



Lecture # 13

1. When did Pakistan face problems right after its independence?

- a. 1946
- b. 1947
- c. 1948
- d. 1950

Answer: b. 1947

2. What was the actual share of Pakistan during the division of assets?

- a. 500 million (1948)
- b. 600 million (1950)
- c. 750 million (1947)
- d. 800 million (1952)

Answer: c. 750 million (1947)

3. How many princely states joined India before August 15, 1947?

- a. Almost 400
- b. Almost 500
- c. Almost 600
- d. Almost 700

Answer: b. Almost 500

4. During the division of military assets, how many armored divisions were given to Pakistan?

- a. 6
- b. 8
- c. 14
- d. 21

Answer: b. 8

5. In which princely state did the ruler decide to accede to Pakistan, leading to a referendum favored by India?

- a. Junagadh
- b. Hyderabad
- c. Kashmir
- d. Lahore

Answer: a. Junagadh

6. Which important state had a Hindu ruler but a Muslim majority population, leading to a conflict in 1947?

- a. Junagadh
- b. Hyderabad
- c. Kashmir
- d. Srinagar

Answer: c. Kashmir

7. When did communal riots occur earlier, in August 1946?

- a. 1945
- b. 1946
- c. 1947
- d. 1948

Answer: b. 1946

8. When did the water dispute between India and Pakistan arise, leading to the Indus water treaty in 1960?

- a. 1946
- b. 1947
- c. 1948
- d. 1950

Answer: c. 1948

9. What percentage of industrial enterprise did Pakistan have at the time of independence?

- a. 5% (1946)
- b. 10% (1947)
- c. 15% (1948)
- d. 20% (1950)

Answer: b. 10% (1947)

10. Which sect was not in favor of Pakistan at the time of partition and posed a threat to the country's integration?

- a. Pakhtuns
- b. Balochs
- c. Sindhis
- d. Punjabis

Answer: a. Pakhtuns

11. When did the constituent assembly of Pakistan fail to frame a constitution?

- a. 1946
- b. 1947
- c. 1950
- d. 1955

Answer: b. 1947

- 12. What was the primary reason for the shortage of human power in the new country's administration?**
- a. Lack of interest
 - b. Lack of skilled workers
 - c. Underdeveloped infrastructure
 - d. Political unrest

Answer: c. Underdeveloped infrastructure

- 13. During the integration of princely states, which state had a Muslim ruler but a Hindu majority population?**
- a. Junagadh
 - b. Hyderabad
 - c. Kashmir
 - d. Lahore

Answer: b. Hyderabad

- 14. When did the Indian troops enter Junagadh and annex it with India?**
- a. November 1946
 - b. November 1947
 - c. November 1948
 - d. November 1950

Answer: b. November 1947

- 15. In which year did communal riots occur, leading to the killing of Muslims and their migration?**
- a. 1945
 - b. 1946
 - c. 1947
 - d. 1948

Answer: b. 1946

- 16. What was the outcome of the referendum in Junagadh that favored India?**
- a. Favored Pakistan
 - b. Favored India
 - c. Indecisive
 - d. No referendum held

Answer: b. Favored India

- 17. When was the water dispute between India and Pakistan resolved with the signing of the Indus water treaty?**
- a. 1950
 - b. 1960
 - c. 1970
 - d. 1980

Answer: b. 1960

18. What percentage of industrial workers did Pakistan have at the time of independence?

- a. 0.5%
- b. 1%
- c. 2%
- d. 5%

Answer: a. 0.5%

19. Which ethnic group posed a threat to the integration of Pakistan during its formation?

- a. Pakhtuns
- b. Balochs
- c. Sindhis
- d. Punjabis

Answer: b. Balochs

20. What was the economic condition of Pakistan at the time of independence?

- a. Strong economy
- b. Moderate economy
- c. Weak economy
- d. Flourishing economy

Answer: c. Weak economy

21. How many artillery divisions were given to Pakistan during the division of military assets?

- a. 6
- b. 8
- c. 14
- d. 40

Answer: d. 40

22. In which princely state did the ruler want to stay independent but eventually got integrated into India?

- a. Junagadh
- b. Hyderabad
- c. Kashmir
- d. Lahore

Answer: b. Hyderabad

23. What was the outcome of the referendum in Junagadh that favored India?

- a. Favored Pakistan
- b. Favored India
- c. Indecisive
- d. No referendum held

Answer: b. Favored India

24. In the water dispute of 1948, which rivers did India stop the water from, causing a threat to Pakistan's economy?

- a. Chenab, Jhelum, Indus
- b. Ravi, Sutlej, Beas
- c. Ganges, Yamuna, Brahmaputra
- d. Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi

Answer: b. Ravi, Sutlej, Beas

25. What was the percentage of mineral deposits in Pakistan at the time of independence?

- a. 5%
- b. 10%
- c. 15%
- d. 20%

Answer: b. 10%

26. Which sect was not in favor of Pakistan at the time of partition and posed a threat to the country's integration?

- a. Pakhtuns
- b. Balochs
- c. Sindhis
- d. Punjabis

Answer: b. Balochs

27. During the integration of princely states, which state had a Hindu ruler but a Muslim majority population?

- a. Junagadh
- b. Hyderabad
- c. Kashmir
- d. Lahore

Answer: c. Kashmir

28. When did the communal riots occur, leading to the killing of Muslims and their migration?

- a. 1945
- b. 1946
- c. 1947
- d. 1948

Answer: b. 1946

29. What was the economic condition of Pakistan at the time of independence?

- a. Strong economy
- b. Moderate economy
- c. Weak economy
- d. Flourishing economy

Answer: c. Weak economy

30. In the division of military assets, how many infantry divisions were given to Pakistan?

- a. 6
- b. 8
- c. 14
- d. 21

Answer: d. 21

Lecture # 14

1. When did Mohammad Ali Jinnah appoint the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

- a. 1945
- b. 1947
- c. 1948
- d. 1949

Answer: b. 1947

2. Which legislative act served as the interim constitution for Pakistan right after independence?

- a. Constitution of 1956
- b. Government of India Act, 1935
- c. Constitution of 1962
- d. Objectives Resolution of 1949

Answer: b. Government of India Act, 1935

3. Who moved the resolution on the 'Aims and Objectives of the Constitution,' known as the Objectives Resolution, in 1949?

- a. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- b. Liaquat Ali Khan
- c. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- d. Ayub Khan

Answer: b. Liaquat Ali Khan

4. What is the main feature of the Objective Resolution related to the exercise of power?

- a. Power will be exercised through appointed representatives.
- b. Power will be exercised through the military.
- c. Power will be exercised through elected representatives of the people.
- d. Power will be exercised through foreign intervention.

Answer: c. Power will be exercised through elected representatives of the people.

5. When did Pakistan adopt the Indian Act of 1935 as an interim constitution?

- a. 1945
- b. 1947
- c. 1948
- d. 1949

Answer: b. 1947

- 6. What was the main reason for the delay in framing the constitution in Pakistan?**
- a. Cultural and linguistic differences
 - b. Lack of quality leadership
 - c. Inexperienced politicians
 - d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above

- 7. Who was the head of state in the parliamentary system adopted by Pakistan?**
- a. President
 - b. Prime Minister
 - c. Governor General
 - d. King

Answer: c. Governor General

- 8. What legislative system did Pakistan borrow from the British Parliament system?**
- a. Bicameral system
 - b. Unicameral system
 - c. Federal system
 - d. Presidential system

Answer: a. Bicameral system

- 9. When was the Constitution of 1973 approved by the legislative assembly?**
- a. 1956
 - b. 1962
 - c. 1973
 - d. 1980

Answer: c. 1973

- 10. Who drafted the Constitution of 1973?**
- a. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - b. Liaquat Ali Khan
 - c. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
 - d. Ayub Khan

Answer: c. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

- 11. What did the Objectives Resolution lay the foundation for?**
- a. Economic development
 - b. Constitutional amendments
 - c. Islamic principles in the constitution
 - d. Military rule

Answer: c. Islamic principles in the constitution

12. How many members were there in the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan elected in the 1945 election?

- a. 59
- b. 69
- c. 79
- d. 89

Answer: b. 69

13. What was the significance of the Objectives Resolution in the constitutional framework?

- a. It embraced the centrality of Buddhism.
- b. It declared sovereignty of the people.
- c. It provided a framework for future constitutions.
- d. It promoted Western democracy.

Answer: c. It provided a framework for future constitutions.

14. What was the total number of members in the first Constituent Assembly, including those from princely states?

- a. 69
- b. 79
- c. 89
- d. 99

Answer: c. 89

15. Who succeeded Mohammad Ali Jinnah as the head of state following his demise in 1948?

- a. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- b. Ayub Khan
- c. Liaquat Ali Khan
- d. Yahya Khan

Answer: c. Liaquat Ali Khan

16. Which of the following was NOT a reason for the delay in constitution making?

- a. Federal State System
- b. Administrative Problems
- c. Military dominance
- d. Influx of refugees

Answer: c. Military dominance

17. What role did the Government of India Act, 1935, play in the initial constitutional framework of Pakistan?

- a. It served as the first constitution.
- b. It laid out the principles of democracy.
- c. It was completely rejected.
- d. It established a presidential system.

Answer: a. It served as the first constitution.

18. What did the Objectives Resolution declare about sovereignty?

- a. Sovereignty belongs to the British Queen.
- b. Sovereignty belongs to the people.
- c. Sovereignty belongs to Allah alone.
- d. Sovereignty belongs to the military.

