Subject Specialist Pakistan Studies (BPS-17), Male/Female, in School Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh — 2023 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Sindh Public Service Commission (SPSC) · **Post:** Subject Specialist Pakistan Studies (BPS-17), Male/Female, in School Education & Literacy Department, Government of Sindh · **Year:** 2023 · **Questions:** 50 in the original paper — **50 solved and verified**, none excluded · **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 2023 sitting.

Source note: Scanned images of the actual printed SPSC question paper (Paper Type D), 2 pages, Q01-Q50, via doc4shares PDF 'SPSC-Subject-Specialist-SS-Pakistan-Studies-Past-Paper-03-06-2023-Pdf' (posted 14 Mar 2024), read visually. The reproduction carries NO printed answer key — all 50 answers were derived and verified from scratch against standard references. The claimed testpointpk page (paper 2776) carries no questions ('MCQs will be added soon') and was NOT used as the source. Q44 is SINGLE-SOURCE (measure-dependent, nearest-option answer). Grade BPS-17 from the printed paper's own header, corroborated by the SPSC test schedule and the sibling Subject Specialist papers of the same June 2023 series.

Question 1 English (Vocabulary)

Antonym of Shrill is:

- B. Noisy
- C. muffled ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: weak is the opposite of strong, not of shrill; a shrill sound can be weak or loud.

B. Wrong: noisy is close to shrill, not its opposite — a shrill sound IS noisy.

C. Correct: shrill means high-pitched and piercing; muffled means dulled and softened — the direct opposite.

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

Question 2 English (Vocabulary)

Antonym of Nostalgic is:

- A. homesick
- B. Sentimental
- C. forgetful ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: homesick is close to nostalgic (longing for home/the past), not its opposite.

B. Wrong: sentimental is a near-synonym of nostalgic, not its antonym.

C. Correct: nostalgic means fondly remembering the past; forgetful means unable to remember — the opposite.

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

Question 3 English (Vocabulary)

Antonym of Erudite is:

- A. Short

orant ✓ **Correct answer**

- C. Professional
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: short is the opposite of tall or long, not of erudite.

B. Correct: erudite means learned and scholarly; ignorant means lacking knowledge — the direct antonym.

C. Wrong: professional describes an occupation, not a level of learning.

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

Question 4 English (Vocabulary)

Antonym of morose is:

- A. Cheerful ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. harmless
- C. unusual
- D. Sad

A. Correct: morose means sullen and gloomy; cheerful means bright and happy — the direct opposite.

B. Wrong: harmless is the opposite of harmful, not of morose.

C. Wrong: unusual is the opposite of usual, not of morose.

D. Wrong: sad is close to morose, not its opposite.

Question 5 English (Reported Speech)

She said, "My parents are going to Karachi." (Find the correct answer).

- A. She said that my parents were going to Karachi.
- B. She said that her parents gone to Karachi.

said that her parents were going to Karachi. ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. She said that her parents are going to Karachi.

A. Wrong: in reported speech the pronoun must change to "her" (the speaker's parents), not stay "my".

B. Wrong: "gone" has no auxiliary verb — the sentence is ungrammatical.

C. Correct: pronoun changed to "her", present continuous "are going" backshifted to past continuous "were going".

D. Wrong: the tense is not backshifted; reported speech after a past reporting verb needs "were going".

Question 6 English (Reported Speech)

She said, "I visited Peshawar yesterday". (find the correct answer).

- A. She said that she had visited Peshawar the previous day. ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. She said that I had visited Peshawar yesterday.
- C. She said that she visited Peshawar yesterday.
- D. She said that she has visited Peshawar the previous day.

A. Correct: pronoun "I" becomes "she", past simple "visited" backshifts to past perfect "had visited", and "yesterday" becomes "the previous day".

B. Wrong: the pronoun must change to "she", and "yesterday" must change too.

C. Wrong: the tense is not backshifted and "yesterday" is left unchanged.

D. Wrong: "has visited" is present perfect, which cannot follow a past reporting verb for a past event. (Option D as printed reads "she has visited".)

