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New Syllabus
2023-2024

Federal Public Service Commission (FPSC)

MOD

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

Test Guide



Subjective + Objective

Raja Shafiq-ur-Rehman
Ex-Joint Secretary

Written Test / Syllabus

Step - 01 MOD MCQs Test

Step - 02 Essay Writing

Step - 03 Psychometric Test

Step - 04 Interview



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**DOGAR'S
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MOD

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR TEST GUIDE

Objective + Subjective

SYLLABUS

- Step-01: Objective Type Test (MCQs) - 100 Marks
 - English ● Pakistan Studies
 - Departmental / Post Related
- Step-02: Essays (English / Current Affairs)
- Step-03: Psychometric Test
 - Story Writing ● Mathematics
 - IQ.Intelligence Tests
 - Personality Test
- Step-04: Interview

Compiled By:

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Contents

Selection Procedure	5
Instructions for Test Day	8
How to Solve Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Correctly	10
Information about Ministry of Defence	12
Information of Defence Ministers	15

STUDY MATERIAL

ENGLISH

English - An Introduction	17
English Grammar	18
VOCABULARY USAGE	18
Vocabulary Usage - An Introduction	19
Synonyms	21
Antonyms	26
What is Vocabulary? Learning Vocabulary	28
Word Formation	29
Synonyms (MCQs)	41
Antonyms (MCQs)	51
Word Formation	51
GRAMMAR USAGE	60
Grammar Spotting Errors	60
Tenses, Articles, Preposition (MCQs) with Explanatory Answers	71
Detecting the Errors	71
SENTENCE STRUCTURE	84
Sentence Structure	84
Examples from Previous Papers	85
Practice Tests	90
Active & Passive Voice	102
Parts of Speech	102

PAKISTAN STUDIES

Constitutional History of Pakistan (1956-1962 and 1973)	118
Constitutional Amendments	118
Islamic Provisions of the Constitution of 1956	118
Salient Features of the Constitution of 1962	119
Islamic Provisions of the Constitution of 1962	120
Constitutional Amendments to 1973 Constitution	121
Constitutional Development - MCQs	124
History of Pakistan Movement	149
History of Pakistan Movement - MCQs	155
Geography of Pakistan	168
Geography of Pakistan - MCQs	173
Presidents & Prime Ministers Of Pakistan Since 1947	183

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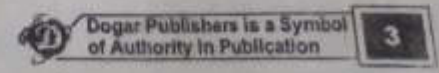
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To Err is Human (انسان غلطی کا پتلا ہے)

Although every care has been taken in the publishing of this book, yet the Publisher/Author will not be held responsible for any error or omission (including printing errors, if any). However, if you find any error/mistake, please inform us. Your suggestions for the improvement of the book will be welcomed and incorporated in the subsequent edition of the book.

ڈوگر پبلشرز کی ڈیگریڈیوٹیک بکس "ڈوگر پبلشرز ڈیگریڈیوٹیک بکس" کی ذمہ داری شائع کردہ کتابوں کی جاتی ہیں۔ جی ایس ایم کو شش کی جاتی ہے کہ ہماری سبب غلطیوں سے پاک ہوں لیکن انسان غلطی کا پتلا ہے۔ ہر ایک کتاب کی مرسل سے گزرتی ہے اور کسی بھی مرحلہ پر غلطی ہو سکتی ہے جس کے لیے ادارہ کار میں سے ذمہ داری مندرست خواہ ہے۔ اگر کتاب میں آپ کو کوئی غلطی یا کوتاہی یا کسی قسم کی متنازعہ چیز (آئٹمز) نظر آئے یا دیگر اسے تصدیق کر کے ہمیں مطلع کریں۔ ہم غلطیوں اور مندرست کے ساتھ ساتھ توفیق کرتے ہوئے تکرار کے ذریعے ان غلطیوں میں اصلاح کی جاتی کریں گے۔



- Pakistan General Information (MCQs)..... 190
- Political History (1947-till present)..... 190
- General Knowledge of Pakistan..... 220
- Pakistan's First, Largest, Tallest & Smallest..... 235
- Coolest, Highest, Lowest, Biggest in Pakistan General Knowledge..... 247

PSYCHOMETRIC TEST

- Psychological Tests 249
- Procedure of Psychological Tests 250
- Personality Test..... 251
- Rorer Incomplete Sentence Blank (RISB) Test 252
- Practice Tests for Candidates..... 255
- Picture Story Test (Thematic Apperception Test)..... 259
- Self-description Test 266
- Objective Personality Test 270
- Autobiography..... 275
- Model Autobiographies 276
- Group Discussion..... 278
- Sample Group Discussions..... 280
- Assigning Value to Arithmetic Signs 286
- problems Based on Number System..... 288
- What is an IQ Test? | History of IQ Tests | Types of IQ Tests 292
- Uses of IQ Tests | Precursors to IQ Testing..... 297
- Common IQ Tests 294
- Tips for Taking an IQ Test..... 295
- Measurement of IQ 297
- Earliest Types of IQ Test..... 299
- Calculation of IQ Score 301
- What Factors Influence IQ 303
- How Intelligence is Measured?..... 305
- Impact of IQ Scores 307

COMPUTER SCIENCE

- Computer Science – MCQs..... 311

ENGLISH / CURRENT AFFAIRS ESSAYS

- Strategy of Essay Writing..... 335
- Different Forms of Essay..... 336
- Ingredients of a Good Essay..... 337
- ESSAYS..... 338

INTERVIEW

- Interview..... 433
 - Introduction of Interviews..... 433
 - Preparation of Interviews..... 435
 - Things That Must Do Before Interview..... 440
 - Some Tips to Get Well in Interview..... 445
 - The Basic Format of the Interview..... 454
 - Importance of Interviews..... 434
 - Tactics of Appearing at Interviews..... 437
 - Dressing When Interviewing..... 441
 - Some Practical Aspects of Interviews..... 450
- Specimen Interviews..... 457

SELECTION PROCEDURE

**GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE
SITUATIONS VACANT**

Applications are invited from Pakistani Nationals having requisite education, experience, skills and age, to fill the following posts under the Federal Government:-

Ser	Post and Pay Scale	Requisite Qualification and / or Experience	Age Limits including 5 year general age relaxation (Years)	No. of Vacancies and Quota Allotments (50:50)
1	Assistant Director (BS-17)	2 nd Class or Grade 'C' MA/ MSc (15 Years Education) or equivalent degree recognized by HEC	22 to 35	20 Open Merit-1, Punjab-12, Sindh (U)-3, Sindh (R)-3, KPK-4, Balochistan-1, GB-1, AJK-1
2	Traffic Analyst Supervisor (BS-16)	Graduation (14 Years Education) / equivalent degree in 1 st Division	20 to 33	2 Punjab-1, Sindh (R)-1, KPK-1
3	Sub Divisional Officer (B&R) (BS-16)	B-Tech (Honours) in Civil Technology with 05 years practical experience in relevant field after DAE (Civil)	20 to 33	1 Punjab-1
4	Charge Nurse (BS-16)	(i) Registered Nurse and Registered Midwife with Pakistan Nursing Council (PNC) (ii) For Male, one year certificate in nursing related field in lieu of midwifery.	20 to 33	6 Punjab-2, Sindh (U)-1, Sindh (R)-1, KPK-1, FATA-1
5	Assistant (BS-15)	(i) Graduation (14 Years Education), (ii) Minimum typing speed of 30 w.p.m (iii) Computer literate, (iv) 5 Weeks Basic IT Course (Including MS Office)	18 to 33	10 Open Merit-1, Punjab-5, Sindh (U)-1, Sindh (R)-1, KPK-1, FATA-1
6	Sub Inspector (BS-14)	Graduation (14 Years Education) / equivalent degree with minimum 2 nd Division	18 to 30	70 Open Merit-1, Punjab-38, Sindh (U)-6, Sindh (R)-9, KPK-9, Balochistan-4, Ex FATA-2, AJK-2
7	Security Sub Inspector (BS-14)	Graduation (14 Years Education) / equivalent degree in 1 st Division	18 to 30	7 Open Merit-1, Punjab-3, Sindh (U)-1, Sindh (R)-1, KPK-1
8	Traffic Analyst (BS-14)	Graduation (14 Years Education) / equivalent degree with minimum 2 nd Division	18 to 30	9 Open Merit-1, Punjab-5, Sindh (R)-1, Ex FATA-1, AJK-1
9	Sub Engineer-II (BS-14)	B.Tech Pass / Equivalent (Telecommunication / Electronics / Aeronautical Engineering / related Subject)	18 to 30	1 Punjab-1
10	Sub Divisional Officer (E&M) (BS-14)	B-Tech (Pass) in Electrical Technology with minimum 02 years practical experience in relevant field	18 to 30	2 Punjab-1, KPK-1
11	Technician (BS-14)	DAE (Telecommunication / Electronics / Aeronautical Engineering / related subjects) with 05 years practical experience in the relevant field OR Matriculation in case of ex-servicemen with 05 years relevant experience in Army/Navy/Air Force.	18 to 30	10 Open Merit-1, Punjab-4, Sindh (U)-1, Sindh (R)-2, KPK-1, Balochistan-1
12	Upper Division Clerk (BS-11)	(i) Intermediate, (ii) Minimum typing speed of 40 w.p.m, (iii) Computer literate, (iv) 3 Weeks Basic IT Course (Including MS Office)	18 to 30	5 Punjab-2, Sindh (U)-1, Sindh (R)-1, KPK-1
13	Supervisor (BS-11)	DAE (Telecommunication / Electronics / Aeronautical Engineering / related subjects) with 03 years practical experience in relevant field	18 to 30	2 Punjab-1, Sindh (U)-1
14	Sub Engineer-I (BS-11)	DAE (Telecommunication / Electronics / Aeronautical Engineering / related subjects) with 02 years practical experience in relevant field	18 to 30	1 Punjab-1
15	Draughtsman (BS-11)	Matric and diploma / certificate / course work with 02 months from a recognized institute and 02 years experience in the relevant field	18 to 30	1 Balochistan-1

16	Security Advisor (SS-8)	Graduation (14 Years Education) / equivalent degree with minimum 2 nd Division.	18 to 30	14	Open Merit-1, Punjab-7, Sindh (U)-1, Sindh (R)-2, KPK-1, Balochistan-1, Ex FATA-1
17	Lower Division Clerk (SS-6)	(i) Meticulous. (ii) Maximum typing speed of 30 w.p.m. (iii) Computer literate. (iv) 3 Weeks Basic IT Course (including MS Office)	18 to 30	50	Open Merit-3, Punjab-25, Sindh (U)-3, Sindh (R)-6, KPK-6, Balochistan-4, Ex FATA-2, AJK-1
18	Operator Special (SS-8)	Intermediate equivalent in 1 st Division, OR Merit equivalent in case of ex-servicemen with minimum 05 years experience of Traffic Analysis in Signal Units of Army/Navy/Air Force. Multi-lingual with computer knowledge will be preferred.	18 to 30	32	Merit-3, Punjab-17, Sindh(U)-2, Sindh(R)-4, KPK-3, Balochistan-2, FATA-1
19	Technical Monitoring Staff (SS-09)	Graduation / Equivalent with minimum 2 nd Division alongwith Journalism / Pak Studies/ History / Literature (English, Urdu) as an optional subject	18 to 30	1	Punjab-1
20	Security Supervisor (SS-7)	Intermediate/ equivalent degree with minimum 2 nd Division.	18 to 30	22	Open Merit-1, Punjab-10, Sindh (U)-1, Sindh (R)-4, KPK-3, Balochistan-1, Ex FATA-1, AJK-1
21	Lady Receptionist (SS-7)	Intermediate with ability to speak/ write English language fluently. Must be computer literate.	18 to 30	1	Balochistan-1
22	Site Supervisor (SS-7)	DRE (Civil)	18 to 30	1	Sindh (R)-1
23	SS-6	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30	1	
24	SS-5	دو درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30		پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ
25	SS-4	تیسری درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30		پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ
26	SS-1	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30	14	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ
27	SS-1	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30	3	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ
28	SS-1	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30	2	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ
29	SS-1	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30	1	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ
30	SS-1	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30	4	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ
31	SS-1	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ	18 to 30	19	پہلے درجے کی تعلیم اور کم از کم دو سال کا تجربہ

- IMPORTANT TO NOTE:**
- Candidates must possess educational qualifications and must be within age limits mentioned in the advertisement with effect from the closing date of receipt of applications i.e. 5 September 2022 (Monday).
 - The maximum age limit may be relaxed to the extent as mentioned below however, where a candidate is entitled to age relaxation under more than one category, he/she shall be allowed age relaxation only in one category:
 - (a) By 3 years in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Community, recognized tribes of the Tribal Areas, AJK and Northern Areas (Baltistan).
 - (b) By 3 years in case of candidates belonging to Sindh (Punjab) and Balochistan for posts in SS-15 and below.
 - (c) By 10 years (up to the age of 50 years) in case of government servants who have completed 2 years' continuous government service on the closing date for receipt of applications.
 - (d) In case of released or retired officers/personnel of the Armed Forces of Pakistan, by 15 years or the number of years actually served in the Armed Forces of Pakistan, whichever is less.
 - (e) By 5 years in case of widows / widewers, son or daughter of a deceased civil servant who died during service.
 - (f) By 10 years in case of disable persons for appointment in posts in SS-15 and below.
 - THE QUOTA RESERVED FOR WOMEN, MINORITIES AND DISABLES WILL BE ADVISED TO ACCORDING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S INSTRUCTIONS. Persons with disabilities can apply for all posts however, they are not supposed to apply against posts at Ser No. 2, 3, 4, 12, 17, 18 & 21.
 - Negative marking will apply in Screening test @ 0.25 mark per item each wrong answer.
 - No TADA will be admissible to candidates for appearing in tests / interviews.

- HOW TO APPLY:**
- ONLINE APPLICATION FORMS and online application fee deposit slips are available on website: www.recruitments.com.pk. Hard copy submission of Application forms is "Not Required".
 - Application fee payable by candidate is Rs. 1400/- for posts in SS-17 and Rs. 800/- for posts in SS-7 to SS-16 and Rs. 500/- for posts in SS-1 to SS-6. Fee can be paid through 1 SB branch from all participating banks (ATMs/Internet Banking/ Easy Point/Cash/Press/TCS express counters using 2D Digis Invoice number generated in the fee slip. Only 1 bill invoice payment will be accepted. Deposited Fee is non-refundable / non-transferable therefore, candidates must ensure eligibility before applying for any post. Deposit slips will be generated through website (09:00 Hours of Last Date of Apply). To avoid inconvenience / rush, candidates are advised for early submission of application fee.
 - BY PAYING SINGLE FEE A CANDIDATE MAY APPLY FOR TWO POSTS of any group of posts at Sr # 2, 3, 13 or Sr # 6, 7, 18 or Sr # 11, 12, 14 or Sr # 12, 17, 18, 21 subject to eligibility. To apply for more posts, extra fee will be payable and as on. **DISABLED CANDIDATES ARE ENTITLED TO FREE EXEMPTION** subject to provision of Disability Certificates from relevant Government Departments.
 - Test / result intimation slips shall not be sent through postal / courier services. **CANDIDATES ARE ADVISED TO visit website (www.recruitments.com.pk) on alternate / daily basis and KEEP THEIR CELL NUMBERS OPERATIONAL**, for tests / results intimation.
 - Furnishing correct personal details, sending documents (wherever required) and adherence to the timeliness in sale responsibility of candidates. All these aspects are part of eligibility determination and reflect upon seriousness and competence of candidates.
 - For any query, contact Phone No. 351-8905000 or Mail.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

- Due to flood situation in the country, last date of application/ fee submission has been extended till 12th Sep 2022 (Monday). You can also visit official website of Ministry of Defence to download the advertisement at: <https://mod.gov.pk/Jobs>
- Advertisement for BPS-01 to BPS-17 posts has been published in newspapers across Pakistan on 21st August 2022.

BEWARE EMPLOYMENT SCAMS

- A fake testing agency, Shaheen Testing Service (<http://stspak.com>) is making fake registration and fee collection methods which are not related to the Ministry of Defence. Bank slip generated by our website must be used to pay fee. Direct payment into easy paisa, jazz cash or any other account will not be accepted. Therefore be careful and register yourself only at the website <https://www.recruitments.com.pk/>. MoD will not be responsible for loss or any other consequences.
- Report any fake or suspicious activity.

TAHSEEN PARIKH (0333)

Instructions for Test Day

PLEASE FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

ATTENDANCE

- > Reporting Time at test centre as specified on Roll No. Slip.
- > NO candidate will be admitted in the test centre after specified time.
- > Candidates will have to produce their Roll Number Slips at the entry point of the test centre.
- > Without the Roll Number Slip NO candidate will be entertained for the test.
- > Question booklets will be in five different shuffles.
- > Each question booklet will be sealed and opened by the candidates at the Start of test.
- > Do not break the seal till the test starts.
- > No candidate will be allowed to leave the seat during the test except for an unavoidable reason e.g. toilet usage, that to in the escort of an invigilator.
- > All papers will be collected at the end of test and no candidate will be allowed to move from the seat till the final count after the collection of the paper.
- > Don't bring calculators, mobile phones and wrist-watches with calculator in the test center.

ABOUT SHADING/FILLING THE CIRCLES

- > Shading/filling of two answers against single question is wrong-it will be marked ZERO
- > Over-writing and cutting near answer circle or anywhere on answer sheet will distract the readability and may be marked ZERO in the specific answer circle.
- > Only Use Blue Or Black Ball Pen To Shade/Fill The Circles
- > Don't bring any other stationary item including rough/extra sheets as two blank sheets for rough work are placed inside the Question booklet.
- > Don't write anything on Question Booklet except your NAME, ROLL NO. and SIGN on the front title of Question Booklet before attempting the questions.
- > The question Booklet will be taken back after the test is over so DO NOT ATTEMPT TO TEAR OR REMOVE ANY PAGE FROM QUESTION BOOKLET. NO ONE IS ALLOWED TO KEEP ANY PART OF IT.
- > Do not ask the invigilation staff about the content of questions. They are not allowed to explain or correct any question in the paper. The checking system has the capability to determine the erroneous questions and adjust accordingly.
- > Every candidate is required to sign the attendance sheet, brought to her/him by the invigilators. The ROLL NO SLIPS will also be collected by the same staff after the attendance is completed.
- > Any disturbance in any way caused by you will disqualify you from the test and reserves the rights to carry out legal action against such attempt.
- > The chief supervisor has complete authority to cancel any paper at any stage if the activities of the candidate are found against the discipline.

Answer Sheet

- > One page printed Answer Sheet is provided to Answer the Questions. USE ONLY BALL PEN (BLACK/BLUE) TO SHADE/FILL THE CIRCLES. (Bring pen / clip board with you, erasing materials are not allowed.)
- > How to fill an Answer : Answer sheet contains five circles containing five options of answer for one question, containing alphabets from A to E inside, against each question number. The candidate has to completely shade/fill one circle that s/he thinks is correct. For example the candidate feels that the correct answer of the given question is 'A', then s/he may shade/fill the circle containing alphabet 'A' with ball pen like this:

Correct Filling	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> (E)
Incorrect Filling	<input type="radio"/> (A) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> (E)
	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> (E)
	<input type="radio"/> (A) <input type="radio"/> (B) <input type="radio"/> (C) <input checked="" type="radio"/> (D) <input type="radio"/> (E)

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS FOR SOLVING MCQs PAPER

1. Answer each question on the corresponding answer sheet provided. Please read carefully the important instructions printed red ink on the front page of the answer book.
2. Answers are to be given against the relevant question number. But if you miss the correct serial number of sequence of the questions, you are writing all your answers in the wrong columns which will give you no credit, try to be careful.
3. A short limited time is given for each question. You have to be quick in solving them. You should be accurate too, only quickness won't pay. If you are confused over certain question, leave it, don't waste your time over it. Proceed further without any hesitation.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPUTER ANSWER SHEET

1. First of all, the roll number and your first name have to be filled out. You must write your name and roll number in block letters.
2. Every question contains four or five choices in the form of A, B, C, D, and E. Only one out of them is correct. Your answer sheet has five boxes A B C D and E for each question. Select the correct answer and blacken box of the corresponding letter completely and darkly. For example.

- > The name of the First Governor-General of Pakistan is:
 - (a) Malik Ghulam Muhammad
 - (b) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 - (c) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 - (d) Khawaja Nazimuddin

The correct answer is B, so shade the answer in this manner.

A B C D

How to Solve Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) Correctly:

The following mentioned are the few multiple choice test tricks and strategies on how to pass a multiple choice test without studying.

1. **Detering conventional wisdom:** Many individuals who take up objective type questions have the habit of guessing the middle option as the answer if they do not know. They also avoid answers which show none, all, always and never. This conventional wisdom will never help throughout the exam and so ignoring conventional wisdom is vital for answering a multiple choice answer.
2. **Abolishing incorrect ones:** For answering a multiple choice question, it is a fact that the multiple options are formatted in a tough manner. All the options seems to be right in some aspect and so the test taker can pick out the wrong answers first and then choose the right answer.
3. **True or false test:** Read the question carefully and if you're muddled by looking at the options, give each option a true or false test. Cross out the false answers and by this way the most appropriate answer can be found out.
4. **Handling all of the above:** In a multiple choice question when there is an option as "all of the above" be careful in answering such type of question. Check to see if more than two options are right, if so the choice can be opted.
5. **Check the sentence:** When your question ends with 'a', 'an' or 'the', then the answer should start appropriate to the article and hence correct answer can be chosen appropriately. Though this does not stand true for all questions, but can help for few which has articles in it. Few questions in English can be handled this way for picking the right option.
6. **Longest options:** In the midst of many questions when you find options with variable size of answers, pick the longest answer. It is a fact that the question designers cannot format very short answers.
7. **Patterns and similarities:** When there are options with many variables and so, look out for the options and its patterns and similarities. Pick choices which have the same patterns and leave out the outliers so that the nearest or right answer is picked.
8. **Middle order:** The middle order option is something which should be chosen, for example if the options are 100, 150, 200, and 250 then choosing 150 or 200 can be the right choice. In such cases mostly, right answers are lesser than the maximum and higher than the lowest.
9. **First impression:** Always remember that the first impression is the best one. Once you have read the question, pick the right answer immediately. As you keep on reading the options there is a chance to choose the wrong option.
10. **Chary (Careful, Cautious) reading and understanding:** Test takers should make sure to read the question carefully though it is a timed test. Many individuals waste time without reading the question, hence it is important to read the question carefully and understand what is required.
11. **Practicing:** Practising well for exam is one way to score maximum. Past test papers, practice exams or study guides can give you an idea on how to answer MCQs.
12. **Planning time:** In order to use time appropriately, answer the questions for which you know the answers. For ones which you have a doubt, leave the doubtful question and skip over, at the end again read out the questions which you have not answered and complete the question paper. By this way your confidence is elevated and you also find more time for hard questions.
13. **Focusing on keywords:** The keywords in the question are to be identified and underlined which helps to narrow down the meaning. By this way the right option will match each and every part of the stem of the question. For the same paying attention to qualifiers, superlatives,

negatives are important.

14. **Pick the answer first:** Once the question is read, formulate the answer in your mind rather than looking into the options. Once you have formulated the answers, look into the options and you can find the answer you formed.
 15. **Trust instincts:** You may have opted for first option based on your first impression, you can also change the answer if you think another response is right. A concrete reasoning is mandatory to make any changes and not just feeling.
 16. **Number games never work all the time:** Playing the odd doesn't work out all the time and so playing with such type of methods can be avoided. Guess work and game play with multiple type questions can be avoided as they do not work well all the time.
 17. **Learn from mistakes:** It is always a good idea to learn from your mistakes. Once the paper is returned back to you, review the answers and find out the reason for the mistakes taken place. Reason out if it is the question pattern or study material which has made you to pick an incorrect answer. By this way mistakes in future can be avoided.
 18. **Answers hid in questions:** A complete reading of the question paper is one way to find out few answers, this is because for some questions answers are found in the question itself. The questions may have a link and answers within it too.
 19. **Eliminate grammatically wrong answers:** It is a good way to eliminate grammatically wrong answers in a multiple choice question. The answers would never make sense and hence grammatically wrong answers can be avoided.
 20. **Opposites can be the right answer:** In a multiple choice paper, if two options are complete opposites then there is a chance that one of them might be the answer. It is actually a trick used by the professors to check the knowledge of the students in the subject.
 21. **Single word in many options:** There are many questions where one word appears in more than one options. The answer must be one of those choices which have the same word. In this context eliminate the odd one and choose from the similar options.
 22. **Unrelated answers:** Once the question is read the options would have answers related to the question, if there are answers which are unrelated to the question then they can be eliminated as wrong answer.
 23. **Proper preparation:** It is true that multiple choice questions concentrate on minute details in the subject which cannot be retained in mind effectively. Preparing at an early stage is what a multiple choice exam requires. Frequent review and early preparations are ways to hack the multiple choice exercises instead of tricks and guess work.
 24. **Scheduling:** It is mandatory for intense preparation for any multiple choice paper, it would be advisable to pay attention to terms and concepts, observations, ideas and lot more. These tips are important as this would be the ones which most commonly appear in the exams. You can also make lists and tables of important ideas or events which makes learning easier.
 25. **Do not guess all the time:** Almost all students guess most of the time for a multiple choice answers but guessing would not be apt for negative marking questions. Avoid guess work for negative marking questions as they may lower your final total.
- Conclusion:** These are a few hints which can be followed for answering multiple choice questionnaire, but these tips are not complete 100% true to yield successful results. These are a few tricks to handle the questions. They work for some situations but not completely for all exams, all time and all scenarios. Prior preparations and training are mandatory aspects for any multiple choice exams. The skill to tackle a multiple choice test paper is mandatory and hence good preparation on the subject along with these techniques is required to win over such exams. Test takers and students can run through these tips with proper preparation and hack their multiple choice exams in the right manner rather than believing in guess work.

Information About Ministry of Defence

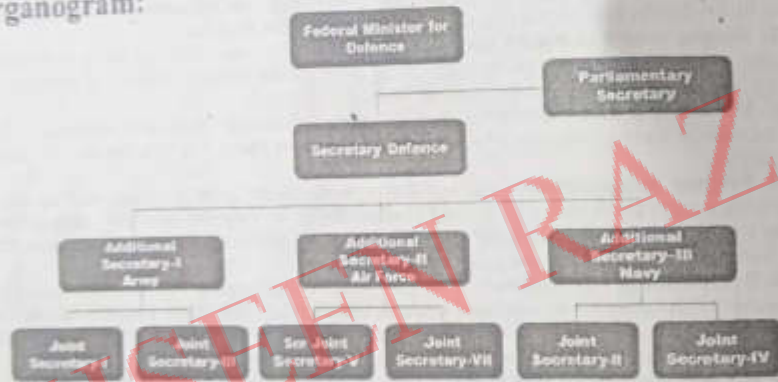
What We Do

- To formulate, co-ordinate and execute the Defence Policy of Pakistan and other defence related policies in pursuit of its mission statement.
- To administer the Armed Forces of Pakistan.
- To provide for and manage the national defence needs through Defence Budgeting.
- To assist the Civil Administration in the maintenance of Public Order, combating the internal threats and battling the national disasters, and emergencies, if/when required and asked for.
- To contribute towards the world peace and progress through the world-wide peace keeping and other operations

Vision Mission

To preserve and defend the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and protect its national interests and assets through military means and other defence related capabilities

Organogram:



Introduction:

The Ministry of Defence (Urdu: وزارت دفاع, *Wazarat-e-Difa*, abbreviated as MoD), is an executive ministry of the Government of Pakistan, tasked in defending Pakistan's national interests and values at home and abroad. It plays a major supporting role to the Pakistan Armed Forces and coordinates with a range of domestic, foreign and inter-governmental bodies.

The existence and functions of the ministry are statutorily defined in *Part XII, Chapter II* of the Constitution of Pakistan. The responsibilities for procurement, production and disposal of equipment were transferred in 2004 to the Ministry of Defence Production. The Ministry of Defence is one of the largest federal ministries of the Government of Pakistan in terms of budget as well as staff.

Hierarchy

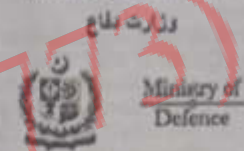
The Minister of Defence is Cabinet member, who is responsible for controlling the armed forces. The current Minister of Defence is Khawaja Muhammad Asif. The Secretary of Defence is the senior-most administrative figure within the ministry, who in recent decades has typically been a retired three-star Pakistani army general. The assistant secretaries serving under him are serving flag-officers belonging to the respective services. The following is a simplified representation of the MoD's senior leadership:

- Minister of Defence (political head)
- Secretary of Defence (administrative head)
- Assistant Secretary I (Army)
- Joint Secretary I (Army)
- Joint Secretary III (Coordination)
- Assistant Secretary II (Admin / PAF)
- Joint Secretary V (Budgets & Public Accounts Committee)
- Joint Secretary VII (Air Force)
- Assistant Secretary III (Navy)
- Joint Secretary II (Navy & Maritime)
- Joint Secretary IV (Inter-Services)

History

The Ministry of Defence is a successor of the *Military Department* created by the British East India Company in Calcutta in 1776. Its main function was to coordinate and record orders, relating to the Army, issued by various Departments of the Government of the East India Company. The Military Department initially functioned as a branch of the Public Department and maintained a list of Army personnel. Following Pakistan's independence in 1947, the Ministry of Defence was established at Karachi in August of that year, with Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan also holding the Minister of Defence, while Iskander Mirza served as Defence Secretary. British flag officers remained commanders-in-chief of the army, navy and air force in Pakistan until 1956. In December 1959, the federal capital shifted temporarily to Rawalpindi, while plans for Islamabad were drawn up by then-General Ayub Khan's military government. The proximity of the Army Headquarters in Rawalpindi played a major role in the decision to relocate the capital. In March 1972, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in response to criticism over the difficulties in inter-service coordination in previous wars decreed that all to service HQs were to move to Islamabad. The Navy was the first to comply, with Naval Headquarters moving from Karachi to Sector E9 Islamabad 1974, while Air Headquarters

Ministry of Defence



AGENCY OVERVIEW

Formed	August 14, 1947; 73 years ago
Jurisdiction	Government of Pakistan
Headquarters	Calcutta House Murree Road Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan. 46000
Employees	Unknown (civilian) 654,000 (active) ^[1] 550,000 (reserves) ^[2]
Annual budget	US\$11.4 billion (2018) ^[3]
Minister responsible	Kh. Muhammad Asif, Minister of Defence
Child agencies	Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Army Secretariat Naval Secretariat Air Force Secretariat
Website	www.mod.gov.pk

moved from Peshawar to Sector E10 Islamabad in 1983. Following two failed assassination attempts in Rawalpindi, President Pervez Musharraf restarted plans in 2004 for the entire defence establishment to shift to Sector E10 in Islamabad where the Ministry of Defence along with the four service headquarters would be based. This was subsequently cancelled in 2008 grounds of cost following Musharraf's forced resignation. The Ministry of Defence is presently located at "Calcuna House" in Rawalpindi. Other related top-level head offices based in Rawalpindi include the Ministry of Defence Production (MoDP), Joint Staff Headquarters and the Army General Headquarters. The Air Headquarters and the Naval Headquarters are located in Islamabad.

Organization
The following organizations and services are under the Ministry of Defence:

- Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (JCSC)
 - Inter Services Public Relations (ISPR)
 - Inter Services Selection Board (ISSB)
 - National Defence University (NDU)
 - Strategic Plans Division (SPD)
 - National Engineering and Scientific Commission (NESCOM)
 - Defence Science and Technology Organisation (DESTO)
 - Air Weapons Complex (AWC)
 - National Defence Complex (NDC)
 - Kahuta Research Laboratories (KRL)
 - Military Engineering Services (MES)
- Inter-Services Intelligence Directorate (ISI)
- Pakistan Army
 - National Guard
 - Frontier Works Organisation
- Pakistan Air Force
- Pakistan Navy
 - Pakistan Marines
 - Maritime Security Agency
- Pakistan Armed Services Board (PASB)
- Military Accounts Department
- Military Lands and Cantonments Department (MLCD)
- Survey of Pakistan
- Many of Pakistan's paramilitary organisations such as the Rangers, GB Scouts, Frontier Corps and Coast Guards although officered and operationally directed by the Pakistan Army are administered and paid for by the Ministry of the Interior.
- The Special Communications Organization (SCO) is administratively part of the Ministry of Information Technology and Telecommunication but is maintained by Pakistan Army Corps of Signals. It was established in July 1976 with the mission of providing telecommunication services for civil government and the general population in AJK and Gilgit-Baltistan
- In 2013 the Airports Security Force (ASF), Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) and Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) were transferred from the MoD to the newly formed Aviation Division of the Cabinet Secretariat. Overseen by a senior civil servant it is ultimately answerable to the Prime Minister.
- The MoD's Defence Production Division was established in 1972 by President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto which absorbed existing facilities such as Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF) as well as overseeing the establishment of enterprises such as Heavy Industries Taxila (HIT) and Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC). In 2004 under

President Pervez Musharraf the division was upgraded to a separate Ministry of Defence Production (MoDP).
Following the establishment of the National Command Authority (NCA) in February 2000 the Strategic Plans Division (SPD) oversees the security of enterprises involved in research, development and production related to Pakistan's nuclear deterrent including the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission (PAEC), the Ministry of Science & Technology (MoST) and the MoDP.

LIST OF DEFENCE MINISTERS

Sr.#	Minister (Born-Died)	Took office	Left office	Political Party
1.	Liaquat Ali Khan (1895-1951)	15 August 1947	16 October 1951	PML
2.	Khawaja Nazimuddin (1894-1964)	24 October 1951	17 April 1953	PML
3.	Muhammad Ali Bogra (1909-1983)	18 April 1953	24 October 1954	PML
4.	General Ayub Khan (1907-1974)	25 October 1954	11 August 1955	PML
5.	Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (1905-1982)	12 August 1955	12 September 1956	PML
6.	Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (1892-1963)	13 September 1956	18 October 1957	All Pakistan Awami Muslim League
7.	Mumtaz Daultana (1916-1995)	19 October 1957	18 December 1957	PML
8.	Feroz Khan Noon (1893-1970)	19 December 1957	8 April 1958	Republican Party
9.	Muhammad Ayub Khuhro (1901-1990)	9 April 1958	7 October 1958	PML
10.	Ayub Khan (1907-1974)	28 October 1958	21 October 1966	PML
11.	Vice Admiral Afzal Rahman Khan (1921-2005)	22 October 1966	5 April 1969	Independent
12.	Yahya Khan (1917-1980)	6 April 1969	20 December 1971	Independent
13.	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928-1979)	24 December 1971	5 July 1977	PPP
14.	Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (1924-1985)	14 January 1978	27 August 1978	Independent
15.	Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur	28 August 1978	26 February 1985	Independent

Sr.#	Minister (Born-Died)	Took office	Left office	Political Party
16.	Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq (1924-1988)	27 February 1985	24 March 1985	Independent
17.	Muhammad Khan Junejo (1932-1993)	25 March 1985	29 May 1985	PML
18.	Mahmoud Haroon (1920-2008) (Caretaker)	9 June 1988	1 December 1988	Independent
19.	Benzir Bhutto (1953-2007)	4 December 1988	8 August 1990	PPP
20.	Ghous Ali Shah (born 1934)	10 September 1991	17 July 1993	PML(N)
21.	Aftab Shaban Mirani	19 October 1993	5 November 1995	PPP
22.	Shahid Hamid (Caretaker)	6 November 1996	17 February 1997	Independent
23.	Nawaz Sharif (born 1949)	17 February 1997	12 October 1999	PML(N)
24.	Pervez Musharraf (born 1949)	12 October 1999	23 November 2002	Independent
25.	Rao Sikandar Iqbal (1943-2010)	23 November 2002	15 November 2007	PPP
26.	Salim Abbas Jilani (Caretaker)	16 November 2007	25 March 2008	Independent
27.	Ahmad Mukhtar (born 1946)	31 March 2008	3 June 2012	PPP
28.	Naveed Qamar (born 1955)	4 June 2012	15 March 2013	PPP
29.	Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (born 1929)	5 April 2013	4 June 2013	Independent
30.	Nawaz Sharif (born 1949)	7 June 2013	26 November 2013	PML(N)
31.	Khawaja Muhammad Asif (born 1949)	27 November 2013	28 July 2017	PML(N)
32.	Khurram Dastgir Khan (born 1970)	4 August 2017	31 May 2018	PML(N)
33.	Hussain Haroon (born 1950) (Caretaker)	5 June 2018	18 August 2018	Independent
34.	Pervez Khattak (born 1950)	30 August 2018	April, 2022	PTI
35.	Kh. Muhammad Asif	April, 2022	Incumbent	PML (N)

ENGLISH

English is a West Germanic language that was first spoken in early medieval England and eventually became a global *lingua franca*. It is named after the Angles, one of the Germanic tribes that migrated to the area of Great Britain that later took their name, as England. Both names derive from Anglia, a peninsula in the Baltic Sea. The language is closely related to Frisian and Low Saxon, and its vocabulary has been significantly influenced by other Germanic languages, particularly Norse (a North Germanic language), and to a greater extent by Latin and French. English has developed over the course of more than 1,400 years. The earliest forms of English, a group of West Germanic (Ingvaeonic) dialects brought to Great Britain by Anglo-Saxon settlers in the 5th century, are collectively called Old English. Middle English began in the late 11th century with the Norman conquest of England; this was a period in which the language was influenced by French. Early Modern English began in the late 15th century with the introduction of the printing press to London, the printing of the King James Bible and the start of the Great Vowel Shift. Through the worldwide influence of the British Empire, and later the United States, Modern English has been spreading around the world since the 17th century.

Through all types of printed and electronic media, and spurred by the emergence of the United States as a global superpower, English has become the leading language of international discourse and the *lingua franca* in many regions and professional contexts such as science, navigation and law. English is the third most-spoken native language in the world, after Standard Chinese and Spanish. It is the most widely learned second language and is either the official language or one of the official languages in almost 60 sovereign states. There are more people who have learned it as a second language than there are native speakers. English is the most commonly spoken language in the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Australia, Ireland and New Zealand, and it is widely spoken in some areas of the Caribbean, Africa and South Asia. It is a co-official language of the United Nations, the European Union and many other world and regional international organisations. It is the most widely spoken Germanic language, accounting for at least 70% of speakers of this Indo-European branch. English has a vast vocabulary, though counting how many words any language has is impossible.

English speakers are called "Anglophones". Modern English grammar is the result of a gradual change from a typical Indo-European dependent marking pattern, with a rich inflectional morphology and relatively free word order, to a mostly analytic pattern with little inflection, a fairly fixed SVO word order and a complex syntax. Modern English relies more on auxiliary verbs and word order for the expression of complex tenses, aspect and mood, as well as passive constructions, interrogatives and some negation.

Despite noticeable variation among the accents and dialects of English used in

2. The italicised word or phrase is followed by four words marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). Choose the one which is the nearest in meaning to the given word. He used to *regale* us with anecdotes.

- (A) flatter (B) bore (C) fix (D) entertain

The answer is (D), *entertain*. It is the nearest in meaning among the alternatives. He is believed to be a very *industrious* worker.

- (A) successful (B) sensible (C) punctual (D) diligent

The answer is (D), *diligent*, it is similar in meaning.

Clues or tips (عمدہ تراکیب):

1. When the test is made through a sentence, try to find the key word and then use the technique of elimination.

He had the *nerve* to suggest that I was cheating.

- (A) strength (B) capacity (C) audacity (D) courage

The key word here is *cheating* and the sense therefore is negative. Now *strength*, *capacity* and *courage* — all these have a positive nuance. Thus, they have to be eliminated. *Audacity* is therefore the right answer.

Suppose we have been given this sentence:

He had the *nerve* to face the robbers all alone.

- (A) strength (B) capacity (C) audacity (D) courage

Here the key word is *face* and the sense is positive. Thus, *courage* becomes the right choice.

The same word *nerve* has different nuances in different contexts. Thus one should try to locate the sense behind the italicised word.

2. If the test is made directly try, to use the same form of word and tense.

A. *Wane*:

- (A) decline (B) tired (C) dead (D) shine

Now *wane* is used here as a verb. *Tired* and *dead* are not in the verb form but in the adjective form and thus they can be eliminated. The correct answer is *decline* which is also a verb here.

B. *Baptize*:

- (A) christen (B) holy (C) dehumanise (D) something that had been ostracized

The word *baptize* is in the present tense, it is a verb and it is in the active voice. *Holy* is an adjective. Something that had been ostracized is in the past tense. Thus, both these alternatives are eliminated. The answer is *christen* as *dehumanise* is an antonym.

One of the frequent tricks used by the examiner is to include an antonym in choices given as answers for a synonym's question. Hence be careful whether you are looking for an antonym's or a synonym's.

A. *Benediction*:

- (A) rise (B) blessing (C) curse (D) prayer

The alternative (C), *curse*, is an antonym here. One should be alert in such a case.

متضاد الفاظ: متضاد الفاظ گرائمر کی ایک ہی قسم (اسم فعل اسم صفت وغیرہ) سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں لیکن ان کے معنی آلت یا متضاد ہوتے ہیں۔ انگریزی میں ایک قسم کے متضاد الفاظ کچھ الفاظ کے ساتھ ملتے اور لگاتار لگانے سے بنتے ہیں اور دوسری قسم کے متضاد الفاظ الگ الگ لفظ ہوتے ہیں جن کا الفاظ کے اصل یا ابتدا اور ترقی سے کوئی تعلق نہیں ہوتا۔ مثلاً دن اور رات، اول اور آخر، جنت اور دوزخ وغیرہ متضاد الفاظ ہیں۔

Antonyms (متضاد الفاظ):

Antonyms are words of the same grammatical class (nouns, verbs, adjectives, etc.) that have opposite meanings. Antonyms are of two kinds: (i) The *first kind* of antonyms are those that are formed by the addition of prefixes or suffixes before or after some words. (ii) The *second kind* of antonyms are those words that have opposite meaning to the given words without having any etymological (an account of a word's origin and development) relationship with them.

Examples:

A. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the given word.

1. *Profane*:

- (A) beautiful (B) sacred (C) glorious (D) insane

The answer is (B), *sacred*.

The test can be given directly as shown above or at times through a sentence.

B. Choose the word opposite in meaning to the word in italics in the given sentence.

1. He led an *ascetic* life but his wife had her _____ ways.

- (A) self-indulgent (B) austere (C) artificial (D) pompous

The answer is (A), *self-indulgent*.

2. There is something *repulsive* about the way he handles people.

- (A) attractive (B) smooth (C) reflective (D) distinctive

The answer is (A), *attractive*.

Clues or tips (عمدہ تراکیب):

A. Note that the given word and the answer must belong to the same parts of speech.

Pragmatic:

- (A) angry (B) quixotic (C) colourful (D) pungent

Here the choice (C), *colourful*, is a noun while the word *pragmatic* is an adjective and thus this alternative may be rejected. The correct answer is (B), *quixotic*.

B. Note that the given word and the answer must belong to the same tense form.

Perceived:
 (A) ignored (B) created (C) apprehend (D) conceive
 Here the alternatives *apprehend* and *conceive* are in the present tense and thus they can be rejected. *Ignored* gives an opposite meaning and it is also in the past tense as the word *perceived* is. Thus it is the correct answer.

C. Make sure that the given word and the answer are in the same voice.
Contraction:
 (A) reduction (B) something which is being expanded
 (C) increase (D) expansive

The word *contraction* is a noun in the active voice. The alternative *reduction* is similar in meaning. (B) is in the passive voice. *Expansive* is an adjective. Thus all these *three* alternatives are incorrect. The word *increase* is a noun and is in the active voice and matches with the given word *contraction*. This is, therefore, the correct answer.

D. A favourite trick of the examiner is to mix a synonym in the alternatives to confuse the examinee.

Venerate:
 (A) respect (B) condemn (C) inculcate
 (D) initiate (E) severe

The alternative (A) *respect*, is a synonym. One needs to be alert in such cases. The correct answer is (B) *condemn*.

Practice Test - Synonyms

Instruction: Pick up the correct synonyms for each of the following words:

- Eradicate
 (A) Dedicate (B) Eliminate ✓ (C) Complicate (D) Indicate
- Timid
 (A) Veteran (B) Fearful (C) Cowardly ✓ (D) Plucky
- Error
 (A) Ambiguity (B) Misgiving (C) Blunder ✓ (D) Misadventure
- Cautiously
 (A) Secretly (B) Somewhat (C) Genuinely (D) Carefully ✓
- Plush
 (A) Luxurious ✓ (B) Delicious (C) Comforting (D) Tasty
- Decimate
 (A) Disfigure (B) Destroy ✓ (C) Disseminate (D) Dissipate
- Rebate
 (A) Discount ✓ (B) Gift (C) Commission (D) Interest
- Audacious
 (A) Manifest (B) Venture (C) Obvious (D) Daring ✓
- Myopic
 (A) Astigmatic (B) Cross-eyed (C) Blind (D) Short-sighted ✓

- Untie
 (A) Undo ✓ (B) Unhinge (C) Unfold (D) Unchain
- Sagacity
 (A) Sanity (B) Uprightness (C) Morality (D) Wisdom ✓
- Salacity
 (A) Depression (B) Bliss (C) Recession (D) Indecency ✓
- Emulate
 (A) Likely to be late (B) Inspite to win (C) Trying to do as well ✓ (D) Enable
- Fragment
 (A) Crumble (B) Scrap ✓ (C) Dissection (D) Cut
- Secure
 (A) Safe ✓ (B) Independent (C) Secret (D) Comfortable
- Voracious
 (A) Hungry ✓ (B) Wild (C) Quick (D) Angry
- Inevitable
 (A) Expected (B) Fixed (C) Unavoidable ✓ (D) Probable
- Grand
 (A) Great (B) Splendid ✓ (C) Noble (D) Aristocratic
- Lapidary
 (A) Dignified ✓ (B) Harmful (C) High-sounding (D) Abusive
- Consolidate
 (A) Unite ✓ (B) Conspire (C) Contrive (D) Connive
- Rival
 (A) Competitor ✓ (B) Partner (C) Enemy (D) Claimant
- Impasse
 (A) Difficulty (B) Confrontation (C) Stalemate ✓ (D) Impossibility
- Rant
 (A) Formalize (B) Praise inordinately (C) Treat with screen (D) Preach noisily ✓
- Terse
 (A) Holy (B) Compact ✓ (C) Local (D) Shrewd
- Hallowed
 (A) Historical (B) Ancient (C) Decayed (D) Sacred ✓

Practice Test - Antonyms

Instruction: Choose one alternative which is opposite in meaning to the given word.

- Flagitious
 (A) Vapid (B) Innocent (C) Frivolous (D) Ignorant
- Celibate
 (A) Extravagant (B) Prodigal (C) Profligate (D) Reprobate
- Insolent
 (A) Polite (B) Considerate (C) Agreeable (D) Coward

4. Overwrought (A) Excited (B) Calm (C) Alert (D) Alive
5. Ostentatious (A) Ignorant (B) Unpretentious (C) Awkward (D) Bankrupt
6. Repel (A) Attend (B) Continue (C) Attract (D) Concentrate
7. Sagacious (A) Foolish (B) False (C) Casual (D) Cunning
8. Reward (A) Penalty (B) Retribution (C) Demotion (D) Forfeiture
9. Brazen (A) Delicious (B) Helpful (C) Respectful (D) Innocent
10. Dorsal (A) Peripheral (B) Central (C) Inactive (D) Ventral
11. Tentative (A) Developed (B) Final (C) Immediate (D) Urgent
12. Liability (A) Assets (B) Property (C) Treasure (D) Debt
13. Arid (A) Humid (B) Agreeable (C) Plentiful (D) Productive
14. Auspicious (A) Conspicuous (B) Condemnatory (C) Spicy (D) Unfavourable
15. Glib (A) Dumb (B) Modest (C) Unwilling (D) Hesitant
16. Magnanimous (A) Generous (B) Small (C) Selfish (D) Naïve
17. Acquit (A) Punish (B) Indict (C) Confirm (D) Blame
18. Confident (A) Reserved (B) Shy (C) Diffident (D) Timid
19. Dim (A) Loud (B) Clear (C) Bright (D) Understandable
20. Accomplice (A) Escort (B) Opponent (C) Friend (D) Accessory
21. Valuable (A) Lowly (B) Worthless (C) Inferior (D) Invaluable
22. Inimical (A) Neutral (B) Emotional (C) Friendly (D) Cheerful
23. Meagre (A) Extravagant (B) Excessive (C) Average (D) Plentiful

24. Equanimity (A) Dubiousness (B) Resentment (C) Excitement (D) Duplicity
25. Beguile (A) Flatter (B) Smile (C) Persuade (D) Cheat

Explanatory Answers:

1. (b): **Flagitious**: Illegal, criminal. Opposite meaning: Innocent
2. (d): **Celibate**: Chaste, single life, pure. Opposite meaning: Reprobate, immoral
3. (a): **Insolent**: Insulting, rude. Opposite meaning: Polite
4. (b): **Overwrought**: Overexcited, agitated, hysterical. Opposite meaning: Calm
5. (b): **Ostentatious**: Showy, pretentious. Opposite meaning: Unpretentious
6. (c): **Repel**: Resist, drive back. Opposite meaning: Attract
7. (a): **Sagacious**: Wise. Opposite meaning: Foolish
8. (a): **Reward**: Prize. Opposite meaning: Penalty, punishment
9. (c): **Brazen**: Shameless, impudent. Opposite meaning: Respectful
10. (a): **Dorsal**: On back. Opposite meaning: Peripheral, outer
11. (b): **Tentative**: Experimental, probationary. Opposite meaning: Final
12. (a): **Liability**: State of being obliged, debt. Opposite meaning: Assets, advantage
13. (a): **Arid**: Dry. Opposite meaning: Humid, damp
14. (d): **Auspicious**: Favourable, fortunate. Opposite meaning: Unfavourable
15. (d): **Glib**: Smooth, fluent. Opposite meaning: Hesitant
16. (c): **Magnanimous**: Noble, generous. Opposite meaning: Selfish
17. (b): **Acquit**: Declare innocent in court. Opposite meaning: Indict, accuse
18. (c): **Confident**: Sure, certain. Opposite meaning: Diffident, insecure
19. (c): **Dim**: Indistinct, not bright. Opposite meaning: Bright
20. (b): **Accomplice**: Partner, conspirator. Opposite meaning: Opponent
21. (b): **Valuable**: Precious. Opposite meaning: Worthless
22. (c): **Inimical**: Unfriendly. Opposite meaning: Friendly
23. (d): **Meagre**: Very less, scanty. Opposite meaning: Plentiful
24. (c): **Equanimity**: Calmness, composure. Opposite meaning: Excitement
25. (c): **Beguile**: Charm, fascinate, deceive. Opposite meaning: Persuade

What is Vocabulary?

Vocabulary refers to the words we must understand to communicate effectively. It refers to a set of words that one knows in any language. It usually grows and evolves with age, and serves as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge. It is one of the most important components of language development. Vocabulary, like grammar and pronunciation, is the key to our understanding what we hear and read; and to communicating successfully with other people. For this reason it is very important for us to quickly build up a large store of words. Research studies have shown the strong links between having an extensive vocabulary and achieving academic success.

A vocabulary is a set of familiar words within a person's language. A vocabulary, usually developed with age, serves as a useful and fundamental tool for communication and acquiring knowledge. Acquiring an extensive vocabulary is one of the largest challenges in learning a second language.

Vocabulary plays a vital role in the reading process and contributes greatly to a reader's comprehension. A reader cannot understand a text without knowing what most of the words mean. Students learn the meanings of most words indirectly, through everyday experiences with oral and written language. Other words are learned through carefully designed instruction.

Learning Vocabulary at its Easiest:

There are many points on which linguists agree from top to bottom. Such agreements become a kind of 'rule' in a particular discipline. In language, it is an admitted fact that there exists a relationship among words. Words are either similar or opposite in meaning. If a word is similar in meaning to another word, it is called **Synonym**; it is said to be **Antonym** if opposite. A **synonym** is a word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase in the same language. Words that are synonyms are said to be **synonymous**, and the state of being a synonym is called **synonymy**. While, A word or phrase opposite in meaning to another word is regarded as **antonym**.

Types of Vocabulary

Reading vocabulary

A person's reading vocabulary is all the words recognized when reading. This class of vocabulary is generally the most ample, as new words are more commonly encountered when reading than when listening.

Listening vocabulary

A person's listening vocabulary comprises the words recognized when listening to speech. Cues such as the speaker's tone and gestures, the topic of discussion, and the conversation's social context may convey the meaning of an unfamiliar word.

Speaking vocabulary

A person's speaking vocabulary comprises the words used in speech and is generally a subset of the listening vocabulary. Due to the spontaneous nature of speech, words are often misused slightly and unintentionally, but facial expressions and tone of voice can compensate for this misuse.

Writing vocabulary

The written word appears in registers as different as formal essays and social media feeds. While many written words rarely appear in speech, a person's written vocabulary is generally limited by preference and context: a writer may prefer one synonym over another, and they will be unlikely to use technical vocabulary relating to a subject in which they have no interest or knowledge.

Final vocabulary

The American philosopher Richard Rorty characterized a person's "final vocabulary" as follows: All human beings carry about a set of words which they employ to justify their actions, their beliefs, and their lives. These are the words in which we formulate praise of our friends and contempt for our enemies, our long-term projects, our deepest self-doubts and our highest hopes... I shall call these words a person's "final vocabulary". Those words are as far as he can go with language; beyond them is only helpless passivity or a resort to force. (Contingency, Irony, and Solidarity p. 73).

examples

(Antonym)

- Achieve – Fail
- Afraid – Confident
- Arrive – Depart
- Idle – Active
- Ancient – Modern
- Arrogant – Humble

(Synonym)

- Annihilation, destruction, carnage, extinction
- Benefit, profit, revenue, yield
- Cunning, keen, sharp, slick
- Destitute, poor, bankrupt, impoverished

Deterioration, pollution, defilement, adulteration
 In this respect, there is another interesting relationship among words which is known as Homonym. Homonyms are words that sound alike but have different meanings. They are source of entertainment, confusion, and inspiration. Homonyms are often the cause of a spelling or word usage error for they often cause confusion. In various competitive examinations, students are required to distinguish the meanings between two such given words. **Accept** and **Except** can be its most suitable example. They usually come in as "pair of words" or "words often confused". In this book, we have tried our utmost to present you a handy stock of such words which have been frequently posed by the examiner in the competitive examination. Some more examples are:

- Aid—Aide
- Affect—Effect
- Aisle—Il—Isle
- Aloud—Allowed
- Altar—Alter
- Ark—Arc
- Beech—Beach
- Ball—Bawl
- Base—Bass
- Byte—Bite
- Birth—Berth
- Bore—Boar

Words Formation:

Word formation processes are basically how new words are created and become part of the language. There are quite a few of them, and we will now make the most important ones simple and clear. Knowing this can actually help you better understand the English language, not to mention the fact that knowing a word's origin is a great way to reinforce your understanding of it. In these processes, many factors are involved. However, the most relevant—with respect to our competitive examinations—are coinage, backformation and borrowing. The examiner might put the candidates' knowledge to test. He might check the immensity of their vocabulary and their command over their knowledge.

SYNONYMS

Synonyms are words which have approximately the same meaning and may, therefore, be used in place of other words. While speaking or writing we may not like to use a word again and again as it becomes undesirable. We, sometimes, like to use a substitute to express the same idea. Therefore, it is necessary that the students should try to increase their vocabulary by learning synonyms and their use.

There is no doubt that synonyms lend colour and variety to our language. But we must exercise care in choosing the particular synonym to express our idea because the synonyms of a particular word are not always the exact substitutes and interchangeable with that word. However, the students can avoid committing mistakes by differentiating synonyms from each other.

In this chapter, we are giving a list of 300 important words with their synonyms. Student should try to learn these synonyms so that they can use them correctly. At the end of this list we are also giving 300 objective type (multiple choice) questions for the practice of the students.

Objective Type (Multiple Choice) Questions

Directions: In the following 300 questions, each word is followed by four responses a, b, c, and d. Choose the correct synonym of the given word out of the four choices.

1. **Abandon :**
 (a) vacate (b) foil
 (c) lose (d) gain
2. **Abdicate :**
 (a) give up (b) imperious
 (c) rude (d) dissent
3. **Abhor :**
 (a) crave (b) reconcile
 (c) detest (d) rude
4. **Abnegation :**
 (a) indulgence (b) rejection
 (c) complete (d) final
5. **Axiom :**
 (a) absurdity (b) shirk
 (c) elude (d) maxim
6. **Authentic :**
 (a) strive (b) serve
 (c) genuine (d) spurious
7. **Arrogance :**
 (a) haughtiness (b) modest
 (c) servility (d) accord
8. **Astute :**
 (a) provoke (b) shrewd
 (c) cognizant (d) hostile
9. **Appellation :**
 (a) anonymity (b) regard
 (c) designation (d) pertinent
10. **Amnesty :**
 (a) pardon (b) penalty
 (c) justice (d) release
11. **Annihilate :**
 (a) efface (b) cultivate
 (c) perpetuate (d) reason
12. **Anomaly :**
 (a) normality (b) assert
 (c) irregularity (d) provoke
13. **Allegiance :**
 (a) treason (b) deprivation
 (c) sensitive (d) loyalty
14. **Adulation :**
 (a) praise (b) sarcasm
 (c) rebuke (d) purity
15. **Adept :**
 (a) manage (b) adroit
 (c) divert (d) attach
16. **Ambiguous :**
 (a) docile (b) pliant
 (c) uncertain (d) array
17. **Arid :**
 (a) dry (b) charge
 (c) accuse (d) apprehend
18. **Avenge :**
 (a) reluctant (b) oblivious
 (c) hostile (d) vindicate

19. Baffle : (a) taciturnity (b) toil (c) abet (d) enlighten
20. Balm : (a) mild (b) loud (c) discuss (d) pass
21. Bland : (a) privileged (b) emaciated (c) swollen (d) rapture
22. Blemish : (a) disgrace (b) eccentric (c) young (d) fair
23. Bizarre : (a) normal (b) strange (c) logical (d) tense
24. Bawl : (a) mulberry (b) mutter (c) vociferate (d) daub
25. Bequeath : (a) alienate (b) stab (c) obstruct (d) dispose of
26. Bustle : (a) hurry (b) indolent (c) delicate (d) above
27. Bucolic : (a) urban (b) pastoral (c) office (d) trade
28. Bolsterous : (a) dauntless (b) valiant (c) noisy (d) wag
29. Booby : (a) belittle (b) burlesque (c) leer (d) fool
30. Buoyant : (a) detaching (b) worthy (c) cheerful (d) support
31. Bumptious : (a) self-assertive (b) hurry (c) haste (d) modest
32. Burlesque : (a) tragedy (b) satire (c) shapely (d) stout
33. Bemoan : (a) galvanize (b) plan (c) defect
34. Bellicose : (a) peaceful (b) agile (c) stupely (d) pugnacious
35. Blasphemy : (a) impiety (b) reverence (c) divide (d) fuse
36. Cajole : (a) warm (b) suggest (c) lure (d) doubtful
37. Capricious : (a) constant (b) uncertain (c) pause (d) brave
38. Caricature : (a) secondary (b) basic (c) parody (d) sequence
39. Chagrin : (a) annoyance (b) joy (c) solemnity (d) brave
40. Celebrity : (a) festive (b) occasion (c) renowned (d) upbraid
41. Cataclysm : (a) reverse (b) upheaval (c) pungent (d) trash
42. Cupidity : (a) extravagance (b) shrewd (c) complaisant (d) avarice
43. Cumbersome : (a) awkward (b) analyse (c) decay (d) grow
44. Culmination : (a) nadir (b) apex (c) lenient (d) blast
45. Crestfallen : (a) humiliated (b) hard (c) elite (d) frustrated
46. Corrigible : (a) cleanse (b) oppose (c) amendable (d) support
47. Contraband : (a) coincidence (b) plan

- (c) devise (d) illicit
48. Contumacy : (a) stubbornness (b) regard (c) adulation (d) solace
49. Connive : (a) censure (b) rude (c) overlook (d) sobriety
50. Conflagration : (a) congruous (b) fire (c) della (d) kindred
51. Confiscate : (a) dispossess (b) bewildered (c) nuptial (d) invalid
52. Dainty : (a) refined (b) reduce (c) groan (d) trap
53. Debility : (a) escort (b) mislead (c) gather (d) suppose
54. Decoy : (a) escort (b) mislead (c) gather (d) suppose
55. Defectable : (a) loathsome (b) deprave (c) sedate (d) amiable
56. Deluge : (a) flood (b) object (c) annihilate (d) restore
57. Dereliction : (a) attention (b) neglect (c) divorce (d) restore
58. Derogate : (a) exaggerate (b) calm (c) defenigrate (d) ordain
59. Dormant : (a) active (b) vigilant (c) warbling (d) inert
60. Don : (a) doff (b) assume (c) pine (d) blithe
61. Disparage : (a) extol (b) hasten (c) efficacy (d) depreciate
62. Dilapidation : (a) adroitness (b) concentrate (c) demolition (d) scare
63. Dexterity : (a) adroitness (b) eloquent (c) weebagonic (d) rueful
64. Dasuetude : (a) custom (b) obsolescence (c) argue (d) dissent
65. Dubious : (a) unreliable (b) obligatory (c) office (d) trust
66. Ebb : (a) swell (b) recede (c) propound (d) exculpate
67. Ebullient : (a) still (b) delight (c) exuberant (d) obscure
68. Effeminate : (a) robust (b) manly (c) foam (d) womanish
69. Egotism : (a) self-conceit (b) execute (c) public (d) ductile
70. Exhilarate : (a) depress (b) replenish (c) rejoice (d) hide
71. Exemplify : (a) reprehensible (b) illustrate (c) empty (d) finish
72. Entramel : (a) hamper (b) extricate (c) apathy (d) amuse
73. Emendation : (a) imitant (b) stoicism (c) barren (d) rectification
74. Elude : (a) evade (b) rule (c) sway (d) fascinate
75. Exudation : (a) aridity (b) ecstasy (c) percolation (d) horrid
76. Extant :

77. (a) lost (b) obsolete (c) ooze (d) existing
- Expunge : (a) imprint (b) intense (c) worse (d) erase
78. Exigent : (a) esy (b) demanding (c) sport (d) idle
79. Exponent : (a) muddier (b) cancel (c) advocate (d) horrid
80. Enunciate : (a) matter (b) pronounce (c) evil (d) detestable
81. Equivocal : (a) unequivocal (b) foster (c) ambiguous (d) free
82. Fabricate : (a) represent (b) husband (c) nucleus (d) device
83. Facilious : (a) spontaneous (b) artificial (c) feeble (d) lulle
84. Fallacy : (a) truth (b) flow (c) blunder (d) cynic
85. Farical : (a) solemn (b) dance (c) destiny (d) funny
86. Felicitous : (a) happy (b) sad (c) slave (d) foble
87. Fervent : (a) extinguished (b) ardent (c) follow (d) foil
88. Folble : (a) virtue (b) sports (c) trivial (d) weakness
89. Fragile : (a) strong (b) brittle (c) Paltry (d) jaded
90. Fraternize : (a) abjure (b) usful
91. (a) associate (b) trivial (c) frivolous (d) candid
92. (a) peccator (b) open (c) Furtive (d) combine
93. (a) public (b) enduring (c) secretive (d) weak
94. Fugitive : (a) escaping (b) misfire (c) van (d) prodigal
95. Fubinate : (a) clamour (b) misfire (c) baner (d) thrifty
96. Frugal : (a) prolific (b) efficacious (c) clamour (d) thrifty
97. Foment : (a) edipate (b) provoke (c) isolation (d) abrasion
98. Gag : (a) annule (b) evoke (c) silence (d) superb
99. Garb : (a) rage (b) diston (c) trivial (d) dress
100. Gasky : (a) clamour (b) neat (c) expert (d) breed
101. Gratuitous : (a) justified (b) shear (c) voluntary (d) amass
102. Guile : (a) candour (b) wander (c) deceit (d) sense
103. Grotlesque : (a) ordinary (b) archaic (c) usual (d) crawl
104. Gluttony : (a) frugality (b) torment (c) voracity (d) thwart
105. Grandiloquence : (a) simplicity (b) wanton (c) shear (d) verbosity

105. Grief : (a) delight (b) sorrow (c) redundancy (d) beauty
106. Goad : (a) soothe (b) save (c) irritate (d) worship
107. Gruesome : (a) attractive (b) robust (c) cruel (d) disgusting
108. Haggard : (a) relaxed (b) emaciated (c) paltry (d) glide
109. Halcyon : (a) desecrate (b) wanton (c) serene (d) divine
110. Harass : (a) annoy (b) amply (c) barely (d) soothe
111. Harbinger : (a) danger (b) historian (c) heralder (d) amply
112. Heinous : (a) excusable (b) atrocious (c) venial (d) heretical
113. Hoax : (a) dupe (b) enlighten (c) robust (d) foggy
114. Hue : (a) colour (b) dew (c) still (d) pursuit
115. Hypocrite : (a) genuine (b) pretender (c) noise (d) tumult
116. Huddle : (a) arrange (b) neutral (c) confuse (d) genuine
117. Hideous : (a) beautiful (b) ugly (c) embarrass (d) retard
118. Havoc : (a) prosperity (b) knowledge (c) fact (d) devastation
119. Idolize : (a) execrate (b) loathe (c) adore (d) fickle
120. Ignominy : (a) distinction (b) disgrace (c) implied (d) profane
121. Illusion : (a) reality (b) fact (c) hallucination (d) purge
122. Imbecile : (a) idiotic (b) shrewd (c) pure (d) innate
123. Imp : (a) angel (b) fairy (c) demon (d) fair
124. Impair : (a) better (b) injure (c) saucy (d) polite
125. Impeccable : (a) penniless (b) perfect (c) spare (d) trivial
126. Imperceptible : (a) subtle (b) obvious (c) mean (d) humble
127. Infringe : (a) conserve (b) violate (c) instill (d) divert
128. Infinitesimal : (a) impose (b) distend (c) enormous (d) minute
129. Incongruous : (a) filling (b) variable (c) disagreeing (d) rough
130. Incarcerate : (a) embodiment (b) imprison (c) release (d) rash
131. Itinerant : (a) stationery (b) proficient (c) gull (d) wandering
132. Irrepressible : (a) tarnable (b) untamable (c) hesitant (d) insulate
133. Iota : (a) mass (b) whole

134. (c) atom (d) placid
 (a) invidious (b) just
 (a) unfair (d) alluring
 (c) placate
135. Interloper : (b) meddler
 (a) member (d) ignore
 (c) continuity
136. Inimitable : (b) mediocre
 (a) gain (d) guilty
 (c) matchless
137. Ingenious : (b) resourceful
 (a) artless (d) restrain
 (c) alien
138. Insolvent : (b) racy
 (a) stupid (d) wealthy
 (c) bankrupt
139. Inspid : (b) gentle
 (a) stupid (d) solve
 (c) delicate
140. Inscribe : (b) camel
 (a) greedy (d) distant
 (c) mark
141. Jade : (b) rouse
 (a) exhaust (d) regal
 (c) quarrel
142. Jargon : (b) terminology
 (a) unbiased (d) clear
 (c) young
143. Jeer : (b) magnanimity
 (a) scoff (d) avoid
 (c) applaud
144. Judicious : (b) dry
 (a) prudent (d) alliance
 (c) decision
145. Juvenile : (b) akin
 (a) related (d) mature
 (c) youthful
146. Jocund : (b) gay
 (a) barren (d) puzzle
 (c) mourning
147. Keen : (b) absolve
 (a) apathetic (d) dull
 (c) enthusiastic
148. Kernel : (b) nucleus
 (a) broad (d) kind
 (c) stranger
149. Kindle : (b) extinguish
 (a) light (d) dark
 (c) burn
150. Knave : (b) dupe
 (a) Gull (d) clear
 (c) cheat
151. Key : (b) akin
 (a) solution (d) style
 (c) unrelated
152. Laborious : (b) diligent
 (a) lazy (d) frivolity
 (c) effort
153. Laconic : (b) enjoy
 (a) prolix (d) fail
 (c) concise
154. Lascivious : (b) chaste
 (a) lustful (d) lax
 (c) scope
155. Laudable : (b) hurt
 (a) regrettable (d) unfair
 (c) praiseworthy
156. Lustre : (b) brightness
 (a) delicious (d) gloom
 (c) obscurity
157. Lurid : (b) appear
 (a) crude (d) natural
 (c) discreet
158. Lucid : (b) broad
 (a) clear (d) fidelity
 (c) lovely
159. Loth : (b) work
 (a) willing (d) clog
 (c) reluctant
160. Limpid : (b) clear
 (a) muddy (d) strict
 (c) resembling
161. Lax : (b) rigid
 (a) careless (d) first
 (c) indolent
162. Lethargy :

- (a) alertness (b) vigil
 (c) drowsiness (d) broken
163. Loquacious : (b) taciturn
 (a) silent (d) talkative
 (c) retain
164. Listless : (b) eager
 (a) indifferent (d) clear
 (c) owe
165. Ludicrous : (b) serious
 (a) comic (d) dissolve
 (c) recall
166. Longing : (b) prune
 (a) curtail (d) apathy
 (c) craving
167. Macabre : (b) gruesome
 (a) lovely (d) industry
 (c) scheming
168. Magnanimous : (b) mean
 (a) generous (d) restore
 (c) skin
169. Maim : (b) dignity
 (a) lame (d) disorder
 (c) health
170. Maruder : (b) police
 (a) sentry (d) verge
 (c) raider
171. Malignant : (b) harmful
 (a) misconduct (d) treat
 (c) benign
172. Masticate : (b) swallow
 (a) chew (d) drink
 (c) eat
173. Melancholy : (b) dissolve
 (a) joy (d) petty
 (c) sadness
174. Mendacity : (b) beggary
 (a) deception (d) promise
 (c) candour
175. Mundane : (b) worldly
 (a) word (d) fact
 (c) vocal
176. Munificent : (b) obscure
 (a) generous
- (c) imitate (d) jeer
177. Misdemeanour : (b) misdeed
 (a) heartache (d) flout
 (c) vocation
178. Meteoric : (b) mean
 (a) cowardice (d) flat
 (c) sudden
179. Menial : (b) humble
 (a) noble (d) innate
 (c) artful
180. Manoeuvre : (b) dissolve
 (a) chaos (d) order
 (c) tactics
181. Native : (b) alien
 (a) indigenous (d) affected
 (c) artless
182. Needless : (b) unnecessary
 (a) essential (d) grand
 (c) scanty
183. Negotiate : (b) impose
 (a) quarrel (d) settle
 (c) mismanage
184. Niggardly : (b) generous
 (a) stingy (d) facing
 (c) blunt
185. Nonchalant : (b) natural
 (a) excited (d) sense
 (c) cool
186. Nugatory : (b) confirm
 (a) trifling (d) foster
 (c) starkness
187. Nuptials : (b) separation
 (a) wedding (d) happy
 (c) divorce
188. Noble : (b) humble
 (a) common (d) abandon
 (c) aristocratic
189. Nullify : (b) reenact
 (a) starkness (d) neglect
 (c) annul
190. Nurture : (b) nourish
 (a) faster (d) scanty
 (c) abandon

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191. Notion : (a) infamous (b) country
(c) belief (d) ignore
192. Obtuse : (a) yielding (b) docile
(c) stubborn (d) plain
193. Oblation : (a) gift (b) means
(c) food (d) submit
194. Oblique : (a) horizontal (b) hore
(c) slanting (d) disregard
195. Obloquy : (a) panegyric (b) praise
(c) dim (d) censure
196. Obnoxious : (a) offensive (b) gratifying
(c) clear (d) lucid
197. Obtrusive : (a) quiet (b) retire -
(c) noisy (d) assist
198. Outcast : (a) member (b) vagabond
(c) open (d) error
199. Ostentatious : (a) boastful (b) restore
(c) install (d) possess
200. Outlandish : (a) familiar (b) strange
(c) fashionable (d) friend
201. Opulence : (a) wealth (b) necessity
(c) poverty (d) indigence
202. Optimistic : (a) despondent (b) fortune
(c) hopeful (d) lucky
203. Pacify : (a) appease (b) grief
(c) suffering (d) torture
204. Palliate : (a) depressed (b) alleviate
(c) noble (d) urge
205. Palpable :

- (a) imaginary (b) walking
(c) obvious (d) common
206. Paramount : (a) supreme (b) miner
(c) mainstay (d) share
207. Partisan : (a) opponent (b) disciple
(c) mite (d) local
208. Pedantic : (a) pedagogical (b) shipload
(c) lineage (d) dull
209. Pedigree : (a) descent (b) obscurity
(c) common (d) general
210. Pusillanimity : (a) enmity (b) timidity
(c) mystify (d) relieve
211. Puny : (a) sharp (b) heart
(c) small (d) corrupt
212. Proscribe : (a) obscurity (b) dashing
(c) permit (d) forbid
213. Propagate : (a) spread (b) accept
(c) guide (d) demure
214. Profane : (a) sacred (b) unholy
(c) avish (d) gain
215. Pretence : (a) accept (b) indication
(c) excuse (d) sad
216. Predilection : (a) preference (b) aversion
(c) miracle (d) election
217. Portentous : (a) threatening (b) encouraging
(c) resign (d) lose
218. Preposterous : (a) reasonable (b) fair
(c) unreasonable (d) fit
219. Purulent : (a) peaceable (b) corrupt

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- (c) healthy (d) prudish
220. Prosaic : (a) dull (b) dashing
(c) litigious (d) petulant
221. Quack : (a) gull (b) amount
(c) imposter (d) defy
222. Rapacious : (a) greedy (b) reckless
(c) silly (d) capricious
223. Recapitulate : (a) expound (b) niche
(c) cavity (d) summarize
224. Reconcile : (a) popular (b) adjust
(c) praise (d) false
225. Rectify : (a) distort (b) apostate
(c) correct (d) pervert
226. Redundant : (a) superfluous (b) lessen
(c) umpire (d) partisan
227. Rekindle : (a) extinguish (b) renew
(c) revert (d) trace
228. Reprieve : (a) retaliation (b) pardon
(c) convict (d) alluring
229. Reprisal : (a) retaliation (b) hardened
(c) forbidding (d) alluring
230. Rescind : (a) maintain (b) cancel
(c) risk (d) disregard
231. Repugnant : (a) odious (b) attractive
(c) deficiency (d) pertinent
232. Ribald : (a) pious (b) reverent
(c) obscene (d) upheavel
233. Reverberate : (a) echo (b) silent
(c) revoke (d) invert

234. Revile : (a) compliment (b) abuse
(c) priestly (d) limit
235. Resuscitate : (a) remember (b) retort
(c) revive (d) origin
236. Salacious : (a) disinterested (b) lustful
(c) frigid (d) eulogy
237. Salvo : (a) soothe (b) hurt
(c) pollute (d) meander
238. Saucy : (a) restrained (b) despise
(c) slight (d) impudent
239. Schism : (a) dissent (b) laud
(c) loathe (d) adhere
240. Sepulchral : (a) dismal (b) cheerful
(c) opinion (d) disregards
241. Secede : (a) unite (b) federate
(c) withdraw (d) conscious
242. Snub : (a) welcome (b) rebuff
(c) animate (d) excite
243. Sprightly : (a) alert (b) rigid
(c) harsh (d) dull
244. Soporific : (a) narcotic (b) opiate
(c) pompous (d) chagrin
245. Solace : (a) affection (b) malice
(c) consolation (d) oppose
246. Sycophant : (a) critic (b) contract
(c) defraud (d) flatterer
247. Susceptible : (a) detached (b) sensitive
(c) pledge (d) tangle
248. Surreptitious :

248. **Supercilious :**
 (a) tank (b) repel
 (c) clandestine (d) waste
 (a) arrogant (b) courteous
 (c) quell (d) excite
250. **Stupendous :**
 (a) ordinary (b) weak
 (c) marvellous (d) abandon
251. **Tact :**
 (a) formal (b) fear
 (c) silent (d) celestial
252. **Tantafize :**
 (a) disentangle (b) provoke
 (c) grateful (d) sparve
253. **Tarnish :**
 (a) stain (b) polish
 (c) soothe (d) scanty
254. **Tentative :**
 (a) tested (b) mercenary
 (c) relieved (d) experimental
255. **Thralldom :**
 (a) freedom (b) bondage
 (c) vibrate (d) tangle
256. **Tyre :**
 (a) professional (b) gleam
 (c) novice (d) distort
257. **Trauma :**
 (a) sedation (b) shock
 (c) discourage (d) uproar
258. **Tranquil :**
 (a) quiet (b) disturbed
 (c) energy (d) zeal
259. **Transgress :**
 (a) cosy (b) intrins
 (c) agitation (d) glare
260. **Transient :**
 (a) lasting (b) animated
 (c) evidence (d) momentary
261. **Torrid :**
 (a) cool (b) drizzling

- (c) hot
 262. **Transcend :**
 (a) excel (b) upset
 (c) decline (d) immense
263. **Tameryly :**
 (a) squall (b) boldness
 (c) timidity (d) vacuity
264. **Terse :**
 (a) grateful (b) relieved
 (c) concise (d) maze
265. **Transpire :**
 (a) retain (b) conceit
 (c) indistinct (d) happen
266. **Ubiquity :**
 (a) omnipresence (b) honest
 (c) loathing (d) respect
267. **Umbrage :**
 (a) spotless (b) discordant
 (c) pride (d) offence
268. **Usurp :**
 (a) precede (b) repress
 (c) seize (d) custom
269. **Undulation :**
 (a) vibration (b) evenness
 (c) integer (d) oneness
270. **Unblemished :**
 (a) incomplete (b) discord
 (c) union (d) clean
271. **Vacillate :**
 (a) resolve (b) fluctuate
 (c) prosy (d) adaptable
272. **Vagary :**
 (a) whim (b) purpose
 (c) energy (d) recruit
273. **Valediction :**
 (a) greetings (b) proficient
 (c) farewell (d) horizontal

274. **Vertigo :**
 (a) steadiness (b) dizziness
 (c) uniform (d) midst
275. **Veneration :**
 (a) adoration (b) exhalation
 (c) modesty (d) brave
276. **Vouchsafe :**
 (a) deny (b) grant
 (c) covet (d) refined
277. **Virulence :**
 (a) sensitive (b) impregnable
 (c) bitterness (d) repudiate
278. **Vindicate :**
 (a) justify (b) accustom
 (c) perverse (d) pungent
279. **Vivacious :**
 (a) quiet (b) smart
 (c) sprightly (d) sensual
280. **Voluptuous :**
 (a) spiritual (b) self-indulgent
 (c) exalt (d) loathe
281. **Vice :**
 (a) evil (b) virtue
 (c) habit (d) blight
282. **Wag :**
 (a) prig (b) bore
 (c) joker (d) capricious
283. **Waver :**
 (a) pungent (b) relaxed
 (c) resolve (d) hesitate
284. **Wheedle :**
 (a) wrong (b) properly
 (c) cajole (d) crying
285. **Wisdom :**
 (a) sagacity (b) foolishness
 (c) swell (d) surrender
286. **Woo :**
 (a) shun (b) pursue
 (c) secular (d) clear
287. **Wrestle :**
 (a) flop (b) struggle
 (c) embrace (d) evade
288. **Waive :**
 (a) press (b) bore
 (c) relinquish (d) silent
289. **Wife :**
 (a) guile (b) artlessness
 (c) stubborn (d) docile
290. **Wretched :**
 (a) noble (b) miserable
 (c) happy (d) just
291. **Worship :**
 (a) loathe (b) despise
 (c) adore (d) admiration
292. **Wont :**
 (a) habit (b) exception
 (c) rigid (d) clam
293. **Yearn :**
 (a) tathe (b) fear
 (c) crave (d) release
294. **Yoke :**
 (a) release (b) link
 (c) good (d) twist
295. **Yield :**
 (a) surrender (b) retain
 (c) incisive (d) shun
296. **Zeal :**
 (a) ardour (b) apathy
 (c) torpor (d) harness
297. **Zealot :**
 (a) moderate (b) fanatic
 (c) relish (d) deserter
298. **Zenith :**
 (a) nadir (b) minimum

298. Zero :
 (a) nothing
 (c) covet
300. Zest :
 (a) pleasure
 (c) flop
- (d) plant
 (b) factor
 (d) exalt
 (b) detest
 (c) encircle

Answers

1. a 2. a 3. c 4. b 5. d
 6. c 7. a 8. b 9. c 10. a
 11. a 12. c 13. d 14. a 15. b
 16. c 17. a 18. d 19. b 20. a
 21. c 22. a 23. b 24. c 25. d
 26. a 27. b 28. c 29. d 30. c
 31. a 32. b 33. c 34. d 35. a
 36. c 37. b 38. c 39. a 40. c
 41. b 42. d 43. a 44. b 45. d
 46. c 47. d 48. a 49. c 50. b
 51. a 52. a 53. c 54. b 55. d
 56. a 57. b 58. c 59. d 60. b
 61. d 62. c 63. a 64. b 65. a
 66. b 67. c 68. d 69. a 70. c
 71. b 72. a 73. d 74. a 75. c
 76. d 77. d 78. b 79. c 80. b
 81. c 82. d 83. a 84. c 85. d
 86. a 87. b 88. d 89. b 90. c
 91. b 92. c 93. a 94. a 95. d
 96. b 97. c 98. a 99. a 100. c
 101. c 102. b 103. c 104. d 105. b
 106. c 107. d 108. b 109. c 110. a
 111. c 112. b 113. a 114. a 115. b
 116. c 117. b 118. d 119. c 120. b
 121. c 122. a 123. c 124. b 125. b
 126. a 127. b 128. d 129. c 130. b

131. d 132. b 133. c 134. a 135. b
 136. c 137. b 138. c 139. a 140. c
 141. a 142. b 143. a 144. a 145. c
 146. b 147. c 148. b 149. a 150. c
 151. a 152. b 153. c 154. a 155. c
 156. b 157. a 158. a 159. c 160. b
 161. a 162. c 163. d 164. a 165. a
 166. c 167. b 168. a 169. a 170. c
 171. b 172. a 173. c 174. a 175. b
 176. a 177. b 178. c 179. b 180. c
 181. a 182. b 183. d 184. a 185. c
 186. a 187. a 188. c 189. c 190. b
 191. c 192. c 193. a 194. c 195. d
 196. a 197. c 198. b 199. a 200. b
 201. a 202. c 203. a 204. b 205. c
 206. a 207. b 208. a 209. a 210. b
 211. c 212. d 213. a 214. b 215. c
 216. a 217. a 218. c 219. b 220. a
 221. c 222. a 223. d 224. b 225. c
 226. a 227. b 228. b 229. a 230. b
 231. a 232. c 233. a 234. b 235. c
 236. b 237. a 238. d 239. a 240. a
 241. c 242. b 243. a 244. b 245. c
 246. d 247. b 248. c 249. a 250. c
 251. c 252. b 253. a 254. d 255. b
 256. c 257. b 258. a 259. b 260. d
 261. c 262. a 263. b 264. c 265. d
 266. a 267. d 268. c 269. a 270. d
 271. b 272. a 273. c 274. b 275. a
 276. b 277. c 278. a 279. c 280. b
 281. a 282. c 283. d 284. c 285. a
 286. b 287. b 288. c 289. a 290. b
 291. c 292. a 293. c 294. b 295. a
 296. a 297. b 298. c 299. a 300. a



ANTONYMS

Antonyms are words which are opposite in meaning or having the contrary meaning. Antonyms are very useful for expressing our ideas both in writing and in speech. Antonyms enable us to express briefly the opposite of a particular thought. We can use these words for the sake of contrast. Knowledge of these words helps us in increasing our vocabulary and expressing our ideas clearly.

Antonyms are also very useful in defining something. One can readily say what a thing is not and thus evolve a definition by contrast or by negation.

In this chapter, we are giving a list of 300 important words and their antonyms. Knowledge of these antonyms will be very helpful for the students. At the end of this list we are also giving 300 objective type (multiple choice) questions for the practice of students.

Objective Type (Multiple Choice) Questions

Directions. In the following 300 questions, each word is followed by four responses a, b, c and d. You should choose the correct antonym of the given word out of the four choices.

- Abbreviate :**
 (a) abridge (b) expand
 (c) achieve (d) accept
- Abjure :**
 (a) acknowledge (b) disown
 (c) deny (d) hate
- Absurd :**
 (a) scarcity (b) adorn
 (c) rational (d) flourish
- Abundant :**
 (a) ample (b) enough
 (c) great (d) scant
- Acerbity :**
 (a) Sweet (b) gentleness
 (c) tasty (d) account
- Acrid :**
 (a) sour (b) figure
 (c) acquit (d) smooth
- Acute :**
 (a) obtuse (b) figure
 (c) astute (d) keen
- Active :**
 (a) animated (b) adjust
 (c) passive (d) agile
- Alleviate :**
 (a) arrive (b) enervate
 (c) benevolent (d) aggravate
- Awkward :**
 (a) skilful (b) smooth
 (c) penalty (d) fame
- Amiably :**
 (a) soft (b) addicted
 (c) hateful (d) lovable
- Agile :**
 (a) slow (b) feeble
 (c) swift (d) hard
- Adroit :**
 (a) skilful (b) clever
 (c) love (d) unskilful
- Adore :**
 (a) love (b) hate
 (c) despise (d) gentle
- Adage :**
 (a) motto (b) harangue
 (c) proverb (d) zenith
- Adamant :**
 (a) flexible (b) abominate
 (c) adhere (d) awkward
- Axiom :**
 (a) maxim (b) angle
 (c) absurdity (d) height
- Benevolent :**
 (a) malevolent (b) hard
 (c) feeble (d) philanthropist
- Barbarous :**
 (a) bloated (b) civilized
 (c) dreadful (d) conscious
- Benediction :**
 (a) approval (b) thanks
 (c) malediction (d) grant
- Blooming :**
 (a) Fading (b) flowering
 (c) quiet (d) mild
- Bliss :**
 (a) merge (b) disseminate
 (c) dull (d) suffering
- Bewitch :**
 (a) disenchant (b) rapture
 (c) profit (d) avail
- Bauble :**
 (a) plaything (b) valuable
 (c) modest (d) besiege

25. **Busy :**
(a) bully (b) curb
(c) indolence (d) occupied
26. **Brevity :**
(a) prolixity (b) clown
(c) rustic (d) spoil
27. **Brawl :**
(a) agree (b) polish
(c) glaze (d) modest
28. **Blush :**
(a) bloom (b) tolerate
(c) affrontery (d) beat
29. **Boisterous :**
(a) calm (b) roaring
(c) toady (d) airy
30. **Bucolic :**
(a) rustic (b) pastoral
(c) vindictive (d) urban
31. **Blight :**
(a) bless (b) shrink
(c) avail (d) weep
32. **Bellucose :**
(a) discern (b) pugnacious
(c) bound (d) peaceful
33. **Barran :**
(a) radiant (b) fertile
(c) besiege (d) reduce
34. **Bigoted :**
(a) broad-minded (b) empty
(c) fanatic (d) grotesque
35. **Blatant :**
(a) clamorous (b) eccentric
(c) gentle (d) captivate
36. **Cadaverous :**
(a) sanguine (b) burnished
(c) lucid (d) jargon
37. **Calibre :**
(a) inability (b) distinct
(c) yielding (d) brave
38. **Carnage :**
(a) massacre (b) parody
(c) deliverance (d) rebuke
39. **Caricature :**
(a) painting (b) prim
(c) glory (d) fidelity
40. **Capricious :**
(a) unchanging (b) concentrate
(c) yielding (d) heavy
41. **Celebrity :**
(a) celebration (b) solemnity
(c) obscurity (d) hazy
42. **Cataclysm :**
(a) peace (b) deluge
(c) quibble (d) conjecture
43. **Concord :**

44. (a) consolidate (b) bestow
(c) outline (d) discord
45. **Compliance :**
(a) condone (b) clamour
(c) resistance (d) condense
46. **Circumlocution :**
(a) amass (b) ambiguity
(c) effusion (d) simplicity
47. **Clandestine :**
(a) open (b) surreptitious
(c) concourse (d) perpetrate
48. **Coagulate :**
(a) culmination (b) amity
(c) dissipate (d) sloppy
49. **Cognizant :**
(a) abridge (b) unaware
(c) abridge (d) incautious
50. **Corrigible :**
(a) docile (b) covetous
(c) obverse (d) incorrigible
51. **Cursorry :**
(a) profound (b) cupidity
(c) cudgel (d) escape
52. **Debar :**
(a) energy (b) entitle
(c) recite (d) deviate
53. **Deficacy :**
(a) Coarseness (b) disparage
(c) affirm (d) dereliction
54. **Degenerate :**
(a) disintegrate (b) enrich
(c) improve (d) consecrate
55. **Deluge :**
(a) ecstatic (b) ravage
(c) arrogant (d) dearth
56. **Demur :**
(a) deprave (b) approve
(c) embellish (d) forsake
57. **Despicable :**
(a) worthy (b) contemptible
(c) earn (d) purity
58. **Ductile :**
(a) indistinct (b) vague
(c) inelastic (d) quiescent
59. **Dormant :**
(a) inert (b) doff
(c) indulgence (d) active
60. **Dissipate :**
(a) accumulate (b) distil
(c) percolate (d) emanate
61. **Disdain :**
(a) haughtiness (b) erroneous
(c) respect (d) contempt
62. **Didactic :**
(a) misleading (b) warbling

62. (c) allegiance (d) unfair
Dogged :
(a) dogma (b) imperious
(c) docile (d) dismal
63. **Disparage :**
(a) derogate (b) tenacious
(c) transient (d) loud
64. **Diligent :**
(a) lazy (b) ignominious
(c) deceitful (d) umbrage
65. **Discreet :**
(a) debate (b) reckless
(c) hoard (d) perplex
66. **Ebullient :**
(a) restrained (b) obscure
(c) exuberant (d) timid
67. **Ennoble :**
(a) dignity (b) exalt
(c) degrade (d) quibble
68. **Exemplary :**
(a) hateful (b) reprehensible
(c) torment (d) undue
69. **Exhilarate :**
(a) depress (b) elate
(c) ambiguous (d) serene
70. **Embroll :**
(a) entangle (b) perturbation
(c) harmonize (d) lower
71. **Ephemeral :**
(a) transient (b) perpetual
(c) disencumber (d) demote
72. **Erudition :**
(a) ignorance (b) evict
(c) scholarship (d) dubious
73. **Exultation :**
(a) ecstasy (b) frugality
(c) mourning (d) severe
74. **Expunge :**
(a) erase (b) dilate
(c) entity (d) imprint
75. **Extenuate :**
(a) palliate (b) quality
(c) enhance (d) offhand
76. **Extricate :**
(a) entangle (b) release
(c) manifest (d) palpable
77. **Embitter :**
(a) revere (b) embalm
(c) alleviate (d) void
78. **Euphonious :**
(a) respectable (b) cacophonous
(c) lovable (d) exonerate
79. **Entice :**
(a) repel (b) lure
(c) charm (d) dispossess

80. **Effeminate :**
(a) womanish (b) effigy
(c) manly (d) blank
81. **Ebb :**
(a) rise (b) effervescent
(c) enervate (d) eternal
82. **Egregious :**
(a) consummate (b) enchain
(c) ordinary (d) acquit
83. **Enervate :**
(a) relax (b) strengthen
(c) mitigate (d) grappling
84. **Fable :**
(a) allegory (b) fact
(c) peevish (d) forge
85. **Factitious :**
(a) natural (b) turbulent
(c) unnatural (d) frail
86. **Fallacy :**
(a) blunder (b) error
(c) abandon (d) truth
87. **Flippant :**
(a) considerate (b) saucy
(c) pert (d) cross
88. **Fend :**
(a) hostility (b) laxity
(c) friendship (d) native
89. **Fragile :**
(a) brittle (b) strong
(c) abrasion (d) horrid
90. **Frivolous :**
(a) paltry (b) superficial
(c) frolic (d) serious
91. **Flux :**
(a) stillness (b) motion
(c) swerve (d) wince
92. **Fatigue :**
(a) vitality (b) weariness
(c) solemn (d) enchant
93. **Fume :**
(a) frown (b) chafe
(c) comply (d) dupe
94. **Fugitive :**
(a) evanescent (b) captive
(c) unkempt (d) smart
95. **Fulminate :**
(a) murmur (b) clamour
(c) efficacious (d) vain
96. **Flicker :**
(a) quiver (b) glow
(c) deformity (d) presage
97. **Felicitous :**
(a) sad (b) happy
(c) frigid (d) cold
98. **Filthy :**

- 99. (a) foul (b) rhetorical (c) clean (d) reflect
- 100. (a) flabby (b) lax (c) firm (d) obsolete
- 101. (a) frantic (b) open (c) sane (d) candid
- 102. (a) gallant (b) fine (c) bold (d) coward
- 103. (a) garrulity (b) gaudy (c) reticence (d) abettor
- 104. (a) generous (b) visual (c) magnanimous (d) stingy
- 105. (a) genuine (b) voracious (c) real (d) insincere
- 106. (a) germinate (b) sprout (c) shoot (d) decay
- 107. (a) gist (b) pith (c) circumlocution (d) expedite
- 108. (a) glib (b) fluent (c) ready (d) misty
- 109. (a) grandiloquence (b) pomposity (c) civil (d) simplicity
- 110. (a) gluttony (b) fragility (c) voracity (d) devoid
- 111. (a) guile (b) deceit (c) candour (d) growl
- 112. (a) gruesome (b) attractive (c) disgusting (d) stem
- 113. (a) grotesque (b) whimsical (c) archaic (d) mild
- 114. (a) greedy (b) voracious (c) ravenous (d) lavish
- 115. (a) gossip (b) rumour (c) taciturnity (d) shrink
- 116. (a) grudge (b) goodwill (c) ill-will (d) guile
- 117. (a) habitual (b) customary (c) essence (d) irregular

- 117. (a) debar (b) pester (c) harass (d) laudable
- 118. (a) scathe (b) robust (c) closely (d) fact
- 119. (a) hearsay (b) atrocious (c) gossip (d) coax
- 120. (a) odious (b) hoard (c) excusable (d) fatten
- 121. (a) histrionic (b) contempt (c) straightforward (d) worship
- 122. (a) hostage (b) mixture (c) contract (d) sincere
- 123. (a) hybrid (b) conflict (c) mongrel (d) solace
- 124. (a) harmony (b) success (c) joy (d) naive
- 125. (a) hypocrisy (b) aware (c) busy (d) candid
- 126. (a) hostile (b) opposed (c) friendly (d) cruel
- 127. (a) hump (b) tumult (c) protuberance (d) feeble
- 128. (a) root (b) uproar (c) honour (d) tint
- 129. (a) herange (b) erosion (c) rant (d) callous
- 130. (a) hazy (b) vague (c) foggy (d) clarify
- 131. (a) holy (b) hoary (c) divine (d) profane
- 132. (a) ignominy (b) shame (c) distinction (d) logic
- 133. (a) imbecile (b) clever (c) idiotic (d) bewitched
- 134. (a) impartial (b) sluggish (c) unbiased (d) biased
- 135. (a) imperceptible (b) noticeable (c) subtle (d) solicit

- 135. (a) implicate (b) hinted (c) involve (d) lazy
- 136. (a) itinerant (b) stationary (c) wandering (d) even
- 137. (a) irk (b) iota (c) annoy (d) exodus
- 138. (a) inundate (b) flood (c) drain (d) flow
- 139. (a) intrepid (b) fearful (c) doughty (d) voracious
- 140. (a) interpolate (b) studied (c) introduce (d) solve
- 141. (a) insolvent (b) wealthy (c) bankrupt (d) translate
- 142. (a) insatiable (b) greedy (c) diminishable (d) succulent
- 143. (a) ingenuous (b) insincere (c) frank (d) annoy
- 144. (a) inert (b) vain (c) sluggish (d) prudence
- 145. (a) incandescence (b) glow (c) iciness (d) impel
- 146. (a) impair (b) improve (c) enfeeble (d) pamper
- 147. (a) imp (b) rogue (c) demon (d) pedestrian
- 148. (a) insipid (b) tasty (c) stupid (d) feast
- 149. (a) irrepressible (b) hostile (c) subduable (d) alluring
- 150. (a) innate (b) acquired (c) inborn (d) plot
- 151. (a) jargon (b) terminology (c) language (d) silly
- 152. (a) jealousy (b) generosity (c) suspicion (d) bit
- 153. (a) jejune (b) rigid

- (a) plentiful (b) venom (c) mourn (d)
- 154. (a) jovial (b) sagacity (c) general (d) fixed
- 155. (a) judicious (b) combination (c) discreet (d) foolish
- 156. (a) jurisdiction (b) young (c) independence (d) hard
- 157. (a) just (b) unjust (c) fair (d) soothe
- 158. (a) juvenile (b) control (c) youthful (d) blind
- 159. (a) kernel (b) core (c) nucleus (d) annoy
- 160. (a) key (b) strangers (c) solution (d) mystery
- 161. (a) kindle (b) ignite (c) extinguish (d) rouse
- 162. (a) knotty (b) easy (c) tough (d) question
- 163. (a) knowledge (b) ignorance (c) apprehension (d) clear
- 164. (a) laborious (b) lazy (c) diligent (d) menial
- 165. (a) labyrinthine (b) tortuous (c) straightforward (d) light
- 166. (a) lacerate (b) heal (c) heat (d) afflict
- 167. (a) laconic (b) terse (c) curt (d) robust
- 168. (a) languish (b) thrive (c) sink (d) congealed
- 169. (a) lascivious (b) lustful (c) lewd (d) calumnious
- 170. (a) lavish (b) extravagant (c) stingy (d) crude
- 171. (a) lax (b) rigid (c) careless (d)

172. (a) stiff (b) torpor (c) drowsiness (d) vigilance (a) lethargic (b) torporous (c) drowsy (d) vigilant
173. (a) Lustre : splendour (b) gloom (c) splendour (d) hide (a) lustreous (b) gloomy (c) splendid (d) hidden
174. (a) Lucid : distinct (b) glory (c) distinct (d) obscure (a) lucidly (b) gloriously (c) distinctly (d) obscurely
175. (a) Loyalty : betrayal (b) soft (c) betrayal (d) allegiance (a) loyally (b) softly (c) betrayingly (d) allegiantly
176. (a) Loath : willing (b) reluctant (c) loathing (d) haste (a) loathingly (b) reluctantly (c) loathingly (d) hastily
177. (a) Loquacious : chattering (b) stunted (c) chattering (d) taciturn (a) loquaciously (b) stuntedly (c) chatteringly (d) taciturnly
178. (a) Licentious : voluptuous (b) libertine (c) voluptuous (d) debauchee (a) licentiously (b) libertinely (c) voluptuously (d) debauchedly
179. (a) Levity : seriousness (b) flippancy (c) seriousness (d) restriction (a) levitously (b) flippancy (c) seriously (d) restrictively
180. (a) Longing : craving (b) aversion (c) craving (d) analyse (a) longingly (b) aversively (c) cravingly (d) analytically
181. (a) Loathe : detest (b) evident (c) detest (d) grandeur (a) loathingly (b) evidently (c) detestingly (d) grandeurously
182. (a) Listless : languid (b) apathetic (c) languid (d) gobbie (a) listlessly (b) apathetically (c) languidly (d) gobbily
183. (a) Macabre : gruesome (b) attractive (c) gruesome (d) trash (a) macabrely (b) attractively (c) gruesomely (d) trashily
184. (a) Magnanimous : mean (b) noble (c) mean (d) swallow (a) magnanimously (b) nobly (c) meanly (d) swallowingly
185. (a) Maim : lame (b) substance (c) gloom (d) restore (a) maimingly (b) substantially (c) gloomily (d) restoringly
186. (a) Malady : well-being (b) disease (c) retain (d) fallacious (a) malady (b) disease (c) retain (d) fallacious)
187. (a) Malignant : virulent (b) benign (c) virulent (d) swallow (a) malignantly (b) benignly (c) virulently (d) swallowingly)
188. (a) Masticate : chew (b) disguise (c) detect (d) swallow (a) masticate (b) disguise (c) detect (d) swallow)
189. (a) Mediocre : average (b) contemplate (c) outstanding (d) congeal (a) mediocrely (b) contemplatively (c) outstandingly (d) congealingly)

190. (a) Melancholy : cheerfulness (b) sadness (c) cheerfulness (d) mature (a) melancholy (b) sad (c) cheerfully (d) maturely)
191. (a) Mendacity : deception (b) gist (c) mendacity (d) truthfulness (a) mendaciously (b) gistingly (c) mendaciously (d) truthfully)
192. (a) Myth : parable (b) story (c) parable (d) innate (a) mythically (b) story (c) parably (d) innately)
193. (a) Mitigate : appease (b) aggravate (c) appease (d) occasion (a) mitigate (b) aggravate (c) appease (d) occasion)
194. (a) Munificent : liberal (b) manipulate (c) liberal (d) obsess (a) munificently (b) manipulatingly (c) liberally (d) obsessively)
195. (a) Mundane : spiritual (b) earthly (c) spiritual (d) vertical (a) mundanely (b) earthly (c) spiritually (d) vertically)
196. (a) Misdemeanour : misdeed (b) merit (c) misdeed (d) reciprocal (a) misdemeanour (b) merit (c) misdeed (d) reciprocal)
197. (a) Menial : humble (b) servile (c) humble (d) noble (a) menially (b) servilely (c) humbly (d) nobly)
198. (a) Marauder : guard (b) looter (c) refractory (d) talkative (a) marauder (b) looter (c) refractory (d) talkative)
199. (a) Meagre : scanty (b) dissolve (c) scanty (d) benign (a) meagrely (b) dissolvingly (c) scantily (d) benignly)
200. (a) Morose : moody (b) sudden (c) ethereal (d) cheerful (a) morosely (b) suddenly (c) ethereally (d) cheerfully)
201. (a) Meek : arrogant (b) diffuse (c) boorish (d) docile (a) meekly (b) diffusely (c) boorishly (d) docilely)
202. (a) Native : alien (b) forge (c) excavate (d) silent (a) natively (b) forgingly (c) excavatingly (d) silently)
203. (a) Noble : exalted (b) hard (c) common (d) grand (a) nobly (b) hard (c) commonly (d) grandly)
204. (a) Niggardly : parsimonious (b) generous (c) parsimonious (d) notion (a) niggardly (b) generously (c) parsimoniously (d) notionally)
205. (a) Nominate : define (b) exclusion (c) withdraw (d) neglect (a) nominate (b) exclusion (c) withdraw (d) neglect)
206. (a) Nonchalant : excited (b) cool (c) exclaim (d) loud (a) nonchalantly (b) coolly (c) exclaimingly (d) loudly)
207. (a) Nuptials : different (b) divorce (c) marriage (d) divert (a) nuptials (b) divorce (c) marriage (d) divert)
208. (a) Notorious : different (b) divorce (c) marriage (d) divert (a) notoriously (b) divorcingly (c) marryingly (d) divertingly)

209. (a) illustrious (b) ill-famed (c) nurse (d) grand (a) illustriously (b) ill-famously (c) nursingly (d) grandly)
210. (a) Notion : belief (b) stingy (c) misapprehension (d) fate (a) notionally (b) stingily (c) misapprehendingly (d) fatefully)
211. (a) Nurture : nourish (b) foster (c) neglect (d) ruin (a) nurture (b) foster (c) neglect (d) ruin)
212. (a) Obdurate : recalcitrant (b) obtuse (c) yielding (d) neglect (a) obdurately (b) obtusely (c) yieldingly (d) neglectfully)
213. (a) Opposite : agreeing (b) contrary (c) plain (d) rarely (a) oppositely (b) contrarily (c) plainly (d) rarely)
214. (a) Obesity : fatness (b) leanness (c) tallness (d) aristocracy (a) obesity (b) leanness (c) tallness (d) aristocracy)
215. (a) Oblation : gift (b) option (c) rejection (d) feed (a) oblation (b) option (c) rejection (d) feed)
216. (a) Oblique : straightforward (b) indirect (c) height (d) clear (a) obliquely (b) indirectly (c) height (d) clear)
217. (a) Oblivion : forgetfulness (b) deceit (c) cheat (d) remembrance (a) oblivion (b) deceit (c) cheat (d) remembrance)
218. (a) Obnoxious : offensive (b) pleasant (c) retain (d) contain (a) obnoxiously (b) pleasantly (c) retainingly (d) containingly)
219. (a) Obscene : decent (b) indecent (c) lewd (d) affair (a) obscenely (b) indecently (c) lewdly (d) affair)
220. (a) Obsess : haunt (b) harass (c) divert (d) notice (a) obsess (b) harass (c) divert (d) notice)
221. (a) Onerous : irresistible (b) easy (c) visitor (d) feed (a) onerously (b) easily (c) visitingly (d) feedingly)
222. (a) Officious : intrusive (b) meddling (c) aloof (d) alight (a) officiously (b) meddlingly (c) aloofly (d) alightingly)
223. (a) Omission : insertion (b) unwrap (c) soleful (d) lush (a) omission (b) unwrap (c) soleful (d) lush)
224. (a) Omniscient : ignorant (b) infallible (c) exalted (d) ancient (a) omnisciently (b) infallibly (c) exaltedly (d) anciently)
225. (a) Opulence : comforts (b) luxury (c) withdrawal (d) rich (a) opulently (b) luxuriously (c) withdrawingly (d) richly)
226. (a) Obvious : obscure (b) explicit (c) plain (d) clear (a) obviously (b) explicitly (c) plainly (d) clearly)
227. (a) Quiet : pain (b) tender (c) novel (d) modern (a) quietly (b) tenderly (c) novelly (d) modernly)
228. (a) Ominous : threatening (b) promising (c) guest (d) sense (a) ominously (b) promisingly (c) guest (d) sense)
229. (a) Overwhelm : swamp (b) travel (c) gather (d) reinstate (a) overwhelm (b) travel (c) gather (d) reinstate)
230. (a) Ostentatious : modest (b) boastful (c) centre (d) height (a) ostentatiously (b) boastfully (c) centre (d) height)
231. (a) Ordeal : trial (b) test (c) delight (d) provoke (a) ordeal (b) test (c) delight (d) provoke)
232. (a) Pacify : quieten (b) unruffled (c) joyous (d) provoke (a) pacify (b) unruffled (c) joyous (d) provoke)
233. (a) Pageant : display (b) flexible (c) drabness (d) heavy (a) pageant (b) flexible (c) drabness (d) heavy)
234. (a) Palatable : delicious (b) distasteful (c) plan (d) device (a) palatable (b) distasteful (c) plan (d) device)
235. (a) Palliate : extenuate (b) delicious (c) aggravate (d) buy (a) palliate (b) delicious (c) aggravate (d) buy)
236. (a) Pedigree : illegitimacy (b) lineage (c) refine (d) conspire (a) pedigree (b) lineage (c) refine (d) conspire)
237. (a) Paltry : worthy (b) mean (c) permeate (d) boon (a) paltrily (b) meanly (c) permeatingly (d) booningly)
238. (a) Palpitate : censure (b) cease (c) enlighten (d) crooked (a) palpitate (b) cease (c) enlighten (d) crooked)
239. (a) Putrify : decay (b) drift (c) preserve (d) mystify (a) putrify (b) drift (c) preserve (d) mystify)
240. (a) Pusillanimity : magnanimity (b) timidity (c) blunt (d) restore (a) pusillanimity (b) timidity (c) blunt (d) restore)
241. (a) Procrastination : deferment (b) promptness (c) invite (d) cancel (a) procrastination (b) promptness (c) invite (d) cancel)
242. (a) Preclude : admit (b) hinder (c) debar (d) casual (a) preclude (b) hinder (c) debar (d) casual)
243. (a) Portentous : encouraging (b) preserve (a) portentously (b) preservingly)

Dogar's Unique MOD Recruitment Test Guide

244. (a) flourish (b) blunt
Presage : (c) indication (d) benefit
 (a) fulfillment (b) benefit
 (c) rash (d) rash
245. **Preposterous :** (a) monstrous
 (b) ludicrous (c) reasonable
 (d) timid
246. **Promiscuous :** (a) selective
 (b) indiscriminate (c) perplex
 (d) sharp
247. **Prodigal :** (a) reckless
 (b) frugal (c) hasty
 (d) preface
248. **Quandary :** (a) dilemma
 (b) difficulty (c) gulf
 (d) confidence
249. **Querulous :** (a) contended
 (b) complaining (c) litigious
 (d) ally
250. **Quiescence :** (a) repose
 (b) tranquillity (c) turbulence
 (d) calm
251. **Quiver :** (a) quake
 (b) rest (c) delay
 (d) vibrate
252. **Rabid :** (a) allied
 (b) mad (c) pardon
 (d) sane
253. **Ratification :** (a) constraint
 (b) negation (c) distrust
 (d) lack
254. **Rustic :** (a) pastoral
 (b) rural (c) factory
 (d) urban
255. **Rescience :** (a) frankness
 (b) discretion (c) order
 (d) report
256. **Reverberate :** (a) echo
 (b) resound (c) silence
 (d) earnest
257. **Relegate :** (a) demote
 (b) promote (c) toll
 (d) retrogress
258. **Reckless :** (a) careless
 (b) heedless (c) deprive
 (d) cautious
259. **Regenerate :** (a) renovate
 (b) revive (c) stuffed
 (d) dissipate
260. **Repress :** (a) quell
 (b) censure (c) crush
 (d) raise
261. **Resuscitate :** (a) exhaust
 (b) revive (c) examine
 (d) defend
262. **Reverie :** (a) abstraction
 (b) day dreaming (c) alertness
 (d) cancel
263. **Salacious :** (a) lustful
 (b) frigid (c) succeed
 (d) lecherous
264. **Sanguine :** (a) hopeful
 (b) optimistic (c) secluded
 (d) pessimistic
265. **Scoff :** (a) soothe
 (b) sneer (c) assist
 (d) respect
266. **Scurrility :** (a) politeness
 (b) vituperation (c) physical
 (d) bright
267. **Sycophant :** (a) proof
 (b) critic (c) dais
 (d) witness
268. **Supercilious :** (a) arrogant
 (b) haughty (c) lavish
 (d) courteous
269. **Stigma :** (a) blot
 (b) stain (c) distinction
 (d) smelly
270. **Spurious :** (a) dissipate
 (b) genuine (c) barren
 (d) weak
271. **Smear :** (a) daub
 (b) plaster (c) polish
 (d) mediate
272. **Subsistence :** (a) deprivation
 (b) nourishment (c) purpose
 (d) care
273. **Succinct :** (a) brief
 (b) concise (c) entire
 (d) wordy
274. **Taciturn :** (a) chatty
 (b) reserved (c) scheme
 (d) grown up
275. **Tantalize :** (a) unravel
 (b) provoke (c) gratify
 (d) excite
276. **Tautology :** (a) repetition
 (b) brevity

Dogar's Unique MOD Recruitment Test Guide

- (c) vacuity (d) slavery
277. **Testimony :** (a) proof
 (b) refutation (c) silence
 (d) evidence
278. **Tyro :** (a) beginner
 (b) professional (c) boast
 (d) nonentity
279. **Turbulent :** (a) topple
 (b) disturbed (c) spotless
 (d) calm
280. **Transient :** (a) passing
 (b) permanent (c) forceful
 (d) truthful
281. **Ubiquity :** (a) omnipresence
 (b) absence (c) rest
 (d) amazing
282. **Umbrage :** (a) pride
 (b) commander (c) capsize
 (d) remote
283. **Usurp :** (a) assume
 (b) inherit (c) custom
 (d) origin
284. **Urbane :** (a) disturbed
 (b) polite (c) raise
 (d) discourteous
285. **Unctuous :** (a) smooth
 (b) rough (c) overture
 (d) refined
286. **Vacillate :** (a) unoccupied
 (b) waver (c) decry
 (d) resolve
287. **Veracious :** (a) reveal
 (b) honest (c) reveal
 (d) antidote
288. **Vengeance :** (a) retaliation
 (b) revenge (c) reveal
 (d) forgiveness
289. **Vivacious :** (a) lively
 (b) dull
- (c) quickness (d) rice
290. **Virulence :** (a) malignancy
 (b) malice (c) twist
 (d) benevolence
291. **Whimsical :** (a) crying
 (b) capricious (c) release
 (d) mandarin
292. **Woo :** (a) court
 (b) pursue (c) unjust
 (d) shun
293. **Wife :** (a) guile
 (b) art (c) artlessness
 (d) resign
294. **Wean :** (a) withdraw
 (b) wed (c) reluctance
 (d) attach
295. **Wanton :** (a) entire
 (b) discreet (c) revolve
 (d) total
296. **Yearn :** (a) unjust
 (b) desire (c) loathe
 (d) stiff
297. **Yoke :** (a) release
 (b) link (c) refuse
 (d) supple
298. **Zealot :** (a) bigot
 (b) devotee (c) plant
 (d) moderate
299. **Zenith :** (a) nadir
 (b) pinnacle (c) naught
 (d) afford
300. **Zest :** (a) relish
 (b) reluctance (c) guest
 (d) pleasure

Answers

- 1. b 2. a 3. c 4. d 5. b
- 6. d 7. a 8. c 9. d 10. a
- 11. c 12. a 13. d 14. c 15. b
- 16. a 17. c 18. a 19. b 20. c
- 21. a 22. d 23. a 24. b 25. c
- 26. a 27. a 28. c 29. a 30. d
- 31. a 32. d 33. b 34. a 35. c
- 36. a 37. a 38. c 39. d 40. a
- 41. c 42. a 43. d 44. c 45. d
- 46. a 47. c 48. b 49. d 50. a
- 51. b 52. a 53. c 54. d 55. b
- 56. a 57. c 58. d 59. a 60. c
- 61. a 62. c 63. d 64. a 65. b
- 66. a 67. c 68. b 69. a 70. c
- 71. b 72. a 73. c 74. d 75. c
- 76. a 77. c 78. b 79. a 80. c
- 81. a 82. c 83. b 84. b 85. c
- 86. d 87. a 88. c 89. b 90. d
- 91. a 92. a 93. c 94. b 95. a
- 96. b 97. a 98. c 99. c 100. a
- 101. d 102. a 103. d 104. c 105. d
- 106. a 107. c 108. d 109. b 110. a
- 111. b 112. c 113. d 114. a 115. b
- 116. a 117. a 118. d 119. c 120. a
- 121. b 122. c 123. b 124. c 125. a
- 126. c 127. a 128. c 129. c 130. d
- 131. a 132. a 133. d 134. b 135. c
- 136. b 137. c 138. a 139. b 140. c
- 141. b 142. a 143. b 144. c 145. a
- 146. b 147. c 148. b 149. a 150. b
- 151. a 152. b 153. a 154. c 155. d
- 156. a 157. b 158. c 159. c 160. d
- 161. a 162. b 163. b 164. b 165. a
- 166. b 167. c 168. b 169. c 170. a
- 171. b 172. d 173. b 174. d 175. a
- 176. a 177. d 178. c 179. a 180. b
- 181. c 182. c 183. b 184. a 185. d
- 186. a 187. b 188. d 189. c 190. a
- 189. a 187. b 188. d 189. c 190. a
- 191. d 192. c 193. b 194. c 195. a
- 196. b 197. d 198. a 199. c 200. d
- 201. a 202. a 203. c 204. b 205. c
- 206. a 207. b 208. a 209. c 210. c
- 211. c 212. a 213. b 214. c 215. a
- 216. d 217. b 218. a 219. c 220. b
- 221. c 222. a 223. a 224. c 225. a
- 226. c 227. d 228. b 229. d 230. a
- 231. c 232. d 233. c 234. b 235. c
- 236. a 237. a 238. b 239. c 240. a
- 241. b 242. a 243. a 244. c 245. d
- 246. b 247. a 248. c 249. b 250. d
- 251. a 252. c 253. a 254. c 255. b
- 256. d 257. a 258. c 259. c 260. d
- 261. b 262. d 263. a 264. c 265. c
- 266. b 267. a 268. c 269. d 270. a
- 271. d 272. b 273. c 274. b 275. d
- 276. b 277. a 278. a 279. c 280. a
- 281. a 282. b 283. a 284. c 285. a
- 286. c 287. b 288. c 289. a 290. c
- 291. c 292. c 293. d 294. c 295. a
- 296. d 297. b 298. b 299. b 300. a

VOCABULARY – WORD FORMATION

In English, one word may have different forms. For example, a particular word may have a noun form, a verb form, an adjective form and an adverb form.

