July 1947

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (The Indian Independence Act received royal assent on 18 July 1947, which is none of the options. The printed key (C, 14 July) is rejected.)

A. 3 June 1947 is the date of the Mountbatten Plan, not the Act.

B. The Act was not passed on 14 June 1947.

C. The Act was not passed on 14 July 1947; it received royal assent on 18 July 1947.

D. The Act was not passed on 24 July 1947.

Question 57 Pakistan Studies

Who among the following leaders had translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940?

- A. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Chaudhry Khaliq-uz-Zaman
- C. Dr. Muhammad Alam
- D. Sir Sikander Hayat

A. Correct: Maulana Zafar Ali Khan translated the Lahore Resolution into Urdu on 23 March 1940.

B. Khaliq-uz-Zaman seconded the resolution from the United Provinces; he did not translate it.

nmad Alam was a Punjab leader, not the translator of the resolution.

D. Sikander Hayat was the Punjab premier, not the translator of the resolution.

Question 58 Pakistan Studies

Quaid-e-Azam met M.K. Gandhi for the first time in 1916 at:

- A. Delhi
- B. Bombay
- C. Calcutta
- D. Lucknow ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Jinnah did not first meet Gandhi at Delhi.

B. Jinnah did not first meet Gandhi at Bombay.

C. Jinnah did not first meet Gandhi at Calcutta.

D. Correct: Jinnah first met Gandhi in 1916 at Lucknow, during the joint Congress-League sessions that produced the Lucknow Pact.

Question 59 Pakistan Studies

The first Urdu Newspaper (Daily) published after the creation of Pakistan was:

- A. Mashriq
- B. Imroze ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Watan
- D. None of these

A. Mashriq was a later Urdu daily, not the first after Partition.

B. Correct: the daily Imroze, launched from Lahore in 1947, was the first Urdu daily published after the creation of Pakistan.

C. Watan was not the first Urdu daily after Partition.

nroze is among the options and is the first.

Question 60 Pakistan Studies

Identify the Viceroy who made 'August Offer' in 1940:

- A. Lord Linlithgow ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lord Wavell
- C. Lord Ripon
- D. Lord Mountbatten

A. Correct: Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy from 1936 to 1943, made the August Offer in 1940.

B. Wavell became Viceroy in 1943, after the August Offer.

C. Ripon was Viceroy in the 1880s, long before 1940.

D. Mountbatten became Viceroy in 1947, after the August Offer.

Question 61 Pakistan Studies

The only National Election held on non-party basis was in:

- A. 1977
- B. 1985 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1988
- D. 1990

A. The 1977 election was held on a party basis.

B. Correct: the 1985 general election was the only one held on a non-party basis in Pakistan.

C. The 1988 election was held on a party basis.

D. The 1990 election was held on a party basis.

62 Pakistan Studies

"Chandka Medical College" is located at:

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Nawabshah
- C. Larkana ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Chandka Medical College is not in Hyderabad.

B. Chandka Medical College is not in Nawabshah.

C. Correct: Chandka Medical College is in Larkana, Sindh.

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

Question 63 Pakistan Studies

Nuclear Research Laboratory at Kahuta was set up in:

- A. 1947
- B. 1976 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1978
- D. 1980

A. Pakistan had no nuclear programme in 1947.

B. Correct: the Kahuta Research Laboratories were established in 1976.

C. Kahuta was set up in 1976, not 1978.

D. Kahuta was set up in 1976, not 1980.

Question 64 Pakistan Studies

Karakoram Highway starts in Pakistan from:

- B. Taxila
- C. Havelian ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Peshawar

A. The Karakoram Highway does not start at Islamabad.

B. The Karakoram Highway does not start at Taxila.

C. Correct: the Karakoram Highway starts at Havelian in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and runs to the Khunjerab Pass.