Answer: c. Sovereignty belongs to Allah alone.

19. What was the dual responsibility of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

- a. Judicial and Executive
- b. Federal Legislature and Constituent Assembly
- c. President and Prime Minister
- d. Legislative and Administrative

Answer: b. Federal Legislature and Constituent Assembly

20. When did Pakistan become independent from British India?

- a. 1945
- b. 1946
- c. 1947
- d. 1948

Answer: c. 1947

21. What did the Indian Act of 1935 serve as for Pakistan immediately after independence?

- a. Permanent Constitution
- b. Interim Constitution
- c. Constitutional Amendments
- d. Constitutional Guidelines

Answer: b. Interim Constitution

22. Which political figure succeeded Mohammad Ali Jinnah as the head of state after his demise?

- a. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- b. Ayub Khan
- c. Liaquat Ali Khan
- d. Yahya Khan

Answer: c. Liaquat Ali Khan

23. What was the total number of members elected in the 1945-46 election to the first Constituent Assembly?

- a. 59
- b. 69
- c. 79
- d. 89

Answer: b. 69

24. Who moved the resolution on the 'Aims and Objectives of the Constitution' in 1949?

- a. Ayub Khan
- b. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- c. Liaquat Ali Khan
- d. Mohammad Ali Jinnah

Answer: c. Liaquat Ali Khan

25. Which legislative act served as the foundation for the constitutional framework of Pakistan?

- a. Government of India Act, 1935
- b. Objectives Resolution of 1949
- c. Constitution of 1956
- d. Constitution of 1962

Answer: b. Objectives Resolution of 1949

26. What distinctive political philosophy was declared by the Objectives Resolution?

- a. Centrality of Buddhism
- b. Sovereignty of the people
- c. Sovereignty belongs to the British Queen
- d. Sovereignty belongs to Allah alone

Answer: d. Sovereignty belongs to Allah alone.

27. What did the Objectives Resolution emphasize regarding the exercise of power?

- a. Power through foreign intervention
- b. Power through appointed representatives
- c. Power through the military
- d. Power through elected representatives of the people

Answer: d. Power through elected representatives of the people.

28. What was the main feature of the Constitution of 1973?

- a. Presidential system
- b. Bicameral legislature
- c. Unicameral legislature
- d. Parliamentary system

Answer: d. Parliamentary system

29. What did the Objectives Resolution provide a framework for?

- a. Economic development
- b. Future constitutions of Pakistan
- c. Military rule
- d. Western democracy

Answer: b. Future constitutions of Pakistan

30. What objections were raised by non Muslims on the Objectives Resolution?

- a. Mixes religion with politics
- b. Promotes equality in society
- c. In conformity with modern time

d. Encourages a theocratic state

Answer: d. Encourages a theocratic state

31. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- a. Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b. Liaquat Ali Khan
- c. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- d. Ayub Khan

Answer: b. Liaquat Ali Khan

32. What was the main issue related to 'State' and 'Islam' discussed during the constitution making process?

- a. Clash of Interests between two Wings
- b. Federal State System
- c. Debate on 'State' and 'Islam'
- d. Lack of quality leadership

Answer: c. Debate on 'State' and 'Islam'

33. Which document is popularly known as the Objectives Resolution?

- a. Government of India Act, 1935
- b. Constitution of 1973
- c. Objectives Resolution of 1949
- d. Constitution of 1956

Answer: c. Objectives Resolution of 1949

34. What does the term "Constitution" refer to in the political context?

- a. A set of principles for foreign policy
- b. Rules for parliamentary debates
- c. Framework for governance and exercise of power
- d. Guidelines for economic development

Answer: c. Framework for governance and exercise of power

35. What legislative system did Pakistan borrow from the British Parliament system?

- a. Bicameral system
- b. Unicameral system
- c. Federal system
- d. Presidential system

Answer: a. Bicameral system

36. What was the primary reason for the delay in constitution making in Pakistan?

- a. Language Issue
- b. Lack of mutual Understanding & Tolerance
- c. Influx of refugees
- d. Administrative Problems

Answer: c. Influx of refugees

37. What was the first big step in the framing of a constitution for Pakistan?

- a. Adoption of the Indian Act of 1935
- b. The Objectives Resolution (1949)
- c. Formation of the first Constituent Assembly
- d. Passage of the Constitution of 1973

Answer: b. The Objectives Resolution (1949)

38. What does the Objectives Resolution declare about minorities in Pakistan?

- a. Minorities have no rights
- b. Minorities are excluded from political participation
- c. Minorities have total freedom to profess and practice their religion
- d. Minorities are not recognized in the constitution

Answer: c. Minorities have total freedom to profess and practice their religion

39. Who succeeded Mohammad Ali Jinnah as the head of state following his demise in 1948?

- a. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- b. Ayub Khan
- c. Liaquat Ali Khan
- d. Yahya Khan

Answer: c. Liaquat Ali Khan

40. What was the main source of constitution making mentioned in the provided data?

- a. Economic development
- b. Culture, society, civilization
- c. Political clashes and differences
- d. Administrative problems

Answer: b. Culture, society, civilization

Lecture # 15

1. What was the most challenging aspect of federalism in Pakistan's constitution making process?

- a. Representation
- b. Autonomy of provinces
- c. National Language
- d. Division of power between wings and provinces (Correct Answer)

2. How did the Basic Principle Committee address the issue of representation in the constitution?

- a. Equal representation for all provinces
- b. Joint Electorate
- c. Basic Principle Committee did not address representation
- d. Formulation of a standard formula (Correct Answer)

3. What was the language related issue in East Pakistan after Jinnah's declaration about Urdu?

- a. Support for Urdu
- b. Language Movement in favor of Urdu

- c. **Opposition against Urdu (Correct Answer)**
d. Acceptance of Urdu in East Pakistan
4. **What system did Pakistan show consensus for, but had limited demand for an alternative system?**
a. Presidential System
b. **Parliamentary System (Correct Answer)**
c. Mixed System
d. Unitary System
5. **What was the main agreement about the relationship between the state and Islam in Pakistan's constitution making process?**
a. Establishment of a theocratic state
b. No connection between state and religion
c. **Close relationship with Islam (Correct Answer)**
d. Opposition from religious groups
6. **Who headed the Basic Principles Committee, and when was it formed?**
a. Liaquat Ali Khan in 1950
b. Khawaja Nazimuddin in 1952
c. Maulvi Tamiz ud din Khan in 1949
d. **Khawaja Nazimuddin in 1949 (Correct Answer)**
7. **What was the reaction to the Basic Principles Committee's report in East Pakistan?**
a. Enthusiastic support
b. **Widespread criticism (Correct Answer)**
c. No significant reaction
d. Approval from all provinces
8. **Who presented the Bogra Formula to the Constituent Assembly in 1953?**
a. Liaquat Ali Khan
b. Khawaja Nazimuddin
c. **Muhammad Ali Bogra (Correct Answer)**
d. Ch. Muhammad Ali
9. **What was the main feature of the Bogra Formula related to the legislative structure?**
a. Bicameral Legislature with equal representation
b. Unicameral Legislature
c. Tricameral Legislature
d. **Bicameral Legislature with proportional representation (Correct Answer)**
10. **Why was the Bogra Formula appreciated by different sections of society?**
a. It favored East Pakistan over West Pakistan
b. **It acted as a source of unity for the country (Correct Answer)**
c. It dissolved the Constituent Assembly
d. It favored West Pakistan over East Pakistan
11. **What was the outcome of the Sindh court's challenge to the dissolution of the First Constitutional Assembly?**
a. Declared dissolution legal
b. **Declared dissolution illegal (Correct Answer)**
c. No decision was made

- d. Sent to the Federal Court for review
- 12. When did the 2nd Constitutional Assembly come into existence?**
a. October 1954
b. May 10, 1955 (Correct Answer)
c. October 7, 1958
d. March 23, 1956
- 13. What was the One Unit Scheme aimed at achieving in 1954?**
a. Division of provinces
b. Merging of provinces (Correct Answer)
c. Independence of provinces
d. Formation of new provinces
- 14. Who initiated the constitutional process leading to the 1956 Constitution?**
a. Liaquat Ali Khan
b. Khawaja Nazimuddin
c. Ch. Muhammad Ali (Correct Answer)
d. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- 15. When was the draft of the federal parliamentary Constitution passed by the Constituent Assembly?**
a. March 23, 1956
b. September 28, 1950
c. October 7, 1953 (Correct Answer)
d. November 22, 1954
- 16. How many articles did the Constitution of 1956 contain?**
a. 120
b. 234 (Correct Answer)
c. 300
d. 400
- 17. Who exercised executive authority in the parliamentary system of the 1956 Constitution?**
a. Prime Minister (Correct Answer)
b. President
c. Chief Justice
d. Military General
- 18. What type of legislature did the 1956 Constitution establish?**
a. Bicameral Legislature
b. Unicameral Legislature (Correct Answer)
c. Tricameral Legislature
d. Quadracameral Legislature
- 19. How many members were there in the National Assembly of the 1956 Constitution?**
a. 120
b. 234 (Correct Answer)
c. 300 plus 10 women seats
d. 400
- 20. What did the Directive Principles of State Policy provide guidelines for in the 1956 Constitution?**