In this Chapter, a list of words are given to show how verbs are formed from nouns and adjectives, nouns are formed from verbs and adjectives, adjectives are formed from verbs, nouns and adjectives, adverbs are formed from nouns and adjectives and how abstract nouns are formed. You should read this list of words carefully and try to remember them so that you can use these words correctly in your speech and writing in your daily life.

A set of Model Test Papers is also given at the end of the Chapter to test your knowledge about these words for self-evaluation.

1. VERBS FROM NOUNS

Nouns	Verbs	Nouns	Verbs
Abandonment	Abandon	Abatement	Abate
Abolition	Abolish	Absorption	Absorb
Access	Accede	Admiration	Admire
Advice	Advise	Apology	Apologize
Appearance	Appear	Authority	Authorize
Attention	Attend	Bath	Bathe
Beauty	Beautify	Bed	Imbed, Embed
Belief	Believe	Black	Blacken
Blood	Bleed	Body	Embody
Bosom	Embossed	Brass	Braze
Breadth	Broaden	Breath	Breathe
Battle	Embattle	Brood	Breed
Baffle	Baffle	Banishment	Banish
Banking	Bank	Beginner	Begin
Behaviour	Behave	Beholder	Behold
Cage	Encase	Camp	Encamp
Calculation	Calculate	Centre	Concentrate, Centralize
Cipher	Decipher	Circle	Encircle
Class	Classify	Cloth	Clothe
Colony	Colonize	Combination	Combine
Company	Accompany	Conference	Confer
Congratulation	Congratulate	Conquest	Conquer
Contribution	Contribute	Courage	Encourage
Criticism	Criticize	Character	Characterise
Capital	Capitalize	Danger	Endanger
Dew	Bedew	Drop	Drip
Deity	Deify	Decision	Decide
Departure	Depart	Descant	Descand

Dogar's Unique MOD Recruitment Test Guide

Nouns		Verbs	
Determination	Determine	Detention	Detain
Deviation	Deviate	Economy	Economize
Electricity	Electrify	Entry	Enter
Equality	Equalize	Error	Err
Example	Exemplify	Entry	Enter
Explanation	Explain	Expansion	Expand
Expression	Express	Fame	Defame
Food	Feed	Fool	Befool
Force	Enforce	Friend	Befriend
Fright	Frighten	Famine	Famish
Flower	Flourish	Fraud	Defraud
Fruit	Fructify	Finding	Find
Fight	Fly	Fortification	Fortify
Generation	Generate	Glass	Glaze
Gilder	Glide	Glorify	Glorify
Gold	Gild	Grass	Graze
Guile	Beguile	Habit	Habituate
Half	Halve	Handle	Handle
Haste	Hasten	Behead	Behead
Health	Heal	Heighten	Heighten
Heir	Inherit	Horrify	Horrify
Harmony	Harmonize	Idolize	Idolize
Imagination	Imagine	Injure	Injure
Intention	Intend	Invent	Invent
Island	Insulate	Enjoy	Enjoy
Justice	Justify	Kneel	Kneel
Knot	Knit	Lionize	Lionize
Life	Luster	Illustrates	Illustrates
Magnet	Magnetize	Amass	Amass
Memory	Memorize	Monopolize	Monopolize
Movement	Move	Nationalize	Nationalize
Nature	Naturalize	Nestle	Nestle
Necessity	Necessitate	Neutralize	Neutralize
Night	Benight	Officiate	Officiate
Origin	Originate	Object	Object
Observation	Observe	Opine	Opine
Opposition	Oppose	Patronize	Patronize
Pace	Pacify	Populate	Populate
Peril	Imperil	Personate	Personate
Power	Empower	Practise	Practise
Price	Prize	Practices	Practices
Peace	Pacify	Imprison	Imprison
Propeller	Propel	Profess	Profess
Right	Rectify	Publisher	Publish
		Relation	Relate



Nouns		Verbs	
Revolution	Revolve	Red	Redden
Sale	Sell	Sermon	Sermonize
Speech	Speak	Shelf	Shelve
Slave	Enslave	Snare	Ensnare
Society	Associate	Spark	Sparkle
Success	Succeed	Succession	Succeed
Sympathy	Sympathize	System	Systematize
Signal	Signify	Strength	Strengthen
Suggestion	Suggest	Table	Tabulate
Tem	Terminate	Thief	Thieve
Throne	Enthroned	Title	Entitle
Tomb	Entomb	Top	Topple
Tale	Tell	Temptation	Tempt
Terror	Terrify	Trial	Try
Utility	Utilize	Undertaking	Undertake
Unity	Unite	Vacancy	Vacate
Vapour	Evaporate	Verse	Invigorate
Vice	Vitiate	Vigor	Invigorate
Voice	Vociferate	Verification	Verify
Web	Weave	Width	Widen

2. VERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

Adjectives		Verbs	
Able	Enable	Abundant	Abound
Alien	Alienate	Artificial	Artificialise
Base	Debase	Bitter	Embitter
Bold	Embolden	Brief	Abbreviate
Broad	Broaden	Certain	Ascertain
Calm	Becalm	Civil	Civilize
Clean	Cleanse	Clear	Clarify
Cheap	Cheapen	Dear	Endear
Deep	Deepen	Dense	Condense
Different	Differentiate	Double	Duplicate
Equal	Equalize	False	Falsify
Familiar	Familiarize	Fat	Fatten
Flat	Fatten	Feeble	Enfeeble
Fertile	Fertilize	Fine	Refine
Finite	Finish	Firm	Confirm
Fond	Fondle	Foul	Defile
Fresh	Refresh	Full	Fill
Glad	Gladden	General	Generalize
Hale	Heal	Hard	Harden
Humble	Humiliate	Just	Justify



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Adjectives		Verbs		Adjectives		Verbs	
Large	Enlarge	Little	Belittle	Low	Lower	Demean	Renew
Long	Lengthen	Mean	Demote	New	Demote	Nestle	Impoverish
Mad	Madden	Neat	Purify	Poor	Particularize	Enrich	Redden
Moist	Moisten	Pure	Enrich	Particular	Sicken	Specialize	Estrange
Noble	Perpetuate	Rich	Sicken	Red	Specialize	Stupefy	Sweeten
Perpetual	Popularize	Sick	Specialize	Sick	Stupefy	Sweeten	Specify
Popular	Publish	Special	Stupefy	Special	Sweeten	Specify	Succeed
Public	Realise	Strange	Sweeten	Strange	Specify	Succeed	Intimidate
Real	Rectify	Stupid	Intimidate	Stupid	Intimidate	Intimidate	Vilify
Right	Shorten	Sweet	Vilify	Sweet	Vilify	Vilify	Verify
Short	Consolidate	Specific	Verify	Specific	Verify	Verify	Widen
Solid	Stabilize	Successive	Widen	Successive	Widen	Widen	
Stable	Strengthen	Timid		Timid			
Strong	Ensure	Vile		Vile			
Sure	Sharpen	Very		Very			
Sharp	Succeed	Wide		Wide			
Successful	Thicken						
Thick	Topple						
Top	Venerate						
Venerable	Weaken						
Weak	Whiten						
White							

3. NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES

Adjectives		Nouns		Adjectives		Nouns	
Able	Ability	Abundant	Abundance	Accurate	Accuracy	Bankrupt	Bankruptcy
Absurd	Absurdity	Brief	Brevity	Brutal	Brutality	Candor	Candor
Active	Activity	Candid	Candor	Casual	Casualty	Civil	Civility
Brave	Brevity	Coward	Cowardice	Double	Duplicity	Fervent	Fervour
Broad	Breadth	Dear	Dearth	Equal	Equality	Frail	Frailty
Busy	Business	Double	Duplicity	Ferocious	Ferocity	Frequent	Frequency
Calm	Calmness	Equal	Equality	Fervent	Fervour	Gallant	Gallantry
Certain	Certainty	Ferocious	Ferocity	Frail	Frailty	Generous	Generosity
Compulsory	Compulsion	Fervent	Fervour	Frequent	Frequency		
Curious	Curiosity	Frail	Frailty	Gallant	Gallantry		
Deep	Depth	Frequent	Frequency	Generous	Generosity		
Dense	Density	Gallant	Gallantry				
False	Falsehood	Generous	Generosity				
Fertile	Fertility						
Fluid	Fluidity						
Free	Freedom						
Frank	Frankness						
Gay	Gaiety						

Dogar's Unique MOD Recruitment Test Guide

Adjectives		Nouns		Adjectives		Nouns	
Grand	Grandeur	High	Height	Humane	Humanity	Humble	Humility
Human	Humankind	Local	Locality	Mortal	Mortality	Necessary	Necessity
Hot	Heat	Moist	Moisture	Pious	Piety	Popular	Popularity
Just	Justice	Mortal	Mortality	Public	Publicity	Rare	Rarity
Long	Length	Necessary	Necessity	Royal	Royalty	Rigid	Rigidity
Merry	Merriment	Pious	Piety	Secret	Secrecy	Short	Shortage, Shortness
Noble	Nobility	Popular	Popularity	Stupid	Stupidity	True	Truth
Notorious	Notoriety	Public	Publicity	Vacant	Vacancy	Wide	Width
Poor	Poverty	Rare	Rarity				
Proper	Propriety	Royal	Royalty				
Prior	Priority	Secret	Secrecy				
Real	Reality	Stupid	Stupidity				
Rival	Rivalry	True	Truth				
Scarce	Scarcity	Vacant	Vacancy				
Severe	Severity	Wide	Width				
Splendid	Splendor						
Supreme	Supremacy						
Vain	Vanity						
Vital	Vitality						
Wise	Wisdom						

4. ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS

Nouns		Adjectives		Nouns		Adjectives	
Accident	Accident	Advantage	Advantageous	Air	Airy	Angel	Angelic
Affection	Affectionate	Air	Airy	Body	Bodily	Brother	Brotherly
Ancestor	Ancestral	Body	Bodily	Character	Characteristic	Circle	Circular
Angle	Angular	Character	Characteristic	Circle	Circular	Conscience	Conscientious
Book	Bookish	Circle	Circular	Coward	Cowardly	Day	Daily
Brute	Brutal	Conscience	Conscientious	Death	Deadly	Duty	Dutiful, Duteous
Cheer	Cheerful	Coward	Cowardly	Ease	Easy	Emperor	Imperial
Colony	Colonial	Day	Daily	Emphasis	Emphatic	Faith	Faithful
Contempt	Contemptible, Contemptuous	Death	Deadly	Faith	Faithful	Fancy	Fanciful
Crime	Criminal	Duty	Dutiful, Duteous	Fault	Faulty	Fire	Fiery
Danger	Dangerous	Ease	Easy				
Drama	Dramatic	Emperor	Imperial				
Earth	Earthy	Emphasis	Emphatic				
East	Eastern	Faith	Faithful				
Empire	Imperious	Fanciful	Fanciful				
Essence	Essential	Faulty	Faulty				
Fame	Famous	Fiery	Fiery				
Favour	Favorable						
Feather	Feathery						

Nouns	Adjectives	Nouns	Adjectives
Fever	Feverish	France	French
Fury	Furious	Ghost	Ghostly
Glass	Glassy	Gloom	Gloomy
God	Godly	Grit	Grievous
Habit	Habitual	Hasty	Haste
Heart	Hearty	Heaven	Heavenly
Hair	Hereditary	Herb	Herbal
Hero	Heroic	Honour	Honorable, Honorary
Idiot	Idiotic	Industry	Industrial, Industrious
Irony	Ironical		
Joke	Jocular	King	Kingly
Labour	Laborious	Law	Lawful, Legal
License	Licentious	Line	Lineal
Limit	Limited, Limitless	Lady	Lady-like
Man	Manly	Machine	Mechanical
Memory	Memorable	Miracle	Miraculous
Metal	Metalllic	Mirth	Mirthful
Money	Monetary	Music	Musical
Mystery	Mysterious	Nature	Natural
Navy	Naval	Neuter	Neutral
Neighbour	Neighbourly	Number	Numeral, Numerous
Office	Official	Particle	Particular
Passion	Passionate	People	Popular
Picture	Picturesque	Policy	Politic
Price	Precious	Prejudice	Prejudicial
Prodigy	Prodigious	Problem	Problematic
Prose	Prosaic	Question	Questionable
Quarrel	Quarrelsome	Red	Reddish
Renown	Renowned	Ruin	Ruinous
Sand	Sandy	Science	Scientific
Section	Seditious	Service	Serviceable
Serpent	Serpentine	Slave	Slavish
Star	Starry	Sympathy	Sympathetic
Terror	Terrible	Thirst	Thirsty
Tutor	Tutorial	Type	Typical
Verb	Verbal	Viceroy	Viceregal
Voice	Vocal	War	Warlike
Water	Watery	Woman	Womanlike
Wool	Woolen	Youth	Youthful
Zeal	Zealous		

5. VERBS FROM NOUNS

Verbs	Nouns	Verbs	Nouns
Abound	Abundance	Accept	Acceptance
Accomplish	Accomplishment	Accommodate	Accommodation
Acknowledge	Acknowledgement	Acquaint	Acquaintance
Acquit	Acquittal	Amuse	Amusement
Annoy	Annoyance	Apprehend	Apprehension
Ascend	Ascent		
Attend	Attention	Assist	Assistance
Avoid	Avoidance	Betray	Betrayal
Bind	Bond	Bless	Blessing
Break	Breakage, Breach	Bury	Burial
Carry	Carriage	Celebrate	Celebration
Commit	Commitment	Compare	Conclusion
Construct	Construction	Convince	Conviction
Decide	Decision	Decorate	Decoration
Defy	Defiance	Depart	Departure
Determine	Determination	Dilute	Dilution
Dismiss	Dismissal	Do	Deed
Drink	Draught	Entertain	Entertainment
Enthuse	Enthusiasm	Envelop	Envelope
Exceed	Excess	Excel	Excellence
Exist	Existence	Expel	Expulsion
Explode	Explosion	Feed	Food
Flow	Flood	Fly	Flight
Form	Formation	Furnish	Furniture
Give	Gift	Grow	Growth
Go	Gait	Grieve	Grief
Heal	Health	Hate	Hatred
Impress	Impression	Illuminate	Illumination
Include	Inclusion	Inoculate	Inoculation
Intend	Intention	Interrupt	Interruption
Judge	Judgement, Justice	Know	Knowledge
Laugh	Laughter	Lend	Loan
Live	Life	Marry	Marriage
Mean	Meaning	Manage	Management
Narrate	Narration	Object	Objection
Obey	Obedience	Occupy	Occupation
Oppose	Opposition	Perform	Performance
Practise	Practice	Precise	Precision
Proceed	Procedure	Prophecy	Prophecy
Prosper	Prosperity	Pursue	Pursuit
Quote	Quotation	Recede	Recess
Refresh	Refreshment	Rehearse	Rehearsal

Verbs		Nouns	
Rely	Reliance	Repent	Repentance
Respond	Response	Rotate	Rotation
Salute	Salutation	Seize	Seizure
Separate	Separation	Settle	Settlement
Shake	Shock	Slay	Slaughter
Steal	Stealth	Strike	Stroke
Tell	Tale	Think	Thought
		Try	Trail
		Vacate	Vacancy
Urge	Urgency	Wander	Wandering
Very	Variety	Weave	Web
Wed	Wedding	Write	Write, Writing
Withdraw	Withdrawal		

6. VERBS FROM ADJECTIVES

Verbs	ADJECTIVES	Verbs	ADJECTIVES
Advise	Advisable	Account	Accountable
Audit	Auditable	Cease	Ceaseless
Drink	Drinkable	Eat	Eatable
Laugh	Laughable	Move	Moveable
Notice	Noticeable	Rotate	Rotatable
Tire	Tiresome	Touch	Touchable
Work	Workable		

7. ADJECTIVES FROM ADJECTIVES

Adjectives	Verbs	Adjectives	Verbs
Blue	Bluish	Black	Blackish
Economic	Economical	Green	Greenish
Many	Manifold	Red	Reddish
Sick	Sickly	Ten	Tenfold
Whole	Wholesome	Yellow	Yellowish

8. ABSTRACT NOUNS FROM CONCRETE NOUNS

Words	Abstract Nouns	Words	Abstract Nouns
Agent	Agency	Author	Authorship
Act	Action	Architect	Architecture
Bond	Bondage	Beggar	Beggary
Burglar	Burglary	Boy	Boyhood
Captain	Captaincy	Child	Childhood
Coin	Coinage	Commander	Commandment
Coward	Cowardice	Dictator	Dictatorship

Hero	Heroism	Infant	Infancy
King	Kingship	Labourer	Labour
Manager	Management	Monarch	Monarchy
Musician	Music	Owner	Ownership
Patriot	Patriotism	Priest	Priesthood
Parent	Parentage	Poet	Poetry
Slave	Slavery	Speaker	Speech
Sculptor	Sculpture	Teacher	Teachership
Tyrant	Tyranny	Woman	Womanhood

9. ADJECTIVES FROM ADVERBS

Adverbs	Nouns	Adverbs	Nouns
Breast	Breast-high	Back	Backward
End	End-long, End-wise	Conscientiously	Conscientiously
Glory	Gloriously	Gloom	Gloomily
Head	Head-long	Length	Length-wise
Piece	Piecemeal	Shore	Ashore
Side	Side-Wise	Sleep	Sleepily
Time	Betimes		

10. ADJECTIVES FROM ADVERBS

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
Able	Ablly	Bad	Badly
Bold	Boldly	Broad	Broadly
Dark	Darkly	Equal	Equally
Firm	Firmly	Fine	Finely
Gay	Gaily	Good	Well
Hard	Hardly	Mighty	Mightily
Noble	Nobly	Other	Otherwise
Poor	Poorly	True	Truly
Two	Twice	Timid	Timidly
Wild	Wildly	Wide	Widely

GRAMMAR USAGE

GRAMMAR - SPOTTING ERRORS

Tenses, Article, Parts of Speech, Preposition

Directions: Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in it. The error may be in one part of the sentence. The number of that part is the answer. If there is no error, answer is "5".

TEST NO. 1

- Q. 1. I have (1) been looked (2) for you (3) every where (4).
- Q. 2. You must not (1) have leave very early (2) to have reached here (3) so late (4).
- Q. 3. The children (1) are played (2) with (3) their toys (4).
- Q. 4. Ramzan loves (1) his brother (2) but hates (3) her sister (4).
- Q. 5. Shoab (1) drop the (2) coin in (3) the pool (4).
- Q. 6. Trees (1) drop its (2) leaves in (3) autumn (4).
- Q. 7. The girls (1) are playing (2) with its (3) dolls (4).
- Q. 8. He ducked (1) his head (2) when the (3) ball went by (4).
- Q. 9. It is him (1) who (2) takes (3) the decisions (4).
- Q. 10. I never (1) thought that (2) he will (3) do this (4).
- Q. 11. He found (1) it easily (2) to balance (3) on the bike (4).
- Q. 12. The gears was (1) slipping because (2) there was no oil (3) in the gearbox (4).
- Q. 13. The car could no (1) climb the steep hill (2) because it was (3) in the wrong gears (4).
- Q. 14. Nobody remain (1) in the hall (2) when the (3) chief guest came (4).
- Q. 15. Soab can (1) sang (2) all through (3) the night (4).
- Q. 16. He could not (1) went to a planetarium (2) to watch (3) the comet Halley (4).
- Q. 17. He had not (1) gone to a planetarium (2) to see (3) the comet Halley (4).
- Q. 18. In summer (1) the days (2) and nights (3) are hot (4).
- Q. 19. We found (1) it difficult (2) to across (3) the road (4).
- Q. 20. We found (1) it easy (2) to get across (3) to him (4).
- Q. 21. The poor (1) are usually (2) intolerant of (3) the rich people (4).
- Q. 22. The rich (1) have more (2) worries than (3) the poor people (4).
- Q. 23. Rich men (1) worried (2) about their (3) black money (4).
- Q. 24. He wanted (1) to know (2) my (3) good name (4).
- Q. 25. He has (1) been keeping (2) good (3) health (4).

Answers

- The errors in the sentences given above are errors many of us unfortunately make regularly. Let us take them up one by one and see what is wrong or right in each sentence.
1. (2) The simple past, present and future forms of "look" are "I looked," "I look," "I will look". The perfect, forms are "I had looked," "I have looked," "I will have looked." The perfect continuous forms are "I had been looking," "I have been looking," "I will have been looking." Therefore in the sentence, the verb "looked" must be changed to "looking" to remove the error. The tense pattern that "look" follows, is also followed by other verbs like "work," and "talk" e.g., "I have been working till 4 PM," or "I have been talking to him till six this evening."
 2. (2) This type of a sentence is called a balancing sentence. The word "early" is balanced by the word "late". The past, present and future perfect forms of "leave" are "had left", "I/they have left," "he/it has left", "will have had left." Therefore, in the given sentence, "leave" needs to be changed to "left". The sentence will then read "You must not have left very early to have reached here so late." Note that "have left" matches with "have reached."
 3. (2) "Are" shows that the act of play is in the present tense. The simple past, present and future forms of "play" are "played," "play", "will play." The continuous forms are "were playing," "are playing," "will be playing." The correct form of this sentence will therefore be "The children are playing with their toys." If you want to retain "played", then the auxiliary "are" must be changed to "have" or "had" to suit the past form which "played" suggests.
 4. (4) This grammatical error is mostly found amongst people who speak languages like Urdu which have no neuter gender. Since "sister" is feminine, some people tend to associate "her" with "sister", forgetting, as in this sentence, that the sister is the brother's sister and not the sister's sister. The "brother's sister" will be "his sister." The "sister's sister" or "mother's sister" will be "her sister." Therefore, since "Ramzan" is a male and is the subject, the sentence should be "Ramzan loves his brother but hates his sister."
 5. (2) Had this sentence been a direct sentence (i.e. if it was enclosed by inverted commas) and had there been a comma after "Shoab", then the sentence would have been a correct sentence, because, then it would have meant that some one was instructing Shoab, to drop a coin in the pool, e.g. Ramzan said, "Shoab, drop the coin in the pool." But here the sentence is in reported speech. The various tense forms (past, present, future) of "drop" are "he/they/you dropped," "I/they/you drop," "he/she drops" "I/he/they/you will drop." Since "Shoab" is 3rd person singular, "drop" should normally be in the past form i.e. "dropped." In certain cases "drops" will also be correct if it is, for example, a stage direction where everything is in the simple present.
 6. (2) "It", by itself, is a pronoun and therefore stands in place of a noun, e.g. It is a horse. "It" is therefore singular. It would therefore be wrong to write. "It are horses." "They" or "those are horses" would be the correct form since "they" or "those" suggest more than one. "Its" is the possessive case of "it" and like "it" it is singular. Therefore, "its leaves", will stand for the leaves of one tree. In the sentence "tree" is plural, therefore the possessive case (also called pronominal adjective) must also be plural. Just as the plural form of "it" is "they", the plural

form of 'its' is 'theirs' or 'their' depending on where it is placed in a sentence. Here, since 'it' refers to the subject 'trees' while at the same time qualifying 'leaves' the sentence should read, "Trees drop their leaves in autumn."

7. (3) Here the problem is the same as in Q. No. 6. It should be "their dolls", since in the sentence "its" is referring to the subject which is "girls" and acting as an adjective of "dolls".
8. (2) "It" and "its" relate to nouns which are neuter. "Is" is not used for masculine or feminine nouns. The plural form of "its" or "it", i.e. "their", "theirs" or "they" are used for all the three genders as we have noticed in sentences 6 and 7. But in this sentence "He" is singular and masculine. The possessive form should also be masculine. The sentence should therefore be "He ducked his head when the ball went by." If instead of "He" there was "She", then the possessive form would be "her head".
9. (1) In the earlier three sentences we have seen the different ways "it" and "its" can be used. In sentence 8, this is also pointed out that "is" is normally not used for a masculine or feminine noun. But that is mostly when "is" is used as an adjective. There is a big difference between "it", "its" and "it's". "It" when used as a pronoun, can replace nouns of any gender, depending on the context, e.g. "It was the cat", "It was John", "It was Mary". Therefore in this sentence, "it" has been correctly used. The fault lies in the use of "him".

Remember this chart:

		Subject	Object
Singular	1st person	I	me
	2nd person	you	you
	3rd person	he/she/it	him/her/it
Plural	1st person	we	us
	2nd person	you	you
	3rd person	they	them

In the sentence, "It is him" forms the subject. Therefore "him" should be changed to "he" and the sentence should read, "It is he who takes the decisions." The use of "it" in such a form is to stress or emphasise on the person than on the decision.

10. (3) The word "thought" suggests past tense. Here "will" is in the present "tense". Its past tense is "would". Therefore, the sentence should read, "I never thought that he would do this." "Would" is here used as a modal auxiliary expression.
11. (2) "Easily" is an adverb and an adverb modifies a verb or another adverb. Here "easily" is qualifying "it". The adjective form of "ease" is "easy". The sentence should read, "He found it easy to balance on the bike."
12. (1) Here "gears" is plural. Therefore, the plural form of "was" (i.e. "were" should be used. Alternatively, if "was" is left unchanged, then "gears" should be changed to its singular form (i.e. "gear".
13. (4) This needs a little technical knowledge. Depending on the type of road and speed, a car moves on a particular gear, like first gear, second gear and so on. It does not move on all the gears at the same time. Therefore "gears" should be changed to "gear". "The car could not

climb the steep hill because it was in the wrong gear."

14. (1) "Came" in (4) shows that the event has occurred in the past. Therefore "remain" must be changed to the past tense i.e. "remained".
15. (2) The past, present and future tense of "sing" is sang, sing, will sing. "Can" is present third person singular. Therefore, sang must be changed to the present tense: "Sobia can sing all through the night".
16. (2) The past, present and future forms of "go" are

	Past	Present	Future
1st person	We/I went	We/I go	We/I will go
Perfect	We/I had gone	We/I have gone	We/I will have gone
2nd person	you went	you go	you will go
Perfect	you had gone	you have gone	you will have gone
3rd person	He/They went	He goes/ They go	He/They will go
Perfect	He/They had gone	He has gone/They have gone	He/They will have gone

17. (5) "Watch" and "see" are somewhat similar in meaning though the meanings will differ depending on the context. In this sentence the use of the word "see" is perfectly acceptable in the same way "watch" is acceptable in the previous sentence. However, note the difference in meaning between "see" and "watch" in these sentences -- "He saw that the tiger was watching him." "The blind man saw the sense in the argument."
18. (5)
19. (3) "Across" is an adverb. It must therefore modify a verb or another adverb. Since there is no verb in the sentence, the problem can be remedied by inserting "go" before "across". Alternatively "across" can be converted into a verb "cross". The phrase can therefore be corrected to read "to cross the road", or "to go across the road". Other verbs like "walk" or "run" will do equally well.
20. (5) "Across" is modifying the infinitive "to get". Here "to get across" means "to communicate" or "make clear" or "transact".
21. (4) "People" can be safely deleted since in the sentence "the poor" and "the rich" imply the class of people. This is another example of a balancing sentence where "poor" balance "rich".
22. (4) This is again a balancing sentence and "people" needs to be omitted.
23. (2) "Rich men" implies "all or most rich men". It is a fact that they worry about their black money all the time. Therefore "worried" should be changed from the past tense to the present tense. The sentence should read "Rich men worry about their black money."
24. (4) The Urdu "Aap Ki Tareef" is generally translated as "good name". In English this is not done. "Name" itself means the "proper name". "Nickname" means the more familiar form of the

- proper name. "Shoab Akhtar" might be the name of a person. "Shabi" might be his nickname, the name people may use who know him well. In English "Dick" is the nickname for "Richard", "Tom" is the nickname for "Thomas", "Cathy" is the nickname for the "Catherine". Never use the phrase "good name" since "name" is sufficient.
25. (2) "Keeping" is a noun, which is the act of one who keeps. It is all right to say, "He has been keeping a mistress/dog". Idiomatic English demands "enjoying" to be associated with health. The sentence should therefore read, "He has been enjoying good health."
- These twenty-five sentences have given you some exercise in locating certain common errors and in showing you how they can be made grammatically or idiomatically correct. The sentences which follow have problems similar to the ones we have analysed. Apply the knowledge you have gained by now and locate the defects in these sentences ---

TEST NO. 2

- Q. 26. The Pakistan Independence's Day (1)/ fell on (2)/ 14th August (3)/ every year (4).
- Q. 27. I was (1)/ looking for (2)/ that book (3)/ tomorrow (4).
- Q. 28. I was (1)/ living here (2)/ when I (3)/ am a child (4).
- Q. 29. The guard (1)/ will stop (2)/ the train (3)/ before it entered the station (4).
- Q. 30. The book (1)/ does not have (2)/ their (3)/ cover (4).
- Q. 31. The children (1)/ are played (2)/ with (3)/ their dolls (4).
- Q. 32. The soldier (1)/ jumps to (2)/ attention (3)/ when the/colonel went by (4).
- Q. 33. He who (1)/ takes him (2)/ also (3)/ takes I (4).
- Q. 34. I always (1)/ feel that (2)/ she would (3)/ do this (4).
- Q. 35. The lights (1)/ were out (2)/ because there (3)/ were no electricity (4).
- Q. 36. The motorcycle (1)/ could not (2)/ motor up the hill (3)/ today (4).
- Q. 37. Every one (1)/ will remained (2)/ standing (3)/ on the judge is seated (4).
- Q. 38. In winter (1)/ the days (2)/ are warm (3)/ than the nights (4).
- Q. 39. Sonia was (1)/ as vain (2)/ as a (3)/ pea-hen (4).
- Q. 40. He was (1)/ beaten (2)/ to within (3)/ an inch of his life (4).
- Q. 41. I always (1)/ remembered (2)/ that life (3)/ is like this (4).
- Q. 42. He does (1)/ not wish (2)/ any (3)/ profit (4).
- Q. 43. He (1)/ has (2)/ no place (3)/ to live (4).
- Q. 44. Umar (1)/ like to (2)/ swim in (3)/ the river (4).
- Q. 45. Tom has been (1)/ keeping the dog (2)/ since a (3)/ long time (4).
- Q. 46. The more (1)/ he worked (2)/ the less he (3)/ was sleeping (4).
- Q. 47. It was (1)/ a long day's (2)/ journeying (3)/ to Karachi (4).
- Q. 48. It's sad to see (1)/ every day, (2)/ man's inhumanity (3)/ to men (4).
- Q. 49. While some (1)/ surge forward, (2)/ most (3)/ marks time (4).
- Q. 50. Americans are (1)/ accustomed to (2)/ drinking coffee (3)/ with their meals (4).

Answers

26. (2) "Every year" shows that it is a recurring event. The verb should be therefore, in the simple present tense. "the Pakistan Independence's Day falls on 14th August every year." In fact, "every year" is unnecessary, since "falls on 14th August" suggests that.
27. (4) "was looking" means that the action has already occurred. "Tomorrow" cannot be in the past. Substitute "tomorrow" with "yesterday".
28. (4) Again, it is a tense problem. Change "am" to "was".
29. (4) "Will stop" suggests future. Therefore change "entered" to "enters" if you want to retain "entered", then change "will stop" to "stop". But always remember to point out that section as defective where the minimum change will set right the sentence. Here, the section where the minimum change will set right the sentence is (4).
30. (3) "Their" is plural, "book" is singular, "does not have" also agrees with the singular nature of the book. Therefore change "their" to "its". "The book does not have its cover".
31. (2) Should be "are playing" since "are" suggests continued action and "played" is in the past tense. However, with a verb like "go", "are" can be put with its past form, e.g. "The children are gone with their dolls". While such a sentence may be acceptable in informal English, the more formal and grammatically correct sentence would be: "The children have gone with their dolls".
32. (2) "Went by" suggests the past. "Jumps" should therefore be changed to "Jumped".
33. (4) "Him" is the objective form of "he". In the second part of the sentence (which is similar in structure to the first part), "I" should be changed to its objective form which is "me". "He who takes him, also takes me."
34. (5) "That he would do this" suggests the past since "would" is the past form of "will". But "would" can also be used to refer to the future: "I wish that he would do this." But with "fell" the use of "would" in this manner is a little tricky. It is safer to write "I always felt that he would do this." This suggests that the feeling and the act of doing are in the past. However, "I always feel that he would/with do this" is acceptable to most grammarians.
35. (4) The first "were" in (2) is plural and agrees with the plural "lights". But the second "were" in (4) must agree with "electricity" which is singular. Therefore, the sentence should read "The lights were out because there was no electricity." In order to understand why "was" should be the substitute, the latter part of the sentence can be rephrased thus: "electricity was not available".
36. (3) This is a question of idiom. One "drives" a car, therefore "he drove up the hill in his car". One "rides" a motorcycle, therefore, "he rode up the hill on his motorcycle". A "motorcar" can "motor up the hill", or "drive up the hill," but a motorcycle can "ride up the hill". The sentence should therefore be, "The motorcycle could not ride/climb up the hill today."
37. (2) "Will remain".
38. (3) "Than" suggests comparison. Therefore change "warm" to "warmer".
39. (4) Though "Sonia" is feminine and "pea-hen" is feminine, the idiomatic link of "vanity" is always with a "peacock" irrespective of whether the subject is a male or a female. Hence, "Sonia was as vain as a peacock."
40. (4) In idiomatic English it is always "to within an inch of his death", since he is at present alive but

- barely so.
41. (2) "Always" in (1) and "is" in (4) suggest the present tense. Therefore change "remembered" to present tense: "I always remember that life is like this."
42. (2) "He does not wish for any profit". The preposition "for" is essential. Similarly, "He asked for some food" and not "He asked some food". But you can write: "He does not wish anybody good luck."
43. (4) "He has no place to live in". The preposition "in" is important in such a sentence structure. But note that it is correct to say: "He has no right to live." Here "live" has got a different meaning.
44. (1) or (2). "Umar likes to swim". "The Umar like to swim."
45. (3) "For a long time". If the sentence had ended with "last year" or "1981" or any other specific date in the past, then "since" will be the right word to use, e.g. "Tom has been keeping the dog since last year."
46. (4) This is a balancing sentence. The first portion must match with the second portion. The sentence should therefore be: "The more he worked, the less he slept."
47. (3) "It was a long day's journey to Karachi". Here "Journey" means "trip". "Journeying" means the act of making a trip.
48. (4) Again it is an idiomatic problem. "Man" in (3) means mankind in general. Mankind in general are inhuman to mankind in general. The sentence should be: "It's sad to see every day, man's inhumanity to man."
49. (4) "Some" and "most" are plural. "Mark's" which is singular in the third person, should be changed to third person plural that is "mark". "While some surge forward, most mark time." "Mark time" here means "stay at the same place" or "do not do anything."
50. (5) These two sets of sentences should have provided you with a working knowledge of basic grammatical structures and an insight into what is called "idiomatic" English. Idiomatic English may not necessarily be grammatically correct English, but is rather the English which has come to stay because of frequent and accepted use. The next set sentences will lay greater stress on idioms though grammar will also be kept in mind.

TEST NO. 3

- Q. 51. Mr Miran (1) was the (2) young man (3) I met yesterday (4).
- Q. 52. I am doing (1) this job (2) since the (3) last ten years (4).
- Q. 53. The President's (1) welcome address (2) was (3) in Urdu (4).
- Q. 54. "Have you nothing (1) to say?" (2) "Yes, I have (3) nothing to say" (4).
- Q. 55. Sohail handed (1) the key bunch (2) to Rehana (3) before he left for Multan (4).
- Q. 56. My family members (1) are (2) my parents (3) my husband and my son (4).
- Q. 57. There are no (1) female members (2) in his (3) family (4).
- Q. 58. After 5 p.m. (1) he always (2) returns (3) to this house (4).
- Q. 59. A large number (1) of homes (2) are coming up (3) around Lahore (4).
- Q. 60. The monthly price (1) of this house (2) is (3) rupees one thousand (4).

- Q. 61. Karim never (1) gave (2) any attention (3) to what Rahim said (4).
- Q. 62. I will (1) ring (2) him (3) tomorrow (4).
- Q. 63. He does not (1) know (2) to play (3) the sitar (4).
- Q. 64. I enjoyed (1) during (2) my stay (3) in Muree (4).
- Q. 65. He (1) suggested (2) this (3) me (4).
- Q. 66. I was not (1) in town (2) during (3) the summer vacations (4).
- Q. 67. Though born in Sahiwal, (1) he lived (2) his remaining life (3) in Lahore (4).
- Q. 68. Students must finish (1) writing the answers (2) before (3) three hours (4).
- Q. 69. There is a (1) continuous tussle (2) between the haves and (3) the have not (4).
- Q. 70. You can see (1) the meanings (2) of words (3) in a dictionary (4).
- Q. 71. He asked me (1) why did (2) I call him (3) a liar (4).
- Q. 72. He (1) suggested me (2) these (3) clothes (4).
- Q. 73. The car was parked (1) under (2) the shade (3) of the building (4).
- Q. 74. I will be (1) grateful (2) if you can do (3) the needful (4).
- Q. 75. None of (1) these three (2) apples (3) is good (4).

Answers

51. (3) "Youngman" should be written as two separate words, "young man".
52. (2) "I have been doing." This intention is to show that the job which has had its beginning in the past is being continued in the present time and will probably continue in future.
53. (2) "Welcome address" is a typical example of Pakistani English. It should be "address of welcome." Similarly, never say "soda bottle" when you are really meaning a "bottle of soda". "Soda bottle" means the empty bottle which contained soda.
54. (3) "No, I have nothing to say". Similarly, if someone says, "I hope you have no objections", do not reply, "Yes, I have no objections". You should say, "No, I have no objections" or "Yes, I have some objections."
55. (2) "The bunch of keys". Avoid inverted contractions.
56. (1) Again this is a bad contraction. It should be, "The members of my family are....."
57. (2) Should be "There are no ladies / women in his family."
58. (4) "Always returns home", or "always returns to his residence". Note the difference between "home" and "house" in this sentence. "The house that Jack built may soon become his home for the plans to live in it."
59. (2) A large number of houses are
60. (1) "The monthly rent" When you buy something you pay its price. When you hire for use, you pay rent.
61. (2) "Karim never paid any attention...." Also this sentence: Close attention is being paid to present movements in the money market.
62. (3) "Ring him up tomorrow".
- Also, as a play starts, sometimes the curtain is "rung up", and when it ends, it is "rung down".

- In the olden days when a play began the curtain was drawn aside or up to the sound of a whistle or a bell. The same signal was used when the play ended. But "up" is not used in this sort of a sentence. "Please give me a ring/buzz tomorrow and I'll give you the details."
63. (2) "He does not know how to play...." "I do not know how to play it." "I'll show you how, since I know how to play it."
64. (1) "I enjoyed myself....." "He enjoyed the king's bounty for three years." "He was enjoying himself while the others were looking bored."
65. (4) "He suggested this to me." Some people also say "He suggested me this". This is also wrong. In the same way, you should say "He said this to me," and not, "He said me this."
66. (4) "...the summer vacation". The plural form of "vacation" should not be used in such a sentence.
67. (3) "... the rest of his life in Lahore". Similarly "I have decided to spend the rest of my life in Lahore."
68. (3) "...within three hours." But note, "Students should finish writing before the time is up".
69. (4) "...the haves and the have-nots."
70. (1) "You can look up....." Also, "Please look up in the directory the number that you want." "Look down" suggests embarrassment. "Rehana looked down in embarrassment for she could not bear the intense gaze of the young man."
"Look down your nose" suggests looking at someone in a superior, condescending way: "Don't look down your nose at the fat women for you may soon become like her." "Look down on/upon" also has a very similar meaning: "One should never look down upon one's servants since they too are human beings."
71. (2) "He asked me why I had called him a liar." Similarly "Azam wanted to know why I had rung him up last evening", or "He wanted to know if I had thought that he was a rogue."
72. (4) "He suggested these clothes to me." See 65.
73. (2) "the car was parked in the shade....." But this is also correct: "The car was parked under the tree". Unlike the branches of the tree which can be above the car, the shade is not above the car. Rather, the car is in the shade of the building, i.e. the shadow created by the height of the building.
74. (4) "If you do what is needed to be done." This disgraceful use of "needful" we have inherited from the British Raj and the sooner we stop using it better.
75. (5) "Is good" is related to "None" and "none" means "not one." In other words the sentence implies that "not one apple is good, though there are three apples there."
If you have carefully studied the seventy-five sentences and understood the comments on them, you have probably become aware of the numerous grammatical and idiomatic mistakes we make everyday. While the errors pointed out in these sentences are not exhaustive, but are merely the tip of the iceberg of errors all of us commit while using the English language, they will probably help you in overcoming some of the common mistakes. Remember, a sentence should not only make sense to you, but it should also convey the same sense to others. Good English is not what a man on a street in London might speak. In fact, many of us speak a more grammatically correct English than an average Britisher. The aim of these

exercises is to promote an English which is internationally acceptable. Now let us go through the last set of sentences which may be slightly more difficult, but I hope, more enlightening.

TEST NO. 4

- Q. 76. Purpose of (1)/ working hard (2)/ is to do well (3)/ in life (4).
- Q. 77. I have (1)/ an urgent business (2)/ with (3)/ you (4).
- Q. 78. The street (1)/ to the (2)/ village (3)/ is National Highway No. 1 (4).
- Q. 79. The topic (1)/ of my article (2)/ is regarding (3)/ "Prostitution" (4).
- Q. 80. He complain (1)/ but (2)/ does (3)/ nothing (4).
- Q. 81. He made (1)/ a beautiful (2)/ inaugural (3)/ speech (4).
- Q. 82. He never (1)/ says (2)/ a lie (3)/ on Mondays (4).
- Q. 83. I have to (1)/ cut my hair (2)/ before (3)/ I go to the party (4).
- Q. 84. He went to (1)/ the basin (2)/ for washing (3)/ his hands (4).
- Q. 85. There was (1)/ no place (2)/ in (3)/ this train (4).
- Q. 86. He (1)/ is (2)/ a (3)/ good for nothing (4).
- Q. 87. Please include this (1)/ as a (2)/ postscript (3)/ in this letter (4).
- Q. 88. I need (1)/ a match box (2)/ to light (3)/ the fire (4).
- Q. 89. Let us be (1)/ sacrificer, (2)/ but not (3)/ butchers (4).
- Q. 90. We were packed (1)/ in the compartment (2)/ like a tin (3)/ of sardine (4).
- Q. 91. She is (1)/ received (2)/ with (3)/ opens arms (4).
- Q. 92. We waited, (1)/ but (2)/ they were (3)/ all in vain (4).
- Q. 93. She will be (1)/ working (2)/ under Mr. Akram Choudhary (3)/ from tomorrow (4).
- Q. 94. He could not see (1)/ the lighter (2)/ which was right (3)/ below his nose (4).
- Q. 95. It is better to say (1)/ too little (2)/ than (3)/ too much (4).
- Q. 96. Amir works (1)/ harder (2)/ than I (3)/ did his age (4).
- Q. 97. It is as easy (1)/ like (2)/ falling off (3)/ a log (4).
- Q. 98. Neither (1)/ of them (2)/ are (3)/ coming this evening (4).
- Q. 99. I'll be there (1)/ whether (2)/ he comes (3)/ or no (4).
- Q. 100. The lady (1)/ was gentle (2)/ and (3)/ very respectable (4).

Answers

76. (1) "The purpose.....". Get yourself familiar with the use of the definite article "the" and the indefinite articles "a" and "an".
77. (2) "A piece of urgent business.....", or "Some urgent business...."
78. (1) "The road to". "Streets" are pathways for vehicles as well as pedestrians, located in towns and cities. "Lanes" are narrow streets which are generally in rural areas but are also found in cities. "Roads" are generally highways connecting cities, towns and villages.
79. (3) "The topic of my article is Prostitution". Sentences like these are also correct: (a) My article is

- on prostitution. (b) My article deals with prostitution. (c) "Prostitution" is what my article mainly deals with. (d) My article also deals with problems regarding prostitution.
80. (1) "But does nothing" suggest simple present. Therefore "complains" should be "complains".
81. (5) But please note you give or deliver a sermon/lecture. You recite a poem. You sing a song. you hum a tune.
82. (2) "Tells/atten" Remember, normally you speak the truth and utter a lie. "Utter the truth" is not normal.
83. (2) "I have to get my hair-cut before....", or "I have to get myself a hair-cut before....".
84. (3) ".... to wash his hands". Similarly, "He took out the iron to press his clothes". (and not for pressing his clothes).
85. (1) "There is no place in this train".
86. (5) Since the instructions to the exercises say that punctuation errors may be ignored, this sentence may be considered correct. But if punctuation marks are given their due importance then the sentence is defective in (4) or (3); "good for nothing" should be hyphenated and written "good-for-nothing", the meaning of a good-for-nothing is quite different from the meaning of "good for nothing". Therefore, the hyphens are important in order to keep the sentence grammatically correct. If the hyphens are not inserted, then "a" will have to be removed from the sentence in order to make it grammatically correct.
87. (4) ".... postscript to this letter."
88. (2) ".... a box of matches". A match-box is the box which normally contains matches. But a match-box may well be empty.
89. (2) ".... us" is plural. Therefore "sacrificers".
90. (4) ".... of sardines". Plural. They are a type of small fish and many of them are sold closely packed in tins.
91. (5) "with open arms" implies a warm welcome. The sentence, being in the present tense, suggests that this is always welcome. This expression does not however, have an English origin. It smacks of eastern culture and its tradition of welcome and seems to be gaining currency in the English speaking world.
92. (3) "but it was in vain". The sentence suggests that "all our waiting was in vain."
93. (5) This "under Mr. Akram Chaudhary" might sound odd. But it is correct idiomatic English and implies that the person will work under the authority or guidance or orders of Mr. A.
94. (4) "under his nose", is the idiomatic expression.
95. (4) ".... than to say too much."
96. (4) ".... than I did at his age." This means ".... than I did when I was his age."
97. (2) "It is as easy as falling off...."
98. (3) "Neither of them is coming."
99. (4) ".... he comes or not." This means, ".... whether he comes or does not come."
100. (5) "Gente" means polite, refined, well bred. Nowadays the word is mostly used sarcastically when someone puts up an air of sophistication.

Detecting the Errors

'Detecting Errors' is one of the most difficult tests of objective English. In this test, sentences are divided into four parts marked as a, b, c and d. The students are required to detect the error, if any, and tick mark the part which has an error. If there is no error in the sentence they should tick mark the part 'a' which means "No Error".

The errors which the students have to detect are errors in the use of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, articles, verbs, tenses, prepositions, adverbs, auxiliaries, conjunctions, etc. There may also be errors due to confusion of words, in the use of proverbs, idioms and phrases or even in the omission of some words.

Directions: In the following sentences, every sentence has been divided into four parts, which are marked a, b, c and d. One of these parts may contain an error. Read each sentence carefully and mark the part which contains the error. In case there is no error in the sentence, the answer is 'a'. The correct answers are given at the end of the chapter.

- (a) The accused/(b) effected madness/(c) in the court/(d) at the time of trial/(e) No Error.
- (a) Raza has/(b) no access/(c) to the Prime Minister/(d) of Pakistan/(e) No Error.
- (a) Humira Arshad is/(b) an adapt/(c) in the art of singing/(d) classical songs/(e) No Error.
- (a) He is/(b) living in/(c) object poverty/(d) in a slum area/(e) No Error.
- (a) A slight blunder/(b) while driving a car/(c) can cause/(d) a serious accident/(e) No Error.
- (a) The children/(b) were playing/(c) besides the road/(d) in the afternoon/(e) No Error.
- (a) I could not see her face as/(b) it was covered/(c) with a veil/(d) of silken cloth/(e) No Error.
- (a) The thief was/(b) caught red handedly/(c) by the police/(d) in the crowded market/(e) No Error.
- (a) A clerk/(b) cannot make/(c) his both ends meet/(d) now a days/(e) No Error.
- (a) The news of/(b) his father's death/(c) came as a/(d) bolt from the sky/(e) No Error.
- (a) I told him that/(b) he could/(c) go home/(d) by all means/(e) No Error.
- (a) After the death/(b) of their father/(c) the two brothers are/(d) having their hand at the daggers/(e) No Error.
- (a) He added insult/(b) to his wounds/(c) by making/(d) sarcastic comments/(e) No Error.
- (a) He has achieved/(b) success in life/(c) from dint of/(d) hard work/(e) No Error.
- (a) He burnt a fire/(b) and started/(c) roasting the chicken/(d) No Error.
- (a) I have written/(b) a letter/(c) at him to his Multan address/(d) today/(e) No Error.
- (a) His favourite maxim/(b) is — cut your shirt/(c) according/(d) to the cloth/(e) No Error.
- (a) His brother/(b) Shaheen is/(c) an excellent cook/(d) is it not?/(e) No Error.
- (a) I have/(b) brought a/(c) he-duck and a she-duck/(d) for my friend/(e) No Error.
- (a) Later on he/(b) became a monk/(c) and she became/(d) a monkess/(e) No Error.
- (a) A woman washer/(b) washes/(c) our clothes/(d) daily/(e) No Error.
- (a) He brought/(b) a peacock and a peacockess/(c) for his garden/(d) yesterday/(e) No Error.
- (a) How many/(b) male and female actors/(c) are working/(d) in this film?/(e) No Error.
- (a) He brought/(b) two pianoes/(c) for his daughters/(d) from the market/(e) No Error.
- (a) There are/(b) many active/(c) volcanoes/(d) in the world/(e) No Error.
- (a) There are/(b) many mouses/(c) in this dilapidated/(d) house/(e) No Error.
- (a) There are/(b) ten steel safes/(c) and two wooden almirahs/(d) in this office/(e) No Error.
- (a) I have lost/(b) my scissor/(c) in my office/(d) in the afternoon/(e) No Error.
- (a) His new/(b) spectacles/(c) has been broken/(d) by this naughty boy/(e) No Error.

Dogar's Unique MOD Recruitment Test Guide

30. (a) Mathematics are (b) taught (c) in his school (d) by an experienced teacher (e) No Error.
31. (a) She invited all (b) her son-in-law (c) to dinner (d) last Sunday (e) No Error.
32. (a) The dangerous dacoit (b) was put (c) in fetter (d) and lodged in a jail (e) No Error.
33. (a) Members of the (b) same community (c) are called (d) brothers (e) No Error.
34. (a) Mrs. Khalid (b) has bought (c) one pair of shoes (d) from Bata Shoe Store (e) No Error.
35. (a) The Pakistan government (b) has sent (c) its force (d) to Bosnia (e) No Error.
36. (a) He is full of (b) griefs (c) and sorrows (e) No Error.
37. (a) He is always (b) surrounded by (c) flatterers (d) hanger-ons (e) No Error.
38. (a) He is (b) going to (c) the Gaddafi Stadium ground (d) to watch the cricket test (e) No Error.
39. (a) People is (b) going to (c) the Gaddafi Stadium ground (d) to watch the cricket test (e) No Error.
40. (a) Karachi (b) is rich (c) in iron (d) and various other minerals (e) No Error.
41. (a) He took (b) great pains (c) to help me (d) in my difficulty (e) No Error.
42. (a) Athletics are (b) not popular (c) in our college (d) this year (e) No Error.
43. (a) The passivity is (b) not convenient (c) with this (d) arrangement (e) No Error.
44. (a) My father is (b) very fond of (c) eating vegetable (d) for the last five years (e) No Error.
45. (a) My teacher (b) has been teaching (c) poetics in this school (d) for one week (e) No Error.
46. (a) Samia requested (b) that I shall lend her (c) my car (d) for one week (e) No Error.
47. (a) My father (b) asked me (c) why I am late (d) from school (e) No Error.
48. (a) Farhan talked so fast (b) that no other girl (c) could keep (d) pace with her (e) No Error.
49. (a) Our teacher told (b) us that the (c) earth moved (d) round the sun (e) No Error.
50. (a) He takes rest daily (b) for two hour (c) but he will be (d) ill once again (e) No Error.
51. (a) Rashid replied (b) that he (c) will not come (d) to my house (e) No Error.
52. (a) The servant's clothes (b) have been burnt (c) by his master's daughter (d) to punish him (e) No Error.
53. (a) Shahzad Ray has (b) laboured hard (c) but not been able (d) to achieve his aim (e) No Error.
54. (a) The Government promised (b) that the loyal (c) railway workers (d) shall be given promotions (e) No Error.
55. (a) This house (b) is not worth (c) buying for (d) twenty five thousand rupees (e) No Error.
56. (a) When I shall go (b) to London (c) I shall meet my (d) brother-in-law (e) No Error.
57. (a) You are (b) one of those (c) who always (d) helps the others (e) No Error.
58. (a) Each of the clerks (b) in this office (c) are loyal (d) and efficient (e) No Error.
59. (a) Sajid told (b) his mother (c) that he had been reading (d) for six hours (e) No Error.
60. (a) The Principal said to (b) the students (c) to go away (d) at once (e) No Error.
61. (a) He is going (b) by the (c) 7.30 o'clock (d) train to Karachi (e) No Error.
62. (a) The captain said (b) with delight (c) that they had (d) won the match (e) No Error.
63. (a) Politics are a (b) dirty game (c) played by (d) the ruthless people (e) No Error.
64. (a) My brother (b) who stays (c) in Islamabad (d) has a P.h.d (e) No Error.
65. (a) His brother (b) Shan who is an (c) army officer (d) is my neighbour (e) No Error.
66. (a) Niaz has (b) an urgent work (c) at home (d) today (e) No Error.
67. (a) The news (b) that Anju gave you (c) yesterday (d) were wrong (e) No Error.
68. (a) I could not find (b) it anywhere (c) Where is (d) my letter's envelope (e) No Error.
69. (a) Even at (b) this age (c) his hair is (d) not grey (e) No Error.
70. (a) He has (b) bought (c) new furniture (d) for his flat (e) No Error.

71. (a) It's very (b) kind of you (c) to help Shabbir (d) in such a manner (e) No Error.
72. (a) His father was (b) angry with (c) his leaving (d) the house in the night (e) No Error.
73. (a) We think that (b) it is no use (c) to go there (d) at this late hour (e) No Error.
74. (a) The aim and the object (b) of this association (c) is to help (d) the poor (e) No Error.
75. (a) This factory (b) is not worth (c) buying for (d) ninety five thousand rupees (e) No Error.
76. (a) I love (b) to go there (c) at any time (d) of the day (e) No Error.
77. (a) I feel that (b) it is quite easy (c) doing this work (d) without the help of others (e) No Error.
78. (a) Hitler enjoyed (b) to persecute (c) the Jews (d) living in his country (e) No Error.
79. (a) It was me (b) who helped Nabeel (c) in establishing (d) his business (e) No Error.
80. (a) Babar keeps himself (b) away from (c) bad company (d) in this locality (e) No Error.
81. (a) This book (b) cannot be (c) given to: any body (d) except he (e) No Error.
82. (a) He should (b) take you leave (c) after (d) an hour (e) No Error.
83. (a) Any of these (b) two men (c) would do (d) this work today (e) No Error.
84. (a) There is no (b) difference (c) between (d) you and he (e) No Error.
85. (a) I, you and he (b) work in the (c) same office (d) and same building (e) No Error.
86. (a) You and I (b) have done (c) our duty (d) to the best of our abilities (e) No Error.
87. (a) You and he (b) tried his best (c) to pass this examination (d) but failed (e) No Error.
88. (a) Let you and I (b) do it (c) together and (d) be successful (e) No Error.
89. (a) It is a fact that (b) Goly is (c) more intelligent (d) than me (e) No Error.
90. (a) It was me (b) who was (c) punished so severely (d) for no cause (e) No Error.
91. (a) Will you sell (b) either of (c) these ten books (d) for five rupees (e) No Error.
92. (a) None of the two leaders (b) was present (c) in the meeting (d) on Sunday (e) No Error.
93. (a) Every one of us (b) should do (c) our duty (d) to the motherland (e) No Error.
94. (a) One should (b) always help (c) his friends (d) in difficulty (e) No Error.
95. (a) Such persons (b) as work hard (c) achieve success (d) in life (e) No Error.
96. (a) Whom do you (b) suspect (c) has broken (d) the glass (e) No Error.
97. (a) Seema should (b) avail of this (c) golden opportunity (d) to get success in her life (e) No Error.
98. (a) In Lahore (b) he enjoyed to (c) his heart's content (d) during his stay at P.C Hotel (e) No Error.
99. (a) If I were him (b) I would not (c) go there (d) at any cost (e) No Error.
100. (a) The speed of (b) my new motor cycle is (c) much greater (d) than the old one (e) No Error.
101. (a) Her bag (b) is definitely (c) more beautiful (d) than your (e) No Error.
102. (a) As per my frank opinion (b) you are as good (c) a singer (d) as he (e) No Error.
103. (a) A number of my friends (b) feels that they are (c) not properly paid (d) for the work they do (e) No Error.
104. (a) His sister has (b) no issues (c) therefore, she has adopted (d) an orphan child (e) No Error.
105. (a) How much is (b) half of a bottle (c) of whisky (d) at this restaurant (e) No Error.
106. (a) It is an admitted fact that (b) Sagar is (c) most intelligent (d) than his sister (e) No Error.
107. (a) Mr. Mahdi Hassan (b) has not sung (c) much songs (d) after the death of his son (e) No Error.
108. (a) Rani is (b) definitely (c) more wiser (d) than her sister (e) No Error.
109. (a) Kamal is (b) surely (c) the cleverer (d) of the two boys (e) No Error.
110. (a) Believe me (b) my pen (c) is superior (d) than yours (e) No Error.
111. (a) She has not (b) taken any pencil (c) from this (d) stationery shop (e) No Error.
112. (a) There were (b) not less than (c) three thousand persons (d) in the meeting (e) No Error.

113. (a) You should (b) open your book (c) at (d) twenty third page (e) No Error.
 114. (a) Are your examinations (b) commencing (c) on (d) next Thursday (e) No Error.
 115. (a) Each and every (b) student in the class (c) got sweets (d) yesterday (e) No Error.
 116. (a) My father (b) prefers milk (c) than tea (d) after dinner (e) No Error.
 117. (a) All her (b) efforts failed (c) to secure (d) a good job (e) No Error.
 118. (a) Little water (b) that was in the pot (c) evaporated (d) due to the heat of fire (e) No Error.
 119. (a) Many a worker (b) have not (c) finished his job (d) in time (e) No Error.
 120. (a) Mustafa is honest (b) business man (c) therefore, his business (d) is flourishing (e) No Error.
 121. (a) The Pakistan (b) of tomorrow will (c) be a strong (d) and prosperous country (e) No Error.
 122. (a) The rice (b) does not grow in Multan (c) due to shortage of (d) sufficient water for irrigation (e) No Error.
 123. (a) Water of many (b) Indian rivers (c) is considered (d) to be sacred (e) No Error.
 124. (a) Junior Bush was (b) considered to be (c) second Bush (d) by his followers (e) No Error.
 125. (a) Wisdom of (b) the ancient sages of India (c) is famous (d) all over the world (e) No Error.
 126. (a) I saw (b) an one eyed (c) beggar in the street (d) last week (e) No Error.
 127. (a) How fine (b) actor (c) Nadeem (d) was (e) No Error.
 128. (a) Train will be (b) arriving at (c) the station (d) early to day (e) No Error.
 129. (a) Both athletes (b) were cheered (c) by the (d) spectators (e) No Error.
 130. (a) He was first (b) to reach (c) the station (d) that day (e) No Error.
 131. (a) The students (b) did nothing (c) but laughed (d) heartily (e) No Error.
 132. (a) If it (b) will rain (c) we will not (d) go out at all (e) No Error.
 133. (a) Being a rainy day (b) we could (c) not go (d) to the market place (e) No Error.
 134. (a) Let us (b) do nothing (c) but to wait and see (d) for the time being (e) No Error.
 135. (a) I ordered (b) for soup and salad (c) when I visited (d) the Chinese restaurant (e) No Error.
 136. (a) Rahim denied (b) that he had not stolen (c) the gold ring (d) of Seema (e) No Error.
 137. (a) Amer took (b) revenge on (c) his enemies (d) living in his village (e) No Error.
 138. (a) The mother (b) with her children (c) were killed (d) in a train accident (e) No Error.
 139. (a) Each peon and (b) clerk are to (c) be given the responsibility (d) to keep the office clean (e) No Error.
 140. (a) Saad as well as his brother (b) have been (c) arrested (d) by the Police (e) No Error.
 141. (a) Either Anam Ray (b) or you is (c) at fault (d) in this matter (e) No Error.
 142. (a) You (b) who are his brother (c) should help him (d) in his present difficulty (e) No Error.
 143. (a) You shall definitely (b) win the (c) election (d) of the college president (e) No Error.
 144. (a) Shan will have (b) to leave (c) this house (d) at once (e) No Error.
 145. (a) No Sooner he received (b) the letter (c) from his father (d) than he went out (e) No Error.
 146. (a) Now that we have (b) shifted our house (c) seldom we go (d) to his house (e) No Error.
 147. (a) Hina wished (b) to thoroughly revise (c) her plan (d) to construct a new house (e) No Error.
 148. (a) Neither he came (b) nor did he (c) send the money (d) through his brother (e) No Error.
 149. (a) See these words (b) in the dictionary (c) and write down (d) their meanings (e) No Error.
 150. (a) Two of those (b) dreaded dacoits (c) were hung (d) by the neck (e) No Error.
 151. (a) The school (b) is too much small (c) to accommodate (d) all the students (e) No Error.
 152. (a) I am (b) quite sorry (c) to learn about (d) the death of your father (e) No Error.
 153. (a) I went to see (b) the film because (c) he had told me (d) that it was too good (e) No Error.

154. (a) Everybody says I that (b) Lucy resembles with (c) her mother (d) a lot (e) No Error.
 155. (a) For hours (b) I discussed on (c) this point with him (d) but he could not decide anything (e) No Error.
 156. (a) Rashid recommended for me (b) to the officer (c) for a (d) promotion (e) No Error.
 157. (a) The child (b) begged pardon (c) from his father (d) for his coming late (e) No Error.
 158. (a) Though you have (b) a strong body (c) but you are (d) a coward (e) No Error.
 159. (a) Do keep us (b) informed (c) as mother is anxious (d) for your welfare (e) No Error.
 160. (a) I am writing (b) a letter (c) with green ink (d) to my brother (e) No Error.
 161. (a) They went (b) to Faisalabad (c) in bus (d) yesterday (e) No Error.
 162. (a) She congratulated (b) me for (c) my promotion (d) in the office (e) No Error.
 163. (a) I met (b) Samia upon (c) the way to my office (d) in the morning (e) No Error.
 164. (a) The students should (b) always abide with (c) the decision (d) of the teacher (e) No Error.
 165. (a) He has been (b) acquitted from (c) the charge of murder (d) by the sessions judge (e) No Error.
 166. (a) He should (b) be alive from (c) the consequences (d) of his wrong deeds (e) No Error.
 167. (a) Everybody is (b) answerable (c) to God for (d) his sins (e) No Error.
 168. (a) The clerk (b) must apologise (c) from the officer (d) for his misconduct (e) No Error.
 169. (a) Be careful here (b) at this city (c) abounds from (d) thieves (e) No Error.
 170. (a) Whether he will be (b) able to come (c) or may not (d) depends on the train service (e) No Error.
 171. (a) He requested (b) the director (c) to admit his son (d) in his institution (e) No Error.
 172. (a) On his way back (b) he was absorbed with (c) his own (d) thoughts (e) No Error.
 173. (a) Kinza assured (b) the manager (c) with his (d) sincerity (e) No Error.
 174. (a) I have never seen (b) her relaxing (c) she is always (d) busy in her work (e) No Error.
 175. (a) You must (b) arrive at (c) some conclusion (d) before you leave (e) No Error.
 176. (a) He is (b) very attached with (c) his two children (d) who live in the hostel (e) No Error.
 177. (a) We must (b) adapt ourselves (c) with our (d) circumstances (e) No Error.
 178. (a) He is (b) in the habit of (c) backing out from (d) his promise (e) No Error.
 179. (a) I have written (b) a letter to the (c) editor of the 'Observer' (d) on behalf of my locality (e) No Error.
 180. (a) I have made (b) a complaint (c) for him (d) to the police (e) No Error.
 181. (a) The servant seems (b) to have lost the (c) confidence from (d) his boss (e) No Error.
 182. (a) He has (b) contributed one hundred rupees for (c) the building fund (d) for this school (e) No Error.
 183. (a) All the students (b) of our class have (c) committed this lesson (d) for memory (e) No Error.
 184. (a) This servant (b) always (c) complies to the wishes (d) of his master (e) No Error.
 185. (a) He is working (b) very hard (c) as he is desirous for (d) joining the Army (e) No Error.
 186. (a) The dacoits (b) deprived the passengers (c) for all (d) their possessions (e) No Error.
 187. (a) Asia daily devotes (b) seven hours (c) to her work (d) in the college (e) No Error.
 188. (a) His wife has successfully (b) dissuaded him (c) of going to England (d) this year (e) No Error.
 189. (a) There is (b) a limit on (c) everything (d) in life (e) No Error.
 190. (a) He parted from (b) all his possessions happily (c) on the advice of (d) his teacher (e) No Error.
 191. (a) When I went to (b) his office (c) he introduced me (d) with his boss (e) No Error.
 192. (a) After hearing (b) her pathetic story (c) I was (d) moved to tears (e) No Error.
 193. (a) She must be (b) compensated about (c) the loss (d) suffered by her (e) No Error.
 194. (a) The milk (b) was (c) very much hot (d) to drink (e) No Error.
 195. (a) He had hardly (b) recovered from his (c) previous illness (d) than he had another heart attack (e) No Error.

196. No Error.
197. (a) Supposing if (b) I give (c) you a cheque (d) how will you deposit it (e) No Error.
198. (a) When the bell rang (b) then we (c) ran to the (d) play ground (e) No Error.
199. (a) As he is (b) generous (c) so he (d) spends lavishly (e) No Error.
200. (a) Unless you (b) do not give up (c) bad habits (d) you will have to repent (e) No Error.
201. (a) Until you do not (b) speak the truth (c) you will be (d) dismissed (e) No Error.
202. (a) Every body ought (b) to perform his duty (c) to the best (d) of his ability (e) No Error.
203. (a) You ought (b) to love (c) your (d) neighbour (e) No Error.
204. (a) You must (b) work hard (c) if you want to become (d) a writer (e) No Error.
205. (a) The political leaders (b) should refrain (c) from telling lies (d) in their speeches (e) No Error.
206. (a) Scarcely had we (b) gone out (c) than it began (d) to rain heavily (e) No Error.
207. (a) If you compare (b) Lenin with Marx (c) you will find a lot of similarities (d) between them (e) No Error.
208. (a) Telephone was (b) discovered by (c) Graham Bell (d) an American Scientist (e) No Error.
209. (a) However hard you work (b) you cannot get (c) the promotion in (d) this office (e) No Error.
210. (a) The gentry of (b) the city was (c) present at the meeting (d) yesterday (e) No Error.
211. (a) His uncle said (b) that he (c) was always (d) punctual (e) No Error.
212. (a) Sohail said (b) that his (c) father will (d) go to England (e) No Error.
213. (a) I have (b) collected (c) all the informations (d) about this case (e) No Error.
214. (a) She has been (b) living here (c) for the death (d) of her mother (e) No Error.
215. (a) He brought (b) much goods (c) from Lahore (d) for his friends (e) No Error.
216. (a) The students (b) are giving (c) the examination (d) today (e) No Error.
217. (a) The rich (b) can afford (c) to take fruits (d) daily (e) No Error.
218. (a) Sajid is working hard (b) in order that (c) he may achieve (d) success in the examination (e) No Error.
219. (a) Many passer-bys (b) stopped at (c) the place to have food (d) at the new restaurant (e) No Error.
220. (a) All the three chiefs (b) were present (c) at the function (d) held at the Army Headquarters (e) No Error.
221. (a) Queen Victoria (b) was the famous Empress (c) of the British Empire (d) during the nineteenth Century (e) No Error.
222. (a) There was (b) a woman priest (c) in the temple (d) well known for her erudition (e) No Error.
223. (a) Can you tell (b) me something about the (c) Czar and the Czarina (d) of Russia (e) No Error.
224. (a) I met the Earl (b) but could not meet (c) the Earless (d) at the coronation ceremony of the young King (e) No Error.
225. (a) She has been (b) the manageress (c) of our firm (d) for the last three years (e) No Error.
226. (a) A giant (b) and a woman giant (c) were living in the forest (d) of Africa (e) No Error.
227. (a) He has (b) married (c) a Jew lady (d) of American origin (e) No Error.
228. (a) Don't go out (b) now we are (c) about having supper (d) after five minutes (e) No Error.
229. (a) We've got a (b) little house (c) over the lake (d) in the forest (e) No Error.
230. (a) We want every child (b) to develop (c) in his or her (d) own way (e) No Error.
231. (a) He passed (b) the exam (c) in spite of his (d) bad teachers (e) No Error.

231. (a) The aeroplane (b) was flying (c) on the channel (d) near the sea-coast of England (e) No Error.
232. (a) Why is (b) that child (c) climbing across (d) that high wall (e) No Error.
233. (a) You should not (b) try to jump (c) on the (d) narrow stream (e) No Error.
234. (a) He gave (b) each person (c) the same medicine (d) for children (e) No Error.
235. (a) We drove (b) across (c) several towns (d) for two weeks (e) No Error.
236. (a) We must listen (b) carefully to what (c) each others say (d) on this matter (e) No Error.
237. (a) The river is (b) too wide to (c) swim over (d) during the rainy season (e) No Error.
238. (a) This ship (b) carries the people (c) over the river (d) thrice a day (e) No Error.
239. (a) The book says (b) he was forty seven (c) when he died (d) but his actual age was only forty three (e) No Error.
240. (a) She smiled (b) at me (c) in a (d) friendly way (e) No Error.
241. (a) I used to go (b) to France (c) seven times (d) during the last seven years (e) No Error.
242. (a) He presented (b) a glass venetian ashtray (c) to his father (d) on his birthday (e) No Error.
243. (a) He placed (b) his books (c) on the glass round table (d) when he went to the library (e) No Error.
244. (a) A black big cat (b) jumped out of (c) the window (d) and hurt her paw (e) No Error.
245. (a) The three first days (b) are the (c) most tiresome (d) in this expedition (e) No Error.
246. (a) He jumped over (b) the wall which was (c) high two metres (d) and won the bet (e) No Error.
247. (a) The road (b) was about (c) long two kilometres (d) and badly needed repairs (e) No Error.
248. (a) A slight error (b) while driving a truck (c) can cause a (d) serious accident (e) No Error.
249. (a) The war of (b) Panipat was (c) won by (d) Babar in 1526 (e) No Error.
250. (a) He has recruited (b) many persons (c) to canvas for him (d) during the forth coming elections (e) No Error.

Answers

- (b) Use 'affect' which means 'pretend' or 'feign' in place of effect.
- (e) No error.
- (b) Use 'adept' in place of 'adapt'
- (c) 'Object' or purpose should be replaced by 'abject' which means 'utterly hopeless'.
- (a) 'Slight' should not be used before 'blunder' which means 'great mistake'.
- (c) Use 'beside' which means 'by the side of'.
- (c) The word is 'veil' which means 'cover'.
- (b) The correct phrase is 'caught red handed'.
- (c) The phrase 'both ends meet' does not need the word 'his'.
- (d) The correct phrase is 'bolt from the blue'.
- (d) The correct phrase is 'by all means'.
- (d) The correct phrase is 'at daggers drawn'.
- (b) The correct phrase is 'add insult to injuries'.
- (c) The correct phrase is 'by dint of'.
- (a) 'Burnt a fire' should be replaced by 'kindled fire'.
- (c) The correct expression is 'letter to him at his Delhi address'.

17. (b) The correct phrase is 'cut your coat according to the cloth'.
 18. (d) 'is it not' should be replaced by 'is he not'.
 19. (c) For 'he-duck' use 'drake' and for 'she-duck' use 'duck'.
 20. (d) The feminine gender of 'mork' is 'nun'.
 21. (a) The proper expression is 'washer woman'.
 22. (b) The correct word is 'preacher'.
 23. (b) Use 'actors' and 'actresses'.
 24. (b) The plural of 'piano' is 'pianos'.
 25. (e) No error.
 26. (b) Plural form of mouse is 'mice'.
 27. (b) The plural of 'safe' is 'safes' and not 'safes'.
 28. (b) The correct word is 'scissors' not 'scissor'.
 29. (c) Since spectacles are plural, use 'have'.
 30. (e) Mathematics is singular, therefore, use 'is'.
 31. (b) The correct expression is 'sons-in-law'.
 32. (c) The word 'fetter' should be replaced by 'letters'.
 33. (d) 'Brethren' is the proper word in place of 'brothers'.
 34. (c) Use 'shoes' not 'shoe'.
 35. (c) Use 'forces' in place of 'force'.
 36. (c) Plural of 'grief' is 'griels' and not 'grieves'.
 37. (d) The correct plural form is 'hangen-on'.
 38. (c) Use 'during' instead of 'in'.
 39. (a) Since 'people' is plural, use 'are'.
 40. (c) The plural form of 'iron' is 'irons'.
 41. (e) No error.
 42. (a) 'Athletics' takes the singular verb 'is' not 'are'.
 43. (a) 'Peasantry' is plural, therefore, use 'are'.
 44. (c) 'Vegetable' is always used in plural as 'vegetables'.
 45. (c) Use 'poetry' in place of 'poemes'.
 46. (b) To agree with the past tense of principal clause use 'should' in place of 'shall'.
 47. (c) Since the reporting clause is in past tense, use 'was' in place of 'am'.
 48. (d) No error.
 49. (c) Since the sentence implies a universal truth 'moved' should be replaced by 'moves'.
 50. (c) Lest should be followed by 'should' instead of 'will' in the subordinate clause.
 51. (d) 'Would' should be used in the indirect speech instead of 'will'.
 52. (c) Since there are two possessive nouns the second apostrophe should be replaced by 'of' for 'as-daughter of his master'.
 53. (c) 'Has' should be used between 'but' and 'not'.
 54. (d) 'Should' must replace 'would'.
 55. (e) No error.

56. (a) First 'Shall' should be omitted.
 57. (d) For 'one of those' use 'help' not 'helps'.
 58. (c) Each should be followed by the singular verb 'is'.
 59. (d) No error.
 60. (a) Since the sentence implies a 'command' use 'ordered' in place of 'said'.
 61. (a) 'O' clock, should be deleted.
 62. (a) 'Said' should be replaced by 'exclaimed'.
 63. (a) Politics is a singular noun 'use' is in place of 'are'.
 64. (d) 'is' should be used instead of 'has'.
 65. (d) The correct word is 'neighbour'.
 66. (b) It should be 'an urgent piece of work'.
 67. (d) Since 'news' is singular, use 'was'.
 68. (d) It should be 'envelope of my letter'.
 69. (d) No error.
 70. (c) Use 'furniture' in place of 'furnitures'.
 71. (d) No error.
 72. (b) The correct preposition is 'angry at'.
 73. (c) Instead of 'to go', use 'in going'.
 74. (a) Omit the latter article 'the'.
 75. (e) No error.
 76. (b) Use 'going' in place of 'to go'.
 77. (c) 'Doing' should be replaced by 'to do'.
 78. (b) Use 'persecuting' in place of 'to persecute'.
 79. (b) The correct expression is 'it was I'.
 80. (a) 'Himself' should be deleted.
 81. (d) Use 'Except him' in place of 'Except he'.
 82. (b) The correct expression is 'take leave of you'.
 83. (a) Use 'Either of' instead of 'any of'.
 84. (d) Use 'Him' instead of 'he'.
 85. (a) The correct order of pronouns is second person, third person and first person i.e. 'you, he and I'.
 86. (e) No error.
 87. (b) Instead of 'tried his best', it should be 'tried your best'.
 88. (a) Use 'Let us' instead of 'Let you and I'.
 89. (d) 'Than I (am)' should be used in place of 'than me'.
 90. (a) 'It is I' should be used.
 91. (b) 'Any of these' is used for more than two things.
 92. (a) 'Neither' is used instead of 'none'.
 93. (b) Instead of 'our duty', 'his duty' should be used.
 94. (c) Use 'one's' instead of 'his'.

95. (e) No error.
 96. (a) 'Who' should be used in place of 'whom'.
 97. (b) It should be 'avail herself of'.
 98. (b) The correct expression is 'enjoyed himself to'.
 99. (a) Use 'he' instead of 'him'.
 100. (d) It should be 'than that of the old one'.
 101. (e) No error.
 102. (e) No error.
 103. (b) 'A number of' is followed by plural verb. So it should be 'feel' in place of 'feels'.
 104. (b) Use 'issue' instead of 'issues'.
 105. (b) 'Of' should be deleted.
 106. (c) Comparative degree 'more' is used when two persons are compared.
 107. (c) Use 'many songs' instead of 'much songs'.
 108. (c) Instead of 'more wiser', it should be 'wiser'.
 109. (e) No error.
 110. (d) 'To' is used with the adjective 'superior' instead of 'than'.
 111. (d) No error.
 112. (b) 'Not less than' should be replaced by 'no fewer than'. 'Less' denotes quantity, 'fewer' denotes number.
 113. (d) Write 'page twenty three'.
 114. (d) Write 'Thursday next' instead of 'next Thursday'.
 115. (a) Either 'each' or 'every' is used.
 116. (c) 'Prefer to' is correct.
 117. (e) No error.
 118. (a) Write 'the' before 'little water'.
 119. (b) For 'many a', use singular verb 'has not'.
 120. (a) Write 'an' before 'honest'.
 121. (e) No error.
 122. (a) 'The' before rice should be deleted.
 123. (e) Write 'the' before 'Water'.
 124. (c) Write article 'the' before 'Gandhi'.
 125. (a) Write 'the' before 'wisdom'.
 126. (b) Use 'a' instead of 'an'.
 127. (b) Use the article 'an' before 'actor'.
 128. (a) Use the article 'the' before 'train'.
 129. (a) Use the article 'the' before 'athletes'.
 130. (a) Write the article 'the' before 'first'.
 131. (c) 'Laughed' should be replaced by 'laugh'.
 132. (b) Write 'if it rains', instead of 'if it will rain'.
 133. (a) It should be 'It being a rainy day'.

134. (c) Omit 'to' before 'wait'.
 135. (b) Omit 'for' before 'soup'.
 136. (b) 'Not' should be deleted.
 137. (e) No error.
 138. (c) 'Were' should be replaced by 'was'.
 139. (b) Instead of 'are', 'is' should be used.
 140. (b) 'Have' should be changed to 'has'.
 141. (b) 'You are' is correct.
 142. (e) No error.
 143. (a) Use 'will' instead of 'shall'.
 144. (a) 'Shall have' is used with the third person singular to indicate command or order.
 145. (a) The correct expression is 'no sooner did he receive'.
 146. (c) 'Seldom do we go' is the correct expression.
 147. (b) The correct expression is 'to revise thoroughly'.
 148. (a) Use the expression 'Neither did he come'.
 149. (a) 'Look up' is the correct expression.
 150. (c) Write 'hanged' instead of 'hung'.
 151. (b) 'Much too small' is the proper expression.
 152. (b) 'Very' should be replaced by 'quite'.
 153. (d) 'Very' should be used here instead of 'too'.
 154. (b) The preposition 'with' should be omitted.
 155. (b) 'On' is to be deleted.
 156. (a) 'For' should be deleted.
 157. (c) 'Of' should be used instead of 'from'.
 158. (c) Use 'yet' in place of 'but'.
 159. (d) Write 'about your welfare'.
 160. (c) 'In' should be used instead of 'with'.
 161. (c) Write 'by bus' instead of 'in bus'.
 162. (b) Instead of 'for', 'on' is used here.
 163. (b) 'On' should be used here.
 164. (b) Use 'by' instead of 'with'.
 165. (b) 'Acquitted of' is to be used.
 166. (b) Write 'to be alive to' instead of 'to be alive from'.
 167. (e) No error.
 168. (c) Use the preposition 'to' after 'apologise'.
 169. (c) 'Abounds in' should be used.
 170. (c) 'May' should be deleted.
 171. (d) 'To his institution' is correct.
 172. (b) 'Absorbed in' is correct.
 173. (c) 'Assure' is followed by the preposition 'of'.

- 174. (d) Write 'busy with her work'.
- 175. (e) No error.
- 176. (b) It should be 'to' instead of 'with'.
- 177. (c) Use 'to' instead of 'with'.
- 178. (c) 'Of' is the correct preposition.
- 179. (e) No error.
- 180. (c) Use 'against' instead of 'for'.
- 181. (d) Use 'confidence of'.
- 182. (b) Use 'to' instead of the first 'for'.
- 183. (d) Use 'to' instead of 'for'.
- 184. (c) Use 'with' instead of 'to'.
- 185. (c) Write 'desirous of'.
- 186. (c) Use 'of' instead of 'for'.
- 187. (e) No error.
- 188. (c) Write 'dissuade' from.
- 189. (b) 'To' should replace 'on'.
- 190. (a) The correct preposition is 'parted with'.
- 191. (d) 'To' should replace 'with'.
- 192. (e) No error.
- 193. (b) Write 'compensation for'.
- 194. (c) 'Too hot to drink' is the correct expression.
- 195. (c) Write 'when' instead of 'than'.
- 196. (a) 'If' should be omitted.
- 197. (b) 'Then' should be deleted.
- 198. (c) Delete 'so'.
- 199. (b) It should be 'unless you give up'.
- 200. (a) The correct expression is 'unless you speak the truth'.
- 201. (a) The correct form is 'ought to perform'.
- 202. (e) No error.
- 203. (e) No error.
- 204. (b) 'Refrain' should be followed by 'from'.
- 205. (c) 'Where' should be used in place of 'than'.
- 206. (e) No error.
- 207. (b) Use 'invented' instead of 'discovered'.
- 208. (e) No error.
- 209. (b) 'Was' should be replaced by 'were'.
- 210. (c) It should be 'is' instead of 'was' because it is habitual fact.
- 211. (c) 'Will' should be changed to 'would'.
- 212. (c) 'Information' is the correct form.
- 213. (c) Use 'since' in place of 'for'.

- 214. (b) It should be 'many goods' in place of 'much goods'.
- 215. (b) It should be 'taking' instead of 'giving'.
- 216. (a) No error.
- 217. (e) No error.
- 218. (a) It should be 'passers-by' and not 'passer-bys'.
- 219. (e) No error.
- 220. (b) The feminine gender for 'emperor' is 'empress'.
- 221. (b) A 'Woman priest' is called a 'priestess'.
- 222. (d) No error.
- 223. (c) The feminine gender of 'earl' is 'countess'.
- 224. (e) No error.
- 225. (b) A woman giant is called 'giantess'.
- 226. (c) 'Jewess' is the correct form for a Jew lady.
- 227. (c) It should be 'about to have supper'.
- 228. (c) It should be 'above the lake'.
- 229. (a) 'Each' should be used here instead of 'every'.
- 230. (e) No error.
- 231. (c) 'Across' or 'over' should be used in place of 'on'.
- 232. (c) 'Over' should replace 'across'.
- 233. (c) 'On' should be changed to 'across'.
- 234. (b) Use 'every' instead of 'each'.
- 235. (b) 'Across' should be changed to 'through'.
- 236. (c) It should be 'others' instead of 'each others'.
- 237. (c) Here 'across' should replace 'over'.
- 238. (c) Instead of 'over', use 'across'.
- 239. (d) Use 'actual age' in place of 'actually age'.
- 240. (e) No error.
- 241. (a) Write 'went' instead of 'used to go'.
- 242. (b) It should be 'venetian glass ashtray'.
- 243. (c) Write 'round glass table'.
- 244. (a) It should be 'big black cat'.
- 245. (a) 'The first three days' is the correct expression.
- 246. (c) 'Two metres high' should be used.
- 247. (c) It should be 'two kilometres long'.
- 248. (e) No error.
- 249. (a) It should be 'battle' instead of 'war'.
- 250. (c) The correct word is 'carvass'.

TAHSEEN RAZA (0300-388773)

Sentence Structure

Sentence improvement is a variation of spotting errors. In a spotting error test, you are required just to locate the error and tick it, whereas in the sentence improvement test, you have to locate the error and also find the correct answer from among the alternatives given.

Examples Taken From Previous Examination Paper:

Look at the italicized part of each sentence. Below each sentence are given three possible substitutions for the italicized part. If one of them (a), (b) or (c) is better than the italicized part, indicate your response against the corresponding letter (a), (b), (c). If none of the substitution improves the sentence, indicate (d) as your response.

1. They are waiting for her since morning.
(A) Have been waiting
(B) Were waiting
(C) Wait
(D) No improvement

The error is in the tense pattern and the correct answer is (a), 'have been waiting' because the sentence shows a continuous sense.

2. Hardly had he entered the police station when the SHO began to beat him.
(A) Than (B) Before
(C) Since (D) No correction

Hardly is followed by when. Thus here is no error. The answer therefore is (D).

In fact, these types of questions

have been designed to test your knowledge of the following:

- (i) Rules of grammar and composition.
- (ii) Usage of the different parts of speech.
- (iii) Idioms and phrases.
- (iv) An overall sense of language.

Let us take a few examples from the questions of some competitive examinations to illustrate our point.

1. If you would have seen the movie, you would have enjoyed it.
(A) Had you been seen
(B) If you have had seen
(C) If you would see
(D) No correction required

The answer is (c), 'had you seen'.

The error here lies in the tense sequence. According to the rules of grammar, when there are two actions of past probability, one dependent on the other, the sequence should be as follows: past perfect + future perfect; Had + past participle + would + have +

1 2 3 4
past participle
5

Thus the correct form of the sentence in the example will be:

Practice Test

Had you *seen* the movie, you would
1 2 3
have enjoyed it.
4 5

2. The greater the demand, *higher* the price.
(A) High (B) The high
(C) The higher (D) No improvement

The error here is in the use of the definite article *the*. When two comparative degrees are used in a sentence for proportion, *the* is used before both of them. Here, the two comparative degrees are *greater* and *higher* and thus *the* should be used before *higher* also. The answer therefore is (c).

3. He is *extraordinarily clever* at *mimicking* his friends.
(A) Clever for mimicking
(B) Clever in mimicking
(C) Clever to mimic
(D) No improvement

Here the error is in the use of preposition. The correct answer is (b), clever in mimicking.

4. He told us the story *in a nutshell*.
(A) In the nutshell (B) Putting it in a nut
(C) In nutshell (D) No improvement

He the answer is (d), no improvement. The correct phrase is *in a nutshell* and thus the answer is (d), no improvement.

Students are therefore advised to brush up their grammar and carefully go through the rules explained in the chapter on spotting errors.

- * From Previous Papers
1. The facts *attributed* to my report in your paper are wrong.
(A) Attributing towards
(B) Attributed against
(C) Attribute for
(D) Attributed at
(E) No correction required
 2. The disparity between the urban and rural area *has widen* in the last decade.
(A) Areas has widened
(B) Area have widen
(C) Area has widened
(D) Area have widened
(E) No correction required
 3. They told me that they *were already sold* out all their belongings.
(A) Has sold already
(B) Had already sold
(C) Were already selling
(D) Have already been sold
(E) No correction required
 4. He says he *doesn't recollect have seen* me before.
(A) He has seen (B) Have been seen
(C) Having seen (D) That has seen

- (E) No correction required
The answer is (c). The correct form is 'having seen' in this sentence.
5. What does it matter most is the quality of the deeds that we perform.
(A) What it matters more
(B) What does it matter more
(C) What matters it most
(D) What matters most
(E) No correction required
The correct expression is 'what matters most'. The right answer therefore is (d).

Practice Test

Direction: Which of the words/phrases (a), (b), (c) and (d), should replace the words/phrases given in italics in each of the following sentences so as to make them most effective and meaningfully correct. If the sentence is correct and needs no change, mark (d) or (e) as your answer.

1. I love the man so well that I wish *he should overlive me*.
(A) May overlive me
(B) Ought to overlive me
(C) Might overlive me
(D) Try to overlive me
(E) No correction needed ✓
2. Can this machine be adapted in farm work.
(A) By (B) Into
(C) For ✓ (D) To
(E) No correction needed
3. When the Prime Minister said this, we know whom he was *eluding to*.
(A) Referring ✓
(B) Alluding
(C) Hinting
(D) Suggesting
4. (E) No correction needed
The weather was not good; it was a bit pleasant.
(A) A little (B) To some extent
(C) Fairly ✓ (D) Rather
(E) No correction needed
5. He lives in a remote colony since August 1999.
(A) Is living (B) Has been living
(C) Has lived (D) Continues to live
(E) No correction needed
6. When we reached the site of the crash, we saw only three *alive* men in the wreck.
(A) Living (B) Lively
(C) Live (D) Breathing
(E) No correction needed
7. Hardly had she entered the police station *then* all officers stood up.
(A) Than (B) When ✓
(C) Before (D) Since
(E) No correction needed
8. Do *how* say
(A) Which (B) That
(C) As ✓ (D) Like
(E) No correction needed
9. Stop taking drugs lest *you are* caught.
(A) Might be caught ✓
(B) Will be caught
(C) May be caught
(D) Would be caught
(E) No correction needed
10. Though a hero, he acted a coward.
(A) With cowardice (B) As coward
(C) Cowardly (D) As like a coward
(E) No correction
11. They were all astonished at his failure in the examination.
(A) For (B) On
(C) In (D) From
(E) No correction ✓

- (A) For (B) On
(C) In (D) From
(E) No correction ✓
12. Due to bad weather, the number of ships crossing the channel last week *is* very small.
(A) Are being (B) Are
(C) Were (D) Was ✓
(E) None
13. She is worried about his health *and also me*.
(A) Also is me (B) So am I
(C) So come too (D) Me also are
(E) None
14. Roads are wet, it *must had* rained last night.
(A) Must have been (B) Might had
(C) Would have been
(D) Must have ✓ (E) None
15. She is *tallest* of all the girls.
(A) The tallest ✓ (B) Taller
(C) The taller (D) A taller
(E) None
16. It will depend now on *they* coming on time.
(A) Their coming ✓ (B) Them coming
(C) Theirs coming (D) They come
(E) None
17. He has studied French *since* four years.
(A) Since four years ago
(B) From four years ago
(C) For four years
(D) For four years ✓
18. He *had not ought to* do it.
(A) Has not ought to do
(B) Ought not had done
(C) Ought not has done
(D) Ought not have done ✓
19. He decided to *quickly* leave the house.
(A) Quickly to leave the house
(B) Quickly leave house
(C) Leave the house quickly ✓
(D) Leave quickly the house
(E) None
20. The bag is so heavy that I can hardly carry it.
(A) As (B) Too
(C) Much (D) More
(E) None ✓
21. Most willingly Amer agreed to go to Murree and remain there for a month.
(A) Go to (B) On going to ✓
(C) To going to (D) To going
(E) None
22. I felt that the music was *sweetly* and *soothingly*.
(A) Sweetly but soothingly
(B) Sweet and soothing ✓
(C) Sweetly and soothing
(D) Sweet but soothing
(E) None
23. He did not know the answer and *I did not neither*.
(A) And neither did I ✓
(B) And either did I
(C) And neither have I
(D) And either did have
(E) None
24. He spent much time and energy over it and lost a large sum *in the bargain*.
(A) Will bargain (B) For bargain ✓
(C) Off the bargain (D) Into bargain
(E) None
25. It is *all and one* to me whether he lives in Karachi or Hyderabad.
(A) All but one (B) All one
(C) One and the same ✓
(D) All or one (E) No correction
26. At an early age, he had made his mark as a chemist.
(A) Made his mark ✓
(B) Makes his mark

27. He is not in the good books of his master.
 (A) In the better book
 (B) In the good book ✓
 (C) In the best book
 (D) Into the good books
 (E) No correction
28. He has been working off and on for several years to compile a dictionary.
 (A) Regularly (B) Constantly
 (C) On and off ✓ (D) On or off
 (E) No correction
29. On the day of the match, everyone hoped about fine weather.
 (A) Of ✓ (B) At
 (C) For (D) No improvement
30. Although her parents warned her of what would happen, she continued to disobey them.
 (A) Off (B) On
 (C) To (D) No improvement ✓
31. In his lecture, he dealt about the cause of the Gulf War.
 (A) With ✓ (B) On
 (C) For (D) No improvement
32. When new coins were issued, the old ones were called out.
 (A) In (B) Up
 (C) Off ✓ (D) No improvement
33. But for the two incomes, we would be hard out.
 (A) Help up (B) Hard on
 (C) Hard up ✓ (D) No improvement
34. History is a little more than the

- register of the crimes, follies and misfortunes of mankind.
 (A) Little less (B) Very little more
 (C) Little more ✓ (D) No more
35. The centre forward was constantly being cheered and applauded because he had made many goals.
 (A) He had secured many goals
 (B) He made many goals
 (C) He had scored many goals ✓
 (D) No improvement
36. Our neighbours are extremely noisy but even more are they quarrelsome.
 (A) They are even more quarrelsome ✓
 (B) More even are they quarrelsome
 (C) More are they quarrelsome
 (D) No improvement
37. I prefer to ride than to walk.
 (A) Ride to walk
 (B) Riding than walking ✓
 (C) Riding to walking
 (D) No improvement
38. Would you mind help me with these questions?
 (A) Helping ✓ (B) To help
 (C) Of helping (D) No improvement
39. Is the coffee so cool for you to drink?
 (A) Too cool that you can drink
 (B) Cool enough for you to drink ✓
 (C) Enough cool to drink
 (D) No improvement
40. While walking across the road, a bus knocked him down.
 (A) A bus knocked him

- (B) He was by a bus knocked
 (C) He was knocked down by a bus
 (D) No improvement *
41. We had to stop for diesel because we had hardly much left.
 (A) Some (B) More
 (C) Any ✓ (D) No improvement
42. If you had arrived earlier, you would have found me in the bus.
 (A) Will find (B) Have found
 (C) Found (D) No improvement ✓
43. The robber entered into the old man's room very quietly.
 (A) Entered in (B) Entered inside
 (C) Entered ✓ (D) No improvement
44. Unless he does not leave this house, I will not say anything.
 (A) Had left (B) Left
 (C) Did not leave (D) Leaves ✓
 (E) None
45. As the summer vacation approaches, the number of tourists are increasing the leaps and bounds.
 (A) Has increased by leaps and bounds
 (B) Increases by leaps and bounds ✓
 (C) Are increasing by leaps and bounds
 (D) Increased by leaps and bounds
 (E) None
46. It is one and quarter hours since Haris went away.
 (A) One and quarter
 (B) One and quarter hour
 (C) One hours and quarter
 (D) One hour and a quarter ✓

- (E) No correction
47. Where politics fails, economics may sometime succeed.
 (A) May sometimes succeeds ✓
 (B) May sometime succeeds
 (C) Sometimes succeed
 (D) Sometimes succeeds
48. In which newspapers, the advertisement appeared?
 (A) Did the advertisement appear ✓
 (B) Did the advertisement was appeared
 (C) The advertisement was appeared
 (D) The advertisement appear
 (E) No correction
49. The teacher asked "why you are late?"
 (A) Why you were late
 (B) Why late you are
 (C) Why are you late ✓
 (D) No correction
50. He killed the enemy by his sword.
 (A) With his sword ✓ (B) By sword
 (C) By a sword (D) No correction

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ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE

Objective Type

DIRECTIONS: Each of the following KEY SENTENCE is followed by FOUR PASSIVE VOICE sentence marked as (a), (b), (c) (d). CHOOSE the correct PASSIVE VOICE sentence. -

(1) PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

- Amjad plays football. (a) Football is played by Amjad. (b) Football played is by Amjad.
(c) Football played by is Amjad. (d) Football played by Amjad is.
- The horse pulls the tonga. (a) The tonga pulled is by the horse. (b) The tonga is by pulled the horse.
(c) The tonga is pulled by the horse. (d)
- I eat mangoes. (a) Mangoes eaten are by me. (b) Mangoes are eaten by me.
(c) Mangoes are eaten by me. (d)
- She washes the clothes. (a) The are clothes washed by me. (b) The clothes washed are by me.
(c) The clothes are by washed me. (d)
- The teacher beats me. (a) I beaten am by the teacher. (b) I am beaten the by teacher.
(c) I was beaten by the teacher. (d) I am beaten by the teacher.
- Shazia takes tea. (a) Tea is taken by Shazia. (b) Tea is by taken Shazia.
(c) Tea taken is by Shazia. (d) Tea by taken is Shazia.
- They read a story book. (a) A story book by read is them. (b) A story book read is by them.
(c) A story book is read by them. (d) A story by book is read them.
- He does not eat apples. (a) Apples are eaten not by him. (b) Apples are not by eaten him.
(c) Apples are not eaten by him. (d) Apples not are eaten by him.
- Do we need milk? (a) Is milk needed by us? (b) Is milk by needed us?
(c) Is by milk needed us? (d) Milk needed is by us?
- The boy buys a pencil. (a) A pencil is bought the by boy. (b) A pencil is bought by the boy.
(c) A pencil is by bought the boy. (d) A pencil bought is by the boy.
- The peon rings a bell. (a) A bell is rung the by peon. (b) A bell is rung by the peon.

- (c) A bell is the rung by peon. (d) A bell rung is by the peon.
- Do they play hockey? (a) is by hockey played them?
(b) is hockey played by them?
(c) is hockey played them by? (d)
- We do not eat rice. (a) Rice is not eaten by us. (b) Rice not is eaten by us.
(c) Rice is eaten not by us. (d) Rice is eaten by not us.
- The girls press clothes. (a) Clothes are pressed the by girls. (b) Clothes are the pressed by girls.
(c) Clothes are pressed by the girls. (d) Clothes pressed are by the girls.
- The cook cooks food. (a) Food is cooked the by cook. (b) Food is the cooked by cook.
(c) Food is cooked by the cook. (d) Food cooked is by the cook.

(2) PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

- I am making tea. (a) Tea is being by made me. (b) Tea is being by made me.
(c) Tea is being me made by. (d) Tea is being by made me.
- We are writing a book. (a) A book is being written us by. (b) A book is being by written us.
(c) A book is being written by us. (d) A book being is written by us.
- They are mending a pencil. (a) A pencil is mended being by them. (b) A pencil is being by mended them.
(c) A pencil is being mended by them. (d) A pencil being is mended by them.
- A cat is chasing a rat. (a) A rat is being by chased a cat. (b) A rat is being chased by a cat.
(c) A rat being is chased by a cat. (d) A rat being chased is by a cat.
- She is revising her lesson. (a) Her lesson is being revised by her. (b) Her lesson is being by revised her.
(c) Her lesson being is revised by her. (d) Her lesson being revised is by her.
- I am doing my work. (a) My wor is being by done me. (b) My work is by being done me.
(c) My work is being done by me. (d) My work being is done by me.
- Are they having tea? (a) Is being tea had by them? (b) Is tea being by had them?
(c) Is tea being had by them? (d) Is tea by being had them?
- I am seeing the moon. (a) The moon being is seen by me. (b) The moon is seen being by me.
(c) The moon is being seen by me. (d) The moon being by me is seen.
- They are opening the door. (a) The door is opened being by them. (b) The door is being opened by them.
(c) The door is being by opened them. (d) The door opened being is by them.
- I am selling my watch.

