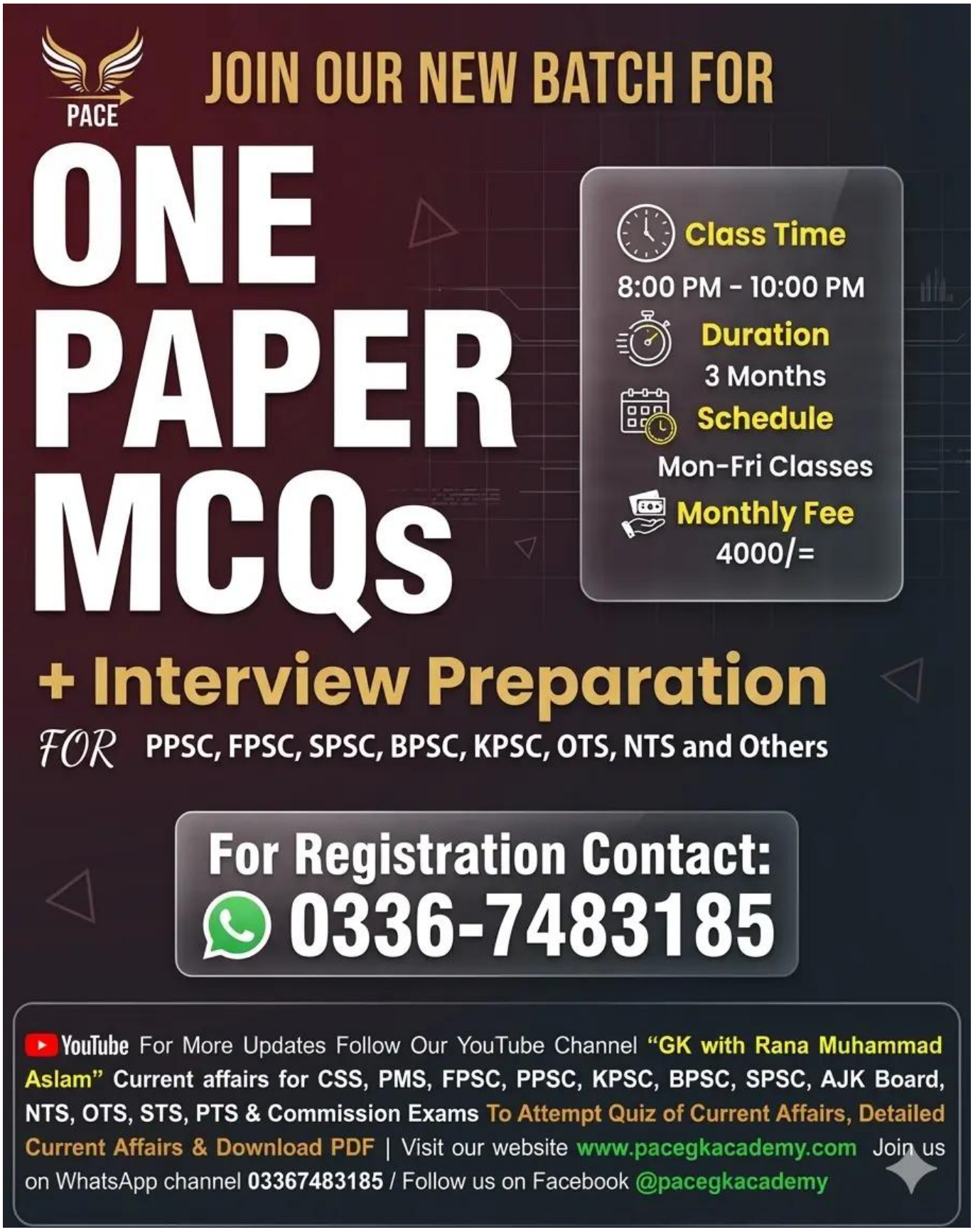
Subject Specialist History/Pakistan Studies

(Education)



Subject Specialist History/Pakistan Studies

Q.1: Pakistan first female embassador in a foreign country was:
A. Begum shaista Ikramullah
B. **Begum Raana Liaqat Ali Khan**
C. Motherma Fatima Jinnah
D. Begum Shahnawaz

