

What is the total population of the Muslim world?

- A) around 500 million
- B) around 750 million
- C) around one billion
- D) around two billion

Answer: C) around one billion

What is Geography?

- A) the study of man's natural environment and how it influences his social and cultural development
- B) the study of different religions and their impact on society
- C) the study of different political systems around the world
- D) the study of different languages and their origin

Answer: A) the study of man's natural environment and how it influences his social and cultural development

What makes Pakistan a unique country?

- A) its varied natural resources
- B) its diverse geography
- C) its prime location between South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East
- D) all of the above

Answer: D) all of the above

How many mountain ranges are there in Pakistan?

- A) three
- B) four
- C) five
- D) six

Answer: B) four

Which is considered as one of the most difficult and dangerous mountains to climb in Pakistan?

- A) Himalaya
- B) Karakoram
- C) Hindukush
- D) Sul-e-man Range

Answer: A) Himalaya

Which is Pakistan's fourth major mountain range?

- A) Himalaya
- B) Karakoram
- C) Hindukush
- D) Suleiman Range

Answer: D) Suleiman Range

Which is the highest peak in the Hindu Kush mountain range?

- a. Tirich Mir
- b. Nanga Parbat
- c. K2
- d. Siachen Glacier

Answer: a. Tirich Mir

Which mountain range is known as the Killer Mountain?

- a. Karakoram Range
- b. Hindu Kush
- c. Suleiman Range
- d. Himalayan Range

Answer: d. Himalayan Range

10. What is the length of the Siachen Glacier?

- a. 63 km
- b. 70 km
- c. 80 km
- d. 90 km

Answer: b. 70 km

Which mountain range is situated in Kashmir valley and Northern Pakistan to the south and east of Indus river?

- a. Karakoram Range
- b. Suleiman Range
- c. Himalayan Range
- d. Hindu Kush

Answer: c. Himalayan Range

Which mountain pass is considered to be the pinnacle of the Hindu Kush region?

- a. Tangi Gharu Pass
- b. Khyber Pass
- c. Salang Pass
- d. Chitral Pass

Answer: d. Chitral Pass

Which is the highest peak in Pakistan's Suleiman range?

- a. Takht-i-Suleiman
- b. Tirich Mir
- c. Nanga Parbat
- d. K2

Answer: a. Takht-i-Suleiman

How many major deserts are there in Pakistan?

- A. 2
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 5

Answer: C

Which is the largest desert in Pakistan?

- A. Thal Desert
- B. Cholistan Desert
- C. Kharan Desert
- D. Thar Desert

Answer: D

What is the estimated population living in the desert districts of Pakistan?

- A. 2 million

- B. 5 million
- C. 7.5 million
- D. 10 million

Answer: C

What is the length of Balochistan coastline?

- A. 250 km
- B. 500 km
- C. 750 km
- D. 1000 km

Answer: C

Which are the two prominent ports on the coastal areas of Pakistan?

- A. Pasani and Ormaro
- B. Jiwani and Gawadar
- C. Gawadar and Karachi
- D. Karachi and Pasani

Answer: C

Which mountain range separates Central Asia from South Asia?

- A. Karakoram Range
- B. Himalayan Range
- C. Hindu Kush Range
- D. Sulaiman Range

Answer: C

What are the principal rivers of Pakistan?

- A. Chenab River, Indus River, Jhelum River, Ravi River, Kabul River, Sutlej River.

Answer: A

Which river is called "Abaseen" in KPK, Pakistan?

- A. Ravi River
- B. Sutlej River
- C. Chenab River
- D. Jhelum River

Answer: C

What is the name of the place where all four rivers, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej meet the Indus?

- A. PanjNadh
- B. Tarbela Dam
- C. Mangla Dam
- D. Kalabagh Dam

Answer: A

Which two dams are the largest in Pakistan?

- A. Kalabagh Dam and Mangla Dam
- B. Tarbela Dam and Kalabagh Dam
- C. Tarbela Dam and Mangla Dam
- D. Diamer Bhasha Dam and Kalabagh Dam

Answer: C

Which river is a tributary of the Indus River and its hydrology is controlled by snowmelt and the Indian monsoon?

- A. Jhelum River
- B. Chenab River
- C. Ravi River
- D. Sutlej River

Answer: A

Which two barrages are examples of lowland barrages constructed to guide water for irrigation?

- A. Mangla Barrage and Kotri Barrage
- B. Taunsa Barrage and Tarbela Barrage
- C. Sukkur Barrage and Guddu Barrage
- D. Kotri Barrage and Taunsa Barrage

Answer: D

Which dam has been proposed to be built on the Indus River in Mianwali, but has not been built due to lack of national consensus?

