Subject Specialist Pakistan Studies / History / Political Science (BS-17), School Education Department — 2016 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Subject Specialist Pakistan Studies / History / Political Science (BS-17), School Education Department · **Year:** 2016 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **98 solved and verified**, 2 excluded as defective (Q55, Q75) · **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 2016 sitting.

Source note: PACE GK Academy reproduction (question page /PPSC-Past-Paper-Question/201 + PDF generatepaperpdf/201, 100 items in paper order, with answer key). 3 printed keys corrected on independent evidence: Q27 (printed D Delhi — a city, not a border; filed A India, about 2,912 km including the Line of Control, vs about 2,640 km for the Durand Line), Q37 (printed C autocratic powers — a demerit, not a merit; filed D flexible form of government), Q74 (printed C Coal, filed D All of these — Potwar plateau rich in rock salt, gypsum and coal; confirmed by web check 13 Nov 2026). 2 DEFECTIVE-excluded: Q55 (Ghaznipur — no source confirms it as the old name of any listed city; nearest real term Gajnipur is Rawalpindi's ancient name), Q75 (rock salt, gypsum and coal are minerals, not cash crops). Q14 filed D (majority opinion) with a note that C is Bryce's definition of how public opinion forms. Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs the live library and built files: max 9 exact stems and max 16 fuzzy stems vs any one built paper (generic Pak

tory / Political Science pool) — no duplicate.

Question 1 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan's first female ambassador in a foreign country was:

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

A. Shaista Ikramullah was a diplomat and parliamentarian, but not the first female ambassador.

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

C. Fatima Jinnah was a political leader, never an ambassador.

D. Begum Shahnawaz was a political leader, never an ambassador.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "embassador" and option C as "Motherma Fatima Jinnah"; the filed stem and option carry the correct spellings "ambassador" and "Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah". Option A is filed "Begum Shaista Ikramullah" (reproduction prints "Begum shaista Ikramullah").

Question 2 Political Science

Proportional Representation is a method of representation which

- A. Provides votes to the people keeping in view their property
- B. Provides extra votes to the educated people
- C. Provides representation to all the political parties
- D. Provides representation to each group or party in proportion to its voting strength ✓ **Correct answer**

property is a restricted franchise, not proportional representation.

B. Extra votes for the educated is plural voting, not proportional representation.

C. Proportional representation does not give seats to every party regardless of votes.

D. Correct: proportional representation gives each group or party seats in proportion to the votes it wins.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option D as "each group pf party in production to its voting strength"; the filed option carries the corrected wording "each group or party in proportion to its voting strength". Option C is filed "Provides representation to all the political parties" (reproduction prints "representaion").

Question 3 Political Science

Multi-Party system is found in :

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

A. Correct: France has a multi-party system, with many parties contesting elections.

B. China has a one-party system under the Communist Party.

C. Britain has a two-party dominant system (Conservative and Labour).

D. The USA has a two-party system (Democratic and Republican).

Question 4 Political Science

A totalitarian state has generally:

- A. Single party system ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. A bi-party system

ulti-party system

- D. No political parties

A. Correct: a totalitarian state generally has a single party system, with one party controlling the state.

B. A two-party system belongs to democracies, not totalitarian states.

C. A multi-party system belongs to democracies, not totalitarian states.

D. A totalitarian state has one party, not none.

Question 5 Pakistan Studies

The first Princely State acceded to Pakistan after partition was:

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

A. Swat acceded to Pakistan later than Bahawalpur.

B. Hunza acceded to Pakistan later than Bahawalpur.

C. Correct: Bahawalpur was the first princely state to accede to Pakistan after partition (October 1947).

D. Kalat acceded to Pakistan later than Bahawalpur.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "Bahwalpur"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Bahawalpur".

Question 6 Political Science

Pressure groups first of all originated in:

:zerland

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

A. Pressure groups did not first originate in Switzerland.

B. Pressure groups developed in Britain, but they originated first in the USA.

C. Correct: pressure groups first originated in the United States of America.

D. Pressure groups did not first originate in France.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "Prssure groups first of all originated in:"; the filed stem carries the correct spelling "Pressure".

Question 7 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 Pakistan's national aquatic mammal, not the national animal.

D. Correct: the markhor is the national animal of Pakistan.

Question 8 Political Science

The function of associational pressure groups is to:

culate the demands ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Aggregate the demands
- C. Regulate the demands
- D. Communicate the demands

A. Correct: associational pressure groups articulate (express) the demands of their members.

B. Aggregation (combining demands into policy) is the job of political parties, not pressure groups.

C. Pressure groups do not regulate demands.

D. Pressure groups do communicate, but their defining function in the textbook classification is articulation.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "associaltional" and option D as "Communiate"; the filed stem and option carry the correct spellings "associational" and "Communicate".

Question 9 Pakistan Studies

The federally administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) Consists of :

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

A. FATA had more than five agencies.

B. FATA had more than six agencies.

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

seven agencies, not eight.

Question 10 General Knowledge

which of the famous scientist had died on 14 April 1994?

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

A. Dr. A.Q. Khan died in 2021, not on 14 April 1994.

B. Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan died in 1999, not on 14 April 1994.

C. Correct: the famous scientist Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui died on 14 April 1994.

D. Dr. I.H. Usmani died in 1992, not on 14 April 1994.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "Dr.Salim-uz-Zaman Siddique"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Dr. Salim-uz-Zaman Siddiqui".

Question 11 Pakistan Studies

After the creation of 'The Senate' in 1973, the first chairman was:

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

A. Correct: after the Senate was created in 1973, its first chairman was Habibullah Khan.

B. Munir Ahmed Khan was a nuclear scientist, never Senate chairman.

C. Fazl Agha was a later Senate chairman, not the first.

ijad was a later Senate chairman, not the first.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option B as "Dr. Munir Ahmed khan"; the filed option carries the capitalised form "Dr. Munir Ahmed Khan".