Question 7 English (Vocabulary)

Synonym of "abettor" is ___.

- B. slaughter-house
- C. encourager ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Factor

A. Wrong: a gambler bets money on games of chance; nothing to do with abetting.

B. Wrong: a slaughter-house is a place where animals are killed for meat.

C. Correct: an abettor is one who abets — who encourages or assists someone, usually in wrongdoing.

D. Wrong: a factor is an agent or a contributing element, not one who abets.

Question 8 English (Vocabulary)

Synonym of "propensity" is ____.

- A. inclination ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. intelligence
- C. probity
- D. dishonesty

A. Correct: propensity means a natural tendency or inclination towards something.

B. Wrong: intelligence is mental ability, not a tendency.

C. Wrong: probity means honesty and uprightness.

D. Wrong: dishonesty is the opposite of probity, and unrelated to propensity.

Question 9 English (Vocabulary)

Synonym of "penury" is ____.

- A. Custom
- B. poverty ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. affluence

A. Wrong: custom means a traditional practice.

B. Correct: penury means extreme poverty — the state of having very little money.

C. Wrong: numismatics is the study of coins and medals.

D. Wrong: affluence means wealth — the opposite of penury.

Question 10 English (Vocabulary)

Synonym of "chicanery" is ____.

- A. foulness
- B. aroma
- C. chastity
- D. trickery ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: foulness means dirtiness or offensiveness, not deception.

B. Wrong: aroma is a pleasant smell.

C. Wrong: chastity means purity, especially sexual purity.

D. Correct: chicanery means deception by clever but dishonest talk or trickery.

Question 11 Pakistan Studies (Ancient History)

The vale of Peshawar was the centre of the ancient Kingdom of ____.

- A. Indus
- B. Mauriya
- C. Gandhara ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Aryans

e Indus is a river and a civilisation, not the kingdom centred on the Peshawar valley.

B. Wrong: the Mauryan Empire did rule the region for a time, but the ancient kingdom whose centre was the Peshawar vale is Gandhara.

C. Correct: Gandhara, the ancient Buddhist kingdom, had its heartland in the Peshawar valley (with capitals at Pushkalavati and later Peshawar itself).

D. Wrong: the Aryans were a people, not a kingdom centred on Peshawar.

Question 12 Pakistan Studies (Medieval History)

Which Islamic scholar practically opposed Akbar's so-called Deen-i-Ilahi?

- A. Moin-Uddin-Chishti
- B. Sheikh Ahmad Serhandi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Data Ganj Bakhsh
- D. Hazrat Gaisu Draz

A. Wrong: Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti (12th century) lived centuries before Akbar.

B. Correct: Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, the Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani, actively opposed Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi and worked to restore orthodox Islam in the Mughal court.

C. Wrong: Data Ganj Bakhsh (Ali Hujwiri, 11th century) lived long before Akbar.

D. Wrong: Hazrat Gesu Daraz (14th–15th century) also predates Akbar by two centuries. (Option D as printed: "Hazrat Gaisu Draz".)

Question 13 Pakistan Studies (British Period)

The Queen's Proclamation was read at a Darbar, where that Darbar was held?

- A. Allahabad ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Agra

- D. Culcutta

A. Correct: Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1 November 1858, transferring power from the East India Company to the Crown, was read by Lord Canning at a grand Darbar at Allahabad.

B. Wrong: Agra was a major Mughal and British city, but the Proclamation Darbar was not held there.

C. Wrong: Delhi was the old Mughal capital, but the Proclamation was read at Allahabad.

D. Wrong: Calcutta was the British capital, but the Darbar was held at Allahabad. (Option spellings preserved as printed.)

Question 14 Pakistan Studies (Railways)

The first railway track in Indo-Pak between Karachi and Kotri was laid in ____.

- A. 1824
- B. 1861 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1874
- D. 1882

A. Wrong: no railway existed in India in 1824; India's first line (Bombay–Thane) opened in 1853.

B. Correct: the Scinde Railway between Karachi and Kotri opened on 13 May 1861 — the first railway in what is now Pakistan.