- A. Kalabagh Dam
- B. Mangla Dam
- C. Tarbela Dam
- D. Diamer Bhasha Dam

Answer: A

What is the issue with the construction of Diamer Bhasha Dam?

- A. It will destroy agricultural land.
- B. The Northern areas will get affected by it.
- C. KP will get royalty from it.
- D. Sindh will not get an adequate share of water from it.

Answer: B

Which natural disaster created the Attabad lake in Pakistan?

- a) Tsunami
- b) Earthquake
- c) Hurricane
- d) Tornado

Answer: b) Earthquake

Which proposed dam has faced issues of royalty and lack of national consensus?

- a) Mangla Dam
- b) Tarbela Dam
- c) Kalabagh Dam
- d) Diamer Bhasha Dam

Answer: c) Kalabagh Dam

Which barrage is located in Hyderabad, Pakistan?

- a) Kotri Barrage
- b) Taunsa Barrage
- c) Chashma Barrage
- d) Guddu Barrage

Answer: a) Kotri Barrage

What is the difference between climate and weather?

- a. Climate is the record of day-to-day changes in temperature, rainfall, humidity and sunshine hours while weather is the record of an area's weather over 30 years.
- b. Weather is the day-to-day changes in temperature, rainfall, humidity and sunshine hours while climate is the record of an area's weather over 30 years.
- c. Climate and weather are the same things.

Answer: b

What are the two parts of Pakistan's Coastal Areas?

- a. Karachi coast and Islamabad coast.
- b. Makran coast and Quetta coast.
- c. Makran coast and Karachi coast.

Answer: c

Which zone of Pakistan is characterized by hot summers with minimum rainfall and mild winters?

- a. Coastal Areas
- b. Highlands
- c. Arid Zone
- d. Lowlands

Answer: c

What are the main causes of water scarcity in Pakistan?

- a. Climate change, lack of enough reservoirs to store water, water issues with India, and old irrigation system and water wastages in domestic consumption and lack of awareness.
- b. Deforestation, air pollution, poor waste management, and population explosion.
- c. Lack of finances to mitigate and adapt to climate change effects.

Answer: a

What is the main reason behind deforestation in Pakistan?

- a. Lack of awareness.
- b. Domestic use.
- c. Commercial benefits and energy crises.

Answer: c

What are the main reasons for air pollution in Pakistan?

- a. Toxic gases from factories and brick kilns.
- b. Carbon emission from transport vehicles.
- c. Increasing deforestation in the country.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: d

What is the sewerage system like in Pakistan and how does it affect water pollution?

- a. The sewerage system in Pakistan is excellent, and it does not affect water pollution.
- b. The sewerage system in Pakistan is substandard, and it causes the sewerage water to mix with drinking water, leading to water pollution.
- c. Pakistan does not have a sewerage system, which causes water pollution.

Answer: b

What is the main reason for the population explosion in Pakistan?

- a. Lack of awareness.

- b. Poor family planning.
- c. High birth rate.

Answer: b

What is the impact of climate change on Pakistan?

- a. It is positively affecting health, agriculture, and the overall economy of the country.
- b. It is negatively affecting health, agriculture, and the overall economy of the country.
- c. It is not affecting Pakistan at all.

Answer: b

What are the names of the initiatives launched to increase forest cover in Pakistan?

- a. Green Pakistan Program, Billion Tree Tsunami, and REDD Plus.
- b. Clean Pakistan Program, Save Trees Initiative, and Forest Cover Increase Program.
- c. Forest Protection Program, Green Earth Program, and Deforestation Prevention Program.

Answer: a

What should the government of Pakistan do to control environmental problems in Pakistan?

- a. Nothing, it's not the government's responsibility
- b. Create laws to prohibit environmental problems and pollution
- c. Blame the people for environmental problems
- d. Ignore the problem

Answer: b

What are the natural hazards that fall into the environmental problems of Pakistan?

- a. Earthquakes
- b. Tsunamis
- c. Volcanoes
- d. Hurricanes

Answer: a

What is the direct result of convergence between the South Asian and Eurasia plates?

- a. Uplift that produces mountain peaks
- b. Flooding
- c. Water logging and salinity
- d. Slow growth of allied products

Answer: a

What caused the Quetta earthquake in Pakistan in 1935?

- a. Active faults
- b. Convergence of the South Asian and Eurasia plates
- c. Flooding
- d. Human activity

Answer: a

What is the main reason for the increasing devastation caused by heavy rains and floods in Pakistan?

- a. Techno-economic problems
- b. Natural problems
- c. Socio-economic problems
- d. Encroachments on floodplains

Answer: d

What is the backbone of Pakistan's economy?

- a. Education sector
- b. Industrial sector
- c. Agriculture sector
- d. Service sector

Answer: c

What is the percentage of Pakistan's total area that is used for agricultural purposes?