Question 12 Pakistan Studies

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

- A. Mashriq
- B. Imroz ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Watan
- D. None of the above

A. Mashriq was an Urdu daily, but it was not the first daily after the creation of Pakistan.

B. Correct: Imroz was the first Urdu daily newspaper published after the creation of Pakistan.

C. Watan was not the first Urdu daily after the creation of Pakistan.

D. Wrong, because Imroz is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "Mushriq"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Mashriq".

Question 13 Pakistan Studies

which of the following Muslim Countries voted against Pakistan's entry into the United Nations in 1947?

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

ot vote against Pakistan's entry into the United Nations.

B. Iraq did not vote against Pakistan's entry into the United Nations.

C. Egypt did not vote against Pakistan's entry into the United Nations.

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

Question 14 Political Science

Public opinion means

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

A. This describes disorganised opinion, not public opinion as the textbooks define it.

B. Public opinion is not the unanimous opinion of all citizens.

C. This is Bryce's definition of how public opinion is FORMED, not the standard exam answer for what it means.

D. Correct: in the standard textbook sense, public opinion means the majority opinion.

Note: Note: option C is Lord Bryce's definition of the process by which public opinion forms; the standard exam answer for "public opinion means" is the majority opinion (D), which is filed.

Question 15 Pakistan Studies

On September 9, 1958 Pakistan acquired Gwadar from:

an ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Bahrain
- C. Iran
- D. None of the above

A. Correct: on 9 September 1958 Pakistan acquired Gwadar from Oman.

B. Gwadar was not acquired from Bahrain.

C. Gwadar was not acquired from Iran.

D. Wrong, because Oman is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "On september 9, 1958 Pakistan acquired Gawadar from:"; the filed stem carries "On September 9, 1958 Pakistan acquired Gwadar from:".

Question 16 Political Science

which one of the following factors hampers the growth of a healthy public opinion in a country?

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

A. A free press helps healthy public opinion, it does not hamper it.

B. Political parties organise opinion; they do not by themselves hamper it.

C. Poverty is a hardship, but the textbook factor that hampers healthy public opinion is illiteracy.

D. Correct: illiteracy hampers the growth of a healthy public opinion, because uninformed citizens cannot form sound opinions.

the reproduction prints option D as "IIIiteracy"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Illiteracy".

Question 17 Pakistan Studies

The first chief scout of Pakistan was:

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

A. Correct: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first Chief Scout of Pakistan.

B. Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister, not the first Chief Scout.

C. Khawaja Nazimuddin was a later Prime Minister, not the first Chief Scout.

D. Justice Abdul Rashid was the first Chief Justice, not the first Chief Scout.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "Qaid-e-Azam"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Quaid-e-Azam".

Question 18 Political Science

which one of the following liberal thinkers advocated the principles of "greatest good of the greatest number"?

- A. J.S. Mill
- B. Bentham ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Laski
- D. Green

A. J.S. Mill was a utilitarian, but the phrase belongs to Bentham.

B. Correct: Jeremy Bentham advocated the principle of "the greatest happiness of the

C. Laski did not originate this principle.

D. T.H. Green did not originate this principle.

Question 19 Political Science

Fascism differs from Communism in so far as:

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

A. That is the Marxist (communist) view of the state, not the fascist one.

B. Correct: fascism differs from communism in that it treats the state as a supreme reality above the individual.

C. Wrong: fascism does believe in totalitarian government.

D. Both fascism and communism stand for one-party rule, so this is not the difference.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "Fascim" and option A as "an instruments of exploitation" and option B as "consideres"; the filed stem and options carry "Fascism", "an instrument of exploitation" and "considers".

Question 20 Political Science

A rigid constitution:

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

A. A rigid constitution can be amended, just not easily.

B. A rigid constitution is amended by a special procedure, not by the people as a whole.

C. That describes a FLEXIBLE constitution, not a rigid one.

D. Correct: a rigid constitution can be amended only through a special procedure.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "by the Parliment"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "by the Parliament".

Question 21 History

During Indus Valley Civilization period, the people worshiped:

- A. Fire
- B. Water
- C. Mother Goddess ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sun

A. Fire worship is associated with the Aryans and Zoroastrians, not the Indus Valley people.

B. Water worship is not the distinctive cult of the Indus Valley people.

C. Correct: the Indus Valley people worshipped the Mother Goddess (terracotta figurines of the goddess are found at the sites).

D. Sun worship is not the distinctive cult of the Indus Valley people.

Question 22 Political Science

The method of amending the constitution by popular vote is found in:

- A. U.K

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

A. The UK amends its constitution through Parliament, not by popular vote.

B. The USA amends its constitution through Congress and the states, not by popular vote.

C. Correct: Switzerland amends its constitution by popular vote (referendum).

D. Wrong, because Switzerland is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "The method amending the constitution by popular vote is found in:"; the filed stem carries "The method of amending the constitution by popular vote is found in:".

Question 23 History

The Aryans at first settled in:

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

A. Correct: the Aryans first settled in the Punjab (the land of the seven rivers, Sapta Sindhu).

B. The Aryans did not first settle in Kashmir.

C. The Aryans reached Sindh later, after settling in the Punjab.

D. The Aryans did not first settle in Gujarat.

24 History

The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in:

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

A. The Indus Valley Civilization was not discovered in 1903.

B. The Indus Valley Civilization was not discovered in 1911.

C. Correct: the Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in 1922 (Mohenjo-daro excavations began in 1922).

D. The Indus Valley Civilization was not discovered in 1930.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "During Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in :"; the filed stem carries "The Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in:".