C. Wrong: by 1874 the Karachi–Kotri line had been running for over a decade.

D. Wrong: far too late; the line was already long established.

15 Pakistan Studies (Aligarh Movement)

Who inaugurated Aligarh College?

- A. Lord Lytton ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Lord Leighton
- C. Lord Minto
- D. Professor Arnold

A. Correct: Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, laid the foundation stone of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh on 8 January 1877 — the act the standard MCQ calls its inauguration. (Strictly, the MAO School had opened in 1875; Lytton's 1877 act raised it to college level.)

B. Wrong: there was no Viceroy of this name; the name is a distractor built on Lytton.

C. Wrong: Lord Minto was Viceroy later (1905–1910), long after the college's founding.

D. Wrong: T. W. Arnold was a scholar of Islam associated with Aligarh, but he did not inaugurate the college.

Question 16 Pakistan Studies (Muslim League)

Name two Indian provinces in which the Muslim League formed government during the war years of 1939-45:

- A. Bengal and Sindh
- B. Bengal and Assam ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sindh and Assam
- D. Sindh and Punjab

A. Wrong as the pair: the League did hold Bengal, but the standard textbook pair for the war years is Bengal and Assam.

B. Correct: during 1939–45 the Muslim League formed ministries in Bengal (Fazlul Haq's coalition, then Khawaja Nazimuddin) and in Assam (Sir Muhammad Saadulla's ministry) —

inces named in the standard textbook answer.

C. Wrong as the pair: Sindh's wartime ministry was not a League ministry of the same standing.

D. Wrong: the League did not form the government in Punjab during the war years (the Unionist Party ruled Punjab).

Question 17 Pakistan Studies (Indus Waters)

Pakistan constructed ____ canals under the Indus Basin Treaty.

- A. Eight ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Ten
- C. Twelve
- D. Fifteen

A. Correct: the Indus Basin Project built under the 1960 Treaty comprised two large dams, five barrages and eight inter-river link canals (Rasul–Qadirabad, Qadirabad–Balloki, Balloki–Sulemanki, Trimmu–Sidhnai, Sidhnai–Mailsi, Mailsi–Bahawal, Chashma–Jhelum and Taunsa–Punjnad).

B. Wrong: ten is the number of link canals sometimes counted for Punjab including pre-Treaty ones, not the Treaty project.

C. Wrong: twelve is the total number of link canals in the whole Indus system today, not the eight built under the Treaty.

D. Wrong: no source gives fifteen Treaty canals.

Question 18 Pakistan Studies (Constitutional History)

When was the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan dissolved?

- A. October 22, 1953
- B. October 24, 1954 ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. October 26, 1956

A. Wrong: no dissolution happened in 1953; the Assembly was still sitting.

B. Correct: Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the first Constituent Assembly on 24 October 1954, just as it was about to adopt a constitution curbing his powers.

C. Wrong: by 1955 the second Constituent Assembly was in place (One Unit had been created).

D. Wrong: 1956 is the year the second Constituent Assembly passed the first Constitution (23 March 1956).

Question 19 Pakistan Studies (Constitutions)

How many articles were in the 1962 Constitution?

- A. 234
- B. 250 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 261
- D. 274

A. Wrong: no constitution of Pakistan had 234 articles.

B. Correct: the 1962 Constitution, promulgated 8 June 1962, contained 250 Articles in 12 Parts and 3 Schedules.

C. Wrong: the 1956 Constitution had 234 articles and the 1973 Constitution has 280; 261 belongs to neither.

D. Wrong: 274 is close to the 1973 Constitution's article count (280), not the 1962 one.

Question 20 Pakistan Studies (Constitutions)

The 18th Amendment in the 1973 Constitution has abolished the ____.