- a. 10%
- b. 28%
- c. 50%
- d. 75%

Answer: b

What are the twin problems of the agriculture sector in Pakistan?

- a. Water logging and salinity
- b. Floods and earthquakes
- c. Limited cultivable area and slow growth of allied products
- d. Old methods of production and inadequate infrastructure

Answer: a

What are the problems categorized under techno-economic problems in Pakistan's agriculture sector?

- a. Water logging and salinity
- b. Slow growth of allied products
- c. Inadequate infrastructure
- d. Limited cultivable area

Answer: d

What is the most important problem of agriculture in Pakistan?

- a. Inadequate infrastructure
- b. Uneconomic land holdings
- c. Old methods of production
- d. Low per hectare yield

Answer: d

What is the main problem with the supply of modern agricultural inputs in Pakistan?

- A. The inputs are of low quality.
- B. The inputs are too expensive.
- C. The inputs are not available regularly.
- D. The inputs are not needed in Pakistan.

Answer: C

What is the main cause of inadequate irrigation facilities in Pakistan?

- A. A lack of water sources.
- B. A lack of irrigation technology.
- C. A lack of funds.
- D. A shortage of water supplies due to wastage.

Answer: D

Why is there a need for continuous improvement in agricultural research in Pakistan?

- A. To decrease the production levels.

- B. To maintain the current levels of production.
- C. To improve the potential of agricultural production.
- D. To reduce the number of agricultural universities and colleges.

Answer: C

What is the main problem with the land reform system in Pakistan?

- A. It has been implemented against the will of people.
- B. It is too expensive.
- C. It is not needed in Pakistan.
- D. It is not implemented properly.

Answer: A

How is the defective land tenure system responsible for low yield per acre in Pakistan?

- A. Property owners and feudal-lords live in urban areas.
- B. Tenants and peasants have no or less incentive for their hard work.
- C. The productivity in the agriculture sector remains low.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Why is subsistence farming a problem in Pakistan?

- A. It causes low income of the farmers.
- B. It increases the production levels.
- C. It provides enough food for the market.
- D. It promotes commercial farming.

Answer: A

What is cropping intensity?

- A. The number of crops grown on a piece of land in one year.
- B. The quality of crops grown on a piece of land.
- C. The level of technology used in crop cultivation.
- D. The yield of crops grown on a piece of land.

Answer: A

Why is proper crop rotation necessary in agriculture?

- A. To exhaust the fertility of the soil.
- B. To restore the fertility of the land.
- C. To reduce the annual productivity of agriculture.
- D. To increase the number of crops grown on a piece of land in one year.

Answer: B

How do pests and plant diseases affect agriculture in Pakistan?

- A. They reduce the annual productivity of agriculture.
- B. They increase the annual productivity of agriculture.
- C. They have no effect on the annual productivity of agriculture.
- D. They help in the proper rotation of crops.

Answer: A

What is the main problem with the utilization of land in Pakistan?

- A. Farmers are not interested in using modern farming methods.
- B. Farmers are using orthodox and traditional means of cultivation.
- C. The area under cultivation remains under-utilized, un-utilized or mis-utilized.
- D. All of the above.

Answer: D

Why is the joint family system a problem in the agriculture sector in Pakistan?

- A. It creates a deficiency in saving and investment.
- B. It reduces the number of farmers.
- C. It promotes commercial farming.
- D. It increases the production levels.

Answer: A

What is the literacy rate in Pakistan according to the Economic Survey of Pakistan?

- a) 73.2 percent
- b) 49.2 percent
- c) 57.7 percent
- d) 50.8 percent

Answer: c) 57.7 percent

What is the effect of political instability on the agriculture sector in Pakistan?

- a) It creates unrest among the farmers to sell their productions
- b) People hesitate to invest in the agriculture sector due to political unrest
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

What is the main problem faced by farmers in Pakistan regarding credit facilities?

- a) Lack of credit
- b) High rate of interest
- c) Non-institutional sources are unreliable
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

What is the Cobweb theorem in relation to market prices of agricultural goods?

- a) The price of one commodity is much high in this year and many lows in the next year and vice versa
- b) The price of agricultural goods remains stable throughout the year
- c) The price of agricultural goods increases gradually over time
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) The price of one commodity is much high in this year and many lows in the next year and vice versa

What is the suggested solution for poor farmers who cannot afford expensive technology?

- a) Provision of HYV Seed
- b) Agricultural Research
- c) Supply of Agriculture Credit
- d) Mechanization

Answer: c) Supply of Agriculture Credit

What is the proposal of the Ministry of Agriculture to address the issue of water logging and salinity?

- a) Installation of tube wells
- b) Repair of canal banks
- c) Drainage of water
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

How can the government promote mechanization in the agriculture sector?