- a. Political rights
 - b. Economic policy
 - c. Social justice (Correct Answer)**
 - d. Foreign policy
21. What was the name of the country according to the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Republic of Pakistan
 - b. Islamic Republic of Pakistan (Correct Answer)**
 - c. United States of Pakistan
 - d. Democratic Pakistan
22. Who had the power to decide whether a law was in accordance with the basic teachings of the Quran and Sunnah in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Board of Ulema
 - b. President
 - c. Judiciary (Correct Answer)**
 - d. Military
23. What did the Islamic clauses in the 1956 Constitution ensure?
- a. Establishment of a theocratic state
 - b. Complete separation of state and religion
 - c. Conformity of laws with Islamic principles (Correct Answer)**
 - d. No mention of Islam in state affairs
24. What were the provisions related to the sovereignty of Allah in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Allah as the head of state
 - b. Allah's sovereignty over the world (Correct Answer)**
 - c. State religion declared as Islam
 - d. No mention of Allah in the Constitution
25. Which provision aimed to eliminate Riba (interest) from the country in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Parliamentary system
 - b. Islamic character (Correct Answer)**
 - c. Sovereignty of Allah
 - d. Organization of Islamic Research
26. What was the role of the Board of Ulema in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Legislative authority
 - b. Judicial authority
 - c. Examine laws for conformity with Quran and Sunnah (Correct Answer)**
 - d. Executive authority
27. How did the 1956 Constitution address the rights of minorities?
- a. Forced assimilation
 - b. Protection of rights (Correct Answer)**
 - c. Separate electorate reinstated
 - d. Discrimination against minorities
28. What was the official national language declared in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Bengali
 - b. English

- c. Urdu (Correct Answer)
 - d. Punjabi
29. What was the primary objective related to minorities in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Assimilation into the majority culture
 - b. Forced conversion
 - c. Protection of rights (Correct Answer)
 - d. Separate electorate abolished
30. What were the Fundamental Rights given to the people in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Economic rights only
 - b. Civil and Political Rights (Correct Answer)
 - c. Social rights only
 - d. No fundamental rights
31. What did the Constitution of 1956 declare about the relation with Muslim countries?
- a. Isolation from Muslim countries
 - b. Good relations with other Islamic countries for the Unity of the Muslim World (Correct Answer)
 - c. No specific stance on relations with Muslim countries
 - d. Formation of a Muslim alliance
32. What did the government aim to eliminate from the country as soon as possible according to the 1956 Constitution?
- a. Discrimination
 - b. Illiteracy (Correct Answer)
 - c. Poverty
 - d. Corruption
33. What was the tenure of the President in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. 3 years
 - b. 4 years (Correct Answer)
 - c. 5 years
 - d. 6 years
34. Who had the power to appoint the Prime Minister in the 1956 Constitution?
- a. President (Correct Answer)
 - b. National Assembly
 - c. Supreme Court
 - d. Chief Justice
35. How were the members of the Lower House in the 1956 Constitution allocated among provinces?
- a. Equal representation
 - b. Proportional representation (Correct Answer)
 - c. Based on land area
 - d. Based on population density
36. What role did the Supreme Court have in the 1956 Constitution regarding Islamic teachings?
- a. Advisory role
 - b. Interpretation of the constitution
 - c. Deciding if a law is in accordance with Quran and Sunnah (Correct Answer)
 - d. Enforcing Islamic laws

37. What were the powers of the National Assembly in the 1956 Constitution regarding Islamic principles?

- a. No role in Islamic matters
- b. Authority to make laws violating Islamic principles
- c. Deciding whether a law is Islamic or not (Correct Answer)**
- d. Full autonomy in legislative matters

38. Which document was adopted as the preamble to the proposed Constitution in 1956?

- a. Bogra Formula
- b. Basic Principles Committee's report
- c. Objectives Resolution (Correct Answer)**
- d. Muhammad Ali Bogra's proposal

39. How did the 1956 Constitution address the issue of illiteracy in the country?

- a. No specific measures
- b. Free and compulsory education (Correct Answer)**
- c. Privatization of education
- d. Educational quotas for minorities

40. What was the fate of the Constitution of 1956, and who played a key role in its dismissal?

- a. Successfully implemented
- b. Dismissed by General Ayub Khan (Correct Answer)**
- c. Amended by the Constituent Assembly
- d. Replaced by a new constitution

Lecture # 17

1. Who became the first civilian chief martial law administrator of Pakistan on December 20, 1971?

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Zia ul Haq
- C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- D. Yahya Khan

Answer: D (Yahya Khan)

2. When was the Interim Constitution approved and enforced in Pakistan?

- A. March 25, 1969
- B. April 21, 1972
- C. August 14, 1973
- D. December 31, 1972

Answer: B (April 21, 1972)

3. Which committee comprised National Assembly members from all parties to frame the new constitution in 1972?

- A. Constitutional Committee
- B. Parliamentary Committee

- C. Basic Principles Committee
- D. Legislative Committee

Answer: A (Constitutional Committee)

- 4. When was the final draft of the constitution approved unanimously?**
- A. August 14, 1973
 - B. December 31, 1972
 - C. April 21, 1972
 - D. April 10, 1973

Answer: D (April 10, 1973)

- 5. Which form of government did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto favor initially, but due to conflicting opinions, had to settle for a parliamentary system?**
- A. Presidential
 - B. Monarchical
 - C. Dictatorial
 - D. Federal

Answer: A (Presidential)

- 6. During Bhutto's rule, what military operation was launched in Balochistan to tackle opposition?**
- A. Operation Swift Retribution
 - B. Operation Blue Fox
 - C. Operation Silence
 - D. Operation Fair Play

Answer: C (Operation Silence)

- 7. In the Constitution of 1973, what age must the President be, and for how many years is the President elected?**
- A. 40 years, 4 years
 - B. 45 years, 5 years
 - C. 50 years, 6 years
 - D. 55 years, 7 years

Answer: B (45 years, 5 years)

- 8. Which amendment in 1985 inserted the Objectives Resolution into the Constitution of Pakistan?**
- A. 7th Amendment
 - B. 8th Amendment
 - C. 9th Amendment
 - D. 10th Amendment

Answer: B (8th Amendment)

- 9. Which organization was established under the Constitution of 1973 to research legislation and enforcement of Islamic principles?**
- A. Federal Shariat Court
 - B. Council of Islamic Ideology

- C. National Security Council
- D. Council for Islamic Ideology

Answer: D (Council for Islamic Ideology)

10. In the Constitution of 1973, what was declared the State Religion of Pakistan?

- A. Christianity
- B. Hinduism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Islam

Answer: D (Islam)

11. Which military ruler re-activated the Constitution in 1985 after its suspension?

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Yahya Khan
- C. Zia ul Haq
- D. Pervaiz Musharraf

Answer: C (Zia ul Haq)

12. What did the retirement age of General Tika Khan lead to during Bhutto's rule?

- A. Appointment of a new army chief
- B. Expansion of the Federal Security Force (FSF)
- C. Negotiations with political leaders
- D. Formation of the National Security Council

Answer: A (Appointment of a new army chief)

13. What significant amendment in 2002 added the National Security Council in an advisory capacity?

- A. 16th Amendment
- B. 17th Amendment
- C. 18th Amendment
- D. 19th Amendment

Answer: B (17th Amendment)

14. What was the highest court in the Constitution of 1973?

- A. Federal Shariat Court
- B. Supreme Court of Pakistan
- C. High Court
- D. Council of Islamic Ideology

Answer: B (Supreme Court of Pakistan)

15. What did the 8th amendment in 1985 empower the President to do?

- A. Dissolve the Senate
- B. Dissolve the National Assembly
- C. Dissolve the Provincial Assemblies
- D. Dissolve the Council of Islamic Ideology

Answer: B (Dissolve the National Assembly)

16. In the Constitution of 1973, what language was declared the National Language of Pakistan?

- A. English
- B. Punjabi
- C. Urdu
- D. Sindhi

Answer: C (Urdu)

17. Which province faced a full scale military operation under General Tika Khan during Bhutto's rule?

- A. Punjab
- B. Sindh
- C. Balochistan
- D. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Answer: C (Balochistan)

18. Which political alliance protested against the rigged elections in March 1977?

- A. PPP (Pakistan People's Party)
- B. PNA (Pakistan National Alliance)
- C. MQM (Muttahida Qaumi Movement)
- D. ANP (Awami National Party)

Answer: B (PNA Pakistan National Alliance)

19. What was the economic condition of Pakistan during the agitation movement against Bhutto in 1977?

- A. Flourishing
- B. Stable
- C. Declining
- D. Booming

Answer: C (Declining)

20. Who was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's handpicked chief of army staff who toppled his government in 1977?

- A. General Ayub Khan
- B. General Yahya Khan
- C. General Zia ul Haq
- D. General Pervaiz Musharraf

Answer: C (General Zia ul Haq)

21. How many times was the Constitution of 1973 suspended from 1977 to 1985?

- A. Once
- B. Twice
- C. Thrice
- D. Four times

Answer: B (Twice)

22. Who introduced the 58² B amendment in the Constitution, granting the President the power to dissolve the National Assembly?