- A. Provincial Legislative List
- B. Federal Legislative
- C. Concurrent Legislative List ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. All of these

A. Wrong: there was no separate "Provincial Legislative List" to abolish; the provinces kept their legislative powers.

B. Wrong: the Federal Legislative List was retained (and renamed) — it was not abolished.

C. Correct: the 18th Amendment (2010) abolished the Concurrent Legislative List, transferring its 47 subjects to the provinces.

D. Wrong: only the Concurrent List was abolished. (Option B as printed reads "Federal Legislative", missing "List".)

Question 21 Pakistan Studies (Geography)

The Rann of Kutch boundary line is known as ____.

- A. 24th Parallel ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 19th Parallel
- C. 17th Parallel
- D. 39th Parallel

A. Correct: the Pakistan–India boundary in the Rann of Kutch follows the 24th parallel of latitude — the standard textbook name for this boundary line.

B. Wrong: no Pakistan boundary runs on the 19th parallel.

C. Wrong: the 17th parallel was the old Vietnam demarcation line, not a Pakistan boundary.

e 39th parallel runs through the Mediterranean and Central Asia, not the Rann of Kutch.

Question 22 Pakistan Studies (Land Reforms)

Ayub Khan's land reforms were an attempt to enhance the status of:

- A. Land Lords
- B. Tenants ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Occupants
- D. Landless Farmers

A. Wrong: the reforms capped landlords' holdings (500 acres irrigated / 1,000 unirrigated) — they reduced, not enhanced, landlords' status.

B. Correct: the West Pakistan Land Reforms Regulation 1959 aimed to give tenants security of tenure, prohibit their eviction while cultivating, and redistribute surrendered land to tenants — enhancing their status.

C. Wrong: "occupants" is not the group the reforms targeted; the reforms were about tenants' rights.

D. Wrong, though close: the reforms did little for the landless as such — the land was redistributed to tenants already cultivating it, and the landless remained largely outside the scheme.

Question 23 Pakistan Affairs (Foreign Policy)

When Pakistan became a member of ASEAN Regional Forum?

- A. 2000
- B. 2004 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2005
- D. 2006

2000 Pakistan was not yet in the ARF; it was still only a Sectoral Dialogue Partner of ASEAN (since 1993).

B. Correct: Pakistan acceded to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation on 2 July 2004 in Jakarta and was admitted the same day as the 24th participant of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ASEAN; Pakistan's Foreign Office).

C. Wrong: 2005 is the year of the ASEAN–Pakistan Joint Declaration on counter-terrorism, not ARF admission.

D. Wrong: Pakistan had already been an ARF participant for two years by 2006.

Question 24 Pakistan Studies (Press History)

Who was the first editor of the Pakistan Times?

- A. Pottam Joseph
- B. Faiz Ahmed Faiz ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Quaid-i-Azam
- D. Abdul Kalam Azad

A. Wrong: Pothan Joseph was the first editor of Dawn (1941), not of the Pakistan Times. (Name as printed: "Pottam Joseph".)

B. Correct: Faiz was the Pakistan Times' first editor, from its first issue on 4 February 1947 until his arrest in the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case in March 1951; Mazhar Ali Khan succeeded him.

C. Wrong: Jinnah founded Dawn and supported the press, but he was never editor of the Pakistan Times.

D. Wrong: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was an Indian Congress leader and editor of Al-Hilal, not of the Pakistan Times. (Note: one journal article words the roles the other way — "Mazhar Ali Khan was the editor since its inception, and Faiz was its chief editor" — but Wikipedia and the journalism lecture handout agree Faiz was the first editor, and the

Question 25 Pakistan Studies (Geography)

Lulusar Lake is located in:

- A. Swat
- B. Muree
- C. Kaghan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Islamabad

A. Wrong: Swat has its own lakes (Mahodand, Saifullah), but Lulusar is not among them.

B. Wrong: Murree is a hill station with no such lake.

C. Correct: Lulusar Lake lies in the Kaghan Valley (Mansehra district, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), near the Babusar Pass, at the head of the Kunhar River.

D. Wrong: Islamabad has Rawal and Simli lakes, not Lulusar. (Option B as printed: "Muree".)

Question 26 Pakistan Studies (Irrigation)

How many canals take off from the Kotri Barrage?