- a) Provide tax concessions on imports of agricultural technologies
- b) Increase research work in the field of agriculture
- c) Establish agro-based industries
- d) None of the above

Answer: a) Provide tax concessions on imports of agricultural technologies

What is the main problem faced by farmers in Pakistan?

- A) Lack of education
- B) Lack of infrastructure
- C) Low prices of crops
- D) Lack of credit facilities

Answer: A) Lack of education

What is needed to remove all the problems of the agriculture sector in Pakistan?

- A) Provision of credit facilities
- B) Use of modern techniques
- C) Basic infrastructure
- D) All of the above

Answer: D) All of the above

What is the second major sector of the economy of Pakistan?

- A) Agricultural sector
- B) Industrial sector
- C) Service sector
- D) Information technology sector

Answer: B) Industrial sector

When did the modern concept of industry-manufacturing goods begin in Great Britain?

- A) Early 18th century
- B) Late 18th century
- C) Early 19th century
- D) Late 19th century

Answer: B) Late 18th century

What were the historical causes of industrial backwardness in Pakistan?

- A) Lack of technical knowledge
- B) Disputable industrial strategy
- C) Lack of mineral resources
- D) Policy of British rulers

Answer: D) Policy of British rulers

What is the main economic cause of industrial backwardness in Pakistan?

- A) Low investment and low savings
- B) Lack of technical know-how
- C) Lack of infrastructure
- D) Lack of mineral resources

Answer: A) Low investment and low savings

What is the rate of inflation in Pakistan?

- A) 6.1%
- B) 9.5%
- C) 14.1%
- D) 18.4%

Answer: C) 14.1%

What is the major problem with the provision of credit services to industrialists in Pakistan?

- a. There are too many financial institutions
- b. Terms and conditions are very loose
- c. There is a shortage of active financial institutions
- d. Only capital goods are preferred

Answer: c. There is a shortage of active financial institutions.

Why is the narrowness of domestic and foreign markets a major hurdle in the way of industrial development in Pakistan?

- a. Due to the high cost of production
- b. Due to the low standard of goods
- c. Due to low purchasing power
- d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above.

What is the major problem with the utilization of existing capital in Pakistan?

- a. Deficiency of capital
- b. Lack of consultancy firms
- c. Inadequate industrial credit
- d. Frequent breakdown of electricity

Answer: b. Lack of consultancy firms.

What is the main cause of the growth rate of the electricity and gas sector being -21.1% in Pakistan?

- a. Irregular supply of electricity
- b. Frequent breakdown of electricity
- c. Lack of power resources
- d. All of the above

Answer: d. All of the above.

What is the main cause of the deficit in Pakistan's balance of payment during 2010-11?

- a. Lack of education
- b. Economic sanctions
- c. Global recession
- d. Adverse balance of payment

Answer: d. Adverse balance of payment.

What is the literacy rate in Pakistan?

- a. 57.7%
- b. 67.5%
- c. 77.7%
- d. 87.7%

Answer: a. 57.7%.

What is the main cause of industrial backwardness due to corruption in Pakistan?

- a. Illiterate and dishonest workers
- b. Lack of foreign exchange

- c. Narrowness of domestic and foreign markets
- d. Lack of industrial research

Answer: a. Illiterate and dishonest workers.

What is the inter-relationship between industrial and agriculture sector in Pakistan?

- a. Weather conditions have no effect on production
- b. If weather is not well, it causes agricultural backwardness and it results in industrial backwardness
- c. Industrial backwardness has no effect on agriculture sector
- d. All of the above

Answer: b. If weather is not well, it causes agricultural backwardness and it results in industrial backwardness.

What is the major cause of cultural disturbance in the country that has slowed down the production in the manufacturing sector?

- a. Shortage of raw material
- b. Caste systems
- c. Lack of technical education
- d. Unfavorable industrial structure

Answer: b. Caste systems.

What is one political cause of industrial backwardness in Pakistan?

- a) Shortage of raw materials
- b) Lack of technical knowledge
- c) Political instability
- d) Low investment in industrial research

Answer: c) Political instability

What is the Kashmir problem and how does it affect Pakistan's economy?

- a) The Kashmir problem is a water crisis that affects Pakistan's economy due to lack of access to water.
- b) The Kashmir problem is a territorial dispute with India that leads to political unrest, making foreign investors hesitant to invest in Pakistan.
- c) The Kashmir problem is a refugee crisis that puts a burden on Pakistan's resources.
- d) The Kashmir problem is a conflict over trade policies that harms Pakistan's economy.

Answer: b) The Kashmir problem is a territorial dispute with India that leads to political unrest, making foreign investors hesitant to invest in Pakistan.

What suggestion is given to improve the industrial sector of Pakistan?