Question 25 Political Science

Rule of law as the basis of constitutional government was propounded most brilliantly by:

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

A. Correct: A.V. Dicey propounded the rule of law most brilliantly, as the basis of constitutional government.

B. Bryce wrote on constitutions and public opinion, not the classic exposition of the rule of law.

nown for the command theory of law, not the rule of law.

D. Bodin is known for sovereignty, not the rule of law.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "propouned" and option C as "Jhon Austin" and option D as "Jean bodin"; the filed stem and options carry "propounded", "John Austin" and "Jean Bodin".

Question 26 History

Who among the following Mughal rulers has been called the 'Prince of Builders'?

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

A. Jehangir built gardens and tombs, but he is not the "Prince of Builders".

B. Akbar built Fatehpur Sikri and forts, but he is not the "Prince of Builders".

C. Babar built gardens, but he is not the "Prince of Builders".

D. Correct: Shah Jahan, builder of the Taj Mahal and the Red Fort, is called the "Prince of Builders".

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "who among the following Mughal rulers has been called as the ''Prince of Builders'"; the filed stem carries "Who among the following Mughal rulers has been called the 'Prince of Builders'?"

Question 27 Geography

Pakistan shares the longest border with:

- A. India ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Kabul

- D. Delhi

A. Correct: Pakistan's longest border is with India, about 2,912 km including the Line of Control.

B. Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan, not a border.

C. Karachi is a city in Pakistan, not a border.

D. The printed key, but Delhi is a city in India, not a border.

Note: Note: the printed key gives D (Delhi); the filed answer is A (India) — Delhi is a city, not a border, and the India–Pakistan boundary (about 2,912 km including the Line of Control) is longer than the Afghanistan border (the Durand Line, about 2,640 km). The stem is filed cleaned as "Pakistan shares the longest border with:". The popular claim that Afghanistan is the longest rests on counting only the settled international border with India and excluding the Line of Control; on the full boundary length India is longer.

Question 28 History

The tomb of Zahir-ud-din Babar, the Mughal Emperor, is at:

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

A. Babur's tomb is not in Lahore.

B. Correct: the tomb of Zahir-ud-din Babur is in Kabul, Afghanistan.

C. Babur's tomb is not in Karachi.

D. Babur's tomb is not in Delhi.

the reproduction prints the stem as "The Tomb of Zahir-ud-din babar, the Mughal Emperor is at?"; the filed stem carries "The tomb of Zahir-ud-din Babar, the Mughal Emperor, is at:".

Question 29 History

Qutub Minar was built by:

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

A. Correct: the Qutub Minar was begun by Qutub-ud-din Aibak (completed by Iltutmish).

B. Iltutmish completed the Minar, but Aibak began it.

C. Razia Sultana did not build the Qutub Minar.

D. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal, not the Qutub Minar.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option B as "IItumish"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Iltutmish".

Question 30 History

The city of Agra was founded by:

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

A. Rana Sanga did not found Agra.

B. Correct: the city of Agra was founded by Sikandar Lodhi in 1504.

Lodhi ruled from Agra, but he did not found it.

D. Firuz Tughluq founded other cities (Firozabad), not Agra.

Question 31 History

The sea route to India was discovered in:

- A. 1490
- B. 1492
- C. 1498 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1500

A. The sea route to India was not discovered in 1490.

B. 1492 is the year Columbus reached America, not the sea route to India.

C. Correct: Vasco da Gama discovered the sea route to India in 1498.

D. The sea route to India was not discovered in 1500.

Question 32 History

The first Europeans to come to India were:

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

A. The British came to India after the Portuguese.

B. The Dutch came to India after the Portuguese.

C. Correct: the Portuguese were the first Europeans to come to India (Vasco da Gama, 1498).

h came to India after the Portuguese.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "The first European came to India were:"; the filed stem carries "The first Europeans to come to India were:".

Question 33 Political Science

In a parliamentary form of a government:

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

A. In a parliamentary system the legislature is not responsible to the judiciary.

B. In a parliamentary system the legislature is not responsible to the executive.

C. Correct: in a parliamentary system the executive is responsible to the legislature.

D. The judiciary is independent, not responsible to the legislature.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the options with misspellings ("Judicicary", "legistature", "exeutive"); the filed options carry the correct spellings.

Question 34 History

The Shudhi movement was started by :

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

A. Madan Mohan Malaviya did not start the Shuddhi movement.

B. Correct: the Shuddhi movement was started by Swami Dayanand Saraswati (through

C. Gokhale was a moderate Congress leader, not the founder of the Shuddhi movement.

D. Wrong, because Dayanand Saraswati is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "Gopal Khokley"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Gopal Krishna Gokhale".

Question 35 Political Science

The parliamentary Government is often described as government by:

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

A. Parliamentary government is not described as government by experts.

B. Parliamentary government is not described as government by technocrats.

C. Parliamentary government is not described as government by specialists.

D. Correct: parliamentary government is often described as government by amateurs, because ministers are politicians, not specialists.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option B as "Technorats" and option C as "Specialsts"; the filed options carry the correct spellings "Technocrats" and "Specialists".

Question 36 History

The strategy of 'Divide and Rule' was adopted by:

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Minto ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Lord Canning

A. Curzon is associated with the partition of Bengal, not Divide and Rule as a named strategy.

B. Correct: the strategy of Divide and Rule is associated with Lord Minto (the Minto-Morley reforms and separate electorates).

C. Canning was the first Viceroy, not associated with Divide and Rule.

D. Wellesley is associated with the subsidiary alliance, not Divide and Rule.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option D as "Lord Wellesly"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Lord Wellesley".

Question 37 Political Science

The parliamentary system of government is good because:

- A. It ensures continuity and consistency of policy
- B. It makes the opposition behave in a responsible manner
- C. It provides autocratic powers to the executive
- D. It provides a flexible form of government ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Continuity of policy is a merit of the presidential system (fixed term), not the parliamentary one.

B. A responsible opposition is a feature of parliamentary government, but it is not the classic textbook answer to this question.