- A. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- B. Zia ul Haq
- C. Pervaiz Musharaf
- D. Nawaz Sharif

Answer: B (Zia ul Haq)

23. In 1985, which amendment was termed as the mini constitution?

- A. 7th Amendment
- B. 8th Amendment
- C. 9th Amendment
- D. 10th Amendment

Answer: B (8th Amendment)

24. What did the Council for Islamic Ideology establish under the Constitution of 1973?

- A. National Security Council
- B. Federal Shariat Court
- C. Parliamentary Committee
- D. Council of Islamic Ideology

Answer: B (Federal Shariat Court)

25. During the military rule of Pervaiz Musharaf, when was the Constitution of 1973 suspended partially?

- A. 1999
- B. 2002
- C. 2007
- D. 2005

Answer: A (1999)

26. Who became the first civilian chief martial law administrator of Pakistan on December 20, 1971?

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Zia ul Haq
- C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- D. Yahya Khan

Answer: C (Zulfikar Ali Bhutto)

27. When was the Interim Constitution approved and enforced in Pakistan?

- A. March 25, 1969
- B. April 21, 1972
- C. August 14, 1973
- D. December 31, 1972

Answer: B (April 21, 1972)

28. Which committee comprised National Assembly members from all parties to frame the new constitution in 1972?

- A. Constitutional Committee
- B. Parliamentary Committee
- C. Basic Principles Committee
- D. Legislative Committee

Answer: A (Constitutional Committee)

29. When was the final draft of the constitution approved unanimously?

- A. August 14, 1973
- B. December 31, 1972
- C. April 21, 1972
- D. April 10, 1973

Answer: D (April 10, 1973)

30. Which form of government did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto favor initially, but due to conflicting opinions, had to settle for a parliamentary system?

- A. Presidential
- B. Monarchical
- C. Dictatorial
- D. Federal

Answer: A (Presidential)

31. During Bhutto's rule, what military operation was launched in Balochistan to tackle opposition?

- A. Operation Swift Retribution
- B. Operation Blue Fox
- C. Operation Silence
- D. Operation Fair Play

Answer: C (Operation Silence)

32. In the Constitution of 1973, what age must the President be, and for how many years is the President elected?

- A. 40 years, 4 years
- B. 45 years, 5 years
- C. 50 years, 6 years
- D. 55 years, 7 years

Answer: B (45 years, 5 years)

33. Which amendment in 1985 inserted the Objectives Resolution into the Constitution of Pakistan?

- A. 7th Amendment
- B. 8th Amendment
- C. 9th Amendment
- D. 10th Amendment.

Answer: B (8th Amendment)

34. Which organization was established under the Constitution of 1973 to research legislation and enforcement of Islamic principles?

- A. Federal Shariat Court
- B. Council of Islamic Ideology
- C. National Security Council
- D. Council for Islamic Ideology

Answer: D (Council for Islamic Ideology)

35. In the Constitution of 1973, what was declared the State Religion of Pakistan?

- A. Christianity
- B. Hinduism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Islam

Answer: D (Islam)

36. Which military ruler re-activated the Constitution in 1985 after its suspension?

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Yahya Khan
- C. Zia ul Haq
- D. Pervaiz Musharraf

Answer: C (Zia ul Haq)

37. What did the retirement age of General Tika Khan lead to during Bhutto's rule?

- A. Appointment of a new army chief
- B. Expansion of the Federal Security Force (FSF)
- C. Negotiations with political leaders
- D. Formation of the National Security Council

Answer: A (Appointment of a new army chief)

38. What significant amendment in 2002 added the National Security Council in an advisory capacity?

- A. 16th Amendment
- B. 17th Amendment
- C. 18th Amendment
- D. 19th Amendment

Answer: B (17th Amendment)

39. What was the highest court in the Constitution of 1973?

- A. Federal Shariat Court
- B. Supreme Court of Pakistan
- C. High Court
- D. Council of Islamic Ideology

Answer: B (Supreme Court of Pakistan)

40. What did the 8th amendment in 1985 empower the President to do?

- A. Dissolve the Senate
- B. Dissolve the National Assembly
- C. Dissolve the Provincial Assemblies

D. Dissolve the Council of Islamic Ideology

Answer: B (Dissolve the National Assembly)

Lecture # 20

1. What is the primary function of a political system in a state?

- A. Define social norms
- B. Run the state
- C. Manage economic policies
- D. Implement foreign relations

Answer: B (Run the state)

2. Which constitution of Pakistan introduced a unicameral parliamentary system in 1956?

- A. 1956
- B. 1962
- C. 1973
- D. None of the above

Answer: A (1956)

3. In a unicameral presidential system, who is the chief executive of the country?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. Speaker of the House
- D. Chief Justice

Answer: B (President)

4. What is a characteristic of a presidential system regarding the selection of cabinet members?

- A. Chosen from parliament members
- B. Chosen by the electoral college
- C. Appointed by the Prime Minister
- D. Independent of parliamentary membership

Answer: D (Independent of parliamentary membership)

5. Which constitution of Pakistan was bicameral parliamentary, having one Senate and one National Assembly?

- A. 1956
- B. 1962
- C. 1973
- D. 1985

Answer: C (1973)

6. In the bicameral parliamentary system of 1973, how was the representation in the Senate determined?

- A. Based on population
- B. Equal representation for all provinces

- C. Appointed by the President
- D. Chosen by an electoral college

Answer: B (Equal representation for all provinces)

7. How are mainstream political parties in Pakistan described in terms of their scope and influence?
- A. Limited to one district
 - B. Limited to one province
 - C. Limited to national issues
 - D. Confined to international affairs

Answer: C (Limited to national issues)

8. What is the approximate number of mainstream political parties in Pakistan?
- A. 50
 - B. 90
 - C. 100
 - D. 120

Answer: B (90)

9. How do fringe political parties in Pakistan enhance their influence?
- A. Combining with mainstream parties
 - B. Contesting elections independently
 - C. Promoting international alliances
 - D. Ignoring electoral processes

Answer: A (Combining with mainstream parties)

10. Why are political parties in Pakistan considered underdeveloped?
- A. Lack of authoritarian political culture
 - B. Weak political institutions
 - C. Strong internal democracy
 - D. High level of political education

Answer: B (Weak political institutions)

11. What is the major dilemma for political parties in Pakistan according to the text?
- A. Lack of political education
 - B. Weak electoral system
 - C. Authoritarian political culture
 - D. Strong internal democracy

Answer: C (Authoritarian political culture)

12. What is the central issue in the underdevelopment of political parties in Pakistan?
- A. Lack of international alliances
 - B. Weak political institutions
 - C. Strong internal democracy
 - D. High level of political education

Answer: B (Weak political institutions)

13. How is a political party defined in the given text?

- A. A group of elites
- B. An organized group with shared political aims
- C. A religious organization
- D. A government institution

Answer: B (An organized group with shared political aims)

14. What is the primary goal of political parties during elections?

- A. Promote international relations
- B. Achieve religious goals
- C. Influence public policy by getting candidates elected
- D. Implement economic policies

Answer: C (Influence public policy by getting candidates elected)

15. Why is political education important for political parties according to the text?

- A. To manipulate the masses
- B. To educate leaders
- C. To enhance international relations
- D. To ensure informed voting by the masses

Answer: D (To ensure informed voting by the masses)

16. What historical challenge did the All India Muslim League face in transforming into a national political party?

- A. Lack of financial resources
- B. Weak leadership
- C. Inability to practice internal democracy
- D. Overemphasis on international relations

Answer: C (Inability to practice internal democracy)

17. Which factor complicated the building of a political organization with broad responsibilities in Pakistan?

- A. Economic challenges
- B. Lack of political parties
- C. Combination of self interest and Islamic politics
- D. Strong political institutions

Answer: C (Combination of self interest and Islamic politics)

18. Why were efforts by other parties to contest the power of

the All India Muslim League frustrated?

- A. Lack of public support
- B. Physical prevention by the League
- C. Weak opposition politicians
- D. Successful appeal to constituents

Answer: B (Physical prevention by the League)

19. Which political parties were targets of repressive measures by the League governments?

- A. Mainstream political parties
- B. Religious organizations
- C. Economic alliances
- D. Opposition politicians

Answer: B (Religious organizations)

20. What prevailed in late 1960's but vanished over time regarding political parties in Pakistan?

- A. Weak leadership
- B. Study circles and position papers
- C. Strong internal democracy
- D. Emphasis on international relations

Answer: B (Study circles and position papers)

Lecture # 21

1. What role do political parties play in democratic societies?

- A. Economic development
- B. Articulating citizens' aspirations
- C. Military control
- D. Cultural preservation

Answer: B (Articulating citizens' aspirations)

2. What has complicated the problem of building a political organization with broad responsibilities in Pakistan since its inception?