- a) Decrease investment in industrial research
- b) Decrease technical knowledge
- c) Increase tax rates for new industries
- d) Provide credit facilities to the industrial sector at flexible terms and conditions

Answer: d) Provide credit facilities to the industrial sector at flexible terms and conditions

What is a measure to promote the industrial sector in Pakistan?

- a) Encouraging foreign investment
- b) Reducing technical education
- c) Adopting a self-reliance policy
- d) Creating a shortage of raw materials

Answer: a) Encouraging foreign investment

What is the conclusion drawn from the article about industrial backwardness in Pakistan?

- a) Backwardness is not necessarily bad, but remaining backward is.
- b) Industrial backwardness is necessary for Pakistan's economy.
- c) Pakistan should not invest in industrial research to avoid further backwardness.
- d) Pakistan should not encourage foreign investment to maintain self-reliance.

Answer: a)

What is the constitutional name of Pakistan?

- A. The Republic of Pakistan
- B. The Islamic State of Pakistan
- C. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- D. The Federated Republic of Pakistan

Answer: C. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan

How many provinces does Pakistan have?

- A. Four
- B. Five
- C. Six
- D. Seven

Answer: B. Five

What is the role of the judiciary in Pakistan?

- A. Law-making body
- B. Executive
- C. Judicial set up which decides legal matters and interprets the law
- D. Defence

Answer: C. Judicial set up which decides legal matters and interprets the law

What is the role of the media in Pakistan?

- A. To execute the laws
- B. To make laws
- C. To interpret policies and procedures
- D. To shape public opinion and keep a check on the government

Answer: D. To shape public opinion and keep a check on the government

What are the pillars of the government of Pakistan?

- A. Legislature, administration, judiciary, and media
- B. Legislature, administration, judiciary, defence, and media
- C. Legislature, administration, and judiciary
- D. Legislature and administration

Answer: B. Legislature, administration, judiciary, defence, and media

What is the official code of Pakistan's currency?

- a) PAK
- b) PAKR
- c) PK
- d) PKR

Answer: d) PKR

What is the internet code of Pakistan?

- a) .pakistan

- b) .pk
- c) .pak
- d) .pkr

Answer: b) .pk

How many AM radio broadcasting stations are there in Pakistan?

- a) 31
- b) 68
- c) 90
- d) 8

Answer: a) 31

How many FM radio broadcasting stations are there in Pakistan?

- a) 31
- b) 68
- c) 90
- d) 8

Answer: b) 68

How many television channels are there in Pakistan?

- a) 31
- b) 68
- c) 90
- d) 8

Answer: c) 90

How many international airports are there in Pakistan?

- a) 2
- b) 8
- c) 11
- d) 42

Answer: b) 8

How many smaller airports are there in Pakistan?

- a) 2
- b) 8
- c) 11
- d) 42

Answer: d) 42

How many seaports are there in Balochistan?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 8

Answer: a) 2

How many seaports are there in Sindh?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 8

Answer: b) 3

How many dry ports are there in Pakistan?

- a) 11
- b) 34
- c) 42
- d) 68

Answer: a) 11

How many railway stations are there in Pakistan?

- a) 11
- b) 34
- c) 42
- d) 68

Answer: b) 34

What is the significance of forests in Pakistan?

- A. It is home to the wildlife
- B. It can reverse the effects of global warming by absorbing the carbon dioxide gas
- C. It is a source of food (vegetable, fruit and herbal medicines)
- D. All of the above

Answer: D. All of the above

What is the most essential economic activity in Pakistan?

- A. Fishing
- B. Mining
- C. Agriculture
- D. Manufacturing

Answer: C. Mining

What are the different cultures of Pakistan?

- A. Punjabi culture, Sindhi culture, Balochi culture and Pushtun culture
- B. Punjabi culture, Sindhi culture, Balochi culture, Pushtun culture and Kashmiri culture
- C. Punjabi culture, Sindhi culture, Balochi culture, Pushtun culture and Bengali culture
- D. Punjabi culture, Sindhi culture, Balochi culture, Pushtun culture, and Gilgiti culture

Answer: A. Punjabi culture, Sindhi culture, Balochi culture, and Pushtun culture

Is Pakistan a socially diversified country?

- A. No, Pakistan is a homogeneous country
- B. Yes, Pakistan is a multicultural and socially diversified country
- C. Pakistan is not a diversified country, but it has a diverse culture
- D. Pakistan is only diversified in terms of religion

Answer: B. Yes, Pakistan is a multicultural and socially diversified country

What were the initial problems faced by Pakistan after its independence?

- A) Lack of infrastructure and need to build everything from scratch
- B) Political, economic and social problems
- C) Canal water dispute and trade issues
- D) All of the above

Answer: D

What was the major problem with the lawmakers in Pakistan after independence?