26. My watch is being sold by me. (b)
 My watch is by being sold me. (d)
 We are helping the poor. (b)
 The poor are being helped by us. (d)
 The poor are being helped by us. (d)
 27. Our team is winning the match. (b)
 The match is being won our by team. (d)
 The match is being won by our team. (b)
 The match is being won our team by. (d)
 The match is being our won by team. (d)
 28. You are telling a story. (b)
 A story is being by told you. (d)
 A story being is told by you. (d)
 29. They are killing a snake. (b)
 A snake is killed being by them. (d)
 A snake being is killed by them. (d)
 30. The farmer is buying a cow. (b)
 A cow is being by bought a farmer. (d)
 A cow is being a bought by farmer. (d)
 A cow being is bought by a farmer. (d)
 A cow is being bought by a farmer. (d)

(3) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

31. I have done my job. (b)
 My job has done been by me. (d)
 My job has been done by me. (d)
 32. Our team has won the match. (b)
 The match been have won by our team. (d)
 The match have been by won our team. (d)
 The match have by been won our team. (d)
 The match have been won by our team. (d)
 33. He has troubled me. (b)
 I have been by troubled him. (d)
 I have been troubled by him. (d)
 34. Azeem has called on me. (b)
 I have been called on by Azeem. (d)
 I have been on called by Azeem. (d)
 35. We have helped the Kashmiris. (b)
 Kashmiris helped have been by us. (d)
 Kashmiris have been by helped us. (d)
 36. We have written a letter. (b)
 A letter has been by written us. (d)
 A letter has written by been us. (d)

- My watch is being sold me.
 My watch being is sold by me.
 The poor being are helped by us.
 The poor being helped are by us.
 A story is by being told you.
 A story being is told by you.
 A snake is being by killed them.
 A snake is being killed by them.
 My job has been by done me.
 My job been has done by me.
 I have troubled been by him.
 I have troubled by him been.
 I have been called by on Azeem.
 I have been on by called Azeem.
 Kashmiris have helped by been us.
 Kashmiris have been helped by us.
 A letter has been written us.
 A letter has by been written us.

37. The dog has bitten him. (b)
 He has been by bitten the dog. (d)
 He has been bitten the dog by. (d)
 He has by been bitten by the dog.
 He has been bitten b. the dog.
 38. We have taken tea. (b)
 Tea has been by taken us. (d)
 Tea has been taken by us. (d)
 Tea has by been taken us.
 Tea has taker. by been us.
 39. The fisherman has caught fish. (b)
 Fish have been caught the by fisherman. (d)
 Fish have been by caught the fisherman. (d)
 Fish have been caught by the fisherman. (d)
 Fish have caught been by the fisherman. (d)
 40. The milkman has not milked the cow. (b)
 The cow has not been milked the by milkman. (d)
 The cow has not been milked by the milkman. (d)
 The cow has not been the milked by the milkman. (d)
 The cow has not by been milked the milkman. (d)
 41. They have not accepted our invitation. (b)
 Our invitation has been not accepted by them. (d)
 Our invitation has not accepted been by them. (d)
 Our invitation has not been accepted them by. (d)
 Our invitation has not been accepted by them. (d)
 42. Have they learnt their lesson? (b)
 Has their lesson by learnt them? (d)
 Has their lesson learnt been by them? (d)
 Has their lesson learnt by them? (d)
 Has their lesson been learnt by them? (d)
 43. Why has he troubled me? (b)
 Why have I troubled been by him? (d)
 Why have I been troubled by him? (d)
 Why have been I troubled by him? (d)
 Why have I troubled him by been? (d)
 44. Who has spoiled my clothes? (b)
 By whom have my been clothes spoiled? (d)
 By whom have my clothes been spoiled? (d)
 By whom have my clothes spoiled been? (d)
 By whom have clothes my been spoiled? (d)
 45. He has read a book. (b)
 A book has been by read him. (d)
 A book has read been by him. (d)
 A book has been read by him. (d)
 A book has read by him been. (d)

(4) PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

46. Nadeem bought a pen.
 (a) A pen was by bought Nadeem.
 (c) A pen was bought by Nadeem.
47. I saw the moon.
 (a) The moon seen was by me.
 (c) The moon was seen by me.
48. He read a book.
 (a) A book was by read him.
 (c) A book by was read him.
49. You opened the door.
 (a) The door opened was by you.
 (c) The door was by opened you.
50. We wrote letters.
 (a) Letters were by written us.
 (c) Letters written were by us.
51. I sold my watch.
 (a) My watch was sold me by.
 (c) My watch by was sold me.
52. He helped me a lot.
 (a) I was helped a by lot him.
 (c) I was helped lot a by him.
53. Our team won the match.
 (a) The was match won by our team.
 (c) The match was won by our team.
54. He wrote a story.
 (a) A story was by written him.
 (c) A story has been written by him.
55. A cat killed two rats.
 (a) Two rats have killed by a cat.
 (c) Two rats was killed by a cat.
56. He did it work in time.
 (a) His work were done by him in time.
 (b) His work has done by him in time.
 (c) His work has been done by him in time.
 (d) His work was done by him in time.
57. I killed a snake.
 (a) A snake have been killed by me.
 (c) A snake has been killed by me.
58. I did not write the letter.
 (a) The letter was not written by me.
 (b) The letter were not written by me.
 (c) The letter has been not written by me.
- (b) A pen bought was by Nadeem.
 (d) A pen by was bought Nadeem.
- (b) The moon was by seen me.
 (d) The moon by was seen me.
- (b) A book was by him read.
 (d) A book was read by him.
- (b) The door was opened by you.
 (d) The door opened by was you.
- (b) Letters were written by us.
 (d) Letters were written us by.
- (b) My watch was sold by me.
 (d) My watch sold by me was.
- (b) I was helped a lot by him.
 (d) I was by helped a lot him.
- (b) The match by was won our team.
 (d) The match won by was our team.
- (b) A story was written by him.
 (d) A story had written by him.
- (b) Two rats have been killed by a cat.
 (d) Two rats were killed by a cat.
- (b) A snake has killed by me.
 (d) A snake was killed by me.

- (d) The letter has not written by me.
59. He did not sell his cow.
 (a) His cow has not sold by him.
 (c) His cow had not sold by him.
60. Did I give him a gift?
 (a) Has a gift given him by me.
 (b) Had a gift given him by me.
 (c) Have a gift given him by me.
 (d) Was gift given him by me.

(5) PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

61. He was reading the books.
 (a) Books was being read by him.
 (c) Books were being read by him.
62. We were writing letters.
 (a) Letters were being written by us.
 (c) Letters are being written by us.
63. He was lighting the lamp.
 (a) The lamp were being lightened by him.
 (b) The lamp has being lightened by him.
 (c) The lamp have being lightened by him.
 (d) The lamp was being lightened by him.
64. I was not writing a letter.
 (a) A letter was not being written by me.
 (b) A letter had not being written by me.
 (c) A letter has not being written by me.
 (d) A letter have not being written by me.
65. Was she reciting the Holy Quran?
 (a) He the Holy Quran being recited by her?
 (b) Has the Holy Quran being recited by her?
 (c) Have the Holy Quran being recited by her?
 (d) Was the Holy Quran being recited by her?
66. The servant was cleaning the room.
 (a) The rooms were been cleaned by the servant.
 (b) The rooms re being cleaned by the servant.
 (c) The rooms were being cleaned by the servant.
 (d) The rooms are been cleaned by the servant.
67. Was she playing tennis?
 (a) Was tennis being played by her?
 (b) Has tennis being played her by?
 (c) Was tennis been played by her.
 (d) Was tennis been by played her?
68. Where were you playing cricket?
 (a) Where has cricket being played by you?

- (b) Where had cricket being played by you?
 (c) Where was cricket being played by you?
 (d) Where was cricket being played by you?
69. Who was eating the apples?
 (a) By whom were the apples being eaten?
 (b) By whom was the apples being eaten?
 (c) By whom has the apples being eaten?
 (d) By whom has been the apples being eaten?
70. We were learning the poem.
 (a) The poem has being learnt by us.
 (b) The poem have being learnt by us.
 (c) The poem was being learnt by us.
 (d) The poem was been learnt by us.
71. Was Ali playing cricket?
 (a) Has cricket being played by Ali.
 (b) Had cricket being played by Ali.
 (c) Were cricket being played by Ali.
 (d) Was cricket being played by Ali.
72. Where were you playing tennis?
 (a) Where has tennis being played by you?
 (b) Where was tennis being played by you?
 (c) Where had tennis being played by you?
 (d) Where has been tennis being played by you?
73. Who was ringing the bell?
 (a) By whom has the bell being rung?
 (b) By whom had the bell being rung?
 (c) By whom was the bell being rung?
 (d) By whom were the bell being rung?
74. What were you doing?
 (a) What has being done by you?
 (b) What had being done by you?
 (c) What was being done by you?
 (d) What were being done by you?
75. Were you having tea?
 (a) Was tea being had by you?
 (b) Were tea being had by you?
 (c) Had tea been had by you?
 (d) Has been tea being had by you?

(7) PAST PERFECT TENSE

76. You had played the cricket.
 (a) Cricket has been played by you. (b) Cricket had been played by you.
 (c) Cricket have been played by you. (d) Cricket has been being played by you.

77. She had sewn clothes.
 (a) Clothes has been sewn by her. (b) Clothes have been sewn by her.
 (c) Clothes has been sewn by her. (d) Clothes had been sewn by her.
78. He had read a book.
 (a) A book have been read by him. (b) A book has been read by him.
 (c) A book had been read by him. (d) A book have been being read by him.
79. We had written a letter.
 (a) A letter had written by us.
 (b) A letter had been written by us.
 (c) A letter had been being written by us.
 (d) A letter has been by written us.
80. All had opened the door.
 (a) The door had being opened by Ali. (b) The door has been opened by Ali.
 (c) The door had been opened by Ali. (d) The door have been opened by Ali.
81. We had not passed the examination.
 (a) The examination have not been passed by us.
 (b) The examination has not been passed by us.
 (c) The examination had not been passed by us.
 (d) The examination had not being passed by us.
82. Where had he met you before?
 (a) Where had you being met by him? (b) Where has you been met by him?
 (c) Where had you been met by him? (d) Where have you been met by him?
83. Had he taken the medicine before?
 (a) Had the medicine being taken by him before?
 (b) Have the medicine been taken by him before?
 (c) Has the medicine been taken by him before?
 (d) Had the medicine been taken by him before?
84. We had taken tea.
 (a) Tea has been taken by us. (b) Tea have been taken by us.
 (c) Tea had been taken by us. (d) Tea had being taken by us.
85. I had learnt this poem.
 (a) This poem have been learnt by me.
 (b) This poem has been learnt by me.
 (c) This poem had been learnt by me.
 (d) This poem had been learnt by me.
86. The police had run after the thief.
 (a) Thief had been running after by the police.
 (b) Thief had run after by the police.
 (c) Thief had being run after by the police.
 (d) Thief had been run after by the police.
87. She had already made tea.
 (a) Tea has already been made by her.
 (b) Tea have already been made by her.

88. (c) Tea had already been made by her.
(d) Tea had been already made by her.
Had she seen the lion before?
(a) Has the lion been seen by her before?
(b) Have the lion been seen by her before?
(c) Had the lion been seen by her before?
(d) Had the lion being seen by her before?
89. Have you got a pen?
(a) Had a pen been got by you?
(b) Has a pen been got by you?
(c) Had a pen being got by you?
(d) Had been a pen got by you?
90. Had she pressed the clothes?
(a) Has the clothes been pressed by her?
(b) Had the clothes been pressed by her?
(c) Have the clothes been pressed by her?
(d) Has been the clothes pressed by her?

(7) FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

91. I shall write letters. (b) Letters will be being written by me.
(a) Letters will be written by me.
(c) Letters would be written by me. (d) Letters will be written by me.
92. We shall read the book. (b) The book will be being read by us.
(a) The book will be read by us. (c) The book will have been read by us. (d) The book will be read by us.
93. You will do these sums?
(a) These sums will be being done by you. (b) These sums will be done by you.
(c) These sums will be being done by you.
(d) These sums will be done by you.
94. She will wash the clothes.
(a) The clothes will be being washed by her.
(b) The clothes will be washed by her.
(c) The clothes will have been washed by her.
(d) The clothes will be washed by her.
95. The teacher will punish him.
(a) He will be being punished by the teacher.
(b) He will be punished by the teacher.
(c) He would be punished by the teacher.
(d) He will be being punished by the teacher.
96. The peon will ring the bell.
(a) The bell will be being rung by the peon.
(b) The bell will be rung by the peon.

- (c) The bell will be being rung by the peon.
(d) The bell will be rung by the peon.
97. You will not beat him. (b) He will be not beaten by you.
(a) He will not be beaten by you. (d) He will be not beaten by you.
(c) He will not be beaten by you.
98. Will the gardener water the plants?
(a) Shall the plants be watered by the gardener?
(b) Will the plants be watered by the gardener?
(c) Will the plants be watered by the gardener?
(d) Will the plants being watered by the gardener?
99. What will you do?
(a) What will be done by you?
(c) What will be done by you? (d) What will be being done by you?
(b) What will be done by you?
100. Who will bell the cat?
(a) By whom the cat will be being belled? (b) By whom the cat will be being belled?
(c) By whom the cat will have been belled?
(d) By whom the cat will be belled?
By whom the cat will be being belled?
101. I shall buy the house.
(a) The house will be being bought by me.
(b) The house will be bought by me.
(c) The house will be bought by me.
(d) The house will be being bought by me.
102. Will she sing a song?
(a) Will a song be being sung by her?
(b) Will a song be being sung by her?
(c) Will a song be sung by her?
(d) Will a song being sung by her?
103. What will he read?
(a) What will be being read by him?
(b) What will be read by him?
(c) What will be read by him?
(d) What will be being read by him?
104. Who will help you?
(a) By whom shall you be helped?
(b) By whom will you be helped?
(c) By whom will you be helped?
(d) By whom you will be helped?
105. They will write a letter.
(a) A letter will be written by them.
(b) A letter will be being written by them.
(c) A letter will be written by them.
(d) A letter shall be written by them.
106. You will have passed the examination.

- (a) The examination will have been passed by you.
 (b) The examination will have been passed by you.
 (c) The examination will have been passed by you.
 (d) The examination will have been passed by you.
107. *We shall have won the match.*
 (a) The match will have been won by us.
 (b) The match will have been won by us.
 (c) The match will have been won by us.
 (d) The match will have been won by us.
108. *Teacher will have punished us.*
 (a) We shall have been punished by the teacher.
 (b) We shall have been punished by the teacher.
 (c) We shall have been punished by the teacher.
 (d) We shall have been punished by the teacher.
109. *We shall have written the correct answer.*
 (a) Correct answer will have been written by us.
 (b) Correct answer will have been written by us.
 (c) Correct answer will have been written by us.
 (d) Correct answer will have been written by us.
110. *I shall have written a letter.*
 (a) A letter will have been written by me.
 (b) A letter will have been written by me.
 (c) A letter will have been written by me.
 (d) A letter will have been written by me.
111. *You will have written a letter.*
 (a) A letter will have been written by you.
 (b) A letter will have been written by you.
 (c) A letter will have been written by you.
 (d) A letter will have been written by you.
112. *Will you have told the baby a story?*
 (a) Will the baby have been told a story by you?
 (b) Will the baby have been told a story by you?
 (c) Will the baby have been told a story by you?
 (d) Will the baby have been told a story by you?
113. *Will the post-man have delivered the letter?*
 (a) Will the letter have been delivered by the post-man?
 (b) Will the letter have been delivered by the post-man?
 (c) Will the letter have been delivered by the post-man?
 (d) Will the letter have been delivered by the post-man?
114. *When will the boy have stolen my book?*
 (a) When will my book have been stolen by the boy?
 (b) When will my book have been stolen by the boy?
 (c) When will my book have been stolen by the boy?

- (d) When will my book have been stolen by the boy?
 I shall not have told the truth.
 (a) The truth will not have been told by me.
 (b) The truth will not have been told by me.
 (c) The truth will not have been told by me.
 (d) The truth will not have been told by me.

Answers

1.	(a)	2.	(c)	3.	(c)	4.	(b)
5.	(d)	6.	(a)	7.	(c)	8.	(c)
9.	(a)	10.	(b)	11.	(b)	12.	(d)
13.	(a)	14.	(c)	15.	(c)	16.	(b)
17.	(c)	18.	(d)	19.	(b)	20.	(a)
21.	(c)	22.	(c)	23.	(c)	24.	(b)
25.	(a)	26.	(c)	27.	(b)	28.	(c)
29.	(d)	30.	(d)	31.	(c)	32.	(d)
33.	(c)	34.	(a)	35.	(d)	36.	(d)
37.	(d)	38.	(c)	39.	(c)	40.	(d)
41.	(d)	42.	(d)	43.	(b)	44.	(d)
45.	(c)	46.	(c)	47.	(c)	48.	(d)
49.	(b)	50.	(b)	51.	(b)	52.	(b)
53.	(c)	54.	(b)	55.	(d)	56.	(d)
57.	(d)	58.	(a)	59.	(d)	60.	(d)
61.	(c)	62.	(a)	63.	(d)	64.	(a)
65.	(d)	66.	(c)	67.	(b)	68.	(d)
69.	(a)	70.	(c)	71.	(d)	72.	(b)
73.	(c)	74.	(c)	75.	(b)	76.	(b)
77.	(d)	78.	(c)	79.	(b)	80.	(c)
81.	(c)	82.	(c)	83.	(d)	84.	(c)
85.	(c)	86.	(d)	87.	(c)	88.	(c)
89.	(a)	90.	(b)	91.	(d)	92.	(d)
93.	(d)	94.	(d)	95.	(b)	96.	(d)
97.	(c)	98.	(c)	99.	(c)	100.	(d)
101.	(c)	102.	(c)	103.	(c)	104.	(b)
105.	(c)	106.	(c)	107.	(c)	108.	(c)
109.	(d)	110.	(c)	111.	(b)	112.	(c)
113.	(b)	114.	(c)	115.	(d)		

PARTS OF SPEECH

دیکھتے ہیں کہ فقرہ کیا ہوتا ہے اور اس کی ساخت کیا ہوتی ہے۔
 Direct and Indirect Speech اور Tenses کو لکھتے ہیں۔
 یہ فقرہ کیا ہے؟
 ایک فقرہ الفاظ کی ترتیب کا نام ہے۔
 اور اس کی ساخت کیا ہے؟
 اور اس کی ساخت کیا ہے؟
 اور اس کی ساخت کیا ہے؟

What is a Sentence? (فقرہ کیا ہے؟)

A sentence is an arrangement of words that makes complete sence. It must be meaningful. It must, at the same time, be acceptable to speakers of the language.
 ایک فقرہ الفاظ کی ترتیب کا نام ہے۔
 اور اس کی ساخت کیا ہے؟
 اور اس کی ساخت کیا ہے؟
 اور اس کی ساخت کیا ہے؟

- (i) Najma is singing a song. (ii) A table is made of wood.

Structure of a Sentence (فقرہ کی ساخت):

Every sentence has two parts, a Subject and a Predicate.

ہر جملہ دو حصوں پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔
 Subject اور Predicate

	Subject	Predicate
(i)	Children	Play.
(ii)	We	are playing cricket.
(iii)	Rose	is a beautiful flower.
(iv)	Lahore	is famous for hospitality.

The Subject (فائل):

A word (or words) denoting a person, place or thing about whom or of which something is said in a sentence is called the subject of the sentence.

فقرہ میں جس شخص، جگہ یا چیز کے متعلق بات ہو رہی ہے اسے فائل (Subject) کہتے ہیں۔

A Subject may consist of one word or more.

فائل (Subject) ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ لفظوں پر مشتمل ہو سکتا ہے۔

The Predicate (خبر/سنہ):

The predicate says something about the subject. It may consist of just a verb or a verb plus other elements. The normal word order in English is: Subject (فائل) + Predicate (خبر)

خبر (Predicate) فائل (Subject) کے متعلق بات بیان کرتا ہے۔
 (Verb) کے ساتھ فقرہ کے باقی اجزاء بھی شامل ہوتے ہیں۔

Since there be no sentence without a verb, the smallest English sentence must have the following structure.

جیسا کہ کوئی بھی فقرہ فعل (Verb) کے بغیر نہیں بنا سکتا، اگرچہ زبان میں ہونے سے پہلے فقرہ کی ساخت میں صرف ایک لفظ ہو سکتا ہے۔

Subject	+	Verb
(فائل)	+	فعل
I	+	play.

(میں کھیلتا ہوں)

اردو اور انگریزی زبان میں فقرات کی ساخت مختلف ہوتی ہے۔

He eats apples.
 Subject Verb Object

میں کھاتا ہوں۔
 فائل مفعول فعل

Object (مفعول):

Object is a word on which some action is performed in a sentence.

مفعول (Object) فقرہ کے ایسے لفظ کو کہتے ہیں جس پر کوئی فعل یا کام کیا جاتا ہے۔

Phrase (جڑ و جملہ مرکب ناقص):

A combination of words that makes sense but not a complete sense, which has some meaning but does not clear and complete sense is called a phrase.

الفاظ کا ایسا مجموعہ جو مفہوم رکھتا ہے لیکن واضح اور مکمل مفہوم یا خیال ادا نہ کرے اسے جڑ و جملہ مرکب ناقص (Phrase) کہتے ہیں۔
 a very big parcel, on the river, on the table, outside the window, in the west, etc.

Clause (چھوٹا جملہ مرکب تام):

A simple sentence which forms a part of a larger or longer sentence is called a clause. A clause consists of a subject and a predicate.

مرکب تام یا چھوٹا جملہ (Clause) ایک سادہ فقرہ ہوتا ہے جو کہ کسی بڑے یا ایسے فقرہ کا جزو ہوتا ہے۔ اس کا اپنا ایک فائل (Subject) اور اس کی مناسبت سے Predicate بھی ہوتا ہے۔

(i) This is the house where we live.

(ii) He received a parcel which was very big.

Each clause is not a complete sentence because it does not give a complete meaning independently. We do not know from the above examples what the words 'where' and which stand for.

اگرچہ ہر Clause کا اپنا Subject اور Predicate ہوتا ہے لیکن یہ لازم نہیں کہ ہر گزارہ (Clause) ایک مکمل اور واضح خیال پیش کرے۔

I saw a dog who was barking

میں نے ایک کتا دیکھا جسے میں نے سننا سنا تھا۔

(i) I saw a dog.
 (Subject) (Predicate)

(ii) Who was barking.
 (Subject) (Predicate)

"Who was barking" is a part of a larger sentence but does not express complete sense of meaning independently.

Principal Clause (آزاد یا خود مختار مرکب تام):

A principal clause expresses a complete and clear idea or thought. It remains meaningful even if the other clauses are removed from the sentence. It can stand alone as a complete sentence. A principal clause is also known as main clause or independent clause.

ایک آزاد یا خود مختار مرکب جم (Independent Clause) ایک مکمل و مستقل خیال ہے۔ اسے اس طرح کی جملہ جملوں سے طے ہو سکتی ہے کہ وہ اپنے اپنے توجہ سے چل سکتی ہے۔
 He does not work hard but he is quite intelligent.
 Principal Clause

Subordinate Clause (مکمل مرکب جم):
 Subordinate clause or dependent clause is a clause which depends on another clause for its meaning. It does not express a complete thought alone.
 نکتہ گزار (Subordinate Clause) سے مراد ایک ایسی جملہ جملہ ہے جو کسی اور جملہ جملہ کے بغیر اپنی معنی سے مکمل طور پر ادا کرنے کی دوسری جملہ جملہ کا کام نہیں کر سکتا۔

(i)	I asked the teacher	what I should do after school.
	Principal Clause (مکمل جملہ)	Subordinate Clause (نکتہ گزار)
(ii)	The boy did not know	that his father had come.
		Subordinate Clause (نکتہ گزار)

Kinds of Sentences (جملہ جملوں کی اقسام):
 Sentences are of four kinds.

1. Statement (بیانیہ)
2. Interrogative (سوالیہ)
3. Imperative (امریہ)
4. Exclamatory (تسلیہ)

1. Statement: Statements are sentences that give facts or describe events or things. They may be affirmative (positive) or negative.
 بیانیہ جملہ جملوں سے مراد وہ جملہ جملے ہیں جن میں کوئی سوال یا اعتراض نہیں ہے بلکہ کوئی حقیقت بیان کی جاتی ہے۔

- روا اقسام کے ہوتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:
- (i) Clouds bring us rain. (Affirmative)
 - (ii) I have not seen her for a long time. (Negative)
 - (iii) She is a pretty girl. (Affirmative)
 - (iv) She is not a pretty girl. (Negative)

2. Interrogative: The sentences in the form of questions are called interrogative sentences.

- سوالیہ جملہ جملوں کوئی سوال (question) میں ہوتا ہے اور اسے اس طرح سے پوچھا جاتا ہے کہ:
- (i) Where can we get this book?
 - (ii) Did the president visit the town?

3. Imperative: The sentences of request, command, suggestions, etc. are called imperative
 امریہ جملہ جملوں کے اقسام ہر سوالیہ جملہ جملہ کے ساتھ ہوتے ہیں۔

sentences.
 ایسے جملہ جملوں میں کوئی مکمل خیال یا جملہ جملہ نہیں ہوتا بلکہ Imperative Sentences کہلاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

- (i) Lend me your pen, please. (request)
- (ii) Get ready to fire. (command)
- (iii) Let us go out for a picnic. (suggestion)

4. Exclamatory: These kinds of sentences express surprise, anger, regret, joy, etc.
 ایسے جملہ جملوں میں کسی دل چاہی کیفیت یعنی کڑواہٹ، حیرت، غم، افسوس، غصہ اور افسوس کا اظہار کیا جاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

- (i) What a surprise!
- (ii) How stupid of you to say that!

Classification of Sentences:
 (According to structure and Construction)

Sentences can be divided into four kinds according to their structure and construction.
 جملہ جملوں کو ان کے ساخت اور ساخت کے لحاظ سے چاروں قسموں میں تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے۔

1. Simple Sentences (سادہ جملہ جملوں)
2. Compound Sentences (مرکب جملہ جملوں)
3. Complex Sentences (مکمل جملہ جملوں)
4. Compound-Complex Sentences (مرکب مکمل جملہ جملوں)

1. Simple Sentences (سادہ جملہ جملوں): A simple sentence contains only one predicate. That means it can have only one verb. It consists of only one independent or principal clause.
 ایک آسان جملہ جملہ صرف ایک آزاد یا خود مختار مرکب جم (Independent or Principal Clause) پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے اور اس جملہ جملہ میں صرف ایک فعل (Verb) ہوتا ہے اور اسے صرف ایک جملہ جملہ کہتے ہیں۔

- (i) They danced with joy.
- (ii) Naem is quite hard-working.

2. Compound Sentences (مرکب جملہ جملوں): When two or more simple sentences are joined together by a connecting word (and, but, or, etc.) we get a compound sentence.
 اگر دو یا دو سے زیادہ سادہ جملہ جملوں کو حرف ربط (Conjunctions) کے ذریعہ ملا دیا جائے تو مرکب (Compound) جملہ جملوں میں جاتا ہے۔

- (i) They reached the port and took a ship to Dubai.
- (ii) You must return the book or pay its price.

3. Complex Sentences (مکمل جملہ جملوں): A complex sentence has only one main clause but may have more than one subordinate clause.
 مکمل جملہ جملوں میں ایک آزاد یا خود مختار مرکب جم (Principal Clause) اور ایک یا ایک سے زیادہ نکتہ گزار (Subordinate Clause) جملہ جملوں ہوتے ہیں۔

The factory is closing and hundred of workers will be unemployed.

The factory is closing	and	hundred of workers will be unemployed.
Principal Clause		Subordinate Clause
(مکمل جملہ)		(نکتہ گزار)

The Principal clause contains a subject and predicate and expresses a complete

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thought and it remains meaningful even if the Subordinate Clauses are removed from the sentence.

The Subordinate (dependent) clauses, however, cannot express a complete thought without the Principal clause.

How did you enter the room if the door was locked.
Principal Clause Subordinate Clause

4. Compound-Complex Sentences (مركب و جملہ فقرات): A compound-complex sentence contains at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent or subordinate clauses.

Saleem was visiting his home city and was looking the familiar buildings and scenes which reminded him of his childhood time.

The Sentence & Parts of Speech

Sentence (فقرہ):

A sentence is any number of words having a full meaning or a group of words which makes complete sense. e.g.

- (i) Honesty is the best policy.
(ii) Allama Iqbal was a great poet of Pakistan.

ایک مکمل معنی والا جملہ ہوتا ہے۔ ان الفاظ کو مختلف حصوں میں تقسیم کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ ان حصوں کو اجزائے کلام (Parts of Speech) کہتے ہیں جو کہ مندرجہ ذیل ہیں

- 1. Noun (نام)
2. Pronoun (مذکر)
3. Adjective (صفت)
4. Verb (فعل)

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- 5. Adverb (مشتق فعل)
6. Preposition (حروف جار)
7. Conjunction (حروف ربط)
8. Interjection (حرف تاسف و انجسار)

1. Noun:

A Noun is a naming word. Nouns stand for the names of people, places, animals and things. It is used for naming any thing we can see, hear, touch, smell, taste, or think of.

Book, Ahmad, Noise, Fever, Milk, Death, Chair, etc.

Noun کے تصور کے لحاظ سے دو قسم کے ہوتے ہیں واحد (Singular) اور جمع (Plural).

2. Pronoun:

A pronoun is used instead of noun to avoid tiresome repetition.

Noun کی جگہ استعمال ہونے والا فقرہ Pronoun کہلاتا ہے۔

Some of the most common pronouns are:

- Singular: I, He, She, It, Me, Him, Her.
Plural: We, They, Our, Us, Them.

3. Adjective:

An adjective qualifies (i.e. adds; something to the meaning of) a noun. They are joined to nouns to describe them; a lazy boy, a tall man, six boys, an intelligent girl, etc.

دو لفظ جو کسی Noun یا Pronoun کی صفت اچھائی یا بُرائی ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔

Article:

An article generalises or particularises a noun. Articles are considered adjectives. There are three articles in English: A, An and The.

Articles دو قسم کے ہوتے ہیں:

Indefinite Articles (a)

اس میں a اور an شامل ہیں:

- (i) a boy, a table, a pen, a consonant کی شروع کی آواز ہوتی ہے۔ جیسے a boy, a table, a pen, a consonant
(ii) an apple, an honestman, an elephant
ان ایسے الفاظ سے پہلے آتا ہے جن کی شروع کی آواز vowel (a,e,i,o,u) کی ہوتی ہے۔ جیسے: an apple, an honestman, an elephant

Definite Article: (b)

"The" کو Definite Article کہتے ہیں۔ یہ پہاڑوں، سمندروں، دریاؤں، نیلیوں، رسالوں، اخباروں، قوموں، اطرافِ ممالک کی ناموں، جنس، منظر قدرت، خاص ممالک، ذات یا جماعت اور صوبوں، جن اشیاء کی کوئی خاص وجہ ہو، فیروز کے ناموں سے پہلے استعمال ہوتا ہے۔ جیسے: The Ravi, The Quran, The East, The Table.

4. Verb:

Verbs are saying words. A verb tells or declares something about a noun or a pronoun. They are used for saying something about persons or things. The verb is concerned with doing or being.

1. **Proper Nouns:** "A Proper Noun is the name of a particular person or thing."

کوئی سا بگ یا چیز جو اپنی خاص نام پہ جان رکھی ہو اسے Proper Noun (اہم صرف) کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

The Nile, Islam, Quaid-e-Azam, etc.

The Nile is one of the largest rivers of the world.
Quaid-e-Azam was the founder of Pakistan.

2. **Common Nouns:** "A Common Noun is a name which we give to any person or thing of the same kind or class."

ایسے گروہ کی نام بندی کرنے والی کوئی چیز یا بگ جو خاص نہ ہو بلکہ ہر ایک کیلئے عام حیثیت رکھتی ہو اسے Common Noun (اہم گروہ) کہتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

King, pencil, chair, village, river, plant, city, etc.

Tana is a famous lake in Ethiopia.

Frailty thy name is woman.

3. **Collective Nouns:** "A Collective Noun is the name given to a group of persons or things considered as a whole."

زیادہ اشیا یا اشیا پر مشتمل کوئی گروہ یا جماعت Collective Noun (اہم جمع) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

Police, public, people, committee, cattle, army, etc.

The leader told the people to remain united.

The public is the best judge in democracy.

4. **Material Nouns:** "A material noun is used to name the matter or substance of which things are made."

کسی مادہ یا اجض کا نام جس سے اشیا بنتی ہیں Material Noun (اہم مادہ) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

Milk, meat, gold, cloth, wood, cotton, iron, etc.

My wedding ring is made of pure gold.

Wood is used to make furniture.

5. **Abstract Nouns:** "An abstract Noun denotes quality, state or action."

ایسی کیفیت یا حالت جسے ہم چھو نہ سکیں بلکہ صرف محسوس کریں یا تصور کریں Abstract Noun (اہم صفت) کہلاتا ہے۔ مثلاً:

Honesty (quality), sorrow (state), laughter (action), etc.

Love is a great force in private life.

Poverty destroyed her youth and beauty.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns:

There are two major groups of nouns:

(a) Countable Nouns (قابل شمارم)

(b) Uncountable Nouns (نہ قابل شمارم)

(a) **Countable Nouns:** "Countable Nouns name objects which can be counted. These nouns have their singular and plural forms."

Countable Nouns (قابل شمارم) دو اہم ہوتے ہیں جن کی گنتی ہو سکتی ہے۔ ان کی Singular (واحد) اور Plural (جمع)

دونوں صورتیں ہوتی ہیں۔ مثلاً:

Singular: Bird, tree, team, union, etc.

Plural: Birds, trees, teams, unions, etc.

1. I am studying a novel. 2. Boys are playing cricket.

(b) **Uncountable Nouns:** "Uncountable Nouns name objects that can't be counted. These

ایک جملے میں فعل Verb سے اہم لفظ ہے اس کے بعد لفظ جو اس سے Verb گئی کام کے کرنے یا کرنے کا ذکر کرتا ہے۔

1. He writes a letter.
2. Her cow died yesterday.
3. A child drinks milk.

5. **Adverb:**

Adverbs are describing words that are added to verbs. An adverb modifies (i.e. adds something to the meaning of) any part of speech except a noun or a pronoun.

1. This flower is very beautiful.
2. Slowly and steadily we laid him down.

6. **Preposition:**

A Preposition shows the relation of a noun or a pronoun to something else. The noun or pronoun that follows the Preposition is called its object.

ایسے لفظ جو کسی Noun یا Pronoun سے پہلے آتے ہیں اور اس Verb کے ساتھ ل کر اس کے ساتھ ساتھ لیا جاتا ہے۔

1. These boys are fond of music.
2. Look after, call in, look into, agree with etc.

7. **Conjunctions:**

Conjunctions are joining words. They join words and sentences.

1. He is poor but honest.
2. He is sad but hopeful.
3. Boys and girls go home.

8. **Interjections:**

An Interjection expresses some sudden feeling of the mind. These words are not connected with other parts of a sentence.

1. Alas! my son has failed.
2. Hurrah! we have won the match.

1. **NOUN (اہم)**

"A word that we use for giving a name to a person, place, thing, quantity, idea or action is called a Noun."

Kinds of Nouns (اہم کی اقسام):

There are five different kinds of nouns. These are:

1. Proper Nouns (اہم صرف)
2. Common Nouns (اہم گروہ)
3. Collective Nouns (اہم جمع)
4. Material Nouns (اہم مادہ)
5. Abstract Nouns (اہم صفت)

Uncountable Nouns
nouns do not form plurals nor do they take a, an, many before them.
(غیر شمارہ نام لفظوں کو جمع نہیں بنایا جاتا اور ان کے سامنے a, an, many نہیں لگاتے۔)

Sugar, rice, water, milk, honey, etc.
Milk is a balanced diet.
Wood is also used for construction.

2. PRONOUN (ضمیر)

"A pronoun is a word used in place of a noun. We use a pronoun when we do not want to repeat a noun in a sentence or in a longer piece of writing."

Pronoun (ضمیر) کسی Noun (نام لفظ) کی جگہ استعمال کرتے ہیں۔
مثلاً: ہماری بات استعمال کرتے ہیں جب ہم کسی شخص کے بار بار نام استعمال نہیں کرنا چاہتے۔

We, they, who, whom, that, ours, she, etc.

Kinds of Pronouns (ضمیر کی اقسام):

Pronouns are of four different kinds:

1. Personal Pronouns (شخصی)
2. Demonstrative Pronouns (نشان دہی)
3. Relative Pronouns (نسبی)
4. Interrogative Pronouns (پوچھنے والی)

1. Personal Pronouns: "Personal Pronouns stand for three persons i.e., First Person, Second Person and Third Person."

Personal Pronoun (شخصی ضمیر) کسی شخص کی طرف اشارہ کرتا ہے۔

I, we, you, they, my, she, he, etc.

We were playing cricket yesterday.

You are not angry with him.

Chart of Personal Pronouns

ذاتی حالت Nominative Case	امتیازی حالت Possessive Case	مفعولی حالت Objective Case
I (میں)	My (میرا)	Me (مجھے)
We (ہم)	Our (ہماری)	Us (ہمیں)
They (وہ)	Their (ان کی)	Them (انہیں)
You (تم)	Your (آپ کا)	You (آپ کو)
He (وہ مرد)	His (اس کا)	Him (اسے)
She (وہ عورت)	Her (ان کی)	Her (اسے)
It (وہ جانور)	Its (اس کا)	It (اسے)

Reflexive Pronouns (انعکاسی ضمیر): "Reflexive Pronouns are forms of personal pronouns, e.g. -

Myself, ourselves, oneself, herself, yourself, etc.

He injured himself with a knife.

I satisfied myself about the prices.

2. Demonstrative Pronouns: "Demonstrative Pronouns are used to refer to objects mentioned earlier or which are already present in the speaker's mind."

Demonstrative Pronouns (نشان دہی ضمیر) پہلے سے استعمال شدہ یا ذہن میں موجود نام کی طرف اشارہ کرنے کیلئے استعمال

ہوتے ہیں۔

This, that, those, such, one, these, etc.

I have failed again. Such is my luck.

These are lovely flowers.

Indefinite Pronouns (غیر تعیناتی ضمیر): "These pronouns do not stand for any particular person or thing. They refer to persons or things in a general way."

Indefinite Pronouns (غیر تعیناتی ضمیر) کسی خاص شخص یا چیز کو ظاہر نہیں کرتے بلکہ عام طور پر اشارہ کرتے ہیں۔

Many, something, some, anything, etc.

Somebody must help me.

Nobody should talk to him.

Distributive Pronouns (توزیعی ضمیر): "Distributive Pronouns stand for persons or things individually."

Distributive Pronoun (توزیعی ضمیر) ایک وقت میں صرف ایک شخص یا چیز کی طرف اشارہ کرتے ہیں۔

Each, everyone, everybody, either, neither, etc.

Each of them got a prize. Everyone loves his country.

Reciprocal Pronouns (تبادلہ کی ضمیر): "Reciprocal Pronouns express mutual relationships."

Reciprocal Pronouns (تبادلہ کی ضمیر) اس وقت استعمال ہوتے ہیں جب کسی شخص سے دوسرے شخص یا چیز کے ساتھ متبادلہ کی بات ہو۔

Each other, one another.

The two friends helped each other.

The villagers helped one another during the floods.

3. Relative Pronouns: "A Relative Pronoun is a joining pronoun, it connects two clauses, words or sentences."

Relative Pronoun (نسبی ضمیر) دو جملوں یا فقروں کے مابین ربط کے لیے استعمال کیے جاتے ہیں۔

Who, whom, which, whose, that, etc.

This is the house in which I lived two years ago.

I know the boy who broke the window-pane.

Who	used for person	شخص کیلئے
What	used for things	چیزوں کیلئے
Whom	used for person	شخص کیلئے
Which	used for things	چیزوں کیلئے
Whose	used for persons and things	شخص اور چیزوں کیلئے
That	used for persons and things	شخص اور چیزوں کیلئے

4. Interrogative Pronouns: "Interrogative Pronouns are used for persons or things about which questions are asked."

Interrogative Pronouns (ام صفتوں کی قسمیں) سے شروع ہونے والے سوالیہ جملے کے نام ہیں۔
What, who, whom, which, whose, etc.
Who brought this good news?
What happened at the meeting?

3. ADJECTIVE (ام صفت)

An Adjective is a word that adds to the meaning of a noun or pronoun.
It also describes the quality of a noun or pronoun.

ام صفت (Adjective) سے مراد وہ لفظ ہے جو کسی نام (Noun) یا ام صفت (Pronoun) کی کوئی صفت یا خصوصیت (خصوصیت) بیان کرتا ہے۔
جس جراثم ٹوٹی ٹانگی تعداد یا مقدار وغیرہ بیان کرتے ہیں۔
a good boy, a big fish, twenty chairs, which boy, a walking stick, those birds, white flower, a few girls, etc.

Kinds of Adjectives (ام صفت کی اقسام):
Adjectives can be of following kinds:

- 1. Descriptive Adjectives (صفت توصیفی)
2. Adjectives of Quantity (صفت مقداری)
3. Possessive Adjectives (صفت ملکیت)
4. Demonstrative Adjectives (صفت اشارہ)
5. Distributive Adjectives (صفت تقسیم)
6. Interrogative Adjectives (صفت استفساریہ)
7. Emphasizing Adjectives (صفت تاکید)
8. Articles (حرف تانیہ)

1. Descriptive Adjectives (صفت توصیفی): They show the quality of a thing or person.
صفت توصیفی (Descriptive Adjectives or Adjectives of Quality) کسی شے یا چیز کی خوبی یا کجی کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں۔
a round table, a large house, cold weather, a dishonest doctor, bitter medicine, etc.
These adjectives describe the shape, size, colour, taste, quality, etc. of a noun or pronoun.

- (a) Descriptive adjectives formed from proper nouns are often called "Proper Adjectives"
German beer, French wine, Pakistani carpets, Ethiopian boys, etc.
(b) Nouns used as Adjectives
a college girl, a school teacher, a radio station, a research centre, station wagon, etc.
(c) Present participle used as Adjectives
a dancing girl, running water, a burning train, a flying horse, a waiting room, etc.
(d) Past participles used as Adjectives.

- (e) Verbs used as Adjectives.
inside story, backward region, outward journey, etc.
(f) Compound phrases as Adjectives.
take home pay, heart to heart talk, touch-me-not flower, long-distance runner, up-to-date library etc.

2. Adjectives of Quantity (صفت مقداری): These types of adjectives are used to express the quantity of a noun.

تعداد کے اظہار کیلئے استعمال ہونے والی صفت کو صفت مقداری (Adjectives of Quantity) کہتے ہیں۔

- (a) Adjectives of quantity and degree:
some, more, several, a few, a little, many, much, a lot of, all, etc.
(i) The patient needs some medicine.
(ii) Put more sugar in my cup of tea.
(iii) There is a lot of noise in the street.
(b) Cardinal numbers:
one, two, three, ten, twenty, fifty, hundred, etc.
(i) I have seen only one picture this month.
(ii) Fifty people died in the earthquake.
(c) Ordinals:
first, second, third, tenth, etc.

- 3. Possessive Adjectives (صفت ملکیت):
my, your, his, her, its, theirs, ours, etc.
(i) Your book is with me.
(ii) Her father has come back.

- 4. Demonstrative Adjectives (صفت اشارہ):
this, that, these, those, such, etc.
(i) That boy is naughty.
(ii) This letter has come only today.

- 5. Distributive Adjectives (صفت تقسیم):
each, every, either, neither, etc.
(i) Each question carries ten marks.
(ii) Neither boy knew the answer.

- 6. Interrogative Adjectives (صفت استفساریہ):
what, which, whose, how much, how many, etc.
(i) What picture are you seeing today?
(ii) Which pen is yours?

- 7. Emphasizing Adjectives (صفت تاکید):
same, very, own, etc.
(i) It is the same song that we heard last night.
(ii) You must use your own towel.

8. Articles (حرف تکرار):

a, an, the
Both the Definite Article (the) and the Indefinite Articles (a and an) are considered adjectives.

- (i) A cow is an animal.
- (ii) The President is the head of the state.

4. VERB (فعل)

"A Verb is a word that says something about a person or thing, it is used to express an action, performance or work of a person or thing."
کسی کام یا کار یا ہوا یا فعل (Verb) کو بتاتا ہے۔ مثلاً

- (i) Children play in the park.
- (ii) The picture was painted.
- (iii) We go to school daily.

Kinds of Verbs (فعل کی اقسام):

Verbs are of three kinds:

1. Transitive Verbs (فعل متعدی)
2. Intransitive Verbs (فعل لازم)
3. Auxiliary Verbs (فعل معاون)

1. Transitive Verb (فعل متعدی): "A Verb is transitive when the action passes over from the subject to the object."

کولی ایسا فعل (Verb) جس کو اپنا مفعول مفعول کو جان کر کہنے والے (Subject) کے ساتھ مفعول (Object) کی طرف منتقل ہونے والے فعل متعدی (Transitive Verb) کہلاتا ہے۔ فقرے میں جب تک فعل اور مفعول دونوں موجود ہوں مفعول مفعول کو جان کر کہنے والے (Subject) کے ساتھ مفعول (Object) کی طرف منتقل ہونے والے فعل متعدی (Transitive Verb) کہلاتا ہے۔

- (i) The Fox killed the rabbit.
- (ii) Nagma gave me a book.

2. Intransitive Verb (فعل لازم): "A Verb is intransitive when it does not require an object because the action denoted by the verb does not pass over to any thing else."

وہ فعل جو صرف اپنے فاعل تک محدود ہے اور مفعول کے بغیر ہی اپنے فعل کو انجام دیتا ہے۔ (Intransitive Verb) کہلاتا ہے۔

- (i) The rabbit died.
- (ii) Birds fly.
- (iii) She is running.

3. Auxiliary Verb (فعل معاون): "An Auxiliary Verb is a helping verb. It is used along with the principal or main verb to form tenses, moods and voices."

وہ فعل (Verb) جو کسی main verb کو اپنے فعل کے ساتھ اور ان میں مدد سے تenses، moods اور voices (Auxiliary Verb) بنا دیتا ہے۔

- (i) I can run fast.
- (ii) You may go.

The auxiliary verbs have 24 finite forms

Present Tense	Past Tense	Present Tense	Past Tense
be, is, am, are, has, have, do, does	was, were, had, did	can may must need will shall ought dare used (to)	Could might would should

Forms of Verbs (فعل کی اقسام):

- (a) Present form of verb:
 - (i) He plays cricket.
 - (ii) Gardner waters the plants.
- (b) Past form of verb:
 - (i) They completed their work.
 - (ii) We achieved our goal.
- (c) Past Participle form of verb:
 - (i) You have completed your work.
 - (ii) They had played cricket.
- (d) "ing" form of verb:
 - (i) They are trying hard to win the match.
 - (ii) She is singing a song.

5. ADVERB (متعلق فعل)

"An Adverb modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb or a preposition."

متعلق فعل (Adverb) کسی ام صفت کسی دوسرے متعلق فعل یا کسی اور اجزائے کام (Parts of Speech) کے معنی اور مفعول کی مزید وضاحت کرتا ہے۔

- (i) He played well.
- (ii) I will return early.
- (iii) We go to school daily.

Kinds of Adverbs (متعلق فعل کی اقسام):

1. Simple Adverbs (سادہ متعلق فعل)
2. Interrogative Adverbs (استفہانہ متعلق فعل)
3. Relative Adverbs (مربوطہ متعلق فعل)

1. Simple Adverbs (سادہ متعلق فعل):

- (a) Adverbs (and adverbial phrases) of manner and state: These adverbs answer the question how and in what manner. e.g.; loudly, quietly, badly, slowly, openly, badly, frankly, etc.
 - (i) Aslam writes clearly.
 - (ii) He is sleeping soundly.
- (b) Adverbs (and adverbial phrases) of place: These adverbs answer the question where, e.g., across, forward, below, outside, within, etc.
 - (i) The tired men rested under the tree.
 - (ii) Come and meet me here.
- (c) Adverb (and adverbial phrases) of time: These adverbs answer the question when, e.g.; ago, after, immediately, presently, yesterday, after, etc.

- (i) They will be here soon.
(ii) I have read this book before.
- (d) Adverbs (and adverbial phrases) of frequency: These adverbs answer the question how often e.g., rarely, twice a day, ever, regularly, usually, every Monday, etc.
- (i) The spider trund again and again.
(ii) The committee will meet twice a month.
- (e) Adverbs (and adverbial phrases) of duration: These adverbs answer the question how long, since when, or until what time?
(i) It has been raining since morning.
(ii) We didn't stay long at the meeting.
- (f) Adverbs of degree, quantity and extent: e.g., half, fully, somewhat, partly, more, etc.
(i) You are wholly mistaken about her.
(ii) This story is extremely funny.
- (g) Adverbs (and adverbial phrases) of affirmation and negation:
(i) We are definitely leaving tomorrow.
(ii) I have never seen him.

2. Interrogative Adverbs (سوالیہ جملے):

Adverbs that are used to ask questions are called interrogative adverbs. The answers of these questions will require the use of simple adverbs.

- (i) Where is your brother? (at home)
(ii) How does he speak? (speaks clearly)

3. Relative Adverbs (موصولہ جملے):

These are, where, when, why. Like the relative pronouns they are joining words. They connect the subordinate clause to the main part of the sentence. They are called relative adverbs because they relate or refer to an antecedent (that is something that has gone before). The antecedent may be clearly stated or understood.

موصولہ جملے (Relative Adverbs) ماننے والے لفظ کو جو تعلق ہے۔ یہ تعلق ہے۔
main / Subordinate Clause سے ملتا ہے۔

- (i) This is the restaurant where I have my dinner.
(ii) I remember the day when I first saw her.
(iii) There is no reason why we should meet him.

6. PREPOSITION (حروف جار)

"A Preposition shows the relation of a noun or a pronoun to something else. The noun or pronoun that follows the preposition is called its object. It expresses actual meaning, position or relation of a noun or pronoun."

- حروف جار (Prepositions) اور (Noun) کی (Pronouns) اور (Adjectives) کے تعلق ہے۔
کام کرتے ہیں اور انہیں صحیح معنی دیتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:
- to, of, since, between, along, with, about, etc.
- (i) The book is lying on the table.
(ii) I agree with you.

Kinds of Prepositions (حروف جار کی اقسام):

1. Simple Prepositions (سادہ حروف جار)

2. Phrase Prepositions (مترکب حروف جار)

1. Simple Prepositions (سادہ حروف جار):

Some simple prepositions commonly used are:

about, above, along, at, by, in, into, of, off, down, upon, over, to, up, under, within, etc. eg.,

- (i) Put the oranges on the table. (ii) We passed through a dark forest.

2. Phrase Prepositions (مترکب حروف جار):

Phrase Prepositions are also called compound prepositions. Some phrase prepositions in common use are:

in front of, in order to, by means of, but for, in case of, in spite of, due to, etc. eg.,

- (i) A big dog stood in front of the main gate.
(ii) He put his own life in danger for the sake of his son.

7. CONJUNCTION (حروف عطف)

"A Conjunction is a word that joins words, phrases and sentences."

"حروف عطف" دو یا دو سے زیادہ جملوں یا جملوں کے حصوں کو آپس میں ملانے کیلئے استعمال کئے جاتے ہیں۔ مثلاً:

- (i) Two and two make four. (ii) Work hard or you will fail.

Kinds of Conjunctions (حروف عطف کی اقسام):

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions (رابطہ حروف عطف)
2. Subordinating Conjunctions (ناجتن حروف عطف)

1. Co-ordinating Conjunctions (رابطہ حروف عطف):

Co-ordinating Conjunctions join two words, phrases or clauses of the same grammatical class, e.g.,

- (i) She may go today or tomorrow. (ii) He is strong and healthy.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions (ناجتن حروف عطف):

Subordinating Conjunctions are used to join the main clause and a subordinate clause. These conjunctions are placed at the head of the subordinate clause, e.g.,

- (i) He told me that he had got a good job.
(ii) I came when the party was over.

8. INTERJECTION (حرف تاسف وانبساط)

"An Interjection is a word that expresses a strong emotion or an excitement or a sudden feeling of mind. The sudden feelings of mind which are expressed by interjections are of joy, happiness, sorrow or surprise."

خوشی، غمی، افسوس، حیرت اور مختلف ذاتی ردی جذبات کا اظہار کرنے کیلئے حروف تاسف وانبساط (Interjections) کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

An interjection is followed by the sign of exclamation (!). e.g.,

- (i) Hurrah! We have won the match. (Happiness خوشی)
(ii) Alas! His father has died. (Sorrow غمی)
(iii) Oh! What a lovely flower? (Surprise حیرت)

PAKISTAN STUDIES

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN 1956-1962 AND 1973 PAKISTAN CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1956

The first constitution of Pakistan came into existence in 1956. The Constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 provisions, 13 chapters and six schedules. The constitution of 1956 was parliamentary and federal style. The Constitution of 1956 was framed by Chaudhry Muhammad Ali. The Constitution of 1956 was in force in Pakistan for almost two and a half years. The 1956 Constitution was abrogated by Ayub Khan in October 1958.

The Islamic provisions of the 1956 Constitution were as follows:

(1) Preamble:

In the 1956 Constitution, the Objectives Resolution was included.

(2) Sovereignty of Allah:

Under the Constitution of 1956, like the Objectives Resolution, the supreme power in Pakistan was declared to belong to Allah.

(3) Name of the Country:

Under the Constitution of 1956, Pakistan was named "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".

(4) Being a Muslim for the President (Muslim Head of State):

Under the 1956 Constitution, it was made mandatory for the President of Pakistan to be a Muslim.

(5) Laws According to Islam:

Under the 1956 Constitution, it was declared that no such law will be enacted in Pakistan which is against the teachings of Quran and Sunnah and existing laws will be adapted to Islam.

(6) Education of Quran-e-Majeed:

In the Constitution of 1956, it was announced to organize the teaching of the Holy Quran in the country.

(7) Eradication of Interest:

In the Islamic provisions of the 1956 Constitution, it was promised that interest would be abolished in Pakistan as soon as possible.

(8) Zakat and Auqaf System:

In the Constitution of 1956, the government of Pakistan announced that the government will implement the system of zakat in the country and will also manage the endowment property.

(9) Islamic Research Institute:

Under the 1956 Constitution, the Islamic Research Institute was established to conduct research on the development and implementation of Islamic laws.

(10) Unity of Islamic World:

In the 1956 Constitution, it was said that Pakistan will give importance to the establishment of friendly relations with Islamic countries.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1962

President General Muhammad Ayub Khan established a constitutional Commission to draft a new constitution for the country. The Commission submitted its recommendations to the President in 1961. After making a few amendments of his own in the recommendations, the President drafted a new constitution for Pakistan which was promulgated on June 8, 1962.

(i) Written Constitution: The Constitution of 1962 was written which consisted of 250 provisions and 5 declarations.

(ii) Federal Nature: The Constitution of 1962 was federal in nature. In the constitution, equal representation was given to both parts of Pakistan i.e. half of the total number of 156 members in the Federal Assembly were from West and half from East Pakistan, in which 6 women were also represented i.e. three from West and three from East Pakistan.

(iii) Presidential Style of Government: Under the 1962 Constitution, a presidential style of government was introduced in the country. The President will be elected by an Electoral College for five years. The Electoral College will have 120,000 members, half of whom will be from West and half from East Pakistan.

(iv) Islamic Provisions: In the 1962 Constitution, several Islamic provisions were added, such as the sovereignty of Allah, the trust of power in Allah and its exercise by the elected representatives of the people, the name of Pakistan, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and a Muslim head of state. It was made mandatory.

(v) Judiciary: The judiciary shall be independent and shall consist of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Judges will be appointed by the President of Pakistan. The retirement age for Supreme Court judges was fixed at 65 years and for High Court judges at 62 years.

(vi) Fundamental Rights: People are given several rights to lead a better life and to express their potential, these are called fundamental rights of citizens.

(vii) National Languages: Both Urdu and Bengali were declared as the national languages of Pakistan in the 1962 Constitution.

Repeal of the 1962 Constitution:

President General Muhammad Ayub Khan ruled for almost 10 years. During his

tenure, many industrial and agricultural reforms were implemented and Pakistan made considerable progress in the industrial field. People started a great movement against the dictatorial government of General Muhammad Ayub Khan and the situation started getting out of the government's control. According to the constitution, all the powers were with the President of Pakistan. In view of these conditions, once again martial law was imposed in the country. On March 25, 1969, General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the government and abrogated the 1962 constitution.

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1962

The second constitution of Pakistan came into force in 1962. The creator of the 1962 Constitution was General Ayub Khan. The 1962 Constitution consisted of 250 provisions and three schedules. It was a presidential constitution. The Constitution of 1962 was in force in Pakistan for seven years.

The Islamic provisions of the 1962 Constitution were as follows:

(1) Preamble:

In the opening, the Objectives Resolution was included.

(2) Name of the Country:

In the Constitution of 1962, the name of Pakistan was first named as the Republic of Pakistan and the word Islamic was deleted from the name of Pakistan, but later the word Islamic was added again due to public pressure and the name of Pakistan was named Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

(3) Being a Muslim for the President (Muslim President):

Under the 1962 Constitution, it was made mandatory for the President of Pakistan to be a Muslim.

(4) Laws According to Islam:

In the Islamic provisions of the 1962 Constitution, it was stated that no law shall be enacted in Pakistan which is contrary to Islamic teachings and all existing laws shall be adapted to conform to Islamic teachings.

(5) Quran and Islam Education:

In the Islamic provisions of the 1962 constitution, the teachings of the Quran and Islamiat were made mandatory for Muslims.

(6) Zakat and Auqaf System:

In the Islamic provisions of 1962, the government announced the establishment of institutions for Zakat, endowments and the organization of mosques.

(7) Eradication of Evils:

In the Islamic provisions of 1962, the government announced measures to eliminate gambling, alcohol and prostitution in Pakistan.

(8) Islamic Ideological Council (Islamic Ideology Council):

In the Islamic provisions of 1962, the institution of the Islamic Advisory Council

was established to make recommendations to the central and provincial governments to adapt the lives of the Muslims of Pakistan to Islam.

(9) Islamic Research Institute:

Under the Islamic provisions of 1962, the government established the Islamic Research Institute, which would inform the government of its views on Islamic injunctions.

(10) Unity of Islamic World:

In the Islamic provisions of 1962, the establishment of close friendly relations of Pakistan with the Islamic world was given primary importance.

After gaining independence on 14th August 1947, Pakistan embarked upon the delicate task of Constitution making. It took Pakistan nine long years to frame its first Constitution in 1956. Later on in 1962 Field Marshal Ayub Khan enforced a new constitution which introduced presidential form of government in the country. This constitution was replaced with another Constitution in 1973 (present one) which reinstated the parliamentary form of government in Pakistan. The 1973 Constitution provided a bicameral federal legislature, a Supreme Court, four High Courts and an Islamic Ideology Council. Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic and Islam was pronounced as the state religion.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO 1973 CONSTITUTION

Since 1973 several amendments have been made to the 1973 Constitution. Of these the following fifteen amendments are very important.

1st Amendment: The first amendment in the 1973 Constitution was made in 1974. It added provision (2) to Article 7 which authorised every citizen of Pakistan to form a political party (except civil servants). Moreover this amendment also added provision (3) to Article 17 which required that all political parties should inform the government about the sources of their party funds.

2nd Amendment: The Second Amendment (1974) declared Ahmadis and Qadianis as minorities in Pakistan.

3rd Amendment: The Third Amendment (1974) amended Article 10 and withdrew the cover granted to persons found in anti-state activities that they could not be detained for more than 24 months.

4th Amendment: The Fourth Amendment (1975) added six seats for minorities to the National Assembly and withdrew power from High Courts to grant bail to the persons involved in anti-state activities.

5th Amendment: The Fifth Amendment (1976) restricted a person to become governor of a province of his domicile.

6th Amendment: The Sixth Amendment (1976) defined advisers and parliamentary secretaries to the Prime Minister, Chief Minister, Chairman Law Commission and Special Assistant to the Prime Minister.

7th Amendment: The Seventh Amendment (1977) authorised the Prime Minister to advise the President to hold referendum on any issue of national importance.

8th Amendment: The controversial Eighth Amendment was passed during General Zia era in 1985 by an assembly which was the product of non-party elections. This Amendment actually amended articles number 48, 51, 56, 58, 59, 60, 75, 90, 91, 101, 105, 106, 115, 130, 150-A and 170-A of the 1973 Constitution. The amendment in Article 58(2)(b) authorised the President to dissolve the Assembly if the conditions in the fourth did not permit the functioning of the Federal Government. The Eighth Amendment enhanced the powers of the President very much.

9th Amendment: The Ninth Amendment (1985) declared Quran and Sunnah as the Supreme Law of Pakistan.

10th Amendment: The Tenth Amendment (1987) reduced the duration of the Senate Session from 150 to 130 days.

11th Amendment: The Eleventh Amendment (Shariat Bill) was introduced in the Senate. It became time barred and could not be presented in the National Assembly.

12th Amendment: Twelfth Amendment established special courts for the prevention of terrorism.

13th Amendment: The Thirteenth Amendment (1997) deleted Articles 58(2) & 112(2) C from the 1973 Constitution. The President and the Governors were deprived of their powers to dissolve the assemblies. It withdrew President's discretionary powers to appoint chiefs of Armed Forces and the governors of the provinces.

14th Amendment: The 14th Amendment (1997) declared floor-crossing as an illegal act.

15th Amendment: The Fifteenth Amendment (1998) declared Shariat Bill.

16th Amendment: The Amendment was passed on 27th July, 1999. The quota system was extended for 20 years.

17th Amendment: The National Assembly passed the Bill of Seventeenth Amendment on 29th December, 2003. Next day the Senate also passed it. It authorized the President to dissolve the National Assembly and he was also authorized to retain the post of Chief of Army Staff till 21st December, 2004.

Emergency Plus: On Nov. 3, 2007, Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf promulgated new PCO (Provisional Constitutional Order) by declaring 'Emergency Plus' and suspended the 1973 Constitution. After 42 days, on December 15, 2007, 'Emergency Plus' was lifted, PCO repealed and 1973 Constitution restored.

Reinstatement of Judiciary: On March 16, 2009, PM Yousaf Gilani announced restoration of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and 10 other deposed judges. These judges include Javed Iqbal, Khalil-ur-Rahman Ramday, Raja Fayyaz Ahmed, Ch. Ijaz Ahmed (Supreme Court), Khawaja M. Sharif, Ijaz Ahmed, Iqbal Hameed-ur-Rahman (Lahore High Court), Maqbool Bazar, Mushir Alam (Sindh High Court) and Ijaz Atzal Khan (Peshawar High Court). Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Ch. took over the charge of his office on March 22, 2009, after the retirement of Abdul Hameed Dogar.

18th Amendment: On April 8, 2010, the National Assembly unanimously adopted 18th Amendment. The bill sought changes such as transfer of some key presidential

powers to parliament, increase in the provincial autonomy and repeal of the Musharraf era 17th Amendment. The 18th Amendment became a part of the Constitution on 19th April, 2010, when President Asif Ali Zardari signed it in Islamabad.

19th Amendment: On 22nd December, 2010, the National Assembly made a quick work of 19th Constitutional Amendment bill that met most of the Supreme Court's concerns over a new mode of appointing superior judiciary. On 1st January, 2011, President signed the 19th Amendment Bill.

20th Amendment: On 14th February, 2012, the National Assembly passed the 20th Amendment Bill that envisages an independent and powerful Election Commission, setting up of a neutral caretaker regime to hold general elections and restoration of 28 suspended lawmakers.

21st Amendment: The National Assembly on Jan. 6, 2015, approved the 21st Constitutional Amendment and Pakistan Army (Amendment) Bill 2015, unopposed as 247 members voted in favour of the laws which would provide constitutional cover to special courts for the trial of terrorism suspects.

22nd Amendment: The National Assembly on May 19, 2016, passed the 22nd Amendment Bill, changing the eligibility criteria for the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and four members of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP). "Civil servants" and "technocrats" have now become eligible for appointment as the CEC and ECP members, in addition to serving or retired judges of the superior courts. The bill has set an age limit of 68 years for the CEC and 65 years for the ECP members.

23rd Amendment: On March 31, 2017, the 23rd Amendment was passed to re-establish the military courts for further two years till 6th January, 2019. In 2015, National Assembly passed the 21st Amendment and created the military courts for the period of 2 years. The period of two years was expired on 6th January, 2017.

24th Amendment: On Dec. 22, 2017, this amendment allowed reallocation of National Assembly seats among federating units and election authorities to update boundaries of constituencies based on provisional results of 2017 Census.

25th Amendment: This amendment was passed by the Parliament and the KP Assembly in May 2018. Under the amendment, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) are to be merged with the province of KP.

26th Amendment: On May 13, 2019, the series of tribal districts in the National Assembly of Pakistan will be retained at 12 while their seats in the KP Assembly have been increased to 24 from 16.

Constitutional Development - MCQs

(a) First Constituent Assembly

- Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly which was elected through the 1948 General Elections consisted of:
 - (A) 59 members
 - (B) 69 members
 - (C) 79 members
 - (D) 89 members
- The inaugural meeting of First Constituent Assembly was held on:
 - (A) 10th August 1947
 - (B) 11th August 1947
 - (C) 14th August 1947
 - (D) 15th August 1947
- Lord Mountbatten addressed the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 14th August 1947, at:
 - (A) Lahore
 - (B) Islamabad
 - (C) New Delhi
 - (D) Karachi
- "The first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected": Quaid-e-Azam passed these remarks while addressing the Constituent Assembly on:
 - (A) 10th August 1947
 - (B) 11th August 1947
 - (C) 12th August 1947
 - (D) 14th August 1947
- After independence the strength of Constituent Assembly was raised to:
 - (A) 70
 - (B) 75
 - (C) 85
 - (D) 95
- In the 75-member First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan the number of members from East Pakistan was 44 whereas Punjab had:
 - (A) 15 members
 - (B) 16 members
 - (C) 17 members
 - (D) 18 members
- The President of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was:
 - (A) Quaid-e-Azam
 - (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
 - (C) Khaliq-uz-Zaman
 - (D) Nazimuddin

- The First Constituent Assembly declared the Federal Court as the highest Court of Pakistan in its:
 - (A) Second Session
 - (B) Third Session
 - (C) Fourth Session
 - (D) Fifth Session
- The historic fourteenth and last session of First Constituent Assembly lasted from 14th March to 21st Sept. 1954. Governor-General Mr. Ghulam Muhammad got enraged due to the proceedings of the Assembly because it:
 - (A) Abrogated PRODA Act of 1949
 - (B) Abrogated Govt. of India Act Article No 9
 - (C) Abrogated Articles 10, 10-A, 10-B of 1935 Act
 - (D) All of above
- Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:
 - (A) 24th October 1954
 - (B) 24th November 1954
 - (C) 24th Dec. 1954
 - (D) 24th January 1955
- Speaker of First Constituent Assembly challenged the dismissal of Assembly in the:
 - (A) Federal Court
 - (B) Sindh Chief Court
 - (C) Punjab Chief Court
 - (D) Khyber P.K. High Court
- The Basic Principles Committee (BPC) submitted its 1st Report in:
 - (A) 1947
 - (B) 1948
 - (C) 1949
 - (D) 1950
- The first report of BPC was:
 - (A) Accepted by the people
 - (B) Rejected by the people
 - (C) No reaction was shown by people
 - (D) None of the above

- The BPC submitted its final report on:
 - (A) 22nd Sept. 1952
 - (B) 22nd October 1952
 - (C) 22nd November 1952
 - (D) 22nd Dec. 1952
- The Sindh Chief Court gave its verdict against the dissolution of the first Constituent Assembly observing that:
 - (A) The Assembly is supreme to Governor General
 - (B) Constitutional does not allow this action
 - (C) The Assembly is sovereign body as such the Governor-General cannot dissolve it
 - (D) According to the Constitution the Assembly cannot be dissolved without the approval of C-in-C of Pak Army
- The Chief Court Sindh heard Tamizuddin's appeal against dissolution of Assembly and:
 - (A) Gave the decision in favour of Governor-General
 - (B) Gave the decision in favour of Tamizuddin
 - (C) Did not pass any verdict
 - (D) Deferred the case to Federal Court
- In the Maulvi Tamizuddin case the Federal Court reversed the decision of Sindh Chief Court through its decision given on:
 - (A) 6th March 1955
 - (B) 10th March 1955
 - (C) 16th March 1955
 - (D) 26th March 1955
- The Section of Government of India Act, 1935 which was made the basis of its decision in the Maulvi Tamizuddin case in 1955 was:
 - (A) 10th March 1949
 - (B) 15th March 1949
 - (C) 20th March 1949
 - (D) 25th March 1949

(b) Constitutional Developments 1949-1955

25. The Constituent Assembly passed the historic Objective Resolution on:
 (A) 12th March 1949 (B) 13th March 1949
 (C) 14th March 1949 (D) 15th March 1949
26. 21 Ulama representing all religious sects in a convention held at Karachi, in January 1951 agreed on points which numbered:
 (A) 25 Points (B) 24 Points
 (C) 23 Points (D) 22 Points
27. Basic Principle's Committee final report was submitted during the period of:
 (A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Qasim-Azam
 (C) Nazimuddin (D) Muhammad Ali Bogra
28. Bogra Formula was presented in the Assembly by Muhammad Ali Bogra on:
 (A) 7th October 1953 (B) 17th October 1953
 (C) 27th October 1953 (D) 30th October 1953
29. According to the Bogra Formula the total member of seats of the Upper House was:
 (A) 70 (B) 80
 (C) 90 (D) 100
30. Out of the total 100 seats of Lower House the Bogra Formula gave 75 seats to Punjab but the seats allotted to East Pakistan were:
 (A) 15 (B) 165
 (C) 175 (D) 185
31. In March 1954, elections were held in East Pakistan in which a total of 309 seats were contested. Out of these the Muslim League won only 9 seats but the United Front won:

- (A) 202 seats (B) 212 seats
 (C) 222 seats (D) 232 seats
32. The Constituent Assembly passed PRODA on:
 (A) 20th Sept 1954 (B) 20th October 1954
 (C) 20th November 1954 (D) 20th Dec 1954
33. On 24th October 1954, the Constituent Assembly was dissolved by:
 (A) Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani (B) Iskander Mirza
 (C) Ghulam Muhammad (D) Ayub Khan
34. When the First Constituent Assembly was dissolved in October 1954, its speaker was:
 (A) A Punjabi (B) A Bengali
 (C) A Sindhi (D) A Pathan

(c) Second Constituent Assembly

35. After the dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly in October 1954, Ghulam Muhammad wanted to elect the Second Constituent Assembly as early as possible. For this purpose in May 1955, he called a convention of members of Provincial Assemblies at:
 (A) Islamabad (B) Lahore
 (C) Peshawar (D) Karachi
36. On 28th May 1955, the members of Provincial Assemblies in the Second Constituent Assembly consisted of:
 (A) 70 members (B) 80 members
 (C) 90 members (D) 100 members
37. In the Second Constituent Assembly the Muslim League won 26 and the United Front:
 (A) 45 seats (B) 36 seats

- (C) 26 seats (D) 16 seats
38. Out of the 80 members of Second Constituent Assembly 5 belonged to Sindh, 21 belonged to Punjab and the East Pakistan was represented by:
 (A) 20 members (B) 30 members
 (C) 40 (D) 50 members
39. Out of the 80 members of the Second Constituent Assembly, 4 were elected from Tribal Areas, 2 from Bahawalpur State and Karachi had:
 (A) No representation (B) One member
 (C) 2 members (D) 3 members
40. The Second Constituent Assembly passed Establishment of West Pakistan Bill on:
 (A) 10th Sept 1955 (B) 20th Sept 1955
 (C) 25th Sept 1955 (D) 30th Sept 1955
41. Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad resigned from his post on:
 (A) 6th August 1955 (B) 6th Sept 1955
 (C) 6th October 1955 (D) 6th November 1955
42. Khyber P.K. Assembly granted approval for the establishment of One Unit of W. Pakistan on:
 (A) 15th November 1954 (B) 25th November 1954
 (C) 30th November 1954 (D) 1st Dec. 1954
43. The Punjab Assembly approved the One Unit scheme on:
 (A) 30th November 1954 (B) 5th Dec 1954
 (C) 15th Dec 1954 (D) 20th Dec 1954
44. The One Unit scheme was approved by the Sindh Assembly on:
 (A) 7th Dec. 1954 (B) 9th Dec 1954

- (C) 11th Dec 1954 (D) 21st Dec 1954
45. The Executive Council of Muslim League ratified the One Unit plan on:
 (A) 2nd Dec. 1954 (B) 6th Dec 1954
 (C) 10th Dec 1954 (D) 16th Dec 1954
46. The One Unit Committee submitted its report in:
 (A) January 1955 (B) February 1955
 (C) March 1955 (D) April 1955
47. Second Constituent Assembly approved the One Unit scheme on 30th Sept. 1955 by 43 votes against:
 (A) 13 votes (B) 23 votes
 (C) 33 votes (D) 36 votes
48. The One Unit of West Pakistan was established on 14th October 1955. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani was named its Governor and the office of Chief Minister went to:
 (A) Khan Abdul Qayyum (B) Mumtaz Daultana
 (C) Dr. Khan Sahib (D) Feroz Khan Noon

(d) Constitution of 1956

49. The Second Constituent Assembly approved the Draft Bill for the Constitution of Pakistan on:
 (A) 17th February 1956 (B) 29th February 1956
 (C) 10th March 1956 (D) 15th March 1956
50. Governor-General Iskander Mirza ratified the Bill of 1956 Constitution on:
 (A) 25th February 1956 (B) 28th February 1956
 (C) 1st March 1956 (D) 2nd March 1956
51. The first Constitution of Pakistan was enforced in the country on 23rd March 1956. This written document consisted

- of a Preamble and:
 (A) 214 Articles (B) 224 Articles
 (C) 234 Articles (D) 244 Articles
53. The official language provided in the Constitution of 1956 was:
 (A) Urdu (B) Bengali
 (C) Punjabi (D) Urdu and Bengali
54. The Article of Constitution of 1956 which allowed the President to establish Islamic Research Institute was:
 (A) Article 190 (B) Article 192
 (C) Article 197 (D) Article 199
55. The Constitution of 1956 was:
 (A) Federal (B) Semi-Federal
 (C) Provincial (D) Central
56. The Article of Constitution of 1956, which provided that the President of Pakistan should be a Muslim was:
 (A) Article 31 (B) Article 32
 (C) Article 33 (D) Article 34
57. The Article which allowed the citizens of Pakistan to profess and practice their religions was:
 (A) Article 38 (B) Article 28
 (C) Article 26 (D) Article 16
58. According to the Constitution of 1956, un-Islamic laws could not be enacted in Pakistan. It was provided by:
 (A) Article No. 178 (B) Article No. 185
 (C) Article No. 198 (D) Article No. 200
59. According to the 1956 Constitution, the President could be impeached by:
 (A) One third members of Parliament (B) Two third members of Parliament
 (C) One half members of Parliament (D) Three fourth members of Parliament
60. The Constitution of 1956 set up a unicameral parliament in the country. It was called National Assembly and

- comprised of:
 (A) 250 members (B) 300 members
 (C) 320 members (D) 350 members
61. The Constitution of 1956 set up a National Economic Council which consisted of:
 (A) Twenty members (B) Fifteen members
 (C) Ten members (D) Eight members
62. The Constitution of 1956 was abrogated by:
 (A) Maj.-Gen. Iskander Mirza (B) Gen. Ayub Khan
 (C) Gen. Yahya Khan (D) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq
63. According to the 1956 Constitution, the authority of the central and provincial legislatures could be challenged in:
 (A) High Courts (B) Supreme Court
 (C) National Economic Council (D) Nowhere
64. In case of differences with National Assembly, the President could:
 (A) Hold a referendum (B) Dissolve the Assembly
 (C) Take vote of confidence (D) None of the Above
65. According to the 1956 Constitution, the number of candidates who could contest for the seat of President was:
 (A) Five (B) Four
 (C) Three (D) Two

(c) Constitution of 1962

66. On 17th February 1960, President Ayub Khan appointed a Commission to draft a new Constitution for Pakistan. This commission

- headed by:
 (A) Justice Shah Din (B) Justice Shahab Din
 (C) Justice Munir Ahmed (D) Justice Anwar-ul-Haq
67. The Cabinet of Ayub Khan approved the draft of Constitution 1962 in:
 (A) January 1962 (B) February 1962
 (C) March 1962 (D) April 1962
68. The Constitution of 1962 was enforced in the country on:
 (A) 8th April 1962 (B) 8th May 1962
 (C) 8th June 1962 (D) 8th July 1962
69. The Constitution of 1962 introduced:
 (A) Parliamentary system (B) Presidential system
 (C) Constitutional monarchy (D) None of the above
70. According to the Constitution of 1962, the President was to be elected by:
 (A) Members of National Assembly (B) Members of Senate
 (C) Members of Parliament and Judges (D) 80,000 Basic Democrats
71. The 1956 Constitution originally provided 150 seats to each provincial legislature but later on this number was increased to:
 (A) 200 (B) 218
 (C) 250 (D) 275
72. The Constitution of 1962 comprised of 250 Articles and:
 (A) 5 Schedules (B) 10 Schedules
 (C) 15 Schedules (D) 20 Schedules
73. The Constitution of Pakistan set up a unicameral legislature at the centre which originally consisted of 156 seats but later on this number was increased to:
 (A) 198 (B) 208
 (C) 218 (D) 188
74. Which Constitution provided that if the President was from West Pakistan the speaker to Assembly would be from East Pakistan?
- (A) Constitution of 1962 (B) Constitution of 1956
 (C) Constitution of 1973 (D) None of the above
75. Which council, under the Constitution of 1962, comprising of the CJ of Supreme Court and two senior judges of SC and CJ of each High Court was set to issue a code of conduct for the judges?
 (A) Supreme Council (B) Council of Judges
 (C) Supreme Judicial Council (D) Judicial Council of Judges
76. Second Martial Law was imposed by Gen. Yahya Khan on:
 (A) 5th March 1969 (B) 15th March 1969
 (C) 25th March 1969 (D) 30th March 1969

(f) Constitution of 1973

77. In Bhutto regime, the National Assembly constituted a committee to prepare a Draft Constitution for Pakistan on:
 (A) 17th April 1972 (B) 21th April 1972
 (C) 25th April 1972 (D) 27th April 1972
78. Leaders of all parliamentary groups in National Assembly approved the draft of Constitution of 1973 in:
 (A) August 1972 (B) September 1972
 (C) October 1972 (D) November 1972
79. The National Assembly approved the draft of the 1973 Constitution on:
 (A) 10th March 1973 (B) 10th April 1973
 (C) 10th May 1973 (D) 10th June 1973
80. President of Pakistan gave his assent to the 1973 Constitution on:
 (A) 10th April 1973 (B) 11th April 1973
 (C) 12th April 1973 (D) 14th April 1973
81. The Constitution of 1973 was enforced

- in the country on:
 (A) 14th May 1973
 (B) 14th June 1973
 (C) 23rd March 1973
 (D) 14th August 1973
82. Under the 1973 Constitution, the statesman who was sworn in as President of Pakistan was:
 (A) Z.A. Bhutto
 (B) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
 (C) Fazal Elahi
 (D) Sardar Farooq Ahmed Leghari
83. The Constitution of 1973 is a written document and comprises of twelve parts and:
 (A) 250 Articles
 (B) 260 Articles
 (C) 270 Articles
 (D) 280 Articles
84. The Constitution of Pakistan can be amended by:
 (A) One-half majority of both Houses
 (B) One-third majority of both Houses
 (C) Two-third majority of both Houses
 (D) Three-fourth majority of both Houses
85. Chapter one of the 1973 Constitution deals with:
 (A) Fundamental Rights
 (B) Principles of Policy
 (C) The President
 (D) The Prime Minister
86. According to 1973 Constitution, if a person is detained under a Federal Law, a Board will be appointed by:
 (A) Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
 (B) Speaker of National Assembly
 (C) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 (D) None of the above
87. According to the 1973 Constitution, every citizen has a right to acquire property in:
 (A) District of domicile
 (B) Concerned province
 (C) The province where he is employed
 (D) Anywhere in Pakistan

88. Part-II of the 1973 Constitution deals with Principles of Policy which are:
 (A) Guideline for the judges
 (B) Guideline for the legislature
 (C) Manifesto of national objectives
 (D) None of the above
89. The Constitution of 1973 provides the state would endeavour to preserve and strengthen relations with:
 (A) Countries of Asia
 (B) Muslim countries
 (C) Countries of Middle East
 (D) Countries of the World
90. Part-III of the 1973 Constitution deals with Federation of Pakistan and consists of:
 (A) 100 Articles
 (B) 120 Articles
 (C) 130 Articles
 (D) 140 Articles
91. The minimum age condition for President of Pakistan in the Constitution is:
 (A) 35 years
 (B) 40 years
 (C) 45 years
 (D) 50 years
92. According to the 1973 Constitution, the President of Pakistan would be elected by:
 (A) The people through referendum
 (B) Chief Election Commissioner
 (C) Members of the Parliament
 (D) Judges of the Supreme Court
93. The tenure of the President's office is 5 years. However, he can be removed from office on the ground of incapacity or misconduct by:
 (A) Three-fourth members of National Assembly
 (B) One-third members of Parliament
 (C) One-Half members of Parliament
 (D) Two-third total members of Parliament
94. According to the 1973 Constitution, the National Assembly comprises

- 217 seats which include minority seats numbering:
 (A) 10
 (B) 20
 (C) 30
 (D) 40
95. The President can address either House or both Houses of the Parliament vide:
 (A) Article 36
 (B) Article 46
 (C) Article 56
 (D) Article 66
96. According to Article number 59 of the 1973 Constitution, the Senate consists of:
 (A) 57 members
 (B) 67 members
 (C) 77 members
 (D) 87 members
97. According to Clause (3) Article 59 of Constitution of 1973, the term of members of Senate is:
 (A) Seven years
 (B) Six years
 (C) Five years
 (D) Four years
98. The Constitution of 1973 provides that when there arises a controversy regarding the qualification of a member of Parliament, the case shall be decided by:
 (A) Chief Justice of Pakistan
 (B) Chairman Senate
 (C) Speaker National Assembly
 (D) Chief Election Commissioner
99. Under the 1973 Constitution, the legislation has been divided into:
 (A) Two Lists
 (B) Three Lists
 (C) Four Lists
 (D) Five Lists
100. The Federal Government is bound to present before National Assembly each year "Annual Budget Statement" according to Article No:
 (A) 70 of the Constitution
 (B) 80 of the Constitution
 (C) 85 of the Constitution
 (D) 90 of the Constitution
101. According to Article 101 of 1973 Constitution, the Governor of each province is:

- (A) Directly elected by people
 (B) Elected by the Provincial Assembly
 (C) Appointed by Parliament
 (D) Appointed by the President
102. For the election of Prime Minister, the National Assembly holds a session after:
 (A) 20 days of general election
 (B) 25 days of general election
 (C) 30 days of general election
 (D) 35 days of general election
103. After his nomination, the Prime Minister is required to take a vote of confidence from the National Assembly within:
 (A) 35 days
 (B) 40 days
 (C) 50 days
 (D) 60 days
104. Under 1973 Constitution, the President can also appoint or dismiss any member of Prime Minister's Cabinet vide:
 (A) Article 92
 (B) Article 93
 (C) Article 94
 (D) Article 95

(g) Amendments to the Constitution of 1973

105. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan has been amended from 1973 to 1998 by different regimes. During this period, the number of amendments was:
 (A) Fifteen
 (B) Sixteen
 (C) Seventeen
 (D) Eighteen
106. The First Amendment to 1973 Constitution was made in the year of:
 (A) 1972
 (B) 1973
 (C) 1974
 (D) 1975
107. The Second Amendment to the 1973 Constitution was made in Sept. 1974. Through this amendment:
 (A) Govt. servants could not take part in politics
 (B) The number of seats of Senate was increased

- (C) Age limit of voters was increased (D) The Qadianis became a minority
108. The Third Amendment was concerned with:
 (A) Article 5 (B) Article 7
 (C) Article 8 (D) Article 9
109. The Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of 1973 which added six seats to National Assembly for minorities was passed in year:
 (A) 1973 (B) 1974
 (C) 1975 (D) 1976
110. The Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of 1973 laid down that no person could become a governor of the province of his domicile. It was passed in year:
 (A) 1976 (B) 1975
 (C) 1974 (D) 1973
111. The Seventh Amendment empowered the Prime Minister to advise the President to order a referendum on an important national issue. This amendment was passed in the year of:
 (A) 1975 (B) 1976
 (C) 1977 (D) 1978
112. The draft bill to the Eighth Amendment to 1973 Constitution was passed by National Assembly of Pakistan on:
 (A) 14th October 1985 (B) 14th November 1985
 (C) 14th Dec. 1985 (D) 14th January 1985
113. The Article which allowed the President under Eighth Amendment to dissolve National Assembly was:
 (A) 55 (2) A (B) 56 (2) C
 (C) 57 (2) D (D) 58 (2) B
114. The number of members of Senate was increased from 53 to 87 in 1985, through:
 (A) Seventh Amendment (B) Eighth Amendment
 (C) Ninth Amendment (D) Tenth Amendment
115. The Eighth Amendment increased the period allowed to President for the ratification of bills from 7 days to:
 (A) 10 days (B) 20 days
- (C) 30 days (D) 40 days
116. The Eighth Amendment (Article 60) increased the tenure of chairman and deputy chairman of Senate from 2 years to:
 (A) 3 years (B) 4 years
 (C) 5 years (D) 6 years
117. The Ninth Amendment to the Constitution of 1973 which was passed in 1955:
 (A) Increased voters age limit (B) Declared Qadianis as minorities
 (C) Made Quran and Sunnah the supreme law in Pakistan (D) Reduced the duration of Senate session
118. The Tenth amendment to the Constitution of 1973 reduced the session of Senate from 160 days to:
 (A) 110 days (B) 120 days
 (C) 130 days (D) 140 days
119. Anti-Terrorism Courts were established through the:
 (A) Eleventh amendment (B) Twelfth amendment
 (C) Thirteenth amendment (D) Fourteenth amendment
120. The Parliament passed the 13th Amendment on:
 (A) April 1, 1994 (B) April 1, 1995
 (C) April 1, 1996 (D) April 1, 1997
121. Urdu is declared the Official language of Pakistan under which article of Constitution of Pakistan 1973:
 (A) 250 (B) 251
 (C) 252 (D) 253
122. Islam is declared as a state religion under which article of the Constitution of Pakistan 1973?
 (A) Article: 1 (B) Article: 2
 (C) Article: 3 (D) Article: 4

123. Article 149 of the Constitution of Pakistan: What it says about federal government's powers?
 (A) Power of President to direct Governor to discharge certain functions as his Agent
 (B) Acquisition of land for Federal purposes
 (C) A Local Government
 (D) Directions to Provinces in certain cases
124. Twentieth Amendment of Constitution of 1973 amended and schedule.
 (A) 2nd and 3rd
 (B) 4th and 5th
 (C) 6th and 7th
 (D) None of above
125. Twentieth Amendment of Constitution of 1973 amended Articles.
 (A) 7
 (B) 8
 (C) 9
 (D) None of above
126. Nineteenth Amendment of Constitution of 1973 amended Articles.
 (A) 6
 (B) 7
 (C) 8
 (D) None of above
127. Constitutional tenth Amendment was enacted on _____.
 (A) 25th February, 1987
 (B) 25th March, 1987
 (C) 25th April, 1987
 (D) None of above
128. In Eighth Amendment through _____ President was empowered with power of dissolution of National Assembly.
 (A) Article 56
 (B) Article 57
 (C) Article 58
 (D) None of above
129. Constitutional 8th Amendment Act was published in Official Gazette on _____.
 (A) 11th November, 1985
 (B) 12th November, 1985
 (C) 14th November, 1985
 (D) None of above
130. 18th Constitutional Amendment Act was passed on _____.
 (A) 19th April, 2010
 (B) 20th April, 2011
 (C) None of above
 (D) None of above
131. It was provided through _____ Amendment in the Constitution Article 58, after clause (2) the following new clause shall be added, namely (3) the President in case of dissolution of the National Assembly under paragraph (b) of clause (2) shall, within fifteen days of the dissolution, refer the matter to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court shall decide the reference within thirty days whose decision shall be final.
 (A) 15th
 (B) 16th
 (C) 17th
 (D) None of above
132. Constitution Sixteenth Amendment amended _____ Articles.
 (A) 1(27)
 (B) 2(27, 29)
 (C) 3(27, 29, 40)
 (D) None of above
133. Constitutional Sixteenth Amendment Act was enacted on _____.
 (A) 3rd August, 1997
 (B) 3rd August, 1998
 (C) 3rd August, 1999
 (D) None of above
134. Constitutional Fifteenth Amendment Bill was passed by National Assembly on _____.
 (A) 15th October, 1997
 (B) 15th October, 1998
 (C) 15th October, 1999
 (D) None of above
135. Constitutional Fourteenth Amendment was published in official Gazette on _____.
 (A) 3rd July, 1997
 (B) 4th July, 1997
 (C) 5th July, 1997

- (D) None of above
136. Through Amendment, new Article 63A (Disqualification on ground of defection) was added.
- (A) Thirteenth
(B) Fourteenth ✓
(C) Fifteenth
(D) None of above
137. Constitution of 1973 was amended by the Thirteenth Amendment on _____.
- (A) 3rd April, 1977 ✓
(B) 3rd May, 1997
(C) 3rd June, 1997
(D) None of above
138. Constitution Twelfth Amendment was enacted on _____.
- (A) 28th June, 1961
(B) 27th July, 1991 ✓
(C) 28th August, 1991
(D) None of above
139. Tenth Amendment of the Constitution _____ amended _____ Articles.
- (A) 2 ✓
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) None of above
140. _____ Articles were amended by Seventh Amendment Act of the Constitution of 1973.
- (A) 2 ✓
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) None of above
141. Constitution of 1973 was amended 7th time on _____.
- (A) 16th May, 1977 ✓
(B) 16th June, 1977
(C) 16th July, 1977
(D) None of above
142. Sixth amendment was published in official Gazette on _____.
- (A) 1st January, 1977
(B) 3rd January, 1977
(C) 4th January, 1977 ✓
(D) None of above
143. Fifth Amendment of the Constitution of 1973 affected _____ Articles.
- (A) 10
(B) 15

- (C) 16 ✓
(D) None of above
144. Constitution of 1973 was amended fourth time on _____.
- (A) 1st June, 1975
(B) 14th August, 1975
(C) 21st November, 1975 ✓
(D) None of above
145. Constitution of Pakistan was amended third time on _____.
- (A) 13th February, 1975 ✓
(B) 13th March, 1975
(C) 13th April, 1976
(D) None of above
146. The Constitution of Pakistan's 2nd Amendment was made on _____.
- (A) 21st August, 1974
(B) 17th September, 1974 ✓
(C) 21st September, 1974
(D) None of above
147. Due to 18th amendment, power of President to dissolve National Assembly under Article _____ was diminished.
- (A) 58
(B) 58(2)
(C) 58(2)(b) ✓
(D) None of above
148. Name of the N.W.F.P was substituted Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through _____.
- (A) 18th Amendment ✓
(B) 19th Amendment
(C) None of the above
(D) None of above
149. _____ articles were substituted through Eighteenth Amendment.
- (A) 19
(B) 20 ✓
(C) 21
(D) None of above
150. Constitutional Eighteenth Amendment was published in Official Gazette on _____.
- (A) 19th April, 2010
(B) 20th April, 2011 ✓
(C) 21st April, 2011
(D) None of above
151. As per Article 1 of the Constitution, territories of Pakistan shall comprise _____.

- (A) The Province of Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab Sindh, Federal Capital and FA
(B) Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and FATA
(C) Balochistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Islamabad Capital Territory
(D) Non of these
152. Objectives Resolution was set as _____ in 1973 Constitution.
- (A) Preamble ✓
(B) Annexure
(C) First Schedule
(D) Non of these
153. According to Objectives Resolution, independence of the judiciary shall be _____.
- (A) Attached
(B) Fully secured ✓
(C) Developed
(D) None of above
154. According to Objectives Resolution authority enjoyed by the peoples of Pakistan within limits prescribed by Almighty Allah as sacred _____.
- (A) Trust ✓
(B) Right
(C) Duty
(D) None of above
155. Objectives Resolution was passed in:
- (A) January 1949
(B) February 1949
(C) March 1949 ✓
(D) None of above
156. Constitution of 1973 consists of:
- (A) 250 Articles,
(B) 280 Articles ✓
(C) 285 Articles
(D) None of these
157. Constitution of 1973 was authenticated and published in the official Gazette on _____.
- (A) 23rd March, 1973
(B) 12th May, 1973
(C) 12th April, 1973 ✓
(D) None of these
158. Article 15 of the Constitution of 1973 provided freedom of:

- (A) Speech
(B) Movement ✓
(C) Schooling
(D) None of above
159. Article 13 of the Constitution protects from:
- (A) Illegal
(B) Unfair trial
(C) Double punishment ✓
(D) None of above
160. Slavery, forced labour, etc. are prohibited in Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973.
- (A) 11 ✓
(B) 11-A
(C) None of above
(D) None of these
161. Article 10-A of the Constitution deals with _____.
- (A) Right to fair trial
(B) Right to safeguard against illegal detention
(C) None of above
(D) None of these
162. Any right which has been provided by the Constitution of 1973 is called _____.
- (A) National right
(B) Inherent right
(C) Fundamental right ✓
(D) None of these
163. No person shall be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law as provided in _____.
- (A) Article 8 of the Constitution of 1973
(B) Article 9 of the Constitution of 1973 ✓
(C) Article 10 of the Constitution of 1973
(D) None of these
164. Articles _____ to _____ of the Constitution of 1973 are providing Principles of Policy.
- (A) 18 to 28
(B) 29 to 40 ✓
(C) 26 to 38
(D) None of above
165. As per Article 6(3), _____ is empowered to provide punishment.

- of persons found guilty of high treason.
 (A) Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) ✓
 (B) Supreme Court
 (C) Law enforcement agencies
 (D) None of above
166. Loyalty to state and obedience to Constitution and law is basic duty of every citizen of Pakistan and it is provided in _____
 (A) Article 5 of the Constitution ✓
 (B) Article 5-A of the Constitution
 (C) Article 6 of the Constitution
 (D) None of above
167. According to Article 2A, Objectives Resolution is _____ Part of the Constitution.
 (A) First
 (B) Comorbative
 (C) Substantive ✓
 (D) None of these
168. Constitution of 1973 provides _____ kind of Parliament?
 (A) Uni-cameral
 (B) Bi-cameral ✓
 (C) Tri-cameral
 (D) None of above
169. Article 48 of the Constitution of 1973 bounds the President to act upon advice of:
 (A) Cabinet
 (B) Prime Minister
 (C) Both A and B ✓
 (D) None of above
170. President can be removed from his office by the Parliament on ground of physical or mental incapacity or misconduct through:
 (A) Court proceeding
 (B) Process of impeachment ✓
 (C) Process of election
 (D) None of above
171. Before entering upon office under Article _____ the president shall make oath before the Chief Justice of Pakistan.
 (A) 40
 (B) 41
 (C) 42 ✓
 (D) None of above
172. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with Promotion of social justice and eradication of social evils.
 (A) 36
 (B) 37 ✓
 (C) None of above
 (D) All of above
173. According to 1973 Constitution, _____ is head of the State.
 (A) President ✓
 (B) Prime Minister
 (C) Chief Minister
 (D) None of above
174. According to Article _____ of the Constitution, all citizens are equal before law.
 (A) 19
 (B) 25 ✓
 (C) 27
 (D) None of above
175. Protection of property rights is ensured in Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973.
 (A) 22
 (B) 23
 (C) 24-A ✓
 (D) None of above
176. Every citizen shall have the right to have access to information in all matters of public importance subject to regulation and reasonable restrictions imposed by law is provided in Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973.
 (A) 18
 (B) 19
 (C) 19A ✓
 (D) None of above
177. Freedom of _____ is provided in Article 17 of the Constitution of 1973.
 (A) Assembly
 (B) Association ✓
 (C) None of above
 (D) None of above
178. There are _____ seats for non-Muslims in the Senate of Pakistan.
 (A) 2
 (B) 3
 (C) 4 ✓

179. There are _____ seats for technocrats in the Senate.
 (A) 2
 (B) 3
 (C) 4 ✓
 (D) None of above
180. Under _____ of the Constitution the Senate shall consist 104 members.
 (A) Article 57
 (B) Article 59 ✓
 (C) Article 61
 (D) None of above
181. National Assembly is presided by _____
 (A) Prime Minister
 (B) Speaker ✓
 (C) Interior Minister
 (D) None of above
182. The Constitution of 1973 provided election for National Assembly.
 (A) Direct ✓
 (B) Indirect
 (C) None of above
 (D) None of above
183. FATA has _____ seats for women in National Assembly.
 (A) 5
 (B) 3
 (C) 0 ✓
 (D) None of above
184. Seats reserved for women from Sindh in National Assembly are _____
 (A) 12
 (B) 14 ✓
 (C) 16
 (D) None of above
185. Punjab has _____ total seats in National Assembly.
 (A) 150
 (B) 175
 (C) 183 ✓
 (D) None of above
186. Balochistan has _____ total seats in National Assembly.
 (A) 14
 (B) 15
 (C) 17 ✓
 (D) None of above
187. _____ is Upper House of Parliament.
 (A) National Assembly
 (B) Senate
 (C) Provisional Assembly
 (D) None of above
188. Article 95 of the Constitution deals with:
 (A) Vote of no confidence ✓
 (B) Appointment of Federal minister
 (C) None of above
 (D) None of above
189. Before entering upon office a Federal Minister or Minister of State the Minister shall make oath before:
 (A) President ✓
 (B) Prime Minister
 (C) None of above
 (D) None of above
190. Under Article 90 of the Constitution of 1973, the executive authority of the Federation shall be exercised in the name of President by:
 (A) The President ✓
 (B) Prime Minister
 (C) Both (a) and (b)
 (D) None of above
191. Article 89 of the Constitution of 1973 empowers _____ to promulgate ordinances.
 (A) Minister of Law
 (B) Prime Minister
 (C) President ✓
 (D) None of above
192. According to the Constitution of 1973, money bill can only be introduced in _____
 (A) Senate
 (B) National Assembly ✓
 (C) Both (a) and (b)
 (D) None of above
193. _____ of the Constitution of 1973 describes procedure for introduction and passing of bills in Parliament.
 (A) Article 70 ✓
 (B) Article 71
 (C) Article 72
 (D) None of above
194. Minimum age for candidate of Senate is _____
 (A) 25 years

- (B) 30 years ✓
(C) 35 years
(D) None of above
196. Article 66 of the Constitution deals with privileges of:
(A) Members of Parliament ✓
(B) President
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
197. A person who holds dual citizenship is disqualified for membership of Parliament as provided in:
(A) Article 63(a)
(B) Article 63(b)
(C) None of above ✓
(D) None of above
198. A person shall not be qualified to be elected or chosen a member of Parliament unless he fulfill the qualification according to Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973.
(A) 61
(B) 62 ✓
(C) 73
(D) None of these
199. It shall be the duty of the _____ to give advice to Provincial Government upon legal matters and to perform other duties of legal character.
(A) Attorney-General
(B) Advocate-General ✓
(C) Provincial Minister of Law
(D) None of above
200. Advocate-General is appointed by the _____
(A) Chief Minister
(B) Governor ✓
(C) Minister of Law
(D) None of above
201. To move a resolution for vote of no confidence against Chief Minister Provincial Assembly will need support of _____ of total membership.
(A) 20% ✓
(B) 30%
(C) 40%
(D) None of above
202. _____ is head of the Province.
(A) Governor ✓
(B) Chief Minister
- (C) None of above
(D) None of above
203. Governor of Province have power to promulgate Ordinances under _____.
(A) Article 126
(B) Article 127
(C) Article 128 ✓
(D) None of above
204. Governor has power to dissolve Provincial Assembly as provided by Article 112 at advise of _____.
(A) Chief Minister ✓
(B) Speaker of concerned Provincial Assembly
(C) President
(D) None of above
205. _____ will perform Governors functions.
(A) Speaker of the Provincial Assembly ✓
(B) Chief Minister of Province
(C) Chief Justice of the Province
(D) None of above
206. Minimum age limit for appointment of a person as Governor under Article 101 of the Constitution of 1973 is:
(A) 35 years and above ✓
(B) 40 years
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
207. Under Article 101 of the Constitution of 1973, President appoints _____ on the advice of Prime Minister.
(A) Chief Ministers
(B) Governor ✓
(C) Advocate General
(D) None of above
208. A resolution for vote of no confidence needs to be moved by not less than _____ members of National Assembly against the Prime-Minister.
(A) 20% ✓
(B) 40%
(C) 50%
(D) None of above
209. Under Article _____, all executive and judicial authorities throughout

- Pakistan shall act in aid of the Supreme Court.
(A) 190 ✓
(B) 191
(C) 192
(D) None of above
210. If President desires to obtain opinion of Supreme Court about any question of law this will be called _____ of Supreme Court.
(A) Appellate Jurisdiction
(B) Original Jurisdiction
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction ✓
(D) None of above
211. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with Original Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.
(A) Article 184 ✓
(B) Article 185
(C) Article 186
(D) None of above
212. Article 175A, provided _____ for appointment of Judges of Supreme Court, High Courts and Federal Shariat Court.
(A) Supreme Judicial Council
(B) Judicial Commission ✓
(C) Judicial Department
(D) None of above
213. A Judge of Supreme Court hold office until he attains the age of _____.
(A) 60 years
(B) 63 years
(C) 65 years ✓
(D) None of above
214. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with constitution of Supreme Court ?
(A) 176 ✓
(B) 186
(C) 196
(D) None of above
215. Article 160 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with:
(A) National Finance Commission
(B) National Law and Order Committee
(C) National Disaster Management
(D) None of above
216. The President under Article _____ of the Constitution shall constitute National Economic Council.
(A) 155
(B) 158 ✓
(C) 157
(D) None of above
217. The Council formed under Article 153 of the Constitution of 1973 is known as _____.
(A) National Security Council
(B) Council of Common Interests ✓
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of above
218. Administrative relations between Federation and Provinces are dealt by Articles _____ to _____ of The Constitution.
(A) 145 to 152 ✓
(B) 151 to 155
(C) 155 to 160
(D) None of above
219. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with formation of Supreme Judicial Council.
(A) 208
(B) 209 ✓
(C) 210
(D) None of above
220. A Judge of Supreme Court or High Court may resign from his office by writing under his hand addressed to the _____.
(A) Chief Justice of Pakistan
(B) Prime Minister
(C) President ✓
(D) None of above
221. Under Article 203F of the Constitution appeal can be made to Supreme Court against the decision of _____.
(A) High Court
(B) Federal Shariat Court ✓
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
222. Article 203E of the Constitution deals with:
(A) Original Power of Federal Shariat Court
(B) Power and Procedure of Federal Shariat Court ✓

- (C) Rational Power of Federal Shariat Court
(D) None of above
223. Before entering into office Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court shall make oath before:
(A) President ✓
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
(D) None of above
224. The principal seat of Federal Shariat Court shall be at _____
(A) Islamabad ✓
(B) Capitals of all provinces
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
225. Articles 203 A to 203 J of the Constitution deals with _____
(A) High Court
(B) District Court
(C) Federal Shariat Court ✓
(D) None of above
226. Article 189(1)(b)(i) deals with writ of _____
(A) Certiorari
(B) Habeas corpus ✓
(C) Quo-warranto
(D) None of above
227. High Court may make an order directing a person performing within territorial jurisdiction of the Court functions in connection with the affairs of the Federation, a Province or a local authority to refrain from doing any thing he is not permitted by law to do, the writ will be called:
(A) Writ of Mandamus
(B) Writ of Quo-Warranto
(C) Writ of Prohibition ✓
(D) None of above
228. Retiring age of High Court Judge is _____
(A) 55 years (B) 50 years
(C) 62 years ✓ (D) None of above
229. Which Article of the Constitution from the following deals with immunity of President from any criminal proceedings?
(A) Article 247 (B) Article 248 ✓
(C) Article 249 (D) None of above

230. Constitution can be amended by _____ majority in both Houses of Parliament.
(A) Simple majority
(B) 2/3 majority ✓
(C) 1/4 majority
(D) None of above
231. The President has power to issue proclamation in case of failure of constitutional machinery in Province as provided in Article _____ of The Constitution of Pakistan?
(A) 232 (B) 233
(C) 234 ✓ (D) None of above
232. Function of Islamic Council is provided in _____
(A) Article 228 of the Constitution of 1973
(B) Article 229 of the Constitution of 1973
(C) Article 230 of the Constitution of 1973 ✓
(D) None of above
233. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with composition of Islamic Council.
(A) 225 (B) 227
(C) 228 ✓ (D) None of above
234. Articles _____ to _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deal with electoral laws and conduct of elections.
(A) 222 to 226 ✓ (B) 222 to 230
(C) 222 to 235 (D) None of above
235. Can any person can hold membership of 2 houses at the same time?
(A) Yes (B) No ✓
(C) Both A and B (D) None of above
236. Chief Election Commissioner before entering office shall make oath before _____
(A) Chief Justice of Pakistan ✓
(B) President
(C) Chief of army staff
(D) None of above
237. Which article of the Constitution from the following deals with Chief Election Commissioner?

- (A) 212 (B) 313 ✓
(C) 213-A (D) None of above
238. Supreme Judicial Council consists of:
(A) Chief Justice of Pakistan and two next most Senior Judges of the Supreme Court
(B) The two most Senior Chief Justices of High Courts
(C) All of above ✓
(D) None of above
239. _____ of the Constitution of 1973 were amended through Sixth Amendment.
(A) 3 Articles
(B) 4 Articles ✓
(C) 5 Articles
(D) None of above
240. Constitution of 1973 was amended sixth time on _____
(A) 31st December, 1976 ✓
(B) 1st January, 1976
(C) 1st February, 1976
(D) None of above
241. Constitution of 1973 was amended fifth time on _____
(A) 13th September, 1976 ✓
(B) 13th October, 1976
(C) 13th November, 1976
(D) None of above
242. _____ Articles were amended through 2nd Amendment of the Constitution.
(A) 2 Articles (106, 260) ✓
(B) 3 Articles (Article 1, 17 and 19)
(C) 4 Articles (Article 1, 17, 19 and 150)
(D) None of above
243. Through First Amendment _____ Articles of the Constitutions were amended.
(A) 12 (B) 16 ✓
(C) 18 (D) None of above
244. _____ of the Constitution deals with remuneration and terms and conditions of service of Judges.
(A) 4th Schedule
(B) 5th Schedule ✓
(C) 6th Schedule
(D) None of above

245. _____ Schedule of the Constitution deals with Legislative Lists?
(A) 3rd (B) 4th ✓
(C) 5th (D) None of above
246. 2nd Schedule of the Constitution provides election procedure for _____
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President ✓
(C) National Assembly
(D) None of above
247. A bill passed by the Parliament (both houses) and assented by the President is called _____.
(A) An Act ✓
(B) An Ordinance
(C) Prime Minister
(D) None of above
248. No citizen of Pakistan shall accept any title, honour or decoration from any foreign State except with the approval of the:
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Federal Government ✓
(D) None of above
249. Constitutional Fifteenth amendment bill could not be passed due to _____.
(A) Lapse of time
(B) Dissolution of National Assembly ✓
(C) Illegality in procedure
(D) None of above
250. Constitutional Fourteenth Amendment added _____ new Articles in the Constitution.
(A) 1 ✓ (B) 2
(C) 3 (D) None of above
251. Constitution Fourteenth amendment was enacted on _____.
(A) 3rd July, 1997 ✓
(B) 3rd August, 1997
(C) 3rd September, 1997
(D) None of above
252. Through _____ Amendment on 3rd April, 1997 sub-clause (b) of clause (2) of Article 58 was omitted?
(A) 11th
(B) 12th
(C) 13th ✓

- (D) None of above
253. Constitution Twelfth Amendment was published in official Gazette on _____
 (A) 28th July, 1981 ✓
 (B) 28th August, 1981
 (C) 28th September, 1981
 (D) None of above
254. Constitution Tenth Amendment was published in official Gazette on _____
 (A) 27th March, 1987
 (B) 28th March, 1987
 (C) 29th March, 1987 ✓
 (D) None of above
255. Constitution Ninth Amendment Bill 1986 was lapsed due to _____
 (A) Illegality of procedure
 (B) Dissolution of National Assembly ✓
 (C) None of above
 (D) None of above
256. _____ Articles of the Constitution were amended through Eighth Constitution Amendment ?
 (A) 15 (B) 15
 (C) 17 ✓ (D) None of above
257. Eighth Amendment was enacted on _____
 (A) 9th November, 1985 ✓
 (B) 9th October, 1985
 (C) 9th December, 1985
 (D) None of above
258. Seventh Amendment was published in Official Gazette on _____
 (A) 11th November, 1987
 (B) 18th May, 1977 ✓
 (C) 26th June, 1977
 (D) None of above
259. The Constitution of 1973 came into force on _____
 (A) 23rd March, 1973
 (B) 12th May, 1973
 (C) 14th August, 1973 ✓
 (D) None of these
260. In Constitution 2nd Schedule through Twentieth Amendment the words 'Chief Election Commissioner' were substituted by the words ?