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

A. Wrong: far fewer than the actual off-takes.

B. Wrong: three canals off-take from the left bank alone; there is a fourth on the right bank.

C. Correct: four canals off-take from Kotri Barrage — Kalri Baghar Feeder on the right

Ikram Wah, New Fuleli and Pinyari on the left bank (Sindh Barrage Project report; SBIP Kotri ToR 2024).

D. Wrong: six is too many; Kotri has four main off-taking canals.

Question 27 Pakistan Studies (Geography)

Kalar Kahar Lake is located in:

- A. Suleman Range
- B. Salt Range ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Khirthar Range
- D. Noshaq

A. Wrong: the Suleman Range runs along the Balochistan–Punjab border; Kalar Kahar is not there.

B. Correct: Kalar Kahar Lake lies in the Salt Range in Chakwal district, Punjab.

C. Wrong: the Kirthar Range is in Sindh–Balochistan; Kalar Kahar is not there.

D. Wrong: Noshaq (Nowshak) is a mountain peak in the Hindu Kush, not a range holding this lake. (Option C as printed: "Khirthar Range".)

Question 28 Pakistan Studies (Ayub Era)

An ordinance which had prevailed by General Ayub Khan in 1959 was:

- A. PRODA
- B. NRO
- C. EBDO ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. LFO

A. Wrong: PRODA (Public and Representative Offices Disqualification Act) was passed in 1949 under Liaquat Ali Khan, not by Ayub in 1959.

e NRO (National Reconciliation Ordinance) dates from 2007 under Pervez Musharraf.

C. Correct: the Elective Bodies (Disqualification) Order was promulgated by Ayub Khan on 7 August 1959, disqualifying politicians for misconduct.

D. Wrong: the LFO (Legal Framework Order) was promulgated by Yahya Khan in 1970. (Stem as printed says "had prevailed" — read as "promulgated/issued".)

Question 29 Pakistan Studies (Freedom Movement)

Muslim league celebrated "Direct Action Day" on ____.

- A. 16th August 1946 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 17th August 1946
- C. 18th August 1946
- D. 19th August 1946

A. Correct: the Muslim League observed Direct Action Day on 16 August 1946, to press its demand for Pakistan after the Cabinet Mission Plan broke down.

B. Wrong: the day after Direct Action Day, not the day itself.

C. Wrong: two days after the event.

D. Wrong: three days after the event.

Question 30 Pakistan Studies (Early Problems)

Just after partition, when did India cut off Pakistan's water supply without notice thus creating drought like conditions?

- A. February, 1948
- B. March, 1948
- C. April, 1948 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. May, 1948

February 1948 the Standstill Agreement (20 December 1947) was still in force and water was flowing.

B. Wrong: water flowed until the Standstill Agreement expired on 31 March 1948.

C. Correct: on 1 April 1948 East Punjab shut off water to West Pakistan from the Upper Bari Doab and Dipalpur canals, the day after the Standstill Agreement lapsed.

D. Wrong: by May the Inter-Dominion Agreement of 4 May 1948 had already restored the flow. (Option D as printed: "May, 19448".)

Question 31 Pakistan Studies (Press History)

The first Urdu newspaper in the Indian subcontinent was ____.

- A. Jam-e-Jahan Numa ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Nawal-e-waqt
- C. Imroz
- D. Indian Gazette

A. Correct: Jam-e-Jahan Numa, first published from Calcutta in 1822, is recognised as the first Urdu newspaper of the subcontinent.

B. Wrong: Nawa-i-Waqt is a Lahore daily founded in 1940 — more than a century later. (As printed: "Nawal-e-waqt".)

C. Wrong: Imroz (Daily Imroze) was founded in 1950, after Partition.

D. Wrong: the Indian Gazette was an English-language paper of the 1780s, not an Urdu newspaper.

Question 32 Pakistan Studies (Freedom Movement)

Name the city which was the central point of agitation against the partition of Bengal:

- A. Calcutta ✓ **Correct answer**

erabad

- C. Lahore
- D. Dhaka

A. Correct: Calcutta, the capital of Bengal, was the centre of the Swadeshi agitation against Lord Curzon's 1905 partition of Bengal — boycott meetings, protests and the Swadeshi movement were organised from there.