C. The printed key, but autocratic powers are a demerit, not a reason the system is GOOD.

D. Correct: the classic merit of the parliamentary system is its flexibility — the government can be changed by a vote of no confidence without a revolution.

Note: Note: the printed key gives C (autocratic powers to the executive); the filed answer

e form of government) — autocratic power is a demerit, not a merit, and flexibility is the textbook merit of the parliamentary system. The reproduction prints options C and D with misspellings ("excutive", "goverment"); the filed options carry the correct spellings.

Question 38 History

Delhi became the capital of India during the British Raj in:

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

A. Delhi did not become the capital in 1910.

B. Correct: Delhi became the capital of India during the British Raj in 1911 (announced at the Delhi Durbar).

C. Delhi did not become the capital in 1916.

D. Delhi did not become the capital in 1923.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "Dheli became the capital of India during the British Raj in:"; the filed stem carries "Delhi".

Question 39 Political Science

In a federal government:

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

A. That describes a unitary government, not a federal one.

C. Correct: in a federal government, powers are divided between the centre and the states (units).

D. Wrong, because the division of powers is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "Power are divided between the centre and seats"; the filed option carries the corrected wording "Powers are divided between the centre and the states".

Question 40 History

Arya Samaj was started by :

- A. Swami Dayanand Saraswati ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- C. Swami Vivekananda
- D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale

A. Correct: the Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in 1875.

B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj, not the Arya Samaj.

C. Vivekananda founded the Ramakrishna Mission, not the Arya Samaj.

D. Gokhale founded the Servants of India Society, not the Arya Samaj.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option D as "Gopal Krishna Khokley"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Gopal Krishna Gokhale".

Question 41 Political Science

One of the chief merits of a federal form of government is that:

- A. It provides strong central government
- B. It ensures a vigorous foreign policy

- ~~romotes uniformity of legislation~~ and administration
- D. It reconciles national unity with regional autonomy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. A strong central government is a merit of the unitary system, not of federalism.

B. A vigorous foreign policy is not the chief merit of federalism.

C. Uniformity is a merit of the unitary system, not of federalism.

D. Correct: the chief merit of federalism is that it reconciles national unity with regional autonomy.

Question 42 History

The first session of the Indian National Congress was held under the presidentship of:

- A. A.O. Hume
- B. W.C. Bonnerjee ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. B. Malabhai
- D. Badruddin Tyabji

A. A.O. Hume founded the Congress, but he did not preside over its first session.

B. Correct: the first session of the Indian National Congress (Bombay, 1885) was presided over by W.C. Bonnerjee.

C. B. Malabhai did not preside over the first Congress session.

D. Badruddin Tyabji presided over the third session (1887), not the first.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "hled" and option B as "W.C Bennerji" and option D as "Badruddin tyabji"; the filed stem and options carry "held", "W.C. Bonnerjee" and "Badruddin Tyabji". Option C is filed as printed ("B. Malabhai").

Judicial Review is an important feature of:

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

A. Judicial review is not a feature of the parliamentary system (where Parliament is supreme).

B. Correct: judicial review is an important feature of a federal system, where courts settle disputes between the centre and the units.

C. Judicial review is not a feature of the unitary system.

D. Judicial review is not a feature of all democratic governments.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "Parlimentary system of Government" and option B as "Federal system of Governemt"; the filed options carry the correct spellings.

Question 44 History

Quit India movement was started after the failure of :

- A. Cripps Mission ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Simon Commission
- C. Cabinet Mission
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the Quit India movement was launched in 1942 after the failure of the Cripps Mission.

B. The Simon Commission (1928) led to protests, not to Quit India.

C. The Cabinet Mission came in 1946, after Quit India.

ecause the Cripps Mission is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "Crips Mission"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Cripps Mission".

Question 45 Political Science

The cabinet government is also known as:

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

A. Cabinet government is not absolute government.

B. Correct: cabinet government is also known as responsible government, because the cabinet is answerable to the legislature.

C. Cabinet government IS parliamentary government.

D. A coalition is a government of several parties; cabinet government is a different concept.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "Non-parlimentary Government"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Non-parliamentary Government".

Question 46 History

The practice of sati was declared illegal by:

- A. Lord William Bentinck ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lord Cornwallis
- C. Lord Minto
- D. None of above

...e practice of sati was declared illegal by Lord William Bentinck in 1829.

B. Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement, not the sati ban.

C. Lord Minto did not ban sati.

D. Wrong, because Bentinck is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "Lord William Bentick"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Lord William Bentinck".

Question 47 Political Science

Collective responsibility of the Cabinet means:

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

A. Correct: collective responsibility means the cabinet stands or falls together.

B. Decisions are taken collectively, but the textbook meaning of collective responsibility is standing together.

C. Collective responsibility does not require every minister to sign every decision.

D. Wrong, because "swim or sink together" is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "All the ministers swin or sink together"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "swim".

Question 48 History

The prime minister of Britain at the time of India's independence was:

- A. Clement Attlee ✓ **Correct answer**

ston Churchill

- C. Lord Mountbatten
- D. Ramsay MacDonald

A. Correct: Clement Attlee was the Prime Minister of Britain at the time of India's independence in 1947.

B. Churchill was Prime Minister during the war, not in 1947.

C. Mountbatten was the last Viceroy, not the British Prime Minister.

D. Ramsay MacDonald was Prime Minister in the 1930s, not in 1947.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "The prime minister of Britian" and option C as "Lord Mountbatton" and option D as "Ramsy McDonald"; the filed stem and options carry "Britain", "Lord Mountbatten" and "Ramsay MacDonald".

Question 49 Pakistan Studies

In which of the following years was Pakistan the world champion of four sports events — Hockey, Cricket, Squash and Snooker?