Q.2: Proportional Representation is a method of representation which
A. Provides votes to the people keeping in view their property
B. Provides extra votes to the educated people
C. Provides representaion to all the political parties
D. **Provides representation to each group pf party in production to its voting strength**

Q.3: Multi-Party system is found in :
A. **France**
B. China
C. Britain
D. U.S.A

Q.4: A totalitarian state has generally:
A. **Single party system**
B. A bi-party system
C. A multi-party system
D. No political parties

Q.5: The first Princely State acceded to Pakistan after partition was:
A. Swat
B. Hunza
C. **Bahwalpur**
D. Kalat

Q.6: Prssure groups first of all originated in:
A. Switzerland
B. Britain
C. **U.S.A**
D. France

Q.7: The National animal of Pakistan is :
A. Horse
B. Deer
C. Dolphin
D. **Markhor**

Q.8: The function of associaltional pressure groups is to :
A. **Articulate the demands**
B. Aggregate the demands
C. Regulate the demands
D. Communiate the demands

Q.9: The federally administrated Tribal Areas (FATA) Consists of :
A. Five Agencies
B. Six Agencies
C. **Seven Agencies**
D. Eight Agencies

Q.10: which of the famous scientist had died on 14 April 1994?
A. Dr.Abdul Qadeer Khan
B. Dr.Munir Ahmed Khan
C. **Dr.Salim-uz-Zaman Siddique**
D. Dr. I. H.Usmani

Q.11: After the creation of 'The Senate' in 1973, the first chairman was:
A. **Habibullah Khan**
B. Dr. Munir Ahmed khan
C. Syed Fazl Agha
D. Wasim Sajjad

Q.12: The first Urdu Newspaper (Daily) Published after the creation of Pakistan was:
A. Mushriq
B. **Imroz**
C. Watan
D. None of the above

Q.13: which of the following Muslim Countries voted against Pakistan's entry into the United Nations in 1947?
A. Iran
B. Iraq
C. Egypt
D. **Afghanistan**

Q.14: Public opinion means
A. sum-total of confused and incoherent opinions held by different groups of citizens
B. Unanimous opinion of all the citizens
C. A definite opinion which is the result of a process of clarification and coordination of views held by different persons
D. **Majority opinion**

Q.15: On september 9, 1958 Pakistan acquired Gawadar from:
A. **Oman**
B. Bahrain
C. Iran
D. None of the above

Q.16: which one of the following factors hampers the growth of a healthy public opinion in a country?
A. Free press
B. Political Parties
C. Poverty of the people
D. **Illiteracy**

Q.17: The first chief scout of Pakistan was:
A. **Qaid-e-Azam**
B. Liaqat Ali Khan
C. Khawaja Nazim-ud-din
D. Justice Mian Abdul Rashid

Q.18: which one of the following liberal thinkers advocated the principles of "greatest good of the greatest number"?
A. J.S Mill
B. **Bentham**
C. Laski
D. Green

Q.19: Fascim differs from Communism in so far as:
A. It holds that the state is an instruments of exploitation
B. **It consideres the state a supreme reality**
C. It does not hold faith in totalitarian government
D. It stands for one party rule

Q.20: A rigid constitution:
A. Cannot be amended
B. Can be amended only by the people as whole
C. Can be amended like an ordinary law by the Parliment
D. **Can be amended only through a special procedure prescribed in the constitution**

Q.21: During Indus Valley Civilization period, the people worshiped:
A. Fire
B. Water
C. **Mother Goddess**
D. Sun

Q.22: The method amending the constitution by popular vote is found in:
A. U.K
B. U.S.A
C. **Switzerland**
D. None of these

Q.23: The Aryans at first settled in:
A. **Punjab**
B. Kashmir
C. Sindh
D. Gujrat

Q.24: During Indus Valley Civilization was discovered in :
A. 1903
B. 1911
C. **1922**
D. 1930

Q.25: Rule of law as the basis of constitutional government was propounded most brilliantly by:
A. **A.V Dicey**
B. Lord Bryce
C. Jhon Austin
D. Jean bodin

Q.26: who among the following Mughal rulers has been called as the ''Prince of Builders'
A. Jehangir
B. Akbar
C. Babar
D. **Shah Jahan**

Q.27: Pakistan share the longest border with :
A. India
B. Kabul
C. Karachi
D. **Delhi**

Q.28: The Tomb of Zahir-ud-din babar, the Mughal Emperor is at?
A. Lahore
B. **Kabul**
C. Karachi
D. Delhi