- (A) Election Commission Pakistan
 (B) Election Commission
 (C) Both A and b
 (D) None of above
261. Twentieth Amendment Constitution of 1973 inserted _____
 (A) 219A
 (B) 222A
 (C) 224A ✓
 (D) None of above
262. Constitution Twentieth Amendment Act was passed on _____
 (A) 28th February, 2012 ✓
 (B) 29th February, 2012
 (C) 28th April, 2012
 (D) None of above
263. Nineteenth Amendment assented to by the President on _____
 (A) January 1 2011 ✓
 (B) January 1 2010
 (C) January 10 2011
 (D) None of above
264. Right to Fair trial is granted Article 10A, of the Constitution 1973 which was added by _____ amendment?
 (A) 17th (B) 18th ✓
 (C) 19th (D) None of above
265. Eighteenth Constitution Amendment amended _____ Schedules?
 (A) 3 (B) 4 ✓
 (C) 5 (D) None of above
266. Constitutional 18th Amendment _____ Articles of the Constitution 1973 were amended ?
 (A) 69 ✓
 (B) 79
 (C) 89
 (D) None of above
267. L.F.O. is the abbreviation of _____
 (A) Law for Overseas
 (B) Legal Framework Order ✓
 (C) Law for Origin
 (D) None of above
268. Constitution _____ Amendment Act was passed on _____
 (A) 30 December, 2003

- (B) 31st December, 2003 ✓
 (C) 1st January, 2004
 (D) None of above
269. Definition of the State is provided in Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973?
 (A) 7 ✓ (B) 8
 (C) Both A and B
 (D) None of above
270. Any person who abrogates or subverts or suspends or held in abeyance, or attempts or conspires to abrogate or suspend or held in abeyance, the Constitution by use of force or show of force or by any other unconstitutional means shall be guilty of _____
 (A) High treason ✓ (B) Felony
 (C) Sedition (D) Non of these
271. The basic duty of every citizen of Pakistan is that _____
 (A) He must be faithful person
 (B) He must play creative role for development of Pakistan
 (C) He must be loyal to Pakistan ✓
 (D) Non of these
272. Islam to be the State religion of Pakistan as provided in _____ of the Constitution of 1973 ?
 (A) Article 1
 (B) Article 2 ✓
 (C) Article 2(A)
 (D) Non of these
273. The Constitution of 1973 declared Pakistan as _____
 (A) Republic of Pakistan
 (B) Islamic Republic of Pakistan ✓
 (C) Federation of Pakistan
 (D) Non of these
274. Objectives Resolution demanded that Pakistan _____
 (A) Shall play its positive role for international community
 (B) Play model role for Muslim Countries
 (C) Both A and B ✓
 (D) None of above
275. According to Objectives Resolution, minorities shall be made _____.

- (A) Free to serve their lives according to their own religion ✓
 (B) Bound to serve their lives according teachings of Islam
 (C) To serve their lives according to government policies
 (D) None of above
276. Objectives Resolution provided that the State shall exercise its powers and authority through _____.
 (A) Dictators
 (B) Elected representatives of peoples ✓
 (C) Both A and B
 (D) None of above
277. According to Objectives Resolution sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to _____
 (A) Public of Pakistan
 (B) Almighty Allah ✓
 (C) Government of Pakistan
 (D) None of above
278. Constitution of 1973 consists of _____ schedules ✓
 (A) 6 schedules (B) 7
 (C) 8 schedules (D) None of these
279. Right to information is provided in _____ of the Constitution of 1973 ?
 (A) Article 15 (B) Article 19
 (C) Article 19-A ✓ (D) None of above
280. Article _____ of the Constitution, 1973 provided safeguard against taxation for the purpose any particular religion ?
 (A) 20 (B) 21 ✓
 (C) 22 (D) None of above
281. Article 18 of the Constitution, 1973 deals with _____.
 (A) Freedom of trade
 (B) Freedom of business or profession ✓
 (C) Both A and B
 (D) None of above
282. Freedom of assembly is provided in Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973?
 (A) 121 (B) 15

283. No person shall be subjected to torture for the purpose of extracting evidence as provided in Article _____ of the Constitution 1973?
(A) 14 (B) 14(i)
(C) 14(2) (D) None of above
284. Article 12 of the Constitution of 1973 provided protection against?
(A) Terrorism
(B) Illegal detention
(C) Retrospective punishment
(D) None of above
285. Right to fair trial is _____ right of every citizen of Pakistan?
(A) Fundamental ✓
(B) Inherent
(C) Natural
(D) None of these
286. Safeguards as to arrest and detention is provided in _____ of the Constitution?
(A) Article 8 (B) Article 10 ✓
(C) Article 12 (D) None of these
287. Articles _____ to _____ of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?
(A) 8 to 28 ✓ (B) 8 to 30
(C) 8 to 32 (D) None of these
288. Total strength of National Assembly members is _____
(A) 342 members ✓
(B) 352 members
(C) 355 members
(D) None of above
289. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has _____ General Seats in National Assembly?
(A) 35 (B) 40 ✓
(C) 43 (D) None of above
290. Duration of National Assembly is 5 years, as provided in Article _____
(A) 50 (B) 51
(C) 52 ✓ (D) None of above
291. Lower House of Pakistan Parliament is called _____
(A) National Assembly ✓
(B) Senate
(C) None of above
292. Article 49 of the Constitution of 1973 empowers _____ to perform

- functions of President in absence of the President?
(A) Chairman of Senate ✓
(B) Speaker of The National Assembly
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of above
293. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with removal of impeachment of President?
(A) 45 (B) 46
(C) 47 ✓ (D) None of above
294. President is empowered by Article _____ of the Constitution to grant pardon, reprieve, and respite and to remit, suspend or commute any sentence?
(A) 45 ✓ (B) 56
(C) 47 (D) None of above
295. In Constitution of 1973 minimum age limit for President is held _____
(A) 35 years (B) 45 years ✓
(C) 55 years (D) None of above
296. The State shall safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of minorities including their due representation in Federal and Provincial Services is provided by Article _____ of the Constitution 1973?
(A) 35 (B) 36 ✓
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of above
297. State is responsible for the protection of family, marriage, mother and child as provided in _____
(A) Article 28, of the Constitution
(B) Article 35, of the Constitution ✓
(C) Article 36, of the Constitution
(D) None of above
298. It is restricted in _____ of Constitution that no discussion shall take place in Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) with respect to the conduct of any Judge of Supreme Court and a High Court in the discharge of his duties.
(A) Article 58 (B) Article 68 ✓
(C) Article 78 (D) None of above

299. The Presiding Officer of the Senate is called _____
(A) Speaker
(B) Deputy Speaker
(C) Chairman ✓
(D) None of above
300. Disqualification on grounds of defection of Members of Parliament is provided in Article _____ of The Constitution?
(A) 62 (B) 63
(C) 63A ✓ (D) None of above
301. Article 63 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with disqualification of _____
(A) Members of National Assembly
(B) Senate members
(C) Both A and B ✓
(D) None of above
302. The system of election adopted for Senate in Constitution of 1973 is called _____
(A) General election
(B) Proportional representation ✓
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
303. Each province have _____ seats in the Senate?
(A) 14 ✓
(B) 16
(C) 18
(D) None of above
304. Constitution of 1973 provides _____ elections for President?
(A) Direct
(B) Indirect ✓
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
305. Under Article 56, the President shall dissolve the National Assembly at the advice of _____
(A) Speaker
(B) Chairman of Senate
(C) Prime Minister ✓
(D) None of above
306. Minimum age for membership of National Assembly is _____
(A) 25 years ✓
(B) 30 years
(C) 35 years
(D) None of above
307. Federal Capital area has _____ seats in National Assembly?
(A) 1
(B) 2 ✓
(C) 3
(D) None of above
308. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with Constitution of Provincial Assemblies?
(A) 104
(B) 106 ✓
(C) 108
(D) None of above
309. Before entering upon office, the Governor shall make oath before _____
(A) President
(B) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
(C) Chief Justice of concerned High Court ✓
(D) None of above
310. To become an Attorney General of Pakistan, the person must have qualification _____
(A) To be appointed a Judge of Supreme Court ✓
(B) To be appointed a Judge of High Court
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of above
311. The President shall appoint a person being a person qualified to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court to be the _____ under Article 100 of the Constitution of 1973?
(A) Minister of law
(B) Auditor General
(C) Attorney General for Pakistan ✓
(D) None of above
312. Article 95 of the Constitution deals with vote of no confidence against _____
(A) Prime Minister ✓
(B) President
(C) Chairman of The Senate
(D) Chief Minister
313. According to Article 93 of the Constitution the President can appoint _____ advisors on advice of Prime Minister?
(A) 2 (B) 5 ✓

314. (C) 10 (D) None of above
is the head of the Cabinet?
(A) Prime Minister ✓
(B) Speaker
(C) Chairman of Senate
(D) None of above
315. Formation of cabinet is provided in _____
(A) Article 90
(B) Article 91 ✓
(C) Article 92
(D) None of above
316. Article 62 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with qualification of _____
(A) Membership for Parliament ✓
(B) Judge of Supreme Court
(C) President
(D) None of above
317. A bill can be passed by _____ in both houses of the Parliament?
(A) 1/3 majority of total membership
(B) 2/3 majority of total membership ✓
(C) 3/4 majority of total membership
(D) None of above
318. Article _____ declare Federal Government owner of all lands, minerals and other things of the value within the continental shelf or underlying the ocean beyond the territorial waters of Pakistan?
(A) 167 (B) 170
(C) 172 ✓ (D) None of above
319. The National Economic Council shall consist of _____ members.
(A) 10 (B) 12 ✓
(C) 14 (D) None of above
320. The Council of Common Interests consist of _____ members.
(A) 6 (B) 7 ✓
(C) 8 (D) None of above
321. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 empowers Federation to acquire land for Federal purpose.
(A) 151 (B) 152 ✓
(C) 153 (D) None of above
322. Articles _____ to _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with distribution of legislative powers.
(A) 141 to 144 ✓
(B) 144 to 150

- (C) Both A and B
(D) None of above
323. To become Advocate-General, the person must be qualified to be _____
(A) Appointed a Judge of High Court ✓
(B) Appointed a Judge of District Court
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
324. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with appointment of Advocate General.
(A) 139 (B) 140 ✓
(C) 141 (D) None of above
325. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 empowers Provincial Assembly to pass vote of no confidence against Chief-Minister.
(A) 132 (B) 133
(C) 136 ✓ (D) None of above
326. _____ is Chief executive of the Province.
(A) Governor
(B) Chief Minister ✓
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
327. Article 113 of the Constitution deals with _____ qualification and disqualifications for _____
(A) Membership of Provincial Assembly ✓
(B) Membership of Armed Forces
(C) Judges of High Courts
(D) None of above
328. Article 203D of the Constitution deals with _____
(A) Formation of Federal Shariat Court
(B) Powers, jurisdiction and functions of Federal Shariat Court ✓
(C) None of above
(D) None of above
329. Chief Justice of Federal Shariat Court shall hold office for a period not exceeding _____.
(A) 2 years (B) 3 years ✓
(C) 5 years (D) None of above

330. Federal Shariat Court shall consist of not more than _____ Muslim Judges?
(A) 8 ✓ (B) 9
(C) 10 (D) None of above
331. Constitutional Jurisdiction of High Court _____ when adequate remedy is available?
(A) Can be invoked
(B) Cannot be invoked ✓
(C) Depends upon wish of petitioner
(D) None of above
332. A High Court may make an order requiring a person within the territorial jurisdiction of the court holding or purporting to hold a public office to show under what authority of law he claims to hold that office is called writ of _____.
(A) Certiorari
(B) Quo-Warranto ✓
(C) Prohibition
(D) None of above
333. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with power of review of Supreme Court?
(A) 186 (B) 188 ✓
(C) 190 (D) None of above
334. Article _____ of the Constitution 1973 deals with appellate jurisdiction of Supreme Court?
(A) 184 (B) 185 ✓
(C) 186 (D) None of above
335. Article 182 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with appointment of _____.
(A) Ad hoc Registrar of Supreme Court
(B) Ad hoc Judges of Supreme Court ✓
(C) Ad hoc appointment of Supreme Court Staff
(D) None of above
336. Before entering upon office the Chief Justice of Pakistan shall make oath before the _____.
(A) President ✓ (B) Prime Minister
(C) Retiring Chief (D) None of above
337. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the _____.
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President ✓
(C) National Assembly
(D) None of above
338. Under Article 226 all elections under the Constitution, other than those of the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister, shall be _____ ballot?
(A) Open
(B) Secret ✓
(C) Both A and B
(D) None of above
339. Article 218 of the Constitution deals with _____.
(A) Election Commission ✓
(B) Election Tribunal
(C) Election Laws
(D) None of above
340. A person appointed as Chief Election Commissioner shall hold office for a term of _____.
(A) Three years
(B) Five years ✓
(C) Seven years
(D) None of above
341. Who may be appointed as Election Commissioner?
(A) Minister of Law
(B) Attorney General
(C) Any retired Judge of Supreme Court or High Court ✓
(D) None of above
342. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with _____ formation of administrative Courts and Tribunals?
(A) 212 ✓ (B) 215
(C) 217 (D) None of above
343. Supreme Judicial Council formed under Article 209 of the Constitution consist _____ members?
(A) 4 (B) 5 ✓
(C) 7 (D) None of above
344. Article 203DD of the Constitution provides _____ power to Federal Shariat Court?
(A) Revisional ✓
(B) Original
(C) Advisory

245. Article _____ of the Constitution of 1973 deals with Constitution of High Court?
 (A) 191 (B) 192
 (C) 193 (D) None of above
246. If a Judge is found guilty of misconduct, his matter will be proceeded by:
 (A) Supreme Court
 (B) Reserve High Court
 (C) Supreme Judicial Council
 (D) None of above
247. Article 234 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with contempt of _____
 (A) High Court
 (B) Supreme Court
 (C) Both A and B
 (D) None of above
248. Constitution of Pakistan 1973 was first time amended on _____
 (A) 4th May 1974
 (B) 4th June 1974
 (C) 4th July 1974
 (D) None of above
249. Death for the office of President is provided in _____ Schedule?
 (A) Third (B) Fourth
 (C) Fifth (D) None of above
250. First Schedule of the Constitution of 1973 is consisting _____ parts?
 (A) 3 (B) 5
 (C) 4 (D) None of above
251. _____ can Proclaim emergency on account of war or internal disturbance, etc under Article 221 of the Constitution?
 (A) President
 (B) Prime Minister
 (C) None of above
 (D) None of above
252. For the purpose of the Constitution, _____ shall be reckoned according to _____ calendar?
 (A) Gregorian
 (B) Hijri Calendar
 (C) None of above
 (D) None of above
253. Urdu is National Language of Pakistan as provided in Article _____ of the Constitution?

- (A) 251 ✓ (B) 253
 (C) 254 (D) None of above
254. No private organization capable of functioning as a military organization shall be formed and any such organization shall be illegal as provided in Article _____ of the Constitution?
 (A) 250 (B) 256 ✓
 (C) 252
 (D) None of above
255. Which article of the Constitution deals with formation of Public Service Commission?
 (A) 242 ✓ (B) 252
 (C) 252
 (D) None of above
256. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with amendment of Constitution.
 (A) 238 (B) 238 ✓
 (C) 238-A
 (D) None of above
257. The Islamic Council shall consist of minimum _____ members?
 (A) 8 ✓ (B) 15
 (C) 20
 (D) None of above

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History of Pakistan Movement¹

Muslim Rule in Subcontinent: The first permanent Muslim foothold in the South Asian Subcontinent was achieved with Muhammad Bin Qasim's conquest of Sindh in 711 C.E. An autonomous Muslim state was established and Arabic was introduced as official language. At the time of Mahmud of Ghazna's invasion, Muslim rule still existed, though in a weakened form, in Multan and some other regions. The Ghaznavids (976-1148) and their successors, the Ghurids (1148-1206) were Central Asian by origin and outlook and they ruled their territories, which covered mostly the regions of present Pakistan, from capitals outside India. It was in early 13th century that the foundations of Muslim rule in India were laid with extended boundaries and Delhi as the capital. From 1206 to 1526 C.E., five different dynasties held sway. Then followed the period of Mughal ascendancy (1526-1707), and their rule continued, though nominally, till 1857. From the time of Ghaznavids, Persian replaced Arabic as the official language. The economic, political and religious institutions developed by the Muslims bore their unique impression. The law of the state was based on Shariah and in principle the rulers were bound to enforce it.

The Genesis of Pakistan

BBGAR'S UNIQUE

1857-1858, Revolt

1905-1911, Swadeshi

1930-1932, Non-Cooperation

1936-1947, Demand for Pakistan

1947-1948, Partition

1947-1948, Pakistan

Emergence of British: Meanwhile, the British had emerged as the dominant force in South Asia. Their rise to power was gradual extending over a period of nearly one hundred years. They replaced the Shariah by what they termed as the Anglo-Muhammadan law. English became the official language. These and other developments had great social, economic and political impact especially on the Muslims of South Asia.

Failure in Independence War: The failure of the 1857 War of Independence had disastrous consequences for the Muslims. Determined to stop such a recurrence in future, they followed deliberately a repressive policy against the Muslims. Properties and estates of those even remotely associated with the freedom fighters were

¹ The Pakistan Movement or Tehrik-e-Pakistan was a religious political movement in the 1940s that aimed for and succeeded in the creation of Pakistan from the Muslim-majority areas of the British Indian Empire. The leadership of the movement was mostly educated at Aligarh Muslim University. From the Aligarh Movement, the Indian Muslim community developed a secular political identity. The Pakistan Movement progressed within India alongside the Indian independence movement, but the Pakistan Movement sought to establish a new nation-state that protected the religious identity and political interests of Muslims in Indian subcontinent. Urdu poets such as Iqbal and Faiz used literature, poetry and speech as a powerful tool for political awareness. The driving force behind the Pakistan Movement was the Muslim community of the Muslim minority provinces, United Provinces and Bombay Presidency, rather than that of the Muslim majority provinces.

confiscated and conscious efforts were made to close all avenues of honest living for the Muslims.

Downfall of Muslims: The Muslims kept themselves aloof from western education as well as government service. But their compatriots, the Hindus, did not do so. They accepted the new rulers without reservation. They acquired western education, imbibed the new culture and captured positions hitherto filled in by the Muslims. If this situation had prolonged, it would have done the Muslims an irreparable loss. The man to realize the impending peril was Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (1817-1898), a witness to the tragic events of 1857. His assessment was that the Muslims' safety lay in the acquisition of western education and knowledge. He took several positive steps to achieve this objective. He founded a college at Aligarh to impart education on western lines. Of equal importance was the Anglo-Muhammadan Educational Conference, which he sponsored in 1886, to provide an intellectual forum to the Muslims for the dissemination of views in support of western education and social reform. Similar were the objectives of the Muhammadan Literary Society by Nawab Abdul Latif (1828-93), but its activities were confined to Bengal.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; The Great Reformer: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was averse to the idea of Muslims participation in any organized political activity which, he feared, might revive British hostility towards the Muslims. He also disliked Hindu-Muslim collaboration in any joint venture. His disillusionment in this regard primarily stemmed from the Urdu-Hindi controversy of the late 1860s when the Hindu enthusiasts vehemently championed the cause of Hindi in place of Urdu. He, therefore, opposed the Indian National Congress, when it was founded in 1885, and advised his community to abstain from its activities.



Syed Ameer Ali: The contemporary of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and a great scholar of Islam, Syed Ameer Ali (1849-1928) shared his views about the Congress, but he was not opposed to Muslims organizing themselves politically. In fact, he organized the first significant and purely communal political body, the Central National Muhammadan Association. Although its membership was limited, it had above fifty branches in different parts of the Subcontinent and it accomplished some solid work for the educational and political uplift of the Muslims. But its activities waned towards the end of the 19th century.



Hindu Enmity towards Muslims: At the dawn of the 20th century, a number of factors convinced the Muslims of the need to have an effective political organization. One of the factors was the replacement of Urdu by Hindi in the United Provinces. The creation of a Muslim province by partitioning the Province of Bengal and the violent resistance put up by the Hindus against this decision was another. But the most important factor was the proposed constitutional reforms. The Muslims

apprehended that under such a system they would not get due representation.

Foundation of Muslim League: In October 1906, a deputation comprising 35 Muslim leaders met the Viceroy at Simla and demanded separate electorates. Three months later, the All-India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka mainly with the object of looking after the political rights and interests of the Muslims. The British conceded separate electorates in the Government of India Act of 1909 which confirmed League's position as an All-India Party.

Lucknow Pact: The visible trend of the two major communities going in opposite directions caused deep concern to leaders of all-India stature. They struggled to bring the Congress and the Muslim League on one platform. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah (1876-1948) was the leading figure among them. After the annulment of the partition of Bengal and the European powers' aggressive designs against the Ottoman empire and North Africa, the Muslims were receptive to the idea of collaboration with the Hindus. The Congress-Muslim League rapprochement was achieved at the Lucknow session of the two parties in 1916 and a joint scheme of reforms was adopted. In the Lucknow Pact, the Congress accepted the principle of separate electorates and the Muslims in return for 'weightage' to the Muslims of the Muslim minority provinces agreed to surrender their slim majorities in the Punjab and Bengal. The post-Lucknow Pact period witnessed Hindu-Muslim amity and the two parties came to hold their annual sessions in the same city and passed resolutions of similar content.

Khilafat and the Non-cooperation Movements: The Hindu-Muslim unity reached its climax during the Khilafat and the Non-cooperation Movements. The Muslims of South Asia, under the leadership of Ali Brothers, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, launched the historic Khilafat Movement after the First World War to protect the Ottoman Empire from dismemberment. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948) linked the issue of Swaraj (or self-government) with the Khilafat issue to associate the Hindus with the Movement. The ensuing Movement was the first country-wide popular movement. Although the movement failed in its objectives, it had far-reaching impact on the Muslims of South Asia. After a long time, they forged a united action on a purely Islamic issue which created momentarily solidarity among them. It also produced a class of Muslim leaders experienced in organizing and mobilizing the public. This experience was of immense value to the Muslims during the Pakistan Movement.

Shudhi and the Sangathan Movements: The collapse of the Khilafat Movement was followed by the period of bitter Hindu-Muslim antagonism. The Hindus organized two highly anti-Muslim movements, the Shudhi and the Sangathan. The former movement was designed to convert Muslims to Hinduism and the latter was meant to create solidarity among the Hindus in the event of communal conflict. In retaliation, the Muslims sponsored the Tabligh and Tanzim organizations.

Communal Riots: In the 1920s, the frequency of communal riots was unprecedented. In the light of this situation, the Muslims revised their constitutional demands. They now wanted preservation of their numerical majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, separation of Sindh from Bombay, constitution of Baluchistan as a separate province and introduction of constitutional reforms in the North-West Frontier Province.

Simon Commission and Nehru Report: It was partly to press these demands that one section of the All-India Muslim League cooperated with the Statutory Commission sent by the British Government, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon in 1927. The other section of the League boycotted the Simon Commission for its all-white character and cooperated with the Nehru Committee to draft a constitution for India. The Nehru Report had an extremely anti-Muslim bias and the Congress leadership's refusal to amend it disillusioned even the moderate Muslims.

Ideology of Pakistan: Several leaders and thinkers having insight into the Hindu-Muslim question proposed separation of Muslim India. However, the most lucid exposition of the inner feelings of the Muslim community was given by Allama Muhammad Iqbal (1877-1938) in his presidential address to the All-India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930. He proposed a separate Muslim state at least in the Muslim majority regions of the north-west. Later on, in his correspondence with Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, he included the Muslim majority areas in the north-east also in his proposed Muslim state. Three years after his Allahabad address, a group of Muslim students at Cambridge, headed by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, issued a pamphlet "Now or Never" in which, drawing letters from the names of the Muslim majority regions they gave the nomenclature of Pakistan to the proposed state.

Round Table Conferences: Meanwhile, three Round Table Conferences were convened in London during the period 1930-32, to resolve the Indian constitutional problem. The Hindu and Muslim leaders could not draw up an agreed formula and the British Government had to announce a "Communal Award" which was incorporated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

Organization of All-India Muslim League: All-India Muslim League, which had remained dormant for some time, was reorganized by Muhammad Ali Jinnah who had returned to India in 1935 after a self-imposed exile of nearly five years in England. The Muslim League could not win a majority of Muslims seats since it had not yet been effectively reorganized. However, it had the satisfaction that the performance of the Indian National Congress in the Muslim constituencies was bad. After the elections, the attitude of the Congress leadership was arrogant and domineering. The classic example was its refusal to form a coalition government with the Muslim League in the United Provinces. Instead it asked the League leaders to dissolve their parliamentary party in the Provincial Assembly and join the Congress.

Ministries of 1937: Another important Congress move after the 1937 elections was its Muslim mass contact movement to persuade the Muslims to join the Congress and not the Muslim League. One of its leaders, Jawaharlal Nehru, even declared that there were only two forces in India, the British and the Congress. All this did not go unchallenged. Quaid-i-Azam countered that there was a third force in South Asia constituting the Muslims. The All-India Muslim League, under his gifted leadership, gradually and skillfully started to consolidate the Muslims on one platform. It did not miss the Muslims of their separate identity and their anxiety to preserve it within separate territorial boundaries. An important element that brought this simmering Muslim nationalism in the open was the charter of the Congress rule in the Muslim minority

provinces during 1937-39. The Congress policies in these provinces hurt Muslim susceptibilities. These were calculated aims to obliterate the Muslims as a separate cultural unity. The Muslims now abandoned to think in terms of seeking safeguards and began to consider seriously the demand for a separate Muslim state.

Pakistan Resolution: During 1937-1939, several Muslim leaders and thinkers inspired by Allama Iqbal's ideas, presented elaborate schemes of partitioning the Subcontinent on communal lines. The All-India Muslim League on March 23, 1940, in a resolution at its Lahore session, demanded separate homeland for the Muslims in the Muslim majority regions of the Subcontinent. The resolution was commonly referred to as the Pakistan Resolution.

Cripps Mission and Gandhi-Jinnah Talks: The British Government recognized the genuineness of the Pakistan demand indirectly in the proposals for the transfer of power which, Sir Stafford Cripps brought to India in 1942. Both the Congress and the All-India Muslim League rejected these proposals for different reasons. The principle of secession of Muslim India as a separate dominion was, however, conceded in these proposals. After the failure, a prominent Congress leader, C. Rajgopalacharia, suggested a formula for a separate Muslim state in the working committee of the Indian National Congress, which was rejected at the time but later on, in 1944, formed the basis of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks.



Acceleration in Pakistan Movement: The Pakistan demand was popularized during the Second World War. Every section of the Muslim community—women, students, ulama and businessmen—was organized under the banner of the All-India Muslim League. Branches of the party were opened in the remote corners of the Subcontinent. Literature in the form of pamphlets, books, magazines and newspapers was produced to explain the Pakistan demand and distributed largely.

Simla Conference: The support gained by the All-India Muslim League and its demand for Pakistan was tested after the failure of the Simla Conference 1945. Elections were called to determine the respective strength of the political parties.

Election 1946: The Muslim League swept all the thirty seats in the central legislature and in the provincial elections also its victory was outstanding. After the elections, on April 8-9, 1946, the All-India Muslim League called a convention of the newly elected League members in the central and provincial legislatures at Delhi. This convention which constituted virtually a representative assembly of the Muslims of South Asia, on a motion by the Chief Minister of Bengal, Hussein Shaheed Suhrawardy, reiterated the Pakistan demand in clearer terms.

Cabinet Mission Plan: In early 1946, the British Government sent a Cabinet Mission to the Subcontinent to resolve the constitutional deadlock. The Mission conducted negotiations with various political parties but failed to evolve an agreed formula. Finally, Cabinet Mission announced its own plan which, among other provisions, envisaged three federal groupings, two of them comprising the Muslim majority

provinces, linked at the time in a loose federation with three subjects. The Muslim League accepted the Plan as a strategic move, expecting to achieve its objective in a non-too-distant future. The Congress began to interpret the Plan but soon realizing the implications to the Congress, its leaders began to interpret in a way not visualized by the authors of the Plan. This provided the All-India Muslim League an excuse to withdraw its acceptance of the Plan and the party observed August 18 as a 'Direct Action Day' to show Muslim solidarity in support of the Pakistan demand.

Interim Government 1947: In October 1947, an Interim Government was formed. The Muslim League and its representatives under the leadership of its General Secretary, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan, with the aim to fight for the party objective from within the Interim Government. After a short time, the situation inside the Interim Government and outside convinced the Congress leadership to accept Pakistan as the only solution of the communal problem. The British Government, after a last attempt to save the Cabinet Mission Plan in December 1946, also moved toward a plan for the partition of India. The last British Viceroy, Lord Louis Mountbatten, came with a clear mandate to draft a plan for the transfer of power.

Partition Plan, June 3, 1947: After holding talks with political leaders and parties, Mountbatten prepared a Partition Plan for the transfer of power which, after its approval by the British Government, was announced on June 3, 1947. Both the Congress and the Muslim League accepted the plan. Two largest Muslim majority provinces, Bengal and Punjab were partitioned. The assemblies of West Punjab, East Bengal, and Sindh and in Baluchistan, the Quetta Municipality and the Shahi Jirga voted for Pakistan. Referendum were held in the North-West Frontier Province and the District of Sylhet in Assam which resulted in an overwhelming vote for Pakistan. On August 14, 1947, the new state of Pakistan came into existence.

Birth of the New State: Pakistan came into existence as a dominion within the Commonwealth in August 1947, with Jinnah as Governor-General and Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister. With West and East Pakistan separated by more than 1,000 miles of Indian territory and with the major portion of the wealth and resources of the British heritage passing to India, Pakistan's survival seemed to hang in the balance. Of all the well-organized provinces of British India, only the comparatively backward areas of Sindh, Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier came to Pakistan intact. The Punjab and Bengal were divided, and Kashmir became disputed territory. Economically, the situation seemed almost hopeless; the raw material cut off Pakistani raw materials from the Indian factories, cutting industry, commerce, and agriculture. The partition and the movement of refugees were accompanied by terrible massacres for which both communities were responsible. India remained openly unfriendly; its economic superiority expressed itself in a virtual blockade. The dispute over Kashmir brought the two countries to the verge of war, and India's command of the headworks controlling the water supplies to Pakistan's eastern canal colonies gave it an additional economic weapon. The resulting friction, by obstructing the process of sharing the assets inherited from the British Raj (according to plans previously agreed), further handicapped Pakistan.

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT - MCQs

(a) War of Independence

- There were many causes of War of Independence in 1857. Out of these the British policy of expansion, new agrarian policy, policy of converting locals to Christianity and effects of Jihad Movement were very conspicuous. However, the step which ignited the war was the:
 - Introduction of greased cartridges ✓
 - Doctrine of Lapse
 - Ridiculing of Muslim culture
 - Joblessness of thousands of soldiers
- In the beginning of war the 80 soldiers who disobeyed Col. Smith to use greased cartridges belonged to:
 - Delhi
 - Lucknow
 - Meerat ✓
 - Bihar
- The British general who recaptured Delhi from Bakht Khan was:
 - R. Brown
 - Sir Maceuley
 - Hudson
 - Sir John Shore ✓
- Queen Hazrat Mahal and Ahmed Ullah led the Muslim revolutionaries in:
 - Baraille
 - Lucknow ✓
 - Meerat
 - Jhansi
- In Jhansi, the Muslim revolutionaries were led by:
 - Bahadar Shah Zafar
 - Khan Bahadur Khan
 - Rani Lakshmi Bai ✓
 - Nana Sahib
- After the War of Independence the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar II was exiled to:
 - Maita
 - Crete
 - Maldives
 - Rangoon ✓
- After the War of Independence the British Government assumed control

of India through:

- Indian Councils Act, 1852
- Queen's Order, 1857
- Queen's Proclamation of 1858 ✓
- East India Company's Order, 1856

(b) Aligarh Movement

- The book entitled "The Indian Mussalmans" published in 1871 was written by:
 - Syed Ahmed Khan
 - William Hunter ✓
 - Col. Smith
 - Robert Brown
- At the time of War of Independence Syed Ahmed Khan was serving as Sadar Amin at:
 - Delhi
 - Bijnaur ✓
 - Lucknow
 - Meerat
- The issue which made Syed Ahmed Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was:
 - Hindi-Urdu Controversy ✓
 - libert Bill
 - Issue of Muslim University
 - Partition of Bengal
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan gave an effective reply to Sir William Muir's work "Life of Muhammad" through his treatise entitled:
 - Tabeen-ul-Kalam
 - Risalah Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq
 - Asar-ul-Sanadid
 - Khutbat-i-Ahmadiyah ✓
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had declared that, "the system of election pure and simple cannot safely be adopted. The larger community would totally override the interests of the smaller community" in his speech in year of:
 - 1881
 - 1882

- (C) 1883 ✓ (D) 1854
13. Nawab Vigar-ul-Mulk became Secretary of Board of Trustees Aligarh in year of:
 (A) 1906 (B) 1907 ✓
 (C) 1908 (D) 1909

(c) Indian Councils Acts, 1851 & 1852

14. This Act was the first legislation by the British Government in India:
 (A) Indian Councils Act of 1851 (B) Charter Act of 1813
 (C) Charter Act of 1833 ✓ (D) Charter Act of 1852

15. The Indian Councils Act of 1851 established Legislative Councils in the presidencies of:
 (A) Calcutta and Madras (B) Delhi and Lucknow
 (C) Bombay and Madras ✓ (D) Madras and Calcutta

16. The Act of 1861 made the Legislative Assemblies forums of discussion by inducting:
 (A) Official Europeans (B) Official Indians
 (C) Non-official Europeans (D) Non-official Indians ✓

17. The Act of 1861 gave the powers to create new provinces to:
 (A) Ministers (B) Members of Council
 (C) Governor-General ✓ (D) Secretary of State

18. In the Act of 1862 the number of non-official members of the Councils was increased from 10 to:
 (A) 15 (B) 16 ✓
 (C) 20 (D) 25

(d) Indian National Congress

19. Indian National Congress was established in the year of:
 (A) 1875 (B) 1880
 (C) 1885 ✓ (D) 1890



20. Founder of Indian National Congress was:
 (A) W.C. Bannerji (B) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (C) D. Yal (D) A.O. Humber
 21. The first annual session of Congress was presided in 1885 by:
 (A) W.C. Bannerji ✓ (B) P. Mahta
 (C) A. Webb (D) A.M. Bose

22. The first phase of Congress called the Moderate Phase lasted from 1885 to:
 (A) 1890 (B) 1895
 (C) 1900 (D) 1906 ✓

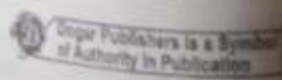
23. Hindu leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji and G.K. Gokhale belonged to the:
 (A) Moderate period of Congress ✓ (B) Militant period of Congress
 (C) Gandhian Period of Congress

24. The fourth session of Congress in 1888 was held in:
 (A) Allahabad ✓ (B) Bombay
 (C) Calcutta (D) Nagpur

25. The Nationalist Muslim who presided over the 1940 annual session of Congress held in Ramgarh was:
 (A) M.A. Ansari (B) A.K. Azad
 (C) M.A. Jafar (D) Hakim Ajmal Khan

(e) Partition of Bengal

26. The British Viceroy who was the architect of the Partition of Bengal was:
 (A) Lord Minto (B) Lord Dufferin
 (C) Lord Canning (D) Lord Curzon ✓
27. The Partition of Bengal came into effect in the year of:
 (A) 1905 ✓ (B) 1900
 (C) 1907 (D) 1908
28. Before the Partition of Bengal, the Lt. Governor had to administer an area of 189,000 sq. miles of Bengal which had a population of:



- (A) 70 million (B) 75 million
 (C) 78 million ✓ (D) 80 million
29. Lord Curzon submitted the scheme of Partition of Bengal to British government in February 1905 and the province was partitioned on 16th October 1905. The Bengal was partitioned into:
 (A) Two Parts ✓ (B) Three Parts
 (C) Four Parts (D) Five Parts
30. The Muslim majority Eastern Bengal had a population of 31 million out of which Muslims were:
 (A) 16 million (B) 17 million
 (C) 18 million ✓ (D) 19 million

(f) Simla Deputation/All-India Muslim League

31. The Muslim Deputation met the Viceroy in 1906 in:
 (A) Delhi (B) Lahore
 (C) Simla ✓ (D) Calcutta

32. The Simla Deputation consisted of:
 (A) 30 members (B) 35 members ✓
 (C) 40 members (D) 45 members

33. The Muslim Simla Deputation of 1906 was led by renowned Muslim leader named:
 (A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (B) Alama Iqbal
 (C) Maulvi Husain (D) Sir Agha Khan ✓

34. In the Simla Deputation Muslim leaders from all major cities participated. These included Syed Ali Imam from Patna, Sir Ibrahim from Calcutta, Khan Bahadur Mohiuddin from Madras and Mian Muhammad Shah Din from:
 (A) Lahore ✓ (B) Bombay
 (C) Patiala (D) Rampur

35. The Simla Deputation presented its demands to the British Viceroy named:
 (A) Lord Curzon (B) Lord Elgin

- (C) Lord Minto ✓ (D) Lord Charnsford

36. The main Muslim demand of Simla Deputation which was accepted in the Minto-Mo Jay Reforms of 1909 was about:
 (A) Muslim University (B) Separate Muslim state
 (C) Separation of Sindh from Bombay (D) Separate Electorates ✓

37. All-India Muslim League was established in:
 (A) September 1905 (B) September 1906
 (C) December 1906 ✓ (D) December 1907

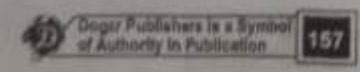
38. On 30th December 1906 the Muslim League was established in the city of:
 (A) Aligarh (B) Dacca ✓
 (C) Lucknow (D) Calcutta

39. All-India Muslim League followed a policy of rapp-rochement with Hindus from the year:
 (A) 1913 to 1922 ✓
 (C) 1917 to 1922 (D) 1918 to 1922

40. Re-organization of Muslim League was carried out by Muhammad Ali Jinnah from the year:
 (A) 1930-1934 (B) 1934-1936
 (C) 1934-1939 ✓ (D) 1935-1939

41. In the 1945 general elections, Muslim League won 30 seats of the Central Legislature which was:
 (A) 56 % of total Muslim seats (B) 60 % of total Muslim seats
 (C) 76 % of total Muslim seats (D) 86 % of total Muslim seats ✓

42. In the interim government formed in India in 1946 the Muslim League was given:
 (A) Three ministries (B) Four ministries



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- (C) Five ministries ✓
(D) Six ministries
43. The famous annual session of Muslim League in which Allama Iqbal had presented the idea of Pakistan as an independent Muslim state comprising Punjab, Khyber P.K., Sindh and Baluchistan, was held in Allahabad in the year:
(A) 1930 ✓ (B) 1931
(C) 1932 (D) 1933

- (g) Lucknow Pact (1916)
44. In which city the All India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress held their first and last joint meeting which resulted in a Pact called Lucknow Pact or Congress League Pact of Congress League Scheme?
(A) Bombay (B) Delhi
(C) Lucknow ✓ (D) Calcutta

- B. Who was the main architect of the joint meeting of Congress and League in Lucknow in 1916?
(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓
(C) Shikha Naumani (D) Zafar Ali Khan
45. Pick out the month in which the Lucknow Pact was signed in 1916:
(A) September (B) October
(C) November (D) December ✓

46. Name the leader who worked for Hindu Muslim Unity and was given the title of "Ambassador of Unity".
(A) Sir Syed Ahmad Ali ✓ (B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓ (D) Motilal Nehru
47. How many elected members of Imperial Legislative Council addressed a memorandum to the viceroy in October, 1916?
(A) 19 ✓ (B) 21
(C) 23 (D) 25

48. The Lucknow Pact granted the right of Separate electorates to the:

- (A) Hindus (B) Christians
(C) Parsis (D) Muslims ✓
49. According to the Congress-League Scheme (1916) the Muslim agreed to forgo a quarter of the seats on the basis of their population in:
(A) Punjab (B) Khyber P.K. ✓
(C) Bengal ✓ (D) Bombay
50. The congress League Scheme 1916 consisted of how many parts:
(A) Six parts (B) Seven parts ✓
(C) Eight parts (D) Ten parts

51. The percentage of representation which the Lucknow Pact gave to the Muslim in Punjab was 50 percent. In UA was 30 percent and in Bihar was:
(A) 25 percent ✓ (B) 30 percent
(C) 35 percent (D) 40 percent

52. The Congress-League Scheme proposed that the provincial government would be headed by:
(A) Governor ✓ (B) Secretary of State
(C) Viceroy (D) Chief Minister

53. According to the Lucknow Pact the total number of members of the Imperial Legislative Council was:
(A) 125 (B) 150 ✓
(C) 175 (D) 200

(h) Khilafat Movement & Non-Cooperation Movement

54. The Muslims of the Sub-continent launched the Khilafat Movement in the year of:
(A) 1917 (B) 1918
(C) 1919 ✓ (D) 1920

55. In 1919, the Khilafat Conference held its first meeting in the city of:
(A) Delhi (B) Karachi
(C) Aligarh (D) Amritsar ✓

56. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Syed Sulaiman Nadvi and Syed Hussain formed a delegation which visited England in the year of:
(A) 1919 (B) 1920 ✓

- (C) 1921 (D) 1922
57. At the time when the Khilafat delegation visited England in 1920, the British Prime Minister was:
(A) Chamberlain (B) Churchill
(C) Lloyd George ✓ (D) MacMillan

58. The Khilafat Movement (1919-1923) aimed at:
(A) Opening the Suez Canal to Muslims (B) Freedom of Nigeria
(C) Supporting Germany (D) Keeping Turkish empire intact ✓

59. The Congress launched Non-Cooperation Movement in:
(A) September 1919 (B) September 1920 ✓
(C) September 1921 (D) December 1921

60. In 1920, the historic Non-Cooperation resolution was moved by:
(A) Motilal Nehru (B) Annie Besant
(C) Dadabhai Naoroji ✓ (D) M.K. Gandhi ✓

61. In 1920, the Non-Cooperation resolution was passed by the Congress session in Calcutta by:
(A) 1,885 votes to 673 votes (B) 1,885 votes to 773 votes
(C) 1,885 votes to 873 votes (D) 1,885 votes to 973 votes ✓

62. During the Non-Cooperation Movement, foreign goods were burnt, students left schools and people surrendered their titles. The number of razakars enrolled was:
(A) 20 Lakh (B) 30 Lakh
(C) 40 Lakh ✓ (D) 50 Lakh

63. Mahatma Gandhi called off Non-Cooperation Movement when a violent mob attacked a police station in Chauri Chaura and killed 21 policemen. This incident took place on:
(A) 5th February 1921 (B) 5th March 1921

- (C) 5th February 1922 ✓ (D) 5th March 1922

(i) Government of India Acts of 1909 and 1919

64. The Government of India Act, 1909 is also known as Minto-Morley Reforms. Similarly the Act of 1919 is also called by the name of:

- (A) Curzon-Harding Reforms (B) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
(C) Elgin-Minto Reforms (D) Canning-Wavel Reforms ✓

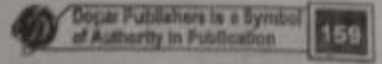
65. At the time of promulgation of Government of India Act, 1909 the British Viceroy in India was:
(A) Lord Minto ✓ (B) Lord Elgin
(C) Lord Curzon (D) Lord Harding

66. The Minto-Morley Reforms increased the number of additional members of Governor-General's Council to:
(A) 40 (B) 50
(C) 60 ✓ (D) 70

67. Montagu-Chelmsford introduced the Bill of Reforms in the House of Commons in June 1919 which was given Royal assent in:
(A) September 1919 (B) December 1919 ✓
(C) October 1919 (D) November 1919

68. The Act of 1919 provided that the salary of Secretary of State would be paid:
(A) By Viceroy in India (B) By the Punjab Government
(C) By the Sindh Government (D) By the British Exchequer ✓

69. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919, introduced a bicameral legislature at Centre. It consisted of a Council of State and Central Legislative Assembly. The former comprised of:
(A) 60 members ✓ (B) 70 members



- (C) 80 members (D) 90 members
 70. According to the Indian Act of 1919 the Central Legislature comprised of:
 (A) 125 members (B) 135 members
 (C) 145 members (D) 155 members

(J) Simon Commission/Nehru Report

71. In order to study the functioning of the system of Dyarchy the British government sent a Statutory Commission to India in the year of:
 (A) 1928 ✓ (B) 1930
 (C) 1931 (D) 1932
72. The Statutory Commission of 1928 comprised of seven members and was headed by:
 (A) C.R. Allee (B) Lord Bingham
 (C) Sir John Simon ✓ (D) Lane Fox
73. The Simon Commission visited India in 1928 and met mixed reaction from the Indian leaders. The Jinnah League and Congress boycotted the Commission because:
 (A) No lady was member of the Commission (B) No Indian had been included in it ✓
 (C) The Commission did not bring any draft (D) The Commission did not offer autonomy
74. Simon Commission's Report was published in the year of:
 (A) 1930 ✓ (B) 1931
 (C) 1932 (D) 1933
75. The Simon Commission Report recommended the separation of:
 (A) UP from Bengal (B) Gujarat from UP
 (C) Khyber P.K. from Punjab (D) Sindh from Bombay ✓
76. In the Government of India Act, 1935 Sindh was separated from Bombay due to:

- (A) Khilafat Movement (B) Non-Cooperation Movement
 (C) Simon Commission Report ✓ (D) Round Table Conferences

77. Motilal Nehru was appointed Chairman of the Committee by the All-Parties Conference's meeting held in Bombay on:

- (A) 19th May, 1928 ✓ (B) 19th May, 1929
 (C) 19th May, 1930 (D) 19th May, 1931

78. In 1928, the seven-member committee formed under Motilal Nehru comprised of two Muslims named:

- (A) Rehmat Ali and M.A. Jauhar (B) Shaikat Ali and Fazlul Haq
 (C) All Imam and Shoab Qureshi ✓ (D) A.K. Azad and M.A. Ansari

79. The recommendations of the Committee under Motilal are called "Nehru Report" which was submitted in:

- (A) June 1928 (B) July 1928
 (C) August 1928 ✓ (D) September 1928

80. According to Nehru Report, parliament was to be consisted of two Houses and the Governors of Provinces were to be appointed by:

- (A) The Viceroy (B) The Chief Justice
 (C) The Central Legislature (D) King of England ✓

(k) Jinnah's 14 Points/Round Table Conferences

81. Jinnah's Fourteen Points were formulated in:
 (A) January 1929 (B) February 1929
 (C) March 1929 ✓ (D) April 1929
82. Jinnah's Fourteen Points were Muslims' reply to the:

- (A) Simon Commission (B) Nehru Report ✓
 (C) White Paper (D) Communal Award

83. The Muslim representation in the Central Legislature demanded in the Fourteen Points was:

- (A) One half (B) One third ✓
 (C) One fourth (D) One fifth

84. According to the Fourteen Points of Jinnah no bill or resolution could be passed in any legislature until it was approved by:

- (A) One-third members of concerned community (B) Two-third members of concerned community
 (C) One-half members of concerned community (D) Three-fourth members of concerned community ✓

85. The Fourteen Points of Jinnah demanded reforms in the provinces of:

- (A) Sindh and Baluchistan (B) Khyber P.K. and Punjab
 (C) Baluchistan & Khyber ✓ (D) Bengal and Assam

86. From 1930 to 1932 the British government convened in London:

- (A) Two Round Table Conferences (B) Three Round Table Conferences ✓
 (C) Four Round Table Conferences (D) Five Round Table Conferences

87. The First Round Table Conference lasted from:

- (A) 12th August 1930 to 19th January 1931 (B) 12th Sept 1930 to 19th January 1931
 (C) 12th Oct. 1930 to 19th January 1931 (D) 12th Nov. 1930 to 19th January 1931 ✓

88. The renowned Indian leader who did not take part in the First Round Table Conference was:

- (A) Sir Muhammad Shafi (B) Gandhi ✓
 (C) Jinnah (D) Allama Iqbal

89. The First Round Table Conference conducted its business through:

- (A) Six sub-committees (B) Seven sub-committees
 (C) Eight sub-committees ✓ (D) Nine sub-committees

90. In March 1933, the British government issued this document which served as guideline for the Act of 1935:

- (A) Yellow Paper (B) Green Paper
 (C) White Paper ✓ (D) Blue Paper

(l) Iqbal's Allahabad Address/Government of India Act, 1935

91. Allama Iqbal presided over the Allahabad session of All-India Muslim League and floated the concept of an independent Muslim state. This speech was made in:

- (A) December 1929 (B) December 1930 ✓
 (C) December 1931 (D) December 1932

92. During his Allahabad address Iqbal said that the principle of European democracy could not be applied to India without recognizing the fact of:

- (A) National religions (B) Different cultures
 (C) Communal groups ✓ (D) Two-Nation Theory

93. In 1930 during his presidential address at Allahabad, Allama Iqbal said, "I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a:

- (A) Federation (B) Single State ✓
 (C) Single Country (D) Continent

94. The Joint Select Committee, comprising of 52 members which scrutinized the White Paper from

- April 1933 to Nov. 1934, worked under the chairmanship of:
- (A) Lord Chelmsford (B) Lord Irwin
(C) Lord Linlithgow (D) Lord Wavell
95. The Government of India Act, 1935 comprised of 32 Sections and:
- (A) 10 Schedules (B) 11 Schedules
(C) 12 Schedules (D) 13 Schedules
96. According to Act of 1935 the Provincial governor appointed ministers on the advice of:
- (A) The Viceroy (B) The Chief Justice
(C) The Secretary of State (D) The Chief Minister
97. The Act of 1935 set up bicameral legislatures in:
- (A) Six provinces (B) Seven provinces
(C) Eight provinces (D) Nine provinces
98. The Act of 1935 set up one chamber in five provinces which were Punjab, C.P., Bihar, Khyber P.K. and:
- (A) Madras (B) Orissa
(C) Bengal (D) Bihar
- (m) Elections of 1934 and 1937/Congress Ministries
99. The elections to the Central Legislature were held in:
- (A) 1934 (B) 1935
(C) 1936 (D) 1937
100. The elections to the Provincial Assemblies were held in the year of:
- (A) 1935 (B) 1937
(C) 1938 (D) 1939
101. In the 1934 elections to Central Assembly the Congress won 36 and Muslim League won:
- (A) 23 seats (B) 24 seats
(C) 25 seats (D) 26 seats
102. In the 1937 Provincial elections, 30 million people cast their votes and the number of seats contested was:
- (A) 1,551 (B) 1,551
- (C) 1,771
103. In the 1937 Provincial elections, the Congress won majority in:
- (A) Six provinces
(B) Seven provinces
(C) Eight provinces
(D) Nine provinces
104. Out of 250 seats (1937 Provincial elections) of Bengal legislature the Congress won 54 and Muslim League won:
- (A) 30 seats (B) 35 seats
(C) 40 seats (D) 45 seats
105. Out of 175 seats of Punjab in the 1937 elections the Unionists won 88 seats, Congress won 18 seats but Muslim League won only:
- (A) 2 seats (B) 4 seats
(C) 6 seats (D) 8 seats
106. In the 1937 Provincial elections the Congress won 36 seats out of 60 seats in:
- (A) Khyber P.K. (B) Bihar
(C) Bombay (D) Orissa
107. The Provisional part of the Act of 1935 came into force on:
- (A) 1st March 1937 (B) 1st April 1937
(C) 1st May 1937 (D) 1st June 1937
108. In 1937, the Congress ministries were formed in:
- (A) Five provinces (B) Six provinces
(C) Seven provinces (D) Eight provinces
109. In 1937 the provinces in which Congress formed ministries were Madras, UP, Bihar, Khyber P.K., CP, Bombay, Assam and:
- (A) Sindh (B) Punjab
(C) Orissa (D) Bengal
110. In order to investigate maltreatment of Congress ministries with the Muslims the Muslim League appointed an eight-member committee under:

- (A) Ch. Rehmat Ali (B) Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur
(C) Abdullah Huroon (D) Sir Ibrahim
111. The Pirpur Report was published on:
- (A) 15th Nov. 1938 (B) 20th Nov. 1938
(C) 5th Dec. 1938 (D) 20th Dec. 1938
112. Sharif Report disclosed Hindu atrocities on Muslims in the province of:
- (A) Bengal (B) Bombay
(C) Madras (D) Bihar
113. In 1939, the Congress developed differences with the British government over the issue of declaration of war against Germany. As a result Congress ministries resigned on 27th Oct. 1939. The Muslim League observed Day of Deliverance on:
- (A) 2nd Dec. 1939 (B) 12th Dec. 1939
(C) 22nd Dec. 1939 (D) 25th Dec. 1939
- (n) Lahore Resolution/August Offer/Quit India Movement
114. All-India Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) in its 27th annual session held in Lahore on:
- (A) 23rd March 1939 (B) 23rd March 1940
(C) 23rd March 1941 (D) 23rd March 1942
115. The Lahore Session of Muslim League held in 1940 was presided over by:
- (A) Allama Iqbal (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Khaliq-uz-Zaman (D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
116. On 23rd March 1940, the Lahore Resolution was moved by:
- (A) Sir Abdullah Haroon (B) Nawab Ismail Khan
(C) Mr. Fazlul Haq (D) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
117. On 23rd March 1940, the Lahore Resolution was seconded by:
- (A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Ch. Khaliq-uz-Zaman
(C) Mumtaz Daultana (D) Abdur Rab Nishtar
118. According to Congress the number of people arrested in the Quit India Movement was:
- (A) 40,000 (B) 50,000
(C) 60,000 (D) 70,000
- (o) Gandhi-Jinnah Talks/Wavell Plan
119. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in the year:
- (A) 1941 (B) 1942
(C) 1944 (D) 1945
120. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held to discuss:
- (A) The Quit India Movement (B) Partition of India issue
(C) World War Second (D) Occupation of Burma by Japan
121. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in the city of:
- (A) Delhi (B) Calcutta
(C) Lahore (D) Bombay
122. Prominent Hindu Congress leader who presented a formula in 1943 for the partition of the Sub-continent was:
- (A) Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) Krishna Menon
(C) Patel (D) Rajgopal Acharya
123. The famous Wavell Plan was announced in the year of:
- (A) 1945 (B) 1946
(C) 1947 (D) 1948
124. The Plan which offered in 1945 that all the members of the Viceroy's

Council except the Viceroy and C-in-C would be Indians was:

- (A) Simla Plan (B) 3rd June Plan
(C) Mountbatten Plan (D) Wavell Plan

125. The Wavell Plan offered to establish popular ministries in the provinces and to withdraw:

- (A) Section 85 (B) Section 86
(C) Section 90 (D) Section 90

126. Fate of the 1945 Wavell Plan was that:

- (A) Only Congress rejected the plan
(B) Only Muslim League rejected the plan
(C) Both Congress and League accepted the plan
(D) Both Congress and League rejected the plan

(p) The Simla Conference / General Elections 1945 - 1946

127. During the final year of the Second World War British Viceroy Lord Wavell convened a Conference of Indian political leaders at Simla in:

- (A) June-July 1945 (B) July-August 1945
(C) August-September 1945 (D) September-October 1945

128. The historic Simla Conference of 1945 was attended by:

- (A) 15 Indian leaders (B) 16 Indian leaders
(C) 21 Indian leaders (D) 25 Indian leaders

129. In the Simla Conference (1945) Unionist Party was represented by:

- (A) Hussain Imam (B) Khizer Hayat Khan
(C) Khan Sahib (D) Khawaja Nazimuddin

130. The Muslim leader Hidayat Ullah who attended the Simla Conference, of

- 1945 was:
(A) Premier of Assam (B) Premier of Bengal
(C) Premier of Khyber P.K. (D) Premier of Sindh

131. During the Simla Conference of 1945, M.A. Jinnah tried hard to end constitutional deadlock and held exploratory talks with Hindu leader named:

- (A) Rajgopal Acharia (B) G.B. Pant
(C) G.S. Motilal (D) B. Desai

132. During the Simla Conference the Viceroy offered five Ministries to Muslims including four to Muslim League and one to:

- (A) Non-League Sindh Muslim (B) Non-League Balochi Muslim
(C) Non-League Punjabi Muslim (D) Non-League Assami Muslim

133. In 1946, the elections to the Provincial Assemblies were held in the month of:

- (A) January (B) February
(C) March (D) April

134. In 1945, elections to the Central Legislature the Muslim League won:

- (A) 10 seats (B) 20 seats
(C) 30 seats (D) 40 seats

135. In the 1945 elections to the Central Legislative Assembly the Congress won:

- (A) 57 seats (B) 67 seats
(C) 77 seats (D) 87 seats

136. In the 1946 elections to the Provincial Assemblies Congress won 930 seats and the Muslim League won:

- (A) 408 seats (B) 418 seats
(C) 428 seats (D) 438 seats

137. In the 1946 elections Congress succeeded in gaining majority in:

- (A) Five Provinces (B) Six Provinces

- (C) Seven Provinces (D) Eight Provinces

138. In the Punjab Province in the 1946 elections the Muslim League won 75 seats and Congress won 51 seats. However despite the less number of seats the Congress formed a coalition ministry by mustering a total of:

- (A) 113 seats (B) 103 seats
(C) 93 seats (D) 83 seats

139. In the 1946 elections a total number of 250 seats were contested in Bengal out of which League won:

- (A) 39 seats (B) 113 seats
(C) 123 seats (D) 133 seats

140. In 1946 League ministry was formed in Bengal under:

- (A) Khawaja Nazimuddin (B) Fazlul Haq
(C) Maulana Bhashani (D) H.S. Suhrawardy

141. In 1946 League ministry was formed in Sindh province under:

- (A) Saad Ullah (B) Abdullah Haroon
(C) Hidayat Ullah (D) I.I. Chundrigar

142. In 1946, a total number of 50 seats were contested in N.W.F.P. out of which Congress won 11 and Muslim League won:

- (A) 17 seats (B) 19 seats
(C) 21 seats (D) 23 seats

143. In 1946, the Khyber P.K. government was formed under renowned politician:

- (A) Abdul Ghaffar Khan (B) Wali Khan
(C) Dr. Khan Sahib (D) Ajmal Khattak

(q) Cabinet Mission/Cabinet Plan

144. After the 1946 elections British Prime Minister C.R. Attlee announced the constitution of a three-member Cabinet Mission for India. He made this speech in House of Commons

on:

- (A) 19th January 1946 (B) 19th February 1946
(C) 19th March 1946 (D) 20th March 1946

145. In 1946, the Cabinet Mission comprised of Sir S. Cripps, Lord Pethick Lawrence and:

- (A) Mountbatten (B) W. Churchill
(C) C. Attlee (D) A.V. Alexander

146. The Cabinet Mission plan was published on:

- (A) 26th April 1946 (B) 28th April 1946
(C) 6th May 1946 (D) 16th May 1946

147. The Cabinet Plan comprised of:

- (A) Two Groups of Provinces (B) Three groups of Provinces
(C) Four groups of Provinces (D) Five groups of Provinces

148. The Muslim majority provinces were placed in:

- (A) Group A (B) Group B
(C) Group C (D) Group D

149. The total number of Hindu provinces which were placed in Group A in the Cabinet Plan was:

- (A) Four (B) Five
(C) Six (D) Seven

(r) Interim Government

150. M.A. Jinnah reminded Viceroy about the 5:5:1:1 Formula on:

- (A) 8th May 1946 (B) 8th June 1946
(C) 8th July 1946 (D) 8th August 1946

151. On 12th June, 1946 a 15-member Cabinet was suggested to the Viceroy by:

- (A) Rajgopal Acharia (B) A.K. Azad
(C) M.A. Jinnah (D) Nehru

152. The viceroy issued his final formula

- of the Interim government on 16th June 1948 which proposed:
 (A) 12 ministers (B) 13 ministers
 (C) 14 (D) 15 ministers
153. The Cabinet Mission returned to England on:
 (A) 29th May 1946 (B) 29th June 1946
 (C) 29th July 1946 (D) 29th August 1946
154. On unilateral basis the Congress formed its own provisional (Interim) government on:
 (A) 2nd Sept. 1945 (B) 2nd Oct. 1945
 (C) 2nd Nov. 1945 (D) 2nd Dec. 1945
155. The Muslim League joined the Interim government on:
 (A) 5th October, 1945 (B) 15th October, 1945
 (C) 25th October, 1945 (D) 30th October, 1945
156. In the Interim government of 1946 the ministry of External Affairs was headed by:
 (A) V. Patel (B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
 (C) R. Prasad (D) Rajgopal
157. In the Interim government of 1946 the ministry of Finance was placed under:
 (A) Asif Ali (B) Jagjivan Ram
 (C) Ghazanfar Ali (D) Liaquat Ali Khan
158. In the Interim government of 1946 the number of ministries for the Minorities was:
 (A) One (B) Two
 (C) Three (D) Four
159. In the Interim government of 1946 the ministry of Defence was placed under:
 (A) C.H. Bhabha (B) Baldev Singh

- (D) Abdur Rab Nishtar
- (C) Asif Ali
- (s) The 3rd June Plan
160. The 3rd June Plan was announced on 3rd June, 1947 by:
 (A) Jawahar Lal Nehru (B) M.A. Jinnah
 (C) Lord Wavell (D) Lord Mountbatten
161. The Shahi Jirga was to decide in favour of India or Pakistan in:
 (A) Khyber P.K. (B) Baluchistan
 (C) Sindh (D) Bengal
162. In accordance with the 3rd June Plan, the Punjab Assembly decided in favour of partitioning the province by 91 votes to:
 (A) 27 votes (B) 37 votes
 (C) 47 votes (D) 57 votes
163. On 20th July, 1947, the Bengal Assembly decided in favour of new constituent assembly by:
 (A) 136 to 80 votes (B) 146 to 70 votes
 (C) 126 to 90 votes (D) 116 to 100 votes
164. On 26th June 1947, the Sindh Assembly decided in favour of Pakistan by:
 (A) 40 to 30 votes (B) 30 to 20 votes
 (C) 35 to 15 votes (D) 45 to 25 votes
165. In Khyber P.K., a referendum was held from:
 (A) 5-15 June 1947 (B) 6-16 June 1947
 (C) 6-17 June 1947 (D) 6-17 July 1947
166. The members of Shahi Jirga and Municipality of Quetta decided in 1947:
 (A) To remain independent (B) To join Pakistan
 (C) To join India (D) To remain a part of British empire

- (t) Independence Act, 1947/Radcliffe Award
167. Lord Attlee introduced the Bill of Indian Independence in the House of Commons on:
 (A) 1st July 1947 (B) 2nd July 1947
 (C) 3rd July 1947 (D) 4th July 1947
168. The Indian Independence Bill, 1947 received the Royal assent on:
 (A) 8th July 1947 (B) 18th July 1947
 (C) 20th July 1947 (D) 28th July 1947
169. The Indian Independence Act provided for a Governor-General for each Dominion to be appointed by:
 (A) British King (B) British Parliament
 (C) Secretary of State (D) Indian Central Legislature
170. After the implementation of Independence Act, 1947 the British Government was not to have control over new Dominions from:
 (A) 13th August 1947 (B) 14th August 1947
 (C) 15th August 1947 (D) 16th August 1947
171. In 1947, Lord Mountbatten appointed a Boundary Commission to function under:
 (A) Cyril Radcliffe (B) Justice Din Muhammad
 (C) Justice Mehr Chand (D) Justice S.A. Rehman
172. The Punjab Boundary Commission comprised of Justice Din Muhammad, Justice Mehr Chand, Justice Muhammad Munir and:
 (A) Justice Biswas (B) Justice Mukerjee
 (C) Justice Teja Singh (D) Justice S.A. Rehman
173. The Bengal Boundary Commission consisted of Justice Biswas, Justice

- Abu Saleh, Justice S.A. Rehman and:
 (A) Justice Mehr Chand (B) Justice Mukerjee
 (C) Justice Teja Singh (D) Justice Munir Singh
174. In Punjab and Bengal, Radcliffe gave an unjust award. He unjustly included in India the Punjab Tehsils of:
 (A) Shaikhupura, Kasur, Narowal (B) Shakergarh, Pakpattan, Okara
 (C) Ferozepur, Hoshiarpur, Ajnala (D) Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala
- (u) Establishment of Pakistan
175. Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan on:
 (A) 15th August 1947 (B) 10th August 1947
 (C) 11th August 1947 (D) 14th August 1947
176. Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as Governor-General of Pakistan by:
 (A) Justice Munir (B) Justice S.A. Rehman
 (C) Justice Abdur Rasheed (D) Justice Din Muhammad
177. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
 (A) Khawaja Nazimuddin (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
 (C) Abdur Rab Nishtar (D) M.A. Boga
178. On 14th August 1947, the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was addressed by a former British Viceroy in India named:
 (A) Lord Wavell (B) Lord Linlithgow
 (C) Lord Mountbatten (D) Lord Minto

TALISEEN BAZAAR

Geography of Pakistan

Geography is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of Earth. The first person to use the word 'geographia' was Eratosthenes (276-194 BC). Geography is an all-encompassing discipline that seeks an understanding of the Earth and its human and natural complexities—not merely where objects are, but how they have changed and come to be. It is often defined in terms of the two branches of human and physical geography. The four historical traditions in geographical research are: spatial analyses of natural and the human phenomena, area studies of places and regions; studies of human-land relationships, and the bridge between the human and the physical sciences. Geography is a branch of science which studies Earth's surface of Earth, rocks, earthquakes, oceans and maps. In ancient times, Greek geographers e.g. Herodotus, Eratosthenes and Ptolemy founded this discipline by studying the shape of Earth. Later on, discipline of Geography was introduced in the 19th century by German scholars Humboldt and Ritter. This discipline is now divided into many branches notably physical geography, human geography, economic geography and the political geography. Out of these, the physical geography includes geomorphology (study of landforms), biogeography (study of distribution of animals and plants) and climatology (study of climate, weather and rainfall).

INTRODUCTION:

Geography is a systematic study of the Earth and its features. Traditionally, geography has been defined with cartography and place names. Although many geographers are trained in cartography, this is not their main preoccupation. Geographers study the space and the landscape distribution of phenomena, processes and features as well as the interactions between humans and their environment. Because space and place affect a variety of factors such as economics, health, climate, plants and animals, geography is highly interdisciplinary. The interdisciplinary nature of the geographical approach depends on an individual geographer's interest and the nature of the subject matter. The study of the relationship between physical and human phenomena and its spatial patterns is known as human geography. Knowledge of a whole gazetteer full of them would constitute anyone a geographer. Geography has higher aims than this: it seeks to understand the nature and the political world, in so far as it treats of the latter, generalizes to ascend from effects to causes, and, in doing so, to trace out the laws of human influences upon man. This is a description of the world—that is, the world Geography is a Science—a thing not of mere names but of argument and method. Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main subsidiary fields: human geography and physical geography. The former largely focuses on the built environment and how it is managed and influences space. The latter examines the natural environment, including climate, soil, water, and landforms produce and interact. The difference between the two fields has led to a third field, environmental geography, which combines physical geography and concerns the interactions between the environment and human geography.

BRANCHES:

Physical geography: Physical geography (or physiography) focuses on geography as an Earth science. It aims to understand the physical problems and the issues of lithosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere, pedosphere, and global flora and fauna patterns (biosphere).

Human geography: Human geography is a branch of geography that focuses on the study of patterns and processes that shape the human society. It encompasses the human, political, cultural, social, and economic aspects.

Human geography can be divided into many broad categories, such as:

Various approaches to the study of human geography have also arisen through time and include:

- Behavioral geography
- Feminist geography
- Culture theory
- Geosophy

Integrated geography: Integrated geography is concerned with the description of the spatial interactions between humans and the natural world. It requires an understanding of the traditional aspects of physical and human geography, as well as the ways that human societies conceptualize the environment. Integrated geography has emerged as a bridge between the human and the physical geography, as a result of the increasing specialisation of the two sub-fields. Furthermore, as human relationship with the environment has changed as a result of globalization and technological change, a new approach was needed to understand the changing and dynamic relationship. Examples of areas of research in the environmental geography include: emergency management, environmental management, sustainability, and political ecology.

Geomatics: Geomatics is concerned with the application of computers to the traditional spatial techniques used in cartography and topography. Geomatics emerged from the quantitative revolution in geography in the mid-1950s. Today, geomatics methods include spatial analysis, Geographic information systems (GIS), Remote sensing, and Global positioning systems (GPS). Geomatics has led to a revitalization of some geography departments, especially in Northern America where the subject had a declining status during the 1950s.

Regional geography: Regional geography is concerned with the description of the unique characteristics of a particular region such as its natural or human elements. The main aim is to understand, or define the uniqueness, or character of a particular region that consists of natural as well as human elements. Attention is paid also to regionalization, which covers the proper techniques of space delimitation into regions.

Related fields: Urban planning, regional planning, and spatial planning. Use the science of geography to assist in determining how to develop (or not develop) the land to meet particular criteria, such as safety, beauty, economic opportunities, the preservation of the built or natural heritage, and so on. The planning of towns, cities, and rural areas may be seen as applied geography. Regional science: In the 1950s, the regional science movement led by Walter Isard arose to provide a more quantitative and analytical base to geographical questions, in contrast to the descriptive tendencies of traditional geography programs. Regional science comprises the body of knowledge in which the spatial dimension plays a fundamental role, such as regional economics, resource management, location theory, urban and regional planning, transport and communication, human geography, population distribution, landscape ecology, and environmental quality. Interplanetary Sciences: While the discipline of geography is normally concerned with the Earth, the term can also be informally used to describe the study of other worlds, such as the planets of the Solar System and even beyond. The study of systems larger than the Earth itself usually forms part of Astronomy or Cosmology. The study of other planets is usually called planetary science. Alternative terms such as Areology (the study of Mars) have been proposed but are not widely used.

TECHNIQUES:

As spatial relationships are key in this synoptic science, maps are a key tool. Classical cartography has been joined by a more modern approach to geographical analysis. Computer-based geographic information systems (GIS) are used by a more modern approach to geographical analysis. In their study, geographers use four interrelated approaches:

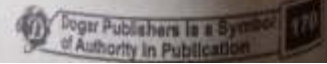
- **Systematic** — Groups geographical knowledge into categories that can be explored globally or regionally.
- **Regional** — Examines systematic relationships between categories for a specific region or location on the planet.
- **Descriptive** — Simply specifies the locations of features and populations.
- **Analytical** — Asks why we find features and populations in a specific geographic area.

Cartography: Cartography studies the representation of the Earth's surface with abstract symbols (map-making). Although other subdisciplines of geography rely on maps for presenting their analyses, the actual making of maps is abstract enough to be regarded separately. Cartography has grown from a collection of drafting techniques and ergonomics to understand which symbols convey information about the Earth most effectively, and behavioural psychology to understand how readers of their maps to act on the information. They must learn geodesy and advanced mathematics to understand how the shape of the Earth affects the distortion of symbols projected onto a flat surface for viewing. It can be said, without much controversy, that cartography is the seed from which the larger field of geography grew. Most geographers will see a childhood fascination with maps as an early sign they would end up in the field.

Geographic information system: Geographic information systems (GIS) deal with the storage of information about the Earth for automatic retrieval by a computer, in an accurate manner appropriate to the information's purpose. In addition to all of the other subdisciplines of geography, GIS specialists must understand computer science and database systems. GIS has revolutionized the field of cartography: nearly all mapmaking is now done with the assistance of some form of GIS software. GIS also refers to the science of using GIS software and GIS techniques to represent, analyse, and predict the spatial relationships. In this context, GIS stands for Geographic Information Science.

Remote sensing: Remote sensing is the science of obtaining information about Earth features from measurements made at a distance. Remotely sensed data comes in many forms, such as satellite imagery, aerial photography, and data obtained from hand-held sensors. Geographers increasingly use remotely sensed data to obtain information about the Earth's land surface, oceans, and atmosphere, because it a) supplies objective information at a variety of spatial scales (local to global), b) provides a synoptic view of the area of interest, c) allows access to distant or inaccessible sites, d) provides spectral information outside the visible portion of the electromagnetic spectrum, and e) facilitates studies of how features/areas change over time. Remotely sensed data may be analysed either independently of, or in conjunction with other digital data layers (e.g., in a Geographic Information System).

Quantitative methods: Geostatistics deal with quantitative data analysis, specifically the application of statistical methodology to the exploration of geographic phenomena. Geostatistics is used extensively in a variety of fields, including hydrology, geology, petroleum exploration, weather analysis, urban planning, logistics, and epidemiology. The mathematical basis of geostatistics derives from cluster analysis, linear discriminant analysis and non-parametric statistical tests, and a variety of other subjects. Applications of geostatistics rely heavily on geographic information systems, particularly for the interpolation (estimate) of unmeasured points. Geographers are making notable contributions to the method of quantitative techniques.



HISTORY:

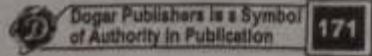
Geographic qualitative methods, or ethnographical research techniques, are used by human geographers. In cultural geography there is a tradition of employing qualitative research techniques, also used in anthropology and sociology. Participant observation and in-depth interviews provide human geographers with qualitative data.

The oldest known world maps date back to ancient Babylon from the 9th century BC. The best known Babylonian world map, however, is the *Imago Mundi* of 600 BC. The map as reconstructed by Eckhard Unger shows Babylon on the Euphrates, surrounded by a circular landmass showing Assyria, Urartu and several cities, in turn surrounded by a "bitter river" (Oceanus), with seven islands arranged around it so as to form a seven-pointed star. The accompanying text mentions seven outer regions beyond the encircling ocean. The descriptions of five of them have survived. In contrast to the *Imago Mundi*, an earlier Babylonian world map dating back to the 9th century BC depicted Babylon as being further north from the center of the world, though it is not certain what that center was supposed to represent.

The ideas of Anaximander (c. 610 BC-c. 545 BC), considered by later Greek writers to be the true founder of geography, come to us through fragments quoted by his successors. Anaximander is credited with the invention of the gnomon, the simple, yet efficient Greek instrument that allowed the early measurement of latitude. Thales is also credited with the prediction of eclipses. The foundations of geography can be traced to the ancient cultures, such as the ancient, medieval, and early modern Chinese. The Greeks, who were the first to explore geography as both art and science, achieved this through Cartography, Philosophy, and Literature, or through Mathematics. There is some debate about who was the first person to assert that the Earth is spherical in shape, with the credit going either to Parmenides or Pythagoras. Anaxagoras was able to demonstrate that the profile of the Earth was circular by explaining eclipses. However, he still believed that the Earth was a flat disk, as did many of his contemporaries. One of the first estimates of the radius of the Earth was made by Eratosthenes.

The first rigorous system of latitude and longitude lines is credited to Hipparchus. He employed a sexagesimal system that was derived from Babylonian mathematics. The meridians were sub-divided into 360°, with each degree further subdivided 60' (minutes). To measure the longitude at different location on Earth, he suggested using eclipses to determine the relative difference in time. The extensive mapping by the Romans as they explored new lands would later provide a high level of information for Ptolemy to construct detailed atlases. He extended the work of Hipparchus, using a grid system on his maps and adopting a length of 56.5 miles for a degree. From the 3rd century onwards, Chinese methods of geographical study and writing of geographical literature became much more complex than what was found in Europe at the time (until the 13th century). Chinese geographers such as Liu An, Pei Xiu, Jia Dan, Shen Kuo, Fan Chengda, Zhou Daguan, and Xu Xiaké wrote important treatises, yet by the 17th century advanced ideas and methods of Western-style geography were adopted in China.

During the Middle Ages, the fall of the Roman empire led to a shift in the evolution of geography from Europe to the Islamic world. Muslim geographers such as Muhammad al-Idrisi produced detailed world maps (such as Tabula Rogeriana), while other geographers such as Yaquṭ al-Hamawī, Abu Rayhan Biruni, Ibn Battuta, and Ibn Khaldun provided detailed accounts of their journeys and the geography of the regions they visited. Turkish geographer Mahmud al-Kashgari drew a world map on a linguistic basis, and later so did Piri Reis (Piri Reis map). Further, Islamic scholars translated and interpreted the earlier works of the Romans and the Greeks and established the House of Wisdom in Baghdad for this purpose. Abū Zayd al-Balkhī, originally from Balkh, founded the "Balkhī school" of terrestrial mapping in Baghdad. Suhṙāb, a late tenth century Muslim geographer accompanied a book of geographical coordinates, with instructions for



- A) 1971 ✓
C) 1976
- B) 1975
D) 1980

CHAPTER # 2

Physical Features/Political Division

20. The Himalaya mountains lie to the:
A) South of Pakistan
C) East of Pakistan
- B) West of Pakistan
D) North of Pakistan ✓
21. On the basis of its physical features Pakistan is classified into seven divisions viz. Northern mountains, Western mountains, the Potohar Plateau, Baluchistan Plateau, Upper Indus Plain, Lower Indus Plain and the coastal region. The length of the coast is about:
A) 600 Kms
C) 800 Kms
- B) 700 Kms ✓
D) 900 Kms
22. The peaks of Muslim Bagh are located in:
A) Punjab
C) Baluchistan ✓
- B) KP
D) Sindh
23. The height of the K-2 peak is:
A) 8,511 metres ✓
C) 6,811 metres
- B) 3,711 metres
D) 8,911 metres
24. The Salt Range extends from Tila Joglan to:
A) Koh-e-Hindu Kush
C) Karakoram range
- B) Koh-e-Sulaiman ✓
D) Koh-e-Suleiman ✓
25. The average height of Potohar Plateau is:
A) 300 to 600 meters ✓
C) 500 to 800 meters
- B) 400 to 600 meters
D) 600 to 900 meters
26. The lower Indus plain lies between:
A) Multan and Arabian Sea
C) Mirpur and Nowshera
- B) D.G. Khan and Arabian Sea
D) Larkana and Hyderabad

- C) Mithankot and Arabian Sea ✓
D) Bahawalpur and Arabian Sea
27. The number of Pakistan's total districts in all the provinces (29 divisions) is:
A) 102
C) 112
- B) 118 ✓
D) 116
28. The province of Punjab comprises of:
A) 34 districts
C) 38 districts
- B) 36 districts ✓
D) 40 districts
29. The districts of Mansehra and Swabi lie in the province of:
A) Sindh
C) KP ✓
- B) Baluchistan Punjab
D) Hyderabad
30. The total number of districts of Baluchistan province is:
A) 25
C) 29
- B) 32 ✓
D) 31

CHAPTER # 3

Natural Resources of Pakistan

31. In Pakistan, the places of Dhulian, Tut and Mial are famous in respect of:
A) Coal mines
C) Iron deposits
- B) Salt mines
D) Petroleum ✓
32. In Pakistan, Sui (Baluchistan) is world famous for its natural gas deposits and Makarawal is known for the coal mines but Kalabagh is famous for its:
A) Sulphur deposits
C) Iron deposits ✓
- B) Limestone
D) Marble
33. In Punjab, the Kala Chita Range has large deposits of:
A) Copper
C) Salt
- B) Gypsum
D) Marble ✓
34. Sulphur deposits are found in districts of:
A) Swabi and Swat
C) Mirpur and Nowshera
- B) Jacobabad and Mardan ✓
D) Larkana and Hyderabad

CHAPTER # 4

Climate and Rainfall

35. During the period from January to December each year, Pakistan witnesses:
A) Three seasons
C) Five seasons
- B) Four seasons ✓
D) Six seasons
36. In Pakistan, the Monsoon season lasts from:
A) April to May
C) June to December
- B) May to June
D) July to September ✓
37. In terms of temperature, the hottest place in Pakistan is:
A) Multan
C) Sibi
- B) Jacobabad ✓
D) Hyderabad
38. The place in Pakistan which has the absolute minimum temperature of -16°C is:
A) Skardu ✓
C) Drosh
- B) Murree
D) Quetta
39. The amount of mean annual rainfall at Lahore is 28.6 inches, at Sialkot 34.7 inches, at Karachi 8.9 inches but at Murree it is:
A) 37.8 inches
C) 64.6 inches ✓
- B) 40.5 inches
D) 51.2 inches
40. The place which receives highest amount of rainfall through monsoon is:
A) Peshawar
C) Sialkot
- B) Murree ✓
D) Rawalpindi
41. The amount of mean annual rainfall in Lasbella is:
A) 17.6 inches
C) 7.6 inches ✓
- B) 27.6 inches
D) 37.6 inches

CHAPTER # 5

Agriculture in Pakistan

42. The percentage of population of Pakistan which is attached to the Agriculture sector is:
A) 67.50 % ✓
C) 64.68 %
- B) 60.23 %
D) 68.45 %

43. The area of Pakistan which is available for cultivation is:
A) 38 million hectares
C) 58 million hectares ✓
- B) 48 million hectares
D) 68 million hectares
44. The area which is actually cultivated in Pakistan is:
A) 30 per cent
C) 40 per cent
- B) 36 per cent ✓
D) 42 per cent
45. In the land reforms of 1977, the limit of irrigated landholding was reduced from 500 acres to:
A) 250 acres
C) 150 acres
- B) 200 acres ✓
D) 100 acres ✓
46. In the 1977 agrarian reforms, the limit of non-irrigated landholding was reduced from 300 acres to:
A) 180 acres ✓
C) 220 acres
- B) 200 acres ✓
D) 250 acres
47. According to the survey of 1980, about 74 per cent farmers owned farms smaller than:
A) Five hectares ✓
C) Fifteen hectares
- B) Ten hectares
D) Twenty hectares
48. In Pakistan, the Kharif crops are sown:
A) Between January and February
C) Between April and June ✓
- B) Between February and March
D) Between June and July
49. The Rabi crops are sown between:
A) September and October
C) November and December ✓
- B) October and November ✓
D) December and January
50. Wheat is the principal staple food of Pakistan. It is sown in:
A) 37 % of cropped area ✓
C) 47 % of cropped area
- B) 47 % of cropped area
D) 37 % of cropped area ✓

51. In 1947-48, the production of wheat was:
- A) 2.8 million tonnes
B) 1.2 million tonnes
C) 2.3 million tonnes
D) 2.5 million tonnes
52. In Pakistan, the use of fertilizers have helped to improve per hectare yield of high yielding varieties from 1.818 Kg to:
- A) 1.718 Kg
B) 2.218 Kg
C) 2.618 Kg
D) 2.818 Kg
53. The most important cash crop of Pakistan after wheat is:
- A) Maize
B) Sugar
C) Sugarcane
D) Rice
54. Rice is a major export item and is highly valued cash crop. It accounts for 6.8 per cent in value added in Agriculture and of GDP.
- A) 5.7 per cent
B) 2.8 per cent
C) 2.8 per cent
D) 4.8 per cent
55. In Pakistan, the area of total landmass is 87.86 million hectares. Out of this area, the total forest area is:
- A) 1.2 million hectares
B) 2.2 million hectares
C) 3.2 million hectares
D) 4.8 million hectares

CHAPTER # 6

Irrigation and Canal System

56. Indus is the largest river of Pakistan. Its mountainous catchment area is:
- A) 2,91,212 sq. km
B) 2,82,242 sq. km
C) 1,72,238 sq. km
D) 76,432 sq. km
57. Indus River system in Pakistan comprises of:
- A) Three rivers
B) Four rivers
C) Five rivers
D) Six rivers
58. The length of the Bambawali Ravi Bedlam (BRB) canal is:

58. According to the Indus Water Basin Treaty signed in 1960, India was allowed to use waters of:
- A) Jhelum, Ravi, Sutlej
B) Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej
C) Ravi, Sutlej, Bias
D) Ravi and Bias
59. The length of Marala-Ravi link is:
- A) 100 Kms
B) 150 Kms
C) 200 Kms
D) 250 Kms
60. Chashma Barrage was built in the year of:
- A) 1960
B) 1965
C) 1970
D) 1975
61. Marsia Barrage was built in the year of:
- A) 1968
B) 1971
C) 1973
D) 1975
62. The length of Rasul-Qadirabad link canal is:
- A) 50 miles
B) 40 miles
C) 30 miles
D) 20 miles
63. Presently, total number of headworks in the Indus river system is:
- A) 38
B) 28
C) 18
D) 8
64. The number of headworks and barrages built on the Indus River is:
- A) Six
B) Seven
C) Eight
D) Nine
65. The number of headworks, barrages and dams built on Ravi River is:
- A) Five
B) Four
C) Three
D) Two
66. The Jinnah Barrage has been built on the river:
- A) Indus
B) Jhelum
C) Chenab
D) Ravi

CHAPTER # 7

Important Places/Peaks/Passes

68. The world famous ancient city, which is though in ruins now, reminds us of

- the Indus Valley Civilization is:
- A) Sohwal
B) Mohenjodaro
C) Larkana
D) Multan
69. The largest city of Pakistan in respect of population (census 1998) is:
- A) Lahore
B) Faisalabad
C) Hyderabad
D) Karachi
70. The largest natural lake in Pakistan is:
- A) Saif-ul-Maluk
B) Chhanga Marga
C) Manchhar
D) Tarbela Lake
71. The largest railway workshop of Pakistan is located in the city of:
- A) Karachi
B) Multan
C) Rawalpindi
D) Lahore
72. The highest mountain pass in Pakistan is:
- A) Khyber Pass
B) Muztagh Pass
C) Bolan Pass
D) Gomal Pass
73. The tallest building in Pakistan is:
- A) Habib Bank Building, Karachi
B) Bahria Town Icon, Karachi
C) MCB Building, Karachi
D) National Bank Building, Lahore
74. The Warsak Dam is located in:
- A) Punjab
B) Sindh
C) KP
D) Baluchistan
75. Length of Baluchistan Coast is:
- A) 512 Kms
B) 771 Kms
C) 913 Kms
D) 950 Kms
76. The largest cricket stadium of Pakistan is located in Karachi but the largest hockey stadium is in:
- A) Peshawar
B) Faisalabad
C) Lahore
D) Rawalpindi
77. The world renowned Faisal Mosque is located in:
- A) Islamabad
B) Peshawar
C) Lahore
D) Karachi
78. The largest oilfield in Pakistan is:
- A) Dhurnal
B) Tut Oilfield
C) Mai Oilfield
D) Attock Oilfield

78. The largest dam of Pakistan is:
- A) Mangla Dam
B) Warsak Dam
C) Tarbela Dam
D) Mirani Dam
79. The Chaghal Hills which were the venue of the nuclear explosions of Pakistan in 1998 are located in the province of:
- A) Baluchistan
B) KP
C) Sindh
D) Punjab
80. Makarwal (Punjab) is famous for its:
- A) Large oil reserves
B) Iron ore deposits
C) Salt mines
D) Coal deposits
81. In Pakistan, banana is mostly cultivated in the province of:
- A) Punjab
B) FATA
C) Sindh
D) Baluchistan
82. Taunsa Barrage has been constructed on the Indus. Sidhnai Headworks on Ravi, Panjnad Headworks on Sutlej River and Pasool Headworks has been built on:
- A) Jhelum River
B) Chenab River
C) Indus River
D) Bias River

CHAPTER # 8

ARMED FORCES

- A) Pakistan Army:
- The first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Army was General Muhammad Ayub Khan. He served in this capacity from January 17, 1951 to:

A) October 10, 1958
B) October 10, 1957
C) October 10, 1955
D) October 10, 1959

 - The headquarters of Pakistan Army is located in:

A) Lahore
B) Peshawar
C) Gujranwala
D) Rawalpindi
 - Pakistan Military Academy was established in 1947 in:

4. School of Infantry and Tactics is located in:
 A) Quetta B) Nowshera
 C) Kakul D) Kohat
5. Armed Corps Center of Pakistan Army is in:
 A) Risalpur B) Islamabad
 C) Rawalpindi D) Nowshera
6. Command and Staff College of Pakistan Army is in:
 A) Quetta B) Rawalpindi
 C) Lahore D) Mutan
7. Pakistan Army's Military College of Engineering is located in:
 A) Nowshera B) Peshawar
 C) Risalpur D) Rawalpindi
8. Sher-i-Alamgir is famous for its:
 A) Military Academy
 B) Command and Staff College
 C) School of Infantry College
 D) Military College
9. In Pakistan Army, the rank of Chief of Staff replaced the rank of Commander-in-Chief on:
 A) April 9, 1970 B) March 7, 1972
 C) June 6, 1974 D) August 4, 1975
10. Who was the first Chief of Staff of Pakistan Army?
 A) Gen. Ayub Khan B) Gen. Yahya Khan
 C) Gen. Tikka Khan D) Gen. Mune Khan
11. Gen. Sir Frank Messervy was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Army. Who was the last C-in-C who relinquished this office in 1972?
 A) Gen. Musa Khan B) Gen. Yahya Khan
 C) Gen. Tikka Khan D) Lt. Gen. Gul Hassan
12. Which general took over as Chief of Army Staff on October 7, 1998?
 A) Gen. Jehangir B) Gen. Pervez

13. Who was second Chief of Staff of Pakistan Army?
 A) Gen. Aslam Beg Mirza
 B) Gen. Asif Nawaz
 C) Gen. Abdul Waheed Kakar
 D) Gen. Abdul Waheed Kakar
14. The headquarters of Pakistan Navy is located in:
 A) Karachi B) Hyderabad
 C) Islamabad D) Rawalpindi
15. Which branch of Armed Forces of Pakistan is called the 5th province of Pakistan?
 A) Pakistan Air Force B) Pakistan Navy
 C) Pakistan Army D) None of these
16. Rear Admiral Jafford James Wilfred was the first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Navy. He was succeeded in 1953 by:
 A) Vice Adm. Afzal Rehman
 B) Rear Admiral HMS Chaudhry
 C) Vice Adm. M. Hassan
 D) Vice Adm. Hafeez Ahmad
17. Which Pakistan Navy ship is functioning as Electrical and Mechanical establishment?
 A) PNS Drabar B) PNS Babar
 C) PNS Taimur D) PNS Karsaz
18. In which year, Pakistan Naval Staff College was established in Karachi?
 A) 1954 B) 1968
 C) 1970 D) 1976
19. Which naval establishment is functioning in the city of Lahore?
 A) Naval Staff College B) Naval War College
 C) Naval Medical College D) Naval Engineering College

20. Which admiral took over as the first, Chief of Naval Staff on March 22, 1975?
 A) Adm. M. Sharif B) Adm. K.R. Niazi
 C) Adm. Tariq Kamal D) Adm. Mansoor-ul-Haq
21. Pakistan Naval Staff College was established in 1970 in:
 A) Lahore B) Port Qasim
 C) Karachi D) Rawalpindi
22. Which ship houses the old academic and professional establishment of Pakistan Navy?
 A) PNS Tipu Sultan B) PNS Babar
 C) PNS Taimur D) PNS Himalaya
23. The headquarters of Pakistan Air Force is located in Rawalpindi (Chakiala). Previously, it functioned in the city of:
 A) Peshawar B) Sargodha
 C) Karachi D) Lahore
24. Air Vice Marshal Perry Keane was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Air Force. But the first Muslim Chief of PAF appointed in 1957 was:
 A) Air Marshal Asghar Khan B) Air Marshal Nur Khan
 C) Air Marshal Rahim Khan D) Air Marshal Zafar Ahmed
25. The rank of Chief of Air Staff replaced the rank of C-in-C in the year:
 A) 1970 B) 1971
 C) 1972 D) 1974
26. PAF Academy is located in Risalpur but PAF Skiing School is located in:
 A) Skardu B) Islamabad
 C) Peshawar D) Naltar
27. PAF Aeronautical Complex is located in:
 A) Kamra B) Sargodha

CHAPTER #9
MISCELLANEOUS

1. The length of Pakistan's coastline is about:
 A) 600 Km B) 700 Km
 C) 800 Km D) 900 Km
2. Indicate the population of Lahore District according to 1998 Census.
 A) 6.2 million B) 6.5 million
 C) 5.1 million D) 5.6 million
3. Khanpur Dam is on:
 A) River Neelum B) River Haro
 C) River Hangu D) River Sindh
4. According to the provisional results of the Census 1998, total population of Pakistan stood at:
 A) 129.5 million B) 130.6 million
 C) 131.5 million D) 132.7 million
5. According to the Census 1998, the rural/urban population of Punjab is:

	Rural Population	Urban Population
A)	68.5%	31.5%
B)	68.7%	31.3%
C)	71.1%	28.9%
D)	70.1%	29.9%
6. Chashma is situated in:
 A) Kundian B) Kallarkot
 C) Daudkhel D) Bhakkar
7. Which is the highest Peak of Himalayan Range in Pakistan?
 A) Nanga Parbat B) K-2
 C) Mount Everest D) Kirthar
8. Which district is famous for 'Dhani Cows'?
 A) Mailsi B) Chakwal
 C) Mandi D) Gujrat
 Bahauddin

- 9. Harappa was a centre of:
 - A) Persian Civilization
 - B) Hindu Civilization
 - C) Greek Civilization
 - D) Indus Valley Civilization
- 10. Indicate the percentage of total land area of Pakistan which the forests occupy.
 - A) 5%
 - B) 5.9%
 - C) 6.5%
 - D) 7.2%
- 11. Takht Bai an ancient historical site is located in:
 - A) Punjab
 - B) Sindh
 - C) KP
 - D) Balochistan
- 12. Afghanistan has a common border with Pakistan. Its length is:
 - A) 2,252 Km
 - B) 1,330 Km
 - C) 1,220 Km
 - D) 1,550 Km
- 13. Indicate the coldest city of Pakistan.
 - A) Ziarat
 - B) Murree
 - C) Swat
 - D) Ayubia
- 14. For the construction of the first phase of the Gwadar Port, an agreement was signed in 1996 with:
 - A) Turkey
 - B) Greece
 - C) Korea
 - D) China
- 15. Which country is located in North of Pakistan?
 - A) India
 - B) Afghanistan
 - C) Iran
 - D) China
- 16. Rakh Ghulaman "Livestock Farm" is located in:
 - A) Mianwali
 - B) Bhakkar
 - C) Muzaffargarh
 - D) Jhang
- 17. Nanga Parbat is located in:
 - A) Chitral
 - B) Gilgit
 - C) Azad Kashmir
 - D) Pakistan
- 18. After agriculture, it employs the largest number of labourers:
 - A) Finance and social services
 - B) Industry
 - C) Mining
 - D) Fishing
- 19. Which is the longest river among the following?
 - A) Sutlej
 - B) Jhalum
 - C) Chenab
 - D) Beas
- 20. The largest gas field was discovered in:
 - A) 1961
 - B) 1952
 - C) 1953
 - D) 1954

- 21. Angora Farm situated in Layyah district is famous for:
 - A) Fruits
 - B) Vegetables
 - C) Goats
 - D) All types of livestock
- 22. The oldest oil well of Pakistan is located in:
 - A) Sibi
 - B) Attock
 - C) Kalabagh
 - D) Makran
- 23. Which area of Pakistan is called "Bab-ul-Islam"?
 - A) Khyber
 - B) Punjab
 - C) Swat
 - D) Sindh
- 24. Famous lake "Saif-ul-Muluk" is located in:
 - A) Skardu
 - B) Kaghan
 - C) Gilgit
 - D) Swat
- 25. The Bailloki Headworks is on:
 - A) Indus River
 - B) Jhelum River
 - C) Chenab River
 - D) Ravi River
- 26. The length of the Indus River is:
 - A) 2900 Km
 - B) 2900 Km
 - C) 3000 Km
 - D) 3100 Km
- 27. The length of the Lahore-Islamabad Motorway is:
 - A) 333 Km
 - B) 343 Km
 - C) 353 Km
 - D) 363 Km
- 28. The world famous archaeological site of Mohenjodaro is in Sindh but Harappa is located in:
 - A) KP
 - B) Punjab
 - C) Balochistan
 - D) AJK
- 29. In terms of area, the largest province of Pakistan is:
 - A) Punjab
 - B) Balochistan
 - C) KP
 - D) Sindh
- 30. In terms of population, the biggest province of Pakistan is:
 - A) Balochistan
 - B) Sindh
 - C) Punjab
 - D) KP
- 31. In terms of population, the largest city of Pakistan is:
 - A) Karachi
 - B) Peshawar
 - C) Lahore
 - D) Quetta
- 32. According to the 1998 Census, the growth rate of Pakistan's population was:
 - A) 2.8%
 - B) 2.9%
 - C) 3.0%
 - D) 3.1%
- 33. In Pakistan, the Monsoon season

- lasts from:
 - A) April to May
 - B) May to June
 - C) June to December
 - D) July to September
- 34. Chashma Barrage was built in the year:
 - A) 1960
 - B) 1965
 - C) 1970
 - D) 1975
- 35. Marsala Barrage was built in the year:
 - A) 1969
 - B) 1971
 - C) 1973
 - D) 1975
- 36. The length of Rasul-Qadirabad link canal is:
 - A) 50 miles
 - B) 40 miles
 - C) 30 miles
 - D) 20 miles
- 37. Total number of headworks in the Indus River System is:
 - A) 38
 - B) 28
 - C) 18
 - D) 8
- 38. The highest mountain pass in Pakistan is:
 - A) Khyber Pass
 - B) Muztagh Pass
 - C) Bolan Pass
 - D) Gomal Pass
- 39. Indicate the correct location among the following:

Place	Location
A) Ramkot Fort	Shikarpur
B) Bagh Fort	Jacobabad
C) Kalinkot Fort	D. I. Khan
D) Mallot Fort	Chitral
- 40. Ex-estate of Amb is famous for:
 - A) Tidal Forests
 - B) Natural Forests
 - C) Artificial Forests
 - D) Bela Forests
- 41. In Pakistan, a large number of children below the age of 13 work as child labour and support work with their families at:
 - A) Cottage Industries
 - B) Motor Workshops
 - C) Bhattas in Kiln
 - D) Labour Market
- 42. Sulphur is found at:
 - A) Koh-e-Sultan (Chaghi)
 - B) Kalra-Chitta (Attock)
 - C) Mianwali
 - D) Hazro (Attock)
- 43. Muslim Bagh is famous for:
 - A) Copper
 - B) Iron Ore
 - C) Gypsum
 - D) Chromite

- 44. Which is the second highest Peak in Pakistan?
 - A) Gashurbrum-I
 - B) Gashurbrum-II
 - C) Rakaposhi
 - D) Nanga Parbat
- 45. Pick out the province in which the Peak of Takht-e-Sulaiman is located.
 - A) KP
 - B) Balochistan
 - C) Sindh
 - D) Punjab
- 46. The hill resort named Ziarat where founder of Pakistan spent his last days is located in:
 - A) Punjab
 - B) Sindh
 - C) KP
 - D) Balochistan
- 47. What was the population of Islamabad according to Census 1998?
 - A) 524500
 - B) 624500
 - C) 724500
 - D) 824500
- 48. Which was the third largest city of Pakistan in 1998 with a population of 2 million?
 - A) Hyderabad
 - B) Rawalpindi
 - C) Faisalabad
 - D) Gujranwala
- 49. Identify the city, which is not located in Punjab Province.
 - A) Gujranwala
 - B) Sukkur
 - C) Faisalabad
 - D) Rawalpindi
- 50. Which range is the continuation of Karakorum Range?
 - A) Koh-e-Sulaiman
 - B) Kirthar Mountains
 - C) Saied Koh
 - D) Hindukush
- 51. Identify the pass, which has a height of 5,668 m.
 - A) Khyber Pass
 - B) Gomal Pass
 - C) Khojak Pass
 - D) Karakorum Pass
- 52. Give the height of the Babusar Pass.
 - A) 4,000 (m)
 - B) 4,173 (m)
 - C) 4,544 (m)
 - D) 4,721 (m)
- 53. Which pass connects Chitral with Afghanistan?
 - A) Khanjerab Pass
 - B) Khojak Pass
 - C) Dorah Pass
 - D) Karakorum Pass
- 54. Which pass is located in Sulaiman Mountains?
 - A) Bolan Pass
 - B) Dorah Pass
 - C) Khyber Pass
 - D) Khojak Pass
- 55. Which pass connects Gilgit-Baltistan

- with China?
 A) Gomal Pass B) Khunjerab Pass ✓
 C) Karakorum Pass D) Khojak Pass

56. Identify the river, which separates Safed Koh Ranges from the Northern Mountains.
 A) Kurram River B) Gomal River
 C) Gilgit River D) Kabul River ✓

57. Identify the river, which is not among the tributaries of Indus River from the right (Western) side:
 A) Gomal River B) Kurram River
 C) Jhelum D) Gilgit River ✓

58. Which river joins the Sutlej River before entering Pakistan?
 A) Ravi River B) Beas River ✓
 C) Chenab D) Jhelum River

59. Give the annual discharge (acre-feet) of the Ravi River at Balloki.
 A) 6.4 million ✓ B) 8.9 million
 C) 12.3 million D) 14.6 million

60. What is the annual discharge (acre-feet) of Chenab River at Marala?
 A) 4.3 million B) 6.1 million
 C) 16.2 million D) 26.7 million ✓

61. Give the maximum discharge of Indus River at Attock.
 A) 1,50,000 cusecs B) 25,000 cusecs
 C) 3,50,000 cusecs ✓ D) 5,50,000 cusecs

62. Which river flows between Kirthar Mountains and the Pab Range?
 A) Hub River B) Porali River
 C) Keoh River D) Nihing River ✓

63. Identify the range from which the Hindol River starts its journey.
 A) Pab Range B) Brahul Range ✓
 C) Hala Range D) Makran Range

64. Which dam is located in Balochistan?
 A) Hab Dam ✓ B) Warsak Dam
 C) Tarbela Dam D) Mangla Dam

65. Identify the province of Pakistan, which covers an area of 47,521 sq. km.
 A) Balochistan B) Sindh
 C) Punjab D) KP ✓

66. Which is the second largest province of Pakistan in respect of area?
 A) Sindh B) Punjab ✓
 C) KP D) Balochistan

67. Identify the province with second largest population in Pakistan.
 A) Balochistan B) KP
 C) Punjab D) Sindh ✓

68. Which province of Pakistan has 22.9 percent population?
 A) KP B) Sindh ✓
 C) Balochistan D) Punjab

69. Identify the glacier, which is not located in the Karakorum Range.
 A) Biafo B) Hapar
 C) Satara D) Tirich Mir ✓

70. Which mountain range extends from Assam to Pakistan?
 A) Karakorum B) Himalayas ✓
 C) Hindukush D) Koh-e-Sulaiman

71. Which plateau lies to the South of Quetta?
 A) Kalat Plateau B) Potwar Plateau
 C) Makran Plateau D) Lasbela Plateau ✓

72. Identify the alluvial terrace that lies between the Jhelum River and the Chenab River.
 A) Ganji Bar B) Nili Bar
 C) Kirana Bar ✓ D) Sandal Bar

73. What is the total area covered by Rann of Kutch?
 A) 8,211 sq. km B) 8,534 sq. km
 C) 16,264 sq. km ✓ D) 21,672 sq. km

74. The Kirana Hills are located 16 km from:
 A) Peshawar B) Sargodha ✓
 C) Multan D) Bahawalpur

PRESIDENTS & PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN SINCE 1947

Introduction: The Muslims of India had, since the middle of nineteenth century, begun the struggle for a separate homeland on the basis of the Two-Nation Theory. The British rulers realized that the Hindus and Muslims of India remained two separate and distinct nations and socio-cultural entities. The British rulers were left with no option but to eventually accept the demand of the Muslims of India.

Creation of Pakistan: On 3rd June 1947, Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India called the conference of all the leaders of the Subcontinent and communicated to them his Government's Plan for the transfer of power. At that time, a notification was issued in the Gazette of India, published on 26th July 1947 in which the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was given shape with 69 members (later on the membership was increased to 79) including one female member. The State of Pakistan was created under the Independence Act of 1947. The Act made the existing Constituent Assemblies, the dominion legislatures. These Assemblies were allowed to exercise all the powers which were formerly exercised by the Central Legislature, in addition to the powers regarding the framing of a new Constitution, prior to which all territories were to be governed in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah: The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on 10th August 1947 at Sindh Assembly Building Karachi. On 11th August 1947, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected unanimously as the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and the National Flag was formally approved by the Assembly.



On 12th August 1947, a resolution was approved regarding officially addressing Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah as "Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah". On the same day, a special committee called the "Committee on Fundamental Rights of Citizens and Minorities of Pakistan" was appointed to look into and advise the Assembly on matters relating to fundamental rights of the citizens, particularly the minorities, with the aim to legislate on these issues appropriately. On 14th August 1947, the Transfer of Power took place. Lord Mountbatten, Governor General of India, addressed the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. The Quaid gave a reply to the address in the House, on which the principles of the State of Pakistan were laid. On 15th August 1947, Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor General of Pakistan. Mian Sir Abdur Rashid, Chief Justice of Pakistan, administered oath of office from him. The Quaid remained in this position till his death i.e. 11th September 1948.

Liaquat Ali Khan: The foremost task before the first Constituent Assembly was of framing the Constitution for the nation. On 7th March 1949, the Objectives Resolution, which now serves as the grund norm of Pakistan, was introduced by the first Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, and later adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 12th March 1949. On the same day, a Basic Principles



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Committee comprising of 24 Members was formed to prepare a draft Constitution on the basis of the Objectives Resolution. On 15th October 1951, Prime Minister Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, mover of the Objectives Resolution, was assassinated and Khwaja Nazimuddin took over as the Prime Minister on 17th October 1951.

Ghulam Muhammad: The final draft of the Constitution was prepared in 1954. By that time, Muhammad Ali Bogra had taken over as the Prime Minister. However, just before the draft could be placed in the House for approval, the Assembly was dissolved by the then Governor General Ghulam Muhammad on 24th October 1954. The Prime Minister was, however, not dismissed and was asked to run the administration, with a reconstituted Cabinet, until such time as the elections were held.

Maulvi Tamizuddin, President of the Assembly, challenged the dissolution in the Sindh Chief Court, and won the case. The Government in return, went to the Federal Court, where the famous judgment was given by the then Chief Justice Muhammad Munir, according to which Maulvi Tamizuddin lost the case. The second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was created on 26th May 1955 under Governor General's Order No. 12 of 1955. The Electoral College for this Assembly was the Provincial Assemblies of respective Provinces. The strength of this Assembly was 80 members, half each from East Pakistan and West Pakistan. One of the major decisions taken by this Assembly was the establishment of West Pakistan (One Unit), with the aim to create parity between the two wings (East and West Pakistan). The Assembly also achieved its target by giving the first Constitution to the nation i.e. the Constitution of Pakistan, 1955. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali was the Prime Minister at that time. The draft of this Constitution was introduced in the Assembly on 9th January 1956 and was passed by the Assembly on 29th February 1956. This assent was given on it by the Governor General on 2nd March 1956. This Constitution was enforced with effect from 23rd March 1956. Under this Constitution, Pakistan became an Islamic Republic, hence 23rd March became the Republic day. It was the same day in 1940 that the historic Pakistan Resolution was adopted at Minto Park, Lahore.



Major General Sikandar Ali Mirza: On 27th March, 1956, Major General Sikandar Ali Mirza became the first elected President of Pakistan. The 1956 Constitution provided for parliamentary form of government with all the executive powers in the hands of Prime Minister. President was Head of the State and was to be elected by all members of the National and Provincial Assemblies. He was to hold office for 5 years. The President was to act on the advice of Prime Minister, except where he was empowered to act in his discretion.