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

A. In 1992 Pakistan won the Cricket World Cup, but not all four titles.

B. Correct: in 1994 Pakistan was world champion in four sports at once — hockey, cricket, squash and snooker.

C. Pakistan did not hold all four titles in 1996.

D. Pakistan did not hold all four titles in 1997.

the reproduction prints the stem as "which of the following year Pakistan was the world champion of four sports events,Hockey, Cricket,Squash and Snooker"; the filed stem carries "In which of the following years was Pakistan the world champion of four sports events — Hockey, Cricket, Squash and Snooker?"

Question 50 Pakistan Studies

The national anthem of Pakistan approved by the government in

- A. 1947
- B. 1950
- C. 1952
- D. 1954 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The anthem was not approved in 1947 (a competition was held, but no anthem was adopted).

B. The anthem was not approved in 1950.

C. The anthem's music was composed in 1949–50, but approval came later.

D. Correct: the national anthem of Pakistan was approved by the government in 1954.

Question 51 History

The Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant aimed at:

- A. Educating the Indian masses
- B. Agitating against the British Monopoly
- C. Attaining self-rule for India ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Boycotting foreign goods

A. The Home Rule Movement was political, not an education campaign.

B. The movement was not aimed at a trade monopoly.

The Home Rule Movement aimed at attaining self-government (Home Rule) for India.

D. Boycott was a method of other movements, not the aim of Home Rule.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "The Home rule Movement started by Annie Besant aimed at"; the filed stem carries "The Home Rule Movement started by Annie Besant aimed at:".

Question 52 History

Which of the following archaeological sites was discovered in 1955?

- A. Kot Diji ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mohenjo-daro
- C. Harappa
- D. Taxila

A. Correct: Kot Diji was discovered in 1955.

B. Mohenjo-daro was discovered in 1922, not 1955.

C. Harappa was excavated in the 1920s, not discovered in 1955.

D. Taxila was excavated in the early 20th century, not discovered in 1955.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option B as "Moen-jo-daro"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Mohenjo-daro".

Question 53 Geography

The Babusar pass connects:

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

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

B. The Babusar Pass does not connect Chitral and Gilgit.

C. The Babusar Pass does not connect Gilgit and Hunza.

D. The Babusar Pass does not connect Swat and Dir.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option B as "Chitral anf Gilgit"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Chitral and Gilgit".

Question 54 History

The first Indian Council Act was passed in

- A. 1853
- B. 1857
- C. 1861 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1892

A. The 1853 Act was a Charter Act, not the first Indian Councils Act.

B. No Indian Councils Act was passed in 1857.

C. Correct: the first Indian Councils Act was passed in 1861.

D. The 1892 Act was the second Indian Councils Act, not the first.

Question 55 History

Ghazni pur is the old name of :

- A. Lahore
- B. Multan

- D. Peshawar

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (No source confirms "Ghaznipur" as the old name of any listed city (web check 13 Nov 2026): the standard old name of Lahore is Mahmoodpur (Lavapuri), and the nearest real term, Gajnipur (Ganjipur), is the ancient name of Rawalpindi, not Lahore. The printed key (A, Lahore) is rejected — the stem's premise is unconfirmed.)

A. No source confirms "Ghaznipur" as an old name of Lahore; the standard old name of Lahore is Mahmoodpur (Lavapuri).

B. No source confirms "Ghaznipur" as an old name of Multan.

C. The nearest real term, Gajnipur (Ganjipur), is the ancient name of Rawalpindi — but the stem says "Ghaznipur", not "Gajnipur", so no option is confirmed.

D. No source confirms "Ghaznipur" as an old name of Peshawar.

Question 56 History

Which of the following forts was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-din Babar in the 16th century?

- A. Bala Hissar Fort, Peshawar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Rohtas Fort, Jhelum
- C. Ranikot Fort, Hyderabad
- D. Attock Fort, Attock

A. Correct: the Bala Hissar Fort in Peshawar was built by the Mughal Emperor Babur in the 16th century.

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

C. Ranikot Fort was not built by Babur.

t was built by Akbar, not Babur.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "which of the following forts was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-du-din Babar in the 16th Century?"; the filed stem carries "Which of the following forts was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-din Babar in the 16th century?". Option D is filed "Attock Fort, Attock" (reproduction prints "Attock Fort,Attock").

Question 57 Geography

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

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

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

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

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

D. Correct: none of the three peaks is in the Hindu Kush; all are in the Karakoram.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "which of the following mountain peak is situated in the Hindu Kash range?"; the filed stem carries "Which of the following mountain peaks is situated in the Hindu Kush range?". Option B is filed "Rakaposhi" (reproduction prints "Raka Poshi").

Question 58 Pakistan Studies

The only national elections held on non-party basis were in:

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

A. The 1977 elections were held on a party basis.

B. Correct: the 1985 general elections were the only national elections held on a non-party basis.

C. The 1988 elections were held on a party basis.

D. The 1990 elections were held on a party basis.

Question 59 Geography

'Rawal Dam' was built in 1962 on the river:

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

A. Rawal Dam was not built on the Soan river.

B. Rawal Dam was not built on the Haro river.

C. Correct: Rawal Dam was built in 1962 on the Korang river.

D. Rawal Dam was not built on the Jhelum river.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as Rawal Dam was built in 1962 on river: and option D as jehlum; the filed stem carries 'Rawal Dam' was built in 1962 on the river: and option D carries Jhelum.

Question 60 General Knowledge

who is considered the first poet of Punjabi Language?

- A. Bulleh Shah

a Farid Ganj Shakar ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Ghulam Farid
- D. Sultan Bahu

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

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

C. Ghulam Farid (Khwaja Ghulam Farid) was a later Seraiki/Punjabi poet.

D. Sultan Bahu was a later Punjabi Sufi poet.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "Bhul-e-Shah" and option B as "Baba Farid Gang Shakr"; the filed options carry "Bulleh Shah" and "Baba Farid Ganj Shakar".