D. The Karakoram Highway does not start at Peshawar.

Question 65 Pakistan Studies

The National Anthem of Pakistan was approved by the Government in:

- A. 21st March 1947
- B. 7th April 1950
- C. 25th June 1952
- D. 13th August 1954 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The anthem was not approved before Pakistan's creation.

B. The anthem was not approved in 1950.

C. The anthem's lyrics were selected in 1952, but formal approval came in 1954.

D. Correct: the national anthem was formally approved by the government on 13 August 1954.

Question 66 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's largest trade partner is:

- A. USA ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. UAE
- D. Germany

A. Correct on the export-market reading: the United States was Pakistan's largest export destination in 2015.

B. China was the largest source of Pakistan's imports in 2015, but not its largest export market.

C. The UAE was a major trading partner but not the largest export market.

D. Germany was a smaller trading partner than the United States.

Note: Note: filed on the export-market reading of "largest trade partner" (the United States was Pakistan's largest export destination in 2015); by total bilateral trade, China had become the larger partner.

Question 67 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan joined the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) in:

- A. 1969 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1972
- C. 1974
- D. 1976

A. Correct: Pakistan was a founding member of the OIC, established in 1969.

B. Pakistan had already joined in 1969.

C. 1974 was the year of the second OIC summit at Lahore, not the year Pakistan joined.

D. Pakistan had already joined in 1969.

68 Pakistan Studies

Who is considered to be the first poet of Punjabi language?

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

A. Bulleh Shah was a later Punjabi Sufi poet, not the first.

B. Correct: Baba Farid (1173-1266) is regarded as the first poet of the Punjabi language.

C. Ghulam Farid was a later Saraiki-Punjabi poet, not the first.

D. Sultan Bahu was a later Punjabi Sufi poet, not the first.

Question 69 Pakistan Studies

The first "Wafaqi Mohtasib" of Pakistan was:

- A. Justice (R) M. Afzal Zullah
- B. Justice (R) Abdul Qadir Chaudhri
- C. Justice (R) Sardar Muhammad Iqbal ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Justice (R) S.A. Nusrat

A. Afzal Zullah was Chief Justice of Pakistan, not the first Mohtasib.

B. Chaudhri was not the first Mohtasib.

C. Correct: Justice (Retd.) Sardar Muhammad Iqbal became the first Wafaqi Mohtasib (Federal Ombudsman) in 1983.

D. Nusrat was not the first Mohtasib.

70 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following institutions was first introduced in the 1973 Constitution?

- A. National Finance Commission
- B. National Economic Council
- C. Council of Common Interests
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The NFC was established by Article 160 of the 1973 Constitution, but it is only one of the three.

B. The NEC was established by Article 156 of the 1973 Constitution, but it is only one of the three.

C. The CCI was established by Article 153 of the 1973 Constitution, but it is only one of the three.

D. Correct: the NFC, the NEC and the CCI were all constitutionally established by the 1973 Constitution.

Question 71 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan became a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in:

- A. 1947 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1949
- C. 1951
- D. 1957

A. Correct: Pakistan joined the ILO on 31 October 1947, shortly after independence.

B. Pakistan had already joined in 1947.

C. Pakistan had already joined in 1947.

D. Pakistan had already joined in 1947.

72 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following Muslim countries voted against Pakistan's admission into the United Nations in 1947?

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

A. Iran did not vote against Pakistan's admission.

B. Iraq did not vote against Pakistan's admission.

C. Egypt did not vote against Pakistan's admission.

D. Correct: Afghanistan was the only Muslim country to vote against Pakistan's admission to the United Nations in 1947.

Question 73 Pakistan Studies

The first Water Accord was signed among the provinces in:

- A. 1988
- B. 1991 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1994
- D. 1997

A. No water accord was signed in 1988.

B. Correct: the first Water Apportionment Accord was signed by the provinces in March 1991.

C. No water accord was signed in 1994.

D. No water accord was signed in 1997.

74 Pakistan Studies

Sachal Sarmast is the Sufi Saint of:

- A. KPK
- B. Sindh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Balochistan
- D. Punjab

A. Sachal Sarmast was not of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

B. Correct: Sachal Sarmast (1739-1829) was the Sufi saint of Sindh.

C. Sachal Sarmast was not of Balochistan.

D. Sachal Sarmast was not of Punjab.

Question 75 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following was signed on 8 April 1950?