- A) Lack of experience
- B) Lack of education
- C) Lack of interest
- D) Lack of resources

Answer: A

Why did senior officers not want to come to Pakistan after independence?

- A) Lack of building for administrative workers
- B) Lack of furniture and equipment
- C) Pakistan was underdeveloped
- D) Offices were operating in tents

Answer: C

How much of Pakistan's actual share was given to it during the division of assets?

- A) 500 million
- B) 200 million
- C) 750 million
- D) 400 million

Answer: B

How many armoured divisions were given to Pakistan during the division of assets?

- A) 6
- B) 8
- C) 14
- D) 21

Answer: A

Which state was a small state with access to the sea having about 7 lakh population and 3377-mile area?

- A) Kashmir
- B) Hyderabad
- C) Junagadh
- D) None of the above

Answer: C

Which state was geographically big and financially rich with a Muslim ruler named Nizam and majority population of Hindus?

- A) Kashmir
- B) Hyderabad
- C) Junagadh
- D) None of the above

Answer: B

What was the most important state, naturally connected with Pakistan, with a Hindu Maharaja as the ruler and a Muslim population?

- A) Hyderabad
- B) Junagadh
- C) Kashmir
- D) None of the above

Answer: C

What was the reason for the communal riots and refugee crises in 1946?

- A) Killing of Muslims in Indian areas
- B) Killing of Hindus in Pakistan
- C) Killing of Sikhs in India
- D) Killing of Muslims in Pakistan

Answer: A

When was the water dispute between India and Pakistan and what was its impact?

- A) In 1960, it caused a threat to the already fragile economy of Pakistan
- B) In 1948, it caused a threat to the already fragile economy of Pakistan
- C) In 1960, it resolved the water crisis in Pakistan
- D) In 1948, it resolved the water crisis in Pakistan

Answer: B

What was one of the uphill tasks for the newly created Pakistan?

- a) Establishing a strong economy
 - b) Framing a comprehensive constitution
 - c) Building a strong military
 - d) Developing a healthcare system
- Answer: b) Framing a comprehensive constitution

Who took up the problem of framing Pakistan's constitution with urgency?

- a) Quaid-e-Azam
- b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- d) The British government

Answer: a) Quaid-e-Azam

What form of government does Pakistan have?

- a) Presidential
- b) Monarchial
- c) Parliamentary
- d) Communist

Answer: c) Parliamentary

What was the Indian Act of 1935?

- a) The interim constitution of India
 - b) The permanent constitution of India
 - c) The interim constitution of Pakistan
 - d) The permanent constitution of Pakistan
- Answer: a) The interim constitution of India

Which constitution is the existing constitution of Pakistan?

- a) Constitution of 1956
- b) Constitution of 1962
- c) Constitution of 1973
- d) There is no existing constitution of Pakistan

Answer: c) Constitution of 1973

Who drafted the Constitution of 1973?

- a) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- c) The British government

d) The opposition parties
Answer: b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

How many constituent assemblies were involved in making a constitution for Pakistan?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: b) Two

What was the main reason for the delay in making a constitution for Pakistan?

- a) Influx of refugees
- b) Illiteracy
- c) Lack of quality leadership
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

What was the first document that served as a constitution for Pakistan?

- a) Constitution of 1956
- b) Constitution of 1962
- c) Constitution of 1973
- d) Government of India Act, 1935 and 1945 with amendments

Answer: d) Government of India Act, 1935 and 1945 with amendments

Who appointed the first constituent assembly of Pakistan?

- a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- c) Quaid-e-Azam
- d) The British government

Answer: b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

When was the Objectives Resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

- a) 12 March 1948
- b) 12 March 1949
- c) 12 March 1950
- d) 12 March 1951

Answer: b) 12 March 1949

Who moved the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Liaquat Ali Khan
- c) Allama Iqbal
- d) Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman

Answer: b) Liaquat Ali Khan

What is the main feature of the Objectives Resolution related to sovereignty?

- a) Sovereignty belongs to the people of Pakistan
- b) Sovereignty belongs to the elected representatives of the people
- c) Sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah alone
- d) Sovereignty is to be exercised within the limits permitted by the Constitution

Answer: c) Sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah alone

Which of the following is not a feature of the Objectives Resolution related to the constitutional framework of Pakistan?

- a) Democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice will be as dictated by Islam
- b) Enabling Muslims to live in accordance with the teachings of Islam
- c) Pakistan shall be a federation with autonomous units
- d) Only Muslims will have the right to practice their religion freely

Answer: d) Only Muslims will have the right to practice their religion freely

What was the importance of the Objectives Resolution?

- a) It provided a framework for future constitutions of Pakistan
- b) It opposed the centrality of Islam in the constitutional framework
- c) It denied the rights of minorities in Pakistan
- d) It rejected the idea of federalism in Pakistan

Answer: a) It provided a framework for future constitutions of Pakistan

Which group raised objections to the Objectives Resolution at the time it was passed?