Q.29: Qutub Minar was built by:
A. **Qutub-Ud-din Aibak**
B. Iltumish
C. Razia Sultana
D. Shah Jahan

Q.30: The city of Agra was founded by:
A. Rana Sanga
B. **Sikandar Lodhi**
C. Ibrahim Lodhi
D. Firuz Tughluq

Q.31: The sea route to India was discovered in:
A. 1490
B. 1492
C. **1498**
D. 1500

Q.32: The first European came to India were:
A. Britishers
B. Dutch
C. **Portuguese**
D. French

Q.33: In a parliamentary form of a government:
A. The legislature is responsible to Judicicary
B. The legistature is responsible to the exeutive
C. **The executive is responsible to the legislature**
D. The Judiciary is responsible to the legislature

Q.34: The Shudhi movement was started by :
A. Madan Mohan
B. **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
C. Gopal Khokley
D. None of these

Q.35: The parliamentary Government is often described as government by:
A. Experts
B. Technorats
C. Specialsts
D. **Amateurs**

Q.36: The strategy of 'Divide and Rule' was adopted by:
A. Lord Curzon
B. **Lord Minto**
C. Lord Canning
D. Lord Wellesly

Q.37: The parliamentary system of government is good because:
A. It ensures continuity and consistency of policy
B. It makes the opposition behave in a responsible manner
C. **It provides autocratic powers to the excutive**
D. It provides a flexible form of goverment

Q.38: Dheli became the capital of India during the British Raj in:
A. 1910
B. **1911**
C. 1916
D. 1923

Q.39: In a federal government:
A. All powers are vested in the Central government
B. All powers are vested in the units and the centre merely acts as a coordinator
C. **Power are divided between the centre and seats**
D. None of above

Q.40: Arya Samaj was started by :
A. **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**
B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
C. Swami Vivekanand
D. Gopal Krishna Khokley

Q.41: One of the chief merits of a federal form of government is that:
A. It provides strong central government
B. It ensures a vigorous foreign policy
C. It promotes uniformity of legislation and administration
D. **It reconciles national unity with regional autonomy**

Q.42: The first session of Indian National Congress was hled under the presidentship of :
A. A.O Hume
B. **W.C Bennerji**
C. B.Malabhai
D. Badruddin tyabji

Q.43: Judicial Review is an important feature of:
A. Parlimentary system of Government
B. **Federal system of Governemt**
C. Unitary system of government
D. All forms of democratic governments

Q.44: Quit India movement was started after the failure of :
A. **Crips Mission**
B. Simon Commission
C. Cabinet Mission
D. None of these

Q.45: The cabinet government is also known as:
A. Absolute government
B. **Responsible government**
C. Non-parlimentary Government
D. Coalition government

Q.46: The practice of sati was declared illegal by:
A. **Lord William Bentick**
B. Lord Cornwallis
C. Lord Minto
D. None of above

Q.47: Collective responsibility of the Cabinet means:
A. **All the ministers swin or sink together**
B. All the decisions are taken by the cabinet Ministers collectively
C. The decisions taken by the cabinet must be formally signed by all the ministers
D. None of the above

Q.48: The prime minister of Britian at the time of India's independence was
A. **Clement Attlee**
B. Winston Churchill
C. Lord Mountbatton
D. Ramsy McDonald

Q.49: which of the following year Pakistan was the world champion of four sports events,Hockey, Cricket,Squash and Snooker
A. 1992
B. **1994**
C. 1996
D. 1997

Q.50: The national anthem of Pakistan approved by the government in
A. 1947
B. 1950
C. 1952
D. **1954**

Q.51: The Home rule Movement started by Annie Besant aimed at
A. Educating the Indian masses
B. Agitating against the British Monopoly
C. **Attaining self-rule for India**
D. Boycotting foreign goods

Q.52: Which of the following archaeological sites was discovered in 1955?
A. **Kot Diji**
B. Moen-jo-daro
C. Harappa
D. Taxila

Q.53: The Babusar pass connects:
A. **Abbottabad and Gilgit**
B. Chitral anf Gilgit
C. Gilgit and Hunza
D. Swat and Dir

Q.54: The first Indian Council Act was passed in
A. 1853
B. 1857
C. **1861**
D. 1892