- A. Lack of international support
- B. Self interest and Islamic politics
- C. Strong political institutions
- D. Democratic practices

Answer: B (Self interest and Islamic politics)

3. Which parties were targets of repressive measures by the League governments in Pakistan?

- A. Democratic parties
- B. Economic alliances
- C. Religious organizations
- D. International bodies

Answer: C (Religious organizations)

4. What event dramatized the weakness of the League and its programs for constructing an Islamic state in 1954?

- A. Martial law imposition
- B. Formation of United Front

- C. Appointment of Suhrawardy
- D. Military coup

Answer: B (Formation of United Front)

- 5. In 1958, what did President Ayub Khan do to centralize the government in Pakistan?**
- A. Imposed martial law
 - B. Established political parties
 - C. Introduced democratic practices
 - D. Formed a coalition government

Answer: A (Imposed martial law)

- 6. What did Ayub Khan do after lifting martial law in 1962 to conduct government without the establishment of political parties?**
- A. Formed a coalition government
 - B. Resurrected his own political party
 - C. Promoted democratic practices
 - D. Established a constitutional monarchy

Answer: B (Resurrected his own political party)

- 7. Which political party performed well under Ayub Khan's military umbrella but later faced a decline in influence?**
- A. Muslim League
 - B. Convention Muslim League
 - C. Republican Party
 - D. United Front

Answer: B (Convention Muslim League)

- 8. When was the Convention Muslim League dissolved, and why?**
- A. 1970, lack of public support
 - B. 1977, imposition of martial law
 - C. 1986, non party based elections
 - D. 1988, dissolution by President Zia

Answer: B (1977, imposition of martial law)

- 9. Who recreated the Convention Muslim League in 1986 after becoming prime minister in non party based elections?**
- A. Ayub Khan
 - B. Nawaz Sharif
 - C. Mohammad Khan Junejo
 - D. Benazir Bhutto

Answer: C (Mohammad Khan Junejo)

- 10. What is a unique phenomenon related to the growth of political parties within the parliament mentioned in the text?**
- A. Confined to Pakistan

- B. Based on rural development
- C. Obedient parties in the establishment's pocket
- D. Independent of personality centered parties

Answer: C (Obedient parties in the establishment's pocket)

11. What characterized the political development in rural and urban areas in Pakistan during the colonial period?

- A. Even growth in both areas
- B. Urban based parties with strong rural connections
- C. Uneven political development
- D. High level of political education

Answer: C (Uneven political development)

12. What issue affected the development of parties in Pakistan, making them mostly urban based with limited rural contacts?

- A. Absence of regular elections
- B. Strong internal democracy
- C. High level of political education
- D. International alliances

Answer: A (Absence of regular elections)

13. What is the first problem almost all political parties currently face, according to the text?

- A. Lack of political education
- B. Lack of internal democracy
- C. Corruption in society
- D. Lack of transparency

Answer: B (Lack of internal democracy)

14. What is the second problem faced by political parties, as mentioned in the text?

- A. Lack of political vision
- B. Grabbing power as the sole objective
- C. Encouraging alternate leadership
- D. Prioritizing development demands

Answer: B (Grabbing power as the sole objective)

15. What is cited as the third problem of political parties in Pakistan in the text?

- A. Lack of transparency
- B. Lack of political education
- C. Lack of clear political vision
- D. Corruption in society

Answer: C (Lack of clear political vision)

16. What has alienated citizens from political sharing and participation in Pakistan?

- A. Lack of political education
- B. Corruption in society

- C. Lack of internal democracy
- D. Lack of resources

Answer: B (Corruption in society)

17. What is a common accusation against major political parties in Pakistan regarding democratic practices?

- A. Overemphasis on international relations
- B. Lack of political education
- C. Democratic malpractices
- D. Strong internal democracy

Answer: C (Democratic malpractices)

18. What do major political parties in Pakistan do regarding the appointment of leaders within the party structure?

- A. Hold democratic elections
- B. Leaders appoint themselves
- C. Encourage alternate leadership
- D. Promote internal democracy

Answer: B (Leaders appoint themselves)

19. What is a criticism against the heads of major political parties in Pakistan regarding nominations in their parties?

- A. Fair and transparent nominations
- B. Encouragement of democratic practices
- C. Nominations by non-elected members
- D. Emphasis on internal democracy

Answer: C (Nominations by non-elected members)

20. What was the result of the political parties' lack of preparedness to cope with the situation after the assumption of power by General Pervez Musharraf in 1999?

- A. Smooth transition of power
- B. Establishment of democratic practices
- C. Ongoing military rule
- D. Flourishing of normative democratic culture

Answer: C (Ongoing military rule)

21. What have leaders like Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto failed to encourage in their political parties?

- A. Democratic practices
- B. Corruption
- C. Inner democracy
- D. Political education

Answer: C (Inner democracy)

22. What do the heads of the country's two largest political parties continue despite their opposition to military dictatorship?

- A. Encourage democratic practices
- B. Promote internal democracy
- C. Cry hoarse over the need for democracy
- D. Practice dictatorial nominations

Answer: D (Practice dictatorial nominations)

23. What further strengthened the feeling of alienation among the people against political parties in Pakistan?

- A. Democratic practices
- B. Charges of corruption
- C. Smooth transition of power
- D. Fair and transparent nominations

Answer: B (Charges of corruption)

24. What remained an unanswered question regarding political parties' funding in Pakistan?

- A. Lack of political education
- B. Corruption in society
- C. Democratic practices
- D. Lack of transparency

Answer: D (Lack of transparency)

25. What plays a crucial role in visions of party democracy and political science analyses of party competition?

- A. Political leaders' personal interests
- B. Electoral manifestos
- C. Corruption in society
- D. Lack of transparency

Answer: B (Electoral manifestos)

26. What do manifestoes tend to be, according to the text?

- A. All things to all people
- B. Clear and straightforward
- C. Highly detailed
- D. Low nuance documents

Answer: A (All things to all people)

27. What do manifestoes rarely specify regarding the problems and solutions they address?

- A. Resources allocation
- B. High level of political education
- C. Detailed outputs
- D. Prioritization of issues

Answer: D (Prioritization of issues)

28. What are parties rarely serious enough to do regarding contradictions among pledges made in their manifestoes?

- A. Address them promptly
- B. Sift through and solve them
- C. Ignore them
- D. Highlight them

Answer: B (Sift through and solve them)

29. What do parties face a problem in mobilizing, according to the text?

- A. Resources
- B. Disenchanted workers
- C. Political leaders
- D. Strong internal democracy

Answer: B (Disenchanted workers)

30. What is the general attitude of political parties toward the allocation of resources in their manifestoes?

- A. Clear and transparent
- B. High nuance
- C. Prioritized
- D. Serious and detailed

Answer: B (High nuance)

31. What do parties rarely do with serious contradictions among pledges made in their manifestoes?

- A. Solve them promptly
- B. Address them clearly
- C. Ignore them
- D. Highlight them

Answer: C (Ignore them)

32. What further strengthened the feeling of alienation among the people against political parties in Pakistan?

- A. Democratic practices
- B. Charges of corruption
- C. Smooth transition of power
- D. Fair and transparent nominations

Answer: B (Charges of corruption)

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- A. Lack of political education
- B. Corruption in society
- C. Democratic practices
- D. Lack of transparency

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- B. Sift through and solve them
- C. Ignore them
- D. Highlight them

Answer: B (Sift through and solve them)

38. What do parties face a problem in mobilizing, according to the text?

- A. Resources
- B. Disenchanted workers
- C. Political leaders
- D. Strong internal democracy

Answer: B (Disenchanted workers)

39. What is the general attitude of political parties toward the allocation of resources in their manifestoes?

- A. Clear and transparent
- B. High nuance
- C. Prioritized
- D. Serious and detailed

Answer: B (High nuance)

40. What do parties rarely do with serious contradictions among pledges made in their manifestoes?

- A. Solve them promptly

- B. Address them clearly
- C. Ignore them
- D. Highlight them

Answer: C (Ignore them)

Lecture # 22

1. What is the main problem faced by political parties in Pakistan, as stated in the text?

- A. Lack of infrastructure
- B. Corruption
- C. Lack of proper vision
- D. Power struggle

Answer: C (Lack of proper vision)

2. What was the slogan of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) regarding poverty and power redistribution?

- A. Remove corruption
- B. Build infrastructure
- C. Eradicate poverty and redistribute power
- D. Implement Islamic teachings

Answer: C (Eradicate poverty and redistribute power)

3. What was the main slogan of Pakistan Muslim League (N) regarding development?

- A. Remove corruption
- B. Build infrastructure
- C. Eradicate poverty
- D. Implement Islamic teachings

Answer: B (Build infrastructure)

4. What was the focus of Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf's (PTI) slogan, as mentioned in the text?

- A. Build infrastructure
- B. Remove corruption
- C. Eradicate poverty
- D. Implement Islamic teachings

Answer: B (Remove corruption)

5. How did PTI use its slogan to counter the power of Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML N)?

- A. By building infrastructure
- B. By removing corruption
- C. By eradicating poverty
- D. By implementing Islamic teachings

Answer: B (By removing corruption)

6. What was the focus of the main slogan of Muslim political parties in Pakistan?

- A. Build infrastructure

- B. Remove corruption
- C. Eradicate poverty
- D. Implement Islamic teachings

Answer: D (Implement Islamic teachings)

7. Why did the lack of freedom in Pakistani society constrain the development of political parties, according to the text?

- A. Lack of material advancement
- B. Lack of cultural advancement
- C. Lack of citizen's participation
- D. Lack of myopic vision

Answer: B (Lack of cultural advancement)

8. What constraint on freedom is highlighted in the text, particularly for those opposing PML (N)?

- A. Lack of freedom of speech
- B. Lack of freedom of thought
- C. Lack of societal freedom
- D. Lack of political education

Answer: A (Lack of freedom of speech)

9. What did the political parties lose in the power grab after General Zia Ul Haq's plane crash?

- A. Vision
- B. Infrastructure
- C. Political leadership
- D. Myopic vision

Answer: A (Vision)

10. Which political parties were involved in the power struggle after General Zia Ul Haq's plane crash?

- A. PPP and PTI
- B. PML (N) and PTI
- C. PPP and PML (N)
- D. PTI and JI

Answer: C (PPP and PML (N))

11. What weakened major political parties to the extent that governments were struck by the dissolution syndrome?

- A. Lack of vision
- B. Corruption
- C. Nepotism
- D. Power struggle

Answer: A (Lack of vision)

12. What is evident from the weakness of political parties in Pakistan, according to the text?

- A. Strong institutional roots
- B. Massive proliferation

- C. Low mortality rate
- D. Effective fractions

Answer: B (Massive proliferation)

13. What do political parties lack in terms of formulating coherent programs and policies?

- A. Charismatic leaders
- B. Weak institutional roots
- C. Strong inner workings
- D. Regionalization and ethnicization

Answer: B (Weak institutional roots)

14. What is the prevailing trend in the inheritance of leadership roles in political parties, except for Jamat e Islami (JI)?