First Constitution of Pakistan, 1956: Under 1956 Constitution, Parliament was unicameral. Legislative powers vested in the Parliament, which consisted of the President and the National Assembly comprising 300 members divided equally between East and West Pakistan. In addition to these 300 seats, five seats were reserved for women for each of the two



wings, for a period of ten years; thus bringing the total membership of the House to 310. However, in the absence of any law to control the political parties and the problem of non-crossing, political instability perpetually ensued. Although the first general election were scheduled for early 1959, President Sikandar Mirza abrogated the Constitution, dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies, and declared Martial Law, on 7th October 1958. He appointed General Muhammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.

General Muhammad Ayub Khan: On 27th October 1958 General Muhammad Ayub Khan took-over as a second President of Pakistan. One of the first major steps taken by General Ayub Khan was the appointment of a Constitution Commission on 17th February 1960. The objective of this commission was to submit proposals, as to how best democracy can be strengthened and molded according to the country's socio-political environment and Islamic principles of justice. The Commission submitted its report to the government on 29th April 1961. On the basis of this report a new Constitution was framed and given to the nation on 1st March 1962.



General elections under the new Constitution were held on 28th March 1962 and elections to the special seats reserved for women were held on 26th May 1962. The first session of the third National Assembly was held on 8th June 1962 at Ayub Hall.

Second Constitution of Pakistan, 1962: The Constitution of 1962 envisaged a Federal State with Presidential form of government, with National Assembly at the centre and the Provincial Assemblies in the Provinces. The Legislatures, both at centre and in provinces were unicameral. The Federal system had been curtailed by allowing the Provincial Governors to be appointed directly by the President. All executive authority of the Republic of Pakistan, under the Constitution, vested in the office of the President. President appointed his Cabinet members who were directly responsible to him.

Basic Democracy: The electoral system was made indirect, and the "Basic Democrats", for both wings were declared Electoral College for the purpose of electing the Assemblies and the President. Basic democrats were 80,000 in number (40,000 from each East & West Pakistan). The total membership of the National Assembly was 156, one half of whom were to be elected from East Pakistan and other half from West Pakistan, also three seats were reserved for women from each province. The term of this Assembly was three years. The norm was established that if the President was from West Pakistan, the Speaker was to be from East Pakistan and vice versa. One of the major achievements of this Assembly was the passage of Political Parties Act, 1962.

Second Martial Law: On 25th March, 1969, the second Martial Law was imposed and General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took-over as the President of Pakistan and Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA). He later issued a Legal Framework Order (LFO), under which the first ever general elections were held on 7th December 1970. This was the first Assembly elected on the adult franchise and population basis. It consist of 313 members, 169 from East Pakistan and 144 from West Pakistan including 13 reserved seats for women (8 were



from West Pakistan and 7 from East Pakistan. Soon after the elections, due to grave political differences, the Province of East Pakistan seceded from West Pakistan and became Bangladesh. On 20th December 1971 Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over as the President of Pakistan as well as the first Civil Chief Martial Law Administrator.

The first session of the National Assembly, due to the delay caused by the secession of East Pakistan, was held on 14th April 1972 at the State Bank Building, Islamabad, in which all 144 members from West Pakistan and two from former East Pakistan participated. On 17th April 1972 an interim Constitution was adopted by the National Assembly, which provided for a Presidential form of Government. Under this Constitution, the National Assembly was not to be dissolved earlier than 14th August 1973. The interim Constitution dealt in detail with the distribution of powers between the Centre and the Provinces.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: The Assembly also formed a Constitution Committee on 17th April 1972 to prepare the first draft for framing a Constitution. The report of the Committee was preserved with a draft Constitution on 31st December 1972. It was unanimously passed by the Assembly in its session on 10th April 1973 and was authenticated by the President on 12th April 1973. This Constitution, called the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973, was promulgated on 14th August 1973. On the same day, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took oath as the Prime Minister, while Mr. Fazal Illahi Choudhary took oath as the President of Pakistan.



Third Constitution of Pakistan, 1973: The 1973 Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government where the executive authority of the state vests with the Prime Minister. The President, according to the Constitution, is at the apex, representing the unity of the Republic. From 1947 to 1973, the country had a unicameral system of legislative authority. Under the 1973 Constitution, Pakistan adopted bicameral system at the centre, called "Parliament", comprising of the National Assembly and The Senate. Originally, the general seats of the National Assembly were 200 with additional 10 seats reserved for women, bringing the total strength to 210. The newly created Upper House i.e. the Senate had 63 members. Later in 1985 through a Presidential Order (P.O. No. 14 of 1985), seven seats were added to the general seats and ten to the reserved seats for women in the National Assembly. Ten seats were exclusively reserved for minorities to be filled through separate electorate system. The total strength of the lower house reached to 237 members. Similarly the strength of Senate was also increased from 63 to 87.

Under the 1973 Constitution the National Assembly is elected for five years unless sooner dissolved. The seats in National Assembly, unlike the Senate, are allocated to each province and other units of the federation, on the basis of population. The Constitutional provision of 20 special seats for women lapsed in 1990, thus decreased the Assembly strength from 237 to 217. Under the Constitution, elections to the 10 seats reserved for minority were held on separate electorate basis.

Third Martial Law in Pakistan: Despite the tenure of the Assembly being five years as prescribed in the Constitution, Mr. Z.A. Bhutto, on 7th January 1977 announced the holding of elections before time. Consequently, on 10th January 1977, he advised the President to dissolve the National Assembly. Elections were held on 7th March 1977. The opposition boycotted the Provincial Assemblies elections to the National Assembly and therefore National Assembly elections result, they did not take oath. This resulted in severe political crisis.

and Martial Law was imposed by the then Army Chief, General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, on 5th July 1977.

Majlis-e-Shoora: On 24th December 1981, under Presidential Order (P.O. 15 of 1981) a Federal Council (Majlis-e-Shoora) was constituted by the President. Its members were nominated by the President. The first session of this Council was held on 11th January 1982. In this way, limited and controlled political activities were resumed, as a result of which general elections were later held for the National and Provincial Assemblies on 25th February 1985, on non-party basis.

Muhammad Khan Junejo: On 2nd March 1985, the revival of Constitution Order (P.O. 14 of 1985) was issued in which a large number of amendments were made in the Constitution. The first session of the National Assembly was held on 20th March 1985. Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo, was nominated as the Prime Minister of Pakistan by the President (General Zia-ul-Haq). He received vote of confidence on 24th March 1985.

In November 1985, the 8th Constitutional Amendment was adopted by the Parliament. Besides changes in other Articles in the Constitution the significant Article 58(2)(b) was added, according to which the President acquired discretionary powers to dissolve the National Assembly. On 29th May 1988 the Assembly was dissolved by the President by using the power acquired under Article 58(2)(b).

First Term of Benazir Bhutto: The general elections for the eighth National Assembly were held on 16th November 1988. The first session was convened by the President on 30th November 1988. Mr. Miraj Khalid was elected as Speaker National Assembly on 3rd December 1988. Mohtama Benazir Bhutto was nominated as Prime Minister of Pakistan and took the oath of the office on 2nd December 1988. The Assembly was dissolved by the President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan under Article 58(2)(b) on 6th August 1990.

First Term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif: The general elections for the ninth National Assembly were held on 24th October 1990. The first session was held on 3rd November 1990. Mr. Gohar Ayub Khan was elected as Speaker National Assembly and he took oath on 4th November 1990. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 11th November, 1990. The Assembly was dissolved by the then President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, under Article 58(2)(b) on 18th April 1993. The dissolution of the National Assembly was challenged in the Supreme Court of Pakistan and after hearing the case the Assembly was restored by the apex court on 26th May 1993. The Assembly was dissolved on the advice of the Prime Minister on 18th July 1993.

Second Term of Benazir Bhutto: The elections for tenth National Assembly were held on 6th October 1993. The first session was held on 15th October 1993. Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani took oath of the office of the Speaker National Assembly on 17th October 1993. The Mohtama Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on 19th October 1993. The Assembly was dissolved by the President Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari on 5th November 1996.

Second Term of Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif: The elections for eleventh National Assembly were held on 3rd February 1997. The first session was held on 15th



February 1997. Mr. Iftikhar Siddiqi Soomro took oath of the office of the Speaker National Assembly on 18th February 1997. Mr. Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan and Leader of the House on 17th February 1997. The new Assembly came into power with an overwhelming majority. The Article 88(2)(b) was later on omitted from the Constitution vide 13th Amendment in the Constitution in April 1997.

It may be relevant to note at this point that while, ostensibly, sixteen amendments have been made in the Constitution so far, the sixth and the eleventh Constitutional Amendments were, however, passed by the Senate alone and fifteen by the National Assembly alone, hence these amendments lacked the four-fifths majority required for amendments to the Constitution to be valid.

General Pervez Musharraf took over the government from Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and declared himself as Chief Executive through a Proclamation of Emergency, on 12th October 1999. Through Provisional Constitutional Order (PCO) issued on October 14th 1999, he held the Constitution in abeyance, suspended the Senate, National and Provincial Assemblies, Chairman and Deputy Chairman Senate, Speaker, Deputy Speaker National and Provincial Assemblies and dismissed the Federal and Provincial governments. The President Mr. Muhammad Rafiq Tarar was, however, allowed to continue in his office. Under PCO (order No. 6) 29th October 1999, (as amended by C.E. Order No. 5 4th July 2001), the National Security Council was established for the purpose to tender advice to the Chief Executive (later on President) on matters relating to Islamic ideology, national security, sovereignty, integrity and solidarity of Pakistan so as to achieve the aims and objectives as enshrined in the Objectives Resolution, 1949.



Syed Zafer Ali Shah, MNA and Iftikhar Siddiqi Soomro, Speaker National Assembly, challenged the suspension orders in the Supreme Court. The Court in its judgment on 12th May 2000 validated the military takeover by giving three years timeframe to the government, starting from 12th October 1999. The Court in its judgment asked the government to complete its agenda and then hand over powers to the elected government. The court also allowed the military government to bring necessary Constitutional Amendments, provided that those should not change the basic feature of Federal Parliamentary democracy, independence of judiciary and Islamic provisions in the constitution. The court reserved the right of Judicial Review and power of validity of any act or an action of the government, if challenged, in the light of State necessity. On 27th May 2001, through a Proclamation (C.E. Order No. 1), the Chief Executive assumed the office of the President of Pakistan under President's Succession Order, 2001. On the same day, through another Order (C.E. Order No. 2, 2001), the President converted the orders of suspension of legislative bodies and their presiding officers, in to dissolution. The elections for 12th National Assembly were held on 10th October 2002.

Mir Zafar Ullah Jamali: Mir Zafar Ullah Khan Jamali (Baluchistan) of PML-Q became 20th Prime Minister of Pakistan. PML-Q was succeeded in the centre and Punjab. Jamali ministry was terminated on June 26, 2004.

Shujaat Hussain: Ch. Shujaat Hussain of PML-Q remained Caretaker Prime Minister from June 26, 2004 to Aug. 28, 2004.

Shaukat Aziz: Shaukat Aziz of PML-Q remained Prime Minister and Finance Minister from Aug. 29, 2004 to Nov. 15, 2007. He was the only P.M. who retired from the Assembly which

completed its 5-year constitutional term.

M. Mian Soomro: Chairman Senate Sarsat Muhammad Mian Soomro also remained Caretaker Prime Minister from Nov. 16, 2007 to Mar. 24, 2008.

General Elections-2008: Elections to the National and Provincial Assemblies were held on 18th Feb., 2008, in which PPP and PML-N emerged as the leading parties in the National Assembly with 89 and 57 general seats, respectively. The voters turnout was 44.6 percent.

Yousaf Raza Gilani (2008-2012): Senior Vice-Chairman of PPP and Ex-Speaker National Assembly Makhdoom Syed Yousaf Raza Shah Gilani became 24th P.M. of Pakistan on 25th Mar., 2008. He was the 3rd P.M. of PPP after Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Mrs. Benazir Bhutto.

Surrender of Pervez Musharraf: On Aug. 16, 2008, President Pervez Musharraf tendered his resignation to Speaker National Assembly Fahmida Mirza after the rule of 8 years, 10 months and 8 days. He tendered his resignation from office to escape the burlation of impeachment.

Asif Ali Zardari: On 6th Sept. 2008, Asif Ali Zardari was elected president by national and provincial legislators, winning 481 votes of a possible 699, against 133 for Saqeed-uz-Zaman Siddiqui (PML-N) and 44 for Mushahid Hussain (PML-Q). Zardari was sworn in on Sept. 9, 2008.

Judges' Restoration: On 16th Mar. 2009, the govt. announced the reinstatement of the non-functioned judiciary alongwith the deposed Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Ch. on the position of 2nd Nov. 2007. Over-all, 11 judges were restored. Iftikhar Ch. resumed his duty on 22nd Mar. 2009, after the retirement of Abdul Hameed Dogar as Chief Justice of Pakistan on 21st March, 2009.

Raja Pervez Ashraf: On 22nd June, 2012, Raja Pervez Ashraf became the 4th PM of PPP and 25th PM of Pakistan. He remained PM till March 24, 2013, at the end of federal govt.

Mir Hazar Khan Khoso: On March 25, 2013, Justice @ Mir Hazar Khan Khoso (Baluchistan) became the 6th Caretaker and 26th PM of Pakistan. He remained in office till June 5, 2013.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif: On June 5, 2013, PML-N President Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif created history by becoming PM of Pakistan for the third time. He remained PM till 28th July, 2017, when the Supreme Court disqualified him in Panama Papers Case.

Mamnoon Hussain: Mamnoon Hussain of PML-N won the Presidential Election on July 30, 2013, and took office on Sep. 9, 2013.

Shahid Khaqan Abbasi: Shahid Khaqan Abbasi of PML-N became the 26th PM of Pakistan on Aug. 1, 2017. He remained on this post till May 31, 2018.

Nasir-ul-Mulk: Justice (R) Nasir-ul-Mulk became the eighth caretaker Prime Minister on June 1, 2018. He was the former Chief Justice of Pakistan (6.7.14 to 16.8.15).

Imran Ahmed Khan Niazi: (Born: 6.10.1952) Pakistani politician and former cricketer who became 22nd PM of Pakistan on Aug. 17, 2018, winning 176 votes against 95 for Shahbaz Sharif. Imran sworn in on Aug. 18.

Arif Alvi: (Born: 29 Aug. 1949) Dr. Arif-ur-Rehman Alvi became the 13th President of Pakistan on Sep. 9, 2018.

Mian Muhammad Shahbaz Sharif: (Born: 23.09.1961) is a Pakistani politician serving as the 23rd and current prime minister of Pakistan, in office since 11 April 2022. He is the current president of the Pakistan Muslim League.

Pakistan General Information (MCQs)

Political History (1947-till present)

- The renowned Muslim leader of the Sub-continent who served as the first Governor-General of Pakistan from 14th August 1947, till his death on 11th September 1948 was:
 - Nazim-ud-Din
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Quaid-e-Azam
 - A.R. Nishtar
- The first Cabinet of Pakistan which was sworn-in on 15th August 1947, included Abdur Rab Nishtar as Minister for:
 - Finance
 - Communication
 - Health
 - Labour
- Pakistan's first Finance Minister was:
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Ghazanfar Ali Khan
 - Fazlul Rehman
 - Ghulam Muhammad
- On 15th August 1947, Mr. L.L. Chundrigar took oath as the Minister of:
 - Commerce
 - Agriculture
 - Education
 - Finance
- Quaid-e-Azam addressed the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:
 - 10th August 1947
 - 11th August 1947
 - 14th August 1947
 - 15th August 1947
- During its functioning from 1947 to 1954, Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly held:
 - Eleven regular sessions
 - Twelve regular sessions
 - Thirteen regular sessions
 - Fourteen regular sessions
- The PRODA was abrogated by the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in the year of:
 - 1955
 - 1954
 - 1953
 - 1952
- The amount which India owed to Pakistan in 1947 was:
 - Rs. 100 crore
 - Rs. 120 crore
 - Rs. 130 crore
 - Rs. 140 crore
- Pakistan was admitted to the United Nations in the month of:
 - November
 - October
 - September
 - August
- The princely state which was forcibly occupied by India on 11th September 1948 was:
 - Kashmir
 - Hyderabad
 - Junagadh
 - Mysore
- In 1948, the State of Jammu and Kashmir had a population of about:
 - One million
 - Two million
 - Three million
 - Four million
- When India sent its regular troops to the Valley of Kashmir, fighting broke out between India and Pakistan. The clashes continued from 1948 to:
 - January 1949
 - February 1949
 - March 1949
 - April 1949
- After a severe fighting in Kashmir, India and Pakistan signed a ceasefire on:
 - 27th May 1949
 - 27th June 1949
 - 27th July 1949
 - 27th August 1949
- After the independence, the first C-in-C of Pakistan's army was:
 - Gen. Sir Douglas Gracey
 - Gen. Ayub Khan
 - Gen. Sir Frank Messervy
 - Gen. Aucklitch
- The first Commander-in-Chief of Pakistan Air Force was:
 - 1955
 - 1954
 - 1953
 - 1952

- Robert Brown
 - Perry Keane
 - Harry Watson
 - Francis Bacon
 - Admiral M. Waugh
- The first head of Pakistan Navy was:
 - Admiral Atkinson
 - Admiral Waugh
 - Admiral Stevenson
 - Admiral Jefford
- Khwaja Nazimuddin served as second Governor-General of Pakistan from 1948 to:
 - 1949
 - 1950
 - 1951
 - 1952
- In 1951, Khwaja Nazimuddin stepped down from the office of Governor-General to that of Prime Minister due to:
 - Death of Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Death of Quaid-e-Azam
 - No-Confidence Vote
 - Implementation of PRODA
- The first Western country which was visited by Liaquat Ali Khan in 1950 was:
 - Great Britain
 - Soviet Union
 - USA
 - France
- In October 1951, the death of Liaquat Ali Khan took place due to:
 - Train Accident
 - Assassination
 - Natural death
 - Aeroplane crash
- The Objectives Resolution was passed in:
 - March 1952
 - March 1951
 - March 1950
 - March 1949
- Malik Ghulam Muhammad took over as the third Governor-General of Pakistan on:
 - 19th September 1951
 - 19th October 1951
 - 19th Nov. 1951
 - 19th Dec. 1951
- In the Ulema convention held at Karachi from 21-24 January 1951, 31 leading religious Scholars from all over Pakistan agreed on:
 - 28 Points
 - 26 Points
 - 24 Points
 - 22 Points
- The Pakhtoonistan stunt was related to the province:
 - Sindh
 - Punjab
 - KP
 - Baluchistan
- The First education Conference of Pakistan was held in the year:
 - 1947
 - 1948
 - 1949
 - 1950
- On 1st July 1948, the State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by:
 - Liaquat Ali Khan
 - Nazimuddin Khan
 - H.S. Suhrawardy
 - Quaid-e-Azam
- Quaid-e-Azam spent the last days of his life in the city of:
 - Murree
 - Ziarat
 - Peshawar
 - Lahore
- Tehrik Khatm-e-Nabuwat started in Pakistan when the premier of the country was:
 - Liaquat Ali Muhammad
 - M.A. Bogra
 - Ch. Muhammad
 - Nazimuddin
- On 17th April 1953, the ministry of Kh. Nazimuddin was dismissed by:
 - Army Chief
 - Governor General
 - First Constituent Assembly
 - Federal Court of Pakistan
- When Muhammad Ali Bogra was called to Pakistan to act as the Prime Minister of the country, he was serving as Pakistan's ambassador to:
 - United States
 - Germany
 - United Kingdom
 - France
- On 17th April 1953, he took over as the Third Prime Minister of Pakistan:
 - H.S. Suhrawardy
 - Feroz Khan Noon
 - Muhammad Ali Bogra
 - Nazimuddin
- On 20 September 1954, the PRODA was abrogated by:
 - 28 Points
 - 26 Points
 - 24 Points
 - 22 Points

32. The last Prime Minister before the imposition of 1958 Martial Law was:
 (A) Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy
 (B) Muhammad Ali Bogra
 (C) Ch. Muhammad Ali
 (D) Feroz Khan Noon ✓
34. The Second Constituent Assembly which was elected on 21st June 1955 consisted of:
 (A) 80 members ✓
 (B) 70 members
 (C) 60 members
 (D) 50 members
35. Malik Ghulam Muhammad resigned from his office of Governor-General on 8th October 1955 and was succeeded by:
 (A) Ayub Khan ✓
 (B) H.S. Suhrawardy
 (C) Iskander Mirza ✓
 (D) Feroz Khan Noon
36. One Unit of West Pakistan was formed on:
 (A) 14th September 1955
 (B) 14th October 1955 ✓
 (C) 14th November 1955
 (D) 14th December 1955
37. The statesman who took over as the first Governor of West Pakistan on 14th October 1955 was:
 (A) Liaquat Ali Khan ✓
 (B) Ayub Khan
 (C) Muhammad Ali
 (D) Iqbal Masih

38. Malik Feroz Khan Noon took over as the seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
 (A) 16th October 1957
 (B) 16th November 1957
 (C) 16th Dec. 1957 ✓
 (D) 16th Jan. 1957
40. The renowned Pakistani leader who served as the 8th Prime Minister of Pakistan was:
 (A) Gen. Ayub Khan ✓
 (B) Abdullah Haroon
 (C) I.I. Chundrigar ✓
 (D) Mumtaz Daultana
41. Muhammad Khan Junejo served as:
 (A) 9th Prime Minister of Pakistan
 (B) 10th Prime Minister ✓
 (C) 11th Prime Minister
 (D) 12th Prime Minister
42. The draft bill of the 1956 Constitution was approved by the Assembly on:
 (A) 12th March 1956
 (B) 10th March 1956 ✓
 (C) 22th February 1956
 (D) 29th June 1956
43. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali became the 4th Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
 (A) 8th August 1955
 (B) 11th August 1955 ✓
 (C) 17th August 1955
 (D) 24th August 1955
44. The ministry of I.I. Chundrigar lasted for only:
 (A) Four months
 (B) Three months ✓
 (C) Two months
 (D) One month
45. Feroz Khan Noon formed a ministry on 16 December 1957 which comprised of Krishak Siranmak Party and:
 (A) Ch. Fazal Elahi ✓
 (B) Elahi Bakhsh Soomro
 (C) Malik Meraj Khalid ✓
 (D) Ghulam Mustafa Jilani

1. Sir Malik Feroz Khan Noon (ملک فروز خان نون) (12 December 1910 – 14 May 1983 KCSI, KCIIE, OBE, CBE) known as Feroz Khan, was the seventh Prime Minister of Pakistan, appointed in this capacity on 16 December 1957 until being removed when President Iskander Mirza imposed martial law on 6 October 1958.

46. The renowned statesman who served as Governor of East Pakistan from April 1950 to April 1953 was:
 (A) H.S. Suhrawardy
 (B) Nazimuddin
 (C) M.A. Bogra ✓
 (D) Feroz Khan Noon ✓
47. The last Prime Minister of Pakistan before the imposition of Martial Law in 1958 was:
 (A) H.S. Suhrawardy
 (B) Malik Feroz Khan Noon ✓
 (C) I.I. Chundrigar ✓
 (D) Ch. Muhammad Ali
48. The leading politician of Pakistan who was assassinated on 9th May 1958 was:
 (A) Liaquat Ali Khan ✓
 (B) A. R. Kasuri
 (C) Sherpao ✓
 (D) Dr. Khan Sahib ✓
49. On 31st March 1958, the ministry of Ata-ur-Rehman in East Pakistan was dismissed by:
 (A) H.S. Suhrawardy
 (B) Fazl-ul-Haq ✓
 (C) M. A. Bogra
 (D) Nazimuddin
50. The Deputy Speaker of East Pakistan Assembly who died in 1958, as a result of injuries received in a scuffle in the Assembly was:
 (A) Rehmat Ali
 (B) Akbar Ali
 (C) Anwar Ali ✓
 (D) Shahid Ali ✓
51. On 7th October 1958, Martial Law was imposed in Pakistan by:
 (A) Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza ✓
 (B) Gen. Ayub Khan
 (C) Gen. Yahya Khan
 (D) Gen. Tikka Khan
52. Gwadar became a part of Pakistan on 8th September 1958 after it was purchased from:
 (A) Kuwait
 (B) Iran ✓

53. In the Iskander Mirza Cabinet of 24th October 1958, the Ministry of Law was given to:
 (A) Z.A. Bhutto
 (B) Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim ✓
 (C) Lt-Gen. Azam Khan
 (D) Hafeez-ur-Rehman
54. Gen. Iskander Mirza resigned from the office of President of Pakistan on:
 (A) 24th October 1958
 (B) 25th October 1958
 (C) 26th October 1958
 (D) 27th October 1958 ✓
55. Total number of ministries which functioned from 1949 to 1958 before imposition of Martial Law by Gen. Iskander Mirza was:
 (A) Four
 (B) Five
 (C) Seven ✓
 (D) Eight
56. The Martial Law imposed by Gen. Iskander Mirza in October 1958 was the:
 (A) First in Pakistan ✓
 (B) Second in Pakistan
 (C) Third in Pakistan
 (D) Fourth in Pakistan
57. The Third Chief Martial Law Administrator in Pakistan was:
 (A) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq
 (B) Yahya Khan
 (C) Z.A. Bhutto ✓
 (D) Ayub Khan
58. Fourth President of Pakistan was:
 (A) Z.A. Bhutto ✓
 (B) Fazal Elahi
 (C) Zia-ul-Haq
 (D) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
59. The capital of Pakistan was shifted from Karachi to Islamabad at the orders of:
 (A) Feroz Khan Noon
 (B) Gen. Iskander Mirza
 (C) Gen. Ayub Khan ✓
 (D) Z.A. Bhutto
60. The reign of Ayub Khan lasted for:
 (A) Seven years
 (B) Eight years
 (C) Nine years
 (D) Ten years ✓
61. Ayub government introduced agrarian reforms on:
 (A) 14th January 1959
 (B) 24th January 1959 ✓

TAHSEEN RAZA

62. The agrarian reforms which were introduced by Ayub Khan in 1959 fixed the maximum limit of irrigated land at:
 A) 100 acres B) 300 acres
 C) 400 acres D) 500 acres✓
63. On 30 December 1957, Ayub regime formed:
 A) An Education Commission✓ B) A Boundary Commission
 C) A Police Reforms Commission D) A War Commission
64. The Educational Reforms introduced by Ayub Khan changed the degree course from:
 A) 2 to 4 years B) 3 to 4 years
 C) 2 to 3 years✓ D) 3 to 5 years
65. The term EBDO is the abbreviation of:
 A) Excise Board B) Executive Body for Democratic Organization
 C) Every Body D) Elective Bodies Disqualification Order
66. The dailies "The Pakistan Times", "Imroze", "The Morning News" and "Mushriq" were published by the National Press Trust which was established in the year of:
 A) 1953 B) 1954✓
 C) 1955 D) 1956
67. The RCD agreement was signed on 12th July 1964 between:
 A) Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria B) Pakistan, Kuwait, Iraq
 C) Pakistan, Iran, Turkey D) Pakistan, Turkey, Kuwait
68. The RCD agreement was signed during the reign of:
 A) Ayub Khan✓ B) Iskander Mirza
 C) Nazimuddin D) Yahya Khan
69. The political movement which was launched by opposition against Ayub government was:
 A) MQM B) PNA
 C) PDM✓ D) ARD
70. Round Table Conference between Ayub Khan and the opposition was held in:
 A) January 1969 B) February 1969✓
 C) March 1969 D) April 1969
71. On 21st February 1969, Gen. Ayub Khan announced that he would not:
 A) Resign from his office B) Meet the politicians
 C) Handover power to the politicians D) Contest the elections✓
72. On 15th February 1969, Ayub regime released all political detenus except:
 A) Nasrullah Khan B) Z.A. Bhutto✓
 C) G.M. Jatoi D) Farooq Khan
73. The ten-year long rule of Ayub Khan ended on 25 March 1969 because:
 A) Ayub Khan handed over power to Yahya Khan✓ B) Ayub Khan was removed by Supreme Court
 C) Ayub Khan lost the election D) Ayub Khan was removed by Army
74. On 8th April 1969, the office of governor of West Pakistan was given to:
 A) Gen. Tikka Khan B) Gen. Sarfraz Khan
 C) Gen. A.K. Niazi D) Gen. Atiq-ur-Rehman✓
75. The Ministerial Council of Gen. Yahya Khan which was announced on 4th August 1969 comprised of ten ministers. In this council, the portfolio of finance was given to:
 A) A.M. Malik B) Muzaffar Ali Qazilbash✓
 C) Shamsul Haq D) Sher Ali Khan
76. In August 1969, Mr. Shams-ul-Haq was appointed as the:
 A) Minister of Education✓ B) Minister of Law

77. The areas which were made a part of West Pakistan on 25th July 1969 were:
 A) Kohat, Bannu and Swat B) Dir, Hazara and Abbottabad
 C) Mairakand, Chitral and Dir D) Swat, Dir and Chitral✓
78. On 27th August 1967, the justice of Supreme Court who was appointed as Chief Election Commissioner by Yahya Khan was:
 A) Justice Cornelius B) Justice S.A. Rehman
 C) Justice Abdus Sattar✓ D) Justice Munir Ahmed
79. Yahya regime restored the Constitution of 1962 with certain amendments on:
 A) 4th April 1969✓ B) 4th May 1969
 C) 4th June 1969 D) 4th July 1969
80. According to L.F.O. of 1970, the total number of seats reserved for East Pakistan in National Assembly was:
 A) 139 B) 149
 C) 159 D) 169✓
81. The number of seats reserved for Punjab in the National Assembly in 1970 was:
 A) 75 B) 85✓
 C) 95 D) 105
82. In 1970, the number of seats reserved for East Pakistan Provincial Assembly was:
 A) 280 B) 290
 C) 300 D) 310✓
83. The number of Provincial Assembly seats reserved for Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in March 1970 was:
 A) 32 B) 42✓
 C) 52 D) 62
84. The General Elections of 1970 were held in the month of:
 A) February B) April
 C) December✓ D) October
85. In the 1970 general elections, 300 seats of National Assembly were contested. Out of these 160 seats were won by:
 A) Pakistan Peoples Party B) Awami League✓
 C) Council Muslim League D) National Awami Party
86. In the 1970, elections the number of National Assembly seats won by Jamat-e-Islami was:
 A) 4✓ B) 5
 C) 6 D) 7
87. The number of seats of National Assembly in East Pakistan which could not be won by Awami League in the 1970 general elections was:
 A) 1 B) 2✓
 C) 3 D) 4
88. Number of National Assembly seats which were won by the Independents in the 1970 general elections was:
 A) 46 B) 36
 C) 26 D) 16✓
89. Total number of points which were put forward by Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman in March 1969 was:
 A) Five B) Six✓
 C) Seven D) Eight
90. In 1971, General Tikka Khan gained fame due to his rule as:
 A) Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa B) Governor of Sindh
 C) Governor of East Pakistan✓ D) Governor of Baluchistan
91. On 15th December 1971, the UN General Assembly was addressed by a Pakistani leader named:
 A) Gen. Yahya Khan B) Z.A. Bhutto✓
 C) Sh. Mujib-ur-Rehman D) Sahibzade Yaqub Ali
92. During the 1971 Indo-Pak war, the Western Front was opened by Pakistan on:
 A) 3 September B) 3 October
 C) 3 November D) 3 December✓

82. India launched full scale attack on East Pakistan on:
 A) 10th Nov. 1971 ✓ B) 10th Nov. 1971
 C) 22nd Nov. 1971 ✓ D) 22nd Nov. 1971
83. Z.A. Bhutto assumed the office of President of Pakistan on:
 A) 20th December 1971 ✓ B) 21st December 1971
 C) 22nd December 1971 ✓ D) 23rd December 1971
84. Bhutto regime nationalized insurance companies of Pakistan on:
 A) 9th February 1972 ✓ B) 9th March 1972
 C) 9th April 1972 ✓ D) 9th May 1972
85. On 19th March 1972, Bhutto government announced:
 A) Labour Reforms ✓ B) Agrarian Reforms
 C) Educational Reforms ✓ D) Judicial Reforms
86. On 12th August 1972, Z.A. Bhutto introduced judicial reforms in Pakistan which amended the:
 A) Penal Code of Pakistan, 1898 ✓ B) Penal Code of Pakistan, 1899
 C) Penal Code of Pakistan, 1900 ✓ D) Penal Code of Pakistan, 1901
87. The Law of Evidence 1972 was amended by the Bhutto regime in the year of:
 A) 1971 ✓ B) 1972 ✓
 C) 1973 ✓ D) 1974 ✓
88. In 1972, Z.A. Bhutto and Indira Gandhi signed the Simla Agreement. The discussion between the premiers of Pakistan and India in Simla lasted for:
 A) 28th June to 29th June ✓ B) 28th June to 30th June
 C) 28th June to 1st July ✓ D) 28th June to 2nd July ✓
89. After the 1971, Indo-Pak war

- Bangladesh demanded the trial of:
 A) 100 war criminals ✓ B) 100 war criminals
 C) 200 war criminals ✓ D) 210 war criminals
89. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman attended the OIC Summit meeting in February 1974 which was held in the city of:
 A) Dhaka ✓ B) Karachi
 C) Tehran ✓ D) Lahore ✓
90. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan originally fixed the number of National Assembly seats at 200 which was later on increased to 300. Similarly, the number of seats in Senate was also subsequently increased from 63 to:
 A) 67 ✓ B) 67 ✓
 C) 77 ✓ D) 67 ✓
91. The 1973 Constitution was adopted in Pakistan on:
 A) 14th May 1973 ✓ B) 14th June 1973
 C) 14th July 1973 ✓ D) 14th August 1973 ✓
92. Under the Constitution of 1973, Z.A. Bhutto took oath as the:
 A) 8th Prime Minister ✓ B) 8th Prime Minister
 C) 10th Prime Minister ✓ D) 11th Prime Minister
93. At the 1974, OIC Summit held in Lahore, Egypt was represented by:
 A) Jamal Abdul Nasser ✓ B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 C) Anwar Sadat ✓ D) Ho Chi Minh
94. In 1977, the opposition formed Pakistan National Alliance against Bhutto regime. The PNA comprised of:
 A) Eight parties ✓ B) Nine parties
 C) Ten parties ✓ D) Eleven parties
95. In the 1977 elections, the Pakistan Peoples Party won 154 seats but the opposition captured:
 A) 65 seats ✓ B) 58 seats
 C) 48 seats ✓ D) 38 seats ✓
96. The Bhutto regime ended on 23rd August 1977 because:

- A) Lost the 1977 elections ✓ B) Army took over control of Country ✓
 C) He resigned from his post ✓ D) Vote of no-confidence was passed
97. On 5th July 1977, Pakistan witnessed the imposition of:
 A) First Martial Law ✓ B) Second Martial Law
 C) Third Martial Law ✓ D) Fourth Martial Law
98. On 5th July 1977, the control of Pakistan passed on from Z.A. Bhutto to:
 A) Gen. Yahya Khan ✓ B) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq ✓
 C) Ch. Fazal Elahi ✓ D) Gen. Tikka Khan
99. In July 1977, Lt. Gen. Sawar Khan was appointed as the Martial Law Administrator of:
 A) Baluchistan ✓ B) Sindh
 C) Punjab ✓ D) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
100. On 28 July 1977, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq announced that the general elections in the country would be held on:
 A) 28th October 1977 ✓ B) 18th Oct. 1977 ✓
 C) 28th Oct. 1977 ✓ D) 30th Oct. 1977
101. The Supreme Court gave its verdict on the Nusrat Bhutto case on 10th November 1977. In this decision, it declared:
 A) The detention of Z.A. Bhutto as legal ✓ B) The detention of Z.A. Bhutto as illegal
 C) The imposition of Martial Law as illegal ✓ D) Elections be held within a month
102. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq constituted Military Tribunals to try corrupt politicians in Pakistan. Total number of these tribunals was:
 A) Nine ✓ B) Ten
 C) Eleven ✓ D) Twelve
103. On 23rd August 1978, the Civil

- Cabinet took oath. This Cabinet consisted of:
 A) 18 ministers ✓ B) 22 ministers ✓
 C) 24 ministers ✓ D) 25 ministers ✓
104. Zia government issued a White Paper on:
 A) 24th April 1978 ✓ B) 24th May 1978
 C) 24th June 1978 ✓ D) 24th July 1978 ✓
105. Lahore High Court sentenced Z.A. Bhutto to death on:
 A) 8th March 1978 ✓ B) 18th March 1978 ✓
 C) 24th March 1978 ✓ D) 28th March 1978 ✓
106. The Supreme Court of Pakistan upheld the death sentence of Z.A. Bhutto in its decision on:
 A) 6th Feb. 1979 ✓ B) 10th Feb. 1979
 C) 15th Feb. 1979 ✓ D) 26th Feb. 1979
107. Mr. Z.A. Bhutto was hanged on:
 A) 2nd April 1979 ✓ B) 3rd April 1979
 C) 4th April 1979 ✓ D) 5th April 1979
108. Zia regime held local bodies elections on:
 A) 25th Sept. 1979 ✓ B) 25th Oct. 1979
 C) 25th Nov. 1979 ✓ D) 25th Dec. 1979
109. Soviet Union Committed military intervention in Afghanistan in the year of:
 A) 1978 ✓ B) 1979 ✓
 C) 1980 ✓ D) 1981 ✓
110. Zia-ul-Haq instituted a Majlis-e-Shoora which comprised of 350 members. This Majlis was formed on:
 A) 4th December 1981 ✓ B) 10th December 1981
 C) 14th December 1981 ✓ D) 24th December 1981 ✓
111. The opposition parties formed MRD against Zia government on:

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123. In the emergency council formed by Ghulam Ishaq Khan in 1988 the Ministry of Law was placed under:
 A) Nasim Aheer B) Wasim Sajjad ✓
 C) Muhammad Haroon D) Fazlul Haq
124. During the Zia period presidential referendum was held on:
 A) 19th Dec., 1984 ✓ B) 21st Dec., 1984
 C) 25th Dec., 1984 D) 27th Dec., 1984
125. Muhammad Khan Junejo took oath as the 10th Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
 A) 23rd March 1983 B) 23rd March 1984 ✓
 C) 22nd March 1985 D) 23rd March 1986
126. The date of 1st January 1996 is a landmark in the history of Pakistan because:
 A) Nizam-e-Salat was enforced B) Qazi courts were established
 C) Majlis-e-Shoora was formed D) Martial Law (third) was lifted ✓
127. Zia regime enforced Ordinance about Qadianis (prohibiting them to call their places of worship as Mosques) on:
 A) 26th March 1984 B) 26th April 1984 ✓
 C) 26th May 1984 D) 26th June 1984
128. On 31st December 1985, Muhammad Khan Junejo announced a development programme for the country which comprised of:
 A) Eight Points B) Seven Points ✓
 C) Six Points D) Five Points
129. In November 1987, third SAARC Conference was held in:
 A) Islamabad B) Kathmandu ✓
 C) New Delhi D) Mal
130. After the death of Zia-ul-Haq through a plane crash on 17th August 1988, the office of President of Pakistan was assumed by:
 A) Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan B) Fazal Ehsan Chaudhari ✓
131. In the 1997 general elections, PML(N) emerged as the leading party in National Assembly with:
 A) 134 seats ✓ B) 144 seats
 C) 154 seats D) 164 seats
132. In the 1997 elections to the provincial assemblies, PML(N) won majority in Punjab by capturing:
 A) 192 seats B) 200 seats ✓
 C) 212 seats D) 224 seats
133. In the 1997 elections, the PPP won 36 seats in Sindh Assembly but the MQM won:
 A) 28 seats B) 26 seats ✓
 C) 24 seats D) 22 seats
134. Peoples Works Programme was launched during the period of:
 A) Benazir Bhutto ✓ B) Yahya Khan
 C) Zia-ul-Haq D) Z.A. Bhutto
135. Tameer-e-Watan Programme was introduced by:
 A) Muhammad Khan Junejo B) Benazir Bhutto ✓
 C) Nawaz Sharif ✓ D) Malik Meraj Khalid
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 A) 192 seats B) 200 seats ✓
 C) 212 seats D) 224 seats
138. In the 1997 elections, the PPP won 36 seats in Sindh Assembly but the MQM won:
 A) 28 seats B) 26 seats ✓
 C) 24 seats D) 22 seats
139. In his second term as premier, Nawaz Sharif took oath in:
 A) February 1997 ✓ B) March 1997
 C) April 1997 D) May 1997
140. After the 1997 General Elections, Mian Shahbaz Sharif was elected as the Chief Minister of:
 A) Sindh B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
 C) Punjab ✓ D) Baluchistan
141. National Debt Retirement Programme was launched during the reign of:
 A) Benazir Bhutto B) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi ✓
 C) Muhammad Khan Junejo D) Nawaz Sharif ✓
142. The date of 1st April 1997 is very important in the calendar of Pakistan due to:
 A) 12th Amendment B) 13th Amendment ✓
 C) 14th Amendment D) 15th Amendment
143. The 13th Amendment scrapped the notorious Article 58(2) B but the 14th Amendment which was passed on 1st July 1997:
 A) Decaired Quran and Sunnah as Supreme Law ✓ B) Reduced the voting age limit to 20 years
 C) Increased the women seats in NA D) Ended horse trading ✓
144. India became an atomic power in 1974 but later on it exploded nuclear devices in 11th and 13th May 1998. Pakistan responded to these tests by conducting nuclear tests on:
 A) 24th and 25th May 1998 B) 26th and 27th May 1998 ✓
 C) 28th and 30th May 1998 ✓ D) 29th and 31st May 1998
145. India and Pakistan signed Lahore Declaration during the period of:
 A) Benazir Bhutto B) Mian Nawaz Sharif ✓
 C) Muhammad Khan Junejo D) Malik Meraj Khalid

146. Kargil became the focus of world attention in:
 A) February 1999 B) March 1999 ✓
 C) April 1999 D) May 1999 ✓
147. The Kargil crisis came to an end as a result of the:
 A) Chiang-Musharraf Agreement B) Clinton-Nawaz Agreement ✓
 C) Benazir-Vajpayee Agreement D) Nawaz-Putin Agreement
148. 12th October 1999 has gone down in the history of Pakistan as a landmark because Gen. Pervez Musharraf imposed in Pakistan the:
 A) Second Martial Law B) Third Martial Law ✓
 C) Military rule D) Fifth Martial Law
149. In 1999, General Pervez Musharraf formed a cabinet in which the ministry of Local Government was placed under:
 A) Omar Asghar Khan ✓ B) Zubaida Jalal
 C) Abdus Sattar D) Abdur Razzak Daud
150. General Pervez Musharraf announced his Seven-Point Agenda on:
 A) 12th Oct., 1999 B) 15th Oct., 1999 ✓
 C) 17th Oct., 1999 ✓ D) 21st Oct., 1999
151. The US President who visited Pakistan on 25 March 2000 was:
 A) George Bush B) Bill Clinton ✓
 C) George Bush Senior D) G. Ford
152. Nawaz Sharif gave advice to dismiss the National Assembly on:
 A) 18 April 1993 B) 18 May 1993 ✓
 C) 18 June 1993 D) 18 July 1993 ✓
153. Gen. Pervez Musharraf announced the system of Local Government on:
 A) 23rd March 2000 ✓ B) 23rd March 2001
 C) 23rd March 2002 D) 14 st August 2002

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154. The number of Articles of 1973 Constitution restored by the Martial Law regime in 1985:
 A) 252 ✓ B) 242
 C) 232 D) 222
155. Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan was elected as Chairman Senate on:
 A) 21st January 1985 B) 21st February 1985
 C) 21st March 1985 ✓ D) 21st April 1985
156. Under the Islamization process, Zia-ul-Haq introduced the Qazi Courts on:
 A) 17th September 1984 B) 17th October 1984
 C) 17th November 1984 ✓ D) 17th October 1984
157. Zia regime established Zakat Foundation in:
 A) February 1981 B) February 1982 ✓
 C) February 1983 D) February 1984
158. On 8 July 1986, Senate passed the Sheriat Bill which enhanced the powers of:
 A) The National Assembly B) The Supreme Court
 C) The High Courts D) Federal Sheriat Court ✓
159. Gen. Abdul Waheed Kakar was appointed C-in-C of Pakistan Army in 1993 by:
 A) Benazir Bhutto B) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari
 C) Ghulam Ishaq Khan ✓ D) Mian Nawaz Sharif
160. On 18 April 1993, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the Nawaz Sharif government by using his discretionary power under constitutional Clause:
 A) 57 (2) B) 58 (2) B ✓
 C) 59 (2) B D) 60 (2) B
161. On 26th May 1993, the Supreme Court restored the government of

- Nawaz Sharif. The full bench of Supreme Court was headed by:
 A) J. Sajjad Ali Shah B) J. Munir Ahmed
 C) J. Ishaq Hassan D) J. Nasim Hassan Shah ✓
162. Tussle between President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif ended when both of them resigned on:
 A) 6th July 1993 B) 10th July 1993
 C) 19th July 1993 ✓ D) 29th July 1993
163. In the 1993 general elections, the PML(N) won:
 A) 73 seats of N.A ✓ B) 83 seats of N.A
 C) 93 seats of N.A D) 96 seats of N.A
164. After the 1993 elections, Miss Benazir Bhutto was sworn in as the 14th Prime Minister of Pakistan on:
 A) 20th September 1993 B) 20th October 1993 ✓
 C) 20th November 1993 D) 20th December 1993
165. In 1993, Sardar Farooq Khan Leghari was elected the President of Pakistan by 274 votes against:
 A) 138 votes B) 148 votes
 C) 158 votes D) 168 votes ✓
166. President Farooq Khan Leghari dismissed Benazir government on:
 A) 5th October 1996 B) 5th November 1996 ✓
 C) 5th December 1996 D) 5th December 1996
167. Pakistan joined SEATO in the year of:
 A) 1957 B) 1956
 C) 1955 D) 1954 ✓
168. Pakistan withdrew from SEATO in the year:
 A) 1972 B) 1970
 C) 1973 ✓ D) 1971
169. Pakistan withdrew from CENTO

- during the period of:
 A) Z. A. Bhutto B) Zia-ul-Haq ✓
 C) Nawaz Sharif D) Muhammad Khan Junejo
170. Sardar Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari acted as the 8th President of Pakistan from 1993 to:
 A) 1997 ✓ B) 1998
 C) 1999 D) 2000
171. In 1997, the elections to the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were held by the caretaker government which was headed by:
 A) Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi B) Moen Qureshi
 C) Malik Meraj D) Balkh Sher Mazari
 Khalid ✓
172. In the 1997, Award of National Finance Commission 23.28% share was given to:
 A) Punjab province B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province
 C) Baluchistan province D) Sindh province ✓
173. In the 1997 General elections to the National Assembly, 12 seats were captured by:
 A) PPP B) MQM ✓
 C) ANP D) BNP
174. On 7th January 1997, the Council for Defence and National Security (CDNS) was formed by:
 A) President of Pakistan ✓ B) Prime Minister of Pakistan
 C) Army Chief of Pakistan D) Chief Justice Supreme Court
175. Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (M-2) was inaugurated by Mian Nawaz Sharif on:
 A) 26th Sept., 1997 B) 26th Oct., 1997
 C) 26th Nov., 1997 ✓ D) 26th Dec., 1997
176. The M-2 was completed by Daewoo company which belonged to:
 A) Japan B) South Korea ✓
 C) North-Korea D) China

177. Total length of M-2 is:
 A) 239 Km B) 269 Km
 C) 299 Km D) 339 Km ✓
178. The important office holder of Pakistan Government who resigned on 2 December 1997 was:
 A) Justice Sajjad Ali Shah B) Mian Nawaz Sharif
 C) Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari ✓ D) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
179. D-8 was established in June 1997. It comprised of:
 A) Five Muslim countries B) Six Muslim countries
 C) Seven Muslim countries D) Eight Muslim countries ✓
180. On 6 April 2000, an Anti Terrorism Court sentenced Mian Nawaz to life imprisonment in plane hijacking case and fined him for:
 A) 5 lac rupees B) 10 lac rupees
 C) 15 lac rupees D) 20 lac rupees ✓
181. In the new system of local government introduced by Pervez Musharraf, each Union Council consists of:
 A) 16 members B) 22 members
 C) 28 members D) 35 members ✓
182. The 34 members of each Tehsil Council consist of two seats for peasants, two for minorities and for ladies:
 A) 4 seats B) 5 seats ✓
 C) 10 seats D) 15 seats
183. Musharraf regime restored Article 58 (2) B of the 1973 constitution on:
 A) 21st August 2002 ✓ B) 22nd August 2002
 C) 23rd August 2002 D) 24th August 2002
184. Legal Framework Order (LFO) was issued by Pervez Musharraf on:
 A) 19th August 2002 B) 20th August 2002
 C) 21st August 2002 ✓ D) 22nd August 2002
185. After independence of Pakistan, the

- number of members of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was raised to 78 from its original strength of:
- A) 29 B) 30✓
C) 48 D) 50
185. The inaugural session of the First Constituent Assembly was held on 12 August 1947, in the city of:
- A) Lahore B) Islamabad
C) Multan D) Karachi✓
187. The First Constituent Assembly elected Maulvi Tamizuddin as its speaker in:
- A) October 1948 B) November 1948
C) December 1948✓ D) January 1949
188. The First Constituent Assembly passed Objectives Resolution on 12 March 1949 in its:
- A) First session B) Second session
C) Third session✓ D) Fourth session
189. The First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan held its longest session in the year of:
- A) 1951 B) 1952
C) 1953 D) 1954✓
190. Before the enforcement of the 1956 Constitution in Pakistan, the Act which served as the Law of the country was:
- A) Act of 1926✓ B) Act of 1919
C) Act of 1909 D) Act of 1932
191. The Basic Principles Committee was formed by the:
- A) President of Pakistan B) Governor General
C) Constituent Assembly✓ D) Prime Minister
192. Liaquat Ali Khan presented the First Report of BPC in the Assembly on:
- A) 28th September 1950✓ B) 28th October 1950
C) 28th November 1950 D) 28th December 1950

193. The Second Report of the BPC was presented in the Assembly on 23rd December 1952. In it, the Lower House comprised of:
- A) 200 members B) 300 members
C) 400 members✓ D) 450 members
194. In the Second Report of the BPC, the Upper House comprised of 124 members, out of which the West Pakistan had:
- A) 50 members B) 60 members✓
C) 70 members D) 80 members
195. The Second Report of the BPC proposed that the President would constitute a Board of Ulama to advise the Islamic laws. The Board was to consist of:
- A) Four Ulama B) Five Ulama✓
C) Six Ulama D) Seven Ulama
196. Khwaja Nazimuddin took over as the second premier of Pakistan on:
- A) 14th October 1951 B) 15th October 1951
C) 18th October 1951 D) 17th October 1951✓
197. In the Bogra Formula, the Upper House was to consist of:
- A) 60 seats✓ B) 50 seats
C) 70 seats D) 80 seats
198. The Bogra Formula suggested a Lower House consisting of:
- A) 200 seats B) 250 seats
C) 300 seats✓ D) 350 seats
199. Muhammad Ali Bogra formed the Cabinet on:
- A) 17th March 1953 B) 17th April 1953✓
C) 17th May 1953 D) 17th June 1953
200. According to the Bogra Formula in the Upper House, the province of Sindh was allotted:
- A) 10 seats✓ B) 15 seats
C) 20 seats D) 25 seats
201. According to the Bogra Formula, if the President was to be from the West Pakistan then the Prime Minister would be from:
- A) Punjab B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
C) East Pakistan✓ D) Baluchistan
202. The First Constituent Assembly abrogated Articles number 9, 10, 10-A and 10-B of Government of India Act in the year of:
- A) 1951 B) 1952
C) 1953 D) 1954✓
203. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the First Constituent Assembly on:
- A) 22nd October 1954 B) 24th October 1954✓
C) 26th October 1954 D) 28th October 1954
204. Maulvi Tamizuddin challenged the dissolution of Constituent Assembly in the Sindh High Court under Independence Act, 1947's Article:
- A) Number 8✓ B) Number 9
C) Number 10 D) Number 11
205. After hearing Maulvi Tamizuddin case in 1955, the Sindh High Court:
- A) Refused to pass any comment B) Decided in favour of government
C) Gave verdict in favour of M. Tamizuddin✓ D) Reserved the judgement
206. On 25th March 1955, the Federal Court declared the action of dissolution of Constituent Assembly by Ghulam Muhammad as constitutional on the ground of:
- A) Section 223-A of Act of 1935✓ B) Section 323-A of Act of 1935
C) Section 423-A of Act of 1935 D) Section 523-A of Act of 1935
207. The Second Constituent Assembly was elected on 10 May 1955 in a convention held in:
- A) Lahore B) Islamabad
C) Karachi✓ D) Peshawar
208. Originally, the Second Constituent Assembly comprised of 80 members

- but later on this number was increased to:
- A) 85✓ B) 90
C) 100 D) 110
209. The Second Constituent Assembly lasted from May 1955 to:
- A) 17th August 1958 B) 17th Sept. 1958
C) 17th Oct. 1958✓ D) 17th Nov. 1958
210. Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad resigned on 6 August 1955 and was succeeded by:
- A) Gen Ayub Khan B) Iskander Mirza✓
C) Nazimuddin D) Feroz Khan Noon
211. Pakistan achieved independence in 1947 but got its first Constitution after:
- A) Seven years B) Eight years
C) Nine years✓ D) Ten years
212. The Second Constituent Assembly approved the draft of 1956 Constitution on:
- A) 21st Feb., 1956✓ B) 25th March 1956
C) 27th April 1956 D) 29th May 1956
213. Governor-General approved the draft of 1956 Constitution on:
- A) 2nd Feb., 1956 B) 2nd March 1956✓
C) 2nd April 1956 D) 2nd May 1956
214. The 1956 Constitution was enforced in Pakistan on:
- A) 23rd March 1956 B) 23rd April 1956
C) 23rd May 1956 D) 23rd June 1956
215. The 1956 Constitution comprised of 234 Articles, 13 parts and:
- A) Four Schedules B) Five Schedules
C) Six Schedules✓ D) Seven Schedules
216. According to 1956 Constitution, the minimum age limit for the President was:

- but later on this number was increased to:
- A) 85✓ B) 90
C) 100 D) 110
209. The Second Constituent Assembly lasted from May 1955 to:
- A) 17th August 1958 B) 17th Sept. 1958
C) 17th Oct. 1958✓ D) 17th Nov. 1958
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C) 23rd May 1956 D) 23rd June 1956
215. The 1956 Constitution comprised of 234 Articles, 13 parts and:
- A) Four Schedules B) Five Schedules
C) Six Schedules✓ D) Seven Schedules
216. According to 1956 Constitution, the minimum age limit for the President was:

217. The 1956 Constitution provided a National Assembly comprising of:
- A) 350 seats B) 340 seats
C) 320 seats D) 300 seats
218. According to 1966 Constitution, the national language of Pakistan was:
- A) Urdu only B) Bengali only
C) Urdu and Bengali D) English and Urdu
219. The National Economic Council (NEC) was first formed in the year of:
- A) 1949 B) 1956
C) 1962 D) 1973
220. The NEC formed in 1958 comprised of:
- A) Ten members B) Twelve members
C) Fifteen members D) Twenty members
221. From December 1957 to October 1958, Malik Feroz Khan Noon served as the:
- A) 5th Prime Minister of Pakistan
B) 6th Prime Minister of Pakistan
C) 7th Prime Minister of Pakistan
D) 8th Prime Minister of Pakistan
222. The Constitution of 1956 was abrogated in the year of:
- A) 1954 B) 1958
C) 1960 D) 1962
223. Gen. Ayub Khan formed a commission under Justice Shahab Din to formulate a new draft Constitution for Pakistan. This Commission comprised of:
- A) 15 members B) 12 members
C) 11 members D) 10 members
224. The Governor's Conference approved the 1956 Constitution in:
- A) September 1961 B) October 1961
C) November 1961 D) December 1961
225. The 1962 Constitution was a written document which consisted of 250 Articles and:
- A) 7 Schedules B) 6 Schedules
C) 5 Schedules D) 4 Schedules
226. The system of Basic Democracies introduced by Ayub Khan was based on Basic Democrats which numbered:
- A) 80,000 B) 70,000
C) 60,000 D) 50,000
227. The 1962 Constitution provided for a Supreme Judicial Council which comprised of:
- A) 5 Judges B) 4 Judges
C) 6 Judges D) 7 Judges
228. In the 1962 Constitution, a Federal Public Commission was established under:
- A) Article No. 170 B) Article No. 180
C) Article No. 190 D) Article No. 200
229. Gen. Ayub Khan was elected as President by 80,000 Democrats in the elections which were held in the year of:
- A) 1968 B) 1966
C) 1965 D) 1964
230. Swat, Dir and Chitral were amalgamated in West Pakistan on:
- A) 18th July 1969 B) 28th July 1969
C) 18th August 1969 D) 28th August 1969
231. Gen. Yahya Khan announced LFO on:
- A) 10 March 1970 B) 15 March 1970
C) 25 March 1970 D) 30 March 1970
232. According to Legal Framework Order of 1970, the total number of seats of National Assembly of Pakistan was:
- A) 300 B) 313
C) 323 D) 333
233. The One Unit of West Pakistan which was formed in 1955 was dissolved during the period of:
- A) Yahya Khan B) Z.A. Bhutto
C) Zia-ul-Haq D) Benazir Bhutto

234. In the 1970 election, the number of National Assembly seats won by Awami League was:
- A) 140 B) 150
C) 160 D) 170
235. The 1971 Indo-Pak war resulted in separation of East Pakistan on:
- A) 6th Dec. 1971 B) 16th Dec. 1971
C) 26th Dec. 1971 D) 31st Dec. 1971
236. The Judicial Reforms introduced by Z.A. Bhutto on 12th August 1972, the life imprisonment was equal to:
- A) 10 years of lock up B) 15 years of lock up
C) 20 years of lock up D) 25 years of lock up
237. All the parliamentary groups in National Assembly approved the draft of the 1973 Constitution on:
- A) 20th Sept. 1972 B) 20th Oct. 1972
C) 20th Nov. 1972 D) 20th Dec. 1972
238. The National Assembly passed the bill of the 1973 Constitution on:
- A) 10th April 1973 B) 10th May 1973
C) 10th June 1973 D) 10th July 1973
239. The 1973 Constitution was enforced in Pakistan on:
- A) 23rd March 1973 B) 5th June 1973
C) 25th July 1973 D) 14th August 1973
240. The Constitution of 1973 is a written document and comprises of 27 chapters and:
- A) 270 Articles B) 280 Articles
C) 290 Articles D) 300 Articles
241. The Part Two of the 1973 Constitution deals with:
- A) Fundamental Rights B) Federation of Pakistan
C) Judiciary D) Emergency Articles
242. The 1973 Constitution deals with Electoral system in its Part Number:
- A) Six B) Seven
C) Eight D) Nine
243. In its Part Number, the 1973 Constitution deals with:
- A) Provinces B) Islamic provisions
C) Emergency Articles D) Miscellaneous matters
244. In the 1973 Constitution, the Objectives Resolution has been included in:
- A) Chapter No. One B) Chapter No. Three
C) Chapter No. Five D) Chapter No. Seven
245. In the 1973 Constitution, total number of seats of National Assembly were fixed at:
- A) 227 B) 237
C) 247 D) 207
246. The Senate was provided with 87 seats in the 1973 Constitution, out of which the FATA got:
- A) 24 seats B) 16 seats
C) 12 seats D) 8 seats
247. The number of seats which were provided for the Ulama and Technocrats in 1973 Constitution was:
- A) 10 B) 20
C) 30 D) 40
248. The Article of the 1973 Constitution, which empowers President to summon the sessions of National Assembly is:
- A) Article 84 B) Article 74
C) Article 64 D) Article 54
249. According to the 1973 Constitution, the authority to appoint Auditor General is enjoyed by:
- A) The Supreme Court B) The President
C) The National Assembly D) The Prime Minister
250. According to Article 232 of the 1973 Constitution, the President can:
- A) Dissolve National Assembly B) Appoint Provincial Governors

- C) Appoint Army Chief
D) Proclaim Emergency in Pakistan ✓
251. Originally, the 1973 Constitution provided that for the election of the Prime Minister the session of National Assembly shall be held after:
A) 20 days of elections ✓
B) 30 days of elections ✓
C) 40 days of elections
D) 50 days of elections
252. Through a constitutional amendment in 1985, the procedure of election of PM has been changed. Now, the PM is nominated by President who has to take a vote of confidence within:
A) 30 days
B) 40 days ✓
C) 50 days
D) 80 days ✓
253. According to Article 55 of the 1973 Constitution, the quorum of the National Assembly is:
A) One-half
B) One-third ✓
C) One-fourth ✓
D) Two-third
254. According to the 1973 Constitution, the President can address either House or both the Houses of the Parliament by virtue of:
A) Article 54
B) Article 55 ✓
C) Article 56
D) Article 60
255. The Senate cannot be dissolved according to:
A) Article 29
B) Article 39 ✓
C) Article 49
D) Article 59 ✓
256. On 3 July 1997, the Parliament approved the 14th Amendment to 1973 Constitution by introducing a new:
A) Article 53 A
B) Article 51 A ✓
C) Article 73 A
D) Article 81 A
257. The 1973 Constitution provides that a bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if fulfils certain conditions laid down in clause (2) of:
A) Article 73 ✓
B) Article 75
C) Article 77
D) Article 79
258. According to 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, who holds the office of head of government?
A) President
B) Speaker NA
C) Prime Minister ✓
D) Chairman Senate
259. The First Amendment to the Constitution of 1973 which allows every citizen to form a political party was passed in the year of:
A) 1973
B) 1974 ✓
C) 1975
D) 1976
260. The National Assembly passed the Eighth Amendment to the 1973 Constitution on:
A) 14th Nov. 1982
B) 14th Nov. 1983
C) 14th Nov. 1984
D) 14th Nov. 1985 ✓
261. In 1993 Anti-terrorism courts were set up according to:
A) 12th Amendment ✓
B) 13th Amendment
C) 14th Amendment
D) 15th Amendment
262. The Eighth Amendment which has been made in 1985 was abrogated on First April 1997 through the:
A) 10th Amendment
B) 11th Amendment
C) 12th Amendment
D) 13th Amendment ✓
263. Pervez Musharraf regime restored Article 58 (2) B of the 1973 Constitution on:
A) 21st Sept. 2002
B) 21st August 2002 ✓
C) 21st July 2002
D) 21st June 2002
264. Elections 2002 were held on:
A) 5th January
B) 10th May
C) 10th October ✓
D) 5th August
265. The number of National Assembly seats in General Elections 2002 was raised to:
A) 342 ✓
B) 315
C) 285
D) 351
266. Reserved seats of women in the 2002 Elections were:
A) 56
B) 60 ✓
C) 46
D) 36
267. Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali became:

- A) 15th Premier of Pakistan
B) 17th Premier of Pakistan
C) 16th Premier of Pakistan
D) 19th Premier of Pakistan ✓
265. How many seats were won by PML (Q) in 2002 Elections?
A) 118 ✓
B) 108
C) 125
D) 115
269. Who was elected as Speaker of National Assembly after 2002 Elections?
A) Hamid Nasir Chattha
B) Meraj Khalid
C) Amir Hussain ✓
D) Faxhar Imam
270. Who was elected as Deputy Speaker of National Assembly after 2002 elections?
A) Qasim Zia
B) Sardar Yaqoob ✓
C) Sh. Rashid
D) Hanif Ramay
271. A candidate of PML (Q) was elected as Speaker Punjab Assembly after 2002 elections. What was his name?
A) Ch. Afzal Sahl ✓
B) Waite
C) Qasim Zia
D) Yaseen Waite
272. Name the person who was elected as Sindh Assembly Speaker after 2002 elections.
A) Nabil Gabool
B) Abdullah Haroon
C) Shabeer Bhutto
D) Muzaffar Shah ✓
273. Who was elected as Speaker Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly after 2002 General elections?
A) Naveed Qamar
B) Mahtab Abbasi
C) Bakht Jahan Khan ✓
D) Ayub Afridi
274. Who was elected a Speaker of Baluchistan Assembly after 2002 elections?
A) Jamal Shah ✓
B) Qadir Magsi
C) Akbar Bugti
D) Bashir Baloch
275. What was the total number of seats contested for Senate on February 2002?
A) 77
B) 81
C) 88 ✓
D) 84
276. How many seats were secured by PML (Q) in Senate elections 2003?
A) 27
B) 31 ✓
C) 25
D) 38
277. MMA won 18 seats in Senate elections 2003. What was the number of seats won by PPP(P)?
A) 13
B) 15
C) 17
D) 11 ✓
278. On which date, Election Commission of Pakistan held a referendum to determine whether the people of Pakistan were in favour of President Pervez Musharraf or not?
A) 6th April, 2002
B) 30th April, 2002 ✓
C) 12th May, 2002
D) 7th June, 2002
279. Identify the date, on which Supreme Court of Pakistan ruled that the holding of the April 30 referendum was valid.
A) 27th April, 2002 ✓
B) 27th May, 2002
C) 27th June, 2002
D) 27th July, 2002
280. After the incident of Nine Eleven (2001), Pakistan and India became involved in an explosive military stand off which began in December 2001, and lasted till:
A) June 2002
B) August 2002
C) October 2002 ✓
D) December 2002
281. On which date, Pakistan shot down a pilotless Indian plane, which violated Pakistani airspace in 2002?
A) 23rd March, 2002
B) 15th April, 2002
C) 6th May, 2002
D) 7th June, 2002 ✓
282. After the end of the Indo-Pak stand off, New Delhi announced the withdrawal of its troops from Pak-border which was completed on:

282. As a result of the 2002 Reforms, the women were allocated 60 seats in the National Assembly. Out of these seats, Punjab seats and Sindh were given:
- A) 15 seats ✓ B) 17 seats
C) 13 seats D) 21 seats
283. Identify the country that was visited by Pervez Musharraf in August 2002.
- A) Japan B) China ✓
C) Australia D) USA
284. Give the number of Senate seats which were to be elected by each Provincial Assembly according to the Legal Framework Order (LFO) 2002.
- A) Ten seats B) Fourteen seats ✓
C) Sixteen D) Twenty seats
285. What was the total number of the women seats of National Assembly, which was contested in the 2002 General Elections in Pakistan?
- A) 30 seats B) 40 seats ✓
C) 50 seats D) 60 seats
286. Which political party emerged as the 3rd largest party (45 seats) in the National Assembly in 2002 General Elections?
- A) PML (Q) B) MMA ✓
C) MQM D) PML (N)
287. In the 2002 Federal Cabinet, Humayun Akhtar was given the ministry of:
- A) Commerce B) Education ✓
C) Health D) Information
288. Identify the Information Minister, in Federal Cabinet formed in November 2002.
- A) Abdul Sattar B) Rao ✓
C) Lalaka D) Sikander Iqbal
289. In which year, Pakistan's Foreign Exchange Reserves (FER) crossed the figures of 8 billion dollars?
- A) 2000 B) 2001 ✓
C) 2002 D) 2003

290. As a result of the 2002 Reforms, the women were allocated 60 seats in the National Assembly. Out of these seats, Punjab seats and Sindh were given:
- A) 15 seats ✓ B) 17 seats
C) 13 seats D) 21 seats
291. Which foreign dignitary visited Pakistan on 24-25th December 2002?
- A) King of Saudi Arabia
B) Prime Minister of India
C) President of Tajikistan
D) President of Iran ✓
292. On which date, Doha (Qatar) held an emergency OIC Summit Conference?
- A) 30th Feb., 2003 B) 5th March 2003 ✓
C) 17th April, 2003 D) 8th May 2003
293. Which country rescheduled its 1 billion loan in 2003 over Pakistan?
- A) Japan ✓ B) United Kingdom
C) Germany D) Saudi Arabia
294. Identify the city, which hosted 10th OIC Summit Conference October 2003.
- A) Cairo B) Islamabad (Pakistan) ✓
C) Putrajaya D) Jakarta (Malaysia)
295. Which country was visited by General Pervez Musharraf in first week of November 2002?
- A) India B) China ✓
C) Afghanistan D) Malaysia
296. Which political party signed a deal with Musharraf government on 22 December, 2003?
- A) PML (N) B) PML (F) ✓
C) MQM D) MMA
297. Identify the date, on which National Assembly passed the 13th Amendment Bill.
- A) 26th Dec., 2003 B) 29th Dec., 2003 ✓

298. On which date, the 24th SAARC Summit was held in Islamabad (Pakistan)?
- A) 4-6th Jan., 2004 ✓ B) 7-9th Jan., 2004
C) 15-17th Jan., 2004 D) 20-22nd Jan., 2004
299. Identify the date on which Indonesian President Megawati Sukarnoputri visited Pakistan in 2003.
- A) 11-13th Dec., 2003 B) 15-17th Dec., 2003 ✓
C) 18-20th Dec., 2003 D) 23-25th Dec., 2003
300. Identify the Communication Minister in federal set-up in June 2004.
- A) Liaquat Ali Jatoi B) Babur Khan Ghausi ✓
C) Habib Ullah Waraich D) Faisal Saleh Hayat
301. Identify the federal ministry granted to Ghous Bakhsh Mahar in June 2004.
- A) Foreign Affairs B) Education ✓
C) Railways D) Youth Affairs
302. Shaukat Aziz was elected a leader of the National Assembly, on 27th August, 2004 by:
- A) 170 votes B) 177 votes ✓
C) 186 votes D) 191 votes
303. Shaukat Aziz took oath as Prime Minister on 29th August, 2004, in Islamabad. Identify the Minister of Ports and Shipping in his cabinet.
- A) Babur Ghausi ✓
B) Abdul Hafeez Sheikh
C) Jahangir Tarren
D) Ghulam Sarwar
304. Which ministry was allotted to Aman Ullah Jadoon in the cabinet of Shaukat Aziz in August 2004?

- A) Kashmir Affairs B) Social Welfare
C) Petroleum D) Labour & Manpower ✓
305. On which date, Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz lifted economic blockade of South Waziristan?
- A) 20th Aug., 2004 B) 5th Sept., 2004 ✓
C) 15th Sept., 2004 D) 25th Sept., 2004
306. Identify the period of the visit of the German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder to Pakistan.
- A) August 2004 B) October 2004 ✓
C) November 2004 D) December 2004
307. How much credit China committed to Pakistan on 19th October, 2004?
- A) \$ 1.5 billion ✓ B) \$ 2.5 billion
C) \$ 3.5 billion D) \$ 4.5 billion
308. On which date, the Government of Pakistan announced to withdraw troops from Wana where they had been operating since 2002?
- A) 21st Oct., 2005 B) 6th Nov., 2005 ✓
C) 16th Nov., 2005 D) 26th Nov., 2005
309. On which date, President Pervez Musharraf visited Brazil in year 2004?
- A) 10-11th Oct., 2004 B) 29-30 Nov., 2004 ✓
C) 5-6 Dec., 2004 D) 17-18 Dec., 2004
310. On 6th January, 2005, Pakistan and India failed to reach a negotiated solution on the dispute regarding:
- A) Siachin issue B) Kishan Ganga Dam ✓
C) Baglihar Dam D) Sir Creek issue
311. In which month, the federal cabinet allowed Army to intervene to provide security to Sui installations?

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312. Which country signed three trade accords with Pakistan, on 23rd February, 2007?
- A) Uzbekistan B) Iran
C) Kazakhstan D) Turkey
313. On which date, President Pervez Musharraf visited Australia in 2007?
- A) 18th June B) 18th July
C) 18th August D) 18th Sept.
314. On which date, the first phase of the 2005 Local Body Elections was held in Pakistan, which involved 34 districts of the country?
- A) 18th July B) 28th July
C) 8th August D) 18th August
315. The second phase of the 2005 Local Body Elections was held on 28th August, 2005 involving:
- A) 36 Districts B) 46 Districts
C) 56 D) 58 Districts
316. On which date, the lawyers belonging to all provinces of Pakistan observed a country-wide strike to press forward the demand for restoration of Chief Justice?
- A) 9th March B) 10th March
C) 11th March D) 12th March
317. On which date, Bhagwan Das was appointed acting Chief Justice of Supreme Court after the suspension of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry?
- A) 18th March B) 22nd March
C) 25th March D) 31st March

318. Give the date, on which FBI was abolished.
- A) 4th April, 2007
B) 14th April, 2007
C) 24th April, 2007
D) 30th April, 2007
318. On which date, Mir Zafrullah Khan Jamali quitted PML?
- A) 3rd May, 2007
B) 16th May, 2007
C) 21st May, 2007
D) 28th May, 2007
320. What was the target of military operation on 4th July, 2007?
- A) South Waziristan
B) Lal Masjid
C) Balochistan D) Bajaur Agency
321. Which body was formed in London on 11th July, 2007?
- A) PDM B) NAM
C) PNA D) APDM
322. On which date, Qazi Hussain Ahmed resigned from the National Assembly of Pakistan?
- A) 5th June, 2007
B) 23rd July, 2007
C) 15th Aug., 2007
D) 8th Sept., 2007
323. On which date, Justice Abdul Qayyum was appointed Attorney General of Pakistan?
- A) 2nd July, 2007
B) 6th July, 2007
C) 25th July, 2007
D) 1st August, 2007
324. Sior Afgan Niazi replaced Wasi Zafar as the Federal Law Minister on:
- A) 25th Aug., 2007
B) 31st Aug., 2007
C) 8th Sept., 2007
D) 14th Sept., 2007
325. On which date, Saad Hariri (Lebanon) met Sharif brothers in Scotland?
- A) July 2007 B) August 2007
C) September 2007 D) October 2007

326. On 10th September, 2007, Nawaz Sharif was deported to Saudi Arabia from Islamabad on his arrival from:
- A) Paris (France)
B) New York (USA)
C) London (UK)
D) Toronto (Canada)
327. Identify the date, on which Ashfaq Pervaiz Kiyani was appointed Vice Chief of Army Staff by President Pevrvez Musharraf.
- A) 16th Aug., 2007
B) 14th Sept., 2007
C) 26th Sept., 2007
D) 2nd Oct., 2007
328. General Pervez Musharraf won the presidential election held on 8th October, 2007 by polling:
- A) 625 votes B) 671 votes
C) 771 votes D) 871 votes
329. On which date, President Pervez Musharraf imposed emergency in Pakistan and seven judges refused to take oath under PCO?
- A) 3rd Nov., 2007
B) 13th Nov., 2007
C) 3rd Dec., 2007
D) 23rd Dec., 2007
330. On which date, Justice Abdul Hameed Dogar was sworn in as the Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pakistan?
- A) 28th Sept., 2007
B) 3rd Nov., 2007
C) 14th Nov., 2007
D) 22nd Nov., 2007
331. On which date, the nomination papers of Nawaz Sharif were rejected on the basis of conviction?
- A) 17th Nov., 2007
B) 23rd Nov., 2007
C) 3rd Dec., 2007
D) 14th Dec., 2007
332. Give the value of the package given to the workers of Pakistan Steel Mills by the Privatisation Commission on 28th April, 2008.
- A) Rs. 8.4 billion B) Rs. 12.3 billion
C) Rs. 14.7 billion D) Rs. 16.6 billion

333. Identify the leader of the opposition elected by National Assembly opposition parties on 17th September, 2008.
- A) Ch. Pervaiz Elahi
B) Ch. Nisar Ali Khan
C) Ch. Shujaat Hussain
D) Ahsan Iqbal
334. On 21st June, 2009, Pakistan won the T-20 World Cup Final by defeating:
- A) England B) Sri Lanka
C) Australia D) India
335. Which party emerged as the leading party in the Gilgit Baltistan elections held on 12th November, 2009?
- A) PML(N) B) PML(Q)
C) PPP(P) D) JUI(F)
336. Which country handed over a warship "PNS Shamshir" to Pakistan on 19th November, 2009?
- A) United States
B) Turkey
C) Indonesia D) China
337. Identify the judge of the Supreme Court, who retired on 12th January, 2010, at the age of 65 years:
- A) Khalil-ur-Rehman Ramday
B) Javed Iqbal
C) Bhagwan Das
D) Jamshed Ali
338. On 13th January, 2010, FIA arrested Moeen Aftab Sheikh ex-Chairman Pakistan Steel Mills for corruption of:
- A) Rs. 16 billion B) Rs. 18 billion
C) Rs. 20 billion D) Rs. 22 billion
339. How much increase was granted in the salaries of the Armed Forces in a decision of the cabinet on 27th January, 2010?
- A) 15 percent B) 20 percent
C) 25 percent D) 30 percent
340. Famous Pakistani politician Ajmal

- Khattak died on 7th February, 2010.
He belonged to:
A) PPP(P) B) MOM
C) ANP✓ D) JUI(F)
341. Which weapon system was handed over to Pakistan by USA on 13th February, 2010?
A) F-15 B) Frigate
C) Cobra D) Howitzer
Aircraft Warship
Helicopters Guns
342. Which country pledged to grant \$ 45 million aid for the construction of Gwadar Port on 3rd March, 2010?
A) UAE B) Oman✓
C) Saudi Arabia D) Iran
343. Identify the nation that agreed to form a Steering Group for the promotion of trade in a meeting held on 25th March, 2010.
A) United States✓ B) China
C) Turkey D) Saudi Arabia
344. Which country withheld the supply of scientific instruments to Pakistan on 6th April, 2010, for the feared use in destructive weapons?
A) Indonesia B) United Kingdom
C) Australia✓ D) Germany
345. On which date, President Asif Ali Zardari signed the 18th Amendment Bill?
A) 6th April, 2010 B) 19th April, 2010✓
C) 16th April, 2010 D) 30th April, 2010
346. Which country signed 30 accords with Pakistan on 27th April, 2010?
A) Iran B) Egypt✓
C) Kuwait D) UAE
347. Identify the judge of District and Sessions Court Abbottabad, who ordered confiscation of property of General Pervez Musharraf on 29th April, 2010.
A) Abdul Mateen Khan✓

- B) Abdul Waheed Khan
C) Abdul Rashid Khan
D) Abdul Shakeel Khan
348. On 5th May, 2010, famous Pakistani short-story writer Farkhanda Lodhi died at the age of:
A) 61 years B) 66 years
C) 73 years✓ D) 81 years
349. Which firm signed an accord with WAPDA on 12th May, 2010, to construct a 1122 MW Hydro Electric Plant in Kohistan by 2016 at a cost of 180 million euros?
A) French Firm B) American Firm
C) Australian Firm D) German Firm✓
350. Identify the nation that provided an aid amounting to \$ 260 million for the flood victims of Pakistan in 2010.
A) Turkey B) China✓
C) Saudi Arabia D) Indonesia
351. Which country pledged to provide 82.5 million euro assistance with easy terms in an announcement made on 8th July, 2010?
A) Germany B) France
C) Italy✓ D) United Kingdom
352. In which city, modern signal system was introduced at a cost of Rs. 225 billion on 22nd August, 2010? Construction of this project started on this date involving 500 cameras.
A) Islamabad B) Karachi
C) Peshawar D) Lahore
353. Which country agreed on 7th December, 2010, to enhance trade volume with Pakistan upto 2 billion dollars?
A) Turkey✓ B) Saudi Arabia
C) UAE D) Uzbekistan
354. On 8th December, 2010, Supreme Court of Pakistan stayed the transfer to any private party land reportedly allotted to a Singapore

- Company for developing:
A) Karachi Port B) Gwadar Port✓
C) Port Qasim D) Pasni Port
355. Pakistan test fired its first submarine launched cruise missile Babur-II on 9 January 2017, has the range of _____
A) 450 kilometres✓
B) 550 kilometres
C) 650 kilometres
D) 700 kilometres
356. Who has been appointed as a Chief of Saudi-led Islamic anti-terror alliance of 41 nations in January 2017?
A) General (retd) Raheel Sharif✓
B) General (retd) Ashfaq Parvez Kayani
C) General (retd) Pervez Musharraf
D) General Qamar Javed Bajwa
357. Who became most experienced international umpire in cricket history in January 2017?
A) Aleem Dar✓
B) Rod Tucker
C) Sundaram Ravi
D) Marais Erasmus
358. Justice Mian Saqib Nisar took oath as Chief Justice of Pakistan on _____
A) 25 December 2016
B) 31 December 2016✓
C) 1 January 2017
D) 15 January 2017
359. Pakistan conducted its _____ population census in 2017.
A) 4th B) 5th
C) 6th✓ D) 7th
360. The construction of TAPI gas pipeline began on 13 December 2015, and the expected completion date is:
A) December 2016
B) December 2017
C) December 2018✓
D) December 2019
361. Nandipur Power Plant is located in _____?
A) Lahore B) Sahiwal

- C) Gujranwala✓ D) Bahawalpur
362. The first shaheed female pilot of Pakistan Air Force is _____
A) Ayesha Farooq
B) Saba Khan
C) Mariam Mukhtiar✓
D) None of these
363. Pakistan launched Operation Zarb-e-Azb in North Waziristan on?
A) 15 March 2014
B) 15 April 2014
C) 15 May 2014
D) 15 June 2014✓
364. What is name of satellite developed by The King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology (KACST) and Lockheed Martin Space on 5 Feb 2019?
A) SGS-1✓ B) SGS-2
C) SJS-1
D) None of these
365. Pakistan Govt started the first ever "Islamabad Deworming Initiative" on _____ which will deworm 250,000 children.
A) 30 Jan 2019✓
B) 29 Jan 2019
C) 28 Jan 2019
D) None of them
366. For how many years, former Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was sentenced to jail in Al-Azizia Reference on 24 Dec 2018?
A) 3 B) 7✓
C) 10 D) None of these
367. Islamabad High Court suspended punishment of Nawaz Sharif, Mariam and Capt Saifdar on _____
A) 18th Sept 2018
B) 19 Sept 2018✓
C) 20 Sept 2018
D) None of Above
368. Who is the President of Pakistan Muslim League (N)?
A) M. Nawaz Sharif
B) M. Shahbaz Sharif✓
C) Maryam Nawaz
D) Ch. Nisar Ahmad Khan
369. PM Shahid Khaqan Abbasi announced Rs150 million donations

- on behalf of the Government of Pakistan for the construction of Cancer Hospital in _____
 A) Karachi B) Lahore ✓
 C) Quetta
 D) Islamabad
370. Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi joined 25th Common-wealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM-2018) in which country?
 A) USA B) France
 C) Norway D) UK ✓
371. International Terminal of Sialkot Airport was inaugurated by PM Shahid Khaqan Abbasi on _____
 A) 5-Jan-2018 B) 6-Jan-2018
 C) 7-Jan-2018 D) 8-Jan-2018 ✓
372. Three member Special Court in Musharraf's High Treason case headed by _____?
 A) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 B) Chief Justice of Islamabad High Court
 C) Chief Justice of Peshawar High Court
 D) Chief Justice of Lahore High Court
373. Which of the following respected Judge is not member of Special Court in General Musharraf's High Treason case?
 A) Chief Justice Waqar Ahmed Seth
 B) Chief Justice Athar Minallah ✓
 C) Justice Nisar Akbar
 D) Justice Shahid Karim
374. Special Court announced the death sentence of General Pervez Musharraf on 17 December 2019, consisted on how many judges?
 A) 2 B) 3 ✓
 C) 4 D) 5
375. According to High Treason (Punishment) Act 1973, the punishment for High Treason is?
 A) Death sentence
 B) 10 years imprisonment
 C) Death sentence or life imprisonment ✓
 D) Both A and B

376. Special Court announced death sentence of General Pervez Musharraf on 17 December 2019 under which article of constitution?
 A) Article 3 B) Article 6
 C) Article 9 D) Article 10
377. Retired general Pervez Musharraf, the country's former president, was sentenced to death for high treason by _____ on 17 Dec, 2019?
 A) Islamabad High Court
 B) A special court
 C) Supreme Court of Pakistan
 D) Lahore High Court
378. Which famous politician(s) was/were disqualified for lifetime by SC?
 A) Nawaz Sharif
 B) Jahangir Tareen
 C) Both ✓
 D) None
379. Which Pakistani politician was named among Foreign Policy Magazine's 2019 list of Global Thinkers?
 A) Asad Umer
 B) Imran Khan ✓
 C) Shah Mahmood
 D) Umer Ayub
380. PM Imran Khan received 'Golden Kalashnikov' as a gift from _____
 A) Turkey
 B) Saudi Arabia ✓
 C) UAE
 D) None of these
381. PM Imran Khan inaugurated shelter home for homeless people in _____ on 14th Dec 2018.
 A) Hyderabad
 B) Peshawar ✓
 C) Quetta
 D) Rawalpindi
382. When did Imran Khan visited China in 2018?
 A) 1 November to 5 November ✓
 B) 1 October to 5 October
 C) 1 September to 5 September
 D) 1 December to 5 December
383. "Prime Minister Imran Khan" inaugurated first "Shelter Home" in Lahore on _____.

- A) 10-November-2018 ✓
 B) 11-November-2018
 C) 12-November-2018
 D) 13-November-2018
384. How many accords were signed with China to expand cooperation, during PM Imran Khan's visit to China?
 A) 11 B) 12
 C) 14 D) 15 ✓
385. When Prime Minister Imran Khan visited Beijing on his first official visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese leadership?
 A) November 1, 2018 ✓
 B) November 2, 2018
 C) November 4, 2018
 D) November 6, 2018
386. Prime Minister Imran Khan launched the Pakistan Citizens Portal on _____
 A) October 29, 2018
 B) October 28, 2018 ✓
 C) October 27, 2018
 D) October 26, 2018
387. Prime Minister Imran Khan inaugurated _____ Dry Port in Nowshera on 10 January 2020?
 A) Jamrud Dry Port
 B) Havelian Dry Port
 C) Azakhel dry port ✓
 D) Jehangira Dry Port
388. National Assembly of Pakistan passes Zainab Alert Bill for recovery of missing children on _____?
 A) 7 January 2020
 B) 8 January 2020
 C) 9 January 2020
 D) 10 January 2020 ✓
389. National assembly passes army amendment act (1952) on _____?
 A) January 6, 2020
 B) January 7, 2020 ✓
 C) January 8, 2020
 D) January 9, 2020
390. Prime Minister Imran Khan launched the "Zindagi App" to control drug abuse on _____?
 A) 5 January 2020
 B) 6 January 2020 ✓
 C) 7 January 2020

- D) None of these
391. When renowned jurist Fakhruddin G.Ebrahim passed away?
 (A) Dec 2019
 (B) Jan, 2020 ✓
 (C) Feb. 2020
 (D) March 2020
392. When establishment of 10 special economic zones in four provinces was approved?
 (A) Jan. 2020
 (B) Feb. 2020
 (C) March 2020 ✓
 (D) April 2020
393. When Damer-Bhasha Dam will be completed?
 (A) 2022
 (B) 2024
 (C) 2026
 (D) 2028 ✓
394. When a passenger plane carrying 99 persons slammed into houses near Karachi Airport?
 (A) March 2020 (B) April 2020
 (C) May 2020 ✓ (D) June 2020
395. In June 2020, screen idol Sabiha Khanum passed away in:
 (A) Pakistan (B) UK
 (C) USA ✓ (D) Canada
396. When most controversial BRT project was inaugurated in Peshawar?
 (A) June 2020 (B) July 2020
 (C) Aug. 2020 ✓ (D) Sep. 2020
397. When Pakistan secured landmark stay decision in \$6 billion Reko Diq Case?
 (A) July 2020 (B) Aug. 2020
 (C) Sep. 2020 ✓ (D) Oct. 2020
398. Reko Diq is a small town in _____.
 (A) Chagai ✓ (B) Quetta
 (C) Ziarat (D) Turbat
399. Reko Diq has the biggest gold and _____ deposits in Pakistan.
 (A) Silver (B) Copper ✓
 (C) Zinc (D) Marble
400. When Pakistan began the process to auction extra telecom spectrum, seeking \$1 billion Rs?
 (A) Aug. 2020 (B) Sep. 2020 ✓
 (C) Oct. 2020 (D) Nov. 2020

401. When Pakistan stopped ban on TikTok over indecent content?
 (A) July 2020 (B) Sep 2020
 (C) Oct 2020 (D) Dec 2020
402. Rs. 1.1 trillion Karachi uplift package was unveiled in:
 (A) Aug 2020 (B) Sep 2020
 (C) Oct 2020 (D) Nov 2020
403. On Oct. 15, 2020, \$1,150 million accord for two KP power projects was signed with:
 (A) IMF (B) WB
 (C) ADB (D) SCO
404. Which inquiry report blamed the Pakistan Sugar Mills Association for cartelization in Oct. 2020?
 (A) CCP (B) SBP
 (C) SECP (D) AGP
405. In Oct. 2020, Power Division mispent Rs. 3 trillion during FY 2018-19... the first year under the PTI govt. pointed out:
 (A) CCP (B) SECP
 (C) SBP (D) AGP
406. Country's first major mass transit project 'Orange Line Metro Train' was opened on Oct. 26, 2020 in:
 (A) Lahore (B) Islamabad
 (C) Rawalpindi (D) Karachi
407. When Pakistan Medical Commission (PMC) ended foreign medical students quota?
 (A) Sep 2020 (B) Oct 2020
 (C) Nov 2020 (D) Dec 2020
408. Blaming poor financial management of PTI govt. who found non-recovery of over Rs. 1.1 trillion in Petroleum Sector in Nov. 2020?
 (A) ADP (B) SBP
 (C) SECP (D) PMC
409. Who won the PSL V title played in Karachi in Nov. 2020?
 (A) Karachi Kings
 (B) Multan Sultans
 (C) Quetta Gladiators
 (D) Lahore Qalandars
410. On Nov. 2020, Tehreek-i-Labbalk Pakistan (TLP) Chief Ailama Khadim Hussain Rizvi died in Lahore at the age of:
 (A) 50 (B) 52
 (C) 54 (D) 58
411. Begum Shamim Akhtar, the Sharif's mother died on Nov. 22, 2020 in:
 (A) Lahore (B) Islamabad
 (C) London (D) Dubai
412. When a liaison body creation for spy agencies was okayed?
 (A) Sep 2020 (B) Oct 2020
 (C) Nov 2020 (D) Dec 2020
413. What is name of first Pak-Iran crossing point?
 (A) Jiwani (B) Gwadar
 (C) Taftan (D) Chaman
414. What is the name of second Pak-Iran crossing point?
 (A) Gwadar Ramdhan
 (B) Jiwani
 (C) Omara
 (D) Taftan
415. When second Pak-Iran crossing point "Gwadar Ramdhan" was opened?
 (A) Oct 2020 (B) Nov 2020
 (C) Dec 2020 (D) Jan 2021
416. Pakistan conducted a successful test flight of indigenously developed Fatah-4, capable of delivering a conventional warhead up to a range of 140 kilometres on:
 (A) Jan 3, 2021 (B) Jan 7, 2021
 (C) Jan 11, 2021 (D) Jan 15, 2021
417. In Jan 2021, PIA plane was impounded in which country over \$14m lease dispute?
 (A) Indonesia (B) Japan
 (C) S. Korea (D) Malaysia
418. Transparency International released its Corruption Perceptions Index 2020 according to which Pakistan has slipped by how many points?
 (A) 2 (B) 3
 (C) 4 (D) 6
419. Lashkar-e-Islam chief Mangal Bakh who was wanted to Pakistan for attacks on security forces, was killed

- On Jan. 28, 2021, in a bomb blast in Afghan province:
 (A) Herat (B) Paktia
 (C) Paktika (D) Nangarhar
420. When Pakistan's towering philanthropist and humanitarian Bilqis Edhi was declared the "Person of the Decade"?
 (A) Dec. 2020 (B) Jan. 2021
 (C) Feb. 2021 (D) March 2021
421. On Jan. 30, 2021, renowned Pakistan film actress Neelo Begum died at the age of:
 (A) 76 (B) 78
 (C) 80 (D) 82
422. When Pakistan's first-ever forest monitoring system, National Forest Monitoring system was launched?
 (A) Feb. 1, 2021 (B) Feb. 10, 2021
 (C) Feb. 15, 2021 (D) Feb. 20, 2021
423. When Pakistan conducted a successful launch of surface-to-surface ballistic missile Ghaznavi, capable of delivering nuclear and conventional warheads up to a range of 290 km?
 (A) Feb. 1, 2021 (B) Feb. 3, 2021
 (C) Feb. 5, 2021 (D) Feb. 7, 2021
424. When Pakistan, Afghanistan and Uzbekistan approved a roadmap for the Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul-Peshawar railway line?
 (A) Jan 2021 (B) Feb. 2021
 (C) Mar 2021 (D) April 2021
425. Which Pakistani city was declared the "City of Literature," the first place in the country to have been conferred the title of UNESCO?
 (A) Lahore
 (B) Rawalpindi
 (C) Islamabad
 (D) Karachi
426. On Feb. 11, 2021, Pakistan conducted a successful training launch of Babur Cruise Missile, having a range of:
 (A) 250 km
 (B) 350 km
 (C) 400 km
 (D) 450 km
427. When conditions were fulfilled and IMF package restored?
 (A) Jan 2021
 (B) Feb. 2021
 (C) March 2021
 (D) April 2021
428. When the 1100-megawatt Karachi Nuclear Power Plant Unit-2 (K-2) was connected to the national grid?
 (A) Jan. 2021
 (B) Feb. 2021
 (C) March 2021 (D) April 2021
429. When Air Chief Marshal Zaheer Ahmad Babar Sidhu took charge as the new chief of PAF?
 (A) March 7, 2021
 (B) March 11, 2021
 (C) March 15, 2021
 (D) March 19, 2021
430. When Pakistan's first television host, anchor and artist Kanwal Naseer passed away at the age of 70?
 (A) March 19, 2021
 (B) March 21, 2021
 (C) March 23, 2021
 (D) March 25, 2021
431. When Pakistan conducted successful flight test of Shaheen IA surface-to-surface ballistic missile having a range of 900 kilometres?
 (A) March 20, 2021
 (B) March 22, 2021
 (C) March 24, 2021
 (D) March 26, 2021
432. When famous playwright Haseena Moin passed away in Karachi?
 (A) March 22, 2021
 (B) March 24, 2021
 (C) March 26, 2021
 (D) March 28, 2021
433. On March 31, 2021, Pakistan Tennis legend Khawaja Saeed Hai passed away aged:
 (A) 82 (B) 85
 (C) 88 (D) 91
434. When well-known folk singer Shaukat Ali died?
 (A) April 1, 2021
 (B) April 2, 2021

- (C) April 4, 2021
(D) April 5, 2021
435. Former Hockey Olympian retired Col. Zafar A. Zafri died on:
(A) April 1, 2021
(B) April 3, 2021 ✓
(C) April 5, 2021
(D) April 7, 2021
436. When veteran Pakistani classical singer Ustad Mubarak Ali Khan died at the age of 81?
(A) April 3, 2021
(B) April 5, 2021
(C) April 7, 2021
(D) April 9, 2021 ✓
437. On April 12, 2021, I.A. Rahman, an iconic Pakistani human rights defender and journalist, died at:
(A) 85 (B) 88
(C) 90 ✓ (D) 92
438. On April 12, 2021, veteran journalist Zia Shahid died at the age of:
(A) 68
(B) 70
(C) 74
(D) 78 ✓
439. When legendary film director Syed Suleman, 85, died?
(A) April 10, 2021
(B) April 12, 2021
(C) April 14, 2021 ✓
(D) April 16, 2021
440. When senior Cuban politician and General Raul Castro Ruz retired?
(A) April 17, 2021
(B) April 19, 2021 ✓
(C) April 21, 2021
(D) April 23, 2021
441. When Farooq Qaiser, 75, the famed Uncle Sargam character died?
(A) 10 May 2021
(B) 12 May 2021
(C) 14 May 2021 ✓
(D) 16 May 2021
442. On 18 May, 2021, Begum Naseem Wali Khan, 87, a leading politician died. Her husband name was:
(A) Naseem Khan
(B) Wali Khan ✓
(C) Haider Khan

- (D) Sarfraz Khan
443. Former Caretaker PM Mir Hameed Khan Khoso died on 26 June, 2021. He was:
(A) 85 (B) 87
(C) 90 (D) 92 ✓
444. On 27 June, 2021, Begum Khurshid Shahid, distinguished artist passed away at:
(A) 91 (B) 93
(C) 95 ✓ (D) 97
445. Senior journalist, fiction writer and progressive intellectual Masood Ashar died on:
(A) 5 July 2021 ✓ (B) 10 July 2021
(C) 15 July 2021 (D) 20 July 2021
446. Former President of Pakistan Mamnoon Hussain, 80, died on:
(A) 10 July 2021 (B) 12 July 2021
(C) 14 July 2021 ✓ (D) 16 July 2021
447. Former CM of Sindh Sardar Memon Ali Bhutto, 88, died on:
(A) 8 July 2021 (B) 10 July 2021
(C) 14 July 2021 (D) 18 July 2021 ✓
448. On July 21, 2021, Arif Nizami, a senior journalist, analyst and publisher died. He was:
(A) 70 (B) 72 ✓
(C) 74 (D) 78
449. When AJK was connected with national tax system?
(A) June 2021
(B) July 2021 ✓
(C) Aug. 2021
(D) Sept. 2021
450. A founding member of the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA) Begum Kaniz Waheed Khan, 101, passed away on:
(A) 24 Aug. 2021
(B) 26 Aug. 2021
(C) 28 Aug. 2021 ✓
(D) 30 Aug. 2021
451. Prominent and respected journalist Rahimullah Yousafzai passed away on 9 Sept. 2021. He was:
(A) 65 ✓ (B) 64
(C) 62 (D) 60

452. On 29 Oct. 2021, Mir Abdul Qudus Bizenjo took oath as the new CM of Baluchistan. He belongs to:
(A) PML-N (B) PML-Q
(C) BAP ✓ (D) PTI
453. Lt. Gen. Nadeem Ahmad Anjum assumed office of DG ISI on:
(A) 18 Nov. 2021
(B) 20 Nov. 2021 ✓
(C) 22 Nov. 2021
(D) 24 Nov. 2021
454. True titan of journalism, M. Ziauddin, 83, breathed his last on:
(A) 17 Nov. 2021 (B) 21 Nov. 2021
(C) 25 Nov. 2021 (D) 29 Nov. 2021 ✓
455. When Pakistan Railways launched e-Procurement System to make the process more transparent, efficient and easy?
(A) Sep. 2021 (B) Oct. 2021
(C) Nov. 2021 (D) Dec. 2021 ✓
456. When former Chairman of JCSC Gen. Shamim Alam Khan, 84, died?
(A) 5 Dec. 2021 (B) 7 Dec. 2021
(C) 9 Dec. 2021 ✓ (D) 11 Dec. 2021
457. On 19 Dec. 2021, the 17th Extraordinary Session of the OIC Council of Foreign Ministers agreed on providing all help on humanitarian grounds to:
(A) Afghanistan ✓ (B) Syria
(C) Yemen (D) Kashmir
458. On 26 Dec. 2021, eminent Urdu humorous poet Sarfraz Shahid passed away after a protracted illness in:
(A) Lahore (B) Peshawar
(C) Islamabad ✓ (D) Karachi
459. On 11 Jan. 2022, for the first time in the world, a pig's heart was implanted in a human in the US. The successful surgery was performed by a Pakistani doctor:
(A) Dr. Mansoor Muhluddin ✓
(B) Dr. Shahid Alvi
(C) Dr. Naem Yousaf
(D) Dr. Ali Kazmi
460. On 24 Jan. 2022, Pakistan launched \$1 billion Islami bond in the global

- capital market at 7.95pc return payable on a semi-annual basis with a maturity of:
(A) 4 years
(B) 5 years
(C) 6 years
(D) 7 years ✓
461. On March 30, 2022, e-passport facility was introduced to make available online visa to residents of:
(A) 174 countries
(B) 180 countries
(C) 186 countries
(D) 191 countries ✓
462. Name the first PM of Pakistan against whom a no-confidence motion remained successful?
(A) Pervez Ashraf
(B) Shahid Chagan
(C) Yousaf Gillani
(D) Imran Khan ✓
463. On April 11, 2022, Mian Shahbaz Sharif became _____ PM of Pakistan.
(A) 21st (B) 22nd
(C) 23rd ✓ (D) 24th
464. On April 15, 2022, Bilquis Bano Edhi passed away at the age of:
(A) 70 (B) 72
(C) 74 ✓ (D) 78

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دوگر پبلشرز کا نمبر 1000 سے زائد کتابوں کا ذخیرہ ہے اور ہر ماہ نئے کتابوں کا اضافہ ہوتا ہے۔

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE OF PAKISTAN

(1) First Constituent Assembly, (2) Objectives Resolution, (3) Basic Principles Committee, (4) Ulema's 22 Points, (5) Bogra Formula, (6) MAJLIS-e-TAMIZUDDIN, (7) Indus Water Treaty, (8) Rann of Kutch, (9) SEATO, (10) CENTO, (11) Six Points of Mujib-ur-Rehman, (12) Liaquat-Nehru Pact, (13) EBDO, (14) LFO, (15) One Unit, (16) Basic Democracies, (17) National Press Trust, (18) Nazimuddin, (19) H.S. Suhrawardy, (20) Feroz Khan Noon, (21) Constitution of 1956, (22) Iskander Mirza, (23) Maulana Bhashani, (24) Union Council, (25) PDM, (26) Tashkent Declaration, (27) Z.A. Bhutto, (28) Tika Khan, (29) Hamood-ur-Rehman Commission, (30) Simla Accord, (31) Delhi Agreement, (32) ECO, (33) Nusrat Mohtasib, (34) Geneva Accord, (35) Majlis-e-Shoora, (36) WAPDA, (37) Peoples Works Programme, (38) Shariat Ordinance, (39) Benazir Bhutto, (40) Peoples Works Programme, (41) Motorway, (42) 8, (43) Justice Sajjad Ali Shah, (44) Eighth OIC Conference, (45) District Government, (46) National Peoples Party, (47) Eighth Amendment, (48) SAARC, (49) Thirteenth Amendment, (50) Fourteenth Amendment, (51) Lahore Declaration, (52) Fifteenth Amendment, (53) Constitution of 1973.

(1) **First Constituent Assembly:** First Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on 10th August, 1947. Originally, it comprised of 69 members of central legislature belonging to Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan. Later on, the number of members of First Constituent Assembly was raised to 79. This assembly was assigned the task of legislation and of framing the first Constitution of Pakistan. This First Constituent Assembly was dissolved by Ghulam Muhammad in October 1954.

(2) **Objectives Resolution:** The Constituent Assembly approved the Objectives Resolution on 12th March, 1949. It embodied the basic principles for the future Constitution of Pakistan. The Objectives Resolution stated that the sovereignty belongs to Allah and declared that the Muslims of Pakistan would lead their lives according to the principles of Islam and the minorities would be free to practise their religions.

(3) **Basic Principles Committee:** The First Constituent Assembly formed several committees on 12th March, 1949, out of which Basic Principles Committee was very important. This committee submitted its report on 28th September, 1950.

(4) **Ulema's 22 Points:** The Government of Pakistan convened a convention of Ulema from 21-24th January, 1951 at Karachi. The convention was attended by Muslim religious scholars belonging to all sects of Islam. The Ulema agreed on 22 points.

(5) **Bogra Formula:** In April 1953, Muhammad Ali Bogra became the third Prime Minister of Pakistan. He presented a formula to end the constitutional deadlock. According to this formula, the Upper House comprised of 50 seats including ten seats from all the provinces. However, the Lower House consisted of 300 seats out of which East Pakistan was given 165 seats on the basis of its population.

(6) **Maulvi Tamizuddin:** Maulvi Tamizuddin was the speaker of the First Constituent Assembly which was dissolved by Ghulam Muhammad on 24th October, 1954.

(7) **Indus Water Treaty:** Indus Water Treaty was signed by India and Pakistan in 1960 to resolve the outstanding canal water dispute between the two countries.

(8) **Rann of Kutch:** Rann of Kutch is a wide stretch of marshy land situated towards the South-East of Pakistan. In 1965, this area became a scene of border clash between India and Pakistan.

(9) **SEATO:** SEATO is the abbreviation of South East Asia Treaty Organization. It was formed on 8th December, 1954 in Manila (Philippines) when eight nations viz. USA, UK, France, New Zealand, Australia, Thailand and Pakistan signed the Pact.

(10) **CENTO:** CENTO stands for Central Treaty Organization, the revised name of Baghdad Pact was established in 1955. This Pact comprised of UK, USA, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan. In October 1958, due to the revolution in Iraq, it was renamed as CENTO because Iraq withdrew from it.

(11) **Six Points of Mujib-ur-Rehman:** In February 1966, Sheikh Mujeeb the leader of Awami League announced his famous Six Points, which demanded maximum autonomy for East Pakistan. Later on, these points became the basis for the separation movement by Bengalis.

(12) **Liaquat-Nehru Pact:** Liaquat Ali Khan and Nehru signed a pact on 8th April, 1950 in Delhi. According to this agreement, both the countries agreed to protect the rights of their minorities and undertook to stop propaganda against each other.

(13) **EBDO:** The term EBDO is the abbreviation of Elective Bodies Disqualification Order, which was passed by Ayub regime. EBDO meant to keep the corrupt politicians out of politics.

(14) **L.F.O:** The term L.F.O represents Legal Framework Order, which was promulgated by Gen. Yahya Khan in March 1969. The LFO comprised of the guiding principles for the new constitution.

(15) **One Unit:** On 14th October, 1955, the provinces of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan were grouped together to form a single political unit (One Unit). This move aimed at creating parity between Eastern and Western wings of the country. The One Unit of West Pakistan was dissolved on 1st July, 1970 by Yahya Khan regime.

(16) **Basic Democracies:** The system of Basic Democracies was introduced by Ayub Khan in October 1959. This system comprised of four tiers viz. Union Council, Tehsil (Thana) Council, Zila Council and Divisional Council. These units of local government were given powers to run their own affairs.

(17) **National Press Trust:** In 1964, Ayub regime formed a National Press Trust with the assistance of 24 notable industrialists. NPT published many newspapers which included "Pakistan Times", "Morning News" and "Imroz".

(18) **Nazim-ud-Din:** Khwaja Nazimuddin was a distinguished comrade of Quaid-e-Azam who rendered great services for the Muslim League. After the creation of Pakistan, he served as the Governor-General from 14th September, 1948 to 17th October, 1951 and then as premier from 19th October, 1951 to 17th April, 1953.

(19) **H.S. Suhrawardy:** Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was a prominent politician of East Pakistan. He served as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 12th September, 1956 to 18th October, 1957. His ministry became unpopular because it failed to support Egypt in the Suez crisis in 1956.

(20) **Feroz Khan Noon:** Feroz Khan Noon was an experienced politician from Punjab. He served as the 7th Prime Minister of Pakistan from 16th December, 1957 to 7th October, 1958.

(21) **Constitution of 1956:** The Second Constituent Assembly succeeded in

framing the 1956 Constitution which was the first ever Constitution of the nation. This document was enforced in the country on 23rd March, 1956. The Constitution of 1956 comprised of 234 Articles. It introduced presidential form of government in Pakistan.

(22) Iskander Mirza: Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza served as the Governor-General from 6th October, 1955 to 22nd March, 1958 and President from 23rd March, 1958 to 27th October, 1958. He was master of political manoeuvring and succeeded in holding on the power through divide and rule policy.

(23) Maulana Bhashani: Maulana Bhashani was a seasoned politician of East Pakistan. He resigned from Awami League in 1957 and with the support of Mian Iftikharuddin formed his own wing of Awami League. Later on, the Awami League (Bhashani group) and Pakistan National Party merged to form National Awami Party on 25th July, 1957.

(24) Union Council: Union Council was the lowest tier of the system of Basic Democracies. Each Union Council represented from 5,000 to 10,000 people and worked under a chairman.

(25) PDM: PDM is the abbreviation of Pakistan Democratic Movement. It was launched against the Ayub regime.

(26) Tashkent Declaration: At the end of the 1965 war, India and Pakistan signed a peace accord in the Central Asian city of Tashkent on 10th January, 1966.