B. Wrong: Hyderabad (Deccan) was a princely state, not the centre of the Bengal agitation.

C. Wrong: Lahore was the centre of Punjab politics, not of the Bengal partition agitation.

D. Wrong: Dhaka became the capital of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam after the partition; it was not the centre of the agitation against it.

Question 33 Pakistan Studies (Forts)

Rohtas Fort, located near Jhelum, was built by ____.

- A. Shah Jahan
- B. Sher Shah Suri ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. None of these

A. Wrong: Shah Jahan built the Red Fort and the Taj Mahal in the 17th century, not Rohtas.

B. Correct: Sher Shah Suri built Rohtas Fort near Jhelum in the 1540s to guard against Humayun's return and to control the Gakhar tribes.

C. Wrong: Aurangzeb ruled a century later and built other forts (e.g. in Lahore), not Rohtas.

D. Wrong: Sher Shah Suri is among the options and is correct.

34 Pakistan Studies (Sir Syed)

Which of the following book was written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1847?

- A. Asrar e Khudi
- B. Asar-al-Sanadid ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
- D. Tabaqat Al-Qurra

A. Wrong: Asrar-e-Khudi (1915) is Allama Iqbal's Persian masnavi, not Sir Syed's.

B. Correct: Asar-us-Sanadid, Sir Syed's archaeological survey of Delhi's buildings and inscriptions, was published in 1847.

C. Wrong: Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind (The Causes of the Indian Revolt) was written by Sir Syed in 1859, after the 1857 uprising.

D. Wrong: this is not a work of Sir Syed's from 1847.

Question 35 Pakistan Studies (British Reforms)

The Government of India Act of 1919 was mainly based on ____.

- A. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Montagu-Minto Reforms
- C. Irwin-Chelmsford Reforms
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the 1919 Act embodied the Montagu–Chelmsford Report (1918) of Secretary of State Edwin Montagu and Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, introducing dyarchy in the provinces.

B. Wrong: the Morley–Minto Reforms (1909) underlie the Indian Councils Act 1909, not the 1919 Act.

C. Wrong: there was no "Irwin–Chelmsford" reform — Irwin was Viceroy a decade later (1926–1931).

e Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms are among the options and are correct.

Question 36 Pakistan Studies (Cabinet Mission)

When did the Muslim League decide to accept the Cabinet Mission plan?

- A. December 5, 1945
- B. June 6, 1946 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. August 7, 1946
- D. October 10, 1946

A. Wrong: in December 1945 the League was campaigning in the provincial elections; the Cabinet Mission had not yet arrived.

B. Correct: the Muslim League Council accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan on 6 June 1946 (the Congress accepted it later, on 25 June, with reservations).

C. Wrong: by August the League had withdrawn its acceptance and was preparing Direct Action Day (16 August).

D. Wrong: by October 1946 the interim government was already formed and the League had joined it. (Option D as printed: "October 10, 1946".)

Question 37 Pakistan Studies (Partition Plan)

June 3rd plan is also known as?

- A. Cabinet Plan
- B. Partition Plan
- C. Cripps Plan
- D. Mountbatten Plan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Wrong: the Cabinet Mission Plan was the 1946 plan of the three British ministers, not the June 3 plan.

B. Wrong as the answer, though close: "Partition Plan" is a descriptive name for the June 3

standard name asked for is Mountbatten Plan.

C. Wrong: the Cripps proposals were made in 1942 by Sir Stafford Cripps.

D. Correct: the plan announced on 3 June 1947 by Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy, is universally known as the Mountbatten Plan (and as the 3rd June Plan).

Question 38 Pakistan Studies (Communal Award)

The communal Award was given by?