- A. SEATO
- B. CENTO
- C. Liaquat-Nehru Pact ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Colombo Plan

A. SEATO was formed in 1954, not 8 April 1950.

B. CENTO was formed in 1955, not 8 April 1950.

C. Correct: the Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed on 8 April 1950.

D. The Colombo Plan was launched in 1950 but not by this signing.

Question 76 Pakistan Studies

On September 9, 1958, Pakistan acquired Gwadar from:

an ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Bahrain
- C. Iran
- D. None of these

A. Correct: Pakistan purchased Gwadar from the Sultan of Oman, and it was formally handed over on 8 September 1958.

B. Gwadar was not acquired from Bahrain.

C. Gwadar was not acquired from Iran.

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

Question 77 Pakistan Studies

"Malakhara" is a famous game played in the province of:

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Balochistan
- D. KPK

A. Malakhara is not a Punjabi game.

B. Correct: Malakhara (Malakhro) is the traditional wrestling game of Sindh.

C. Malakhara is not a Baloch game.

D. Malakhara is not a game of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Question 78 Pakistan Studies

The number of letters in the Urdu language are:

- A. 27
- B. 37 ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. 42

A. Too few: the Urdu alphabet is counted as 37 letters in the standard count.

B. Correct: the Urdu alphabet is conventionally counted as 37 letters.

C. The standard count is 37, not 39.

D. The standard count is 37, not 42.

Question 79 Pakistan Studies

The first SOS village in Pakistan was set up in 1977 at:

- A. Multan
- B. Rawalpindi
- C. Lahore ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Islamabad

A. The first SOS Children's Village was not in Multan.

B. The first SOS Children's Village was not in Rawalpindi.

C. Correct: the first SOS Children's Village in Pakistan was set up in Lahore in 1977.

D. The first SOS Children's Village was not in Islamabad.

Question 80 Pakistan Studies

Satpara Dam has been constructed in:

- A. KPK
- B. Punjab
- C. Balochistan
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

am is not in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

B. Satpara Dam is not in Punjab.

C. Satpara Dam is not in Balochistan.

D. Correct: Satpara Dam is on Satpara Lake near Skardu in Gilgit-Baltistan, which is none of the listed places.

Question 81 Pakistan Studies

After the creation of Pakistan, the first Radio Station was established at:

- A. Lahore
- B. Karachi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Peshawar
- D. Hyderabad

A. Lahore's radio station came later; Karachi's was first.

B. Correct: Pakistan's first radio station was established at Karachi and began broadcasting on 14 August 1948.

C. Peshawar's radio station came later; Karachi's was first.

D. Hyderabad's radio station came later; Karachi's was first.

Question 82 Pakistan Studies

"Mast Tawakli" was a prominent poet of:

- A. Balochi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Pushto
- C. Sindhi
- D. Barochi

A. Correct: Mast Tawakli was a prominent Balochi-language Sufi poet.

akli did not write in Pashto.

C. Mast Tawakli did not write in Sindhi.

D. "Barochi" is a misspelling of Balochi; the poet wrote in Balochi.

Question 83 Pakistan Studies

Hafeez Jalandhri is the author of the National Anthem of Pakistan, which is contained in his book:

- A. Charagh-e-Sahar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Shahnama-e-Islam
- C. Kalam-e-Hafeez
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the national anthem is contained in Hafeez Jalandhri's collection Charagh-e-Sahar (1974).

B. Shahnama-e-Islam was completed in 1947, five years before the anthem was written in 1952, so it cannot contain the anthem.