- a) Muslims
- b) Non-Muslims
- c) Both Muslims and non-Muslims
- d) No objections were raised

Answer: b) Non-Muslims

Which of the following was not a constitutional issue faced by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

- a) Federalism
- b) Representation
- c) Separation of powers
- d) National language issue

Answer: c) Separation of powers

Which of the following was not a choice faced by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan regarding the nature of the state?

- a) Islamic or secular state
- b) Parliamentary or presidential system
- c) Federal or unitary state
- d) Democratic or authoritarian state

Answer: d) Democratic or authoritarian state

Which were the two parts of Pakistan that existed during the constitutional making process?

- a. North and South Pakistan
- b. East and West Pakistan
- c. North and East Pakistan
- d. South and West Pakistan

Answer: b. East and West Pakistan

What were the demands of the provinces in terms of autonomy and rights during the constitutional making process?

- a. They demanded more centralization of power.
- b. They demanded more federalism and autonomy.
- c. They demanded more representation in the Central Legislature.
- d. They demanded more power for the military.

Answer: b. They demanded more federalism and autonomy.

Which committee was formed to settle the issue of representation of East and West Pakistan in the Constituent Assembly?

- a. The Basic Principle Committee
- b. The Joint Electorate Committee
- c. The Separate Electorate Committee
- d. The Language Movement Committee

Answer: a. The Basic Principle Committee

Which part of Pakistan decided in favor of separate electorate after independence?

- a. East Pakistan
- b. West Pakistan
- c. North Pakistan
- d. South Pakistan

Answer: b. West Pakistan

What was the language issue that arose after Jinnah declared Urdu as the national language in 1948?

- a. Opposition against Urdu was in West Pakistan.
- b. Opposition against Urdu was in East Pakistan.
- c. There was no opposition to Urdu as the national language.
- d. English was preferred over Urdu by the provinces.

Answer: b. Opposition against Urdu was in East Pakistan.

What was the consensus on the parliamentary and presidential system during the constitutional making process?

- a. There was a consensus for the presidential system.
- b. There was a consensus for the parliamentary system.
- c. There was an equal demand for both systems.
- d. There was no consensus on either system.

Answer: b. There was a consensus for the parliamentary system.

What was the agreement on the relationship between the state and Islam during the constitutional making process?

- a. The state would have a theocratic system.
- b. The state would have a secular system.
- c. The state would have a close relationship with Islam.
- d. The state would have no relationship with any religion.

Answer: c. The state would have a close relationship with Islam.

Which committee was set up to determine the basic principles of the future Constitution of Pakistan?

- a. The Basic Principle Committee
- b. The Joint Electorate Committee
- c. The Separate Electorate Committee
- d. The Language Movement Committee

Answer: a. The Basic Principle Committee

Who headed the Basic Principle Committee during the constitutional making process?

- a. Khawaja Nazimuddin
- b. Maulvi Tamiz-ud-din Khan
- c. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- d. Liaquat Ali Khan

Answer: b. Maulvi Tamiz-ud-din Khan

What was the criticism raised by East Pakistan representatives against the First Basic Principle Committee Report?

- a. They did not like Urdu being declared as the only national language of Pakistan.
- b. They did not like the quantum representation in the Central Legislature.
- c. They did not like the idea of a Muslim head of the state.
- d. They did not like the idea of a parliamentary system.

Answer: b. They did not like the quantum representation in the Central Legislature.

What was Muhammad Ali Bogra's primary target upon becoming the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

- a. Economic development
- b. Formation of the Constitution
- c. Foreign policy
- d. Military expansion

Answer: b. Formation of the Constitution

When was the Bogra Formula presented before the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

- a. September 7, 1953
- b. October 7, 1953
- c. November 7, 1953
- d. December 7, 1953

Answer: b. October 7, 1953

How many seats were reserved for the Upper House in the Bogra Formula?

- a. 25
- b. 50
- c. 75
- d. 100

Answer: b. 50

How were the seats for the Lower House allocated in the Bogra Formula?

- a. Based on equal representation for all provinces
- b. Based on proportionate representation
- c. Based on the number of registered voters
- d. Based on the number of seats each province had in the Upper House

Answer: b. Based on proportionate representation

How many seats were reserved for East Pakistan in the Lower House in the Bogra Formula?

- a. 150
- b. 165
- c. 175
- d. 200

Answer: b. 165

What was the provision made in the Bogra Formula to prevent permanent domination by any wing?