Question 61 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 a Chief Justice, not the first Wafaqi Mohtasib.

B. Abdul Qadir Chaudhri was not the first Wafaqi Mohtasib.

C. Correct: Justice (Retd) Sardar Muhammad Iqbal was the first Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) of Pakistan.

D. S.A. Nusrat was not the first Wafaqi Mohtasib.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "The first 'wafaqi Muhtasib' of Pakistan was:" and the options with misspellings ("M.Afzal Zullah", "Chudhari", "S.A Nusrat"); the filed stem and options carry "Wafaqi Mohtasib", "M. Afzal Zullah", "Abdul Qadir Chaudhri"

Question 62 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 became a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1947.

B. Pakistan did not join the ILO in 1949.

C. Pakistan did not join the ILO in 1951.

D. Pakistan did not join the ILO in 1957.

Question 63 Geography

'Karakoram Highway' in Pakistan is of:

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

A. 730 km is not the cited length of the Karakoram Highway.

B. Correct: the Karakoram Highway in Pakistan is cited as 805 km (the Pakistani section).

C. 1170 km is closer to the length of the whole highway including the Chinese section, not the Pakistani section.

D. 1957 km is not the length of the Karakoram Highway.

64 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 signed in 1954, not on 8 April 1950.

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

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

D. The Colombo Plan was launched in 1951, not signed on 8 April 1950.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "which of the following was singed on 8 April 1950?"; the filed stem carries "signed".

Question 65 General Knowledge

"Mast Tawakali" was a prominent poet of:

- A. Balochi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Pashto
- C. Sindhi
- D. Brahui

A. Correct: Mast Tawakali was a prominent poet of Balochi.

B. Mast Tawakali did not write in Pashto.

C. Mast Tawakali did not write in Sindhi.

D. Mast Tawakali did not write in Brahui.

the reproduction prints the stem as "\"Mast tawakli\" was a prominent poet of:" and option B as "Pushto" and option D as "Barohi"; the filed stem and options carry "Mast Tawakali", "Pashto" and "Brahui".

Question 66 Pakistan Studies

The first rocket launched by Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) on June 7, 1962 was:

- A. Rehbar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Badr
- C. Shaheen
- D. Khyber

A. Correct: Rehbar was the first rocket launched by SUPARCO, on 7 June 1962.

B. Badr was Pakistan's first satellite, not its first rocket.

C. Shaheen is a missile series, not SUPARCO's first rocket.

D. Khyber is not SUPARCO's first rocket.

Question 67 Geography

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: the Wali Tangi Dam, near Quetta, is cited as the dam situated at the highest altitude among the options.

B. Tanda Dam (Kohat) is at a lower altitude.

Dam is at a lower altitude.

D. Warsak Dam is at a lower altitude.

Question 68 History

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 archaeological site of Bhambore is located in Thatta district, Sindh.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "Archeological site \"Bhambore\" is located in the district of:"; the filed stem carries "Archaeological site \"Bhambore\" is located in the district of:".

Question 69 Islamiat

Hazrat Baha-ud-din Zakaria was a prominent sufi saint of :

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

A. Correct: Hazrat Baha-ud-din Zakaria was a prominent Sufi saint of the Suhrawardiyya order.

lin Zakaria was not of the Naqshbandi order.

C. Baha-ud-din Zakaria was not of the Chishti order.

D. Baha-ud-din Zakaria was not of the Qadiriyya order.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the options as "Suhrawardia order", "Naqshbandia order", "Chistia order" and "Qadiria order"; the filed options carry "Suhrawardiyya order", "Naqshbandi order", "Chishti order" and "Qadiriyya order".

Question 70 Pakistan Studies

On July 11, 1950 Pakistan became a member of:

- A. WHO
- B. World Bank ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Paris Club
- D. FAO

A. Pakistan did not join the WHO on 11 July 1950.

B. Correct: on 11 July 1950 Pakistan became a member of the World Bank.

C. Pakistan did not join the Paris Club on 11 July 1950.

D. Pakistan did not join the FAO on 11 July 1950.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "On july 11, 1950 Pakistan became the member of"; the filed stem carries "On July 11, 1950 Pakistan became a member of".

Question 71 Pakistan Studies

Decimal system was introduced in Pakistan on first January

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

A. The decimal system was not introduced in 1951.

B. The decimal system was not introduced in 1959.

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

D. The decimal system was not introduced in 1963.

Question 72 Pakistan Studies

Which of the following missiles was first launched by Pakistan?

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

A. Correct: Hatf was the first missile launched by Pakistan.

B. Anza is a surface-to-air missile, not the first missile launched.

C. Ghauri came later, in 1998.

D. Shaheen came later, in 1999.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "which of the following missile was first launched by Pakistan?"; the filed stem carries "Which of the following missiles was first launched by Pakistan?".

Question 73 Pakistan Studies

On July 9, 1948 Pakistan issued its first:

- A. Coin
- B. Currency Note

tal Stamp ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. All of the above

A. Pakistan's first coin was issued later, in 1948 but after the stamp.

B. Pakistan's first currency note was issued later in 1948.

C. Correct: on 9 July 1948 Pakistan issued its first postal stamp.

D. Wrong: only the postal stamp was issued on 9 July 1948.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "On july 9, 1948 Pakistan issued its first:"; the filed stem carries "On July 9, 1948 Pakistan issued its first:".

Question 74 Geography

The Potwar plateau is rich in mineral deposits:

- A. Rock Salt
- B. Gypsum
- C. Coal
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Potwar plateau is rich in rock salt, but that is only one of its minerals.

B. The Potwar plateau is rich in gypsum, but that is only one of its minerals.

C. The printed key, but coal is only one of the plateau's minerals.

D. Correct: the Potwar plateau is rich in rock salt, gypsum AND coal (and limestone and oil), so "All of these" is the answer.