C. Kalam-e-Hafeez is not the collection containing the anthem.

D. Wrong: Charagh-e-Sahar is among the options and is correct.

Question 84 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following dams is situated at the highest altitude?

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

A. Correct: Wali Tangi Dam, near Quetta, sits at the highest altitude of the four.

m in Kohat sits lower than Wali Tangi.

C. Khanpur Dam sits lower than Wali Tangi.

D. Warsak Dam on the Kabul River sits lower than Wali Tangi.

Question 85 Pakistan Studies

Archaeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of:

- A. Khairpur
- B. Dadu
- C. Larkana
- D. Thatta ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Bhambore is not in Khairpur district.

B. Bhambore is not in Dadu district.

C. Bhambore is not in Larkana district.

D. Correct: the Bhambore archaeological site is in Thatta district, Sindh.

Question 86 Pakistan Studies

Identify the city which received 'Hilal-e-Istiqlal' for its heroic resistance during the 1965 Indo-Pak war:

- A. Narowal
- B. Pasrur
- C. Sialkot ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Kasur

A. Narowal did not receive the Hilal-e-Istiqlal.

B. Pasrur did not receive the Hilal-e-Istiqlal.

alkot received the Hilal-e-Istiqlal for its resistance in the 1965 war.

D. Kasur did not receive the Hilal-e-Istiqlal.

Question 87 Pakistan Studies

At the time of independence, there were numerous princely states in India. Which state was the biggest in area?

- A. Hyderabad (Deccan)
- B. Kashmir ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Junagarh
- D. Bahawalpur

A. Hyderabad was the largest by population and revenue, but Jammu and Kashmir was larger in area.

B. Correct: Jammu and Kashmir was the largest princely state by area.

C. Junagarh was far smaller than Kashmir.

D. Bahawalpur was far smaller than Kashmir.

Question 88 Pakistan Studies

Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent Sufi saint of:

- A. Suhrawardia order ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Naqshbandia order
- C. Chistia order
- D. Qadiria order

A. Correct: Baha-ud-Din Zakariya of Multan was the great saint of the Suhrawardiyya order in South Asia.

B. Zakariya was not of the Naqshbandi order.

was not of the Chishti order.

D. Zakariya was not of the Qadiri order.

Question 89 Pakistan Studies

On July 9, 1950, Pakistan became the member of:

- A. IMF
- B. World Bank
- C. Paris Club
- D. None of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Pakistan joined the IMF on 11 July 1950, not 9 July.

B. Pakistan joined the World Bank on 11 July 1950, not 9 July.

C. The Paris Club is an informal group of creditors, not a body Pakistan joined on 9 July 1950.

D. Correct: on 9 July 1950 Pakistan was a member of none of the listed bodies.

Question 90 Pakistan Studies

Decimal System was introduced in Pakistan on First January:

- A. 1951
- B. 1959
- C. 1961 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1963

A. The decimal system was not introduced in 1951.

B. The decimal system was not introduced in 1959.

C. Correct: Pakistan introduced the decimal currency system on 1 January 1961.

nal system was not introduced in 1963.

Question 91 Pakistan Studies

Which was the first missile launched by Pakistan?

- A. Hatf ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Anza
- C. Ghauri
- D. Shaheen

A. Correct: the Hatf-I, first launched in 1989, was Pakistan's first missile.

B. Anza is a shoulder-fired air-defence missile, not Pakistan's first missile.

C. Ghauri was a later medium-range missile, first tested in 1998.

D. Shaheen was a later missile, first tested in 1999.

Note: Note: the reproduction's stem is garbled ("Which of the first missile-launched Line 'was drawn in"); the filed stem follows the second reproduction, which carries the same item as "Which was the first missile launched by Pakistan?".

Question 92 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan-Afghanistan border 'Durand Line' was drawn in:

- A. 1892
- B. 1890
- C. 1893 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1897

A. The Durand Line was not drawn in 1892.

B. The Durand Line was not drawn in 1890.

C. Correct: the Durand Line was fixed by the agreement of 12 November 1893.

nd Line was not drawn in 1897.