(27) Z.A. Bhutto: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the founder of Pakistan Peoples Party. He was a charismatic leader of the people and rose to great heights of popularity within a short time. Z.A. Bhutto served as Chief Martial Law Administrator, President and Prime Minister of Pakistan. On 5th July, 1977, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq overthrew his government and imposed Martial Law in the country.

(28) Tikka Khan: General Tikka won national fame first during the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war and then in 1971 when as the governor of East Pakistan he restored law and order through use of force.

(29) Hamood-ur-Rehman Commission: After the 1971 war, Z.A. Bhutto formed a commission under Justice Hamood-ur-Rehman to probe into the causes of the fall of Dhaka. The Commission submitted its report which was kept secret till 2000.

(30) Simla Accord: The 1971 Indo-Pak war and the insurgency of Bengalis resulted in the separation of East Pakistan. The war brought in its wake many issues which included the release of PoW, trial of selected PoW, return of Baharis to Pakistan and recognition of Bangladesh. In July 1972, Z.A. Bhutto and Indira Gandhi signed an Accord in Simla which is historically known as Simla Accord.

(31) Delhi Agreement: The Simla Agreement (July 1972) was followed by Delhi Agreement (August 1973) in which the issue of Pakistan's PoW was resolved peacefully.

(32) ECO: The abbreviation ECO stands for Economic Cooperation Organization which was established in February 1992. The Tehran meeting was attended by Pakistan, Turkey, Iran, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. The CARs attended this moot as observers.

(33) Nusrat Bhutto Case: On 19th September, 1977, Nusrat Bhutto challenged the imposition of Martial Law and detention of Z.A. Bhutto in Supreme Court of Pakistan. The SC in its decision announced on 10th November, 1977 upheld the action of Zia regime.

(34) Geneva Accord: In April 1988, USSR, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan signed an accord at Geneva which ended the Soviet military intervention in Kabul.

(35) Majlis-e-Shoora: Majlis-e-Shoora is the Islamic name of the Parliament of

Pakistan. This name was first used during the regime of Zia-ul-Haq.

(36) WAPDA: Water and Power Development Authority is responsible for the generation and distribution of electricity in Pakistan.

(37) Wafaqi Mohtasib: General Zia-ul-Haq established the office of Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman) in June 1983. Justice Sardar Muhammad Iqbal was the first Ombudsman.

(38) Shariat Ordinance: Zia regime passed Shariat Ordinance on 15th June, 1988. This Ordinance declared Shariat as the supreme law of the country.

(39) Mrs. Benazir Bhutto: Daughter of late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. She served as Prime Minister of Pakistan twice viz. from 2nd December, 1988 to 6th August, 1990 and from 19th October, 1993 to 5th November, 1996.

(40) Peoples Works Programme: Peoples Works Programme was launched by the PPP government for the development of the country.

(41) Motorway: Mian Nawaz Sharif inaugurated Lahore-Islamabad Motorway (M-2) on 25th November, 1997. The M-2 is 339-Km long and 33-meter wide (Six lane). The motorway consists of 35 flyovers, 11 interchanges, 10 service areas, 4 large bridges, 4 railway over-head bridges and 190 under passes.

(42) D-8: In June 1997, eight important Muslim countries viz. Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Egypt, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Nigeria and Indonesia formed an economic organization called D-8. This organization aims at elimination of poverty from the Islamic world.

(43) Justice Sajjad Ali Shah: Justice Sajjad Ali Shah shot to prominence in 1997 when as a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, he became a party in the power tussle between Mian Nawaz Sharif and Sardar Farooq Khan Leghari. Ultimately, Nawaz government succeeded in removing him from his post through a decision by the Supreme Court.

(44) Eighth OIC Conference: Eighth OIC Conference was held in Tehran from 6th to 11th December, 1997. This Summit moot was attended by all the 55 Islamic nations of the world. Mian Nawaz Sharif represented Pakistan in the Conference.

(45) District Government: Pervaz Musharraf regime introduced a new system of local government in the country on 14th August, 2001. This system comprises of Union Councils, Tehsil Councils and District governments. Each local body is run by a Council headed by Nazim.

(46) National Peoples Party: National Peoples Party was founded by Ghulam Mustafa Khar, Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and others on 30th August, 1986 at Lahore.

(47) Eighth Amendment: Eighth Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan was passed by National Assembly on 14th November, 1985. According to this amendment the President of Pakistan acquired the powers vide Article 58(2) B to dissolve the assemblies. Later on, Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Farooq Leghari used 8th Amendment to dissolve the ministries of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto and Mian Nawaz Sharif. However, the 13th Amendment which was passed on 1st April, 1997 repealed the 8th Amendment.

(48) SAARC: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established in Dhaka in December 1985. This organization comprises of eight nations viz. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

(49) Thirteenth Amendment: Thirteenth Amendment amended the Article 58, Article Houses of Parliament on 1st April, 1997. This amendment amended the Article 58, Article 101, Article 112 and Article 243 of the 1973 Constitution.

(50) Fourteenth Amendment: National Assembly of Pakistan passed the 14th

Amendment to the 1973 Constitution on 1st July, 1997. This amendment amended sub-clauses 1 of 1 (a), sub-clause 3 of clause 1(a) and clause 2 of Article 63 (A) of the 1973 Constitution. The 14th Amendment ended horse-trading.

(51) **Lahore Declaration:** Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee and Pakistani Premier Mian Nawaz Sharif met in Lahore in February 1999 and discussed mutual issues. At the end of their discussions, they signed a declaration which is known as Lahore Declaration.

(52) **Fifteenth Amendment:** Fifteenth Amendment was passed by the National Assembly on 28th August, 1998. It added a new Article 2B to the Constitution which declared that Quran and Sunnah would be the Supreme Law of the country.

(53) **Constitution of 1973:** The Constitution of 1973 was enforced in the country on 14th August, 1973. This Constitution is a written document and comprises of twelve parts consisting of 260 articles. Since then, it has experienced mixed fortunes. After remaining supreme law of the land during Bhutto regime, it functioned during Zia period with some suspended clauses. Later on, Gen. Pervez Musharraf held it in abeyance till October 2002, and from 3rd Nov., 2007 to 15th Dec. 2007.

(54) **Sixteenth Amendment:** This Amendment was presented in National Assembly on Jan. 7, 1999. Passed by the Senate on June 3, 1999, and by the National Assembly on July 27, 1999.

(55) **Seventeenth Amendment:** This Amendment parliamentary validated the amendments made by General Pervez Musharraf's Legal Framework Order with certain changes. It was passed by National Assembly on Dec. 29, 2003, and by the Senate on Dec. 30, 2003. This Amendment received President's assent on Dec. 31, 2003.

(56) **Eighteenth Amendment:** On April 8, 2010, the National Assembly unanimously adopted 18th Amendment. The bill sought changes such as transfer of some key presidential powers to parliament, increase in the provincial autonomy and repeal of the Musharraf era 17th Amendment. The 18th Amendment became a part of the Constitution on 19th April, 2010, when President Asif Ali Zardari signed it in Islamabad.

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING

(1) Jihad Movement (2) Syed Ahmed Bareilvi (3) Two-Nation Theory (4) War of Independence (5) MAO College, Aligarh (6) Indian Councils Act, 1861 (7) Deoband Movement (8) Nadva-tul-Ulema (9) Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam (10) Mahmud Ghaznavi (11) Ibrahim Lodhi (12) Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) (13) Titu Mir (14) Muhammadan Educational Conference (15) Hindi-Urdu Controversy (16) Indian Councils Act, 1892 (17) Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909 (18) Lucknow Pact (19) Rowlatt Act (20) Non-Cooperation Movement (21) Simon Commission

1. **Jihad Movement:** Jihad Movement was started by Syed Ahmed Bareilvi and his companions in the first half of the 19th century. This movement aimed at taking back control of India from the British and the Sikhs. Jihad Movement met some success in its early stage when the Mujahideen defeated Sikh army and captured Peshawar.

2. **Syed Ahmed Shaheed (1786-1831):** Syed Ahmed Shaheed was a prominent Muslim religious scholar and soldier who flourished from 1786 to 1831. He launched Jihad Movement against the British and the Sikhs. For this purpose, he raised a sizeable army of Mujahideen and waged Jihad against the Sikhs in NWFP in 1826. After defeating a

Sikhs garrison, he captured Peshawar and announced his caliphate in January 1827. However, due to treachery of local Muslim leaders, he finally lost to a Sikh army in a battle fought at Balakot in 1831.

3. **Two-Nation Theory:** It is the theory that the Hindus and Muslims are two different nations because each of them has a separate religion, language, architecture, culture and way of life. This theory formed the basis of the Pakistan Movement which finally led to the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam were the greatest exponents of Two-Nation Theory.

In the views of Allama Iqbal:

"India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages and professing different religions.... Even the Hindus do not form a homogeneous group. The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognizing the fact of communal groups. The Muslims demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified".

According to the Quaid-e-Azam:

"We maintain and hold that Muslims and Hindus are two major nations by any definition or test of a nation. We are a nation of a hundred million and what is more we are a nation with our own distinct culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values and proportion".

4. **War of Independence (1857):** The Muslims of the Sub-continent fought War of Independence in 1857 to overthrow the British raj. However, this war could not succeed because it lacked competent leadership, coordination troops, military and financial resources and modern weapons. After the war, the British held the Muslims responsible for this catastrophe and unleashed a wave of oppression and repression on them.

5. **M.A.O. College, Aligarh:** In 1975, Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental High School was founded by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Two years later, in 1977, it was given the status of a college. M.A.O. College, Aligarh functioned from 1877 to 1919 and educated thousands of Muslim students who formed the vanguard of Pakistan Movement. This college was given the status of a Muslim University in 1920.

6. **Indian Councils Act, 1861:**

This Act was the first legislation by the British government in India. It enlarged the Legislative Council of Governor-General. The Governor-General was allowed to create new provinces and veto any law passed by the Council.

7. **Deoband Movement:** Deoband Movement was a socio-religious movement of India in the later half of the 19th century. It was started by Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi in 1866. It aimed at educating the Muslims in purely religious subjects by keeping English out of its syllabus. It laid stress on Arabic and Persian languages.

8. **Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow:** In 1894, Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow was founded by Maulana Abdul Ghafoor and Maulana Shibli Naumani. Nadva aimed at reforming Muslim society by imparting both ecclesiastical and secular knowledge to Muslims.

9. **Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore:** Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore was established in 1884. Khalifa Hameeduddin and Maulvi Ghulam Ullah were elected as its first President and Secretary, respectively. Later on, the Anjuman opened many educational and welfare institutions in Lahore. Out of these, Islamia College Railway Road became very famous. The students of Islamia College arranged the annual meeting of Muslim League at Lahore on 23rd March, 1940 which passed Lahore Resolution.

10. **Mahmud Ghaznavi (977-1030):** Mahmud Ghaznavi was the Muslim ruler of Ghazni who gained fame by raiding India on seventeen times from 1000 to 1027 A.D. On each

occasion, he defeated Hindu Kings and returned to Ghazni with enormous wealth.

11. Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26): Ibrahim Lodhi was the last Lodhi Sultan of Delhi. He was defeated by Babur in the First Battle of Panipat in 1526.

12. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA): Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) was a Muslim saint and scholar who flourished during the reign of Akbar and Jahangir. He differed with atheistic views of Sheikh Mubarak and his sons Faizi and Abul Fazi. Jahangir imprisoned him for his religious activities but released him shortly afterwards. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi (RA) propounded the doctrine of Wahdat-ul-Shahud which successfully countered the Bhakti philosophy of Wahdat-ul-Wujud.

13. Titu Mir (1782-1831): Titu Mir flourished from 1782 to 1831 in Bengal. He was a Muslim reformer who launched a movement for the improvement of the social, political and economic conditions of Muslims. He asked his disciples not to pay taxes to Hindus.

14. Muhammadan Educational Conference:

In 1886, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Muhammadan Educational Conference which aimed at awakening political awareness among the Indian Muslims. This Conference held its annual meetings in different cities of the Sub-continent. These meetings were attended by renowned Muslim scholars like Shibli, Hall, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Vigar-ul-Mulk, etc. The Muhammadan Educational Conference held its 1906 annual meeting in Dacca. After this meeting, the Muslim leaders founded All-India Muslim League.

15. Hindi-Urdu Controversy (1867): Hindi-Urdu controversy became the focus of national attention in 1867 when some Hindus of Benarus tried to replace Urdu with Hindi as the court language. Sir Syed Ahmed was disappointed at the anti-Muslim attitude of Hindus.

16. Indian Councils Act, 1892: British government enforced the Indian Councils Act of 1892 in order to improve the Act of 1861. The Act of 1892 increased the number of non-official members of councils from 10 to 15 in Supreme Council and from 8 to 20 in Councils of Bombay and Madras. The members were allowed to address questions to the government.

17. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909:

The British government issued Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909 which were an improvement upon the Act of 1892. These reforms enlarged the size of councils, raised the number of members of Executive Councils of Bombay, Madras and Bengal from 2 to 4, introduced the system of separate electorates and appointed Indians to the Executive Councils.

18. Lucknow Pact (1916): In 1916, All-India Muslim League and Indian National Congress held a joint session at Lucknow and signed an agreement which is historically known as the Lucknow Pact or Congress-League Scheme. The pact provided that half of the elected members of elected council of GG would be Indians, one third members of the Imperial legislature should be Muslims and the Muslims would enjoy the right of separate electorates.

19. Rowlatt Act (1919): The Rowlatt Act was passed by the British government in April 1919. This Act gave extraordinary powers to the government to check terrorism in India. According to this Act, the accused was required to prove himself not guilty. The Indians protested against this Act.

20. Non-Cooperation Movement: The Jallianwala Bagh tragedy, the Rowlatt Act and findings of the Hunter Commission had created hatred against the British in India. Indian National Congress exploited this situation by launching Non-Cooperation Movement in September 1920. The masses throughout India took part in this movement. The Khilafat

Movement added fuel to the fire. Foreign goods were burnt, students left schools, titles were surrendered, 40 lakh volunteers were enrolled and private courts were set up. With the passage of time, the movement became violent and on 5th February, 1922, a violent mob attacked a police post in Chauri Chaura and burnt 21 policemen and one inspector alive. On the pretext of this incident, Gandhi called off the movement.

21. Simon Commission: In 1927, the British government constituted a seven-member Statutory Commission under Sir John Simon to study the functioning of the system of Dyarchy in India. Members of the commission were as under:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Sir John Simon (Chairman) | 2. Lord Burnham | 7. C. R. Atties |
| 3. Edward Codogan | 4. Stephen Welsh | |
| 5. R. Lane Fox | 6. Lord Strathcaine | |

The commission visited India in October 1928 and April 1929 and exchanged views with Indian leaders. Congress and Muslim League (Jinnah) boycotted the commission whereas Shafi League cooperated with it. The report of the commission was published in 1930.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE (1857-1947)

1857	Indian War of Independence
1858	Queen's Proclamation
1861	Indian Councils Act
1862-64	Lord Elgin
1864-1869	Lord Lawrence
1862	Syed Ahmed Khan founded Madrassah at Ghazipur
1864	Syed Ahmed Khan founded 'Scientific Society'
1866	Dar-ul-Ulum Deoband founded by M. Qasim Nanautvi
1869	Syed Ahmed wrote 'Khutbat-i-Ahmadiya' in reply to William Muir's 'Life of Muhammad'
1869-1872	Lord Mayo
1870	Syed Ahmed Khan issued 'Tehzib-ul-Ikhtlaq'
1875	Syed Ahmed Khan founded M.A.O High School at Aligarh
1875	S. Dayanand founded 'Arya Samaj'
1876	Syed Ahmed retired from service
1877	M.A.O High School, Aligarh given the status of a college
1876-1880	Lord Lytton
1878	Vernacular Press Act
1879-81	Second Afghan War
1885	A.O. Hume founded Indian National Congress
1886	Muhammadan Educational Congress founded by Syed Ahmed Khan
1888-94	Lord Lansdowne
1892	Indian Councils Act
1894-1899	Lord Elgin II
1898	Death of Syed Ahmed Khan
1899-1905	Lord Curzon
1905	Partition of Bengal
1906 (Oct.)	Simla Deputation

1906 (Dec.)	All-India Muslim League founded at Dacca
1909	Minto-Morley Reforms
1911	Annulment of Partition of Bengal
1913	M.A. Jinnah joined Muslim League
1916	Lucknow Pact
1914-1918	First World War
1917	Montagu's August Declaration
1919 (April)	Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
1919	Government of India Act, 1919
1910-23	Khilafat Movement
1920-22	Non-Cooperation Movement
1926-31	Lord Irwin
1927	Appointment of Simon Commission
1928	Nehru Report, Simon Commission visited India in 1928 and 1929
1929	Jinnah's Fourteen Points
1930	Iqbal's Allahabad Address
1930	Simon Commission Report
1930-32	Round Table Conferences in London
1930-34	Jinnah's stay in England
1932	Communal Award
1933	White Paper
1935	Government of India Act
1937	Elections to Provincial Assemblies
1937-1939	Congress Ministries
1938	Pirpur Report
1939 (Dec. 22nd)	Day of Deliverance
1940 (Mar. 23rd)	Lahore Resolution
1940-41	Satyagrah by Congress
1940	August Offer
1942 (March)	Cripps Mission to India
1942 (Aug.)	Quit India Movement
1943	Rajgopal Acharia Formula
1944	Gandhi-Jinnah Talks
1945	Desai-Liaquat Pact
1945	Wavell Plan
1945	Simla Conference
1945-46	Elections to Central and Provincial Legislatures
1946 (Feb.)	Cabinet Mission appointed by C.R. Attlee
1946 (March 24th)	Cabinet Mission reached India
1946 (April 3-17)	Cabinet Mission held discussions with Indian leaders
1946 (May 16)	Cabinet Mission Plan published
1946 (Sept. 2nd)	Congress Formed Interim Government
1946 (Oct. 25th)	Muslim League joined Interim Government
1947 (Feb. 20)	Attlee's Statement

1947 (June 3rd)	3rd June Plan
1947 (July 18)	Indian Independence Act
1947 (Aug. 14)	Independence of Pakistan
1947 (Aug. 15)	Independence Day of India

IMPORTANT GLOSSARY

Abdul Ghaffar Khan: A Pakhtoon leader of NWFP who flourished during the 20th century. Became popular by founding an organization named "Khudai Khidmatgars". He had pro-Congress leaning and thus worked against Muslim League and the concept of Pakistan.

Abdul Latif Sayyid: A Muslim writer of India who proposed a scheme for the division of India in his work entitled "The Muslim Problem in India".

Abdullah Haroon: A Muslim leader of Sindh who played important part in the Khilafat Movement, separation of Sindh from Bombay and organization of Muslim League in the Sub-continent.

Act of 1861: Indian Councils Act passed in 1861. This Act provided a 5th member to Viceroy's Council and established Presidencies of Madras and Bombay.

Act of 1892: Indian Councils Act of 1892 enlarged the strength of the councils and allowed members to address questions to Government.

Act of 1909: Also called Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909. This act enlarged the function of Legislative Assemblies and introduced the system of separate electorates.

Act of 1919: Also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms. It introduced the system of Dyarchy in the provinces and Bicameralism in the centre.

Act of 1935: Government of India Act, 1935 gave autonomy to provinces and separated Sindh from Bombay. In addition, three lists of subjects were introduced.

Afghanistan: A country situated towards the North-West of Pakistan. Britain fought three wars against Afghanistan, First in 1839-42, Second in 1878-80 and Third in 1919.

Agha Khan (Sir): A renowned Muslim leader of the 20th century who worked for the welfare of Muslims in the Sub-continent. He led the Simla Deputation in 1906.

Agra: A city in India which is famous for its Taj Mahal.

Ahmed Shah Abdali: A Muslim ruler of Afghanistan who invaded India at the invitation of Shah Wali Ullah and defeated Marhahas in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.

Ajmer: A city in India.

Ahrar Party: A Muslim religious-political party of 20th century India. It propagated against Qadianis.

Akalis: A name given to the members of Sikh community.

Alamgir: Aurangzeb Alamgir, emperor of India from 1658 to 1707.

All-India Muslim League: The political organization of Muslims established in 1906. This organization led the Pakistan Movement from 1906 to 1947. On 23rd March, 1940, Lahore Resolution was passed which paved the way for creation of Pakistan.

All-Parties Conference: All Parties Conference was held in Bombay on 19th May, 1928. It appointed a seven-member committee under Motilal Nehru which submitted its report called Nehru Report in 1928.

Allahabad: A city in central India which gained fame due to Allama Iqbal's presidential address in 1930 in which he put forward the concept of Pakistan. Muslim League held its annual sessions in this city in 1930 and 1942. Similarly, Congress held its annual sessions in Allahabad in 1888, 1892 and 1910.

Ameer Ali (Syed): Renowned Muslim jurist of India who flourished from 1848 to 1928. He founded National Muhammadan Association in 1877 and was appointed judge of Calcutta High

Court in 1890. Gained fame by writing "Spill of Islam" and a "Short History of Saracenes".

Amirs of Sindh: Rulers of Sindh in 19th century.

Amritsar: A city in western India which gained fame in 1919 due to "Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy" in which British General Dyer shot at public meeting killing 379 and wounding 1,200 persons.

Assam: A hilly region province in the North of India. Saadullah served as Chief Minister of Assam in the late thirties of 20th century.

Attlee C.R.: British statesman who served as Prime Minister from 1945-1951. In 1947, he announced that the power would be transferred to responsible Indian hands by June 1948.

Ataturk Kemal: Renowned Turkish general and statesman who flourished from 1881 to 1938. He defeated Greece and founded modern Turkey after the First World War.

Balakot: A hill station near Abbottabad where the Mujahideen under Syed Ahmed Shaheed fought their last battle against the Sikh army.

Bande Matram: National Anthem of India.

Bang-i-Islam: Rahmat Ali gave this name to the state comprising Bengal and Assam.

Bengal: A province located to the East of India which is inhabited by Bengalis.

Bakht Khan: Leader of Muslim insurgency in 1857, War of Independence.

Bombay: A large province located on the western coast of India.

Bannerjee (W.C.): First President of Indian National Congress in 1885.

Bhose (B.N.): Indian leader who presided over Congress session in 1914 at Madras.

Calcutta: Former name of Kolkata. It is a big port on the Hooghly river in Bengal.

Cabinet Mission: A mission sent by Britain to India in 1946. It comprised of three Cabinet members. The Sub-continent was divided on the basis of its report.

Canning, Lord: Governor-General (1856-1857) and Viceroy (1858-1862) of India.

Chauri Chaura: The place where a violent mob attacked a police station and burnt alive 22 policemen.

Chelmsford, Lord: Viceroy of India (1916-1921), gained fame for Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919.

Civil Disobedience Movement: This movement was launched by Gandhi against British government in 1920 and continued till 1922.

Communal Award: This Award was given by the British government in 1932 because the first two Round Table Conferences had failed to produce any result.

Congress-League Scheme: Another name of the Lucknow Pact signed between League and Congress in 1916 at Lucknow.

Cripps, Sir Stafford: He was the Lord Privy Seal and leader of the House of Commons and in March 1942 led a mission to India.

Cripps Mission: The mission led by Sir Stafford Cripps to India in March 1942.

Curzon, Lord: Viceroy of India (1899 to 1905). He was instrumental in the implementation of Partition of Bengal in 1905.

Dadabhai Naoroji: A moderate Hindu leader who presided over Congress sessions in 1886 (Calcutta), 1893 (Lahore) and 1906 (Calcutta).

Desai-Liaqat Pact: This Pact was signed in 1945 regarding the composition of Interim Government.

Draft Declaration: The Declaration issued by the Cripps Mission on 30th March, 1942.

East India Company: The British trading company which ruled India till 1857.

Elgin, Lord: British Viceroy in India (1862-1864).

Fazl-ul-Haque: Lion of Bengal. Served as Chief Minister of Bengal in late thirties and presented the historic Lahore Resolution on 23rd March, 1940.

Fazl-e-Hussain: Muslim leader of Punjab who founded Unionist Party in 1924.

Fourteen Points (Jinnah's): The Muslims rejected the Nehru Report in 1928. A year later in 1929, M.A. Jinnah presented his famous Fourteen Points as the minimum Muslim demands in the new proposed constitutional set up for India.

Fort William: A fort located in Bengal.

Gandhi, M.R.: Renowned Hindu leader of the 20th century. He gained world fame by employing the tactics of civil Disobedience and Non-Cooperation against the British. He masterminded the Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22) and Quit India Movement in 1942. His opposition to the Two-Nation Theory failed to prevent partition of India into two sovereign states.

Governa-General: Another name given to the British Viceroy in India. He was the head of all Indian government machinery.

Gokhale, G.K.: A moderate Hindu leader of India. He presided over Congress session of Banaras which was held in 1905.

Harijan: Name given to a lower Hindu caste. "The Harijan" was a notable journal of 20th century India.

Hindus: The followers of Hindu religion who are in majority in India. The British India was inhabited by Muslims and Hindus.

Hindustan: Another name of India.

House of Commons: Lower House of British Parliament.

Home Rule League: A social organization founded by Mrs. Annie Besant in 1915.

Indian National Congress: Political organization established in 1885 which was in later years dominated by the Hindus. From 1885 to 1947, it witnessed three main phases. First phase of Moderation lasted from 1885 to 1906. Second phase of Militancy lasted from 1907 to 1915 and the third phase called Gandhian period lasted from 1919 to 1947.

Iqbal, Dr. Allama Muhammad: Renowned Muslim poet, philosopher and statesman. Flourished from 1877 to 1938. In 1930, in his Allahabad address presented the concept of a Muslim state.

Indian States: Princely states of India which numbered 562 at the time of partition of the Sub-continent. The Independence Act of 1947 allowed the princes to accede to India or Pakistan.

Indian Independence Bill: This bill was passed by the British Parliament in 1947 to grant independence to India and Pakistan.

Instrument of Accession: The Instrument of Accession allowed the princes to accede to either India or Pakistan.

Irwin, Lord: British Viceroy from 1926-1931.

Jainism: A religion of India.

Jhansi: A city of India which took part in the 1857 War of Independence.

Jinnah, Muhammad Ali: The greatest Muslim leader and statesman of India who flourished from 1876 to 1948. He gained world fame as founder of Pakistan. He masterminded Congress-League Scheme in 1916, put forward Fourteen Points in 1929, attended Round Table Conferences from 1930-32, organized Muslim League in late thirties, planned Lahore Resolution in 1940 and held talks with Gandhi in 1944.

Indus: A river in Pakistan.

June 3rd Plan: This plan comprised of the modalities about the partition of Sub-continent into India and Pakistan in 1947.

Joint Select Committee: This committee consisted of 52 members. It considered the White Paper from April 1933 to November 1934 and finalized a report which formed the basis of Act of 1935.

Kamal, Mustafa: Founder of Modern Turkey.

Khaliq-uz-Zaman: A Muslim worker of Pakistan Movement in the 20th century.

Kashmir: A state situated to the North-West of India.

Khan Sahib: A Muslim statesman of NWFP who had pro-Congress leanings.

Kheiri Brothers: Dr. Abdul Jabbar Kheiri and Professor Abdul Sattar Kheiri who in 1917 presented a plan for the partition of India.

Khilafat Movement: A movement launched by the Muslims of India in 1919 for the protection of Turkish Empire. It lasted till 1923.

League: Short name of All-India Muslim League.

Liaquat Ali Khan: First Prime Minister of Pakistan. Played important role as leader of Muslim League in the forties.

Lloyd George: British Prime Minister who played important role in the framing the Versailles Treaty after the First World War.

Lucknow: A city in central India which gained importance due to Lucknow Pact in 1916.

Linlithgow, Lord: British Viceroy (1936-1943).

Lytton, Lord: British Viceroy (1876-80).

Lahore Resolution: Muslim League passed this Resolution on 23rd March, 1940. League demanded the establishment of an independent Muslim state comprising of Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan.

Lucknow Pact: Congress and Muslim League signed a Pact in Lucknow in 1916. Also called as Congress-League Scheme.

Madan Mohan Malviya: A Hindu leader.

MacDonald, Ramsay: British Prime Minister during the Round Table Conferences.

Mahabat Khan: Leader of Muslim rising in 1857.

Mahatma Gandhi: M.K. Gandhi was the leading Hindu leader of India in 20th century.

Mayo, Lord: British viceroy (1869-72).

Minto, Lord: British Viceroy (1905-1910).

Montagu-Chelmsford: Name given to Government of India Act, 1919.

Morley, John: Secretary of State for India who framed Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909.

Montagu Edwin: Secretary of State for India.

Menon, V.P.: A Hindu leader.

Mehdi, Syed Muhammad: Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur prepared a report about the atrocities of Congress Ministries (1937-39).

Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar: A Muslim statesman and journalist of 20th century India. He led Khilafat Movement.

Mountbatten, Lord: Last British Viceroy in India. He was instrumental in the partition of the Sub-continent through the 3rd June Plan. After 1947, served as Governor-General of India.

M.A.O: Abbreviation of Muhammadan Anglo Oriental.

Muhammadan Educational Conference: It was founded by Syed Ahmed Khan in 1886. All-India Muslim League was founded after the meeting of this Conference's annual session in Dacca in December 1906.

Mutiny of 1857: Name given by British to the 1857 War of Independence.

National Defence Council: This Council was proposed to be set up in 1941.

Nationalist Muslims: Those Muslims who were in favour of United India and were thus pro-Congress. They included Maulana A.K. Azad and Dr. M.A. Ansari.

Nehru, Motilal: A Hindu leader of Congress. He was chairman of the committee which framed Nehru Report in 1928.

Nehru, Jawahar Lal: Son of Motilal Nehru. He was the first Prime Minister of India. Father of Indira Gandhi.

Nehru Report: The Report framed by Committee headed by Motilal Nehru in 1928. Muslims rejected this report. Jinnah's Fourteen Points were the Muslim reply to Nehru Report.

NWFP: North-West Frontier Province.

Pakistan Resolution: Another name of Lahore Resolution passed in 1940.

Princes: Rulers of India's princely states.

Punjab: A province of Pakistan which was divided through the boundary commission in the year 1947. West Punjab now forms part of Pakistan.

Parliamentary System: A system of democracy in which a parliament functions under a Prime Minister like in England, Pakistan and India.

Patna: A city in India.

Pirpur Report: A report which was prepared under the presidency of Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur. This report was submitted on 15th November, 1938 and threw light on the misrule of Congress Ministries.

Peshawar: A city located in North-West of Pakistan. It is famous for the Khyber Pass and Islamia College.

Pethick-Lawrance, Lord: Secretary of State for India who was a member of the Cabinet Mission in 1946.

Privy Council: Another name for House of Lords.

Quaid-i-Azam: Title given to Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan.

Quetta: Capital city of Balochistan.

Quit India Movement: Congress launched Quit India Movement in 1942 to expel the British from India. The British government succeeded in quelling this revolt with an iron hand.

Rehmat Ali, Chaudhary: A Muslim leader of the Pakistan Movement. He gained fame by coining the name of Pakistan in his pamphlet entitled "Now or Never" in 1933.

Rangoon: A city in Myanmar (Burma) where the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II was exiled in 1857.

Rajendra Prasad: A Hindu leader who served as Minister for Food in the Interim Government in 1946 and as President of India after 1947.

Referendum: Referendum was held in NWFP in the year 1947 in which the people voted in favour of Pakistan.

Round Table Conferences: The British government convened three Round Table Conferences in London from 1930 to 1932. In these Conferences, Indian leaders failed to achieve a consensus on the constitutional framework of India. Dates of these Conferences were as under:

First Round Table Conference = 12th Nov. 1930 to 19th Jan. 1931

Second Round Table Conference = 7th Sept. 1931 to 1st Dec. 1931

Third Round Table Conference = 17th Nov. 1932 to 24th Dec. 1932

Sapru Proposals: The proposals of conciliation committee under Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru were published on 8th April, 1945.

Scheduled Castes: Untouchables of India.

Secretary of State: Officer of British government who maintained a liaison between Britain and India. The names of Secretary of States are as under:

1.	Lord Stanley	1858-59
2.	Sir Charles Wood	1859-66
3.	George Frederick Samuel Robinson	1866
4.	Robert Arthur Talbot	1866-67
5.	Sir Northcote	1867-68
6.	George Douglas Campbell	1868-74
7.	Robert Arthur Talbot	1874-78
8.	Gathorne-Hardy	1878-80
9.	Spencer Compton Cavendish	1880-82

10.	John Wodehouse	1882-85
11.	Lord Randolph Churchill	1885-88
12.	John Wodehouse	1888
13.	Richard Assheton Cross	1888-92
14.	John Wodehouse	1892-94
15.	Henry Hartley Fowler	1894-95
16.	Lord George Hamilton	1895-1903
17.	St. John Brodrick	1903-05
18.	John Morley	1905-10
19.	John Morley	1910-11
20.	Robert Crewe-Milnes	1911
21.	John Morley	1911-15
22.	Robert Crewe-Milnes	1915-17
23.	A. Chamberlain	1917-22
24.	E.S. Montagu	1922-24
25.	William Peel	1924
26.	Sydney Olivier	1924-28
27.	Frederick Smith	1928-29
28.	William Peel	1929-31
29.	W.W. Bann	1931-35
30.	Sir Samuel Hoare	1935-37
31.	Lawrence Dundas	1935-37

Separate Electorates: This system was first allowed in the Minto-Morley Reforms in 1909. According to this system, the Muslims and other minorities of India were given separate seats.

Shakespeare, William: Commissioner of Benaras to whom Syed Ahmed Khan had said, "Now I am convinced that both these communities will not join wholeheartedly in anything".

Syed Ahmed Khan: The great Muslim leader and educationist of the 19th Century who opened the way for Muslim Renaissance through the Aligarh Movement. He opened M.A.O High School at Aligarh which became a college in 1877 and a Muslim University in 1920. He also established Scientific Society and Muhammadan Educational Conference.

Simla: A hill resort in India which witnessed Simla Deputation in 1906 and several Conferences in the forties.

Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq: A magazine issued by Syed Ahmed Khan.

Treaty of Sevres: A treaty signed by Britain and Turkey in the year 1920.

Treaty of Lausanne: A treaty signed by Britain and Turkey in the year 1923.

Two-National Theory: According to this theory, the Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations with their own distinct religion, language, art, architecture, custom and calendar. The Two-Nation Theory formed the basis of Lahore Resolution passed on 23rd March, 1940.

Untouchables: Scheduled Castes.

Viceroy: Name given to the British Governor-Generals in India after 1858. Lord Mountbatten was the last British Viceroy in India.

Wavell, Lord: British Viceroy (1943-1947).

World War (First): 1914-1918.

World War (Second): 1939-1945.

Pakistan's First, Largest, Tallest & Smallest

- Who was the first woman Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali
(B) Begum Shahnawaz
(C) Fatima Jinnah
(D) Benazir Bhutto ✓
- Who had the longest period of rule to his credit?
(A) Gen. Ayub Khan
(B) Pervez Musharraf
(C) Gen. Zia-ul-Haq ✓
(D) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
- Who had the longest tenure as the Governor-General of Pakistan?
(A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(B) Malik Ghulam Muhammad ✓
(C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
(D) Gen. Sikander Mirza
- Who had the longest tenure as the President of Pakistan?
(A) Pervez Musharraf
(B) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(C) Wasim Sajjad
(D) Ayub Khan ✓
- Who had the longest tenure as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan ✓
(B) Benazir Bhutto
(C) M. Ali Bogra
(D) Shaukat Aziz
- Who had the shortest tenure as the Prime Minister of Pakistan?
(A) F. Ishaq Shaheed Soharwardy
(B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
(C) Moeen Qureshi
(D) I.I. Chundrigar ✓
- Who had the shortest tenure as the President of Pakistan?
(A) Farooq Leghari
(B) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto ✓
(C) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
(D) Ch. Fazal Elahi
- Who had the shortest tenure as the Governor-General of Pakistan?
(A) Sikander Mirza
(B) Ghulam Muhammad
(C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah ✓
(D) Khawaja Nazimuddin
- Give the name of the first Governor of State Bank of Pakistan.
(A) Zahid Hussain ✓
(B) Shahnawaz
(C) Aslam Bux
(D) Yaqoob Khan
- Give the name of the first female Governor.
(A) Begum Ra'na Liaquat Ali ✓
(B) Begum Shahnawaz
(C) Benazir Bhutto
(D) Begum Attia
- Who was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan?
(A) Zafar-ul-Haq
(B) Abdur Rashid ✓
(C) Anwar-ul-Haq
(D) Mushtaq Hussain
- Name the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan.
(A) Yaqoob Khan
(B) Abdur Rasheed
(C) Zafrullah Khan ✓
(D) A.A. Karim
- Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army?
(A) Gen. Sydney
(B) Gen. Morlay
(C) Gen. Frank Messervy ✓
(D) Gen. James
- Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force?
(A) Air Marshal Noor Khan
(B) Air Marshal R.L. Achry ✓
(C) Air Marshal Asghar Khan
(D) Air Marshal Fazal-e-Noor

15. Who was the first Commander-in-Chief of the Navy?
 (A) Rear Admiral Jaffar James✓
 (B) Rear Admiral Tariq Rehman
 (C) Javed-ul-Nishtar
 (D) Abdur Rehman Khan
16. Who was the first Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces?
 (A) Gen. Noor Khan
 (B) Gen. Tikka Khan✓
 (C) Gen. Yahya Khan
 (D) Gen. Sarwar Khan
17. Who was the first Chief of the Air Force?
 (A) Air Marshal Zafar Ahmad✓
 (B) Karim-ud-Din
 (C) Air Marshal Rehman Khan
 (D) K.S. Rehman Shah
18. Who was the first Chief of Staff of the Navy?
 (A) Hafeez Ahmed✓
 (B) Abdur Rehman
 (C) Karamat Mirza
 (D) Khalil Khan
19. Who was the first Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee?
 (A) General Aslam Khan
 (B) Rao Zaheer Ahmad
 (C) Azmat Ali Khan
 (D) General Muhammad Sharif✓
20. Who was the first Martial Law Administrator?

¹ General Tikka Khan, HJ, B.P.K. was a four-star rank army general in the Pakistan Army who served as the first chief of army staff from 3 March 1972 till retiring on 1 March 1975.

² Vice-Admiral Hasan Hafeez Ahmed, TGA, usually shortened to H.H. Ahmed, was a three-star rank admiral who served as the first Chief of Naval Staff of Pakistan Navy from 1972 until his death in 1975.

³ General Muhammad Sharif (Urdu: محمد شریف) (February 22, 1921– August 6, 1999) Nil(m), 5(m), was a four-star rank army general in the Pakistan Army who was the first Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, serving in this post from 1978 until tendering his resignation in 1977 over the disagreement with the military takeover of the civilian government by the Pakistani military.

- (A) Ayub Khan✓
 (B) Zafar Ullah
 (C) Zia-ul-Haq
 (D) Rahim Khan
21. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan?
 (A) M. Ali Bogra
 (B) Liaquat Ali Khan✓
 (C) Hussain Shaheed Soharwardy
 (D) Kh. Nazimuddin
22. Give the name of the first Governor General.
 (A) Qaid-e-Azam✓
 (B) I.I. Chundrigar
 (C) Sikandar Mirza
 (D) Liaquat Ali Khan
23. Give the name of the first Female Prime Minister who was deposed.
 (A) Benazir Bhutto✓
 (B) Nusrat Bhutto
 (C) Begum Shah Nawaz
 (D) Begum Sarfraz
24. Which is the biggest Military Award in Pakistan?
 (A) Tamgha-e-Jur'at
 (B) Tamgha-e-Imtiaz
 (C) Hilal-e-Jur'at
 (D) Nishan-e-Haider✓
25. Which is the biggest Civil Award in Pakistan?
 (A) Nishan-e-Pakistan✓
 (B) Hilal-e-Pakistan
 (C) Tamgha-e-Pakistan
 (D) Sitara-e-Pakistan
26. Which is the largest dam in Pakistan?
 (A) Warsak Dam
 (B) Tarbela Dam✓

⁴ The Nishan-e-Pakistan is the highest of all awards and decorations given by the Government of Pakistan for the highest degree of service to the country and nation of Pakistan. The award was established on 19 March 1957.

⁵ Tarbela Dam is an earth-filled dam along the Indus River in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Located in the Swabi and Haripur Districts of the province, the dam is about 30 km from the

- (C) Mangla Dam
 (D) Rawal Dam
27. Which is Pakistan's largest Hydro Electric Power Station?
 (A) Mangla
 (B) Warsak
 (C) Tarbela✓
 (D) Rawal
28. Which is the largest earth-filled dam?
 (A) Tarbela Dam✓
 (B) Rawal Dam
 (C) Warsak Dam
 (D) Mangla Dam
29. Which is the longest river in Pakistan?
 (A) Sutlej
 (B) Indus✓
 (C) Chenab
 (D) Jhelum
30. Which is the shortest river in Pakistan?
 (A) Sutlej
 (B) Indus
 (C) Ravi✓
 (D) Chenab
31. Which is the coldest place in Pakistan?
 (A) Swat
 (B) Skardu
 (C) Ziarat✓
 (D) Gilgit
32. Name of the hottest place of Pakistan is:
 (A) Sukkur
 (B) Multan
 (C) Pasni
 (D) Jacobabad✓
33. Which is the place of highest rainfall?
 (A) District Sialkot✓
 (B) District Jhang
 (C) District Gujrat
 (D) District Multan

city of Swabi, 105 km northwest of Islamabad, and 125 km east of Peshawar.

34. Which is the largest park in Pakistan?
 (A) Jinnah Park
 (B) Jalo Park
 (C) Nasir Park
 (D) National Park✓
35. Which is the largest seaport in Pakistan?
 (A) Gwadar
 (B) Pasni
 (C) Karachi✓
 (D) Port Qasim
36. Which is the largest library in Pakistan?
 (A) Punjab Library
 (B) Qaid-e-Azam Library✓
 (C) Dayal Singh Library
 (D) Dar-us-Salam Library
37. Which is the largest museum in Pakistan?
 (A) Karachi Museum
 (B) Lahore Museum✓
 (C) Taxila Museum
 (D) Peshawar Museum
38. Which is the largest university in Pakistan?
 (A) Sindh University
 (B) Punjab University✓
 (C) Gomal University
 (D) Karachi University
39. Which is the oldest university in Pakistan?
 (A) Punjab University✓
 (B) Karachi University
 (C) Gomal University
 (D) Multan University
40. Which is the largest mosque in

¹ The Qaid-e-Azam Library is a public library located within the Bagh-e-Jinnah in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan. The library was constructed in the mid 19th century during the British Raj comprises of Victorian era Lawrence and Montgomery Halls.

² The Lahore Museum, is a museum located in Lahore, Pakistan. Founded in 1865 at a smaller location and opened in 1894 at its current location on The Mall in Lahore during the British colonial period, Lahore Museum is now one of Pakistan's most visited and highly regarded museums.

- Pakistan?
- (A) Faisal Mosque ✓
 (B) Wazir Khan Mosque
 (C) Badshahi Mosque
 (D) Begum Shahi Mosque
41. Which is the largest radio station in Pakistan?
 (A) Islamabad Radio Station ✓
 (B) Karachi Radio Station
 (C) Multan Radio Station
 (D) Lahore Radio Station
42. Which is the highest radio station?
 (A) Skardu Radio Station
 (B) Pindi Radio Station
 (C) Gilgit Radio Station ✓
 (D) Quetta Radio Station
43. Which is the most circulated newspaper?
 (A) Nawa-i-Waqt
 (B) Jang ✓
 (C) Dawn
 (D) Awaz
44. Which is the tallest building in Pakistan?
 (A) Wapda House (Lahore)
 (B) LDA Plaza (Lahore)
 (C) Habib Bank Plaza (Karachi)
 (D) Bahria Town Icon (Karachi) ✓
45. Which is the largest railway station in Pakistan?
 (A) Rawalpindi
 (B) Lahore ✓
 (C) Quetta
 (D) Multan
46. Which is the longest platform in Pakistan?
 (A) Platform of Multan Station
 (B) Platform of Rawalpindi Station
 (C) Platform of Rohri Station ✓
 (D) Platform of Peshawar Station
47. Which is the highest railway station in Pakistan?
 (A) Peshawar Railway Station
 (B) Khan Mahter Zai Railway

- Station ✓
- (C) Quetta Railway Station
 (D) D.G. Khan Railway Station
48. Which is the first Islamic Bank of Pakistan?
 (A) Al-Barka Islamic Bank
 (B) Meezan Bank Ltd. ✓
 (C) Bank Alfalah Ltd.
 (D) Al-Mashriq Bank
49. Which is the longest road in Pakistan?
 (A) Pakistan Highway ✓
 (B) Super Highway
 (C) Motorway
 (D) G.T. Road
50. Which is the highest road in Pakistan?
 (A) Karakoram Highway ✓
 (B) Chaman Road
 (C) Gilgit Road
 (D) Bolan Road
51. Which is the largest railway workshop in Pakistan?
 (A) Rawalpindi Workshop
 (B) Khanewal Workshop
 (C) Karachi Workshop
 (D) Mughalpura Workshop ✓
52. Which is the largest industry in Pakistan?
 (A) Textile ✓
 (B) Sports
 (C) Cement
 (D) Sugar
53. Which is the largest industrial plant in Pakistan?
 (A) Pakistan Ordnance Factories Wah
 (B) Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi ✓

¹ Kan Mehtarzai railway station is a disused railway station located in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. It is on Zhob Valley Railway, the former narrow-gauge line between Bostan and Zhob, 10 miles west of Muslim Bagh.

² The Karakoram Highway is a 1,300-kilometre national highway which extends from Hasan Abdal in the Punjab province of Pakistan to the Khunjerab Pass in Gilgit-Baltistan, where it crosses into China and becomes China National Highway 314.

- (C) Heavy Mechanical Complex,
 Taxila
 (D) Kamra Complex
54. Which is the largest province in respect of area?
 (A) Sindh (B) Punjab
 (C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
 (D) Balochistan ✓
55. Which is the smallest province in respect of area?
 (A) Sindh (B) Punjab
 (C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa ✓
 (D) Balochistan
56. Which is the most populous province in respect of area?
 (A) Punjab ✓
 (B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
 (C) Sindh
 (D) Balochistan
57. Which is the least populous province?
 (A) Sindh (B) Punjab
 (C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
 (D) Balochistan ✓
58. Which is the largest city with respect to area?
 (A) Lahore (B) Karachi ✓
 (C) Islamabad (D) Rawalpindi
59. Which is the most populous city?
 (A) Lahore (B) Hyderabad
 (C) Multan (D) Karachi ✓
60. Which is the most modern city?
 (A) Karachi (B) Rawalpindi
 (C) Islamabad ✓ (D) Lahore
61. Which is the largest division in Pakistan?
 (A) Multan (B) Lahore
 (C) Kalat ✓ (D) Peshawar
62. Which is the smallest division?
 (A) Lahore (B) Gujranwala
 (C) Sialkot (D) Karachi ✓
63. Which is the largest district in Pakistan?
 (A) Sargodha
 (B) Khuzdar ✓
 (C) Muzaffargarh
 (D) Gujranwala
64. Which is the most populous district in Pakistan?
 (A) Sahiwal
 (B) Okara
 (C) Lahore ✓
 (D) Multan
65. Which is the least populous district in Pakistan?
 (A) Kalat
 (B) Chaghi ✓
 (C) Muzaffargarh
 (D) D.I. Khan
66. Which is the largest district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?
 (A) D.I. Khan
 (B) Chitral ✓
 (C) Swabi
 (D) Haripur
67. Which is the largest district of Punjab?
 (A) Multan (B) Rawalpindi
 (C) Lahore ✓ (D) Sargodha
68. Which is the largest division in Sindh province?
 (A) Larkana
 (B) Mirpur Khas
 (C) Hyderabad ✓
 (D) Sukkur
69. Which is the smallest division in Sindh?
 (A) Karachi ✓
 (B) Sukkur
 (C) Hyderabad
 (D) Mirpur Khas
70. Which is the smallest division in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?
 (A) Kohat ✓ (B) Bannu
 (C) Malakand (D) Batgram
71. Who was the first President of Pakistan?
 (A) Gen. Ayub Khan (B) Ch. Muhammad Ali
 (C) Ghulam (D) Sikander

72. Which Prime Minister of Pakistan had the shortest tenure as Premier?
 (A) I.I. Chundrigar ✓ (B) Gen. Ayub Khan
 (C) M. Feroze Khan Noon (D) M. Ali Bogra
73. The first coin of Pakistan was designed by:
 (A) A. Rehman Chughtal (B) Abdul Majeed
 (C) Brandley (D) Douglas Gray ✓
74. After the independence of Pakistan, who was the first Chief Minister of Punjab?
 (A) M. Feroze Khan Noon (B) Khizer Hayat Tiwana
 (C) M. Mumtaz Daultana (D) Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot ✓
75. The largest desert of Pakistan is:
 (A) Thar ✓ (B) Thal
 (C) Cholistan (D) Kharan
76. The first Pakistani who became the judge of the International Court of Justice was:
 (A) Durab Patel (B) M.R. Kiani
 (C) Sir Zafrullah Khan ✓ (D) Arif Hussain Khan ✓
77. Which was the first missile launched by Pakistan?
 (A) Shaheen (B) Ghauri
 (C) Anza (D) Hatf ✓

¹ Sahibzada Iskander Ali Mirza, CIE, OSS, OBE, was a Bengali bureaucrat and East Pakistan's army officer who served as the 1st President of Pakistan, elected in this capacity in 1956 until being dismissed by his appointed army commander General Ayub Khan in 1958.

² Chaudhry Muhammad Zafarullah Khan KCSI was a Pakistani jurist and diplomat who served as the first Foreign Minister of Pakistan. After serving as foreign minister he continued his international career and was the first Asian and the only Pakistani to preside over the International Court of Justice

78. On 9th July, 1948, Pakistan issued its first _____
 (A) Coin (B) Currency note
 (C) Postal stamp (D) All of the above ✓
79. The biggest market of Pakistani exports is:
 (A) USA ✓ (B) UK
 (C) China (D) Saudi Arabia
80. Which is shortest river of Pakistan?
 (A) Chenab (B) Ravi ✓
 (C) Sutluj (D) Jhelum
81. Who was the first Muslim Governor of Sindh?
 (A) Sh. Din Muhammad (B) Gen. Rehman Gul
 (C) G.H. Hidayat Ullah ✓ (D) None of these
82. Who was the first Muslim C-in-C of Pak. Army?
 (A) Gen. Tikka Khan (B) Gen. Muhammad Ayub ✓
 (C) Gen. Musa Khan (D) Gen. Gul Hasan
83. Who was the first Governor of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa?
 (A) Gen. Azam Khan (B) M. Khurshid ✓
 (C) Mushtaq Ahmad (D) Noor-ul-Amin Gormani
84. Pakistan's highest mountain peak K-2 is located in the:
 (A) Himalayan Range (B) Hindukush Range
 (C) Karakorum Range ✓ (D) Sulaiman Range
85. Identify Pakistan's first surface-to-surface missile.
 (A) Hatf-I ✓ (B) Shaheen-I

³ Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah KCSI was a Pakistani politician from Sindh. He held several offices in Sindh including 1st Chief Minister and being re-elected as 5th Chief Minister

- (C) Ghauri-I (D) Anza-I
86. Who abrogated first constitution?
 (A) Sikander Mirza ✓ (B) Ayub Khan
 (C) Tamizuddin (D) Abdul Wahab
87. Identify the highest non-operational award of Pakistan Armed Forces.
 (A) Sitara-I-Jurat (B) Tamgha-I-Basalat ✓
 (C) Sitara-I-Basalat (D) Tamgha-I-Khidmat
88. Identify the longest glacier of Pakistan.
 (A) Hisper (B) Baltoro
 (C) Batura (D) Siachen ✓
89. During the period of One-Unit, who was the first Governor of West Pakistan?
 (A) Ameer Muhammad Khan (B) Muhammad Musa Khan
 (C) Mushtaq Ahmad Gormani ✓ (D) Akhtar Hussain
90. When did Pakistan become Republic?
 (A) 1947 (B) 1956 ✓
 (C) 1962 (D) 1973
91. When did Pakistan win its first hockey gold medal in Asian Games?
 (A) 1951 New Delhi (B) 1958 Tokyo ✓
 (C) 1970 (D) 1982 Jakarta Bangkok
92. Who was the first C-in-C of Pakistan Air Force?
 (A) Air Martial Noor Khan (B) Air Martial A. Raheem
 (C) Air Martial Asghar Khan ✓ (D) Air Martial Zafar Ullah
93. The largest consumer of petroleum products in the country is:
 (A) Agriculture sector (B) Industrial sector
 (C) Power sector (D) Transport sector ✓
94. Which of the following refineries has the largest operating capacity in Pakistan?
 (A) Attock Oil Refinery (B) Pak Arab Refinery ✓
 (C) National Oil Refinery (D) None of these
95. Identify the largest among these hydel power stations.
 (A) Warsak ✓ (B) Dargai
 (C) Rasul (D) Nandipur
96. The largest dam in Pakistan is:
 (A) Warsak (B) Tarbela ✓
 (C) Rawal (D) Khanpur
97. The most urbanized province of Pakistan is:
 (A) Punjab (B) Sindh ✓
 (C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (D) Baluchistan
98. The maximum height of Mirani Dam is:
 (A) 100 feet (B) 127 feet
 (C) 180 feet ✓ (D) 232 feet
99. The maximum length of Mirani Dam is:
 (A) 1,500 feet (B) 2,100 feet ✓
 (C) 3,080 feet (D) 3,500 feet
100. Who was the first Pakistani player who scored double century against India?
 (A) Hanif Muhammad (B) Mudassar Nazar
 (C) Zaheer Abbas ✓ (D) Majid Khan
101. Which Pakistani scored his maiden century in Test cricket?
 (A) Hanif Muhammad (B) Nazar Muhammad ✓
 (C) Imtiaz Ahmed (D) A.H. Kardar

¹ Syed Zaheer Abbas Kirmani, popularly known as Zaheer Abbas, is a former Pakistani cricketer. He is among the professional cricketers who used to wear spectacles. In 1982/1983, he became the first batsman to score three consecutive centuries in one-day internationals.

102. In which province of Pakistan, maximum number of dialects are spoken?

- (A) Punjab (B) Sindh ✓
(C) Baluchistan (D) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

103. The first museum in Pakistan was built on:

- (A) 17th April, 1950 ✓ (B) 21st May, 1948
(C) 6th Sept., 1961 (D) 14th Dec., 1964

104. The first satellite Badr-I was designed by:

- (A) SUPARCO ✓ (B) PACO
(C) NADRA (D) PARCO

105. The oldest hydro-electric project in Pakistan is:

- (A) Dargal (B) Rasul ✓
(C) Warsak (D) Malakand

106. Two Pakistan Air Force pilots completed the first test flight of proto-type of JF-17 Thunder fighter in:

- (A) France (B) USA
(C) China ✓ (D) Canada

107. The first national flag carrier of Pakistan is:

- (A) PIA ✓ (B) Shaheen Airlines
(C) Aero-Asia (D) Aero-Pakistan

108. Qaid-e-Azam International Airport is the largest airport of Pakistan. It is located in:

- (A) Lahore (B) Peshawar
(C) Faisalabad (D) Karachi ✓

109. The first bank which was inaugurated by Qaid-e-Azam on 1st July, 1948:

- (A) Habib Bank (B) State Bank of Pakistan ✓
(C) MCB (D) United Bank Ltd

110. The largest commercial bank of Pakistan is:



- (A) MCB (B) UBL
(C) HBL ✓ (D) NBP

111. What is the height of the highest building of Habib Bank Plaza¹ in Karachi?

- (A) 250 feet (B) 345 feet ✓
(C) 412 feet (D) 460 feet

112. Which is the largest barrage in Pakistan?

- (A) Jinnah Barrage (B) G.M. Barrage
(C) Guddu Barrage (D) Sukkur Barrage² ✓

113. Karachi is the largest city of Pakistan which has a population of:

- (A) 7.6 million (B) 8.5 million
(C) 9.9 million ✓ (D) 106 million

114. Which is the largest canal of Pakistan?

- (A) BRB Canal (B) Lloyd Barrage Canal ✓
(C) Marala Ravi Link (D) Mailsi Canal

115. Name the first Communication Minister of Pakistan.

- (A) Abdul Rub Nishtar³ ✓ (B) Fazal-ur-Rehman
(C) Nazir Ahmed (D) Ghulam Muhammad

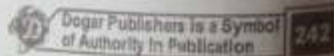
116. Who was the first Industries Minister of Pakistan?

- (A) Mushtaq (B) Kamal

¹ Habib Bank Plaza, located on I. I. Chundrigar Road in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan, is the head office of Habib Bank. It was the tallest building in Asia while still under construction between 1963-66. It was also the tallest building in South Asia until its completion in 1972.

² Sukkur Barrage is a barrage on the River Indus near the city of Sukkur in the Sindh province of Pakistan. The barrage was built during the British Raj from 1923 to 1932 and was named Lloyd Barrage.

³ Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar was a Muslim League stalwart, a Pakistan movement leader and activist and later on a Pakistani politician from North-West Frontier Province.



- Ahmed Hussain
(C) Nazir Ahmed ✓ (D) Iqbal Hussain

117. The first Law Minister of Pakistan was:

- (A) Zafarullah Khan (B) Jogindar Nath Mandal¹ ✓
(C) Abdul Rasheed (D) Akhtar Hussain

118. The largest fort of Pakistan is:

- (A) Lahore Fort (B) Peshawar Fort (KP)
(C) Multan Fort (D) Rani Kot (Sindh) ✓

119. Which is the largest gas field in Pakistan?

- (A) Sul gas field ✓ (B) Leghari gas field
(C) Dharna gas field (D) Toot gas field

120. The largest hospital in Pakistan is:

- (A) Mayo Hospital, Lahore (B) Nishtar Hospital, Multan ✓
(C) Sheikh Zaid Hospital, Lahore
(D) None of these

121. Tarbela Hydroelectric Power Station² is largest and produces electricity amounting to:

- (A) 2,100 MW (B) 2,900 MW
(C) 3,478 MW ✓ (D) 4,200 MW

122. Pakistan Steel Mills is the largest industrial unit in Pakistan. It is

located in Karachi and was built with the assistance of:

- (A) China (B) USSR ✓
(C) USA (D) Canada

123. First female astronaut is:

- (A) Shahnaz Saleem (B) Mahnaz Saleem
(C) Ayesha Saleem (D) Namira Saleem ✓

124. Manora is the largest island of Pakistan. It is located in the Arabian Sea near:

- (A) Gwadar Port (B) Karachi Port³ ✓
(C) Port Qasim (D) None of these

125. Chhanga Manga⁴ is the largest forest (cultivated) in Pakistan. It is located in the district of:

- (A) Abbotabad (B) Sargodha
(C) Kasur ✓ (D) Jhang

126. Keenjhar Lake is the largest artificial lake of Pakistan which is located in the province of:

- (A) Sindh ✓ (B) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(C) Punjab (D) Baluchistan

127. In which district of Sindh is located the largest natural lake of Pakistan?

- (A) Sukkur (B) Dadu ✓
(C) Hyderabad (D) Khairpur

128. The largest library of Pakistan is:

- (A) Punjab Public Library, Lahore⁵ ✓

¹ The Fort of Karachi is one of South Asia's largest and busiest deep-water seaports, handling about 60% of the nation's cargo located in Karachi, Pakistan. It is located between the Karachi towns of Kiamari and Saddar, close to the main business district and several industrial areas.

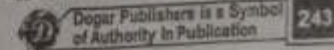
² The Chhanga Manga is a planted forest which includes a wildlife preserve, in the Kasur and Lahore districts of Punjab, Pakistan. It is located approximately 80 kilometers south-west of Lahore.

³ Dadu is a town in Sindh, Pakistan. Dadu is the capital of Dadu District. The town is located on the Western bank of River Indus and is administratively subdivided into three Union councils. It comes in the district of HUB.

⁴ The 120 year old Punjab Public Library (PPL), the biggest library in Pakistan, has been decaying structural volume.

¹ Jogendra Nath Mandal, was one of the central and leading Founding Fathers of modern state of Pakistan, and legislator serving as country's first minister of law and labour, and also was second minister of commonwealth and Kashmir affairs.

² Tarbela Dam (Urdu/Pashto: تاربلا بند) is an earth-filled dam along the Indus River in Pakistan's Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Located in the Swabi and Haripur Districts of the province,¹ the dam is about 30 km (20 mi) from the city of Swabi, 105 km (65 mi) northwest of Islamabad, and 125 km (80 mi) east of Peshawar. It is the largest earth-filled dam in the world, and also the largest dam by structural volume.



- (B) Municipal Library, Multan
(C) City Library, Peshawar
(D) None of these
129. The largest mausoleum in Pakistan:
(A) Asif Jah Tomb, Lahore
(B) Jahangir Tomb, Lahore
(C) Qauld-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi ✓
(D) None of these
130. Khewra Salt Mines¹ are the largest mines of Pakistan. These are located in:
(A) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(B) Punjab ✓
(C) Sindh
(D) Baluchistan
131. Minar-e-Pakistan² is the largest monument of Pakistan which is located in:
(A) Lahore ✓
(B) Karachi
(C) Peshawar
(D) Multan
132. First woman Acting President is:
(A) Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi
(B) Begum Shahnawaz
(C) Fahmida Mirza³ ✓
(D) Begum Nusrat Bhutto
133. Largest Motorway of Pakistan:
(A) Sukkur-Larkana-Gwadar ✓
(B) Islamabad-Peshawar

for several years because of a lack of funds and administrative problems.

¹ The Khewra Salt Mine (or Mayo Salt Mine) is located in Khewra, north of Pind Dadan Khan, an administrative subdivision of Jhelum District, Punjab Region, Pakistan. The mine is located in the Salt Range, an outer range of the Himalaya Mountains which rises from the Indo-Gangetic Plain. It is Pakistan's largest, the world's 2nd largest.

² Minar-e-Pakistan is a national monument located in Lahore, Pakistan. The tower was built between 1960 and 1968, on the site where the All-India Muslim League passed the Lahore Resolution on 23 March 1940.

³ Fahmida Mirza is a Pakistani politician who is the current Federal Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination, in office since 20 August 2016. She served as the 18th and only women Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan from March 2008 to June 2013.

⁴ MS motorway (Pakistan) The M-8 (Urdu: موٹروے 8) is an east-west motorway in Pakistan, connecting

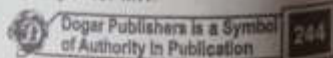


- (C) Multan-Faisalabad
(D) Multan-D.G. Khan
134. First woman to preside Parliament:
(A) Begum Shahnawaz ✓
(B) Begum Salma Tasadduq
(C) Rana Liaquat Ali
(D) Musarrat Jabeen
135. The largest Urdu Weekly of Pakistan is:
(A) Nida-i-Millat
(B) Akhbar-e-Jahan ✓
(C) Takbeer
(D) Family Daily
136. The largest English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan is:
(A) Daily News ✓
(B) Daily The Nation
(C) Daily Dawn
(D) Daily The Times
137. Which is the largest Nuclear Power Plant of Pakistan?
(A) KANUPP ✓
(B) CHASHNUP-I
(C) CHASHNUP-II
(D) None of these
138. The largest oilfield of Pakistan is:
(A) Attock oilfield
(B) Tut oilfield
(C) Dharmal oilfield ✓
(D) None of these
139. First female Federal Ombudsman:
(A) Nazia Mir
(B) Musarrat Halal ✓
(C) Shahnaz Ali
(D) Saima Baig
140. When first Consumer Courts started functioning in Pakistan?
(A) 2007 ✓
(B) 2006
(C) 2005
(D) 2004
141. When first batch of trained women of Pakistan Rangers was deputed on the borders?

Sukkur-Larkana to Gwadar. The motorway partly currently under-construction, while the 193 kilometer stretch between Gwadar and Hoshab was inaugurated in February 2016.

¹ Akhbar e Jahan is The Most Popular Urdu Magazine of Pakistan Publishing Weekly Form Karachi. It is The Largest Selling Weekly Magazine, ABC Certified and Publishing Since 40 Years. This Magazine is Very Popular Among Women of Pakistan.

² KANUPP is Pakistan's first nuclear power plant, inaugurated on November 26, 1972, with a total gross capacity of 137 MW.

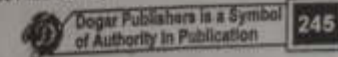


- (A) 2006
(C) 2008 ✓
- (B) 2007
(D) 2009
142. Name the first female President of Supreme Court Bar Association.
(A) Rahat Bano
(B) Asma Jahangir ✓
(C) Nasreen Khan
(D) Hina Jilani
143. Name the first female Speaker of National Assembly.
(A) Hina Rabbani Sherry ✓
(B) Shirin Mazari
(C) Sherry Rehman
(D) Fahmida Mirza ✓
144. First female Deputy Speaker of National Assembly is:
(A) Mrs. Nazli Tiwana
(B) Mrs. Yasmeen Mushtaq Kausar
(C) Mrs. Ashraf Abbasi ✓
(D) Mrs. Farzana Kausar
145. Which is the largest shipping company of Pakistan?
(A) PNSC ✓
(B) PISCL
(C) POSC
(D) NSCL
146. In which city is located the largest athletic stadium of Pakistan?
(A) Lahore
(B) Islamabad ✓
(C) Karachi
(D) Multan
147. Which is the largest cricket stadium?
(A) Jinnah Stadium, Sialkot
(B) Qaddafi Stadium, Lahore
(C) Niaz Stadium, Hyderabad
(D) National Stadium, Karachi ✓
148. National Hockey Stadium is the largest hockey stadium of Pakistan which is located in:
(A) Karachi
(B) Islamabad
(C) Lahore ✓
(D) Hyderabad
149. The largest TV station is located in:
(A) Lahore
(B) Islamabad ✓
- (C) Quetta
(D) Karachi
150. Which is the largest TV booster Pakistan?
(A) Tandiani (Punjab) ✓
(B) Warsak (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)
(C) Rohri (Sindh)
(D) Zhob (Baluchistan)
151. Baluchistan has the longest coast along the Arabian Sea. Its length is:
(A) 473 kms
(B) 584 kms
(C) 612 kms
(D) 771 kms ✓
152. The largest university of Pakistan is:
(A) Karachi University
(B) Punjab University ✓
(C) Peshawar University
(D) Quetta University
153. Pak-Afghan border is the longest border of Pakistan which has a length of:
(A) 1,612 kms
(B) 1,954 kms
(C) 2,252 kms ✓
(D) 3,458 kms
154. The platform of Rohri (Sindh) railway station is the longest in Pakistan. Its length is:
(A) 1,894 feet ✓
(B) 2,114 feet
(C) 2,324 feet
(D) 2,600 feet
155. The longest railway track of Pakistan¹ is from:
(A) Karachi to Peshawar
(B) Karachi to Quetta
(C) Karachi to Landi Kotal ✓
(D) Karachi to Nowshera
156. The longest highway of Pakistan is from:
(A) Karachi to Lahore
(B) Karachi to Quetta
(C) Karachi to D.I. Khan
(D) Karachi to Peshawar ✓

¹ Built in 1955, the National Stadium became the largest cricket stadium in Pakistan after renovations were made to Qaddafi Stadium, which reduced its seating capacity. As of now, being among the best cricket stadiums in Pakistan, the National Stadium can hold about 34,000 spectators.



² The Longest Platform: The platform of Rohri Railway Station (Sindh) with length of about 1,894 feet. The platform of Sahiwal Railway Station (Punjab) is also believed to be the longest platform in Pakistan. The Longest Railroad: From Karachi to Peshawar, with a length of 1,045 miles (1,681 kilometers).



157. Indus River¹ is the longest river of Pakistan which has length of:
 (A) 2,144 kms (B) 2,897 kms ✓
 (C) 3,246 kms (D) 3,612 kms
158. Khojak Railway Tunnel with a length of 2.43 miles is longest in Pakistan. It lies in province of:
 (A) Punjab (B) Sindh ✓
 (C) Khyber (D) Baluchistan ✓
 Pakhtunkhwa
159. Lowari Road Tunnel² is the longest in Pakistan which has a length of:
 (A) 5 miles ✓ (B) 6 miles
 (C) 7 miles (D) 8 miles
160. The longest water tunnel of Pakistan is 3.5 miles long. It is located in:
 (A) Tarbela Dam (B) Mangla Dam
 (C) Warsak (D) Tanda Dam ✓
 Dam ✓
161. The four minarets of the Shah Faisal Mosque Islamabad are the tallest minarets and have a height of:
 (A) 240 feet (B) 286 feet ✓
 (C) 312 feet (D) 343 feet
162. The highest mountain pass has a height of 19,030 feet. What is the name of this pass?
 (A) Muztagh Pass ✓ (B) Lowari Pass
 (C) Baroghi Pass (D) Shandur Pass
163. K-2 is the highest mountain peak of Pakistan. It has a height of:
 (A) 25,716 feet (B) 26,624 feet
 (C) 27,417 feet (D) 28,269 feet ✓

¹ The Indus River (locally called Sindhu) is one of the longest rivers in Asia, originating in the Tibetan Plateau in the vicinity of Lake Manasarovar, the river runs a course through Ladakh towards the Gilgit-Baltistan region Hindukush ranges, and then flows in a southerly direction along the entire length of Pakistan to merge into the Arabian Sea near the port city of Karachi in Sindh. (198) It is the longest river and national river of Pakistan.

² Lowari Tunnel is an 10.4 kilometres vehicular tunnel under the Lowari Pass of the Hindu Kush mountains, between Dir and Chitral in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. It is operated by the National Highway Authority and carries traffic on the M-45 National Highway, thus bypassing Lowari Pass.

164. The highest peak of Baluchistan province:
 (A) Koh-e-Sultan (B) Takht-e-Sulaiman ✓
 (C) Ras Koh (D) Koh-e-Naran
165. The largest tribal area in respect of area is:
 (A) Khyber (B) Kurram Agency ✓
 (C) South Waziristan ✓ (D) Muhmand Agency
166. Which province of Pakistan has the largest number of districts (36)?
 (A) Sindh (B) Punjab ✓
 (C) Khyber (D) Baluchistan
 Pakhtunkhwa
167. The province which is smallest in respect of area:
 (A) Punjab (B) Sindh
 (C) Baluchistan (D) Khyber
 Pakhtunkhwa ✓
168. Where is the first wind power plant of Pakistan located?
 (A) Thatta ✓ (B) Larkana
 (C) Ralodero (D) Hyderabad
169. The barrage with largest number of canals is:
 (A) Guddu Barrage (B) Jinnah Barrage
 (C) Taunsa Barrage (D) Sukkur Barrage ✓
170. The largest producer of electric power in Pakistan:
 (A) IPPs (B) Nuclear reactors
 (C) WAPDA ✓ (D) Solar resources
171. Highest civil award of Pakistan?
 (A) Sitara-i-Imtiaz
 (B) Sitara-i-Basalat
 (C) Nishan-e-Khidmat
 (D) Nishan-e-Pakistan

³ Thatta is a city in the Pakistani province of Sindh. Thatta was the medieval capital of Sindh, and served as the seat of power for three successive dynasties. Thatta's historic significance has yielded several monuments in and around the city.

COOLEST, HIGHEST, LOWEST, BIGGEST, TALLEST, SMALLEST, OLDEST IN PAKISTAN GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Biggest airline of Pakistan: PIA
- Biggest airport of Pakistan: Qaid-e-Azam Airport Karachi
- Biggest Barrage of Pakistan: Sukkur Barrage (1932)
- Biggest Commercial Bank of Pakistan: Habib Bank Limited
- Biggest cricket stadium of Pakistan: National Stadium Karachi
- Biggest desert found in Pakistan: Thar
- Biggest export item in Pakistan: Textile (Cotton)
- Biggest fort of Pakistan: Rani Kot Fort (Haiderabad)
- Biggest Gas field: Sul Gas field
- Biggest Hockey Stadium of Pakistan: National Hockey Stadium Lahore
- Biggest hydroelectric power station: Tarbela Dam
- Biggest industrial unit in public sector: Pakistan Steel Mills
- Biggest industry of Pakistan: Textile
- Biggest library found in Pakistan: Punjab Library
- Biggest man-made lake found in Pakistan: Keenjhar Lake (Thatha)
- Biggest mosque in Pakistan: Faisal Mosque Islamabad
- Biggest natural lake in Pakistan: Manchar Lake (Dadu)
- Biggest park in Pakistan: Ayub National park
- Biggest province by population: Punjab
- Biggest railway workshop in Pakistan: Mughalpur (Lahore)
- Biggest Thermal power station founded in Pakistan: Kot Addou
- Coldest place in Pakistan: Skardu
- First Loim of Pakistan was designed by: Brandley
- Highest & longest glacier of Pakistan: Siachen
- Highest battle field in Pakistan: Siachin Glacier
- Highest civil award: Nishan-e-Pakistan
- Highest dam in Pakistan: Mangla Dam
- Highest military award: Nishan-e-Haider
- Highest mountain peak: K-2 (8611 meter or 28251)
- Highest pass: Mustagh Pass (6000 meters)
- Highest population density rate in Pakistan: Islamabad
- Highest radio station in Pakistan: Gilgit
- Highest railway station of Pakistan: Khan Mehtarzal
- Highest rainfall area of Pakistan: Murree
- Highest Road: Sharah-e-Karakoram (Sharah Resham)
- Hottest place in Pakistan: Jacobabad
- Largest Dam in Pakistan: Tarbela Dam
- Largest Oil refinery: Pak-Arab Oil refinery
- Largest & longest river: Indus (2896 Km) 1800 miles
- Largest (biggest) province by area: Baluchistan
- Largest Canal of Pakistan: Llovd Barrage Canal
- Largest circulating Daily Newspaper of Pakistan: Jang
- Largest circulating English Daily Newspaper of Pakistan: Daily News
- Largest city of Pakistan: Karachi
- Largest District of Pakistan: Chaghi
- Largest Division of Pakistan: Kalat
- Largest Earth filled Dam in Pakistan: Tarbela Dam
- Largest Hospital in Pakistan: Nishtar Hospital Multan
- Largest Island of Pakistan: Manora
- Largest jungle of Pakistan: Changa Manga
- Largest language: Punjabi (48)

- Largest mausoleum in Pakistan: Qaid-e-Azam Tomb, Karachi
- Largest min excavated in Pakistan: Salt mines Khewra
- Largest mobile company in Pakistan: Mobilink
- Largest Nuclear power plant of Pakistan: KANUPP
- Largest radio station in Pakistan: Islamabad
- Largest seaport of Pakistan: Karachi
- Largest sector of Pakistan's economy: Agriculture sector
- Largest shipping company of Pakistan: Pakistan national Shipping Corporation
- Largest stadium of athletics of Pakistan: Islamabad
- Largest Trade partner of Pakistan: USA
- Largest university of Pakistan: Punjab University
- Longest Motorway in Pakistan: M-8
- Longest railway tunnel in Pakistan: Khojak
- Longest road in Pakistan: Pakistan Highway
- Longest tunnel: Lawari Tunnel
- Lowest point below the sea level in Pakistan: Indian Ocean
- Lowest population density rate in Pakistan: Chaghi district
- Oldest airline of Pakistan: Orient Airline
- Oldest Barrage of Pakistan: Sukkur Barrage
- Oldest forest of Pakistan: Janipur (Founded between Lorelai And Ziarat)
- Oldest fort of Pakistan: Daraward Fort
- Oldest news agency of Pakistan: APP (Associate Press of Pakistan)
- Oldest Nuclear reactor of Pakistan: Karachi nuclear power plant (1972)
- Oldest private Airline of Pakistan: Hajvery Airline
- Pakistan's largest museum: Karachi museum

PSYCHOMETRIC TEST

PSYCHOLOGICAL TESTS

After passing written examination and before final interview, each candidate has to appear before a panel of psychologists for his/her psychological test. Here the assessment of each candidate is made to check his/her suitability for the particular job. During this phase, the panel of psychologists assesses different aspects of candidates' personality including intelligence, aptitude and other personal aspects.

Psychological tests include intelligence tests, personality tests, group discussion, command task and interview. The phase of psychological assessment comprises of two days. First day, after filling a performa, which includes personal information, candidates are gone through intelligence tests and personality tests which include picture story test, incomplete sentence blank test, autobiographical and self-descriptive test, and some objective personality tests. On the second day, each candidate has to undergo through group discussions (one in English and other in Urdu) and command task. After this, each of the candidates has to appear before a panel of psychologists for his/her interview, individually.

Psychological tests phase is not numerically marked rather recommended. The ranking-can-recommendation made in this phase is placed in front of chairman at the time of final interview. As strong recommendation forms a pre-interview perception of a candidate, it is of great importance. No doubt, positive feedback from the panel of the psychologists will pay a candidate in his/her final interview.

Procedure of Psychological Tests

After reaching at the centre, all of the candidates are asked to submit their original documents for verification and the documents are returned at the end of the day. Candidates are also instructed to submit their application forms and attested copies of all the documents.

DAY ONE:

On the first day, candidates are provided a printed copy, on which their particulars are mentioned, to revise and update their demographic information written over there. Candidates are also asked to submit a recent photograph. After this, the psychological tests start in following manner:

- Intelligence Tests
 - Verbal Intelligence Test comprises of 60 questions which have to completed in 40 minutes.
 - Non-Verbal Intelligence Test comprises of 50 questions which have to complete in 30 minutes.
- Incomplete Sentence Test comprises of 35 sentences which have to complete in 8 minutes
- Objective Personality Test comprises of 240 statements.
- 30 minutes Break
- Picture Story Test comprises of 3 pictures and time given for it is 15 minutes, 5 minutes for each story
- Self-Description Tests
- Autobiography in 8 minutes
- Incomplete Sentence Test (Again) comprises of 35 sentences and have to complete in 8 minutes

DAY SECOND:

The second day involves group discussion, command task and an interview with the psychologists. It starts in following manner:

- Group Discussion (One in Urdu and Other in English)
- Command Task
- Break of 30 minutes
- Interview with the Psychologists

Personality Test

Introduction:

Personality tests are instruments for the measurement of emotional, motivational, interpersonal and attitudinal characteristics. These tests are different from ability tests.

Personality tests aim to describe different aspects of a person's character that remain stable throughout that person's lifetime, the individual's character pattern of behaviour, thoughts and feelings. An early model of personality was posited by Greek philosopher/physician Hippocrates. The 20th century heralded a new interest in defining and identifying separate personality types, in close correlation with the emergence of the field of psychology. As such, several distinct tests emerged; some attempt to identify specific characteristics, while others attempt to identify personality as a whole.

Personality is the essence of a human being. It is the entire mental organization of human being at any stage of his development. It embraces every phase of human character: intellect, temperament, skill, moral aspect and attitudes that have been build up in the course of one's life. Personality concerns the most important, most noticeable parts of an individual's life. It concerns whether a person is happy or sad, energetic or apathetic and smart or dull. Personality is the collection of psychological parts including motives, emotions and thoughts.

Personality has a significant role to play in deciding whether you have the enthusiasm and motivation that the selection board is looking for. It also determines how well you are going to fit in the civil services in terms of your personality, attitude and general work style. In most working situations, it's the personalities of the people that matter most in the success in civil services. If an officer can't motivate and control its subordinates or the team doesn't work well together, then quality of service will suffer.

Personality tests are used by psychologists sitting in FPSC to access the personalities of candidates for their recruitment in the civil services of Pakistan. These personality tests are specifically designed and used to access candidates aptitudes, interests and their personal selves. These personality tests are different from other tests as they are designed to measure the plus and minus points of candidates in terms of their suitability for the civil services in general and for a group in civil services in particular.

Personality Tests for CSS and PMS:

Different personality tests are administered in psychological assessment process for Central Superior Services, Provincial Management Services, Judiciary exams and other competitive exams to check the suitability of candidates for a particular job. Here are some personality tests which are given as follows as these tests are used for recruitment purposes in the above mentioned services.

- Autobiographical Tests (including autobiography)
- Rotter's Incomplete Sentence Blank Test
- Thematic Apperception Test (Picture Story Test)
- Objective Personality Tests

Details of each of these tests and instructions about how to perform well in these tests are given in upcoming chapters.

Rotter Incomplete Sentence Blank (RISB) Test

Introduction:

Rotter Incomplete Sentence test is a projective test where candidates are given a series of incomplete sentences that they are to complete. In given times, candidates are instructed to complete incomplete sentences. Psychologists administered this test to assess the personality of a candidate and specifically the adjustment level of a candidate. This test has 40 sentences that candidates are required to complete. By grouping and evaluating the responses of candidates, psychologists make judgements about candidates' psychological state of mind.

RISB test is a widely used test for recruitment purposes in Central Superior Services, Provincial Management Services, Judicial exams and other competitive exams. This test is used with a group of tests to evaluate the suitability of candidates for particular services. In the overall process of psychological assessment, RISB test holds an important position in assessing the personalities of candidates.

Procedure:

In this test, usually psychologists asked for 35 to 40 sentences to complete within 10 minutes. Candidates are instructed to write quickly as psychologists sitting in the board of FPSC are interested in candidates' first thoughts came to their minds after reading incomplete sentence. This test is administered in English language but candidates can write a few words of Urdu if they feel trouble with their vocabulary of English.

Some Instructions for Candidates:

1. Make purposeful sentences
2. Show your knowledge and broadness of vision in sentences

3. Never be pessimistic
4. Be confident and constructive.
5. Be careful about given time and try to complete all of the given sentences
6. Never display any kind of conflict or fear in your sentences
7. Don't be panic during your test
8. Try to avoid spelling mistakes
9. Be natural in your responses
10. If you are not able to complete a sentence; don't waste your time on it, leave it and complete it whenever you get some time
11. Display positive and optimistic thoughts in your sentences
12. You are advised to use proactive language and to avoid reactive language
13. It is better to not to make proverbial sentences
14. Do not give overly positive and optimistic responses

Sample Test:

Here are some sample sentences of incomplete sentences. Candidates are advised to complete sentences in such fashion.

1. The weather is bad but good for long drive.
2. Get up and have your breakfast early.
3. My greatest wish is to get good social status and fame.
4. A man may learn from cultural norms.
5. Our characters are made and shaped by society.
6. In order to learn English he took admission in the academy.
7. Truth site upon in fair observation of nature.
8. The man of culture enjoys festivals the most.
9. The memories of childhood are always sweet.
10. I wish I could do something valuable for my country.
11. She is angry because she misunderstood the joke of her fellow.
12. Hope is a good sign of optimism.
13. All rising to great place always sacrifice valuable earlier in life.
14. A statesman should be vigilant and patriotic.
15. Let us find new avenues in life.
16. Money speaks sense of economic prosperity.
17. When faced with a difficult problem keep patience and be confident.
18. The new generation is more enthusiastic.

19. My principle is to be fair and unbiased.
20. Have faith in your abilities.
21. Keep yourself aware with the latest developments in the world.
22. Playing games is good for health.
23. A thing of beauty is joy forever.
24. Go out in the world to explore hidden.
25. Before the arrival of people, in fact all the places were arranged.
26. He was very upset because of health issue of his mother.
27. I like to read books.
28. No body wants to go with this issue.
29. Nobody can take such irration decision.
30. Among his friends he is the worthy of friendship.
31. Foundation of every state is based upon its ideology.
32. When everybody was asleep, the guard got alert.
33. When sitting alone, I get myself relax.
34. Victory comes to those who believe in hard working.
35. He stood up against the wrongdoings.
36. Daily exercise makes a man perfect.
37. The soldiers were marching towards the town.
38. Our doctors are struggling for their rights.
39. The easy way to success is to get a guidance from experienced persons.
40. At every step, we should follow the law.
41. Pakistanis believe in unity.
42. If only I could feel more hopeful about things.
43. People I know are usually fair and honest.
44. I can always talk things out with someone.
45. I think guys are less emotional than girls.
46. My father would always listen to what I had to say.
47. Where I live is quite and peaceful.
48. My mother was the type who always took care of her family.
49. My health is generally good.

Practice Tests for Candidates

Here are some tests, consist of incomplete sentences, which are given for the practice of candidates. Candidates are instructed to complete these sentences and then check their sentences according to criteria given as follows:

- Whether you have complete the test within time limit.
- Whether you wrote positive sentences.
- Whether your language is proactive rather reactive.
- Whether you avoid repetition.
- Whether you made realistic sentences.
- Whether your sentences show any sort of conflict/fear.

TEST NO. 1

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Let us decide _____ | 25. The government is planning _____ |
| None but the _____ | 26. The girl was smart and _____ |
| Let us start _____ | 27. Please let me have _____ |
| Young persons should _____ | 28. The country's future _____ |
| We are making _____ | 29. Every new day _____ |
| He is a man _____ | 30. No one will be able _____ |
| The whole city _____ | 31. Once people desire _____ |
| The new teacher _____ | 32. Do not buy _____ |
| All of us have _____ | 33. Don't trust _____ |
| If you just leave _____ | 34. I recommend you to _____ |
| Our feelings are hurt _____ | 35. Horrible dreams _____ |
| The wise are those _____ | 36. A talented girl _____ |
| By virtue of his _____ | 37. Do not came near me _____ |
| The government has _____ | 38. The pilot of the aircraft _____ |
| I want to give you _____ | 39. Girls legs are _____ |
| Every human being _____ | 40. My friends think _____ |
| His point of view _____ | 41. My favourite hero _____ |
| Your offer is _____ | 42. People danced with _____ |
| A small lie is _____ | 43. Idleness is _____ |
| He always likes _____ | 44. I have nothing to offer but _____ |
| Victory comes to those _____ | 45. Patriots die _____ |
| 22. I cannot tolerate _____ | 46. Kashmir will _____ |
| 23. Nobody knows _____ | 47. Study of history _____ |
| 24. Let us come to _____ | |

48. Learning without _____.
49. Success depends _____.
50. Everything has its beauty but _____.

TEST NO. 2

1. I am satisfied _____.
2. He failed in _____.
3. We reached the station _____.
4. Old habits are _____.
5. You cannot succeed _____.
6. He has broken _____.
7. The way is long but _____.
8. He supported _____.
9. He did everything _____.
10. Follow the man _____.
11. Drinking and smoking _____.
12. One should adhere _____.
13. His greatest fear is _____.
14. You should take advantage _____.
15. The women should _____.
16. An intelligent _____.
17. Go ahead with _____.
18. Time blunts _____.
19. He devoted his _____.
20. Let us discuss _____.
21. His negligence _____.
22. Love is _____.
23. Company agents _____.
24. It is of no use _____.
25. A teacher's duty _____.
26. The weather is bad but _____.
27. Get up and _____.
28. My greatest wish _____.
29. Struggle for _____.
30. A man may learn _____.

31. Our characters are _____.
32. In order to learn _____.
33. Truth is _____.
34. The man of culture _____.
35. The memories of childhood _____.
36. I wish I could _____.
37. She is angry because _____.
38. Hope is _____.
39. All rising to great place _____.
40. A statesman should _____.
41. Nothing is more unpleasant _____.
42. Let us find _____.
43. Money speaks sense _____.
44. When faced with a difficult problem _____.
45. The new generation _____.
46. My principle is _____.
47. Have faith in _____.
48. Among new problem _____.
49. Nation should not _____.
50. Keep yourself _____.

TEST NO. 3

1. Garden is _____.
2. Pakistan is now _____.
3. Grapple with _____.
4. Life is the art of _____.
5. Go with _____.
6. The history of art _____.
7. Get up early and _____.
8. In the darkness _____.
9. I feel I am _____.
10. I like movies about _____.
11. On the frontline _____.
12. I shall always _____.

13. Our government needs _____.
14. I do not want _____.
15. In all my life _____.
16. Do you think _____.
17. I dream about _____.
18. When I got tired _____.
19. If someone disturb me _____.
20. All great people _____.
21. I usually go _____.
22. Our duties _____.
23. He expect you _____.
24. Our people _____.
25. When I am alone _____.
26. Do thing by and by _____.
27. After the death of _____.
28. A man _____.
29. I am ready to _____.
30. These steps will clear _____.
31. Many young persons _____.
32. I can assure you _____.
33. Enjoy _____.
34. The red colour _____.
35. His father _____.
36. Do away with _____.
37. You should be _____.
38. Our thoughts _____.
39. His hobbies are _____.
40. I appreciate _____.
41. We are _____.
42. Whenever I go there _____.
43. An honourable man _____.
44. At the discretion of _____.
45. Try your best _____.
46. When working together _____.
47. Lend me your ears and _____.
48. The TV plays _____.
49. Good health _____.

50. Do not speak _____.

TEST NO. 4

1. Playing games _____.
2. He raised his hand and _____.
3. A thing of beauty is _____.
4. Nobody wants _____.
5. Go out in the world _____.
6. Before the arrival of people _____.
7. He was very upset because _____.
8. I like to read _____.
9. Nobody can _____.
10. Among his friends he _____.
11. Foundation of every state is _____.
12. When everybody was asleep _____.
13. When sitting alone _____.
14. Who has the courage _____.
15. Victory comes to these _____.
16. The man fell _____.
17. He stood up _____.
18. Daily exercise _____.
19. The people were _____.
20. Our bureaucrats are _____.
21. His mood _____.
22. The easy way to success _____.
23. At every step _____.
24. His heart is _____.
25. Pakistanis believe in _____.
26. Everyone has to _____.
27. The wolf and sheep _____.
28. My brother has _____.
29. The much worry _____.

30. The women bent down _____
31. Are you ready to _____
32. The labour of our country _____
33. The parents have to _____
34. Those who live for _____
35. The coming generation _____
36. The new plan has _____
37. New ideas _____
38. Behave well with _____
39. I like her because _____
40. One must _____
41. Offer your prayers _____
42. Education is the _____
43. Many nations have _____
44. If you want _____
45. At the end of the day _____
46. We can never _____
47. Take my advice and _____
48. He thinks his health is _____
49. You cannot depend _____
50. It was over and _____

TEST NO. 5

1. His greatest desire is to _____
2. How can we think of _____
3. In case of monarchy _____
4. Girls are not only _____
5. Nothing is impossible _____
6. Let us all _____
7. A man's first duty is _____
8. Suddenly all the men _____
9. I you like to _____
10. Obtain as much _____
11. Girls are not _____
12. The sun goes down _____
13. Keep yourself _____
14. When he is angry _____
15. The problem can _____
16. Wait and see _____

PICTURE STORY TEST (THEMATIC APPERCEPTION TEST)

Introduction:

The Thematic Apperception Test is a projective psychological test. In this test, the person being tested is given a number of black and white pictures of various settings and is asked to tell a story about each. The stories are then analysed in terms of 'thema' which the person introduces into each narrative. The adherents of TAT assert that it taps a subject's unconscious to reveal repressed aspects of personality.

Procedure:

The Thematic Apperception Test is also known as the picture story test or story writing test because it uses a standard series of provocative yet ambiguous pictures about which the candidate is asked to tell a story. The candidate is asked to tell as imaginative a story as he/she can for each picture presented, including the following:

- what has led up to the event shown
- what is happening at the moment
- what the characters are feeling and thinking
- what the outcome of the story is

There are 31 picture cards in the standard form of the Thematic Apperception Test. Some of the cards show male figures, some female, some both male and female figures, some of ambiguous gender, some adults, some children, and some show no human figures at all. One card is completely blank.

Thematic Apperception Test is administered on the candidates, during psychological assessment process in civil services, as a part of a group of tests intended to evaluate personality. Usually candidates are given three pictorial cards of this test and asked to write three stories each one for each card within fifteen minutes. Psychologists give option to write stories in English or Urdu and candidates are instructed to be imaginative.

These cards are designed in such a way as to look in the personalities of candidates by interpreting their projections in form of their stories they write for given cards.

To interpretate a candidate's story, psychologists first determine who is the 'hero', the character of either sex with whom the candidate has identified himself/herself. The content of candidates' stories then analysed in terms of 'needs' i.e., achievement, approval and affiliation etc. and 'press' which refers to environmental forces that may facilitate or interfere with the satisfaction of these needs. Being attacked or criticized, being comforted and exposure to physical danger

are illustrations of press. Further for assessing the importance or strength of a particular need or press for the candidate, psychologists give special attention to the intensity, duration and frequency of its occurrence in different stories, as well as to the uniqueness of its association with a given picture. The assumption is made that unusual material, which departs from the common responses to each given picture, is more likely to have significance for the candidate.

Some Instructions for the Candidates for Story Writing:

There are some instructions for the candidates regarding story writing which are given as follows:

1. Candidates are advised to be light in their writing and must avoid to introduce intense themes in their stories.
2. Candidates must observe the given picture minutely. They must note a person or persons involved in the picture, as the story will revolve around them.
3. It can be seen that each of given pictures depicts one main character, whereas other characters relate to it. So, to make story more realistic, it is advisable to give common names to characters such as Ali, Faiza, Hassan, Ahmad, Zainab, etc.
4. As the story has to be written in a brief time of five minutes, therefore, candidates must avoid unnecessary details.
5. It is preferable to write the story in simple manners.
6. Story must be write in present tense more than past and future tenses.
7. The themes of stories must be positive, productive and progressive.
8. Candidates are advised to avoid any sort of negative thoughts, happening or intentions in their stories.
9. In the end of each story, there should be a positive and progressive outcome of story.
10. Candidates are advised to avoid cutting and over-writing.
11. Never be pessimistic or confused while writing your stories.
12. Hero of the story should play an active role rather than passive role.
13. Hero of the story must not be controlled by external forces around him/her.
14. If you are describing any problem in your story, in the end of story this problem must be solved.
15. Be realistic and rational in your story.
16. Avoid being too much idealistic.
17. In order to write suitable stories, candidates are advised to practise of story writing before appearing in test.

For the guidance and practice of candidates, some sample stories and pictures are given in this book.

SAMPLE STORIES

Here are some picture stories for the guidance of candidates. Candidates are advised to write stories in such fashion.

PICTURE 1:



STORY 1:

A young boy Mohsin standing in front of a lady lying on the bed. Mohsin is a doctor by profession and recently came to the country after completing his specialization. A week before he came to know that he is to conduct a heart transplant surgery of a young lady but the available resources were limited. Mohsin was not panic at all. He had full confidence in his abilities. He conducted a successful operation within the limited resources available to him. This was the first artificial heart transplant surgery of its nature in Pakistan. The government awarded him Sitara-i-Imtiaz.

PICTURE 2:



STORY 2:

Miss Saima is an Interior Decorator by profession. She has recently graduated from one of the best universities of Pakistan. And after her passing out, she has started working with a firm that deals in interior decoration. In the start, Saima was not getting any independent project as she was working as an assistant to her seniors. During her work, she learned a lot from her seniors. With time, she managed to build her reliability in the firm, she was handed over with an independent project of decorating a library. She did her assignment with full zeal. And now she come to check the decoration for final details. Her project was liked by all and was appreciated by students and teachers. She was happy that she has done something good for people. That gave her sense of achievement and she is extremely satisfied at her work.

PICTURE 3:



STORY 3:

Akbar is a very good sportsman. He used to play football. One day, his leg was fractured in an accident. He had to lay on bed for six months. His mother was worried for him. Akbar waited for his recovery patiently. It increased his confidence and determination to achieve his target. After long awaited six months, he started practicing. He worked hard and people around him encouraged him a lot. He got place in national football team as he had unique techniques of playing. His timely goal in the world cup final got his team the world cup. He became famous and regarded as national hero. Govt. also bestowed him with pride of performance in sports. His hard work and determination gave him the status of sports icon for his country.

PICTURE 4:



STORY 4:

Mr. Usman lives in Lahore and belongs to lower middle class strata of society. He was hardworking and brave enough to make his life prosperous. One night he was standing at the corner of his street, he heard noise of some people who were shouting behind someone. Suddenly, he realized that police was trying to catch a renowned dacoit. He took heart and started to follow the dacoit from another route. Finally, he managed to get the dacoit after the hard work of an hour. He handed over the dacoit to the police. Police officials were really impressed by his effort. They recommended a special reward for him. Then, he got one lakh as cash prize. Police department recruited him for his brevity and courage. He did his service with honesty and after that got promotion and success in life. He had the confidence and determination to change his life and so his dream came true.

PICTURE 5:



STORY 5:

Haider, Zeeshan, Asfar and Shazia are the four persons went for hunting. Occasionally, at the time of hunting, Haider became injured. They all then brought Haider into their camp for treatment. In order to take their treatment process easy, they managed to get help from some locals. They are cutting the clothes of Haider with a sharp knife. Zeeshan and Asfar are involved in treatment process while Shazia is looking onward for any kind of emergency help inside or outside the camp. So, at last they brought the condition of Haider to a satisfactory mark.

SELF-DESCRIPTION TESTS

Nature and Scope:

Self-description test also known as self-story writing or self-appraisal is a very important test in the series of psychological tests. This test helps the psychologist in confirming the findings already recorded. In this test, the candidate is asked to give a pen picture, giving all the good and bad points of himself. Besides the normal method of writing one's own assessment of oneself, the Civil Services Selection Board adopts another method of giving this test. They ask the candidates to write down description of himself.

Actually, the Services Selection Board is interested to know whether the candidate is suitable for the Central Superior Services. The personality of the candidate is considered the product of his family background, personal achievement, social circle, habits, personal traits, ambitions, etc. Therefore, all the major areas related to a candidate's life are considered by the board as important while recommending him/her.

Aim of the Self-Description Test:

Whatever the method of administering this test is adopted, the aim generally is twofold. Firstly, this test provides valuable information to the psychologists and the interviewing board regarding the candidate. The psychologists evaluate the candidate's personality on the basis of the information obtained by this method. Psychologists also confirm their findings, by making use of the details obtained by this method. The interviewing officers go through this self-description of the candidate and ask the various questions to the candidate from the information furnished by him by this method.

Secondly, this test gives a bird's-eye view of the personality of the candidate which creates an impression in the minds of the psychologists and the Interview Board before interviewing, without being seeing the candidate in the first instance. Interview Board come to know the good and bad points of the candidates as well as his ability to analyse himself impartially.

Self-Description tests are important as it determine whether the candidate is aware of his/her inner-self or not. To know about oneself is important for you as if you know what you are made up of, you would be able to improve yourself.

How Your Correct Self-Description Helps the Tester:

As self-description of the candidates helps the psychologists to confirm his findings regarding the candidate, therefore, the candidate should give correct description of himself so that it may help the psychologists in assessing and evaluating the true personality traits of the candidate. You know that the psychologists has already drawn a pen-picture of yourself in *Incomplete Sentence Blank Test and Picture Story Writing Test*. Your self-description, if truly drawn up, would help the psychologists in confirming their findings. Candidates are therefore, warned that they should give true picture of themselves because the psychologists are experts in their profession and they are capable of detecting your false statements. Therefore, the candidates must give a true pen picture of themselves.

Straight forwardness and frankness of the candidate in accepting the weak points also

help the psychologists in assessing and evaluating the personality of the candidate. It reveals the maturity and self-confidence of the candidate. It also gives a clue whether the candidate has a balanced opinion of himself or he/she is overestimating himself. This would indicate the maturity of mind of the candidate.

It is, therefore, necessary that the candidates should not conceal his/her weak points and mention only good points. He should make a free, frank and bold confession of his/her weakness and faults if any.

It is just possible that you may not know all of your good and bad points. The candidates are advised to recollect such points from others, who come in contact with him. And amongst those whose opinions can be of value are the parents, relatives, friends, teachers of the candidate.

Aspects of Personality:

The self-description given by the candidate should be systematic and methodological. Otherwise, it will create considerable difficulty to the psychologists in assessing the personality of the candidate. It is, therefore, advisable that the candidate should give each aspect of his personality under a separate heading. The various aspects of the personality for giving self-description can be dealt with as under:

- (1) **Physical Aspect:** Under this heading, the candidate should give his physical structure, health, interest in games etc. and other outdoor activities if any.
- (2) **Social Contacts:** Under this heading, the candidate should mention his social relations with friends, relatives and teachers and his attitude towards humanity in general.
- (3) **Educational Background:** Under this heading, the candidate should mention his education qualifications, positions, scholarships or some other such achievements in the field of education.
- (4) **Parentage and Economic Status:** Under this heading, the candidate should give his family background and should mention economic status of his family.
- (5) **Moral and Religion:** Under this heading, the candidate should mention his belief and practice in his religion. He should make a mention of his moral.
- (6) **Interests in Cultural and Co-curricular Activities:** Under this heading, the candidate should clearly mention his indoor and outdoor activities in his leisure hours. He should make it clear as to how he spends his leisure hours and what benefit he achieves out of it.

Note: Since, the candidates are certain to be asked to write their self-description, they must be prepared for it before hand. They should practice writing it at their leisure hours, making sure that all aspects of their personality have been covered.

TEST QUESTIONS

- Q1. Write your biography
 Q2. Describe your saddest moment in life.
 Q3. Describe your happiest moment in life.

Your Model Self-Description

Note: The self-description given below is to score as a guide only for the candidates. It has to vary from person to person. Candidates are, therefore, advised not to memorized it and reproduce it in the test. Candidate must draw his own true picture of himself in his own language.

What I Think of Myself?

Physical Aspect:

I have a good physique with tall height and medium built. I have wheatish complexion. I enjoy good health. As far as I remember I have never fell ill. I go out for a walk daily in the early morning and enjoy a cold bath in the morning. I am fond of cricket though I have not been able to make mark in life in that game. I am neither sensitive nor thin skinned. I have control over myself and do not loose temper over trivials. I normally wear simple but clean clothes.

Social Aspect:

I have a very few friends but they are all dependable and I like them. They have complete confidence in me. We go together for movies and picnics. They are my companions in games and group activities like swimming, hiking, etc. I have great regard for my parents and teachers.

Educational Background:

I did Masters in English Literature from the University of Punjab. I got first division. I work hard on my subjects and prefer to be thorough about them. Throughout my academic career, I was an above average student.

Parentage and Economic Status:

My father is an educationist and I come out of a middle class family. I get all the necessities of life. I have no servant. I take pride in washing and pressing my clothes and shining my shoes. I have a great desire to rise high in my life.

Moral and Religious Trend:

I am a Muslim and I join all the five prayers. I am not a fanatic and have respect for other religions I believe in doing good deeds rather than in serminisation. I love all human being and try to be useful to others if possible.

Interest in Cultural and Co-curricular Activities:

Whenever there is a cultural programme I normally attend it. In my school and college days. I used to take part in dramatic clubs. I like composing poetry.

Hobbies:

I am fond of photography, gardening, sight-seeing and hiking. I possess a very good photographic camera and I like to take pictures of new places, I visit. We have a small garden in our house and I maintained it during my leisure hours.

What My Parents Think of Me?

My parents like me immensely and I love them. I must admit that my mother loves me more than my father. I live within the means of my family. My parents have never get any complaint against me, therefore, they have great praise for me. I try to live up to the expectations of my parents. I am very obedient and sincere to my parents.

What My Friends Think of Me?

I have a very few friends with whom I developed friendship during my school and college life. They all like me and I like them. We have full faith in one another. Whenever they need my help, they come to me and I help them openly because I believe in the maxim "a friend in need is a friend indeed." Similarly, they are also sincere to me and are prepared for any sacrifice for me.

What My Enemies Think of Me?

As far as I know I have made no enemies. There are few students in my school and college life who were irregular and hated by the teachers. They do not like me because my teachers like me. Similarly, a couple of my classfellows used to ill-treat some weaker students to whom I used to support and then I used to give them a thrashing and since then they avoid me. They think I am too hard nut to crack and would not tolerate any nonsense against me and my companions. They were aware of my capability but were convinced that I do not stab them in the back.

Why I Want to Join Civil Services?

From the start of my mature life, I was interested in Civil Services I want to join Civil Services as I think it suit to my aptitude and I can do administration well. So, I believe to join civil services would be best option for me.

Qualities I Would Like to Develop in Myself

Here the candidates are advised to write what qualities they lack and what qualities they would like to develop.

- Assertiveness
- Patience
- Improved Communication Skills

Objective Personality Test

Introduction:

Objective personality tests are structured tests which involves multiple choice questions. These tests have a restricted response format. Scoring of objective personality tests is straightforward as each answer receives a certain amount of points based on a point scale. Objective personality tests considered as potential tools, use for the selection of employees in various fields.

The objective test used in FPSC, to assess the personality of a candidate, comprises of 240 items. It measures five personality traits of a candidate which are: Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Openness to Experience. Regarding these personality traits, there are some personality dimensions measured by the psychologists of FPSC, by using this objective personality test. Details of each personality trait with its different dimensions are given as follows:

- Neuroticism
 - > Anxiety
 - > Depression
 - > Self-Consciousness
 - > Impulsiveness
 - > Vulnerability
 - > Hostility
 - Extraversion
 - > Warmth
 - > Assertiveness
 - > Positive Emotion
 - > Gregariousness
 - > Activity
 - > Excitement Seeking
 - Conscientiousness
 - > Competence
 - > Dutifulness
 - > Self-Discipline
 - > Order
 - > Deliberation
 - > Achievement Striving
 - Agreeableness
 - > Modesty
 - > Compliance
 - > Straightforwardness
 - > Altruism
 - > Tender-mindedness
 - > Trust
 - Openness to experience
 - > Ideas
 - > Feelings
 - > Actions
 - > Values
 - > Fantasy
 - > Aesthetics
- Read the statement and cross the appropriate option on the answer sheet:
- I consider myself an average person.
- Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I react quickly.
- I rarely get irritated.
- I make rash decisions.
- I try to follow the rules.
- I laugh aloud.
- I rarely complain.
- I keep in the background.
- I tell the truth.
- I get upset easily.
- I listen to my conscience.
- I enjoy being reckless.
- I hold back my opinions.
- I postpone decisions.
- I am easily intimidated.
- I misrepresent the facts.
- I seldom get mad.

- I use flattery to get ahead.
- I believe that too much tax money goes to support artists.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I avoid philosophical discussions.
- I am hard to get to know.
- I suspect hidden motives in others.
- I think that all will be well.
- I tend to dislike soft-hearted people.
- I go on binges.
- I like to solve complex problems.
- I believe that criminals should receive help rather than punishment.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I have a sharp tongue.
- I leave a mess in my room.
- I believe in one true religion.
- I seldom joke around.
- I am willing to try anything once.
- I have difficulty starting tasks.
- I seldom daydream.
- I prefer variety to routine.
- I put people under pressure.
- I am often down in the dumps.
- I break rules.
- I don't like the idea of change.
- I am not bothered by messy people.
- I value cooperation over competition.
- I can handle complex problems.
- I feel desperate.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I sympathize with the homeless.
- I am interested in many things.
- I set high standard for myself and others.
- I react slowly.
- I love to eat.
- I prefer to be alone.
- I have little to contribute.
- I rarely overindulge.
- I have difficulty understanding abstract ideas.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I do more than what's expected of me.
- I am calm even in tense situations.
- I seldom get lost in thought.
- I believe that others have good intentions.
- I have frequent mood swings.
- I have a lot of fun.
- I believe people should fend for themselves.
- I want everything to be "just right".
- I worry about things.
- I love life.
- I dislike being the center of attention.
- I can't stand weak people.
- I tend to vote for conservative political candidates.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I warm up quickly to others.
- I seldom get emotional.
- I take control of things.
- I have a rich vocabulary.
- I am indifferent to the feelings of others.
- I love a good fight.
- I do a lot in my spare time.
- I go straight for the goal.
- I cheat to get ahead.
- I do not like concerts.
- I am concerned about others.
- I like order.
- I do things I later regret.
- I suffer from others' sorrows.
- I know the answers to many questions.
- I am very pleased with myself.
- I distrust people.
- I rarely notice my emotional reactions.
- I like to take my time.
- I do not have a good imagination.
- I am not easily affected by my emotions.
- I am not interested in abstract ideas.
- I think highly of myself.
- I am often in a bad mood.