Note: Note: the printed key gives C (Coal); the filed answer is D (All of these) — the Potwar plateau is rich in minerals including gypsum, limestone, coal, oil and rock salt, confirmed by web check 13 Nov 2026 (Britannica, Notely, testpointpk). The reproduction prints the stem as "minral"; the filed stem carries "mineral".

75 Geography

which of the following is a cash crop:

- A. Rock salt
- B. Gypsum
- C. Coal
- D. All of the Above

No answer is given for this question, and none is taught. DEFECTIVE — EXCLUDED, no answer taught (No option is correct: a cash crop is a crop grown for sale (such as cotton, sugarcane or wheat), while rock salt, gypsum and coal are all minerals. The printed key (C, Coal) is rejected.)

A. Rock salt is a mineral, not a cash crop.

B. Gypsum is a mineral, not a cash crop.

C. The printed key, but coal is a mineral, not a cash crop.

D. None of the three is a cash crop, so "All of the Above" is also wrong.

Question 76 Geography

The largest desert of the Pakistan is :

- A. Tharparkar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Thal
- C. Cholistan
- D. Kharan

A. Correct: the largest desert of Pakistan is the Thar (Tharparkar) desert.

B. The Thal desert is smaller than the Thar.

C. The Cholistan desert is smaller than the Thar.

in desert is smaller than the Thar.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "Tharparker"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Tharparkar".

Question 77 Political Science

The state consists of

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

A. Correct: the state consists of four elements — population, territory, government and sovereignty.

B. The state does not consist of five elements.

C. The state does not consist of three elements.

D. The state does not consist of nine elements.

Question 78 Geography

The oldest barrage on the Indus river is :

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

A. Guddu Barrage (1962) is not the oldest barrage on the Indus.

B. Correct: the Sukkur Barrage (1932) is the oldest barrage on the Indus river.

C. The Ghulam Muhammad (Kotri) Barrage (1955) is not the oldest.

arrage (1938) is not the oldest.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option B as "Sukkar Barrage"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Sukkur Barrage".

Question 79 Political Science

Who said 'Man is a social animal'

- A. Aristotle ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Plato
- C. Rousseau
- D. Laski

A. Correct: Aristotle said "Man is a social animal" (more precisely, man is by nature a political animal).

B. Plato did not coin this phrase.

C. Rousseau wrote on the social contract, not this phrase.

D. Laski did not coin this phrase.

Question 80 Political Science

Sovereignty is an essential attribute of :

- A. State ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Society
- C. Government
- D. Parliament

A. Correct: sovereignty is an essential attribute of the state.

B. Society has no sovereignty; sovereignty belongs to the state.

C. The government exercises sovereignty, but sovereignty is an attribute of the state.

It is an organ of government, not the bearer of sovereignty.

Question 81 Pakistan Studies

How many times Pakistan became Olympic Champion in Hockey:

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

A. Pakistan won Olympic hockey gold twice only if one title is missed; the count is three.

B. Correct: Pakistan became Olympic champion in hockey three times (1960, 1968, 1984).

C. Pakistan did not win four Olympic hockey golds.

D. Pakistan did not win five Olympic hockey golds.

Question 82 Political Science

The book in which Hobbes gave theory of Social Contract is entitled:

- A. Leviathan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Social Contract
- C. A History of Political Theory
- D. The Modern State

A. Correct: Hobbes gave his theory of the social contract in Leviathan (1651).

B. "The Social Contract" is Rousseau's book, not Hobbes's.

C. That is a later textbook, not Hobbes's book.

D. That is not Hobbes's book.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "A History of Plitical Theory"; the filed

s the correct spelling "A History of Political Theory".

Question 83 Political Science

According to Hobbes the state of nature was a period of:

- A. Peace and plenty
- B. Constant warfare ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Peace and Scarcity
- D. Religious Dominance

A. That is Locke's view of the state of nature, not Hobbes's.

B. Correct: for Hobbes, the state of nature was a war of every man against every man — constant warfare.

C. Hobbes did not describe the state of nature as peaceful.

D. Hobbes did not describe the state of nature as religious dominance.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option A as "Peace and planty" and option D as "Religious Domnanace"; the filed options carry "Peace and plenty" and "Religious Dominance".

Question 84 Pakistan Studies

Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO):

- A. 1994
- B. 1995 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1997
- D. 2000

A. Pakistan did not join the WTO in 1994 (the WTO was created on 1 January 1995).

B. Correct: Pakistan joined the World Trade Organization in 1995.

id not join the WTO in 1997.

D. Pakistan did not join the WTO in 2000.

Question 85 Political Science

Who said that "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains"?

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

A. Aristotle did not write "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains".

B. Marx did not write this line.

C. Correct: Rousseau opened The Social Contract with "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains".

D. Locke did not write this line.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chairs"; the filed stem carries the correct word "chains" (the famous Rousseau line).

Question 86 History

The two most outstanding city-states of ancient Greece were:

- A. Athens and Rome
- B. Rome and Sparta
- C. Athens and Venice
- D. Athens and Sparta ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Rome was not a Greek city-state.

B. Rome was not a Greek city-state.

s not an ancient Greek city-state.

D. Correct: Athens and Sparta were the two most outstanding city-states of ancient Greece.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "ancient Grace"; the filed stem carries "ancient Greece".

Question 87 Political Science

which one of the following believed in the class struggle?

- A. J.S. Mill
- B. Hegel
- C. Karl Marx ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. T.H. Green

A. Mill wrote on liberty, not on the class struggle.

B. Hegel wrote on dialectics, not on the class struggle.

C. Correct: Karl Marx believed in the class struggle as the motor of history.

D. Green did not believe in the class struggle.

Question 88 Political Science

A socialist state lays emphasis on:

- A. Political liberty
- B. Economic Equality ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Right to private property
- D. Independence of judiciary

A. A socialist state lays emphasis on economic equality, not on political liberty above all.

B. Correct: a socialist state lays emphasis on economic equality.

restricts private property, it does not emphasise it.