- A. Democratic practices
- B. Charismatic leaders
- C. Wealth and inheritance
- D. Regionalization and ethnicization

Answer: C (Wealth and inheritance)

15. When did Pakistan People Party (PPP) get established, as mentioned in the text?

- A. After the death of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- B. Before the death of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- C. During the rule of General Zia Ul Haq
- D. After the military coup in 1999

Answer: A (After the death of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto)

16. What prevails in political parties, according to the text, except for Jamat e Islami (JI)?

- A. Lack of political education
- B. Lack of charismatic leaders
- C. Inheritance of leadership roles
- D. Strong internal democracy

Answer: C (Inheritance of leadership roles)

17. What do political parties need to play a meaningful role, according to the text?

- A. Massive proliferation
- B. Weak inner workings
- C. Gathering the masses
- D. Lack of citizen's participation

Answer: C (Gathering the masses)

18. What is rarely conducted by political parties in terms of membership campaigns, as mentioned in the text?

- A. Internal debates
- B. Corruption
- C. Charismatic leadership

D. Membership campaigns

Answer: D (Membership campaigns)

19. What is lacking among political parties in Pakistan, hindering internal debate over policy alternatives?

- A. Coherent programmers and policies
- B. Charismatic leaders
- C. Inner workings
- D. Mutual trust and understanding

Answer: D (Mutual trust and understanding)

20. What is needed for accountable democracy to function in Pakistan, according to the text?

- A. Transparent political system
- B. Massive proliferation of parties
- C. Lack of citizen's participation
- D. Nepotism and corruption

Answer: A (Transparent political system)

Lecture # 23

1. What is identified as a crucial factor for accountable democracy to function in Pakistan?

- A. Restructuring the economy
- B. Transparent political system
- C. Increasing taxes
- D. Autocratic rulers

Answer: B (Transparent political system)

2. According to the text, who lacks the chance to participate in the democratic process in Pakistan?

- A. Autocratic rulers
- B. Poor citizens
- C. Educated professionals
- D. Middle class citizens

Answer: C (Educated professionals)

3. What is the productive segment of any developing democratic society, according to the text?

- A. Rich citizens
- B. Autocratic rulers
- C. Poor citizens
- D. Tax paying middle class

Answer: D (Tax paying middle class)

4. What has become an accepted feature of Pakistan's national policy, according to the text?

- A. Autocratic rule

- B. Lack of democracy
- C. Lack of accountability
- D. Increasing taxes

Answer: C (Lack of accountability)

5. What has destroyed national institutions in Pakistan, as mentioned in the text?

- A. Transparent political system
- B. Corruption and nepotism
- C. Tax paying middle class
- D. Autocratic rule

Answer: B (Corruption and nepotism)

6. What aspect of restructuring the political party system in Pakistan is emphasized in the text?

- A. External democracy
- B. Internal democracy
- C. Autocratic democracy
- D. Transparent democracy

Answer: B (Internal democracy)

7. What has contributed significantly to the current political miseries in Pakistan, according to the text?

- A. Lack of education
- B. Failure to recognize democracy
- C. External interference
- D. Transparent political system

Answer: B (Failure to recognize democracy)

8. What should be strictly followed by political parties once they are elected, as mentioned in the text?

- A. Extra funds utilization
- B. Transparent political system
- C. Well recognized policy
- D. Unnecessary projects

Answer: C (Well recognized policy)

9. What has built a perception among politicians in Pakistan, according to the text?

- A. Transparent political system
- B. Accountability system
- C. Low level courts
- D. Once selected, they are not answerable

Answer: D (Once selected, they are not answerable)

10. What is suggested as a way to minimize the gap between the poor and the rich in Pakistan?

- A. Increasing taxes
- B. Utilizing financial resources
- C. Transparent political system
- D. Autocratic rule

Answer: B (Utilizing financial resources)

11. What does democracy mean in the context of the text?

- A. Autocratic rule
- B. Transparent political system
- C. Equal chance for everybody
- D. Lack of accountability

Answer: C (Equal chance for everybody)

12. What is the main source of power in a democratic system, according to the text?

- A. Autocratic rulers
- B. Political parties
- C. Public
- D. Transparent political system

Answer: C (Public)

13. What is observed to be the strongest in the best democratic political system?

- A. Lack of accountability
- B. Transparency
- C. Financial resources
- D. Autocratic rule

Answer: B (Transparency)

14. What should political parties draw their strength from for sustainable democracy, according to the text?

- A. Tax paying middle class
- B. Autocratic rulers
- C. Public
- D. Behind the scene intrigues

Answer: C (Public)

15. What is discouraged in a mature and democratic political system regarding financial resources?

- A. Transparent political system
- B. Extra expenditure
- C. Lack of accountability
- D. Autocratic rule

Answer: B (Extra expenditure)

16. What is suggested as a feature of the best democratic political system's accountability system?

- A. Weak accountability
- B. Strongest accountability
- C. Lack of accountability
- D. Transparent accountability

Answer: B (Strongest accountability)

- 17. What should be minimized to create a balance between political entities and institutes in Pakistan?**
- A. Transparent political system
 - B. The gap between poor and rich
 - C. Extra funds utilization
 - D. Lack of accountability

Answer: B (The gap between poor and rich)

- 18. What should each and every member of a political party have in a democratic system?**
- A. Transparent political system
 - B. Equal chance of expressing views
 - C. Lack of accountability
 - D. Extra funds utilization

Answer: B (Equal chance of expressing views)

- 19. What does the text emphasize as essential for sustainable democracy regarding political parties?**
- A. Behind the scene intrigues
 - B. Autocratic rule
 - C. Transparency
 - D. Public support

Answer: D (Public support)

- 20. What is the observed perception among politicians once they are selected in Pakistan?**
- A. Transparent political system
 - B. Lack of accountability
 - C. Answerable to institutions
 - D. Autocratic rule

Answer: B (Lack of accountability)

Lecture # 24

- 1. What does the term "civil military relations" refer to?**
- A. Relations between political parties
 - B. Relations between the military and the civilian population
 - C. Economic relations between nations
 - D. Relations between legislative and executive branches

Answer: B (Relations between the military and the civilian population)

- 2. How are civil military relations likened in the text?**
- A. Parent child relations
 - B. Labor management relations
 - C. Business customer relations
 - D. Teacher student relations

Answer: B (Labor management relations)

3. What does the nature of civil military relations in a country indicate, according to the text?
- A. Economic stability
 - B. Type of democracy
 - C. International relations
 - D. Technological advancements

Answer: B (Type of democracy)

4. In democratic countries, who enjoys full control over the military, according to the text?
- A. Military elites
 - B. Civilian contractors
 - C. Elected civilian government
 - D. Legislative branches

Answer: C (Elected civilian government)

5. What is considered a basic precondition of a true democratic setup?
- A. Balanced civil military relations
 - B. Strong military rule
 - C. Foreign alliances
 - D. Economic prosperity

Answer: A (Balanced civil military relations)

6. What are some reasons for imbalanced civil military relations in Pakistan, according to the text?
- A. Competent political leadership and strong political parties
 - B. Weak military bureaucracy
 - C. Rising power of civilian institutions
 - D. Frequent use of military in aid of civil power

Answer: D (Frequent use of military in aid of civil power)

7. What has been the role of military in Pakistan's governance since its inception?
- A. Ruling for 33 years out of 71 years
 - B. Limited involvement in politics
 - C. No role in governance
 - D. Alternating with civilian rule every decade

Answer: A (Ruling for 33 years out of 71 years)

8. What are some factors affecting civil military relations in Pakistan, as per the text?
- A. Existential threats only
 - B. External threats, internal threats, military composition
 - C. Economic factors only
 - D. Technological advancements

Answer: B (External threats, internal threats, military composition)

9. What major external threat has been identified for Pakistan since its inception?
- A. Terrorism

- B. Water scarcity
- C. Neighbor India
- D. Economic instability

Answer: C (Neighbor India)

- 10. What is considered a major cause of conflicts between India and Pakistan, according to the text?**
- A. Political leadership
 - B. Terrorism
 - C. Kashmir issue
 - D. Economic disparities

Answer: C (Kashmir issue)

- 11. What has been a major challenge for Pakistan in terms of terrorism?**
- A. Internal political disputes
 - B. Influence of neighboring countries
 - C. Competition with India
 - D. Displaced Mujahidin from the Soviet war

Answer: D (Displaced Mujahidin from the Soviet war)

- 12. What crisis has Pakistan faced in terms of leadership since its independence?**
- A. Military leadership crisis
 - B. Economic leadership crisis
 - C. Charismatic leadership crisis
 - D. Civilian leadership crisis

Answer: D (Civilian leadership crisis)

- 13. What does the text identify as a factor leading to bureaucratic intervention in governance?**
- A. Military dominance
 - B. Weak political parties
 - C. Charismatic leadership
 - D. Parliamentary democracy

Answer: B (Weak political parties)