- I get irritated easily.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I dislike changes.
- I can't make up my mind.
- I enjoy wild flights of fantasy.
- I can't stand confrontations.
- I easily resist temptations.
- I use others for my own ends.
- I am afraid that I will do the wrong thing.
- I radiate joy.
- I act wild and crazy.
- I love large parties.
- I am afraid to draw attention to myself.
- I don't see the consequences of things.
- I believe that we should be tough on crime.
- I do the opposite of what is asked.
- I believe in an eye for an eye.
- I enjoy being part of a loud crowd.
- I often forget to put things back in their proper place.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I dislike loud music.
- I do crazy things.
- I am always on the go.
- I obstruct others' plans.
- I love excitement.
- I have a high opinion of myself.
- I take no time for others.
- I pay my bills on time.
- I get angry easily.
- I hate to seem pushy.
- I enjoy being part of a group.
- I feel that I'm unable to deal with things.
- I believe that there is no absolute right or wrong.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I readily overcome setbacks.
- I leave my belongings around.
- I like a leisurely lifestyle.
- I get overwhelmed by emotions.

- I see beauty in things that others might not notice.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I have little to say.
- I get to work at once.
- I rush into things.
- I lose my temper.
- I get stressed out easily.
- I often feel uncomfortable around others.
- I excel in what I do.
- I turn my back on others.
- I express childlike joy.
- I am attached to conventional ways.
- I try to understand myself.
- I know how to get things done.
- I get back at others.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I try not to think about the needy.
- I am not easily annoyed.
- I get chores done right away.
- I don't like crowded events.
- I am not embarrassed easily.
- I act without thinking.
- I seldom toot my own horn.
- I experience very few emotional highs and lows.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I amuse my friends.
- I stumble over my words.
- I like to visit new places.
- I find it difficult to get down to work.
- I put people under pressure.
- I listen to my conscience.
- I enjoy being reckless.
- I have difficulty starting tasks.
- I feel that my life lacks direction.
- I yell at people.
- I hold a grudge.
- I know how to get around the rules.
- I am able to stand up for myself.

- I love flowers.
- I trust what people say.
- I try to lead others.
- I am relaxed most of the time.
- I keep my cool.
- I let things proceed at their own pace.
- I cheer people up.
- I make people feel uncomfortable.
- I stick to the rules.
- I never splurge.
- I often make last-minute plans.
- I pretend to be concerned for others.
- I am wary of others.
- I choose my words with care.
- I feel others' emotions.
- I take advantage of others.
- I laugh my way through life.
- I do things according to a plan.
- I enjoy examining myself and my life.
- I seldom feel blue.
- I avoid mistakes.
- I wait for others to lead the way.
- I am always busy.
- I am sure of my ground.
- I would never cheat on my taxes.
- I am passionate about causes.
- I avoid crowds.
- I make myself the center of attention.
- I plunge into tasks with all my heart.
- I keep others at a distance.
- I seek danger.
- I consider myself an average person.
- I react quickly.
- I look down on others.
- I can manage many things at the same time.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly
- I look at the bright side of life.
- I carry out my plans.
- I often eat too much.
- I turn plans into actions.

- I enjoy the beauty of nature.
- I can talk others into doing things.
- I need a push to get started.
- I don't worry about things that have already happened.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I never spend more than I can afford.
- I like to begin new things.
- I make people feel welcome.
- I seek quiet.
- I come up with good solutions.
- I am not high motivated to succeed.
- I believe in the importance of art.
- I am not easily amused.
- I like music.
- I believe that we coddle criminals too much.
- I rarely get irritated.
- I take control of things.
- I have a rich vocabulary.
- I get irritated easily.
- I have a low opinion of myself.
- I have a vivid imagination.
- I seek adventure.
- I like to tidy up.
- I like to stand during the national anthem.
- I love order and regularity.
- I don't know why I do some of the things I do.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I seldom daydream.
- I prefer variety to routine.
- I stick to my chosen path.
- I do not enjoy going to art museums.
- I am not interested in theoretical discussion.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree
- I am not bothered by difficult social situations.
 - Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
 - Disagree • Strongly Disagree

I am not interested in other people's problems.

• Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral
• Disagree • Strongly Disagree

I prefer to stick with things that I know.

I love surprise parties.

I like to take it easy.

I waste my time.

I am not bothered by disorder.

I believe in human goodness.

I am not easily disturbed by events.

I talk to a lot of different people at parties.

I avoid difficult reading material.

I fear for the worst.

I leave my belongings around.

I am afraid that I will do the wrong thing.

I radiate joy.

I feel that I'm unable to deal with things.

I am always prepared.

I demand quality.

I start tasks right away.

I am not really interested in others.

I involve others in what I am doing.

I love action.

I don't understand things.

I have a lot of fun.

I believe people should fend for themselves.

I get caught up in my problems.

I panic easily.

I misjudge situations.

I like to get lost in thought.

I find it difficult to approach others.

I want to be left alone.

I only feel comfortable with friends.

I insult people.

I put little time and effort into my work.

I break my promises.

I experience my emotions intensely.

I spend time reflecting on things.

I remain calm under pressure.

I do not like art.

I contradict others.

I become overwhelmed by events.

I am able to control my cravings.

I often feel blue.

I do not like poetry.

I seek to influence others.

I want everything to be "just right."

I get stressed out easily.

I often feel uncomfortable around others.

I have frequent mood swings.

I feel sympathy for those who are worse off than myself.

• Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral

• Disagree • Strongly Disagree

I don't understand people who get emotional.

• Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral

• Disagree • Strongly Disagree

I love to read challenging material.

I boast about my virtues.

I believe laws should be strictly enforced.

I am passionate about causes.

I avoid crowds.

I handle tasks smoothly.

I take charge.

I have a good word for everyone.

I get others to do my duties.

I have difficulty imagining things.

I am comfortable in unfamiliar situations.

I know how to cope.

I love to help others.

I would never go hang gliding or bungee jumping.

• Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral

• Disagree • Strongly Disagree

I dislike talking about myself.

I adapt easily to new situations.

I am a creature of habit.

I feel comfortable with myself.

I avoid contacts with others.

I believe that people are essentially evil.

I indulge in my fantasies.

I am easy to satisfy.

I make friends easily.

I complete tasks successfully.

I am not easily bothered by things.

I make myself the center of attention.

I try to lead others.

I am relaxed most of the time.

I would never cheat on my taxes.

I do just enough work to get by.

I enjoy thinking about things.

I love to daydream.

I am afraid of many things.

I feel comfortable around people.

I keep my promises.

I anticipate the needs of others.

I believe that there is no absolute right or wrong.

• Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral

• Disagree • Strongly Disagree

I readily overcome setbacks.

I like to act on a whim.

I believe that people are basically moral.

I work hard.

I do not enjoy watching dance performances.

• Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral

• Disagree • Strongly Disagree

I believe that I am better than others.

I jump into things without thinking.

I can handle a lot of information.

I don't like to draw attention to myself.

I act comfortably with others.

I dislike new foods.

I tend to vote for liberal political candidates.

I trust others.

I dislike myself.

• Strongly Agree • Agree • Neutral

• Disagree • Strongly Disagree

AUTOBIOGRAPHY

INTRODUCTION:

An autobiography is the story of one's life as written by oneself. It is about the life of a person, written by himself/herself. Autobiographical writing is considered as a potential tool for personality assessment of a candidate. It is a projective technique of personality assessment which is going to be more and more popular among the psychologists all over the world. During the psychological tests in FPSC, the psychologists demand each candidate to write his/her autobiography along with other tests. Autobiographical writing considers as a potential tool of personality assessment tools by the psychologists of FPSC as it helps them to assess different aspect of a candidate personality.

Some Instructions for Candidates:

There are a few points regarding the way of writing of autobiography as given as follows. Candidates are advised to follow these to get desired results:

- Autobiography means your life story written by yourself. So, write it in a manner of story writing.
- Start writing from your birth till the day you are writing it.
- Be precise yet comprehensive as you have to complete it 8 minutes.
- Write in a sequence, do not write it in points.

- Write about each of your personal aspects familiar, social, academic etc.
- Do not write much about one aspect of your life too much while ignoring other aspects.
- Autobiography is your life story, so do not just write about your achievements.
- Try to describe positive events of your life, do not focus much on negative events of life.
- Always write in first person.
- Also write about your parents, siblings, friends and significant others, but a little bit.

Model Autobiographies

Autobiography 1:

This is an autobiography of a person who believes in hard work and evolution. I am Sida Haneef. I was born on 2nd July, 1987 in Lahore. I am the eldest child of my parents. I have been raised with the love of my parents, grandparents and uncles. My parents always taught me the respect of an individual and no difference on the basis of caste, creed and colour. This is the lesson, never forget, I am a doctor by profession and I did my graduation from Nishtar Medical College, Multan. My father is a major in army. My mother is a housewife. I have been a very good player of table tennis throughout my life. For me, success means putting the resources together in a team work and creating difference in other's life. I was a founder of pro-poor society in my final year. This society not only solved the problems of patient's fee but also helped students in solving their quota problems. Currently, I am working in a renowned hospital where with the appointments technique we have been able to shift the treatment technique from surgical to restorative one. I believe with little management, we can help people in a great way. In future, I see myself as an optimistic person working for my nation, family and myself.

Autobiography 2:

My name is Mohammed Ali and I am from Okara. I was born on 4th December, 1986. I got my primary education from Army Public School. I was brilliant student and always stood first in my class. Then I did matriculation from Govt. High School, Okara. I was a punctual student there and then got admission in Govt. Degree College, Okara. At college, I remained member of literary society and used to write poetry. I did my graduation from Institute of Agricultural Sciences, University of the Punjab, Lahore. At universities, I remained editor of annual student magazines and organized a number of functions at university level. I am very fond of tours and adventures and at university I got chance to explore the different areas of Pakistan, especially the mountainous regions. I made number of

tours to Murree, Ayubia, Balakot, Swat etc. I am living in hostel since 2003, and took part in hostel games especially, I love to go out with my hostel fellows. I believe in work hard. I also believe that one can change his dreams into reality just by working hard. I was inspired by the public servant's work and want to use my capabilities for national progress. Thus, I decided to join civil services.

Autobiography 3:

This is Asad Abbas. I was born on 2nd January, 1987 in a town of district Hafizabad. I belong to a middle class family. My father is working in abroad. We are six siblings. I enjoyed all innocent blessings of childhood like playing with mates, flying kites and catching fishes. I completed my early education from the Higher Secondary School of hometown. Since my childhood, I was much interested in sports, and, therefore, I have been key member of football, cricket and athletics teams, and won many competitions at district level. After doing graduation I got admission in National University of Modern Languages, Islamabad. Here, I completed my Masters in English. This institution played a vital role in grooming much my personality, and polishing my skills. Here, I was inspired by my teachers for competitive exams. After completing my Master degree, I started preparation for CSS exam. In my second attempt, I qualified my written exam. I am very optimistic about my successful life in future.

Autobiography 4:

I am Muhammad Aslam. I belong to Daska, a Tehsil of District Sialkot. During my primary education I always stood first in class and always participated in school functions. I did my matriculation from Govt. High School, Daska and intermediate from Govt. Degree College, Daska. During my college days, I started writing poetry and short plays for college functions. I also remained an active member of my college's literary society. I did my graduation from the university of Punjab. At university I remained senior editor of annual student magazine for two years and also remained active member of university dramatic club. After that, I did my M. Phil from the same institute. I was ambitious to appear in competitive examination so I decided prepare for CSS. I qualified my written exam in my first attempt and I want to join Foreign Services.

Autobiography 5:

I was born in 1987 and raised in Gujranwala. Schooling in Rehmat Ali Elementary School provided me the opportunity to groom my personality. That gain day still stays fresh in my memory when I got scholarship from Gujranwala board. And in 2000, after completion of my middle standard, I returned to my native village in Herlanwali and then I participated actively in Naat and debate competitions in matriculation. It made me vocal and won me great appreciation of teachers and fellows.

Then I moved to Lahore where I completed my F.Sc. and B.Sc. My kind teachers developed in me the passion for solving the problems through research and hard work and imparted teaching skills. Hostel life made by exposure broader after exposing me with diversity of people and cultures. Faisal Hasan was my close friend whose company left a great impression on my personality, that was his encouragement and motivation that made me

more friendly and social. During seventh semester of my graduation, I started a new life with marriage. Then I got admission in M.Sc. and that was last of my 1st year of M.Sc. I was blessed with a beautiful doll Laiba. The same year I won inter departmental debate competition in GC University and also participated in all Pakistan Debate Competition held in Karachi.

It was the influence of teachings of my parents and teachers that I realized the misery in the field of medical research in Pakistan and decided to do research in genetics and molecular biology from Punjab Institute of Nuclear Medicine. My research work was much acknowledged by my supervisors and it was recommended for publication. Now I am the author of two monographic books which were published from Germany in 2010. This publication gave me international recognition and fame. In the very year my pleasure knew no bounds when Allah Almighty bestowed me with a son Nadeem Ahmad. And I think it is the presence of my babies that inspires me to do more and more in life.

After completion of education, I joined the Dogar Pharmaceutical Pakistan and spent a good time there. And my abilities instigated me to do more effort for the progress of myself and country. Having seen the backwardness of our industrial sector and melancholic of lower strata, I decided to join the civil service of Pakistan through CSS, and that were the prayers of my parents, inspiration and cooperation of my family and the grace of Allah that I qualified it in my first attempt.

GROUP DISCUSSION

INTRODUCTION:

Group discussion is nothing but a discussion on a topic in a group. It is a sort of public speaking in which several candidates in a group take part. Each member expresses his opinions on the subject-topic given by psychologist on the spot.

Group discussion is used by FPSC psychologists as a mean to check whether the candidate has certain personality traits that they desire in CSP's. The Group discussion tests how you function as a part of team. How you interact and work in a team is an important aspect of your personality.

FPSC conducts group discussion on the second day of psychological assessment after the written psychological tests on the first day so as to check your communication and interactive skills, and how you behave and contribute in a group.

There are two group discussions, on different topics; one in Urdu and other in English. The time given for each group discussion is 15 minutes.

In group discussion, every member in a group is expected to express his ideas and opinion on a given subject. He must examine the subject in a cool and calm atmosphere.

He must not offend any member of the team. Don't show-off and avoid being selfish. Be cheerful and don't put dirty look. Be brief and to the point.

In group discussion, psychologists of FPSC check/assess one's self-confidence, power of expression, power of reasoning, active participation, leadership skills, initiative.

assertiveness, flexibility, behaviour in social gathering, knowledge of subject, sense of responsibility, ability to work in a team, creativity, open-mindedness and ability to think on one's feet.

How to Prepare for Group Discussion?

There is a golden rule to prepare for group discussion and that is, to observe, practise and participate.

To observe attend as many seminars and tutorials as possible and notice what the experts do.

To practice start your discussions in an informal setting or with a group. Start with asking questions from experts. Ask for their opinions.

To participate take every opportunity to take part in group/informal discussions as well as more structured/formal discussions. Start by making small contributions to group discussions; learn to ask questions and to agree with another member's remarks.

Necessities for Group Discussion:

Group discussion is an art and to do well in it one should keep a few points in one's mind which are given as follows:

- Use simple language. Take into account the mental calibre of group you are discussing with.
- Voice plays a vital role in presentation. Voice should be proper with ups and downs.
- Dressing style always reflects what the speaker's personality. Be poised in appearance; be simple but elegant. Let the posture not be with bent shoulders but with head held high and stomach tucked in and chest out.
- Language should be with good vocabulary and interesting points.
- Maintain eye contact while speaking to group members. Do not look at the roof, outside the window nor at any one person.

Some Useful Tips for Group Discussion:

There are a number of ways to make one's performance in a group discussion effective. Some of these are given as follows:

- Sit with a straight back and both hands on one's knees. It will make you more self-confident.
- Making eye contact with each individual in the group while speaking or listening him/her.
- Try to speak first if you have an understanding of the topic and a valid point to make. If not, it is advisable to wait for another to speak and step in for value addition.
- Without aggression, be assertive, without submission, be humble.
- The tone of the discussion must be impersonal and cordial.
- Statistics and facts are very impressive but need to be real and backed up by references.
- Don't repeat a point.
- Be simple in your speech.
- Facilitate others to speak.
- Try to be yourself.

- Never pretend about things.

Do's and Don'ts of Group Discussion

Do's:

- Speak pleasantly and politely to the group.
- Respect the contribution of every speaker in the group.
- A discussion is not an argument. Learn to disagree politely.
- Stick to the discussion topic.
- Your body language should be appropriate when you are speaking.
- Agree with and acknowledge what you find interesting.

Don'ts:

- Don't lose your temper.
- Don't shout. Use a moderate tone.
- Don't use too many gestures when you speak.
- Don't try to dominate the discussion.
- Don't draw too much on personal experience.
- Don't introduce irrelevant information.

SAMPLE GROUP DISCUSSIONS

ISLAM PROMOTES SCIENCE

First Candidate: Islam is the religion of reason and thus it promotes science, which seeks to find out the reality of things. Science tests some of the facts of Islam and makes it more valuable in the eye of the intelligent world. Man-coined religions of the world cannot withstand the test of science. Most of them have disappeared from the world, while all others are in the process of withering away, on account of the hard-testing of this scientific world. In order to establish relations between Islam and science, we must know the meaning of science.

Second Candidate: What we call science (Latin scientia, scire meaning "know") has been roughly described as "the organized attempt of mankind to describe how things work as causal systems." Each one reads of nature's book a little and a little more and each one begins where the last leaves off. Science is also defined as a branch of study which is concerned either with a connected body of demonstrated truths or with observed facts systematically classified by being brought under general laws, and which includes trustworthy methods for the discovery of new truths within its own domain. There are two main divisions of science, natural and physical. The term may also be defined, as the ordered arrangement of ascertained knowledge, including the methods by which such knowledge is extended and the criterion by which its truth is tested. Perhaps, science is more clearly defined by saying, that is, firstly, a vast collection of facts expressed in exact and unambiguous language, in such a manner, that anyone who cares to take the trouble can test their truth; and secondly a collection of rules or laws which express the connection between the facts.

Third Candidate: Islam is the only religion that recommends research. It claims that the more the scientific knowledge expands, the more are we constrained to admit the truth of the Quranic revelations, and to confess that Islam is the only true religion of mankind. And, indeed, the more astounding its achievements, the more do we, and more than the layman, the scientists, stand in awe of Allah, Who created the vast universe. And the more do we acknowledge as Divine that Book (i.e., the Quran) which draws our attention to material truths, which modern science is beginning to prove to us only today, Islam does not have its claim to human belief on miracles. It is the day-to-day religion, for the whole mankind, for all times. It appeals to man's common sense for its acceptance, and not to blind faith. The factual position is that the more false a religion, the greater human interpolation in its texts, the higher the premium it lays on blind faith. The Quran, on the other hand, advises man to use his intelligence, develop it and use it for understanding Allah and His ways, as well as for making use of the wealth, He has created for him.

Fourth Candidate: Mr. Candidate No. 3, let me, please, add that Islam has, all along been, the foundation of science. It is the Muslims who throughout the times, have mostly contributed to the science. They have been able to do so under inspiration from the Quran. The Quran invites mankind to know about their own creation and bow before His will. It enjoins upon the human beings to dedicate their lives to Allah, in order to satisfy the greatest need of their own nature. The attributes of Allah are manifold. Only in His creation, the very first science of knowing Allah, is the observation and study of natural phenomena all around him. He has made the sun, the moon and other heavenly bodies for the service of mankind. The properties and movements of the heavenly bodies can be ascertained and mathematically worked out in advance. When mankind acquire more knowledge from Allah, He will enable them to use solar energies for their various activities. And as for the moon, the tides depend upon its movements and, therefore, good tidings of safe shipping as seacrafts enters or leaves a harbour. And as scientific knowledge advances, who knows what other uses the sun and the moon may be put to!

Fifth Candidate: Gentlemen! you will be pleased to know that the Quran is the treasure of all sciences. The Quran establishes this fact at various places and particularly in 6 : 154; 7 : 145; 13 : 2 ; 17 : 12, where it speaks thus: "We have explained all sciences in detail." Many passages of the Quran embody deep scientific truths, which modern science has discovered. The Quran in 36 : 36 and 51 : 49 says: "Holy is He Who created all things in pairs, of what the earth grows and of themselves, and also of what they do not know" and "And of everything. We have created pairs, that you may reflect (O mankind)". There are numerous more such references.

Sixth Candidate: But science, with all its marvels, has its limitations too. Modern science has undergone many changes, modifications, and even all previous theories have been shattered. What a scientist says to-day, may be, at most half truth to be changed in future. It is the conclusion of the scientists that science has got definite limitations. Its limitations appear in many spheres. Non-Islamic science is imperfect. It is also unable to solve many mathematical, algebraical and geometrical problems. It is unable to measure the "thoughts" of a man. It has got no approach, whatsoever, for the spiritual world, unseen worlds, life in the Hereafter, etc. It can be observed that science which finds itself helpless

even in solving the problem of this very seen world, then how it can claim or imagine solving riddles of the unseen worlds.

Seventh Candidate: Mr. 6 and gentlemen! apart from its limitations, the science has brought the world to the very door of destruction. Man feels at present that he has complete control over his scientific investigations. But he is quite unaware that his each discovery is a potential danger to the very existence of man. There are great possibilities of his being wiped off from the surface of this very planet by these very discoveries! Man's scientific discoveries and achievements are, therefore, the greatest danger which secures for him and his progeny an insecure position. His safety lies in surrendering himself to the will of the Allah Almighty, then alone he can feel secure.

SCIENCE IN DAILY LIFE (OR) SCIENCE IN THE MODERN WORLD (OR) SCIENCE AS THE BASIS OF MODERN CIVILIZATION (OR) SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

First Candidate: Science, in the opinion of Earl Russell:

"Had few social effects except upon the small number of learned men who took an interest in it, but in recent times it has been transforming ordinary life with ever-increasing velocity."

Since this comment was made in 1949, many rapid developments in all spheres of human life have been brought about by science. No single walk of our existence can now be found on which science has not lent its hand. Man is, in fact, followed by science as by his own shadow. Our daily life as much as the whole society is now so thoroughly interconnected with science that we cannot run away from the shadow of science without bringing life itself to a dead halt.

Second Candidate: Science has changed and recast the very nature and pattern of our daily life. Our dependence on it never begins and never ends. It serves us as much when we work, as when we sleep, as largely at home and abroad. Thus, modern life has become a life planned, shaped, adorned and finished in a science laboratory. When a man is at home, science heats the chilly winter and cool's the sultry summer according to his wishes. When he goes out, science provides him the swiftest vehicle to travel with speed and comfort. When he is in his office, factory, firm or any other place, science follows him like a faithful dog and provides all the services that he may need. Again, when it is night, science lights up the streets and homes for his convenience. It also supplies him the purest water to drink and every kind of beverage, hot or cold, as he chooses. Science, also brings him the morning newspaper. If he wants none of these but a book, that also science has arranged for him. If at dead of nights he desires to contact somebody, far away from him right from his bedroom, science is ready with the telephone to help him. If the man is ailing and will not strain to walk up the stairs on his return home, there is the lift at his service. Thus, a modern man's daily life is made smooth and comfortable, swift and dynamic, by the service of science at every one of its turns.

Third Candidate: Science has also shown us how we can save time and labour. At home, science does our cooking, washing, preserving and even cleaning. It saves our time and money and particularly in these days of self-help many households would face difficulty in the absence of the service rendered them as much as in towns while cheap transport facilities secure them frequent access into the advantages of urban life.

Fourth Candidate: Thus, science envelops our existence from head to foot. We are so much dependent on it that to isolate science from life would be to cease to live. But we do not feel that we owe so much to science because we have grown accustomed to its gifts and look upon them as things of course. If someday science stops serving us then and then we shall realize in full what it is doing for us now. Then, in the office, science has given us to typewriter, the computing machine, the Dictaphone, the duplicator, the telephone, and hundreds of other labour-saving methods. Not only these mechanical devices save our time and give us more leisure to enjoy but also without their assistance the gigantic volume of work required to keep pace with the tempo of fast moving life of the day could never be performed in full.

Fifth Candidate: Before the advent of science, man ate food blindly and did not know what food should be taken to preserve health. Science came, analysed the nutritive value of every foodstuff and conveyed the first knowledge of balanced diet. We now know what should be eaten at breakfast and also what should not be taken at night. It went further and prepared synthetic food, containing vitamins and food values.

Sixth Candidate: Science has contributed no less to the making of modern life incalculably cheap. The application of power to production and the even distribution of world's products among all countries through the use of scientific communication have combined to make daily essentials—food, clothes and others—very cheap. Books and papers are now available at a price which could not be thought of before the advance of science. Thus, science gives us all that we need for both physical and mental existence and all at the cheapest rate possible.

Seventh Candidate: Even in the villages, where science has not yet made much headway, the daily life of the people is considerably under the influence of science. The villages get the benefit of industrialism no less than the urban people. They do not have electricity but have kerosene to light their houses and torches to help them in darkness. There are motorable roads and houses which ply regularly affording cheap traffic of men and goods. The cycle and the rickshaw carry them from place to place. The life-saving boons of science are also open to them as much in the towns, while cheap transport facilities secure them frequent access into advantages of urban life.

SCIENCE: OUR MOTHER OR STEP-MOTHER

First Candidate: Science is a systematized body of knowledge which has enabled human beings to unearth the mysteries of nature and harness its wonderful powers. Science, is not some supernatural power which can be controlled like 'Jinn' and made to work wonders, but it is an offshoot of man's spirit of inquisitiveness, perfectibility and utility.

History of human rise and fall, ebb and flow, is a record of science in its constructive and destructive fields. Science possesses gigantic powers and potentialities of good and evil. When the power of science rocks our cradle gently, science is our mother. When the power of science shakes our cradle violently, it depicts the step-motherly instinct.

Second Candidate: From womb to tomb, science plays a dominant role. Even a minor detail of our life is shaded by the techni-coloured and multi-coloured achievements of science. Comfortable and civilized life is possible only in the lap of science. If a primitive man is brought from his grave into the wonderland of science, he will not believe whether he is dreaming or seeing the world of reality of the twentieth century man. In planting, decorating, protecting, maintaining and feeding the contemporary city life, science is indispensable.

The skies have been spanned, the space has been scanned, the unfathomed oceans have been measured, the Himalayas have been scaled, the dark abyss of earth has been penetrated and good many a treasure has been wrested from the bosom of nature.

Third Candidate: Science has restored legs to the lame, eyes to the blind, the lungs to the T.B. patients and vitality to the emaculated.

Science has annihilated time and space, has controlled tides and facilitated rides. The aeroplanes carry passengers swiftly from place to place. Ships, trains, motors have all made human life comfortable. In case of famines, food is rushed and air-dropped. The telegraphic communications have mitigated the pangs of separation. Throbbing hearts meet frequently through letters, telephones and telegrams.

Fourth Candidate: In the agricultural field, it has served a great deal. Artificial manure, artificial manure, electric heating and ripening have made man the master of his destiny, the captain of his soul. The aeroplanes sprinkle insecticide medicines on the locusts before they could attack the crops.

Fifth Candidate: In the industrial field, machinery has made a great contribution. There can be traced a marked improvement in products, relief to the worker and general welfare. Human hands have got their limitations. The pins turned out in a machine may not be counted by an average mathematician. The precision has led to a standardized production. The production is very cheap. The worker has been saved from the nerve-wrecking toil the result, with that he can get more time for educational and cultural activities.

Leaving aside the necessities, there has been an addition in the comforts and luxuries of the air-conditioning brings the paradise on earth. No long does a man feel the necessity to migrate to a hill station to save himself from the scorching heat. Electricity has various uses of lighting, cooking, drying and cleaning.

Sixth Candidate: Atomic energy has tremendous potentialities for peaceful uses. The atomic energy also replacing other types of energy.

The recent Soviet advancement to launch "Sputniks" is a great leap forward. The mysterious planetary world will be known to the men within a short time. Journeys to the moon and the Mars are undertaken. Science driven out superstitions and lifted the people off the abyss of fateism. Science has broadened our outlook and widened the mental horizon.

Science is not, however, an unmixed blessing. The knife is useful to a doctor in surgery, to a housewife for domestic use and to a school boy to sharpen his pencil. The grim horrors of partition would reflect how bad the knife becomes when thrust in the belly of our brethren. The mass destruction wrought by the atom bombs at Nagasaki and Hiroshima, the bacteriological warfare in Korea, Indo-China, the magnetic mines and torpedo in the Second World War, Nepal bombs in Malaya, Middle East etc., are the living witnesses as to how the ghost of science dances on the heap of skeletons and charred bodies. The radioactivity has got its lasting bad effects. Who is not aware of the destructive powers of A--B--C--N bombs, Paded missiles and other nuclear weapons?

Due to industrialization, dingy, and insanitary cities, over-crowded factories, shams and polluted atmosphere came into being. Labour-capital dispute took a new turn. The dominating capitalism is responsible for imperialistic wars fought with most ghastly weapons.

Seventh Candidate: The achievements of science satiated our physical hunger, but they have created a spiritual vacuum. Spiritual hunger is stronger than physical appetite. Mental tension, frustration and degeneration were the outcome. We lost the vital spiritual values.

The fault, however, does not lie with science or the scientist. An ideal scientist discovers the hidden laws of nature and reveals truth dispassionately. The services of a scientist are utilized by the state, the business magnates and the financial-sharks. It is, really, a tragedy too deep for tears that science has become the maid-servant and the scientist a secretary of the government or the monopolists. Modern scientist is helpless as he needs money, material and laboratory to do his research. His personal limited resources are quite insufficient. Time to time science has been prostituted at the lusty altar of political plunderers. Till the time, scientists of the world assert and safeguard their right zealously to explore concealed avenues of knowledge, the world is bound to suffer.

Scientist and mystic both proceed on to solve the riddle of the world. The former nerves and the latter works by dint of his intuition. Scientist seems to win the race. If science has yet to march ahead, dive deep and soar high, the spirit of "live and let live" has to be incorporated.

Eighth Candidate: Wonderful powers are at the disposal of man. If he uses them wisely, the human life here would have the possibility of living in an ever-blissful atmosphere of high heavens. If he misuses them, he would sink deep into the burning cauldron of Hell. If science remains our useful servant, we prosper, if science becomes our bad master, we perish. Science as a mother is affectionate and kind, science as a step-mother is violent and cruel.

ASSIGNING VALUE TO ARITHMETIC SIGNS

In this type of test, the mathematical signs are used in the question, which, otherwise, are misleading. They carry values other than what they normally represent.

Example:

Which number will come into the place of question mark in the following series?

$8 \times 4 = 42$

$6 \times 6 = 33$

$2 \times 2 = 11$

$4 \times 6 = 23$

$2 \times 8 = ?$

(a) 13

(b) 14

(c) 15

(d) 16

Explanation: If we look at the example carefully, we find that the identity is half of the figure given in the question without any sign. The half of 8 is 4 and the half of 4 is 2. Thus $8 \times 4 = 42$. Similarly, $2 \times 8 = 14$. Hence, (b) is correct.

1. If 'x' means minus, '+' means multiplication, '-' means plus and '÷' means divided by; then

$16 \div 8 \times 4 - 8 + 4 = ?$

(a) 170

(b) 184

(c) 126

(d) 156

2. If $36 \times 61 = 6631$; $43 \times 40 = 3440$; $69 \times 83 = 9863$

Then $27 \times 86 = ?$

(a) 3276

(b) 3726

(c) 7623

(d) 7326

Insert the number missing from the Brackets

3. 463 (704) 815 572 () 726

4. 258 (60) 852 534 () 689

5. $34 = 916$; $23 = 4915 = ?$

6. $12 + 9 = 1084$; $11 + 8 = 894$

$14 + 7 = 984$; $15 + 6 = ?$

7. $27 - 9 - 3$; $125 - 25 - ()$

8. 351 (126) 419 439 () 816

9. 121 (1034) 396 501 () 112

10. 16 (93) 15 14 () 12

11. 754 (111) 421 730 () 427

12. Place arithmetical signs in the following:

(a) $2, 6, 5 = 17$ (b) $1, 8, 9 = 81$ (c) $5, 4, 9 = 10$ (d) $8, 5, 9 = 31$

13. If $3 = 0$, $4 = 4$, $5 = 10$, $6 = 18$, then $7 = ?$

(a) 24

(b) 28

(c) 21

(d) 42

14. If $8 \times 4 = 42$, $6 \times 6 = 33$, $2 \times 2 = 11$, $4 \times 6 = 23$, then $2 \times 8 = ?$

(a) 14

(b) 16

(c) 26

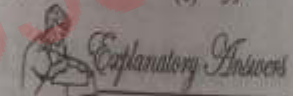
(d) 50

15. Insert the sign '+' and '-' to get the desired results.
- (a) $3^2 \dots 1 \dots 4 = 12$ (b) $2 \dots 5^2 \dots 2^3 = 19$
- (c) $\frac{1}{2} \dots 3 \frac{1}{2} \dots 4^2 = 5^2 \dots 6 - 1$ (d) $3 \dots 5 \frac{1}{2} - 1 \frac{1}{2} = 2^2 \dots 1$

In the following questions, answer is calculated by (Number)² + the preceding number

Find the original number by making an appropriate choice.

- 16-181
- (a) 20 (b) 13 (c) 10 (d) 9
- 17-419
- (a) 21 (b) 18 (c) 20 (d) 19
- 18-991
- (a) 17 (b) 28 (c) 31 (d) 35
- 19-239
- (a) 15 (b) 19 (c) 14 (d) 13
- 20-1259
- (a) 34 (b) 35 (c) 39 (d) 27



- (c)
- (a) The digits are placed as:
Second digit of the first number and first digit of second number, the first digit of the second number and second digit of the second number are put to form the requisite number.
308. The number in the bracket is twice the difference between the numbers outside the brackets.
70. The number in the bracket is twice sum of the digits outside the brackets.
125. It is the square of the individual digit in a composite form is $34 = 3^2, 4^2 = 916$
904. It is the product of both the numbers and adding 4 in the last i.e. $12 + 9 = 1084$.
5. The number in bracket is the quotient of first two numbers.
240. The number in bracket is the product of the sum of the digits outside brackets.
1226. The number in the bracket is the double of the sum figure outside brackets.
78. The number in the bracket is three times the sum of the figures outside the bracket.
101. The number in the bracket is one-third of the difference between the figures

- outside the bracket.
12. (a) $2 \times 6 + 5 = 17$ (b) $1 + 8 \times 9 = 81$
 (c) $5 + 4 - 9 = 0$ (d) $8 \times 5 - 9 = 31$
13. (b) Each time one is added in multiplication, i.e.
 $3 \times 0 = 0, 4 \times 1 = 4, 5 \times 2 = 10, 6 \times 3 = 18, \text{ therefore } 7 \times 4 = 28$
14. (a) The digits are halves and then multiply together.
15. (a) $3^2 - 1 + 4 = 12$ (b) $2 + 5^2 - 2^2 = 19$
 (c) $\frac{1}{2} + 3\frac{1}{2} + 4^2 = 5^2 - 6 + 1$ (d) $3 + 5\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{1}{2} = 2^2 - 1$
16. $181 = 13^2 + 12$
 17. $419 = 20^2 + 19$
 18. $991 = 31^2 + 30$
 19. $239 = 15^2 + 14$
 20. $1259 = 35^2 + 34$

PROBLEMS BASED ON NUMBER SYSTEM

1. How many 3s are there in the following number sequence which are immediately preceded by 6 but not immediately followed by 7?
 2 3 7 4 3 5 6 3 7 4 6 3 8 9 6 3 5 1 8 3 7 2 4 2 8 6 3 9
- (a) One (b) Two
 (c) Three (d) Four
 (e) None of these
2. A number is greater than 6 but less than 10. Also it is greater than 7 but less than 9. The number is:
- (a) 8 (b) 7
 (c) 9 (d) Cannot be determined
 (e) None of these

Directions: (Questions 3 to 7): In each of the following questions, which one pair is different from the other four?

3. (a) 31-13 (b) 65-56 (c) 86-92
 (d) 29-92 (e) 81-18
4. (a) 8-27 (b) 6-21 (c) 9-30

- (d) 4-15 (e) 5-19
 (a) 20-26 (b) 8-20 (c) 10-28
5. (d) 20-45 (e) 20-36
 (a) 2-6 (b) 20-7 (c) 44-20
6. (d) 80-9 (e) 72-53
 (a) 62-37 (b) 84-20 (c) 85-60
7. (d) 80-55 (e) 50-25

How many 7s are there immediately preceded by 6 but not immediately followed by 5 in the following series of numbers?

3 4 5 7 8 9 2 1 6 7 5 4 3 1 5 7 6 8 4 2 5 1 7 6 4 3 7 6

- (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 4 (d) 6
 (e) None of these

Which of the following will be the middle digit of the middle number after reversing the digits of the following numbers?

389 675 493 728 536

- (a) 3 (b) 2
 (c) 8 (d) 9
 (e) None of these

How many 9s are there in the following number sequence which are immediately preceded by 3 but not immediately followed by 4?

2 3 9 5 1 3 9 6 7 3 9 4 8 9 3 4 9 3 2 3 9 8 3 9 3

- (a) 3 (b) 2
 (c) 1 (d) 4
 (e) None of these

In a queue of 13 persons buying tickets from a counter, if every second person from the counter is female and the person at the beginning and at the end of the queue is also female, how many persons in the queue are male?

- (a) 7 (b) 5
 (c) 6 (d) 8
 (e) None of these

How many numbers from 6 to 66 are divisible by 7?

- (a) 9 (b) 7
 (c) 8 (d) 10

- (b) 11
13. How many numbers from 11 to 50 are there which are exactly divisible by 6 but not by 4?
- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 4 (d) 1
(e) None of these

Directions: A boy is asked to put in a basket one mango when ordered 'One', one orange when ordered 'Two', one apple when ordered 'Three' and is asked to take out from the basket one mango and one orange both when ordered 'Four'. Sequence order:

1 2 3 2 1 4 2 3 1 4 2 2 3 3 1 4 1 1 3 2 3 4

14. How many fruits will be in the basket at the end of the above sequence order?
- (a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 13
(e) None of these
15. How many mangoes were in the basket at the end of the above sequence order?
- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 4
(e) None of these

16. In a row of 36 pupils, the first boy is followed by one girl, the second boy is followed by two girls, the third boy is followed by three girls and so on, like this. What is the number of girls in the second half of the row?
- (a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 16 (d) 28
(e) None of these

17. In the series given below, how many even numbers are immediately preceded by 6 as well as immediately followed by 3?
- 6 6 5 6 8 3 9 4 3 6 7 3 6 4 3 2 8 4 4 6 8 2 6 6 3
- (a) 4 (b) 6
(c) 3 (d) 8
(e) 1

18. How many numbers from 1 to 100 are there each of which is not only exactly divisible by 4 but also has 4 as a digit?
- (a) 7 (b) 10
(c) 20 (d) 21
(e) More than 21

Directions: Answer questions 19 and 20 on the basis of series given below:

4 6 4; 6 9 8; 3 2 4; 6 8 7; 5 4 3; 2 5 9

19. If three numbers of each set were added together, which set would have the highest total?
- (a) 1st (b) 2nd
(c) 3rd (d) 5th
(e) None of these

20. Which number occurs only once?
- (a) 5 (b) 7
(c) 3 (d) 2
(e) None of these

Answers With Explanations

1. (c) 2 3 7 4 3 5 6 3 7 4 6 3 8 9 8 3 5 1 8 3 7 2 4 2 8 6 3 9
2. (a) 8
3. (c) 86-92. In other pairs, the two digits are interchanged.
4. (e) 5-19. Second number = first number $\times 3 + 3$
5. (c) 80-36. Difference of two numbers in the pair is a multiple of 8
6. (d) 20-9. The sums of the two numbers are cubes
7. (b) 82-20. Difference of numbers is 25
8. (c) None of these
9. (d) 9
10. (d) 4
11. (c) 6
12. (a) 9
13. (b) 3, 18, 30, 42
14. (b) 11
15. (b) 2
16. (b) 15
17. (c) 3
18. (a) 7
19. (b) 2nd. $6 + 9 + 8 = 23$
20. (b) 7

What Is an IQ Test?

An IQ test is an assessment that measures a range of cognitive abilities and provides a score that is intended to serve as a measure of an individual's intellectual abilities and potential. IQ tests are among the most commonly administered psychological tests.

In order to understand what these scores really mean, it is essential to look at exactly how these test scores are calculated. Today, many tests are standardized and scores are derived by comparing individual performance against the norms for the individual's age group. While many tests utilize similar methods to derive their scores, it is also important to note that each test is different and scoring methods may not be the same from one test to another.

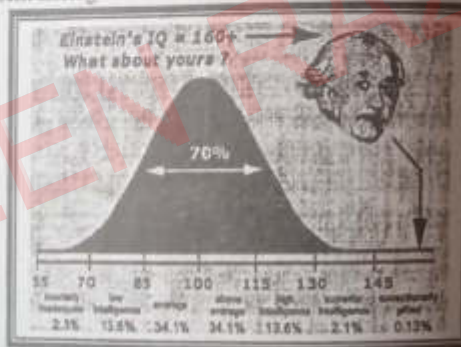
History of IQ Tests

French psychologist Alfred Binet was the first to develop a formal test of intelligence and a form of his original test is still in use today as the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test. Later, psychologist Charles Spearman developed a concept of general intelligence, or a general mental ability to perform a wide variety of cognitive tasks. Psychologist Robert Yerkes developed IQ tests for the U.S. Army during World War I to test army recruits. During the 1950s, David Wechsler developed IQ tests for use with children and adults. These tests remain popular today.

Types of IQ Tests

There are a number of different intelligence tests in existence and their content can vary considerably. Some are used with adults, but many are specifically designed to be administered to children. Some commonly used intelligence tests include:

- Cognitive Assessment System
- Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children
- Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale
- Universal Non-Verbal Intelligence Test
- Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale



- Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
- Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Cognitive Abilities
- Peabody Individual Achievement Test
- Differential Ability Scales

Uses of IQ Tests

IQ tests can be used for a wide range of purposes including:

- Educational assessment and placement
- Assessment and diagnosis of intellectual disability
- Cognitive research
- Job candidate evaluation
- Assessing cognitive abilities including memory, speed, and attention

Modern intelligence tests often focus on abilities such as mathematical skills, memory, spatial perception, and language abilities. The capacity to see relationships, solve problems, and remember information are important components of intelligence, so these are often the skills on which IQ tests focus.

Precursors to IQ Testing

Historically, even before IQ tests were devised, there were attempts to classify people into intelligence categories by observing their behavior in daily life. Those other forms of behavioural observation are still important for validating classifications based primarily on IQ test scores. Both intelligence classification by observation of behavior outside the testing room and classification by IQ testing depend on the definition of "intelligence" used in a particular case and on the reliability and error of estimation in the classification procedure.

The English statistician Francis Galton made the first attempt at creating a standardized test for rating a person's intelligence. A pioneer of psychometrics and the application of statistical methods to the study of human diversity and the study of inheritance of human traits, he believed that intelligence was largely a product of heredity (by which he did not mean genes, although he did develop several pre-mendelian theories of particulate inheritance). He hypothesized that there should exist a correlation between

Facts about IQ tests:

- IQ tests are used to predict educational achievement, special needs, job performance and income.
- Several studies have shown that the IQ test score might be too generic to be truly useful as a tool for measuring social factors and intelligence.
- Studies have shown that the level of self-control and motivation, regardless of IQ, are better predictors of future wealth, criminal activity and educational achievement.
- The normal term for intelligence seems to be influenced by several different cognitive functions in your brain.
- Researchers argue that the generic IQ test only manages to give overall insights into your brain's performance. It fails to identify how the specific cognitive functions that influence intelligence are performing.

intelligence and other observable traits such as reflexes, muscle grip, and head size. He set up the first mental testing center in the world in 1882 and he published "Inquiries into Human Faculty and its Development" in 1883, in which he set out his theories. After gathering data on a variety of physical variables, he was unable to show any such correlation, and he eventually abandoned this research.

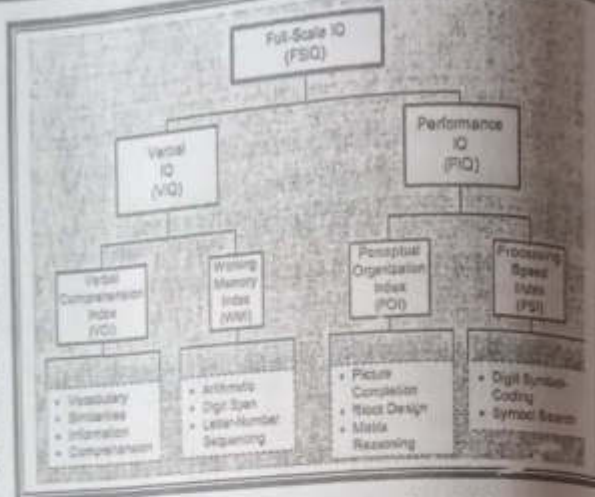
French psychologist Alfred Binet, together with Victor Henry and Theodore Simon had more success in 1905, when they published the Binet-Simon Test, which focused on verbal abilities. It was intended to identify mental retardation in school children, but in specific contradistinction to claims made by psychiatrists that these children were "rick" (not "slow") and should therefore be removed from school and cared for in asylums. The score on the Binet-Simon Sale would reveal the child's mental age. For example, a six year old child who passed all the tasks usually passed by six year olds but nothing beyond would have a mental age that matched his chronological age, 6.0. Binet thought that intelligence was multifaceted, but came under the control of practical judgment.

In Binet's view, there were limitations with the scale and he stressed what he saw as the remarkable diversity of intelligence and the subsequent need to study in using qualitative, as opposed to quantitative, measures. American psychologist Henry H. Goddard published a translation of it in 1910. American psychologists Lewis Terman at Stanford University revised the Binet-Simon scale, which resulted in the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales (1916). It became the most popular test in the United States for decades.

Common IQ Tests

Numerical reasoning:

You're presented with a series of numbers and are asked to indicate the missing one. By training yourself in numerical reasoning you'll be able to discover the logic



behind the series quicker. Some of the series are used frequently and you'll be able to recognize them faster.

Figures:

The same goes for series of figures. Each figure differs from the previous one, and you're asked to select the figure that should be in the next spot. By practicing these series, you'll be able to solve them quicker, as your brains have an idea how to.

Analogies:

You'll often encounter an analogies test in an assessment of IQ test. You're supposed to see a relation between words. It's not a test of your vocabulary but your ability to see relations between words.

Syllogisms:

You'll also encounter syllogisms a lot. They test your ability to draw a logical conclusion. Your job is to select the right conclusion based on given statements. Syllogisms often contain statements that go against your knowledge or feeling. By exercising syllogisms, you learn to coop with these feelings so you can select the right answer.

Tips for Taking an IQ Test

- **Read the instructions carefully.** Read thoroughly to know exactly what the purpose of the test is. Take the sample questions seriously and don't feel rushed during this stage. Start the real test only when you feel you fully understand what is expected of you.
- **Calculate your time.** Calculate your time. An intelligence test is about giving as much right answers as possible. Find out how many questions there are and divide the number by the amount of minutes given to complete the test. This'll give you a rough indication of how much time you should spend on a question. Don't be discouraged if you don't finish all questions, as this often isn't necessary.
- **Skip hard questions.** One question might take you a few seconds to solve, whereas others take almost a minute. Concentrate on and think about a question,

An IQ Test Measures:

- ✓ Reasoning abilities
- ✓ Language
- ✓ Memory
- ✓ Math abilities
- ✓ Visual-Spatial understanding

but don't take too much time doubting the answer. If after a minute you're not sure of the right answer, skip the question. If the test doesn't allow you to skip a question: guess.

- Don't guess recklessly. Don't guess recklessly. Only guess an answer if needed with an eye on progress. If you see there's only a few questions left, take the time to answer them. Some tests deduct points for wrong answers. If you have a high percentage of faulty answers, the psychologist might think you're a sloppy or distracted thinker.
- Go over your answers at the end. Go over your answers at the end. If you have any time left, go over your answers again – even if you think you've answered all questions correctly.

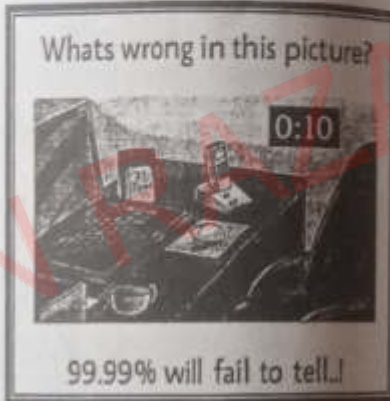
Why Practice Pays Off:

Practicing IQ tests is mostly just a matter of trying them. Take a lot of tests and try to find out what parts are harder for you, practice these specific tests more often. Don't just try and solve the questions, try to understand the reasoning behind the explanation. It's not about cramming as much questions and answers as possible, but about understanding the questions so they'll become easier for you to answer in the future.

Quick Tips to Increase Your IQ Score:

Below you will find some quick tips that can help you increase your IQ. These tips are based on several scientific studies and have proven to be able to increase your IQ.

- **Sports.** Playing sports increases the oxygen level of your blood, making both your muscles and your brain more active. Especially if you are a little older, sports can increase your reaction speed and your IQ.
- **Pressure.** Do not pressure yourself. Research has shown people perform worse if they are told that they are going to take an IQ test instead of being told they are going to solve some puzzles.
- **Play.** A game with blocks, puzzles or cubes will improve your spatial insight, cross words will improve your verbal intelligence.



Measurement of IQ

There are psychological tests to determine an individual's IQ.

A psychological test is defined as a standardized procedure for assessing any specific behaviour. Three main types of characteristics can be measured by means of psychological tests: (1) Tests of attainment (i.e., of achievement, knowledge of skill in specific fields) (2) Tests of abilities, either intellectual or practical; and (3) Tests of other characteristics of personality, e.g., emotional, temperamental, and moral qualities (including interests, attitudes, ideals, and motivational tendencies generally).

It is short for intelligence quotient. If the IQ is to be determined, the Mental Age must be considered in relation to actual age in years and months. It should not be confused with Mental Age.

A child of six in physical development may have a Mental Age of a fifteen-year-old or vice versa. The IQ has to be determined by the relation of a child's Mental Age to his actual age.

Tests, which measure attitudes or acquired knowledge, do not measure what your true IQ problem seeks. In case you do not read "Sports Column" of newspapers, it does not mean that you have no sports IQ or say, if you have never been to college, it does not mean that your Literary IQ is null. IQ is your ability to learn. It is a weakness of virtually all intelligence tests that to some extent they do rely on acquired knowledge.

How to find your IQ

After taking one of the tests proceed as follows to find your IQ:

1. Examine the table given below, and locate the Mental Ages equivalent to your test score.

TABLE OF MENTAL AGES (IN MONTHS)

Your Score	Your Mental Age	Your Score	Your Mental Age	Your Score	Your Mental Age
2	94	32	157	61	218
3	96	33	159	62	221
4	98	34	162	63	223
5	100	35	164	64	225
6	103	36	166	65	227
7	105	37	168	66	229
8	107	38	170	67	231
9	109	39	172	68	233
10	111	40	174	69	235

Your Score	Your Mental Age	Your Score	Your Mental Age	Your Score	Your Mental Age
11	113	41	176	70	237
12	115	42	178	71	240
13	117	43	181	72	242
14	119	44	183	73	244
15	122	45	185	74	246
16	124	46	187	75	248
17	126	47	189	76	250
18	128	48	191	77	252
19	130	49	193	78	254
20	132	50	195	79	256
21	134	51	197	80	259
22	136	52	199	81	261
23	138	53	202	82	263
24	140	54	204	83	265
25	143	55	206	84	267
26	145	56	208	85	269
27	147	57	210	86	271
28	149	58	212	87	273
29	151	59	214	88	275
30	153	60	216	89	278
31	155				

Your I.Q.

Average I.Q. : 101

SUPERIOR (UPPER ONE PER CENT) Above 140

EXCELLENT (NEXT THREE PER CENT) 131-140

GOOD (NEXT TWENTY-SIX PER CENT) 111-130

NORMAL (NEXT FORTY-TWO PER CENT) 91-110

DULL (NEXT TWENTY-FOUR PER CENT) 71-90

INFERIOR (LOWEST FOUR PER CENT) Below 71

2. If you are younger than fifteen years and a half-divide the Mental Age by your own age in months. Carry the division to two decimal places, and multiply your answer by 100 to get your I.Q.

Example: If you secure 50 score marks where 59 is equivalent to a Mental Age of 195. Now, divide 195 by 144 (months of your age in 12 years). The result of division will be

1.35 and multiply the result by 100. The final result (1.35 x 100) comes to 135, which is your I.Q.

Literal translation of Aristotle's term *diagnosis* is Intelligence. What is Intelligence? It was this great Greek philosopher who used this word employing two-fold classification of mental characteristics into discriminative and directive ones, as contrasted with dynamic characteristics, i.e., effective and connotative ones.

Thus we may repeat for clearer understanding why Aristotle proposed a two-fold classification in place of the three-fold scheme favoured by Plato. Intelligence was defined by him as an abstract quality common to all "intellectual" processes, like sensation, perception, memory, imagination, reasoning and so on.

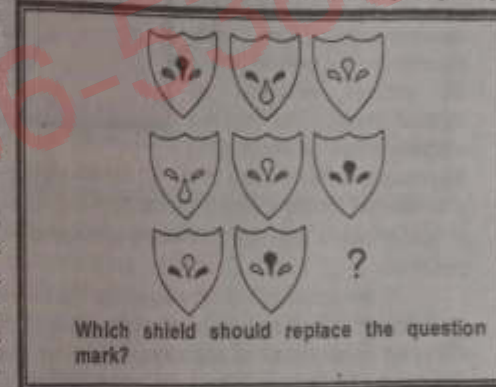
Earliest Types of IQ Test

Sir Francis Galton, for the first time in the nineteenth century explicitly recognized a need for precise techniques to assess mental differences between individuals. This idea essentially transformed individual psychology into a genuine science.

It was found that laboratory measurements displayed marked variations from one person to another. In the general study of conscious activities where individual variations were earlier treated as errors of measurement of the conscious activities, the chief interest lays in the quest of age of early civilization.

These variations were found by Galton to be related to the individual's ability and temperamental characteristics as displayed in everyday life. On this new point of view, he resolved to study and standardized the procedures of his experiments or "mental tests", as he called them. Of these tests many were suggested by the experimental techniques already used in laboratory work.

But in Great Britain, the dominant school of psychology, in those days, held that all conscious processes developed out of the sensory experiences of the individual, or the associations formed between them. Galton, hence, decided that a subject's general efficiency might best be measured by testing his ability to discriminate elementary stimulants of a man. Consequently, he began his study by devising methods for measuring tactile, visual, auditory and muscular discrimination.



Which shield should replace the question mark?

These sensory tests were later supplemented by tests for speed and strength of movement, quickness of reaction, and extent of associative memory. Later, Galton realized that more complex processes could yield better estimates of general efficiency. So he constructed a number of tests for "higher mental processes". He also devised statistical techniques, which were found to be very valuable for validating and standardizing the new procedures—the percentile and the average deviation as metrical units, the scaling methods, based on the normal frequency distribution, and above all the co-efficient of correlation. A statistical test is a procedure for testing a given hypothesis about, for example, laws of population growth or laws of nature in intellectual research of temperament, e.g., capricious, habitual, mood, and so on.

In the course of his investigations, Galton was led to distinguish between special aptitudes (faculties) and "general ability (a kind of super-faculty) determining mental efficiency in all forms of cognitive activity. In France, Alfred Binet adopted Galton's distinction, but since in French the word "ability" possessed a different meaning, Binet substituted Herbert Spencer's term "intelligence".

In 1904, Binet set about compiling standardized scales for measuring not only "pedagogical attainments" (progress in school education) but also what he termed "General intelligence" and "partial aptitudes". He discarded the German "instrumental methods of laboratory" and compiled a series of problems, graded in

What comes next in the above sequence?

A B C D

Fill in the blanks to find a word:



Ans. Disgorge

difficulty. His method required for their solutions "little else but pencil, paper, pictures, and a few common objects". His age scale of intelligence tests was almost immediately translated and adopted by psychologists in Belgium, Britain, Germany and the U.S. Earlier all tests were individual. Later in London and elsewhere researches were made to investigate the possible use of group tests. The result was the type of problem commonly used in the so-called 11+ examination, an academic placement instrument administered to English children at about age 11.

Calculation of IQ Score

Historically, IQ was a score obtained by dividing a person's mental age score, obtained by administering an intelligence test, by the person's chronological age, both expressed in terms of years and months. The resulting fraction (quotient) was multiplied by 100 to obtain the IQ score. For modern IQ tests, the raw score is transformed to a normal distribution with mean 100 and standard deviation 15. This results in approximately two-thirds of the population scoring between IQ 85 and IQ 115 and about 2.5 percent each above 130 and below 70.

What number should replace the question mark?

Answer is 69; $(6 \times 9 = 54) + (7 \times 8 = 56) = 110$; $(2 \times 7 = 14) + (9 \times 11 = 99) = 113$; $(5 \times 3 = 15) + (6 \times 9 = 54) = 69$

Scores from intelligence tests are estimates of intelligence. Unlike, for example, distance and mass, a concrete measure of intelligence cannot be achieved given the abstract nature of the concept of "intelligence". IQ scores have been shown to be associated with such factors as nutrition, parental socioeconomic status, morbidity and mortality, parental social status, and prenatal environment. While the heritability of IQ has been investigated for nearly a century, there is still debate about the significance of heritability estimates and the mechanisms of inheritance.

IQ scores are used for educational placement, assessment of intellectual disability, and evaluating job applicants. In research contexts, they have been studied as predictors of job performance and income. They are also used to study distributions of psychometric intelligence in population and the correlations between it and other variables. Raw scores on IQ tests for many populations have been rising at an average rate that scales to three IQ points per decade since the early 20th century, a phenomenon called the Flynn effect. Investigation of different patterns of increases in subtest scores can also inform current research on human intelligence.

Can you increase your IQ?

Your performance on an intelligence test – and thus your IQ – can be increased by training, for example by exercising IQ tests. However, there is a 'ceiling' for your performance. At some point you perform as good as you can and a higher score is not feasible. Still, you're selling yourself short if you don't prepare for an IQ test or cognitive ability test in an assessment. Other people with a comparable or even lower intelligence than yourself might score higher, just because they prepared properly.

Tips for Making Sense of Your Score

In order to understand what your score really means, it can be helpful to understand how IQ tests are designed and how your scores compare to others. Your score on an IQ test can tell you more about how you compare to others in your peer group with regards to things such as:

- Language skills
- Mathematical abilities
- Memory
- Processing speed
- Reasoning abilities
- Visual-spatial processing

In order to adequately assess and interpret test scores, scientists who develop IQ tests use a process known as *standardization*. This involves administering the test to a representative sample of the entire population that will eventually take the test.

This initial sample represents the total population as accurately as possible and reflects many of the things that are present in the general population. This allows IQ test developers to establish *norms*, or standards, by which individual scores can be compared.

Potential Pitfalls

IQ testing has been controversial throughout history for a number of reasons, including:

- **Discrimination:** IQ tests have been used to justify eugenicist movements and discrimination against minority groups and disabled individuals.
- **Validity:** Not all experts agree on a standard definition of intelligence, so not all IQ tests measure the same things.
- **Reliability:** There is also the question of how reliable these tests are. Reliable IQ tests should provide consistent results. People should score roughly the same each time they take the test.

Many factors can influence IQ and scores can change over time. Some of the factors that can impact a person's IQ score include:

- Educational access and background
- Nutrition
- Culture
- Environment
- Overall health and medical conditions

What Factors Influence IQ

While higher IQ scores are linked to increased health, academic performance, and overall well-being, these scores do not necessarily predict an individual's success in life. It is important to remember that IQ tests are only one measure of intelligence.

Many experts suggest that other important elements contribute to intelligence, including social and emotional factors. Some experts even suggest that these social and emotional skills actually matter more than IQ when it comes to determining success in life.

While IQ scores can reveal information about an individual's abilities in certain domains, it is also important to remember that other factors, including such things as adaptive skills, emotional intelligence, and task performance, are also important indicators of an individual's capabilities.

How Average IQ Score Are Measured

IQ, or intelligence quotient, is a measure of your ability to reason and solve problems. It essentially reflects how well you did on a specific test as compared to other people of your age group. While tests may vary, the average IQ on many tests is 100, and 68 percent of scores lie somewhere between 85 and 115.

While IQ can be a predictor of things such as academic success, experts caution that it is not necessarily a guarantee of life success. Sometimes people with very high IQs do not fare so well in life, while those with average IQs may thrive.

Average IQ Scores

The measurement of intelligence has long been a hot topic in psychology and education—and a controversial one. Intelligence tests are one of the most popular types of psychological tests in use today. Ever since the first IQ tests emerged, attempts to classify IQ have followed.

In order to understand what an average IQ score is and what it means, it is essential to first understand how IQ is measured. While different test publishers utilize different

scoring systems, for many modern IQ tests the average (or mean) score is set at 100 with a standard deviation of 15 so that scores conform to a normal distribution curve.

Important Considerations

- On many tests, a score of 100 is considered the average IQ.
- Sixty-eight percent of scores fall within one standard deviation of the mean (that is, between 85 and 115). That means that nearly 70% of all people score within plus or minus 15 points of the average score.
- Ninety-five percent of scores fall within two standard deviations (between 70 and 130). Outliers beyond those points represent only a small portion of the population, which means that only a small percentage of people have a very low IQ (below 70) or a very high IQ (above 130).
- Scores below 70 may represent the presence of some sort of developmental or learning disability while scores over 130 may indicate giftedness.

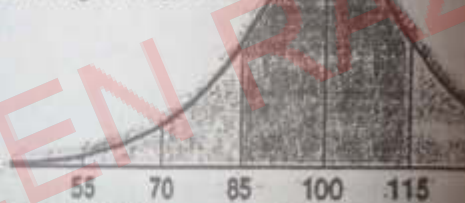
How IQ is Calculated?

Historically, IQ tests have been scored in one of two ways. In the first method, a person's mental age was divided by his chronological age and then multiplied by 100. The other methods involve comparing scores against the scores of others in the individual's same age group.

In this method, psychometricians utilize a process known as standardization to make it possible to compare and interpret the meaning of IQ scores. This process is accomplished by administering the test to a representative sample and using these scores to establish standards, usually referred to as norms, by which all individual scores can be compared.

Because the median score is 100, experts can quickly assess individual

Normal distribution
Intelligence quotient



IQ Graph of intelligence quotient (IQ) as a normal distribution with a mean of 100 and a standard deviation of 15. The shaded region between 85 and 115 (within one standard deviation of the mean) accounts for about 68 percent of the total area, hence 68 percent of all IQ scores.

test scores against the median to determine where these scores fall on the normal distribution. This means 50% of the scores fall above and below the median. In the case of IQ scores, both the mean and median score are 100. Classification systems can vary from one publisher to the next although many do tend to follow a fairly similar rating system.

For example, on The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale and the Stanford-Binet Test, scores that fall between 90 and 109 are considered average IQ scores. On these same tests, scores that fall between 110 and 119 are considered high average IQ scores. Scores between 80 and 89 are classified as low average.

So in most cases, if you receive an IQ score of around 100, then you have what is considered an average IQ. Don't worry—you are in good company. Most people score within one standard deviation of this average.

How Intelligence is Measured?

Intelligence tests are designed to measure crystallized and fluid intelligence.

Crystallized intelligence involves your knowledge and skills you have acquired throughout your life while fluid intelligence is your ability to reason, problem-solve and make sense of abstract information.

Fluid intelligence is considered independent of learning and tends to decline in later adulthood. Crystallized intelligence, on the other hand, is directly related to learning and experience and tends to increase as people grow older.

IQ tests are administered by licensed psychologists. There are different kinds of intelligence tests, but many involve a series of subtests that are designed to measure

Measures of Intelligence

The Stanford-Binet test

- Mental age and chronological age
- The Intelligence Quotient (IQ)

The Wechsler Scales

The Kaufman Assessment battery for children

- Sequential skills
- Simultaneous skills

Measures of Infant Intelligence

- Bayley Scales of Infant Development
 - Subscales of development
- The Developmental Quotient (DQ)
- Habituation and preferential looking measures

mathematical abilities, language skills, memory, reasoning skills, and information-processing speed.

Scores on these subtests are then combined to form an overall IQ score. A few of the most common IQ tests in use today include:

- The Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale for Adults
- The Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children
- The Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales
- The Kaufman Assessment Battery for Children
- The Cognitive Assessment System
- The Differential Ability Scales
- The Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Cognitive Abilities

It is important to note that while people often talk about average, low and genius IQs, there is no single IQ test.

Many different tests are in use today including the afore-mentioned Stanford-Binet and the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale, as well as the Woodcock-Johnson Tests of Cognitive Abilities. Each individual test is different in terms of exactly what is being measured, how it is scored, and how these scores are interpreted.

What Average IQ Score Means to You

While some limited generalizations can be made in relation to your average IQ score, keep the following in mind:

- It means you have average reasoning and problem-solving skills. Your IQ score might be a good general indicator of your reasoning and problem-solving abilities, but many psychologists suggest that these tests don't tell the whole story.
- An average IQ score might not tell the whole story about what you are capable of. A few things they don't measure are practical skills and talents. You might have an average IQ score, but you might also be a great musician, a creative artist, an incredible singer or a mechanical whiz. Psychologist Howard Gardner developed a theory of multiple intelligences designed to address this perceived shortcoming in popular conceptions of IQ.



- IQ scores are not necessarily set in stone. Researchers have also found that IQ scores can change over time. One study looked at the IQs of teenage subjects during early adolescence and then again four years later. The results revealed that scores varied as much as 20 points over that four-year period.
- Some experts suggest that EQ might matter even more than IQ. IQ tests also fail to address things like how curious you are about the world around you and how good you are at understanding and managing emotions. Some experts, including writer Daniel Goleman, suggest that emotional intelligence (often referred to as EQ) might even be more important than IQ. And researchers have found that while having a high IQ can indeed give people an edge in many areas of life, it is certainly no guarantee of life success.

A Word From Verywell

Don't stress out if you're not a "genius"—the vast majority of people aren't geniuses either. Instead, most people are somewhere within a 15-point range of the average IQ score.

Just as having a high IQ doesn't ensure success, having an average or low IQ doesn't ensure failure or mediocrity. Other factors such as hard work, resilience, perseverance, and overall attitude are important pieces of the puzzle.

Impact of IQ Scores

Your IQ can have an impact on different areas of your life including school and work. High scores are often associated with higher achievement in school, while lower scores may be linked to some form of intellectual disability.

The following is a rough breakdown of various IQ score ranges. Some tests present scores differently and with differing interpretations of what those scores might mean.

IQ Classifications	
IQ Level	Descriptive Classification
130+	Very Superior
120 to 129	Superior
110 to 119	High Average
90 to 109	Average
80 to 89	Low Average
70 to 79	Borderline
69 & below	Intellectual Disability

These classifications come from the Wechsler series of IQ tests for children and adults.

Intelligence test scores typically follow what is known as a normal distribution, a bell-shaped curve in which the majority of scores lie near or around the average score. For example, the majority of scores (about 68%) on the Wechsler series of intelligence tests tend to lie between plus 15 or minus 15 points from the average score of 100.

This means that approximately 68% of people who take this test will score somewhere between 85 and 115. As you look further toward the extreme ends of the distribution, scores tend to become less common.

How common are very high IQ Scores?

Very few individuals (approximately 0.2%) receive a score of more than 145 (indicating a very high IQ) or less than 55 (indicating a very low IQ) on the test.

In many cases, an IQ score that falls below 70 is considered low IQ, while a score of about 140 indicates high IQ. In the past, scores below 70 were used as a marker to identify intellectual disabilities. Today, test scores alone are not enough to diagnose an intellectual disability and diagnosticians also consider factors such as the age of onset and adaptive skills.

Performance Tests

These are tests, which do not entail a knowledge of some language, include "construction" and "imitation" tests a series of graded maze tests, a picture completion test, R.P. Intrew and D.G. Paterson combined a carefully chosen selection for those handicapped by deafness, lack of schooling, or other physical and mental disabilities. By the end of the 1st decade of the 20th century, more than 50 well-tryed tests for various abilities, for example: sensory discrimination, perception, memory, attention, learning imagination and the life, were available in standard form, well illustrated for practice with tabulated form, of performances and full instructions for use.

Most of these tests are comparatively short-lived. They are quickly replaced by others, like, fashions that come and go in women's clothing. A late version of such British and the U.S. revisions exists in two forms which contains 62 items grouped into levels of difficulty corresponding to each successive year from infancy to maturity, for example:

- (i) for age 5, typical tests include : defining words by classification or description, copying a square, repeating a sentence of 5 non-syllables from memory;
- (ii) for year 10, reading and summarizing a short paragraph, indicating what is absurd in a picture, repeating six digits;
- (iii) for testing adults, the Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale gained

widespread popularity in 1950s particularly with clinicians. It consists of verbal and performance tests, and, with the aid of a conversion-table, the measurements are expressed in terms of a conventional intelligence quotient.

A lower-level version (the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children: WISC) was also devised for use with children. Other tests are available for infants, for the blind, the deaf, and those otherwise handicapped.

Group tests are even more widely used not so much for tests of innate general ability as tests for general classification. Progress, though less, has been made with individual tests for special kinds of ability; observation, memory, imagery, creativity, and the like. Improved apparatus is continually being devised for measuring nursery functions; visual acuity; colour vision, hearing, and so on.

The so-called multi-aptitude batteries have become increasingly popular; these commonly cover such aptitudes as verbal, numerical, and mechanical abilities, and less frequently, accuracy, memory, judgement, reasoning, etc. There are, in addition, numerous tests for more complex abilities; e.g. artistic and musical aptitudes, and aptitudes for medicine, law, engineering, teaching and the classical professions.

Analysis of tests covers 4 principal categories:

- (1) The whole response.
- (2) Partial response from colour, texture, other factors that influenced the perception--a balanced view,
- (3) The content of the response.
- (4) Interpretation of the first three. It has to do with the popularity or originality of each response.

There are three main approaches to attitude measurement, in which the focus is upon : (i) the statements, (ii) the subjects, or, (iii) the responses. For example:

- (i) Measurement of attitude towards public censor--
 - (a) to protect the public, it is sometimes necessary that censorship be exercised?
 - (b) Books and journals, screen and T.V. plays should be subject to moral censorship?

Each respondent should be asked to select either of the two suggestions.

- (ii) For each statement, subjects are asked to respond by checking one of several response categories: (e.g. "strongly agree", "agree", "uncertain", "disagree", or "strongly disagree".
- (iii) This method focuses on responses. It demands a set of attitude statements, which vary along a single psychological dimension and assume subjects' responses to depend only upon their positions on this same dimension. For example, one prominent response method is scalogram analysis, in

- which response is listed in the order of increasingly favourable attitude towards cold climate.
- I am able to tolerate occasional cold weather.
 - At times I enjoy cold weather.
 - I would enjoy living where the climate is one of cold winters.
 - I revel in cold weather, and would choose to live only in an area with cold climate.

Guidelines for Tests

Intelligence Test differs from all other kinds of tests in certain aspects. But in one respect all tests require intelligence, and for this reason a layman can call all of them as intelligence tests. For example, wrestling is a physical test, for a wrestler uses his physical power more than his intelligence to achieve success. But this physical test can also be called a traditional test, as it also helps us to measure one's knowledge acquired from one's teacher or instructor.

On account of an urgent need of knowing the reliability of workers in pe-time, army, and trade, intelligence tests have become more popular in various fields of government administration and enterprises. In Pakistan, these were originally introduced by the Services Selection Boards to select faithful and efficient men, who could prove useful in a particular profession of employment. Intelligence tests may be of various kinds, for example:

Verbal tests: Words and figures are used in these tests, in which knowledge of language is of primary importance, in which educational standard and academic achievements play a major role.

Non-Verbal tests: Professions, where further training is to be given by the employing agency.

Guidelines For Examinees:

- You must understand very clearly and follow very carefully every detail of the instructions given by the examiner orally.
 - You must read and understand every written instruction carefully to follow them strictly.
 - You must note the time of test allowed and work so as to finish the answers within the time.
- *****

Computer Science

- The term 'Computer' is derived from _____
(A) Latin ✓ (B) German
(C) French (D) Arabic
- Who is the father of Computer?
(A) Allen Turing (B) Charles Babbage ✓
(C) Simur Cray (D) Augusta Adaming
- The basic operations performed by a computer are _____
(A) Arithmetic operations (B) Logical operation
(C) Storage and retrieve (D) All the above ✓
- Who is the father of internet ?
(A) Charles Babbage (B) Vint Cerf ✓
(C) Denis Riche (D) Martin Cooper
- If a computer has more than one processor then it is known as _____
(A) Uniprocess (B) Multiprocessor ✓
(C) Multi-threaded (D) Multi-programming
- A light sensitive device that converts drawing, printed text or other images into digital form is _____
(A) Keyboard (B) Scanner ✓
(C) OMR (D) None of these
- WWW stands for _____
(A) World Whole Web (B) Wide World Web
(C) Web World Wide (D) World Wide Web ✓
- A collection of system programs that controls and coordinates the overall operations of a computer system is called _____
(A) System software (B) Operating system ✓
(C) Utility program (D) Device driver
- What type of operating system MS-DOS is?
(A) Command Line Interface ✓ (B) Graphical User Interface
(C) Multitasking (D) Menu Driven Interface
- Which technology is used in compact disks?
(A) Mechanical (B) Electrical
(C) Electro magnetic (D) Laser ✓
- 1 Gigabyte is equal to _____
(A) 1024 bits (B) 1000 megabytes
(C) 1024 kilobytes (D) 1024 megabytes ✓
- The brain of any computer system is _____
(A) ALU (B) Memory
(C) CPU ✓ (D) Control unit
- Which of the following are components of Central Processing Unit (CPU) ?
(A) Arithmetic logic unit, Mouse
(B) Arithmetic logic unit, Control unit ✓
(C) Arithmetic logic unit, Integrated circuits
(D) Control Unit, Monitor
- Analog computer works on the supply of _____

- (A) Continuous electrical pulses✓
 (B) Electrical pulses but not continuous
 (C) Magnetic strength
 (D) None of the above
15. Which one is digital device, select from the choices below.
 (A) Digital Clock✓
 (B) Automobile speed meter
 (C) Clock with a dial and two hands
 (D) All of them
16. The computer that processes both analog and digital is called _____.
 (A) Analog computer (B) Digital computer
 (C) Hybrid computer✓ (D) Mainframe computer
17. CD-ROM stands for _____.
 (A) Compactable Read Only Memory
 (B) Compact Data Read Only Memory
 (C) Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
 (D) Compact Disk Read Only Memory✓
18. ALU is _____.
 (A) Arithmetic Logic Unit✓ (B) Array Logic Unit
 (C) Application Logic Unit (D) None of above
19. VGA is _____.
 (A) Video Graphics Array✓ (B) Visual Graphics Array
 (C) Volatile Graphics Array (D) Video Graphics Adapter
20. MSI stands for _____.
 (A) Medium Scale Integrated Circuits✓
 (B) Medium System Integrated Circuits
 (C) Medium Scale Intelligent Circuit
 (D) Medium System Intelligent Circuit
21. WAN stands for _____.
 (A) Wap Area Network (B) Wide Area Network✓
 (C) Wide Array Net (D) Wireless Area Network
22. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?
 (A) Supercomputer is much larger than mainframe computer
 (B) Supercomputers are much smaller than mainframe computers
 (C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently✓
 (D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.
23. _____ is called the father of modern digital computer.
 (A) Leibnitz (B) Blaise Pascal
 (C) Charles Babbage✓ (D) J.H Muller
24. Who is the father of Computer Science?
 (A) Allen Turing✓ (B) Charles Babbage
 (C) Simur Cray (D) Augusta Adaming
26. A CPU contains _____.
 (A) a card reader and a printing device
 (B) an analytical engine and a control unit
 (C) a control unit and an arithmetic logic unit✓

- (D) an arithmetic logic unit and a card reader
25. Which of the following controls the process of interaction between the user and the operating system?
 (A) User interface✓ (B) Language translator
 (C) Platform (D) Screen saver
27. The first computers were programmed using _____.
 (A) Assembly language (B) Machine language✓
 (C) Source code (D) Object code
28. _____ is a combination of hardware and software that facilitates the sharing of information between computing devices.
 (A) Network✓ (B) Peripheral
 (C) Expansion board (D) Digital device
29. Coded entries which are used to gain access to a computer system are called _____.
 (A) Entry codes (B) Passwords✓
 (C) Security commands (D) Code words
30. Which of the following statements is true about Minicomputer and Microcomputer?
 (A) Minicomputer works faster than Microcomputer✓
 (B) Microcomputer works faster than Minicomputer
 (C) Speed of both the computers is the same
 (D) The speeds of both these computers cannot be compared with the speed of advanced
31. You can organize files by storing them in _____.
 (A) Archives (B) Folders✓
 (C) Indexes (D) Lists
32. What type of resource is most likely to be a shared common resource in a computer network?
 (A) Printer✓ (B) Speaker
 (C) Floppy disk drive (D) Keyboard
33. Which device is required for the internet connection?
 (A) Joystick (B) Modem✓
 (C) CD Drive (D) NIC Card
34. What is a light pen?
 (A) A mechanical input device (B) Optical input device✓
 (C) Electronic input device (D) Optical output device
35. UNIVAC is _____.
 (A) Universal Automatic Computer✓
 (B) Universal Array Computer
 (C) Unique Automatic Computer
 (D) Unvalued Automatic Computer
36. The capacity of 3.5 inch floppy disk was _____.
 (A) 1.40 MB (B) 1.44 GB
 (C) 1.40 GB (D) 1.44 MB✓
37. MICR stands for _____.
 (A) Magnetic Ink Character Reader✓
 (B) Magnetic Ink Code Reader
 (C) Magnetic Ink Cases Reader

- (D) None
38. EBCDIC stands for _____
 (A) Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code ✓
 (B) Extended Bit Code Decimal Interchange Code
 (C) Extended Bit Case Decimal Interchange Code
 (D) Extended Binary Case Decimal Interchange Code
39. Which of the following is a part of the Central Processing Unit?
 (A) Printer
 (B) Keyboard
 (C) Mouse
 (D) Arithmetic & logic unit ✓
40. CAD stands for _____
 (A) Computer Aided Design ✓
 (B) Computer Algorithm for Design
 (C) Computer Application in Design
 (D) Computer Analogue Design
41. Junk e-mail is also called _____
 (A) Spam ✓
 (B) Spool
 (C) Shiffer script
 (D) Spool
42. Which statement describes "Hackers"?
 (A) All have the same motive
 (B) Break into other people's computers ✓
 (C) May legally break into computers as long as they do not do any damage
 (D) Are people who are allergic to computers
43. What type of computers are client computers (most of the time) in a client-server system?
 (A) Mainframe
 (B) Mini-computer
 (C) Microcomputer ✓
 (D) PDA
44. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have the _____
 (A) Compiler
 (B) Loader
 (C) Operating System ✓
 (D) Assembler
45. The amount of vertical space between lines of text in a document is called _____
 (A) Double-space
 (B) Line spacing ✓
 (C) Single space
 (D) Vertical spacing
46. Example of non-numeric data is _____
 (A) Employee address ✓
 (B) Examination score
 (C) Bank balance
 (D) All of these
47. What is embedded system?
 (A) The programme which arrives by being wrapped in box
 (B) The programme which is the permanent part of the computer
 (C) The computer which is the part of a big computer
 (D) The computer and software system that control the machine ✓
48. First page of Website is termed as _____
 (A) Homepage
 (B) Index ✓
 (C) JAVA script
 (D) Bookmark
49. When a file is saved for the first time:
 (A) A copy is automatically printed
 (B) It must be given a name to identify it ✓
 (C) It does not need a name
 (D) It only needs a name if it is not going to be printed
50. Where are data and programme stored when the processor uses them?

- (A) Main memory ✓
 (B) Secondary memory
 (C) Disk memory
 (D) Programme memory
51. _____ represents raw facts, whereas _____ is data made meaningful.
 (A) Information, reporting
 (B) Data, information ✓
 (C) Information, bit
 (D) Records, byte
52. What characteristic of Read-Only Memory (ROM) makes it useful?
 (A) ROM information can be easily updated
 (B) Data in ROM is non-volatile, that is, it remains there even without electrical power ✓
 (C) ROM provides very large amounts of inexpensive data storage
 (D) ROM chips are easily swapped between different brands of computers
53. What do you call the programs that are used to find out possible faults and their causes?
 (A) Operating system extensions
 (B) Cookies
 (C) Diagnostic software ✓
 (D) Boot diskettes
54. Which programming languages are classified as low level languages?
 (A) BASIC, COBOL, Fortran
 (B) Prolog
 (C) C, C+
 (D) Assembly languages ✓
55. Which of the following is not anti-virus software?
 (A) Avira
 (B) Kaspersky
 (C) Oracle ✓
 (D) McAfee
56. What does DMA stand for?
 (A) Distinct Memory Access
 (B) Direct Memory Access ✓
 (C) Direct Module Access
 (D) Direct Memory Allocation
57. Which of the following is a storage device?
 (A) Tape
 (B) Hard Disk
 (C) Floppy Disk
 (D) All of the above ✓
58. When did John Napier develop logarithm?
 (A) 1416
 (B) 1614 ✓
 (C) 1641
 (D) 1804
59. MIS is designed to provide information needed for effective decision making by _____
 (A) Consumers
 (B) Workers
 (C) Foremen
 (D) Managers ✓
60. ASCII stands for _____
 (A) American Stable Code for International Interchange
 (B) American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange
 (C) American Standard Code for Information Interchange ✓
 (D) American Standard Code for interchange information
61. Which of the following is first generation of computer?
 (A) EDSAC ✓
 (B) IBM-1401
 (C) CDC-1604
 (D) ICL-2900
62. IBM 1401 is _____
 (A) First Generation Computer
 (B) Second Generation Computer ✓
 (C) Third Generation Computer
 (D) Fourth Generation Computer
63. Chief component of first generation computer were _____

64. Second Generation computers were developed during _____.
- (A) 1949 to 1955
(B) 1955 to 1965 ✓
(C) 1965 to 1970
(D) 1970 to 1990
65. The computer size was very large in _____.
- (A) First Generation ✓
(B) Second Generation
(C) Third Generation
(D) Fourth Generation
66. Microprocessors as switching devices are for _____ computers.
- (A) First Generation
(B) Second Generation
(C) Third Generation
(D) Fourth Generation ✓
67. Which of the following devices can be used to directly image printed text?
- (A) OCR ✓
(B) OMR
(C) MICR
(D) All of above
68. The output quality of a printer is measured by _____.
- (A) Dot per inch
(B) Dot per sq. inch ✓
(C) Dots printed per unit time
(D) All of above
69. In analogue computer:
- (A) Input is first converted to digital form
(B) Input is never converted to digital form ✓
(C) Output is displayed in digital form
(D) All of above
70. In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed:
- (A) Parallel only
(B) Sequentially only
(C) Both sequentially and parallel ✓
(D) All of above
71. Who designed the first electronic computer - ENIAC?
- (A) Van-Neumann
(B) Joseph M. Jacquard
(C) J. Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly ✓
(D) All of above
72. Who invented the high level language "C"?
- (A) Dennis M. Ritchie ✓
(B) Niklaus Wirth
(C) Seymour Papert
(D) Donald Kunth
73. Personnel who design, program, operate and maintain computer equipment refers to _____?
- (A) Console-operator
(B) Programmer
(C) Peopleware ✓
(D) System Analyst
74. Human beings are referred to as Homo sapiens, which device is called Sillico sapiens?
- (A) Monitor
(B) Hardware
(C) Robot
(D) Computer ✓
75. An error in software or hardware is called a bug. What is the alternative computer jargon for it?
- (A) Leech
(B) Squid
(C) Slug
(D) Glitch ✓
76. Modern computers are very reliable but they are not _____.
- (A) Fast
(B) Powerful
(C) Infallible ✓
(D) Cheap

77. Personal computers use a number of chips mounted on a main circuit board. What is the common name for such boards?
- (A) Circuit board
(B) Motherboard ✓
(C) Program board
(D) Application board
78. What is meant by a dedicated computer?
- (A) Which is used by one person only
(B) Which is assigned one and only one task ✓
(C) Which uses one kind of software
(D) Which is meant for application software
79. The system unit of a personal computer typically contains all of the following except:
- (A) Microprocessor
(B) Disk controller
(C) Serial interface
(D) Modem ✓
80. A computer program that converts an entire program into machine language is called a/an:
- (A) Interpreter
(B) Simulator
(C) Compiler ✓
(D) Commander
81. A computer program that translates one program instructions at a time into machine language is called a/an _____.
- (A) Interpreter ✓
(B) CPU
(C) Compiler
(D) Simulator
82. A small or intelligent device is so called because it contains within it a _____.
- (A) Computer
(B) Microcomputer
(C) Programmable
(D) Sensor ✓
83. A fault in a computer program which prevents it from working correctly is known as _____.
- (A) Boot
(B) Bug ✓
(C) Biff
(D) Strap
84. A self replicating program, similar to a virus which was taken from a 1970s science fiction novel by John Bruner entitled the Shockwave Rider is _____.
- (A) Bug
(B) Vice
(C) Lice
(D) Worm ✓
85. Unwanted repetitious messages, such as unsolicited bulk e-mail is known as _____.
- (A) Spam ✓
(B) Trash
(C) Calibri
(D) Courier
86. DOS stands for _____.
- (A) Disk Operating System ✓
(B) Disk Operating Session
(C) Digital Operating System
(D) Digital Open system
87. Which of the following is/are input device(s)?
- (A) Keyboard
(B) Mouse
(D) Any of these ✓
(C) Card reader
88. Examples of output devices is/are:
- (A) Screen
(B) Printer
(C) Speaker
(D) All of these ✓
89. Which of the following is also known as brain of computer?

- (A) Control unit
(B) Central Processing unit ✓
(C) Arithmetic and language unit
(D) Monitor
90. _____ translates and executes program at run time line by line.
(A) Compiler
(B) Interpreter ✓
(C) Linker
(D) Loader
91. RAM stands for _____.
(A) Random Origin Money
(B) Random Only Memory
(C) Read Only Memory
(D) Random Access Memory ✓
92. 1 Byte = _____.
(A) 8 bits ✓
(B) 4 bits
(C) 2 bits
(D) 9 bits
93. The device used to carry digital data on analogue lines is called as _____.
(A) Modem ✓
(B) Multiplexer
(C) Modulator
(D) Demodulator
94. BIOS stands for _____.
(A) Basic Input Output System ✓
(B) Binary Input Output System
(C) Basic Input Off System
(D) Basic Input Output Symmetry
95. Father of 'C' programming language?
(A) Dennis Ritchie ✓
(B) Prof John Keenly
(C) Thomas Kurtz
(D) Bill Gates
96. The instructions that tell a computer how to carry out the processing tasks are referred to as computer _____.
(A) Programs ✓
(B) Processors
(C) Input devices
(D) Memory modules
97. An area of a computer that temporarily holds data waiting to be processed is _____.
(A) CPU
(B) Memory ✓
(C) Storage
(D) File
98. _____ is the key to close a selected drop-down list; cancel a command and close a dialog box.
(A) TAB
(B) SHIFT
(C) ESC ✓
(D) F10
99. _____ is the key we use to run the selected command.
(A) SHIFT
(B) TAB
(C) ENTER ✓
(D) CTRL
100. _____ is the functional key to display save-as box.
(A) F5
(B) F6
(C) F9
(D) F12 ✓
101. Data becomes _____ when it is presented in a format that people can understand and use.
(A) Processed
(B) Graph
(C) Information ✓
(D) Presentation
102. The term _____ designates equipment that might be added to a computer system to enhance its functionality.

- (A) Digital device
(C) Disk pack
(B) System add-on
(D) Peripheral device ✓
103. A _____ is a microprocessor-based computing device.
(A) Personal computer ✓
(B) Mainframe
(C) Workstation
(D) Server
104. RAM can be treated as the _____ for the computer's processor.
(A) Factory
(B) Operating room
(C) Waiting room ✓
(D) Planning room
105. To move a copy of file from one computer to another over a communication channel is called?
(A) File transfer
(B) File encryption
(C) File modification
(D) File copying
106. The primary function of the _____ is to set up the hardware and load and start an operating system.
(A) System Programs
(B) BIOS ✓
(C) CPU
(D) Memory
107. What kind of memory is both static and non-volatile?
(A) RAM
(B) ROM ✓
(C) BIOS
(D) CACHE
108. _____ is computer software designed to operate the computer hardware and to provide platform for running application software.
(A) Application software
(B) System software ✓
(C) Communication software
(D) Operating system
109. The _____ is the amount of data that a storage device can move from the storage medium to the computer per second?
(A) Data migration rate
(B) Data digitizing rate
(C) Data transfer rate ✓
(D) Data access rate
110. A device, which is not connected to CPU, is called as _____.
(A) Land-line device
(B) On-line device
(C) Off-line device ✓
(D) Data device
111. What is the other name for programmed chip?
(A) RAM
(B) ROM ✓
(C) LSIC
(D) PROM
112. On-line real time systems become popular in _____.
(A) First Generation
(B) Second Generation
(C) Third Generation ✓
(D) Fourth Generation
113. You use a(n) _____ such as a keyboard or mouse, to input information.
(A) Output device
(B) Input device ✓
(C) Storage device
(D) Processing device
114. _____ is the ability of a device to "jump" directly to the requested data.
(A) Sequential access
(B) Random access ✓
(C) Quick access
(D) Programmed access
115. _____ provides process and memory management services that allow two or more tasks, jobs, or programs to run simultaneously.
(A) Multitasking ✓
(B) Multithreading
(C) Multiprocessing
(D) Multicomputing
116. The task of performing operations like arithmetic and logical operations is called _____.

117. ALU and Control Unit are jointly known as _____
 (A) Processing ✓ (B) Storing
 (C) Editing (D) Sorting
118. RAM is an example of _____
 (A) RAM (B) ROM
 (C) CPU ✓ (D) PC
119. Magnetic disk is an example of _____
 (A) Secondary memory ✓ (B) Primary memory ✓
 (C) Storing memory (D) Performing memory
120. Which one of the following is NOT a computer language?
 (A) MS-Excel ✓ (B) BASIC
 (C) COBOL (D) C++
121. _____ stores data or information temporarily and passes it on as directed by the control unit.
 (A) Address (B) Register ✓
 (C) Number (D) Memory
122. Select the odd one from the following:
 (A) Operating system ✓ (B) Interpreter
 (C) Compiler (D) Assembler
123. A _____ is an additional set of commands that the computer displays after you make a selection from the main menu.
 (A) Dialog box ✓ (B) Submenu
 (C) Menu selection (D) Compiler
124. COBOL is an acronym for _____.
 (A) Common Business Oriented Language ✓
 (B) Computer Business Oriented Language
 (C) Common Business Operated Language
 (D) Common Business Organized Language
125. All of the following are examples of real security and privacy risks EXCEPT _____.
 (A) Hackers (B) Spam ✓
 (C) Viruses (D) Identity theft
126. Which of the following is NOT one of the four major data processing functions of a computer?
 (A) Gathering data
 (B) Processing data into information
 (C) Analyzing the data or information ✓
 (D) Storing the data or information
127. All of the following are examples of storage devices EXCEPT _____.
 (A) Hard disk drives (B) Printers ✓
 (C) Floppy disk drives (D) CD drives
128. The CPU and memory are located on the _____.
 (A) Expansion board (B) Motherboard ✓
 (C) Storage device (D) Output device
129. _____ is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do.

130. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a _____.
 (A) Network ✓ (B) Nanotechnology
 (C) Simulation (D) Artificial Intelligence (AI) ✓
131. When creating a computer program, the _____ designs the structure of the program.
 (A) End user (B) System analyst ✓
 (C) Programmer (D) Specialists
132. Computers process data into information by working exclusively with _____.
 (A) Multimedia (B) Word
 (C) Numbers ✓ (D) Characters
133. Computers manipulate data in many ways, and this manipulation is called _____.
 (A) Upgrading (B) Processing ✓
 (C) Batching (D) Utilizing
134. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example of a law enforcement speciality called _____.
 (A) Robotics (B) Simulation
 (C) Computer forensics ✓ (D) Animation
135. Where does most data go first within a computer memory hierarchy?
 (A) RAM ✓ (B) ROM
 (C) BIOS (D) CACHE
136. The _____ data mining technique derives rules from real-world case examples.
 (A) Rule discover (B) Signal processing
 (C) Neural net ✓ (D) Case-based reasoning
137. _____ are used to identify a user who returns to a website.
 (A) Cookies ✓ (B) Plug-ins
 (C) Scripts (D) ASPs
138. Code consisting of lines of varying widths or lengths that is computer-readable is known as _____.
 (A) An ASCII code
 (B) A magnetic tape
 (C) An OCR scanner
 (D) A bar code ✓
139. Why is it unethical to share copyrighted files with your friends?
 (A) It is not unethical, because it is legal
 (B) It is unethical because the files are being given for free
 (C) Sharing copyrighted files without permission breaks copyright laws ✓
 (D) None of these
140. Reusable optical storage will typically have the acronym _____.
 (A) CD (B) DVD
 (C) ROM (D) RW ✓
141. The most common type of storage devices are _____.
 (A) Steel (B) Optical ✓
 (C) Magnetic (D) Flash

142. A device that connects to a network without the use of cables is said to be _____.
 (A) Distributed (B) Free
 (C) Centralized (D) None of these ✓
143. A person who uses his or her expertise to gain access to other people's computers to get information illegally or do damage is a _____.
 (A) Hacker ✓ (B) Spammer
 (C) Instant messenger (D) Programmer
144. To access properties of an object, the mouse technique used:
 (A) Dragging (B) Dropping
 (C) Right-clicking ✓ (D) Shift-clicking
145. A DVD is an example of a (n) _____.
 (A) Hard disk (B) Optical disc ✓
 (C) Output device (D) Solid-state storage device
146. The process of transferring files from a computer on the Internet to your computer is called _____.
 (A) Downloading ✓ (B) Uploading
 (C) FTP (D) JPEG
147. _____ is the process of dividing the disk into tracks and sectors.
 (A) Tracking (B) Formatting ✓
 (C) Crashing (D) Allotting
148. ASCII is a coding system that provides _____.
 (A) 256 different characters ✓ (B) 512 different characters
 (C) 1024 different characters (D) 128 different characters
149. Which part of the computer is directly involved in executing the instructions of the computer program?
 (A) The scanner (B) The main storage
 (C) The secondary storage (D) The processor ✓
150. When a computer is switched on, the booting process performs _____.
 (A) Integrity Test (B) Power-On Self-Test ✓
 (C) Correct Functioning Test (D) Reliability Test
151. A computer system that is old and perhaps not satisfactory is referred to as a(n) _____.
 (A) Ancient system (B) Historical system
 (C) Age old system (D) Legacy system ✓
152. Which of the following is not a binary number?
 (A) 001 (B) 101
 (C) 202 ✓ (D) 110
153. Which of the following does not store data permanently?
 (A) ROM (B) RAM ✓
 (C) Floppy Disk (D) Hard Disk
154. Which of the following is the smallest storage?
 (A) Megabyte (B) Gigabyte
 (C) Terabyte (D) None of these ✓
155. Which of the following contains permanent data and gets updated during the processing of transactions?
 (A) Operating System File (B) Transaction File
 (C) Software File (D) Master File ✓

156. A modem is connected to _____.
 (A) A telephone line ✓ (B) A keyboard
 (C) A printer (D) A monitor
157. Large transaction processing systems in automated organisations use _____.
 (A) Online processing (B) Batch processing ✓
 (C) Once-a-day processing (D) End-of-day processing
158. Which of the following is not a storage medium?
 (A) Hard disk (B) Flash drive
 (C) DVD (D) Scanner ✓
159. The computer abbreviation KB usually means _____.
 (A) Key Block (B) Kernel Boot
 (C) Kilo Byte ✓ (D) Kit Bit
160. The typical computer criminal is a(n) _____.
 (A) Young hacker
 (B) Trusted employee with no criminal record ✓
 (C) Trusted employee with a long, but unknown criminal record
 (D) Overseas young cracker
161. The common name for the crime of stealing passwords is _____.
 (A) Jacking (B) Identity theft
 (C) Spoofing ✓ (D) Hacking
162. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of _____.
 (A) Spooling (B) Identity theft ✓
 (C) Spoofing (D) Hacking
163. Malicious software is known as _____.
 (A) Badware (B) Malware ✓
 (C) Maliciousware (D) Illegalware
164. A program that performs a useful task while simultaneously allowing destructive acts is a _____.
 (A) Worm (B) Trojan horse ✓
 (C) Virus (D) Macro virus
165. An intentionally disruptive program that spreads from program to program or from disk to disk is known as a _____.
 (A) Trojan horse (B) Virus ✓
 (C) Time bomb (D) Time-related bomb sequence
166. In 1999, the Melissa virus was a widely publicised:
 (A) E-mail virus ✓ (B) Macro virus
 (C) Trojan horse (D) Time bomb
167. What type of virus uses computer hosts to reproduce itself?
 (A) Time bomb (B) Worm ✓
 (C) Melissa virus (D) Macro virus
168. The thing that eventually terminates a worm virus is a lack of:
 (A) Memory or disk space ✓ (B) Time
 (C) CD drive space (D) CD-RW
169. When a logic bomb is activated by a time-related event, it is known as a _____.
 (A) Time-related bomb sequence (B) Virus
 (C) Time bomb ✓ (D) Trojan horse

170. What is the name of an application program that gathers user information and sends it to someone through the Internet?
 (A) A virus (B) Spybot ✓
 (C) Logic bomb (D) Security patch
171. _____ is the measurement of things such as fingerprints and retinal scans used for security access.
 (A) Biometrics ✓ (B) Bio measurement
 (C) Computer security (D) Smart weapon machinery
172. What is the most common tool used to restrict access to a computer system?
 (A) User logins (B) Passwords ✓
 (C) Computer keys (D) Access-control software
173. Hardware or software designed to guard against unauthorized access to a computer network is known as a(n) _____.
 (A) Hacker-proof program (B) Firewall ✓
 (C) Hacker-resistant server (D) Encryption safe wall
174. The scrambling of code is known as _____.
 (A) Encryption ✓ (B) A firewall
 (C) Coding (D) Password proofing
175. To prevent the loss of data during power failures, use a(n) _____.
 (A) Encryption program (B) Surge protector
 (C) Firewall (D) UPS ✓
176. _____ is defined as any crime completed through the use of computer technology?
 (A) Computer forensic (B) Computer crime ✓
 (C) Hacking (D) Cracking
177. _____ refers to electronic trespassing or criminal hacking?
 (A) Cracking ✓ (B) Jacking
 (C) Spoofing (D) Smarming
178. The first electronic computer was developed by _____.
 (A) J.V. Atanasoff ✓ (B) Bill Gates
 (C) Simur Cray (D) Winton Serf
179. _____ operates essentially by counting.
 (A) Portable computer (B) Hybrid computer
 (C) Analog computer (D) Digital computer ✓
180. _____ computer is small general purpose microcomputer, but larger than portable computer.
 (A) Hybrid (B) Digital
 (C) Desktop ✓ (D) Laptop
181. Cathode Ray Tube is a form of _____.
 (A) Keyboard (B) Mouse
 (C) Monitor ✓ (D) Motherboard
182. _____ computer is a medium sized computer.
 (A) Micro (B) Mainframe
 (C) Super (D) Mini ✓
183. _____ computers are of large size.
 (A) Micro (B) Mainframe ✓
 (C) Super (D) Min

184. Notebook, laptop, palm, hand-held computers are coming under the category of _____.
 (A) Digital computer (B) Mainframe computer
 (C) Portable computer ✓ (D) Hybrid computer
185. Touch screen is _____.
 (A) Input device (B) Output device
 (C) Both A & B above ✓ (D) None of these
186. _____ is/are used for plotting graphs and design on papers.
 (A) Trackball (B) Joystick
 (C) Light pen (D) Plotters ✓
187. _____ are specific to users' needs.
 (A) System softwares (B) Application softwares ✓
 (C) Assemblers (D) Compilers
188. "MAN" stands for _____.
 (A) Maximum Area Network (B) Minimum Area Network
 (C) Main Area Network (D) Metropolitan Area Network ✓
189. Which of the following is a network topology?
 (A) LAN (B) WAN
 (C) MAN (D) BUS ✓
190. VOIP stands for _____.
 (A) Voice Over IP ✓ (B) Video Over IP
 (C) Viruses Over IP (D) Virtual Over IP
191. LAN stands for _____.
 (A) Limited Area Network (B) Logical Area Network
 (C) Local Area Network ✓ (D) Large Area Network
192. _____ are set of rules and procedures to control the data transmission over the internet?
 (A) IP addresses (B) Domains
 (C) Protocols ✓ (D) Gateways
193. NOS stands for _____.
 (A) Node Operating System (B) Non-Open Software
 (C) Network Operating System ✓ (D) Non-Operating Software
194. _____ is/are system software to facilitate editing of text and data.
 (A) MS Word (B) Editors ✓
 (C) PowerPoint (D) MS Publisher
195. Computers, combine both measuring and counting, are called _____.
 (A) Analog (B) Digital
 (C) Hybrid ✓ (D) All of these
196. In world today, most of the computers are _____.
 (A) Digital ✓ (B) Hybrid
 (C) Analog (D) Complex
197. Physical structure of computer is called _____.
 (A) Software (B) Hardware ✓
 (C) Humanware (D) All of these
198. In which type of computer, data are represented as discrete signals?
 (A) Analog computer (B) Digital computer ✓
 (C) Both (D) Hybrid computer
199. C in CPU denotes _____.
 (A) Control (B) Clock (C) Cache (D) Core

- (A) Central ✓ (B) Common
(C) Convenient (D) Computer
200. Which of the following uses a handheld operating system?
(A) Supercomputer (B) Personal computer
(C) Laptop (D) PDA ✓
201. To display the contents of a folder in Windows Explorer, you should:
(A) Click on it ✓ (B) Collapse it
(C) Name it (D) Give it a password
202. The CPU comprises of Control, Memory and _____ unit.
(A) Microprocessor (B) Arithmetic/Logic ✓
(C) Output (D) ROM
203. A(n) _____ appearing on a web page opens another document when clicked.
(A) Anchor (B) URL
(C) Hyperlink ✓ (D) Reference
204. _____ is a windows utility program that locates and eliminates unnecessary fragments and rearranges files and unused disk space to optimize operations.
(A) Backup (B) Disk cleanup
(C) Disk Defragmenter ✓ (D) Restore
205. _____ is the most important/powerful computer in a typical network.
(A) Desktop (B) Network client
(C) Network server ✓ (D) Network station
206. The software that is used to create text-based documents is referred to as _____.
(A) DBMS (B) Suites
(C) Spreadsheets (D) Word processors ✓
207. _____ devices convert human understandable data and programs into a form that the computer can process.
(A) Printing (B) Output
(C) Solid state (D) Input ✓
208. What feature adjusts the top and bottom margins so that the text is centered vertically on the printed page?
(A) Vertical justifying ✓ (B) Vertical adjusting
(C) Dual centering (D) Horizontal centering
209. Which of these is not a means of personal communication on the Internet?
(A) Chat (B) Instant messaging
(C) Insta notes ✓ (D) Electronic mail
210. What is the overall term for creating, editing, formatting, storing, retrieving and printing a text document?
(A) Word processing ✓ (B) Spreadsheet design
(C) Web design (D) Database management
211. Fourth generation mobile technology provides enhanced capabilities allowing the transfer of both _____ data, including full-motion video, high-speed internet access, and video conferencing.
(A) Video data and information (B) Voice and non-voice ✓
(C) Music and video (D) Video and audio
212. Which of these is a point and draw device?
(A) Mouse ✓ (B) Scanner
(C) Printer (D) CD-ROM

213. A set of rules for telling the computer what operations to perform is called a _____.
(A) Procedural language (B) Structure
(C) Natural language (D) Programming language ✓
214. A detailed written description of the programming cycle and the program, along with the test results and a printout of the program is called _____.
(A) Documentation ✓ (B) Output
(C) Reporting (D) Spec sheet
215. Forms that are used to organize business data into rows and columns are called _____.
(A) Transaction sheets (B) Registers
(C) Business forms (D) Spread sheets ✓
216. In power point, the header and footer button can be found on the insert tab in what group?
(A) Illustrations group (B) Object group
(C) Text group ✓ (D) Tables group
217. A(n) _____ is a set of programs designed to manage the resources of a computer, including starting the computer, managing programs, managing memory and coordinating tasks between input and output devices.
(A) Application suite (B) Compiler
(C) Input/output system (D) Operating system ✓
E. None of these
218. A(n) _____ program is one that is ready to run and does not need to be altered in any way.
(A) Interpreter (B) High level
(C) Compiler (D) Executable ✓
219. What is the name given to those applications that combine text, sound, graphics, motion video, and/or animation?
(A) Motionware (B) Anigraphics
(C) Videoscapes (D) Multimedia ✓
220. A(n) _____ language reflects the way people think mathematically.
(A) Cross-platform programming (B) 3GL, business programming
(C) Event driven programming (D) Functional ✓
221. When entering text within a document, the Enter key is normally pressed at the end of every _____.
(A) Line (B) Sentence
(C) Paragraph ✓ (D) Word
222. Which of the following software could assist someone who cannot use his hands for computer input?
(A) Video conferencing (B) Speech recognition ✓
(C) Audio digitizer (D) Synthesizer
223. Memory unit is one part of _____.
(A) Input device (B) Control unit
(C) Output device (D) Central Processing Unit ✓
224. Microprocessors can be used to make _____.
(A) Computer (B) Digital systems
(C) Calculators (D) All of the above ✓
225. Which statement is valid about computer program?

- (A) High level languages must be converted into machine language to execute ✓
 (B) High level language programs are more efficient and faster to execute
 (C) It is more difficult to identify errors in high level language program than in low level programs
 (D) All of above
226. By programmable machine, we mean _____.
 (A) Computers ✓
 (B) Modern television
 (C) Washing machines
 (D) Anything that can be set to perform different tasks with suitable programs
227. Which of the following is a secondary memory device?
 (A) Keyboard
 (B) Disk ✓
 (C) ALU
 (D) All of the above
228. One of the popular mass storage device is CD ROM. What does CD ROM stand for?
 (A) Compactable Read Only Memory
 (B) Compact Data Read Only Memory
 (C) Compactable Disk Read Only Memory
 (D) Compact Disk Read Only Memory ✓
229. Identify the true statement about computer.
 (A) Computers are 100% accurate but these can suffer from GIGO (Garbage In Garbage Out)
 (B) Computers are reliable because they use electronic components which have very low failure rate
 (C) Computer is never tired and does not suffer from boredom
 (D) All of above ✓
230. The programs which are as permanent as hardware and stored in ROM are known as _____.
 (A) Hardware
 (B) Software
 (C) Firmware ✓
 (D) ROM ware
231. Which of the following memories must be refreshed many times per second?
 (A) Static RAM
 (B) Dynamic RAM ✓
 (C) EPROM
 (D) ROM
232. What do you call the translator which takes assembly language program as input & produce machine language code as output?
 (A) Compiler
 (B) Interpreter
 (C) Debugger
 (D) Assembler ✓
233. Serial access memories are useful in applications where:
 (A) Data consists of numbers
 (B) Short access time is required
 (C) Each stored word is processed differently
 (D) Data naturally needs to flow in and out in serial form ✓
234. In _____ mode, the communication channel is used in both directions at the same time.
 (A) Full-duplex ✓
 (B) Simplex
 (C) Half-duplex
 (D) None of the above
235. Who invented Slide Rules?
 (A) John Napier
 (B) William Oughtred ✓

- (C) Gottfried Leibnitz
 (D) Blaise Pascal
236. The proper definition of a modern digital computer is _____.
 (A) An electronic automated machine that can solve problems involving words and numbers ✓
 (B) A more sophistic and modified electronic pocket calculator
 (C) Any machine that can perform mathematical operations
 (D) A machine that works on binary code
237. Memory is made up of _____.
 (A) Set of wires
 (B) Set of circuits
 (C) Large number of cells ✓
 (D) All of these
238. Which of the following are the most powerful computers?
 (A) Mainframe Computer
 (B) Mini Computers
 (C) Microcomputers
 (D) Supercomputers ✓
239. Which of the printers used in conjunction with computers uses dry ink powder?
 (A) Daisy wheel printer
 (B) Line printer
 (C) Laser printer ✓
 (D) Thermal printer
240. In which generation, computer vacuum tubes were used?
 (A) First Generation ✓
 (B) Second Generation
 (C) Third Generation
 (D) Fourth Generation
241. IC are classified on the basis of _____.
 (A) Manufacturing company
 (B) Type of computer
 (C) Number of transistors ✓
 (D) None of these
242. What computer virus holds the record for being the most widespread computer virus?
 (A) I Love You ✓
 (B) Nimdad
 (C) Melissa
 (D) Christmas
243. Process of loading and fixing or bypassing errors in computer program code is called _____.
 (A) Debugging ✓
 (B) Defusing
 (C) Defragmenting
 (D) Defrosting
244. CSS stands for _____.
 (A) Central Superior Services
 (B) Cascading Style Sheets ✓
 (C) Both
 (D) None of above
245. TCP/IP was invented by _____.
 (A) Robert E. Kahn
 (B) Vint Cerf
 (C) Alan Turing
 (D) A & B ✓
246. Smallest font size in MS-Word is _____.
 (A) 6
 (B) 8 ✓
 (C) 10
 (D) 12
247. The World Wide Web was invented by _____.
 (A) Tim Berners-Lee ✓
 (B) Bob Kahn
 (C) Steve Jobs
 (D) Bill Gates
248. Wifi stands for _____.
 (A) Wireless Fidelity ✓
 (B) Wireless Functioning
 (C) Wireless Function
 (D) None of the above
249. What is the smallest and largest font size available in font size tool on formatting toolbar?