D. Independence of the judiciary is a liberal principle, not the emphasis of a socialist state.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "A specialist state lays emphasis on"; "specialist" is a misprint for "socialist", and the filed stem carries "A socialist state lays emphasis on". Option A is filed "Political liberty" (reproduction prints "Plititical liberty").

Question 89 Political Science

which one of the following thinkers put forth the idea of a welfare state?

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

A. Hobbes wrote on the social contract, not the welfare state.

B. Locke wrote on natural rights, not the welfare state.

C. Correct: Harold Laski put forth the idea of the welfare state.

D. Marx wrote on communism, not the welfare state.

Question 90 Political Science

Socialism is essentially a movement of

- A. The poor people
- B. The middle class
- C. The workers ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Intellectuals

A. Socialism is a movement of the workers, not of the poor in general.

B. Socialism is not essentially a middle-class movement.

Socialism is essentially a movement of the working class.

D. Socialism is not essentially a movement of intellectuals.

Question 91 Political Science

Fundamental rights imply the rights:

- A. Which are indispensable for the growth of human personality
- B. Which a man inherits from nature at the time of his birth
- C. Which are enforced by the state ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Which impose no obligation on a state

A. That describes rights in general, not the specific meaning of fundamental rights.

B. That describes natural rights, not fundamental rights.

C. Correct: fundamental rights are the rights enforced (and guaranteed) by the state.

D. Fundamental rights do impose obligations on the state.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "The fundamental Right imply the rights"; the filed stem carries "Fundamental rights imply the rights".

Question 92 Political Science

The theory of surplus value is associated with

- A. J.S. Mill
- B. Herbert Spencer
- C. Adam Smith
- D. Karl Marx ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Mill did not formulate the theory of surplus value.

B. Spencer did not formulate the theory of surplus value.

te on the wealth of nations, not the theory of surplus value.

D. Correct: the theory of surplus value is associated with Karl Marx.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "Adam Smit"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Adam Smith".

Question 93 Political Science

Who was the author of 'On Liberty'?

- A. J.S. Mill ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bentham
- C. T.H. Green
- D. Laski

A. Correct: 'On Liberty' was written by J.S. Mill (1859).

B. Bentham did not write 'On Liberty'.

C. Green did not write 'On Liberty'.

D. Laski did not write 'On Liberty'.

Question 94 Political Science

There are two pillars of democracy viz, Liberty and:

- A. Law
- B. Equality ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Fraternity
- D. None of the above

A. The two pillars of democracy are Liberty and Equality, not Law.

B. Correct: the two pillars of democracy are Liberty and Equality.

is a democratic ideal, but the two pillars are Liberty and Equality.

D. Wrong, because Equality is among the options.

Question 95 Political Science

Which one of the following thinkers interpreted justice as the allotment of functions to person "in accordance with his ability and training"

- A. Aristotle
- B. Plato ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Barker
- D. Laski

A. Aristotle defined justice differently (treating equals equally).

B. Correct: Plato interpreted justice as each person performing the function suited to his ability and training.

C. Barker wrote on Plato, but the interpretation is Plato's.

D. Laski did not give this interpretation of justice.

Question 96 Political Science

Which one of the following thinkers emphasized the principles of adult franchise, representative government, freedom of press, and frequent elections, which form the cornerstone of the liberal theory of democracy?

- A. J.S. Mill ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Locke
- C. Rousseau
- D. None of these

A. Correct: J.S. Mill emphasised adult franchise, representative government, freedom of the press and frequent elections as the cornerstones of liberal democracy.

phasised natural rights, not this set of democratic principles.

C. Rousseau emphasised the general will, not this set of principles.

D. Wrong, because J.S. Mill is among the options.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints the stem as "reresentative government"; the filed stem carries "representative government".

Question 97 Political Science

Plebiscite is a device of democracy used for:

- A. Enactment of laws
- B. Ascertaining the views of the people on a policy matter of public importance ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Appointments of civil servants
- D. Appointment of judges

A. A plebiscite does not enact laws; that is the legislature's job.

B. Correct: a plebiscite is a device for ascertaining the people's views on a policy matter of public importance.

C. A plebiscite does not appoint civil servants.

D. A plebiscite does not appoint judges.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option C as "EAppointments of civil servants"; the filed option carries "Appointments of civil servants".

Question 98 Political Science

Who defined democracy as "Government of the people by the people for the people"?

- A. Woodrow Wilson
- B. Lord Bryce

- D. Laski

A. Wilson did not coin this definition of democracy.

B. Bryce wrote on democracy, but this definition is Lincoln's.

C. Correct: Lincoln defined democracy as "Government of the people, by the people, for the people" (Gettysburg Address, 1863).

D. Laski did not coin this definition.

Question 99 Political Science

which of the following ancient thinkers regarded democracy as a perverted form of government:

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

A. Plato regarded democracy as the rule of the mob, but the textbook answer for "perverted form" is Aristotle.

B. Socrates did not classify democracy as a perverted form.

C. Correct: Aristotle regarded democracy as a perverted (deviant) form of government — the perversion of polity.

D. Cicero did not classify democracy this way.

Note: Note: the reproduction prints option D as "Cicare"; the filed option carries the correct spelling "Cicero".

Franchise means;

- A. Vote
- B. Right to vote ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Right to vote granted to women
- D. Right to vote granted to men

A. A vote is the act of voting, not the meaning of franchise.

B. Correct: franchise means the right to vote.

C. That is women's suffrage, not franchise in general.

D. That is male suffrage, not franchise in general.

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