- 14. What factor empowered the military and enhanced its popularity in public and civil circles?**
- A. Constitutional making dilemma
 - B. Leadership crisis
 - C. External threats
 - D. East West Pakistan separation

Answer: A (Constitutional making dilemma)

- 15. What is considered a major reason for imbalanced civil military relations in Pakistan?**
- A. Strong civilian institutions
 - B. Competent civilian leadership
 - C. Military intervention in governance
 - D. External alliances

Answer: C (Military intervention in governance)

16. What is the geopolitical significance of Pakistan, according to the text?

- A. Economic stability
- B. Nuclear armed country with external threats
- C. Failed state indicators
- D. Lack of democracy

Answer: B (Nuclear armed country with external threats)

17. What has been the role of Pakistan in America's Afghanistan strategy, according to the text?

- A. Limited involvement
- B. Direct military cooperation
- C. Civilian government involvement
- D. Economic alliances

Answer: B (Direct military cooperation)

18. What does the text suggest is on the way to strengthening in Pakistan despite prevailing indicators?

- A. Economic stability
- B. Civil military relations
- C. Failed state indicators
- D. Military rule

Answer: B (Civil military relations)

19. What has been a major cause of the ongoing imbalance in civil military relations, according to the text?

- A. External threats
- B. Strong political parties
- C. Military intervention replacing incompetent civil leadership
- D. Economic instability

Answer: C (Military intervention replacing incompetent civil leadership)

20. What are some factors analyzed to understand civil military relations in the context of Pakistan?

- A. Technological advancements only
- B. Existential threats only
- C. External threats, internal threats, military composition
- D. Economic stability only

Answer: C (External threats, internal threats, military composition)

21. What term describes the relationship between a society and its military organization(s) in the context of a country?

- A. Civil bureaucracy
- B. Civil military relations
- C. Military supremacy
- D. Legislative executive relations

Answer: B (Civil military relations)

22. What does the nature of civil military relations indicate about a country's democracy?

- A. Economic strength
- B. Type of democracy
- C. Military dominance
- D. Legislative power

Answer: B (Type of democracy)

23. In a democratic setup, who typically enjoys control over the military?

- A. Civilian contractors
- B. Elected civilian government
- C. Military elites
- D. Legislative branches

Answer: B (Elected civilian government)

24. What is considered a basic precondition for a true democratic setup?

- A. Balanced civil military relations
- B. Strong military rule
- C. Economic prosperity
- D. Foreign alliances

Answer: A (Balanced civil military relations)

25. What factors contribute to imbalanced civil military relations in Pakistan?

- A. Competent political leadership and strong political parties
- B. Weak military bureaucracy
- C. Rising power of civilian institutions
- D. Frequent use of military in aid of civil power

Answer: D (Frequent use of military in aid of civil power)

26. What role has the military played in Pakistan's governance since its inception?

- A. Limited involvement
- B. Ruling for 33 years out of 71 years
- C. No role in governance
- D. Alternating with civilian rule every decade

Answer: B (Ruling for 33 years out of 71 years)

27. What factors affect civil military relations in Pakistan, according to the text?

- A. Existential threats only
- B. Economic factors only
- C. External threats, internal threats, military composition
- D. Technological advancements only

Answer: C (External threats, internal threats, military composition)

28. What is considered a major external threat for Pakistan since its inception?

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- B. Water scarcity
- C. Neighbor India
- D. Economic instability

Answer: C (Neighbor India)

29. What is considered a major cause of conflicts between India and Pakistan?

- A. Political leadership
- B. Terrorism
- C. Kashmir issue
- D. Economic disparities

Answer: C (Kashmir issue)

30. What has been a major challenge for Pakistan in terms of terrorism?

- A. Internal political disputes
- B. Influence of neighboring countries
- C. Competition with India
- D. Displaced Mujahidin from the Soviet war

Answer: D (Displaced Mujahidin from the Soviet war)

31. What crisis has Pakistan faced in terms of leadership since its independence?

- A. Military leadership crisis
- B. Economic leadership crisis
- C. Charismatic leadership crisis
- D. Civilian leadership crisis

Answer: D (Civilian leadership crisis)

32. What does the text identify as a factor leading to bureaucratic intervention in governance?

- A. Military dominance
- B. Weak political parties
- C. Charismatic leadership
- D. Parliamentary democracy

Answer: B (Weak political parties)

33. What factor empowered the military and enhanced its popularity in public and civil circles?

- A. Constitutional making dilemma
- B. Leadership crisis
- C. External threats
- D. East West Pakistan separation

Answer: A (Constitutional making dilemma)

34. What is considered a major reason for imbalanced civil military relations in Pakistan?

- A. External threats
- B. Strong political parties
- C. Military intervention in governance

D. Economic instability

Answer: C (Military intervention in governance)

35. What is the geopolitical significance of Pakistan, according to the text?

- A. Economic stability
- B. Nuclear armed country with external threats
- C. Failed state indicators
- D. Lack of democracy

Answer: B (Nuclear armed country with external threats)

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- A. Limited involvement
- B. Direct military cooperation
- C. Civilian government involvement
- D. Economic alliances

Answer: B (Direct military cooperation)

37. What does the text suggest is on the way to strengthening in Pakistan despite prevailing indicators?

- A. Economic stability
- B. Civil military relations
- C. Failed state indicators
- D. Military rule

Answer: B (Civil military relations)

38. What has been a major cause of the ongoing imbalance in civil military relations, according to the text?

- A. External threats
- B. Strong political parties
- C. Military intervention replacing incompetent civil leadership
- D. Economic instability

Answer: C (Military intervention replacing incompetent civil leadership)

39. What factors are analyzed to understand civil military relations in the context of Pakistan?

- A. Technological advancements only
- B. Existential threats only
- C. External threats, internal threats, military composition
- D. Economic stability only

Answer: C (External threats, internal threats, military composition)

40. What term describes the relationship between a society and its military organization(s) in the context of a country?

- A. Civil bureaucracy
- B. Civil military relations
- C. Military supremacy
- D. Legislative executive relations

Answer: B (Civil military relations)

Lecture # 25

1. Which important case is discussed in relation to the role of judiciary in civil military relationships in Pakistan?

- A. Brown v. Board of Education**
- B. Roe v. Wade
- C. Maulvi Tamizudin Case (1954-1955)
- D. Marbury v. Madison

Answer: C (Maulvi Tamizudin Case (1954-1955))

2. What was the significance of the Maulvi Tamizudin Case in shaping civil military relations in Pakistan?

- A. It strengthened the powers of the Constituent Assembly
- B. It weakened the role of the judiciary
- C. It challenged the powers of the Governor General
- D. It established the doctrine of necessity

Answer: D (It established the doctrine of necessity)

3. Why did landlords in Pakistan prefer dealing with military dictators over democratic governments?

- A. Democratic governments empowered landlords
- B. Military dictators were more lenient towards landlords
- C. Democratic governments strengthened the hold of landlords over their land
- D. Military dictators were easier to manipulate

Answer: C (Democratic governments strengthened the hold of landlords over their land)

4. How did the absence of independent land reforms contribute to civil military relations in Pakistan?

- A. It empowered the peasants
- B. It weakened the hold of landlords over peasants
- C. It favored democracy over feudalism
- D. It made military dictators preferable for landlords

Answer: D (It made military dictators preferable for landlords)

5. What role did the absence of an Independent Election Commission play in the rise of the military to power in Pakistan?

- A. It ensured free and fair multi-party elections
- B. It prevented military interventions
- C. It facilitated military conspiracies against civil government
- D. It strengthened democracy

Answer: C (It facilitated military conspiracies against civil government)

6. What major international event influenced civil military relationships in the post-World War II period?

- A. French Revolution
- B. World War II
- C. Cold War
- D. Industrial Revolution

Answer: C (Cold War)

7. Which bloc did Pakistan join during the Cold War, strengthening the position of the army?

- A. Communist Bloc
- B. Neutral Bloc
- C. Capitalist Bloc
- D. NATO

Answer: C (Capitalist Bloc)

8. Which US sponsored military pacts did Pakistan sign in the 1950s, strengthening the position of the army?

- A. Warsaw Pact
- B. SEATO
- C. NATO
- D. ANZUS

Answer: B (SEATO)

9. What did the signing of SEATO and CENTO by Pakistan lead to in terms of civil military relations?

- A. Strengthened democratic institutions
- B. Weakened the military's influence
- C. Increased political stability
- D. Army intervention in politics

Answer: D (Army intervention in politics)

10. What was the response of India to the invitation to join the Capitalist Bloc during the Cold War?

- A. India accepted and joined the Capitalist Bloc
- B. India remained neutral
- C. India joined the Communist Bloc
- D. India signed military pacts with Pakistan

Answer: B (India remained neutral)

11. What role did the ethnic groups in Pakistan play in transnational relations?

- A. They favored destruction of Pakistan
- B. They were not involved in transnational relations
- C. Their linkages should be used for the betterment of Pakistan
- D. They were isolated from international affairs

Answer: C (Their linkages should be used for the betterment of Pakistan)

12. Which ethnic group in Pakistan has linkages to India due to migration?

- A. Punjabi
- B. Sindhi

- C. Pashtun
- D. Mohajir

Answer: D (Mohajir)

13. In the Maulvi Tamizudin Case, who challenged the dismissal of the Constituent Assembly by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad?