- A. Ramsay Macdonald ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. George
- C. Churchill
- D. Robert

A. Correct: British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award on 16 August 1932, giving separate electorates to the minorities including the Depressed Classes.

B. Wrong: no "George" gave the Communal Award (King George V was monarch, not the author of the award).

C. Wrong: Winston Churchill was then out of office and opposed the Government of India reforms.

D. Wrong: no "Robert" is associated with the Communal Award.

Question 39 Pakistan Studies (Viceroys)

Lord Mountbatten Replaced ____ Viceroy of India in 1947.

- A. Lord Curzon
- B. Lord Chelmsford
- C. Lord Wavell ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Lord Linlithgow

urzon was Viceroy 1899–1905, four decades earlier.

B. Wrong: Chelmsford was Viceroy 1916–1921.

C. Correct: Lord Mountbatten succeeded Lord Wavell as Viceroy in March 1947.

D. Wrong: Linlithgow was Viceroy 1936–1943, before Wavell.

Question 40 Pakistan Studies (Partition Plan)

According to the partition plan the decision of accession of which province was left to the Provincial Assemblies?

- A. Punjab
- B. Bengal
- C. Sindh
- D. All of these ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Correct in itself but incomplete: the Punjab Legislative Assembly (meeting in two parts) voted on partition.

B. Correct in itself but incomplete: the Bengal Legislative Assembly likewise voted on partition.

C. Correct in itself but incomplete: the Sindh Assembly was left to decide whether to join Pakistan or India.

D. Correct: under the June 3 Plan the assemblies of Punjab, Bengal AND Sindh all decided — Punjab and Bengal on partition, Sindh on accession — so "all of these" is the intended answer.

Question 41 Pakistan Studies (One Unit)

Name the Assembly which passed the Act of One Unit, merging all the provinces of West Pakistan into one unit?

- B. 2nd Constituent Assembly ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1st Constituent Assembly
- D. A special Committee for Internal Affairs

A. Wrong: there was no "1st elected Assembly" that passed the One Unit Act.

B. Correct: the second Constituent Assembly passed the One Unit Act in 1955, merging Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan into the single province of West Pakistan (effective 14 October 1955).

C. Wrong: the first Constituent Assembly was dissolved in October 1954, before the One Unit scheme was enacted.

D. Wrong: no such committee passed the Act; it was an Act of the Constituent Assembly.

Question 42 Pakistan Studies (Dry Ports)

The first dry port was established at ____ in 1974:

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Multan
- C. Lahore ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sialkot

A. Wrong: Hyderabad has no dry port of this era (its NLC dry port came much later).

B. Wrong: Multan's dry port was established in 1988.

C. Correct: Lahore Dry Port (Mughalpura) was Pakistan's first dry port, built by Pakistan Railways — the only "first dry port" among the options, and the identical MCQ in the banks keys Lahore. (Stem-year note: the paper says "in 1974", but the Lahore Dry Port was established in July 1973 per the FBR; Karachi's dry port was the 1974 one. The year is a slip in the paper; the place-answer is unaffected.)

alkot's dry port came later (its export terminal dates from the 1980s).

Question 43 Pakistan Studies (Liaquat Ali Khan)

What was the age of Liaquat Ali Khan at the time of his assassination?

- A. 52 Years
- B. 56 Years ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 61 Years
- D. 63 Years

A. Wrong: too young by four years.

B. Correct: Liaquat Ali Khan was born on 1 October 1895 and assassinated on 16 October 1951 — he had just turned 56.

C. Wrong: too old by five years.

D. Wrong: too old by seven years.

Question 44 Pakistan Studies (Geography)

The total length of coastline of Sindh province is:

- A. 100 miles
- B. 200 miles ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 300 miles
- D. 400 miles

A. Wrong: far too short — Sindh's coast is roughly double this.

B. Correct as the nearest option: Sindh's coastline is about 350 km, i.e. about 217 miles (World Bank Blue Carbon Rapid Assessment 2021; Sindh Planning & Development Department) — 200 miles is the closest of the four options. (Older sources give 250 km ≈ 155 miles, which also rounds nearest to 200.)