Q.55: Ghazni pur is the old name of :
A. **Lahore**
B. Multan
C. Rawalpindi
D. Peshawar

Q.56: which of the following forts was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-du-din Babar in the 16th Century?
A. **Bala Hissar Fort, Peshawar**
B. Rohtas Fort, Jhelum
C. Ranikot Fort, Hyderabad
D. Attock Fort,Attock

Q.57: which of the following mountain peak is situated in the Hindu Kash range?
A. Gasherbrum II
B. Raka Poshi
C. Gasherbrum III
D. **None of above**

Q.58: The only national elections held on non-party basis were in:
A. 1977
B. **1985**
C. 1988
D. 1990

Q.59: "Rawal Dam" was built in 1962 on river:
A. Soan
B. Haro
C. **Kurang**
D. jehlum

Q.60: who is considered the first poet of Punjabi Language?
A. Bhul-e-Shah
B. **Baba Farid Gang Shakr**
C. Ghulam Farid
D. Sultan Bahu

Q.61: The first 'wafaqi Muhtasib' of Pakistan was:
A. Justice (R) M.Afzal Zullah
B. Justice (R) Abdul Qadir Chudhari
C. **Justice (R) Sardar Muhammad Iqbal**
D. Justice (R) S.A Nusrat

Q.62: Pakistan became a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO) in:
A. **1947**
B. 1949
C. 1951
D. 1957

Q.63: 'Karakoram Highway' in Pakistan is of:
A. 730Km
B. **805 Km**
C. 1170 Km
D. 1957 Km

Q.64: which of the following was singed on 8 April 1950?
A. SEATO
B. CENTO
C. **Liaqat Nehru Pact**
D. Colombo Plan

Q.65: "Mast tawakli" was a prominent poet of:
A. **Balochi**
B. Pushto
C. Sindhi
D. Barohi

Q.66: The first rocket launched by Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission (SUPARCO) on June 7, 1962 was:
A. **Rehbar**
B. Badr
C. Shaheen
D. Khyber

Q.67: which of the following dams is situated at the highest altitude?
A. **Wali Tangi Dam**
B. Tanda Dam
C. Khanpur Dam
D. Warsak Dam

Q.68: Archeological site "Bhambore" is located in the district of:
A. Khairpur
B. Dadu
C. Larkana
D. **Thatta**

Q.69: Hazrat Baha-ud-din Zakaria was a prominent sufi saint of :
A. **Suhrawardia order**
B. Naqshbandia order
C. Chistia order
D. Qadiria order

Q.70: On july 11, 1950 Pakistan became the member of
A. WHO
B. **World Bank**
C. Paris Club
D. FAO

Q.71: Decimal system was introduced in Pakistan on first January
A. 1951
B. 1959
C. **1961**
D. 1963

Q.72: which of the following missile was first launched by Pakistan?
A. **Hatf**
B. Anza
C. Ghauri
D. Shaheen

Q.73: On july 9, 1948 Pakistan issued its first:
A. Coin
B. Currency Note
C. **Postal Stamp**
D. All of the above

Q.74: The potwar plateau is rich in minral deposits
A. Rock Salt
B. Gypsum
C. **Coal**
D. All of these

Q.75: which of the following is a cash crop:
A. Rock salt
B. Gypsum
C. **Coal**
D. All of the Above

Q.76: The largest desert of the Pakistan is :
A. **Tharparker**
B. Thal
C. Cholistan
D. Kharan

Q.77: The state consists of
A. **Four elements**
B. Five elements
C. Three elements
D. Nine elements

Q.78: The oldest barrage on the Indus river is :
A. Guddu Barrage
B. **Sukkar Barrage**
C. Ghulam Muhammad Barrage
D. Taunsa Barrage

Q.79: Who said 'Man is a social animal'
A. **Aristotle**
B. Plato
C. Rousseau
D. Laki

Q.80: Sovereignty is an essential attribute of :
A. **State**
B. Society
C. Government
D. Parliment

Q.81: How many times Pakistan became Olympic Champion in Hockey:
A. Two
B. **Three**
C. Four
D. Five

Q.82: The book in which Hobbes gave theory of Social Contract is entitled:
A. **Leviathan**
B. Social Contract
C. A History of Plitical Theory
D. The Modern State

Q.83: According to Hobbes the state of nature was a period of:
A. Peace and planty
B. **Constant warfare**
C. Peace and Scarcity
D. Religious Domnanace