- A. Chief Justice Muhammad Munir
- B. Maulvi Tamizudin
- C. President/Chief of Army Staff Pervez Musharaf
- D. Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan

Answer: B (Maulvi Tamizudin)

14. What doctrine was invoked by Chief Justice Muhammad Munir in the Maulvi Tamizudin Case to support the decision in favor of Ghulam Muhammad?

- A. Doctrine of Necessity
- B. Doctrine of Separation of Powers
- C. Doctrine of Judicial Review
- D. Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty

Answer: A (Doctrine of Necessity)

15. What event in 2007 marked the continuation of the impact of the Maulvi Tamizudin Case on civil government in Pakistan?

- A. Suspension of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry
- B. General elections
- C. Signing of a peace treaty
- D. Adoption of a new constitution

Answer: A (Suspension of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry)

16. What system is opposite to democracy according to the discussion on feudalism in Pakistan?

- A. Monarchy
- B. Capitalism
- C. Oligarchy
- D. Feudalism

Answer: D (Feudalism)

17. Why did landlords in Pakistan find it more suitable to deal with military dictators rather than democratic governments?

- A. Democratic governments empowered landlords
- B. Military dictators were more lenient towards landlords
- C. Democratic governments strengthened the hold of landlords over their land
- D. Military dictators were easier to manipulate

Answer: C (Democratic governments strengthened the hold of landlords over their land)

18. How did the absence of land reforms contribute to civil military relations in Pakistan?

- A. It empowered the peasants

- B. It weakened the hold of landlords over peasants
- C. It favored democracy over feudalism
- D. It made military dictators preferable for landlords

Answer: D (It made military dictators preferable for landlords)

19. What factor facilitated the rise of the army to power in Pakistan due to the absence of land reforms?

- A. Empowerment of the peasants
- B. Weakening of feudal control
- C. Strengthening of democracy
- D. Landlords' preference for military dictators

Answer: D (Landlords' preference for military dictators)

20. How did the absence of an Independent Election Commission contribute to civil military relations in Pakistan?

- A. It ensured free and fair multi party elections
- B. It prevented military interventions
- C. It facilitated military conspiracies against civil government
- D. It strengthened democracy

Answer: C (It facilitated military conspiracies against civil government)

Lecture # 26

1. What case in 1954-1955 is crucial in understanding the impact of judiciary on civil military relations in Pakistan?

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan Case
- B. Tamizudin Case
- C. Iftikhar Chaudhry Case
- D. Necessity Doctrine Case

Answer: B (Tamizudin Case)

2. Who challenged the dismissal of the Constituent Assembly in the Tamizudin Case?

- A. Chief Justice Muhammad Munir
- B. President/Chief of Army Staff Pervez Musharaf
- C. Maulvi Tamizudin
- D. Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan

Answer: C (Maulvi Tamizudin)

3. Under what doctrine did Chief Justice Muhammad Munir overturn the decision in favor of Ghulam Muhammad in the Tamizudin Case?

- A. Doctrine of Necessity
- B. Doctrine of Separation of Powers
- C. Doctrine of Judicial Review
- D. Doctrine of Popular Sovereignty

Answer: A (Doctrine of Necessity)

4. What event in 2007 continued the impact of the Tamizudin Case on civil government in Pakistan?
- A. Suspension of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry
 - B. General elections
 - C. Signing of a peace treaty
 - D. Adoption of a new constitution

Answer: A (Suspension of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry)

5. What is considered opposite to democracy in the context of feudalism in Pakistan?
- A. Monarchy
 - B. Capitalism
 - C. Oligarchy
 - D. Feudalism

Answer: D (Feudalism)

6. Why do landlords in Pakistan find it more suitable to deal with military dictators than democratic governments?
- A. Democratic governments empower landlords
 - B. Military dictators are more lenient towards landlords
 - C. Democratic governments strengthen the hold of landlords over peasants
 - D. Military dictators are easier to manipulate

Answer: C (Democratic governments strengthen the hold of landlords over peasants)

7. How did the absence of land reforms contribute to civil military relations in Pakistan?
- A. It empowered the peasants
 - B. It weakened the hold of landlords over peasants
 - C. It favored democracy over feudalism
 - D. It made military dictators preferable for landlords

Answer: D (It made military dictators preferable for landlords)

8. What factor facilitated the rise of the army to power in Pakistan due to the absence of land reforms?
- A. Empowerment of the peasants
 - B. Weakening of feudal control
 - C. Strengthening of democracy
 - D. Landlords' preference for military dictators

Answer: D (Landlords' preference for military dictators)

9. How did the absence of an Independent Election Commission contribute to civil military relations in Pakistan?
- A. It ensured free and fair multi party elections
 - B. It prevented military interventions
 - C. It facilitated military conspiracies against civil government
 - D. It strengthened democracy

Answer: C (It facilitated military conspiracies against civil government)

10. In the context of civil military relations, what does the overdependence on the military in Pakistan result in?

- A. Military suppression
- B. Civilian empowerment
- C. Power balance
- D. Growing military influence

Answer: D (Growing military influence)

11. What is considered one of the most alarming threats to Pakistan in terms of security?

- A. External conflicts
- B. Economic instability
- C. Domestic terrorism
- D. Political disputes

Answer: C (Domestic terrorism)

12. Approximately how many people were killed from 2009-2016 in Pakistan due to domestic terrorism?

- A. 10,000
- B. 20,000
- C. 35,000
- D. 50,000

Answer: C (35,000)

13. Which terrorist group operates in Pakistan with an anti-Shia agenda?

- A. Al-Qaeda
- B. Taliban
- C. Haqqani network
- D. SSP, LEJ

Answer: D (SSP, LEJ)

14. Which ethnic groups are mainly over-represented in the composition of the Pakistan army?

- A. Sindhi and Balochi
- B. Punjabis and Pashtuns
- C. Mohajirs and Kashmiris
- D. Punjabis and Sindhi

Answer: B (Punjabis and Pashtuns)

15. Why is the Pakistan army considered an ethnic movement?

- A. Due to external influences
- B. Internal unity and cohesion
- C. To counter terrorism
- D. For economic development

Answer: B (Internal unity and cohesion)

16. What is the culture of military superiority over politicians attributed to in Pakistan?

- A. Military incompetence

- B. Economic development
- C. Political stability
- D. Incompetency of politicians

Answer: D (Incompetency of politicians)

17. Why is Pakistan considered a weak state according to the provided information?

- A. Strong economic growth
- B. High literacy rate
- C. Inability to provide economic and physical security
- D. Efficient political leadership

Answer: C (Inability to provide economic and physical security)

18. What role does corruption play in weakening the civilian establishment in Pakistan?

- A. Strengthens democracy
- B. Affects military supremacy
- C. Has no impact
- D. Systematically affects PMs and Presidents

Answer: D (Systematically affects PMs and Presidents)

19. What historical aspect contributes to the unstable constitutional history in Pakistan?

- A. Stable electoral cycles
- B. Consistent parliamentary system
- C. Military interventions
- D. Strong civil military relations

Answer: C (Military interventions)

20. According to the information provided, what can be considered two wheels of a vehicle in Pakistan's context?

- A. Civil military relations
- B. Political parties
- C. Judiciary and executive
- D. Military and state

Answer: D (Military and state)

21. What is the significance of the Tamizudin Case in shaping civil military relations in Pakistan?

- A. It strengthened civilian control
- B. It led to the empowerment of peasants
- C. It established the doctrine of necessity
- D. It reinforced military influence

Answer: D (It reinforced military influence)

22. Which group is considered a threat for Pakistan due to its anti India agenda?

- A. Al Qaeda
- B. Tehreek e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
- C. Lashkar e Taiba (LeT)

D. Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)

Answer: C (Lashkar e Taiba, LeT)

23. What is the main factor contributing to the over representation of Punjabis and Pashtuns in the Pakistan Army?

- A. Ethnic diversity
- B. Economic development
- C. Internal unity and cohesion
- D. Political influence

Answer: C (Internal unity and cohesion)

24. In the context of domestic terrorism, why is the military considered essential in Pakistan?

- A. Military incompetence
- B. Economic development
- C. Anti terrorism expertise
- D. Political stability

Answer: C (Anti terrorism expertise)

25. What is a key factor leading to the culture of military superiority over politicians in Pakistan?

- A. Economic development
- B. Incompetency of politicians
- C. Political stability
- D. Transparent electoral cycles

Answer: B (Incompetency of politicians)

26. According to the information provided, what contributes to Pakistan being considered a weak state?

- A. Strong economic growth
- B. High literacy rate
- C. Inability to provide security
- D. Efficient political leadership

Answer: C (Inability to provide security)

27. What role does the National Security Council play in Pakistan's civil military relations?

- A. Strengthens civilian control
- B. Reinforces military influence
- C. Promotes democratic values
- D. Supports judicial independence

Answer: B (Reinforces military influence)

28. How has corruption affected political figures in Pakistan, including prime ministers and presidents?

- A. Strengthens democracy
- B. Affects military supremacy
- C. Has no impact
- D. Systematically affects political figures

Answer: D (Systematically affects political figures)

29. What is the primary reason for the inconsistency in Pakistan's electoral cycles?

- A. Stable political environment
- B. Military interventions
- C. Transparent electoral processes
- D. Consistent parliamentary system

Answer: B (Military interventions)

30. What does the information suggest about the collaboration between the military and the state in Pakistan?

- A. They are irrelevant to each other
- B. They are like two wheels of a vehicle
- C. Military dominates the state
- D. State dominates the military

Answer: B (They are like two wheels of a vehicle)