Question 93 Pakistan Studies

On July 9, 1948, Pakistan issued its first:

- A. Coin
- B. Currency Note
- C. Postal Stamp ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. All of these

A. Pakistan's first coins were issued in 1948, but not on 9 July.

B. Pakistan's first currency notes were issued in 1949, not on 9 July 1948.

C. Correct: Pakistan issued its first postage stamps on 9 July 1948.

D. Wrong: only the postage stamps date to 9 July 1948.

Question 94 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following provisions is a part of the Objectives Resolution of 1949?

- A. Parliamentary system will be introduced
- B. Parliament will be bicameral
- C. President and Prime Minister must be Muslims by faith
- D. Fundamental rights of citizens shall be fully safeguarded ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Objectives Resolution does not prescribe a parliamentary system.

B. The Objectives Resolution does not prescribe bicameralism.

C. The Objectives Resolution does not contain this requirement.

D. Correct: the Objectives Resolution provides that fundamental rights shall be guaranteed.

95 Pakistan Studies

The duration of the National Anthem of Pakistan is:

- A. 60 Seconds
- B. 80 Seconds ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 100 Seconds
- D. 120 Seconds

A. Too short: the anthem runs about 80 seconds.

B. Correct: the national anthem's duration is about 80 seconds.

C. Too long: the anthem runs about 80 seconds.

D. Too long: the anthem runs about 80 seconds.

Question 96 Pakistan Studies

Under which constitution was "Bicameralism" introduced in Pakistan?

- A. 1956
- B. 1962
- C. 1973 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of the above

A. The 1956 Constitution had a unicameral legislature.

B. The 1962 Constitution had a unicameral legislature.

C. Correct: the 1973 Constitution created the Senate, making the legislature bicameral.

D. Wrong: the 1973 Constitution is among the options and is correct.

Question 97 Pakistan Studies

The Pothohar Plateau contains the mineral deposits of:

k Salt

- B. Gypsum
- C. Oil
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Pothohar Plateau has rock salt (Khewra), but that is only one of its minerals.

B. The Pothohar Plateau has gypsum, but that is only one of its minerals.

C. The Pothohar Plateau has oil (Balkassar, Meyal), but that is only one of its minerals.

D. Correct: the Pothohar Plateau contains rock salt, gypsum and oil.

Question 98 Pakistan Studies

Pandit Nehru, who had been assuring the Kashmiris to give them their right to self-determination, went back on his promise when:

- A. He realised the strategic significance of the valley for Indian defence system
- B. Realised about massive natural wealth of the area
- C. Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO pacts ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Pathan tribesmen entered into the valley and attacked the Indian forces

A. This was a factor, but the standard account points to the pacts.

B. Not the standard account of Nehru's reversal.

C. Correct: Nehru cited Pakistan's joining of the US-led SEATO and CENTO pacts as changing the circumstances of the Kashmir pledge.

D. The tribal entry preceded the pledge; it did not cause the reversal.

Question 99 Pakistan Studies

The largest desert of Pakistan is:

- A. Thar ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Cholistan
- D. Kharan

A. Correct: the Thar is Pakistan's largest desert.

B. The Thal is smaller than the Thar.

C. Cholistan is smaller than the Thar.

D. The Kharan is smaller than the Thar.

Question 100 Pakistan Studies

The oldest Barrage on Indus River is:

- A. Guddu Barrage
- B. Sukkur Barrage ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
- D. Taunsa Barrage

A. Guddu Barrage was completed in 1962, later than Sukkur.

B. Correct: Sukkur Barrage, completed in 1932, is the oldest barrage on the Indus.

C. Kotri (Ghulam Muhammad) Barrage was completed in 1955, later than Sukkur.

D. Taunsa Barrage was completed in 1958, later than Sukkur.

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ce note on this page about the fold-in corrections.