- a. The head of the state had to be from East Pakistan, and the Prime Minister from West Pakistan
- b. The head of the state had to be from West Pakistan, and the Prime Minister from East Pakistan
- c. The head of the state and the Prime Minister had to be from the same province
- d. The head of the state and the Prime Minister had to be from different provinces

Answer: b. The head of the state had to be from West Pakistan, and the Prime Minister from East Pakistan

What was the reaction of the masses to the Bogra Formula?

- a. Indifference
- b. Enthusiasm
- c. Opposition
- d. Confusion

Answer: b. Enthusiasm

When was the first Constitutional Assembly dissolved?

- a. October 1953
- b. November 1953
- c. October 1954
- d. November 1954

Answer: c. October 1954

Who challenged the dissolution of the first Constitutional Assembly in the Sindh court?

- a. Muhammad Ali Bogra
- b. Liaquat Ali Khan
- c. Ghulam Muhammad
- d. Maulvi Tamizuddin

Answer: d. Maulvi Tamizuddin

When was the One Unit Scheme launched in Pakistan?

- a. October 1953
- b. November 1953
- c. October 1954
- d. November 1954

Answer: c. October 1954

What was the purpose of the One Unit Scheme?

- a. To separate the two regions of Pakistan
- b. To merge the Four Provinces of West Pakistan into a single province
- c. To divide East Pakistan into multiple provinces
- d. To create a separate province for Balochistan

Answer: b. To merge the Four Provinces of West Pakistan into a single province

When was the Constitution of 1956 enforced in Pakistan?

- a. January 23, 1956
- b. February 23, 1956
- c. March 23, 1956
- d. April 23, 1956

Answer: c. March 23, 1956

What is the highest court in Pakistan?

- A. Subordinate courts
- B. High Courts
- C. Supreme Court
- D. None of the above

Answer: C. Supreme Court

What is the power of higher courts in Pakistan?

- A. Power of interpretation of the constitution

- B. Power to suspend civil and political rights
- C. Power to establish good relations with other Islamic countries
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. Power of interpretation of the constitution

Which principles provided guidelines for policy making in Pakistan?

- A. Fundamental Rights
- B. Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. Islamic Character
- D. Sovereignty of Allah

Answer: B. Directive Principles of State Policy

What is the name of Pakistan's constitution?

- A. Islamic Constitution of Pakistan
- B. Constitution of Pakistan 1956
- C. Constitution of Pakistan 1962
- D. None of the above

Answer: B. Constitution of Pakistan 1956

Which commission was to be appointed to examine the laws for bringing them in conformity with Islamic teachings?

- A. Commission on Islamic Research
- B. Commission on Legal Compliance
- C. Commission on Judicial Reform
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. Commission on Islamic Research

What is the national language of Pakistan?

- A. Urdu
- B. English
- C. Punjabi
- D. None of the above

Answer: A. Urdu

Who dismissed the Constitution of 1956 in Pakistan?

- A. President Sikandar Mirza
- B. Chief of Army Staff General Ayub Khan
- C. Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- D. None of the above

Answer: B. Chief of Army Staff General Ayub Khan

Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1956?

- a) I.I. Chundrigar
- b) Sikandar Mirza
- c) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy
- d) Ayub Khan

Answer: c) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy

What was the purpose of the Basic Democracies introduced in 1959?

- a) To elect the National Assembly
- b) To act as a local government
- c) To form an electoral college for the Presidential election

d) All of the above

Answer: b) To act as a local government

Who headed the Constitutional Commission established in February 1960?

a) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy

b) I.I. Chundrigar

c) Justice Shahabuddin

d) Ayub Khan

Answer: c) Justice Shahabuddin

When was the new Constitution of 1962 announced by Ayub Khan?

a) February 17, 1960

b) May 1961

c) March 1, 1962

d) June 8, 1962

Answer: c) March 1, 1962

What was the major task assigned to the commission for constituting the constitution in 1960?

a) To check the causes of the failure of parliamentary system

b) To make a system of standard education

c) To work on the internal conditions of the country

d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

What was the name of the country proposed in the Constitution of 1962?

a) Republic of Pakistan

b) Islamic Republic of Pakistan

c) Pakistan

d) United States of Pakistan

Answer: b) Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Who was responsible for administration and affairs of the state according to the Constitution of 1962?

a) Prime Minister

b) President

c) National Assembly

d) Provincial Assemblies

Answer: b) President

What was the minimum age limit for membership of the National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962?

a) 18 years

b) 21 years

c) 25 years

d) 30 years

Answer: c) 25 years

How many seats were reserved for women in the National Assembly under the Constitution of 1962?

a) 3

b) 4

c) 5

d) 6

Answer: d) 6

How many articles and schedules were included in the Constitution of 1962?

a) 200 articles, 3 schedules

b) 250 articles, 5 schedules

c) 300 articles, 7 schedules

d) 350 articles, 10 schedules

Answer: b) 250 articles, 5 schedules