0 miles is about 483 km — longer than the whole Sindh coast.

D. Wrong: 400 miles is about 644 km — nearly two-thirds of Pakistan's entire coastline. (Measure-dependent, nearest-option answer — flagged SINGLE-SOURCE.)

Question 45 Pakistan Studies (Cabinet Mission)

Who presided over the Cabinet Mission?

- A. Stafford Cripps
- B. Pathick Lawrence ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. A.V. Alexander
- D. Wavell

A. Wrong: Sir Stafford Cripps was a member of the Mission (President of the Board of Trade), but he did not preside over it.

B. Correct: Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Secretary of State for India, headed/presided over the Cabinet Mission of 1946. (As printed: "Pathick Lawrence".)

C. Wrong: A. V. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty) was the third member of the Mission, not its head.

D. Wrong: Lord Wavell was the Viceroy; the Mission was sent by the British Cabinet, not led by him.

Question 46 Pakistan Studies (Battles)

The third battle of Panipat was fought in:

- A. 1758
- B. 1759
- C. 1761 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1763

A. Wrong: no Battle of Panipat was fought in 1758.

'59 saw Maratha–Afghan manoeuvring, not the battle itself.

C. Correct: the Third Battle of Panipat was fought on 14 January 1761 between Ahmad Shah Durrani's Afghans and the Marathas.

D. Wrong: two years after the battle.

Question 47 Pakistan Studies (Constitutions)

Under the Constitution of 1962, how many seats were reserved for women in the National Assembly?

- A. 10
- B. 8
- C. 6 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 5

A. Wrong: ten was the number of women's reserved seats per wing under the 1956 Constitution (10 in each wing's share of the 310 total).

B. Wrong: eight women sat in the 1962–65 Assembly, but only six of them held reserved seats (two were elected on general seats).

C. Correct: the 1962 Constitution reserved six seats for women in the 156-member National Assembly — three from East Pakistan and three from West Pakistan.

D. Wrong: five was the number of women's reserved seats per provincial assembly under the 1962 Constitution, not in the National Assembly.

Question 48 Pakistan Studies (Yahya Era)

Who promulgated the "Legal Framework Order, 1970"?

- A. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
- C. Tikka Khan

A. Correct: General Yahya Khan, as President and Chief Martial Law Administrator, promulgated the Legal Framework Order on 30 March 1970, setting the rules for the 1970 general elections.

B. Wrong: Bhutto came to power after the 1970 elections, in December 1971.

C. Wrong: General Tikka Khan was a military commander (and later Governor of East Pakistan), not the promulgator of the LFO.

D. Wrong: Yahya Khan is among the options and is correct.

Question 49 Pakistan Studies (Freedom Movement)

"Give me blood, I will give you freedom". These words were uttered by:

- A. Quaid-i-Azam
- B. Bhagat Singh
- C. Subash Bose ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Sardar Patel

A. Wrong: Jinnah's famous words were "Unity, Faith and Discipline", not this slogan.

B. Wrong: Bhagat Singh's famous slogan was "Inquilab Zindabad".

C. Correct: Subhas Chandra Bose's call "Give me blood, and I will give you freedom" (Tum mujhe khoon do, main tumhe azadi dunga), delivered in Burma in 1944 to the Indian National Army.

D. Wrong: Sardar Patel is remembered as the "Iron Man of India", not for this slogan. (Option C as printed: "Subash Bose".)

Question 50 Pakistan Studies (Kashmir)

British Government sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh in:

6 ✓ Correct answer

- B. 1845
- C. 1843
- D. None of these

A. Correct: by the Treaty of Amritsar (16 March 1846), after the First Anglo-Sikh War, the British sold Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh of Jammu for 7.5 million rupees.

B. Wrong: in 1845 the First Anglo-Sikh War had only just begun (December 1845).

C. Wrong: three years too early; the sale followed the 1845–46 war.

D. Wrong: 1846 is among the options and is correct.

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