Q.84: Pakistan joined World Trade Organization (WTO):
A. 1994
B. **1995**
C. 1997
D. 2000

Q.85: Who said that" Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chairs"
A. Aristotle
B. Marx
C. **Rousseau**
D. Locke

Q.86: The two most outstanding city-states of ancient Grace were:
A. Athens and Rome
B. Rome and Sparta
C. Athens and Venice
D. **Athens and Sparta**

Q.87: which one of the following believed in the class struggle?
A. J.S Mill
B. Hegel
C. **Karl Marx**
D. T.H.Green

Q.88: A specialist state lays emphasis on
A. Plititical liberty
B. **Economic Equality**
C. Right to private property
D. Independence of judiciary

Q.89: which one of the following thinkers put forth the idea of a welfare state?
A. Hobbes
B. Locke
C. **Laski**
D. Marx

Q.90: Socialism is essentially a movement of
A. The poor people
B. the middle class
C. **The workers**
D. Intellectuals

Q.91: The fundamental Right imply the rights
A. which are indispensable for the growth of human personality
B. which a man inherits from nature at the time of his birth
C. **which are enforced by the state**
D. which impose no obligation on a state

Q.92: The theory of surplus value is associated with
A. J.S.Mill
B. Herbert Spencer
C. Adam Smit
D. **Karl Marx**

Q.93: Who was the author of 'On Liberty'?
A. **J.S.Mill**
B. Bentham
C. T.H.Green
D. Laski

Q.94: There are two pillars of democracy viz, Liberty and:
A. Law
B. **Equality**
C. Fraternity
D. None of the above

Q.95: Which one of the following thinkers interpreted justice as the allotment of functions to person "in accordance with his ability and training"
A. Aristotle
B. **Plato**
C. Barker
D. Laski

Q.96: Which one of the following thinkers emphasized the principles of adult franchise, reresentative government, freedom of press, and frequent elections, which form the cornerstone of the liberal theory of democracy?
A. **J.S.Mill**
B. Locke
C. Rousseau
D. None of these

Q.97: Plebiscite is a device of democracy used for:
A. Enactment of laws
B. **Ascertaining the views of the people on a policy matter of public importance**
C. EAppointments of civil servants
D. Appointment of judges

Q.98: Who defined democracy as "Government of the people by the people for the people"?
A. Woodrow Wilson
B. Lord Bryce
C. **Abraham Lincoln**
D. Laski

Q.99: which of the following ancient thinkers regarded democracy as a perverted form of government:
A. Plato
B. Socrates
C. **Aristotle**
D. Cicare

Q.100: Franchise means;
A. Vote
B. **Right to vote**
C. Right to vote granted to women
D. Right to vote granted to men

Subject Specialist History/Pakistan Studies (Answer Key)

1. **B**	2. **D**	3. **A**	4. **A**	5. **C**	6. **C**	7. **D**	8. **A**	9. **C**	10. **C**
11. **A**	12. **B**	13. **D**	14. **D**	15. **A**	16. **D**	17. **A**	18. **B**	19. **B**	20. **D**
21. **C**	22. **C**	23. **A**	24. **C**	25. **A**	26. **D**	27. **D**	28. **B**	29. **A**	30. **B**
31. **C**	32. **C**	33. **C**	34. **B**	35. **D**	36. **B**	37. **C**	38. **B**	39. **C**	40. **A**
41. **D**	42. **B**	43. **B**	44. **A**	45. **B**	46. **A**	47. **A**	48. **A**	49. **B**	50. **D**
51. **C**	52. **A**	53. **A**	54. **C**	55. **A**	56. **A**	57. **D**	58. **B**	59. **C**	60. **B**
61. **C**	62. **A**	63. **B**	64. **C**	65. **A**	66. **A**	67. **A**	68. **D**	69. **A**	70. **B**
71. **C**	72. **A**	73. **C**	74. **C**	75. **C**	76. **A**	77. **A**	78. **B**	79. **A**	80. **A**
81. **B**	82. **A**	83. **B**	84. **B**	85. **C**	86. **D**	87. **C**	88. **B**	89. **C**	90. **C**
91. **C**	92. **D**	93. **A**	94. **B**	95. **B**	96. **A**	97. **B**	98. **C**	99. **C**	100. **B**