- (A) 6 and 72
(C) 8 and 72 ✓
250. Which of the following is true regarding page orientation of a document?
(A) Page Orientation can be changed at any time ✓
(B) Page Orientation of document determines by printer
(C) Page Orientation must be set before start typing
(D) Page Orientation of a document cannot be changed
251. Vector graphics is composed of _____.
(A) Pixels
(B) Paths ✓
(C) Palette
(D) None of above
252. Shortcut key for Change case is _____.
(A) Shift+F3 ✓
(B) Ctrl+Shift+F3
(C) Ctrl+F5
(D) Ctrl+Alt
253. Rearranging data in a new sequence is known as _____.
(A) Uploading
(B) Updating
(C) Sorting ✓
(D) Summarizing
254. Which device is used to process data?
(A) CPU ✓
(B) RAM
(C) DCU
(D) VDU
255. Pressing F8 key for three time selects _____.
(A) A sentence ✓
(B) A paragraph
(C) A word
(D) Entire document
256. What is the maximum font size you can apply for any character in MS Word?
(A) 160
(B) 163
(C) 1638 ✓
(D) 16038
257. Which of the following types of memory improves processing by acting as a temporary high-speed holding area between the memory and the CPU?
(A) RAM
(B) ROM
(C) EPROM
(D) Cache memory ✓
E. Flash memory
258. Windows 10 was launched in which year?
(A) 2012
(B) 2013
(C) 2015 ✓
(D) 2014
259. Which one is not a nickname of a version of Android?
(A) Honeycomb
(B) Cupcake
(C) Gingerbread
(D) Muffin ✓
260. Operating system is like a _____.
(A) Government ✓
(B) Police
(C) Parliament
(D) All of above
261. Files created with Lotus 1-2-3 have an extension.
(A) 123 ✓
(B) DOC
(C) WK1
(D) XLS
262. How many sheets are there in Excel Workbook by default?
(A) 2
(B) 3 ✓
(C) 4
(D) 5
263. Who is the founder of IBM Company?
(A) Nolan Bushnell
(B) Steve Jobs
(C) Thomas J. Watson ✓
(D) Bill Gates

- Shortcut key to create a New Folder on Windows PC is _____.
(A) Ctrl+N
(B) Ctrl+Alt+N
(C) Ctrl+Shift+N ✓
(D) None
264. The ribbon is used in _____.
(A) Laser printer
(B) Plotter
(C) Ink-jet printer
(D) Dot Matrix printer ✓
265. The word Computer used for the first time in _____.
(A) 1613 ✓
(B) 1614
(C) 1615
(D) 1616
266. Compiler can check _____.
(A) Syntax Error ✓
(B) Logical Error
(C) Both Logical and Syntax Error
(D) None of these
267. Computers that are used in large organizations such as insurance companies and banks, where many people frequently need to use same data, are _____.
(A) Mainframe Computers ✓
(B) Supercomputers
(C) Hybrid computers
(D) Desktop computers
268. The first completely 64-bit compatible version of Android was _____.
(A) Android 4.0 Ice Cream Sandwich
(B) Android 5.0 Lollipop ✓
(C) Android 3.0 Honeycomb
(D) Android 2.3 Gingerbread
269. In 1940, first electronic computer was invented by _____.
(A) Clifford Bery
(B) George Boole
(C) Atanasoff and Berry ✓
(D) John V. Atanasoff
270. In computer, ALU has _____.
(A) 2units ✓
(B) 3units
(C) 4units
(D) 5units
271. Android was founded in _____.
(A) 2005
(B) 2003 ✓
(C) 2004
(D) 2006
272. How many ways you can save a document in Microsoft Word?
(A) 3 ✓
(B) 2
(C) 1
(D) 5
273. ISP stands for _____.
(A) Internet Server Provider
(B) Internal Server Provider
(C) Internet Service Provider ✓
(D) Insta Service Provider
274. Handheld computer is also called _____.
(A) Palmtop computer ✓
(B) Laptop computer
(C) Notebook computer
(D) None of these
275. Type(s) of e-commerce _____.
(A) Business-to-Business (B2B)
(B) Consumer-to-Consumer (C2C)
(C) Business-to-Consumer (B2C)
(D) All of above ✓
276. An Email is a combination of _____.
(A) Name and Address
(B) Name and Phone No.
(C) User Name and Domain Name ✓
(D) User Name and User id
277. _____ is the process of making changes to a document's existing content.
(A) Creating
(B) Editing ✓

- 279. (C) Cutting (D) Forming
A _____ is a collection of data organized in a manner that allows access, retrieval and use of that data.
(A) File (B) Recordset
(C) Database✓ (D) Document
- 280. DBMS stands for _____.
(A) Database Management System✓
(B) Database Maintenance System
(C) Database Maintenance and Storage
(D) Database Management Sound
- 281. SQL is a query language and has type(s) _____.
(A) Data Definition Language (B) Data Manipulation Language
(C) Data Control Language (D) All of the above✓
- 282. Which of the following is non-available memory?
(A) RAM (B) Register✓
(C) DRAM (D) PROM
- 283. MS-Access is program for _____.
(A) Presentation (B) Documentation
(C) Calculation (D) Database✓
- 284. A device through which we enter data in a computer, known as _____.
(A) Storage Device (B) Internal Device
(C) Processing Device (D) Input Device✓
- 285. Ctrl+B is used:
(A) To underline the selected text
(B) To save the text
(C) To bold the selected text✓
(D) To italic the text
- 286. The birthplace of the World Wide Web was _____.
(A) NASA (B) Pentagon
(C) CERN✓ (D) Microsoft
- 287. Which language is used to create macros in Excel?
(A) Visual Basic✓ (B) C
(C) Visual C++ (D) Java
- 288. Components of computer system are?
(A) Hardware (B) Software
(C) Applications (D) Both A and B✓
- 289. Which language does MS-Word use to create Macros?
(A) Visual C++ (B) Visual Java
(C) Visual Basic✓ (D) None of the above
- 290. FTP stands for _____.
(A) File Transfer Post (B) File Transfer Protocol✓
(C) File Transit Protocol (D) None of these
- 291. In 1999, the Melissa virus was a widely publicized: _____.
(A) E-mail virus✓ (B) Macro virus
(C) Trojan horse (D) Time bomb
- 292. Disk and tape drives are commonly used:
(A) Hard copy (B) Soft copy
(C) Secondary storage devices✓ (D) None of the above

- 293. In peer-to-peer networking:
(A) There is only one server and many clients
(B) There is only one client and many servers
(C) Every computer is capable of playing the role of server
(D) Every computer is capable of playing the role of client, server or both at the same time✓
- 294. UTP stands for.
(A) Unshielded Transmission Protocol (B) Unshielded Twisted Pair✓
(C) Unshielded Transfer Pair (D) Unshielded T-line Protocol
- 295. OCR stands for _____.
(A) Output Character Recorder (B) Output Character Recognition
(C) Optical Character Recorder (D) Optical Character Recognition✓
- 296. DVD stands for:
(A) Digital Versatile Disk✓ (B) Digital Versatile Drive
(C) Digital Volume Disk (D) Digital Video Drive
- 297. Shortcut key to open font dialog box is _____.
(A) Ctrl+Shift+D (B) Ctrl+Alt+ D
(C) Ctrl+D✓ (D) Alt+D
- 298. Who was the world's first Computer Programmer?
(A) Niklaus Wirth (B) Ada Lovelace✓
(C) Bill Gates (D) Dennis Ritchie
- 299. Which shortcut key is used for calculating current sheet in MS Excel?
(A) Ctrl+F9 (B) Shift+F9✓
(C) F9 (D) F7
- 300. Which technology provides a solution for PC virtualization?
(A) Hyper-Visor✓ (B) Server Clustering
(C) Terminal Services (D) RAID
- 301. A collection of millions of computer connected to one another is called:
(A) Web browser (B) Internet✓
(C) Intranet (D) Words Wide Web
- 302. Which of the following is an internet protocol?
(A) Ethernet (B) ARCnet
(C) TCP/IP✓ (D) MAC
- 303. Which of the following is a protocol?
(A) http✓ (B) com
(C) HTML (D) URL
- 304. An initial internet that connected four university computer systems was called:
(A) Intranet (B) ARPANET✓
(C) NSFNet (D) CERNNet
- 305. The high-speed connections that form the major pathways of the internet is called:
(A) Server (B) Platform
(C) Protocol (D) Backbone✓
- 306. TCP/IP stands for:
(A) Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol✓
(B) Transfer Collector Protocol/International Protocol
(C) Transitional Covered Protocol/Intranet Protocol
(D) Transferred Collected Protocol/Internet Protocol

307. The USA Defense Department initiated the internet in:
 (A) 1969 ✓ (B) 1976
 (C) 1978 (D) 1980
308. ARPA stands for:
 (A) Defense Advanced Research Projects Association
 (B) Advanced Residential Programming Association
 (C) Advanced Research Project Agency ✓
 (D) Arizona's Russian Program of Association
309. DARPA stands for:
 (A) Defensive Association of Russian Policy with America
 (B) Dared Association of Republic Partition
 (C) Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency ✓
 (D) Defensive Advanced Regional Political Agency
310. Who owns the Internet?
 (A) U.S. Government (B) Pak Telecom
 (C) United Nations (D) None ✓
311. A computer can be linked to the internet through:
 (A) A phone-line modem (B) DSL
 (C) Cable Modem (D) All ✓
312. How many types of addressing scheme are used on the internet?
 (A) 3 (B) 2 ✓
 (C) 5 (D) 8
313. Every host computer on the internet has a(n):
 (A) Similar IP address (B) Unique 15-digit number
 (C) Unique IP address ✓ (D) Common name and number
314. A standard IP address is composed of a total of:
 (A) 4 bits (B) 16 bits
 (C) 32 bits ✓ (D) 256 bits
315. An IP address consists of:
 (A) Five numbers (0-99) (B) four numbers (0 to 255) ✓
 (C) Four numbers (0-256) (D) five numbers (0-255)
316. The four numbers in an IP address are called:
 (A) Octets ✓ (B) Codec
 (C) Octal (D) Bytes
317. An IP address is normally expressed as four octets separated with:
 (A) Dotted decimal number ✓ (B) Dotted binary number
 (C) Dotted octal number (D) Dotted hex number
318. Which of the following contains permanent IP address?
 (A) Client (B) Server ✓
 (C) User (D) NIC
319. A type of IP address that does not change frequently is known as?
 (A) Constant (B) Permanent
 (C) Static ✓ (D) Fixed
320. The system that translates an IP address into an human-readable name is called:
 (A) IP system (B) Domain name system ✓
 (C) Domain (D) Domain numbering system

English / Current Affairs ESSAYS

Strategy of Essay Writing

My main objective in these notes has been to give clear, comprehensive, simple and examination oriented strategy of essay writing. The work is based on my experiences studied from my different books. The materials are organized to develop ability to write an essay on any topic extemporarily. This book intends to create awareness among students not to be fooled by essay classes where only different essay topics are discussed and an impression created that one of the topic may come in the examination. The evaluation strategy of Federal Public Services Commission is start from a point where so called market thinking ends. What is needed is development of real ability to write on any topic, for which there should be a strategy with practice of brainstorming and lateral thinking.

UNDERSTANDING ESSAY: Essay writing is an art. Not only from getting marks but from the point of testing personality, mental development and maturity of the candidate it is one of most effective and surest means for examination conducting authority.

Meaning of Essay: The word Essay comes from the French essay (an attempt) first applied in 1580 by Montaigne to his short writing. The chief implication in the word being "tentative study".

According to the Chamber Twentieth Century Dictionary an essay is a trial, an experiment, a writing composition less elaborate than any treatise.

The Oxford Dictionary defines essay as a literary composition. It is usually prose in nature and precise on a particular subject.

According to Random House Dictionary of the English language an essay "is a short literary composition on a particular theme or subject usually in prose and generally analytic, speculative or interpretive". The word essay literally means an "attempt". It is an attempt to compose one's thought so as to present them in logical coherent structure and sequence. It is a literary composition usually in prose. Dealing with a particular subject bringing out its subject matters in a well knit composition. Thus an essay becomes a test not only of knowledge, but of thought and imagination. Above all the essay should be interesting and reveal the personality of the writer.

Different Types of Essay:

1. **Descriptive Essays** require precise knowledge on the part of writer. For example, describing an historical monument like Eiffel Tower would need information about its geographical location, the year of its construction, the person who got it built, the details of its design and point of architectural beauty or weaknesses, and most important of all. The story or the legend behind its construction etc.

2. **Narrative Essay** can be presented in the form of a story. Chronological arrangement of event is what is needed to write in such essay. Also the narrative should be made as interesting as possible by making use of episodes which fit in the context of the narrative. For example. The narrative of the First Day at College should mention some funny incidents.

3. **Expository:** It explains and informs; that is, it gives an expose of a subject, setting it out for view with definition, classification, examples, etc.
4. **Argumentative:** It takes a point of view and supports it. It tells why something is good or bad, why something happened or why something should or should not happen.
5. **Reflective Essays** require deep thinking on the part of the writer. These essays are abstract in nature and demand imagination and capacity to express ideas in concrete terms.
6. **Persuasive:** gets readers to change their views.
7. **Interpretive:** gives the writer's perspective on an issue.
8. **Idiomatic Essay** needs elaboration of the idiom. Its relevance in the everyday life advantages that will accrue if the wisdom contained in the idiom is practiced, limitations in its application, etc. Example to illustrate the usefulness of the idiom should be quoted. While tackling an idiomatic essay, care should be taken to understand the meaning of the idiom, otherwise the whole essay will be wrong.

Different Forms of Essay:

Although there is infinity of subjects. There are only limited forms in which problem can be assigned.

1. **Definition:** Definition means to pin down a concept with great exactness, saying what characters it has, and what characteristics it lacks. The number of elements you introduce here is up to you. Such an approach would be called for in the topics like "what is meant by Scientific temper?"
2. **Description:** The simplest assignment of all is to describe something. Here you have to concentrate on only one element. Descriptive essays are portraits of people, scenes or events. Description can be static or dynamic.
3. **Comparison:** There are two elements here. Whatever the wording if you are asked to handle two items. Your approach is the same: to find out (a) what links the items together; (b) what distinguishes them from each other and (c) to work from there to a conclusion.
4. **Classification:** Some subjects treat an endless array of elements, and all of them need to be discussed. Examples; attitudes of teenagers towards politicians."
5. **Point of view:** You might be asked to argue for or against a certain point of view. Making a case is not simply a matter of stating your opinion, take it or leave it. You will be expected to convince the reader. Weak or illogical arguments will destroy your case. You must consider arguments for the other side, how far they are valid and how far they can be demolished. When you consider your own point of view, it is wise to locate and consider its weaknesses as well before playing them down, showing that they do not destroy the main thrust of your argument. "Should smoking be banned?"
These essays demand that you take a stand and argue its validity.
There is no watertight compartmentalization between one form and another a certain amount of description is bound to intrude in an essay in the form of argumentation; similarly, a certain amount of comparison and contrast. It may come into an essay basically in the form of definition. What is to be kept in mind is that the overall form chosen should be one.
6. **Investigation:** Here you are requested to probe into the roots of a problem. It takes a given situation and asks how or why it has come about account for the growing next today violence are examples. You are free to discuss as many elements as you want as possibly.

Ingredients of a Good Essay:

Subject matter: An important component of any essay is its matter. Lack of information is one of the main causes of the inability of many students to write satisfactory essays. Only you can rectify this error. It is essential to acquire an interest in reading and collecting information on different subjects must be gathered from books, by observation, and by listening and talking to men who know. It is a good plan to keep a note-book, in which you may jot down things, quotations, extracts from speeches and books, incidents you have seen nor heard of, references to books which give useful information.

Developing the points: Another important step in the direction of writing an impressive essay is to avoid beating about the bush. This can be done, if the points are noted down before the actual composition of the essay. These points should then be developed into thoughts. To be precise and to the point brings about clarity which is the hallmark of a good essay. Proceeding from the points also ensures that no significant aspect is left out.

Substantiating the points: Example, illustrations and data should be used to support the arguments. If the arguments are not substantiated, then they may appear as subjective ideas. Furthermore, the writer of an essay is expected to be aware of the relevant information about a given topic. Therefore, if an essay is to reflect the writer's knowledge of events, developments and data in a particular field it ought to contain all the relevant facts and figures.

Language: Use of appropriate words is a criterion of a good essay. Choosing difficult and high-sounding words for their own sake is not advisable. Exact meaning can be conveyed by the right words. However, English not being our mother tongue, at times the writer may not be able to think of an appropriate word. In that case a simple substitute should be used. Short sentences should be preferred to long ones. The emphasis should be on conveying the point only.

Unity: Just as the sentence and the paragraph must have unity, so the composition as a whole must have unity. While it is necessary to introduce many topics into an essay, the main subject should never be lost sight of. At one stage should the reader's attention and interest be allowed to wander far from the subject. In other words, write about the subject, and not about something else. One topic should lead on to another. There should be some connection between successive paragraphs.

Coherence and cogency: It is necessary that there should be a logical development of the arguments. In other words, succeeding arguments should flow out of the preceding ones. Each paragraph should be related to the other by logic. Collection of unconnected paragraphs creates confusion and makes the essay difficult to understand. A well-reasoned essay is like a clear picture which leaves an impact on the reader or checker. Besides, it proves the analytical ability of the writer.

Style: language should be simple and clear, devoid of slang and colloquialism. Clichés and verbosity should be avoided.

Personal Imprint: The essay must not merely be a collection of borrowed ideas but must reflect the writer's personal touch and opinion. However, care should be taken not to express extreme opinion. There are no hard and fast rules about the length of an essay; rather he would be more influenced by the pith and substance of your essay and the manner in which you have put it on the answer book. Of course, the essay should neither be too short which you have put it on the answer book. Of course, the essay should neither be too short nor too long. Length of the essay is an important aspect. In my personal view, it is quality and not the quantity that matters. The Examiner usually sets a limit of 2500-3500 words limit to trap the candidates. But it wouldn't bother him much if you put up a good effort which falls short of the words limit. The examiner will be influenced by the substance of your essay and the manner in which you have presented or expressed it. The real thing which matters is that the

essay should be systematic and concise of course. When you are asked to write an essay within a fixed limit of words you must adhere to it.

Handwriting: A good handwriting just like a pleasing personality is always an asset in any written examination. Hence the students should try to improve their handwriting beforehand and write the essay in the examination hall quite legible and visible and help the examiners read your essay comfortably. It is always better that after you have finished writing your essay, you must read it carefully at least once, so that you are able to revise it and correct any mistakes which you may have committed regarding spellings, punctuation, etc.

Good introduction: Every essay needs an introduction. The introduction should be direct and to the point. If a candidate writes a lengthy introduction then he may deviate too much from the main topic. In the body of the essay each main idea should be written in a well balanced and logical manner.

Conclusion: Like the introduction, the conclusion in an essay should also be logical, convincing and natural. Without writing a good conclusion the student can not expect to secure good marks in the examination. The conclusion should be natural and not abrupt. Thus the student must pay special attention to the introduction as well as the conclusion part of any essay. Generally they should not go against the title of the essay.

Attitude: Before writing one must aware about attitude towards the topic which may either be serious, enthusiastic, light-hearted, pessimistic or optimistic; One topic may have reflections of more than one attitude, but the transition of attitude has to be well planned and logical.

Good Writing Skills: Good writing comprises different aspects viz.

1. Handwriting- or the mechanics of writing
2. Good spelling.
3. Correct grammatical sentences put together
4. Paragraphs linked together
5. Ideas developed clearly in paragraphs
6. Arguments organized logically in paragraphs.
7. Sequence of outline
8. Matter & Mannerism
9. Topic Analysis
10. Literary Tone
11. To the point thoughts

To write effectively following skills should be kept into view

1. Developing ideas coherently.
2. Organization within paragraph, & between paragraphs, using markers and connective (cohesion).
3. Using language focus appropriately and correctly.
4. Using the functions of language appropriately.

Reflection of Fundamental Questions: Before a person gets into the writing mode, he has to ascertain four basic parameters about writing essay:

- What am I writing about?
- Who I am writing for?
- Why am I writing?
- Style I am writing in.

These questions include the four essential components of essay writing: topic (what?) audience (who?), purpose (why?), and style (how?)

Importance of Knowledge

The Quran is not only a Book of guidance (2:2) and wisdom (36:2) but is also an effective code of human development. It not only shows the right way but also helps one go on the right way. It not only points out the destination but also enables one to reach the destination.

And it not only guides the human beings but also helps them develop. Development in this context implies bringing up a person gradually to a state or level where he can be in a position to play his role as Allah's vicegerent in a befitting manner.

When Allah told the angels that He was going to place His vicegerent on earth (the reference was to the creation of Adam) they got astonished and said "Will you set up one who will create disorder and cause bloodshed on earth when we are engaged ceaselessly in Your service and glorify your Name." Allah said "I know all that which you do not know" (2:30).

The angels could only visualise the negative inclination of human soul. They could not foresee or conceive the strength and potential of the positive inclination of human soul and the capability of human beings to overpower the negative inclination when properly guided and developed. Nor could they visualise the ingenuity and imaginative qualities of human mind.

From the above dialogue it appears that Allah had a definite plan for the development of human beings which has been summed up by the Quran thus "Who has measured and then guided" (87:2,3). The word measured in the verse implies that Allah took calculated account of both the capabilities and frailties with which the human beings to overpower the negative inclination when properly guided and developed. Nor could they visualise the ingenuity and imaginative qualities of human mind.

From the above dialogue it appears that Allah had a definite plan for the development of human beings which has been summed up by the Quran thus "Who has created and then proportioned: Who has measured and then guided" (87:2,3). The word measured in the verse implies that Allah took calculated account of both the capabilities and frailties with which the human are born so as to devise proper plan for their development the implementation of which started simultaneously with the creation of Adam.

When Adam was created, Allah taught him the names of certain things and then asked the angels "Now if you are right tell Me the names of these things" (2:31). The angels said "O Lord, we know only that which you have taught us. You are the All-Knowing, the All-Wise" (2:32). Allah then turned to Adam and said "Tell me of their names." When Adam told their names, Allah said "Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of heavens an earth? I know all that you reveal or conceal" (2:33). Then Allah ordered the angels to fall prostrate before Adam. All the angels fell prostrate except ibles (satan).

The above exercise had a fourfold object. One was to give knowledge to Adam as a first step in the process of his development. The other was to show to the world the importance of knowledge and how much it was valued by Allah. Knowledge was the secret of Adam's success and it was knowledge that gave an edge to Adam over the angels. The third was to motivate Adam to strive for acquiring more and more knowledge. If knowledge was so important a thing as to give an edge over the angels then why should he not acquire

more of it. The fourth was to let the mankind know that the process of questioning and competing could be the best way of acquiring knowledge as well as testing one's knowledge. About the knowledge given to Adam initially, it is often said that can merely knowing the names of certain things be termed as knowledge. The answer is that it was not the level of knowledge but the importance of knowledge, however small, that mattered in that context. Moreover, even now the process of human development starts with knowing the names of things.

After the above test, another phase of development started. It is generally beings asked that if Adam was created to serve as Allah's vicegerent on earth, then why was he kept in the gardens above and then expelled from there. In fact, there was a definite purpose in keeping Adam and Eve in the gardens above and that was to have them undergo another series of tests and exercise as a part of the development process. A development process does not involve merely telling or advising a person about what he should do or not do. One can learn a lot from certain mishaps, reversals, failure and setbacks in life.

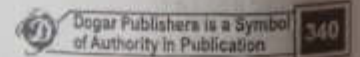
In the gardens, Adam and Eve were told to eat from whatever they liked but not to go near a particular tree. They were, however, misled by satan and were made to do what they were forbidden to do. As a result they were turned out of gardens. The object was to impress upon them through a practical demonstration as to what could be the outcome of doing what satan tells one to do. This was, in fact, the lesson of Taqwa which means the fear of Allah manifested, among other things, in abstaining from doing all those things that are forbidden by Allah. They were taught this lesson so that they should abstain from committing sins and doing evil acts when they settle down on earth.

During the same process, Adam and Eve were provided necessary guidance in respect of certain other important elements. They were made aware of the outcome of self-centred pride and arrogance on the one hand and of repentance and submission on the other. Satan was so proud of his false superiority (he claimed superiority over Adam on the ground that he was made of fire while Adam was made of clay) that he not only refused to fall prostrate before Adam but also did not care to beg pardon for his disobedience. Hence he was condemned for ever. On the other hand, Adam and Eve, after realising that what they had done was wrong, immediately admitted their guilt and prayed for pardon (7:23). And they were pardoned.

Is Climate Change Real?

The World Meteorological Organisation normally produces statistics-heavy reports at the end of the year, not news bulletins about today's weather. Its announcement on 2 July, 2003 that the record extremes in weather being experienced globally this year are evidence that climate change is actually underway is therefore much more than just another salvo in the long argument about global warming.

In Geneva, where the WMO is based, daytime temperatures have not fallen below 25C (77F) since late May - the hottest June in at least 250 years. In the United States, May



brought a record of 562 tornadoes (the previous record for one month was 399). In India, the pre-monsoon heat-wave brought peak temperatures of 45C (113F) and directly caused at least 1,400 deaths. As the WMO statement cautiously observed: "New record extreme events occur everywhere somewhere in the globe, but in recent years the number of such extremes has been increasing." But there is still no sense of urgency, and hardly anybody addresses the real context of this change.

For example, the Bush White House censored a government report issued by the Environmental Protection Agency that analysed global warming and its sources. It eliminated any suggestion that human activities, notably industrial and vehicle emissions, were at least partly responsible for climate change.

It removed references to a widely accepted 1999 study showing how sharply temperatures had risen in the previous decade compared with the 1,000-year pattern, and substituted a controversial later study, partly financed by the oil industry, that disputes the evidence.

The green lobby complained, and the media covered the story in a desultory way, but everyone continued to behave as though there was lots of time. The problem is that 'global warming' was the first aspect of climate change to catch the public's attention, and for the vast majority of people it remains the only threat - if indeed it is a threat.

After all, warmer isn't necessarily worse, and anyway it's a gradual process and we'll all probably be safely dead before it gets too serious.

Climate researchers have known that this is untrue for about twenty years, since the evidence of the Greenland ice-cores became available, but it has still not affected the public debate.

Those cores go down two miles (three km.) into the Greenland ice-cap and bring up year-by-year evidence of weather that goes back a quarter-million years. What the shocked researchers realised when they examined the cores is that climate change - real climate change - is not gradual at all.

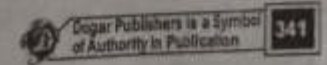
It's a threshold phenomenon, a sudden slip into a radically different state that may then persist for a very long time. The real danger we face is that gradual warming of the sort we are experiencing now will trigger a sudden cooling that could drop average global temperatures by 5C (9F) in ten years.

The sudden cooling and the accompanying droughts would destroy most of the agriculture that now sustains six billion of us, and at least 90 per cent of the human race would be killed by famine and war in a matter of a decade or so.

These abrupt climate changes can herald the beginning of the next Ice Age, but climatic flips like this can also occur for lengthy periods even in the midst of warm-and-wet interglacial periods like the present.

We do still live in the Ice Ages, of course. For the past three million years, ever since continental drift closed the channel between North America to South America and changed the ocean currents, glaciers have covered over a third of the planet's surface almost 90 per cent of the time. The recent pattern has been around 100,000 years of freeze followed by a much shorter warm period.

The previous interglacial, which ended 117,000 years ago, was only 13,000 years



long, so at 15,000 years we're already into overtime on this one - but we don't even need a major ice Age to do the damage.

The process by which the climate flips is now fairly well understood. The trigger is a phase of gradual warming that, either through glacial melting or just more rainfall, increases the amount of fresh water on the ocean surface between Labrador, Greenland and Norway. This critical part of the North Atlantic is where the Gulf Stream's water, having become salty and dense through evaporation, sinks to the bottom and flows back south - but if it is diluted by too much fresh water on the surface, it doesn't sink and the circuit is broken.

New Political Map of Pakistan Unveiled

The government on Aug. 4, 2020, unveiled a new political map of the country essentially asserting its longstanding position on Kashmir and Sir Creek disputes.

"It is a historic occasion. The political map reflects our national aspiration and supports our principled stance on Kashmir dispute," Prime Minister Imran Khan said while introducing the map. He was on the occasion accompanied by his foreign policy, national security and information ministry aides. The map was launched after the approval by the federal cabinet. Foreign Minister Shah Mehmood Qureshi had earlier in the day briefed the legislators from opposition parties on the map during a meeting at the Foreign Office. The new map was made public a day before Pakistan observes the first anniversary of annexation of occupied Kashmir. India had annexed the held territory on Aug 5 last year by revoking Articles 370 and 35A of its constitution, which had provided special status to Occupied Kashmir and rights and privileges to Kashmiris.

The inauguration of the new map is, moreover, believed to be a response to India, which launched its own political map on Oct 31 last year after bifurcation of the disputed territory into so-called Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and that of Ladakh. India had through its map claimed the entire disputed area, including Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan, as part of its territory. The Indian map was on that occasion rejected by China, Pakistan and Nepal.

PM Khan hailed the new map as the "first step" towards resolution of the nearly 73-year-old dispute. He, however, emphasised that Pakistan believed in a political solution to the dispute. He said the map rejected India's illegal action of annexing held Kashmir.

Foreign Minister Qureshi, on this occasion, gave a presentation on the features of the new political map. He said the map clearly showed the disputed area, whose status Pakistan wanted to be decided in accordance with the UN resolutions and aspirations of the people of held Kashmir.

"It is first time that the aspirations of Pakistani nation and our stated position on the dispute are being given with such clarity," he maintained.

Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on National Security Moeed Yusuf, said the map asserted Pakistan's claim on the territory, but had in no way suggested that the region was part of Pakistan. "We have just said that the dispute has to be resolved in accordance

with UN resolutions," he added. Entire Gilgit-Baltistan and Kashmir had been given in the same green colour to show that it's one territory. Mr Yusuf said, adding that the map also showed the changed nomenclature.

The government has changed the description of occupied region from Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir to Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. It has been further clearly stated on the map that the region is disputed territory, whose "final status is to be decided in line with relevant UNSC resolutions". Mr Yusuf said the international boundary on the eastern side had been extended up to the undefined frontier to demarcate Indian territory of Himachal Pradesh from the disputed part of Jammu and Kashmir. "Frontier Undefined" is another description that has been added to the map. Mr Yusuf said it annotated that it would be defined after the Kashmir dispute was settled.

The claim on Junagadh and Manavadar too has been underscored. Moreover, an administrative boundary separating AJK and GB has also been inserted in the map.

Foreign Minister Qureshi at the ceremony held to inaugurate the map said the Line of Control had been extended and connected with the Chinese border. "This makes it clear that Siachen is ours," he maintained.

An official, meanwhile, explained that the new map represented the position on Sir Creek, according to Sindh government's agreement with the State of Kutch in 1914, demarcating the boundary on the Eastern Bank of Sir Creek. Mr Qureshi said it negated Indian position with regards to Sir Creek. "India was cleverly trying to occupy hundreds of kilometers of our Exclusive Economic Zone," he added.

The new map furthermore shows erstwhile FATA as part of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. FATA was merged with KP in May 2018 after 25th Amendment to the Constitution.

Indian Reaction:

Indian Ministry of External Affairs rejected the map as an "exercise in political absurdity, laying untenable claims to territories in the Indian State of Gujarat and our Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and of Ladakh". A statement issued from New Delhi said: "These ridiculous assertions have neither legal validity nor international credibility."

FO Response:

The Foreign Office categorically rejected the statement made by the Indian External Affairs Ministry on Pakistan's political map. "Through sophistry and obfuscation, India cannot create a smokescreen for its illegal and unacceptable actions in Indian occupied Jammu & Kashmir, including those taken since Aug 5, 2019. It is preposterous for a country that is compulsively expansionist, and a brazen practitioner of state-terrorism, to level charges against others," the FO spokesperson said in a statement. It said India had been in illegal occupation of parts of Jammu & Kashmir since 1947 and had continuously violated UN Security Council resolutions for decades. Despite its brutal suppression of Kashmiris for over 72 years, India had been unable to force them into submission, it added.

"Pakistan's position remains clear and unambiguous. The solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute lies in the realisation of the Kashmiris' inalienable right to self-

determination through a free and impartial plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations. The government, leadership and people of Pakistan remain firmly committed to the solution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the wishes of the Kashmiri people. The political map issued by Pakistan emphatically reaffirms this abiding commitment," the FO said.

Pakistan and India Join The Shanghai Club— An Analysis

Introduction and Background

On 9 June, 2017, Pakistan and India became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in Astana, Kazakhstan Summit. The Shanghai Five grouping was created 26 April 1996 with the signing of the Treaty on Deepening Military Trust in Border Regions in Shanghai by the heads of states of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Tajikistan. On 24 April 1997, the same countries signed the Treaty on Reduction of Military Forces in Border Regions in a meeting in Moscow.

Analysis

It reads like a scene from Henry Kissinger's worst nightmare. China, Russia, and four Central Asian states gather in Astana, the capital of Kazakhstan, to welcome Pakistan and India into the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), a security and economic club that excludes the United States. But what might have alarmed U.S. strategists during the Cold War could be cause for relief. The expansion signals a potential shift away from military coordination and toward economic cooperation.

The Effect of Pak-India Inclusion

With India and Pakistan's inclusion, the organization can boast that its members include 40 percent of the world's population, generate 20 percent of global gross domestic product, and spend over \$300 billion annually on their militaries. Geographically, it is central to the region's massive infrastructure contest and overland trade routes emerging between Europe and Asia. Counting Afghanistan, Belarus, Iran, and Mongolia as observers, it could expand further in the future.

Combat Against "Three Evils"

Along with its membership, the SCO's mission has expanded over the years. The club's security focus has grown from settling border disputes to fighting the "three evils" of terrorism, separatism, and extremism. In addition to traditional military exercises, counterterrorism efforts have extended to cyberspace. But these activities have been relatively limited in scope and intensity. Members' divergent interests, and their shared aversion to devolving state power to a regional organization, have prevented deeper cooperation.

In recent years, the SCO has increasingly focused on economic issues. In 2015, the

organization released a development strategy with a long list of objectives, including developing common approaches to the Silk Road Economic Belt Initiative." Chinese and Russian officials have publicly endorsed "linking" China's Belt and Road Initiative with Russia's Eurasian Economic Union. But there have been few examples of tangible cooperation, and several infrastructure projects in the Far East remain stalled.

The SCO is one mechanism that could translate Chinese and Russian rhetoric about cooperation into changes on the ground. In his remarks at the Belt and Road forum in Beijing last month, President Vladimir Putin of Russia said that linking the SCO with the Eurasian Economic Union, the Belt and Road, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations could "build the foundation for a larger Eurasian partnership." The details matter, however, and it is far from clear how these regional organizations could be folded into a something bigger.

By adding India and Pakistan, the SCO continues this shift toward economic issues. To be sure, the organization's impact is likely to remain modest. The SCO operates on consensus and lacks a robust secretariat. Historically, it has defended the individual actions of its members rather than constrain their decisions and compel the group toward collective action. The inclusion of India and Pakistan does not address these limitations, and introducing more friction within the organization could very well exacerbate them.

But the SCO does have an opportunity to help address one of Eurasia's critical challenges: friction at the borders. Onerous customs requirements, outdated technology, and other challenges all result in long waits to cross borders. One study of a road journey from Almaty, Kazakhstan, to Berlin, Germany, found that roughly half of the transit time was spent at border crossing points. The SCO has expressed a strong interest in addressing these issues, and its members signed an international road transportation agreement in 2014.

As I learned last month, effectively implementing that agreement will require more work. Driving from Kashgar, in Western China to Osh, in southern Kyrgyzstan, I passed through 10 checkpoints despite crossing only one border. At one checkpoint, having arrived a few minutes into the security team's lunch break, I waited for three hours until the outpost was open for business again. The same route was chosen for a transportation pilot project by the SCO years ago. The road conditions were commendable, but the border procedures seemed not simply slow, but slow by design. The experience carried two reminders. First, it is a classic example of how "hard" infrastructure is only as good as the "soft" infrastructure underpinning it. Building new roads and railways might win headlines, but long-term economic gains also require doing the tough, often technical work to improve border and customs procedures. Second, despite rhetoric about linking the Eurasian Economic Union (of which Kyrgyzstan is a part) and the Belt and Road, plenty of challenges remain. Organizations evolve, and for that reason, the United States should continue monitoring the SCO. But the SCO's decision to include India and Pakistan is nothing Washington should lose sleep over. On the contrary, there is plenty of room for enhanced economic cooperation across Eurasia, and the United States should welcome efforts by the SCO and other regional organizations to address long-standing economic issues. Indeed, the SCO now has another set of border issues to address—perhaps its most challenging yet.

Pakistan's Biggest Nuclear Power Plant Launched

On Nov. 26, 2013, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif performed the groundbreaking of the country's largest nuclear power plant and announced that six similar projects were in the pipeline which would make N-energy the key source of power and ultimate panacea for the power crisis.

"I am happy to announce about the information I have received that six more sites have been identified where similar projects could be set up. Our experts are busy in examining the exact information about the energy potential there," he said with a beaming face.

"We'll take all such projects on priority. I am for all-out help to the endeavours which help in our quest to end energy shortage," he said after launching the Coastal Power Project K-2 and K-3, which will generate 2,200MW by 2019.

These are part of a string of energy projects which include wind power generation of 2,500MW, the Central Asia-South Asia project of 1,000MW and Tarbela-V Extension Project by 2017.

Work has been initiated on the Pakistan Power Park at Gadani which will have 10 coal-based projects of 660MW each. Besides, there are plans to import LNG to reduce gas loadshedding from next year. The World Nuclear Association has estimated the cost of the new project at nearly \$10 billion.

The Prime Minister said a substantial foundation would be laid during the coming year for the Nuclear Energy Vision 2050 that envisaged generation of about 40,000MW.

The launching of the project was "one of the first steps towards the goal of a Pakistan free of loadshedding", he said. The Prime Minister praised China's leaders for always helping Pakistan in its hour of need.

"I cannot forget that the contract for the first nuclear power plant of Chinese origin, built at Chashma, was signed by my first government."

He said: "It was not without a reason that China gave me the privilege to visit it immediately after our government was formed." He said Pakistan would welcome investments by Chinese companies and would facilitate them. He said he dreamt of seeing Karachi as one of the world's leading port cities and business capitals.

"Karachi has immense potential to compete with Asian cities like Hong Kong, Dubai, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore and our endeavour is to cash in on its potential."

He said it was his government's responsibility to assist the Sindh government in restoring the glory of the metropolis. "I want to see electricity, gas and water in every home. It is our duty to provide essential services to our people, which they ought to have had many years ago," he said.

He also spoke about the construction of Diamer-Bhasha and Dasu Dams simultaneously, besides the Bunji Dam. These dams will have combined power generation

capacity of 15,000 MW from the Indus River.

"We are exploring all vistas – from hydel and nuclear to coal, wind and solar potentials," he said.

He congratulated the Strategic Plans Division and Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission on the groundbreaking of the fifth power project.

Pakistan's Water Tension

Introduction: Pakistan's almost entire economy is driven by agriculture. The problem with Pakistan's economy is that most of the major industries use tons of water such as textiles, sugar, and wheat and there is a tremendous amount of water that is not only used but also wasted.

Value of Indus River in the Region: The impact is an important part of a complex water equation in countries already under strain from booming populations. Overpopulation means more demand for water to irrigate crops, cool machinery, and power cities. The Indus River, which begins in Indian-Occupied Kashmir and flows through Pakistan on its way to the sea, is Pakistan's primary freshwater source on which 90 percent of its agriculture depends and a critical outlet of hydropower generation for both countries.

"Economically Orphaned" Cities: Downstream provinces are already feeling the strain, with some dried-out areas being abandoned by fishermen and farmers forced to move to cities. Hence, the competition increases between urban and rural communities for water. In past years, the coastal districts that lost their shares of the Indus' flows have become "economically orphaned," the poorest districts in the country. Because Pakistani civil society is weak, corruption and deteriorating water distribution tend to go hand in hand.

Water Scarcity in Karachi: In the port city of Karachi, which depends for its fresh water on the Indus, the wicked practice of stealing water has introduced "water-rich" and "water-scarce" communities. In the balance is the fate not only of people, but important aquatic species like the Indus River dolphin, which is now threatened to extinction by agricultural pollution and dams, among other pressures. Scientists estimate that fewer than 100 individuals remain.

Threat to Internal Peace: One of the potentially catastrophic consequences of the region's fragile water balance is the effect on political tensions.

Before partition (1947), in the Subcontinent, competition for water has a history of provoking conflict between communities. In Pakistan, water shortages have triggered food and energy crises which often ignite riots and protests in some cities. Most troubling, Islamabad's diversions of water to upstream communities with ties to the government are inflaming sectarian loyalties and stoking unrest in the lower downstream region of Sindh.

Threats to Internal Peace: Scarcity of water also threatens the fragile peace that holds between the nations of India and Pakistan, two nuclear-armed rivals. Water has long been seen as a core strategic interest in the dispute over the Kashmir region, home to the Indus' headwaters. Since 1960, a delicate political accord called 'the Indus Waters Treaty' has

governed the sharing of the water resources. But dwindling river flows will be harder to share as the populations in both countries grow and the per-capita water supply plummets. Some growth models predict that by 2025, India's population will grow to triple what it was in 2000, while Pakistan's population to six times what it was when the Indus Treaty was signed. Lurking in the background are fears that climate change is speeding up the melting of the glaciers that feed the river.

Mountain glaciers in Kashmir play the central role in regulating the river's flow, acting as a natural water storage tank that freezes precipitation in winter and releases it as melt water in the summer. The Indus is dependent on glacial melting for as much as half of its flow. So its fate is uniquely tied to the health of the Himalayas. In the short term, higher glacial melt is expected to bring more intense flooding, like 2014 devastating deluge.

Indo-Pak "Water-Race": Both India and Pakistan are also racing to complete large hydroelectric dams along their respective stretches of the Kashmir river system, elevating tensions. India's projects are of a size and scope that many Pakistanis fear could be used to disrupt their hydropower efforts, as well as the timing of the flows on which Pakistanis rely. Many in Pakistan are worried that, being in control of upstream waters, India can easily run Pakistan dry either by diverting the flow of water by building storage dams or using up the water through hydroelectric power schemes. For years, Pakistani politicians have claimed India is responsible for Pakistan's water troubles. More recently, militant groups have picked up their rhetoric.

Hope for the Future: In the past few months, however, the situation has improved, according to Kugelmann, an environmental analyst who carried a vast research on Pakistan's Waters. "We've been hearing nearly unprecedented statements from very high-level Pakistani officials who have essentially acknowledged that India is not stealing Pakistan's water, and that Pakistan's water problems are essentially a function of internal mismanagement issues," he said. "Militants are still griping, he said, "but not as shrilly." This may be because the two countries are cooperating on water and other issues better than before, and because militants are now focusing less on their arch-enemy in India and more on coalition forces in Afghanistan.

Conclusion: While concluding it can be stated that water has always been not only a necessity of life but also a key factor for a state's development and progress. In Pakistan, it is unfortunate that the leaders have never shown their concern regarding the importance of water. It is also a fact on the ground, the water constraints in both India and Pakistan have not abated. They are both still very serious and getting worse. That problem can be dealt by means of diplomacy and table-talks. What needed immediately is more conservation and adaptations of a smarter way of saving water in the country.

Tribal Areas Merged with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Despite having a rare agreement over the draft of the bill, the defection-hit ruling Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N) and opposition parties — the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI) — had to labour for ensuring the passage

of at least 228 members (two-thirds of the 342-member house) that is mandatory for passing a constitution amendment bill on 24th May 2018. The bill, which will be numbered as the 25th Constitution Amendment Bill, was tabled by Law Minister Chaudhry Bashir Mahmood Virk after a wait for more than two hours.

Dawar Khan Kundi, a PTI dissident from Dera Ismail Khan, was the only dissenting vote after the lawmakers of two government allies — the Jamiat Ulema-Islam-Fazal (JUI-F) and the Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PkMAP) — which chose to walk out from the assembly ahead of the vote as a mark of protest.

The Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM), which had earlier declared that it would not support the bill, finally voted in its favour after Shah Mehmood Qureshi of the PTI, Railways Minister Saad Rafique and the PPP's Syed Naveed Qamar persuaded it to do so on the condition that Dr Farooq Sattar would be allowed to speak out his party's reservations over the move.

National Assembly passes landmark bill to merge tribal areas with KP; JUI-F, PkMAP boycott vote

Both JUI-F Chief Maulana Fazi-ur-Rehman and PkMAP President Mehmood Khan Achakzai, who have been forcefully opposing the planned merger of the tribal areas with KP, preferred to stay away from the proceedings, perhaps anticipating that they could face the wrath of the majority of the members for their stance.

Maulana Fazi is reportedly in Saudi Arabia these days and there was talk in the galleries that he had been sent there by the government as a face-saving measure.

In the absence of the two leaders, FATA MNA Jamaluddin and Naeema Kishwar of the JUI-F and Abdul Qahar Khan of the PkMAP reiterated their party position and termed the passage of the bill an act that could have "dangerous consequences" for the country.

"Today is a black day as the parliament is about to remove the name of FATA from the country's constitution," said Jamaluddin, alleging that FATA was being merged with KP as part of a foreign agenda.

Jamaluddin said the PML-N and the PTI "curse each other" all the time, but today they joined hands to "usurp the rights of FATA people."

Qahar Khan said FATA people should be given the right to decide about their own future. He said, "The people of FATA want their own province, their own Chief Minister, their own Governor and their own Public Service Commission."

The JUI-F and PkMAP members also targeted Imran Khan and Sheikh Rashid in their speeches, saying "those who have been cursing the parliament until now are today sitting here without having any regret."

Dr Farooq Sattar delivered an emotional speech which was frequently interrupted by the PPP members when he called for creation of more provinces in the country on administrative grounds.

The MQM members threatened to stage a walkout from the house before the voting when the PPP members started raising slogans during Dr Sattar's speech as he indirectly

called for creation of Karachi province. The MQM members, however, were prevented from staging the walkout by Shah Mehmood Qureshi who also requested the PPP members to stay calm and allow the MQM leader to wind up his speech.

Dr Sattar said the MQM was supporting the bill "only for the sake of political unity as the party still believed that FATA should be turned into a separate province and a referendum should be conducted in the area to seek the people's opinion."

Farooq Sattar also called for the formation of 19 provinces — including Karachi — on administrative grounds before recalling that in the past the MQM had put forth bills for creation of provinces of southern Punjab, Hazara and FATA. He said the KP alone should be divided into four administrative units.

"We fear that if FATA is merged with KP, it will become difficult to create a new province in the future," he said, adding that the country's constitution was "most difficult one" in terms of creation of new provinces. Bilal Rehman was the other MNA from FATA who opposed the bill and staged a walkout.

On the other hand, Shah Gee Gul Afridi, an independent MNA from FATA, alleged that Maulana Fazl and Mehmood Achakzai were opposing the merger because they knew that "they would not get any funds from abroad after the bill is passed." He said "real faces of those who want to keep the people of FATA divided for their political advantages have been exposed in the parliament today."

The long-awaited mainstreaming of the tribal areas had been in the works for five years, pointed out Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi. He thanked the opposition parties for their support to the bill and termed its passage a "historic occasion."

The bill seeks an amendment to Article 1 of the Constitution which defines the country's territory and mentions FATA as a separate entity along with four provinces. The bill also amends Articles 51 and 59 which specify the number of seats allocated to each of the federating units in the national and provincial assemblies. As per Article 239(4) of the Constitution, the President cannot assent a constitutional amendment bill which alters geographical boundaries of a province without approval by the assembly of that province.

SALIENT FEATURES OF FATA BILL

- Word 'FATA' to have no mention in Constitution
- One year set for poll on FATA seats in KP Assembly
- Total NA seats to be reduced to 336 from present 342
- New FATA MNAs shall continue till NA lasts
- KP to have 55 NA seats as against the present 48
- FATA senators shall continue till expiry of their respective terms
- Total Senate seats to be reduced to 96 from existing 104 in 2024
- FATA to have 21 seats (16 general, 4 woman, 1 non-Muslim) in KP Assembly
- Seats in KP Assembly to be increased from 124 to 145
- Tribal areas to Zhob, etc will be merged with Balochistan province
- Article 247 will be omitted

- FATA areas of Chitral, Dir and Swat, Kohistan's tribal areas, Malakand Protected Area, the tribal area adjoining Mansehra and former state of Amb will be merged with KP

Four Provinces – 200 Million People?

As election season kicks off, once again we are starting to hear the evergreen demand before every election cycle: the creation of new provinces.

Before taking a position on this issue, I am going to unpack this debate and allow the readers to make up their minds about what Pakistan needs. Let's start with some basic facts. We have over 200 million people in this country, spread over four provinces, two federal territories, and two autonomous territories. The bulk of the population is concentrated in Punjab and makes up for over half the total population. The other provinces and territories make up the rest of the population.

Another overlooked fact is how far-flung the seat of government is in every province. In Punjab, Lahore is about 300 kilometers away from Multan, while in Sindh, Kashmore is about 600km from Karachi. Similarly, from Gawadar to Quetta is nearly 1,000km. These distances highlight the fact that if you are a citizen of any of these towns, you must travel for at least a day to get to the seat of government if you are dealing with anything that has to do with the provincial government.

Yes, there are local centers but even those are hundreds of kilometers away. Administratively, the current number of provinces limits the access to government for a very large number of citizens. In a democracy, that limits the ability of those citizens to get their voices heard.

Pakistan Army Ranks 10th Amongst Powerful Army in The World

Pakistan Army has been ranked the 10th most powerful in the world out of 133 countries on the Global Firepower index 2021, according to data released by the group on its official website.

The list by Global Firepower (GFP) relies on more than 50 factors to determine a nation's Powerindex (Pwrindx) score with categories ranging from military might and financials to logistical capability and geography.

In the annual GFP review of 2021, Pakistan Armed Forces scored 0.2063 with 0.000 being the perfect score in the list. With a huge jump of five places leaving behind Israel, Canada, Iran and Indonesia in the process, Pakistan is the only country in the top 15 which

improved its ranking. According to a report published in Global Firepower, Pakistan has surpassed Iran, Indonesia, Israel and Canada in terms of military power. In the list released for the year 2021, Pakistan has improved five places. Angola, Bulgaria and Syria have declined in the ranking.

Pakistan is ranked 15th to 10th. Pakistan has ranked behind Turkey, Italy, Egypt, Iran, Germany, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Australia, Israel and Canada.

Egypt, Germany, Israel, North Korea, South Africa, Myanmar, Colombia, Romania, Mexico, Peru, Denmark, Iraq, Syria, Angola, Bulgaria have dropped in 2021 list of the most powerful countries in the world.

IMF Bailouts: Roads to Stability (Or) Recipes For Disaster.

IMF BAILOUT - Efficacy of IMF bailouts :

In the wake of the Second World War, Western countries realized and acknowledged the need for global institutions that could help these countries get back on their feet financially and economically.

Leaders of 44 countries gathered during the summer of 1944 at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire and signed the famous Bretton Woods agreement, which gave birth to two of the major multilateral organizations of the world – the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The Bretton Woods Institutions have played a significant role in improving the world economies, but the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in particular has played a vital role in rescuing numerous economies – many often at the verge of bankruptcy. Notably, both of these institutions were created to help rebuild Europe following the major war.

Slipping away from its initial goal of merely pegging US dollars to gold, the in 1970s the IMF started to act as the lender of last resort by providing loans to fix Balance of Payments (BOP) problems in the world – mainly assisting developing and under-developed countries. Since then, the IMF has managed to pull out hosts of countries from the brink of financial turmoil. Following the Latin American crisis in the 1990s, the IMF changed its policies by implementing what is referred to as 'the Washington Consensus'. These policies comprised conditions against which the IMF would provide financial assistance to recipient countries. These conditions, inter alia, include reducing fiscal deficits by putting a limit on borrowing, promoting businesses by slashing corporate taxes and cutting down on subsidies.

Notably, another change that came with the diversion from focusing on the currency scheme was to move away from Latin American, African and Asian countries towards extending loans to European countries. For instance, in 2010 Greece was pulled out from a financial collapse by the Fund with the help of European Commission and the European Central Bank. The bailout extended to eight years with a total package of \$375 billion. Along

with Greece, many other European countries were financially aided as well, including Portugal and Ireland. At this stage, the IMF has transformed from a mere watchdog of monetary and exchange rate policies to an assertive financial firefighter.

This global financial firefighter has aimed to extinguish BOP-related fires across the world by lending financial as well as technical assistance. One of its current beneficiaries is Pakistan which has acquired 22 IMF programmes since 1958 – on average, that is one programme every three years in the last six decades. This persistent need to be rescued by the Fund is a perhaps an indication that the IMF medicine might be curing the symptoms but not the disease. Moreover, it is undermining the very core value of the IMF – to provide financial stability to a country.

Many of the Fund's intervention which were celebrated as successful often brought about a series of issues in the long term. For instance, the programme of \$6.68 billion concluded between IMF and Pakistan in 2016 was hailed as one of the most successful ones in Pakistan's history. During this period, Pakistan had managed to increase its foreign exchange reserves to a whopping \$18 billion along with one of the highest GDP growth in the country's history.

However, these were just prima facie milestones – the real issues, which were also put forward as conditions by the IMF, were to curtail the continuous increase in the country's circular debt, adopt fiscal austerity measures, reduce state subsidies, and ameliorate the abysmal performance of state institutions by privatization. Some of these have worsened over time. For example, circular debt that stood at Rs500 billion in 2013 currently stands close to Rs1.4 trillion. Similarly, instead of austerity, Pakistan's imports shot up from \$41 billion in 2013 to a mammoth \$56 billion in 2017 – thus, leaving the IMF conditions unfulfilled and targets unrealized.

The case study of Pakistan brings one question to light: is the IMF rescuing countries or putting them in enduring debt traps?

Many economists and researchers are coming forward with the view that the IMF is a double-edged sword. For instance, the Fund is providing financial breathing space but with stringent and unproductive conditions. These conditions in turn, as shown in Pakistan's case, often worsen the economy in the long-term and make countries like Pakistan fall in a debt trap.

In his book, 'Globalization and its discontents', Nobel Laureate Joseph Stiglitz has pointed out that the conditions that the IMF puts forth as economic reforms – including fiscal austerity, open capital markets, and high interest rates among others – are rather counterproductive. (Because) Similarly, Keynesian economists argue that in a financial turmoil, instead of fiscal austerity, expansionary financial policies should be the way forward. In case of Pakistan, as reported by Dawn, the IMF has restricted Pakistan in reducing its spending by at least 10 percent, putting enormous pressure to halt existing and new investments.

This view by Stiglitz is also shared by William Easterly in his book, 'The White Man's Burden': that fiscal austerity in the face of crisis is seldom the right choice. In addition, Easterly points that many of the IMF conditions follow a blanket approach without

keeping the local economic conditions in mind. To give an example from Pakistan, the country is in the midst of spending in large number of infrastructure and other projects under the framework of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC); the conditions by the Fund have affected the investment portfolio. Such austerity can hamper the already fragile economy.

The IMF is certainly the lender of last resort and may have saved numerous countries from the brink of financial crisis; yet, they cannot apply universal policies across the world. The policies which may have worked in Ireland, Greece or Portugal will not necessarily work in Latin America, Africa or Asia.

The Fund needs to re-evaluate and re-design its policies to ensure that it not only focuses on the immediate scenario in a country but also the holistic system. Only then can the IMF be truly called a saviour.

Pakistan's Economic Crisis and the IMF Bailout Package

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has approved a US\$7.6 billion bailout package to prevent Pakistan from defaulting on its external debt. The 23-month Stand-By Arrangement under the Fund's fast-track Emergency Financing Mechanism has provided an immediate US\$3.1 billion funding to strengthen the country's fast deteriorating foreign exchange reserves. The programme seeks to preserve social stability and restore investor confidence in Pakistan by addressing its current macro-economic imbalances. At the same time, it sends a strong signal to the international donor community about the country's improved macroeconomic prospects.

Pakistan approached the IMF for assistance in November 2008 to avert a default on its foreign payments. The country requires roughly US\$15-US\$20 billion over the next two years to avoid a Balance of Payment (BoP) crisis. The Pakistani authorities were initially reluctant to turn to the IMF because of the expected stringent conditions, terming it Plan C - the last option. Plans A and B included frontload disbursements from multilateral institutions, borrowing from the international market and making an approach to friendly countries for help. Despite receiving some support from multilateral lenders and some friendly countries, Pakistan's primary request for immediate cash infusions were turned down, given weakened investor confidence in the economy. The government then turned to the IMF.

Here have been dealt with three key issues: how did an economy with robust macroeconomic indicators until last year reach this critical stage; why did Pakistan's closest allies, including the United States and China, let it down; and what will be the likely economic and political implications of the IMF arrangement?

Anatomy of the Crisis

There is no doubt that an adverse external economic environment in the shape of unprecedented high levels of oil and commodity prices earlier this year and the current global financial crisis have largely contributed to the crisis in Pakistan today. Nevertheless, the genesis of the current crisis is internal. The key reasons for the current meltdown of the economy are continued political turmoil, deteriorating security, structural issues and the unsustainable growth policies in recent years. Pakistan's economy has dramatically slid from high growth rates and burgeoning foreign exchange reserves to a state of crisis in less than a

year. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth has declined, foreign exchange reserves are depleted, the current account and fiscal deficits have blown up, net capital inflows have reversed significantly, inflation hovers around 25 percent and the Rupee has depreciated sharply by around 25 percent. The Karachi Stock Exchange has been in a free fall, nose-diving from the year high of 15,000 points to 9,200 in three months, forcing the government to intervene by placing a floor and proposing a bailout plan.

1. An imminent BoP crisis loomed large when the current government assumed office in March 2008. The current account deficit (CAD) more than doubled in the fiscal year 2008 (ending at 30 June 2008). The CAD soared to US\$14.04 billion (8.4 percent of GDP) from US\$6.87 billion last year (see Figure 1), the highest in the history of the country. The fundamental source of such a steep increase in the CAD was a 37-percent expansion in the trade deficit over the year, in addition to an increase in net outflows from income account.

Since 2001, the fast-paced liberalisation of the economy, leading to sharp reductions in tariffs and robust demand growth, caused a steady increase in imports. On the other hand, the growth in exports could not keep pace with imports, resulting in huge trade deficits (goods and services) over the years. The trade deficit rose to US\$21.6 billion in FY2008 from US\$13.9 billion in FY2007 and a mere US\$361 million in FY2003. Consequently, the current account balance deteriorated steadily from a surplus of US\$4 billion in FY2003 to a deficit of US\$14 billion in FY2008, despite a robust growth in remittances.

All data, unless otherwise stated, is from the State Bank of Pakistan and the International Monetary Fund. Almost half of the additional merchandise import bill in FY2008 came from the food and oil sectors, which registered 46 percent and 43 percent growth respectively.

2. Nevertheless, non-oil and non-food imports grew by 21 percent, as compared to a 12 percent growth in exports. In the first four months of the FY2009 (July-October 2008), a similar trend continues. The trade deficit reached US\$7.55 billion against US\$5.47 billion in the same period last year, a 37 percent increase. Furthermore, net inflows have reduced substantially, resulting in almost a doubling of the CAD to US\$5.95 billion from US\$2.99 billion over the same period last

year. A sustainable moderate CAD may not pose a problem as such. However, the previous government financed the deficit by unsustainable and expensive portfolio investments and borrowings. Moreover, the rise in commodity prices was not passed on to consumers, due to the political turmoil faced by the previous government, which resulted in large amount of subsidies. The resultant fiscal deficit was financed by borrowing from the central bank and this contributed in a double-digit inflation and the deterioration of country's international reserves. Furthermore, the pressure on the Rupee resulted in a 23-percent depreciation against the United States dollar in the last six months.

Pakistan's economic vulnerabilities stem from structural problems, three of which underscore the nature of the BoP crisis that the country faces time and again. First, the economy is heavily dependent on imports (including capital import, as domestic saving rate historically hovers around 13 percent of GDP), which always surpasses exports. Exports, on the other hand, are limited in commodity type and destination countries, leaving the country

in the current account deficit and vulnerable to external shocks. Second, the tax-to-GDP ratio (10 percent) is far below the average 17 percent of developing countries and less than two percent of the population is covered by the tax net. The huge government expenditure on debt payments, and defence and current spending resulted in huge fiscal deficits that reached 7.4 percent of GDP in FY2008. Last but not least, public debt remains as high as 55 percent of GDP.

However, much of the improvement in the country's debt position was the result of a favourable external environment. Pakistan's cooperation with the United States in the 'war on terror' resulted in relief in public debt amounting to about US\$3.7 billion, coupled with a rescheduling of a US\$12.5 billion Paris Club debt. These resulted in a substantially reduced debt service burden. The military and economic assistance provided by the United States helped, to some extent, to ease the burden on fiscal resources. Moreover, the liberalisation of the capital account and international controls over informal money transfers after the September 11 attacks resulted in increased investments and remittances. The external and internal environments have become less favourable for borrowing. There has also been a significant decline in capital inflows. Consequently, the government failed to float planned sovereign bond and global depository receipts, due to the political turmoil at home and as a result of the global financial crisis. For all the above reasons, the foreign exchange reserves began to shrink from US\$15.6 billion in October 2007 to less than US\$3.5 billion in October 2008, merely enough to support four weeks of imports, in the face of maturing liabilities. As a result, external debt and liabilities, as a proportion of foreign exchange reserves, reached a staggering 900 percent at the end of September 2008, against 300 percent a year ago, making it impossible to fulfil international obligations.

Friends of Pakistan: Economics and the 'War on Terror'

After failing to mobilise capital from the international market, Pakistan turned to several friendly countries. Saudi Arabia, a longtime friend of Pakistan which helped the country out of a similar crisis in 1999 after the nuclear tests, was less than enthusiastic about Pakistan's requests for deferred payments on oil imports. Nevertheless, Pakistani government sources claim that it received a 'positive response' from the Kingdom. China, another all-weather friend of Pakistan with huge excess foreign reserves, declined any major cash infusion and President Asif Ali Zardari's visit to China in October 2008 only yielded US\$500 million, with promises of investments and trade opportunities to help Pakistan. It is likely that Beijing wants to keep a low profile. Its growing investments and cooperation with Pakistan have already raised eyebrows in Washington and New Delhi.

There have been suspicions that, after the India-United States nuclear deal, China and Pakistan may attempt a similar nuclear cooperation. Furthermore, it is only wise for China to let the Americans take care of their 'front line ally' in the 'war on terror'.

The United States, wary of Islamabad's commitment (and capacity) to fight militants mounting insurgency in Afghanistan against United States-led forces, has been moving towards a multilateral approach in tackling Pakistan's crisis. The Bush administration, bogged down by the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, has also dragged its militiamen.

Washington reportedly wants Pakistan to refocus its military strategy to fighting the militants and normalising relations with India. Therefore, by involving major stakeholders in regional stability, Washington wants to share its burden on the 'war on terror'. Washington threw its weight behind the formation of the Friends of Pakistan (FoP) group to help Pakistan overcome its political and economic challenges by developing a comprehensive and coordinated approach to security, development and institutional issues facing the country. The group reportedly demanded Pakistan to get an IMF loan approval which would assure careful management of the economy and provide greater investor confidence.

The IMF Arrangement and its Implications

In fact, "by providing large financial support to Pakistan, the IMF is sending a strong signal to the donor community about the country's improved macro-economic prospects," said IMF Deputy Managing Director, Takatoshi Kato. The Managing Director of the Fund, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, urged the donor community to "work together and act quickly to support Pakistan's programme in order to mitigate the impact of the current economic difficulties."

The IMF arrangement is part of a broader package which involves other multilateral institutions and donor countries. It aims to restore macro-economic stability and investor confidence through a tightening of fiscal and monetary policies, while simultaneously preserving social stability and adequate support for the poor, stated the press release issued by the IMF. The loan tranches are subject to quarterly reviews by the IMF which has set forth certain conditions. Nevertheless, most of the 'conditions' are already part of the government's economic agenda announced in June this year.

The Fund stipulates bringing Pakistan's fiscal deficit down from 7.4 percent of GDP in 4.5 percent and 3.3 percent in by phasing out energy and electricity subsidies and strengthening revenue mobilisation through tax policy and administration measures. These measures, if implemented successfully, will help to meet the target to some extent, particularly the phasing out of subsidies.

In the short run, reforms in tax administration and, particularly the one percent increase in the general sales tax (from 15 to 16 percent implemented in the FY2009 budget) will help raise tax-to-GDP ratio. In the medium-term, the government will have to take a number of measures such as eliminating exemptions in the general sales tax and the income tax, and introducing a commercial agriculture tax.

There will also be cuts on development projects through 'reprioritisation', depending on loans from elsewhere. To provide support to the poor and vulnerable, spending on the social safety net will be increased from 0.6 to 0.9 percent of GDP in FY2009 with the help of the World Bank. The IMF arrangement also stipulates tightening the country's monetary policy, bringing down inflation to six percent in FY2010 and ensuring zero government borrowing from the central bank. These measures too are in congruence with the State Bank of Pakistan's (SBP) announced monetary policy goals. In fact, the SBP has raised interest rates three times since January 2008, reaching 15 percent in November 2008.

Nevertheless, inflation remains uncontrollable. While food and energy inflation is expected to come down with the easing of supply shortages and a fall in international oil

prices, the persistent acceleration in core inflation remains a matter of concern. By October 2008, the year-on-year non-food-non-energy core inflation rose to 18.3 percent from 13 percent in June 2008.

The Debate:

Pakistan is in a 'Catch-22' situation. As a matter of fact, the current inflationary pressures are largely due to higher government borrowings, besides exogenous price shocks. However, the subsidies increased from a provision of Rs.114 billion (US\$1.67 billion - 1.1 percent of GDP) in the FY2008 budget to Rs.407 billion (US\$6 billion - 3.9 percent of GDP).

The government also envisages, in the budget, to increase tax to GDP ratio from 10 percent to 15 percent within the next five to seven years. The 20-percent weighted trimmed measure of core inflation reflects steeper inflationary pressure as it rose to 21.7 percent in October 2008 from 17.2 percent in June 2008. The large external account deficit and slowdown of capital inflows, due to domestic turmoil and international crisis, are also exerting pressure on the Rupee, which has depreciated 25 percent in six months. The net effect of depreciation in value of the Rupee, in the presence of huge inflation, has exacerbated inflation by raising input costs. Moreover, the recession in Pakistan's top export market is also likely to hurt export growth. The IMF reduced Pakistan's GDP growth projections to 3.5 percent in FY2009.

This vicious cycle is likely to cause a less than expected revenue generation and a more than

targeted fiscal and current account deficit. In view of such a situation, a contractionary monetary policy and austere fiscal measures are not enough. Many analysts in Pakistan and abroad have criticised the IMF and the Pakistan government. A case in point is an editorial in the *Wall Street Journal* (WSJ) saying, "Pakistan needs market-oriented reforms along the Chilean and Irish models, not the IMF's austerity prescriptions."

Though many in Pakistan may not agree with the alternative suggested by the WSJ, there is an increasing concern over the high interest rates, cuts on development expenditure and the increase in taxes. The IMF and the Pakistani authorities, on the other hand, are of the view that the economic crisis in Pakistan is different from global developments where many developed and developing countries have gone for fiscal stimulus and monetary easing. In contrast, Pakistan, says the SBP report, "...hit by the global commodity price shock and given the delays in pass-through of this price effect, witnessed a growth in its fiscal and external current account deficits that reached unsustainable levels and alarmingly high inflation. With stagnating tax to GDP ratio, this not only enhanced recourse to borrowings from the SBP but also resulted in a fall in foreign exchange reserves, triggering depreciation in the exchange rate. Since there are significant differences in 'diagnostics' among Pakistan and other countries it must be recognised that the policy solutions will also be different."

The IMF pointed out in its press statement that "the program and its conditionality is based on the targets and measures that the authorities have themselves set for the next two years. The IMF is convinced that the best implemented programs are the ones that are home grown and fully owned by the country". Alongside the IMF's financial support, "there is an

urgent need to mobilise additional donor support to strengthen Pakistan's resilience to potential shocks, help finance the expanded social safety net, and allow for higher spending on development programs", said the statement. To be fair, the above 'conditions' have nothing to do with the current IMF loan and were on the government's agenda earlier. Nevertheless, the Fund's oversight will restore some confidence in the economy. At the moment, Pakistan's foreign credit rating is practically at rock bottom. Standard & Poor's has lowered Pakistan's foreign credit rating three times in the current year to 'CCC', eight levels below investment grade and it has kept Pakistan on the watch list. Both the IMF and the Pakistani authorities are hoping that investor confidence will be restored and foreign capital will start flowing in.

There has also been an intensive debate in Pakistan in favour of and against the expected IMF 'conditions'. Two such reported 'conditions' included the cuts on defence expenditure and the imposition of an agriculture tax. However, in reality, there were no discussions whatsoever on the defence budget in the negotiations with the Fund while the tax on commercial agriculture was set as a medium- to long-term agenda. In fact, tax on commercial agriculture in Pakistan is less likely to hurt the poor than the feudal landlords. There have been calls for an agriculture tax for a long time but this has always been put down by the powerful landowners who also sit on the legislative benches.

Gender Equality of Popular Slogan

OUTLINE:

- (i) The concept of gender equality.
- (ii) The importance gender equality.
- (iii) Types of gender equality.
- (iv) How is gender equality promoted?
- (v) The condition of inequality in society today.
- (vi) The benefits of gender equality.
- (vii) The barriers of gender equality.
- (viii) The Pros and cons of gender equality.
- (ix) Consequences of gender equality.
- (x) Conclusion

Gender equality is when people of all genders have equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities. Gender equality might mean that men and women should be treated equally. However, similar to all the other concepts, gender equality can be used in different ways. For example it may imply that women and men should be paid the same for doing the same work or that they should be treated with different medicines and methods in order to make health care equal. It may itatirely even distribution of women and men or of implementing measures to change the power balance between the sexes.

Gender equality work with a quantitative perspective implies a focus on an even distribution of women and men in the work place, in schools, in power positions and at

different organization levels in community institutions. An equal gender distribution is said to occur when the balance between women and men in a group is at least 40/60. Quantitative gender equality work also concerns resources and indicate that women and men should enjoy the same financial resources in a given field. It is said,

"A feminist is anyone who recognizes the equality and full humanity of women and men."

"If women are expected to be the same work as men, we must teach them the same things." "A world full of empowered women is not one when men are marginalized. It's a world where everyone thrives."

Gender equality basically begins in the mind. It is an individual's perception of treating another person at par with himself/herself. It does not happen in one day. It's more of a practice that you do every day.

"Gender equality is more than a goal in itself. It is a pre-condition for meeting the challenge of reducing poverty, promoting sustainable development and building good governance." (Kofi Annan)

"Freedom cannot be achieved unless women have been emancipated from all kinds of oppression." (Nelson Mandela)

Slogans can help in grabbing the attention of the targeted audience for promoting ideas and beliefs. The importance of having gender equality is immense and distinctive slogans will help to achieve the goals of this movement.

Unique and catchy slogans on gender equality:

1. Fighting for gender equality is not a responsibility for women only, the society should be held account able for it too.
2. As long as there are words like gender floating around in society there can be no real equality.
3. It is not a matter of job or race or height. Every individual deserves to be treated well and treated right.
4. There will be peace and integrity in society, only when we make way for gender equality.
5. We always discriminate between the roles of men and women. The final graves that await at the end are however same for both. Why fight over superiority them?
6. It is better to learn to appreciate and not to discriminate, a country built on good morals is a healthy one.

Over the past three decades the problem of gender inequality has gained an unprecedented public attention. Today it is considered one of the most vital social issues and is discussed on every platform. Human rights activist and feminists argued that gender equality is the need of time. They argued we can progress only we have a balance system of equal rights and opportunities for every member of the society. They present they following rationales in support of their arguments.

Women make half of the world population. According to United Nations Children's Fund, formerly known as United Nations International Children's Emergency (UNICEF), report nearly in every 4 girls between the ages of 15 and 19 are neither employed nor in

education or training as compared to in 10 boys in such case both social, political and economic progress seems impossible be if half of the world population do not have access to equal rights.

Generally it is believed that co-environment gives an opportunity to both learners and workers to identify their true hidden talent and promote it. Today the women of 1st century are not less talented than men in any sphere of life. They have proved themselves and their talent in every corner of social, political and economic life. Gender equality will ensure on equal access to opportunities for both men and women which in turn will help promote true talent among the people and thus the whole society will benefit.

Gender equality prevents violence against women and girls. It's essential for economic prosperity. Societies that value women and men as equal are safer and healthier. Gender equality is a human right.

Gender Equality is important for the following reasons:

1. It saves lives.
2. It results in better health care.
3. It helps business.
4. It is good for the economy.
5. Children are healthier.
6. It leads to better legal protect.
7. It leads to better racial equality.
8. It reduces poverty.
9. It reduces human trafficking.
10. It can lead to peace.

There are six types of gender equality:

1. Economic empowerment of women:

Women's economic empowerment includes women's ability to participate equally in existing markets; their access to and control over productive resources, access to decent work, control over their own time, lives and bodies; and increase voice, agency and meaningful participation in economic decision making at all.

2. Gender arrangements of work and care:

It means the flexible working for the division of labour and workers, work life balance. Flexible working can be used as a positive capability spanning resource useful for workers, especially women, to adopt their work to family demands. Previous studies have shown that flexible working allows mother to maintain their working hours after child birth to remain in human capital intensive jobs in times of high family demand. This ability may increase with work-life balance by allowing women to maintain both in this sense, flexible working can be a useful tool to further enhance gender equality in our societies.

3. Freedom of Movement:

Mobility is a necessary precondition for accessing income and resources and hence for competing women both economically and socially. It is strongly correlated with

women's asset ownership and labor force participation. The going places indicator introduced in this study measures the gender gap in this area by examining obtain a passport, travel abroad, travel outside the home abroad, close where to live in the same way as men.

4. Girls Access to Education:

Girls education strengthens economies and reduces inequality. It contributes to more stable, resilient societies that give all individuals including boys and men, the opportunity to fulfill their potential.

Everyday, girls face barriers to education caused by poverty. Cultural norms and practices, poor infrastructure, violence and fragility, girls education goes beyond getting girls into school. It is also about ensuring that girls learn and feel safe while in school; have the opportunity to compete all levels of education acquiring the knowledge and skills to compete in the labor market; learn the socio-emotional and life skills necessary to navigate and adapt to a changing world; make decisions about their own lives; and contribute to their communities and the world.

According to UNESCO estimates, around the world, 132 million girls are out of school, including 34.3 million of primary school age 30 million of lower secondary school age and 67.4 million of upper-secondary school age.

Lack of schools, inadequate infrastructure and unsafe environments are the common barriers for girls. In many settings, curricula and teaching pedagogy is not sensitive to the specific not sensitive to the specific needs of girls. Further, teachers may not have had sufficient training or support in reducing gender biases in the classroom.

Covid-19 is negatively impacting girls health and well-being in addition to facing loss of learning as a result of prolonged school closures and limited access to remote learning opportunities many are at risk of not returning to school once they reopen. Research shows that the incidence of violence against girls and women has increased during Covid-19, jeopardizing their health, safety and over-all well being.

5. Political Participation of Women:

Women's political participation is a fundamental prerequisite for gender equality and genuine democracy. It facilitates women's direct engagement in public decision-making and is a means of ensuring better accountability to women.

Political accountability to women begins with increasing the number of women in decision making positions, but it cannot stop there. What is required are gender sensitive governance reforms that will make all elected officials more effective at promoting gender equality in public policy and ensuring their implementation.

Yasmina Benslimane:

She runs politics 4 her, a feminist Blog and youth led movement that advocates for the inclusion of girls and women in political. Her efforts to stop violence against women in politics are remarkable.

Violence against women creates significant barriers for women aspiring for political office, says UN women. It is critical to reform and fully implement laws to prevent and stop violence against women in politics.

Around the world, women are skinning through as outstanding leaders as the Covid-19 pandemic escalates. From Germany to New Zealand and Denmark to Iceland, women leaders have shown clarity in their decisions and policies, they are compassionate, empathetic, strong communicators and they show solidarity. Her Excellency VVjosa Osmani, the first woman assembly president in Kosovo, has been praised for her professionalism in leading the assembly during the crisis. She is a Doctor of Legal Sciences, former profession and mother of two girls.

Women's representation in political decision making countries to rise slowly, with slight improvement since 2017, according to the data presented in the 2019 edition of the biennial IPU/UN women map of women in politics. The map was launched at a press conference during the commission on that Status of Women (CSW63) at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

UN Women Executive Director Phumzile Mlambo Ngeuka said;

"No country prospers without the engagement of women. We need women's participation that reflects all women and girls in all their diversity and abilities, and across all cultural, social economic, and political situations. This year's map shows us that we still need bold, decisive action across the world to bring women into the heart of the decision making spaces in large number and as full partners. There's no doubt this can and should be done now."

According to new data, women occupy the role of Heads of state of Government in 22 countries, up from 20 countries in 2020. As of 1st January 2021, 59 per cent of elected Heads of state (9 out of 152) and 6.7 percent of Heads of Government (13 out of 193) are women.

It is surely high time we as women with support from our partners, our families, our colleagues, from the political system, and from society as a whole take our own chances.

a. Marriage, divorce and Prosperity Laws and Regulations:

Legal inequality for women and girls spans all areas of life. Sex discrimination in marital laws, including these covering divorce and polygamy, renders women subordinate in many aspects of family relations before, during and after marriage. It also permits girls to be married when they are still children.

Sex discrimination in economic laws restricts women from being economically independent, limiting access inheritance and property ownership as well as employment opportunities; and reinforces gender stereotypes.

In May 2020, the European Parliament think tank produced an in-depth analysis of Discriminatory Laws Undermining women's rights, detailing the ways that legal reforms have taken place with the aim of accelerating gender equality in the law around the world. Gender equality is not about clearing the genders differences but providing fundamental human rights and beneficiaries to all genders.

"It is time that we all see gender as a spectrum instead of two sets of opposing ideas."
(Emma Watson)

All the spiritual cultures if properly conduct the slogan for gender equality by giving

the correct value to women in society will be successful. No matter whichever the culture the point is in adding value to the feminine gender.

In each country women like men are going shoulder to shoulder in their contributions in their respective fields. This is a modern era, and we must go beyond the slogan of gender equality beginning for it.

We must collect the efforts of both men and women altogether because both genders are human, and need humanistic values for their dealing with. We must induce advanced positive changes in life to keep pace with modern era. Only then we can finish the beginning demand of gender equality through the slogans and can grow beyond by going beyond it. The condition of inequality can be checked by the following facts.

Most of the societies especially in the underdeveloped countries are conservative. And instead of giving obvious rights to women to live there accordingly like men, they take the rights of women, do not let them come forward, and keep them on the basis of excuses just and not living their life to the fullest.

Primary needs and starving women are far behind from gender equality with its popular slogan, in the different parts of the world. To combat such confrontation, it needs a lot of struggle to noisily voice of such people for gender equality. As here instead of raising a banner for gender equality, such people are struggling hard to meet their daily primary needs. So the drowsy national and international organizations must take a note of such areas on the earth gender equality.

The major examples of social inequality include income gap, health care and domestic violence one of the facts is the division of jobs. In most societies, there is an inherent belief that men are simply better equipped to handle certain jobs. Most of the times these are the jobs that pay the best. This discrimination results in lower income for women.

Gender equality is very beneficial for any country.

"Gender equality is the goal that will help abolish poverty that will create more equal economies, fairer societies, and happier men, women, and children."

(Grace Machel)

- Gender equality prevents violence against women and girls. Gender inequality is a root cause of violence against women.
- Gender equality is good for the economy.
- Gender equality is a human right.
- Gender equality makes our communities safer and healthier.

The study further shows that improving gender equality has strong, positive impacts on GDP per capita that grow over time, we need gender equality urgently. Societies that value women and men as equal have equal access to power, resources and opportunities and they are treated with dignity, respect and fairness.

A lots of problems faced by the campaigns conducted for Gender equality:

1. Sectarian bias and social polarity is an obstacle which creates problems for the rallies and protests conducted for gender equality with its popular slogan.
2. Lack of political support is another sign of the impurity of the gender equality. The

administrative authorities who run the state affair, if do not support the cause for gender equality. Then such a reality cannot be found enacted.

Many studies show that the pushback or "motherhood penalty" women experience when they have kids is the strongest gender bias. Motherhood triggers assumptions that a woman is less competent, less committed and less available to her career.

Society's expectations are not the same on men and women regarding their roles raising children, caring out household chores or looking after aging parents. Things are progressing, but around the world, women still spend two to ten times more time on unpaid care work than men.

Several studies show that women tend to be less confident in themselves than men, even if they have similar ambitions to progress in their careers. Due to this confidence gap, women also tend to negotiate their salaries less than men.

To overcome gender inequality the United Nations population fund states that,

Women's empowerment and gender equality requires strategic interventions at all levels of programming and policy making. These levels include reproductive health, economic empowerment, educational empowerment and political empowerment.

Girls and boys see gender inequality in their homes and communities everyday in their books, in the media and among the adults who care for them. Parents may assume unequal responsibility for household work, with mothers bearing the brunt of care giving and chores. The majority of low skilled and unpaid community health workers who attend to children are also women with limited opportunity for professional growth.

It is not only the education for girls, which is gender equality. However it gives a hope to the resolution of women problems in society. All the states have to provide opportunities to the girls, for living a self-sufficient professional life. To enjoy their rights like the men.

Even in the 21st century the underdeveloped countries gave no room to the progress of women. If these states want to develop with double speed, these states will have to empower the women of their society by adding values to her.

Workplace equality is harder to achieve than it looks. Even if your company offers equal opportunities and pay regardless of gender, race and faith, that does not solve all the issues. Dealing with difference between gender, races, sexual orientations and other factors takes conscious efforts. That's one of the disadvantages of equality in the workplace, but it's still worth it.

- Employees from different groups may form cliques and avoid other groups, reducing the benefits of diversity.
- Stand of polite behaviour may differ widely among employees.
- Worker from cultures that value difference to management may not speak up without encouragement.
- Communication may be more tough in a diverse workforce, even if everyone is speaking English.
- Getting a diverse staff to overcome stereotypes of each other can take work, possibly

in the form of seminars and training programs. That takes time and money, but without training, you have to deal with other potential problems.

Among the pros and cons of gender equality in the workplace or of any kind of equality is that if an employee complains about the harassment or discrimination based on "protected status," you need to respond.

Suppose a manager single out non white subordinate for criticism or sexually harasses women. If you get a complaint and don't take action, the company could end up on the hook for fines or damages. Workplace equality does not just happen. It has to be enforced.

The most common consequence of gender equality is diversity in the work place. Legally, most business can't discriminate on the basis of age, gender, religion, ethnicity, nationality and race. Some states and local governments, add other protected classes, such as sexual orientation. However there are also positive points that come from diversity in the workplace.

- You can draw from a bigger talent pool than if, for examples you did not hire women.
- Employees from different cultures with different languages make it easier to do business with these cultures.
- Your company benefits from a wider range of skills, talents, life experiences and perspectives.
- With many different perspectives, innovative ideas often come easier.
- Many employees feel more comfortable when they know the company respects them regardless of race, religion or other factors.

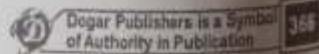
Conclusion:

Gender equality has been a major issue in both the developed and underdeveloped countries. In both types of countries public has always been against the states. In the developed states, the Western regularly utilize women for men's pleasure and nothing more, utilizing the slogans of feminism. While in under developed countries, the situation of women is entirely different. Here the societies are conservative and the women are suffocated for their rights. However as both the developed and underdeveloped countries are speaking wrong about the status of women, hence the solution for gender equality is to assign equal responsibilities to women like men's women must care about their chastity, and they must contribute in the national as well as the International prosperity and success.

"Gender-equal society would be one where the world "gender, does not exist. Where everyone can be themselves."

National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO)

The National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO), termed as most notorious act of the 1973 Constitution, was issued by the former President of Pakistan General (Retd.) Pervez Musharraf on October 5, 2007.



It granted amnesty to politicians, political workers and bureaucrats who were accused of corruption, embezzlement, money-laundering, murder and terrorism between 1st January 1986 and October 12th 1999, the time between two Martial Laws. The NRO states:

"Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in sub-section (1), the Federal Government or a Provincial Government may, before the judgment is pronounced by a trial court, withdraw from the prosecution of any person including an absconding accused who is found to be falsely involved for political reasons or through political victimization in any case initiated between 1st day of January, 1986 to 12th day of October, 1999 and upon such withdrawal clause (a) and clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall apply."

The current Chief Justice of Pakistan, Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry, suspended this ordinance on October 12, 2007. But he was soon dismissed after Musharraf abrogated the constitution on November 3, 2007. The next Chief Justice, Abdul Hameed Dogar revived the NRO on February 27, 2008. On 16th Dec. 2009, the Supreme Court declared the controversial National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO) as never to have existed and against the Constitution by reviving all cases and reversing acquittals of its beneficiaries, thus putting the PPP parliamentarians and cabinet members and President Asif Zardari in a quandary.

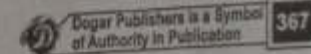
The 17-judge bench, headed by Chief Justice Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry, ordered the federal government to take immediate steps to seek revival of the original requests or claims for mutual legal assistance to pursue money laundering cases pending in foreign countries, including Switzerland.

Since the verdict has not directly touched the immunity issue of the President, legal opinion remains divided on whether President Zardari can be prosecuted on the basis of corruption cases as they existed before the promulgation of NRO on Oct. 5, 2007.

Authored by the Chief Justice himself, the 18-page verdict was quite clear on many points as it also revived all convictions or sentences under Section 31-A of the NAB Ordinance that deals with punishment to an absconder after declaring him proclaimed offender. Since the NRO has been declared void ab initio, any benefit derived by any person in pursuance of Section 6 (amendment in Section 31-A of the NAB Ordinance) will also be deemed never to have legally accrued to any such person, and consequently, of no legal effect. It held that cases under investigation or pending inquiry and which had either been withdrawn or where the inquiry had been terminated on account of the NRO shall also stand revived and the authorities shall proceed in the said matters in accordance with law.

As a consequence of the declaration, the judgement said, all cases in which the accused persons were either discharged or acquitted under Section 2 of NRO (amendment in Section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code) or where proceedings pending against the holders of public office had been wound up in view of Section 7 shall revert to the pre-Oct. 5, 2007, position. All courts, including the trial, the appellate and the revision courts, were ordered to summon the persons accused in such cases and then to proceed from the stage from where proceedings were closed under the NRO.

The Federal Government, all Provincial Governments and all relevant and competent authorities, including NAB, the Special Prosecutors in Accountability Courts, the Prosecutors General in the four provinces and other officers or officials involved in the prosecution of



criminal offenders, were also directed to offer every possible assistance required by the courts in this connection.

The Supreme Court also ordered the federal government and other competent authorities to proceed against former Attorney General Malik Mohammad Qayyum by declaring unauthorized, unconstitutional and illegal his acts of writing to various authorities / courts in foreign countries, including Switzerland.

The court noted that no order or any authority was established authorizing the former AG to address unauthorized communications and thus the conduct of Malik Qayyum resulted in unlawful abandonment of claims of the government to huge amounts of the allegedly laundered money lying in foreign countries, including Switzerland. The Supreme Court also expressed its displeasure over the conduct and lack of proper and honest assistance and cooperation to the court by NAB Chairman, the prosecutor general of the NAB and of Additional Prosecutor General. It suggested the federal government to appoint competent, honest persons who fulfil the criteria outlined in Section 6 of the NAB Ordinance. However, till such fresh appointments, the present incumbents may continue to discharge their obligations strictly in accordance with law, but obligated them to transmit periodical reports of the actions taken by them to the uniting cell of this Court, which is being established through succeeding parts of this judgement.

The cell so established in the Supreme Court will comprise the chief Justice or any judge to be nominated by him to monitor the progress and the proceedings in the cases under the NAB Ordinance. Similar cells will also be set up in the High Courts of all the provinces. The law secretary was directed to take steps to increase the number of Accountability Courts to ensure expeditious disposal of cases.

The detailed judgement written by Chief Justice was released on Jan. 19, 2010.

Justice Delayed in Justice Denied

The judiciary is part of our democracy and all its implications must be imported into the judicial process.

Justice delayed is justice denied is relates to William Glandstone who was the British former Prime Minister and the idea of a link between delay and denial of justice is an old one as Magna Charta (1815). As per this document no man shall suffer for the right of Justice through a long period of his life. It does not mean the process is carrying on like justice hurried and justice buried.

Principle of Laws: This basic principle of the law is the basis for the right to a speedy and impartial trial and similar rights which are meant to expedite the legal system, because it is, unfair for the injured party to have to sustain the injury with little hope for resolution.

Once we accept the proposition that in a democratic society the court system plays a crucial role in seeing that neither licence for absolutism becomes dominant, the difficult tasks of the court vividly stare us in the face.

"In Magna Carta"

"To no man will we sell, or deny, or delay right or justice. As they say, justice delayed is justice denied, an expression that obtains especially in situations where a person may languish in remand prison for three years only to be found innocent of any charge".

New National Judicial Policy: The New National Judicial Policy which is authored by the Honourable Chief Justice of Pakistan alongwith others is only to provide, the fair and speedy justice to the public. It is a historic legal document if we "deserve we will achieve our set goals relating to the delivery of justice.

Duty of Police: It is the duty of the police as soon as the Investigation is completed shall forward the report u/S. 173 to the Magistrate to take cognizance of the offence.

Duty of Civil Court and Lawyers: Duty of the civil court and lawyers to expedite the process of litigation as per the contents of the New National Judicial Policy.

Right Accused: It is the right of the accused to demand speedy trial from the Court. He has 'also right to say that if there is no evidence coming forth he may be discharged. The Supreme Court take a serious view delayed submission of challan/in case reported in (2009 PLJ (SC) 148) Muhammad Aslam vs. DPO Rawalpindi.

Causes for Delay: The causes for the delay were inadequate number of courts and judicial officers, officers not equipped to tackle cases involving specialized knowledge, "dilatatory tactics by litigants and their lawyers" and the role of administrative Speedy Trial.

Due to huge pendency, the cases take years for its final disposal, which would normally take few months time. The arrears cause delay and delay means negating the accessibility of justice in true terms to the common man.

Only speedy justice could ensure effective maintenance of law and order. Quality of justice not only promotes peace in the society but also strengthens internal security of the country.

Article 9, 10 of the Constitution: Article 9 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 guarantees that no person would be deprived of life or liberty save in accordance with law; while Article 10 of the Constitution provides safeguard as to arrest and detention. The Courts should be mindful of the above noted Articles before remanding the accused to police custody or postponing the commencement of trial.

Infrastructure of the lower courts: The Supreme Court and High Courts are having good infrastructure but this is not the same position with lower courts.

The Court in Pakistan is so overburdened that administration of justice suffers and suffers badly. This is practically the situation in all our Courts from the apex, the Supreme Court, to the subordinate District Courts:

The Courts have no convenient building or physical facilities. The executive has failed to provide necessary infrastructure to enable judiciary and function normally. Good library, requisite furniture, sufficient staff and reasonable space are the need of the qualitative justice.

The lower courts are the basic institution of justice and to improve the quality of the justice dispensed with it is necessary to improve their infrastructure by modern technology.

Lack of funds should not be allowed to enter in the way to development of infrastructure, as external security is necessary, internal maintenance of law and order is also necessary for the internal security national interest, peace and progress.

Security System: In some courts security systems is also not good.

The judiciary has also, to learn management techniques through training at all levels. Though, the Supreme Court and high Courts are having good infrastructure but this is not the same position with lower courts.

Pakistani Judicial Service: It is needed to establish a body at national level composed of Judges, Lawyers and Legal academics, which should be charged with a duty to conduct examinations for recruitment to Pakistani Judicial Service. The creation of Pakistani Judicial Service is appeared necessary, to get best available talent in the country.

Administrative Staff: Not only Judges and Advocates be competent but also the administrative and clerical staff. The clerical staff must be free from all type of corruption. This is the era of computerization. The highly technical and competitive clerical staff will also help in speedy course.

The liberty of the subject is a very precious thing it denotes the difference between the freedom and the slavery but it is regretted that after the registration of case the culprits are arrested then consigned in the judicial lock up for years but due, to lethargic, unconstitutional illegal attitude of the police the challan or interim report is not submitted in the, Court and the judicial officer without examine the record, extending the land illegal without any material before them, it is not only illegal but not warranted under the law, The Superior Court has issued circular to the subordinate to strictly follow with the mandatory provision Institution Cr.P.C. But the police authorities and the concern not pay any heed to this alarming situation.

After registration of the u/S, 154 the police have statutory right to investigate the case.

Investigation includes all the proceedings under the code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person other than Magistrate who is authorized in this behalf. It consists of steps taken by a police officer to ascertain whether any offence has been committed at all and, if so by whom what is the evidence which the investigation by the police reveal that an offence has been committed whether concern accused and there is sufficient proof. The police then arrest the accused, u/S, 62 of the Cr.P.C. Purpose of the investigation to collect the evidence, recording the statement of the witnesses and the recovery of weapon of offence and all other matters relating to the investigation of the case within the power and authority of the police. Which is not to be interfered with save of the exception circumstances. Police should be given a free hand to dig out the truth with the sole wisdom such powers cannot be delegated to any private person or body. Needless to say it is the duty of the Investigation Officer to collect the evidence to bring out the truth to save innocent person from the agony of endless investigation and trial. Police Officer on the statutory obligation to receive the complain preferred to him and take down the oral report if he disclose a cognizable offence and to investigate the same. Reliance is placed (PLD 2007 539), (2008 MLD 1192) (2005 PLD Kar. 621), (2008 PLJ 141), (1975 PLJ (Cr.C) 368).

The lawyers are then blamed for using such delaying tactics, but what needs to be realized is that no lawyer can succeed in taking an adjournment if the Court refuses to grant it. But to be fair, it is not the Courts that are to be held liable for this either, for in most circumstances they are helpless.

Justice delayed is justice denied, is an old but wise saying. Why has this delay happened and how this delay could be tackled are the question of hour? Who is / are responsible this state of affairs is also not an irrelevant question?

Elements of Independence of Judiciary

Independence of judiciary is the salient feature of the Constitution of 1973. Independence was not accorded as required under the Constitution. Apparently it caused intermingling of the organs. Under Article 175 it was provided that judiciary shall be separated from executive in three years. The period was however extended to five years by the constitution (5th amendment) Act, 1976 and then to 14 years by the revival of the Constitution 1973 Order P.O. 14 of 1985. Thus the period was enlarged under various extensions up to the 14th August 1987. Parliament had no quest to do the job. Supreme Court had to pass a judgment to implement essential feature of the Constitution. The Court in its judgment comprehensively defined the scope and elements of independence of judiciary, Essential feature must be maintained and be given due regard. Indian Supreme Court was also ruled that parliament cannot make alteration in basic and essential features of the Constitution.

The Constitution of Pakistan, 1973 bestows full constitutional guarantee to the Judges of Superior Courts. The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of Pakistan appoints the Judges of the Supreme Court. Similarly, the President in consultation with Chief Justice, The governor and Chief Justice of the High Court concerned makes the appointments of Judges of the High Courts: There are constitutional guaranties for independent functioning of the Judges of Superior Courts. A Judge, of Supreme Court or High Court can not be removed from office except on charges of misconduct against him have been enquired by Supreme Judicial Council and the Judge have been found guilty. Judge may also be removed if he is found incapable of properly performing his functions as Judge.

Independence of the Judiciary has also emerged a subject of international concern. General Assembly of United Nations has resolved principles of independence. The Resolution of the Assembly provides following general guidelines for preservations of independence of judiciary.

1. The Independence of the judiciary is the duty of all governmental and other institutions to respect and observe.
2. The judiciary shall decide matters in accordance with the law, without any restrictions and improper influences.
3. The judiciary shall have jurisdiction overall issues of a judicial nature and shall have, exclusive authority to decide whether an issue submitted for its decision falls within its competence as defined by law.

4. There shall not be any inappropriate, or unwarranted inference with the judicial process.
5. Everyone shall have the right to be tried by ordinary courts or tribunals using established legal procedures. Tribunals shall not be created to displace the jurisdiction belonging to the ordinary courts or judicial tribunals.
6. It is the duty of each Member State to provide adequate resources to enable the judiciary to properly perform its functions.
7. Judges shall have guaranteed tenure until a mandatory retirement age or the expiry of their term of office, where such exists.
8. Promotion of judges should be based on ability, integrity and experience.
9. The assignment of cases to judges within the court to which they belong is an internal matter of judicial administration.
10. A charge or complaint made against a judge shall be processed expeditiously and fairly under an appropriate procedure.
11. All disciplinary, suspension or removal proceedings shall be determined in accordance with established standards of judicial conduct.
12. Decisions in disciplinary, suspension or removal proceedings should be subject to an independent review.

Countries with Nuclear Weapons 2022

Eight sovereign states have publicly announced successful detonation of nuclear weapons. Five are considered to be nuclear-weapon states (NWS) under the terms of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). In order of acquisition of nuclear weapons these are the United States, Russia (the successor of the former Soviet Union), the United Kingdom, France, and China.

Since the NPT entered into force in 1970, three states that were not parties to the Treaty have conducted overt nuclear tests, namely India, Pakistan, and North Korea. North Korea had been a party to the NPT but withdrew in 2003.

Israel is also generally understood to have nuclear weapons, but does not acknowledge it, maintaining a policy of deliberate ambiguity, and is not known definitively to have conducted a nuclear test. Israel is estimated to possess somewhere between 75 and 400 nuclear warheads. One possible motivation for nuclear ambiguity is deterrence with minimum political cost.

States that formerly possessed nuclear weapons are South Africa (developed nuclear weapons but then disassembled its arsenal before joining the NPT) and the former Soviet republics of Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine, whose weapons were repatriated to Russia.

According to Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), the worldwide total inventory of nuclear weapons as of 2021 stood at 13,080. Around 30% of these are deployed with operational forces, and more than 90% are owned by either Russia or the United States.

Country	Warheads		Date of first test	Site of first test	CTBT status	Delivery methods	Tests
	Deployed	Total					
United States	1,357	5,550	16 July 1945 (Trinity)	Alamogordo, New Mexico	Signatory	Nuclear triad	1,854
Russia	1,456	6,257	29 August 1949 (RDS-1)	Semipalatinsk, Kazakh SSR	Ratifier	Nuclear triad	715
United Kingdom	120	225	3 October 1952 (Hurricane)	Monte Bello Islands, Australia	Ratifier	Sea-based	45
France	280	290	13 February 1960 (Gerboise Bleue)	Reggane, French Algeria	Ratifier	Sea- and air-based	218
China	Unknown	350	16 October 1964 (596)	Lop Nur, Xinjiang	Signatory	Nuclear triad	45
India	Unknown	160	18 May 1974 (Smiling Buddha)	Pokhran, Rajasthan	Non-signatory	Nuclear triad	6
Pakistan	0	165	28 May 1998 (Chagol-I)	Ras Koh Hills, Balochistan	Non-signatory	Land- and air-based	6
North Korea	0	45	9 October 2006	Kilju, North Hamgyong	Non-signatory	Land- and sea-based	6
Israel	0	90	1960-1979	Unknown	Signatory	Suspected nuclear triad	N/A

Urdu Literature and Progressive Movement

Outline:

1. Introduction
2. Urdu as a Language and Literature
3. Genres of Urdu Literature
4. Pre-Progressive Movements
5. The Progressive Movement
6. Writers of the Progressive Movement
7. Influence of Modernism on Progressive Movement
8. Conclusion

Urdu literature and language has a history that is inextricably tied to the development

of Urdu, the register of the Hindustani language written in the Perso-Arabic script. While it tends to be dominated by poetry, especially the verse forms of the *ghazal* and *nazm*, it has expanded into other styles of writing, including that of the short story, or *afšana*.

Urdu literature is mostly popular in Pakistan, where Urdu is the national language and India, where it is an official language. It is also widely understood in Afghanistan.

Urdu developed in the Delhi region. Urdu literature originated some time around the 14th century in present-day North India among the sophisticated gentry of the courts. The continuing traditions of Islam and patronization of foreign culture centuries earlier by Muslim rulers, usually of Turkic or Afghan descent, marked their influence on the Urdu language given that both cultural heritages were strongly present throughout Urdu territory. The Urdu language, with a vocabulary almost evenly split between Sanskrit-derived Prakrit and Arabo-Persian words, was a reflection of this cultural amalgamation.

Dastaangoi (Epics)

Urdu literature was generally composed more of poetry than of prose. The prose component of Urdu literature was mainly restricted to the ancient form of epic stories called Dastan. These long stories have complicated plots that deal with magical and otherwise fantastic creatures and events.

The genre originated in the Middle East and was disseminated by folk storytellers. It was assimilated by individual authors. Dastan's plots are based both on folklore and classical literary subjects. Dastan was particularly popular in Urdu literature, typologically close to other narrative genres in Eastern literatures, such as Persian masnawi, Punjabi qissa, Sindhi waqayati bait, etc., and also reminiscent of the European novel. The oldest known Urdu waqayati bait, etc., and also reminiscent of the European novel. The oldest known Urdu dastans are *Dastan-i-Amir Hamza*, recorded in the early seventeenth century, and the one longer extant *Bustan-i-Khayal* (*The Garden of Imagination* or *The Garden of Khayal*) by Mir Taqi Khayal (d. 1760). Most of the narrative dastans were recorded in the early nineteenth century, representing the inclusion of 'wandering' motifs borrowed from the folklore of the Middle East, central Asia and northern India. These include *Bagh-o-Bahar* (*The Garden and Spring*) by Mir Amman, *Mazhab-i-Ishq* (*The Religion of Love*) by Nihalchand Lahori, *Araish-i-Mahfil* (*The Adornment of the Assembly*) by Hyderbakhsh Hyderi, and *Gulzar-i-Chin* (*The Flower Bed of Chin*) by Khalil Ali Khan Ashq. Other famous Urdu dastans include *Nau tarz-i-murassa* by Husain 'Ati Khan Tahsin, *Nau a'in-i-hindi* (*Qissa-i-Malik Mahmud Ghu-Afroz*) by Mir Chand Khatri, *Jazb-i-ishq* by Shah Husain Haqiqat, *Nau tarz-i-murassa* by Muhammad Hadi (a.k.a. Mirza Mughal Ghafil), and *Talism Hoshrubah* by Muhammad Husain Azad.

Tazkiras

Tazkiras are compilations of literary memoirs that include verses and maxims of the great poets along with biographical information and commentaries on their styles. They are often a collection of names with a line or two of information about each poet, followed by specifics about his composition. Some of this Tazkiras give biographical details, and a little idea of the style or poetical power is transmitted. Even the large anthologies do not systematically review an author's work. Most of them have the names in alphabetical order, but one or two are ordered by historical chronology. The majority quote only lyrics, and the

quotations are usually chosen randomly.

Poetry

Urdu poetry reached its peak in the 19th century. The most well-developed form of poetry is the *ghazal*, known for its quality and quantity within the Urdu tradition.

SONNETS

Urdu poets influenced by English and other European-language poetry began writing sonnets in Urdu in the early 20th century. Azmatullah Khan (1887-1923) is believed to have introduced this format to Urdu poetry. Other renowned Urdu poets who wrote sonnets are Akhtar Junagarhi, Akhtar Sheerani, Noon Meem Rashid, Mehr Lal Soni Zia Fatehabadi, Salaam Machhalishahari and Wazir Agha.

Novel

Initially, Urdu novels focused on urban social life, eventually widening in scope to include rural social life. They also covered the changing times under the progressive writing movement inspired by Sajjad Zaheer. He was not a novelist but a short story writer. However, the independence of Pakistan in 1947 greatly affected the novel, bringing up questions of identity and migration as can be seen in the major works of Interzar Husain and Quratulan Haider. Towards the end of the last century the novel took a serious turn towards the contemporary life and realities of the young generations of India. The most significant novels of the current generation of Indian novelists in Urdu, which demonstrate a new confidence in contemporary life, are *Makaan* by Paigham Afaqui, *Do Gaz Zameen* by Abdus Samad, and *Pani* by Ghazanfer.

These works, especially *Makaan*, brought the Urdu novel out of the prevailing themes of the independence of Pakistan in 1947 and identity issues and took it into the realm of modern-day realities and issues of life in India. *Makaan* influenced many English writers such as Vikram Seth, who turned to novel writing. These Urdu novels further affected significant works such as *Andhere Pag* by Sarwat Khan, *Numberdar Ka Neela* by S M Ashraf and *Fire Area* by Ilyas Ahmed Gaddi. Paigham Afaqui's second major novel, *Paleeta*, was published in 2011 and depicts the tension of the political sickening of a common Indian citizen in the six decades after India's independence. Bewildered by the disappointing state of democracy and the transformation of Indian society into a mental desert the central character dies after leaving behind his writings which catch fire.

SHORT STORIES (AFSANAH NIGARI)

Urdu literature has included the short story form for slightly more than one hundred years. During this period it has passed through some major phases including the early romantic period, progressive writings, modernist writings, and the current phase. Although a number of male and female writers wrote short stories during the first phase (including both romantic stories and social criticisms), the short story crystallized as a regular part of Urdu literature in the growth of the writings of Munshi Premchand. His notable short stories include "Kafan" and "Poos Ki Raat". The Urdu short story gained momentum with the phenomenal publication of *Angare*, a collection of many writers towards the end of the life of Premchand. Writers like Ghulam Abbas, Manto, Rajinder Singh Bedi, Krishan Chander and Ismat Chughtai, to name but a few, turned the short story into a major genre of Urdu

literature.

The next generation of Urdu short story writers included Qurratulain Hyder, Qazi Abdul Sattar and Joginder Paul. The short story tradition continues with younger generation writers like Zahida Hina, Paigham Afaqui, Syed Mohd Ashraf, Salam Bin Razaq, Naseem Baig, Akhlaq Ahmed Khan and Moinuddin Jinabade.

Urdu short stories have dealt with a wide range of the dimensions of life, but the most famous stories concern the trauma of the independence of Pakistan in 1947 and the violence generated out of it. Towards the end of the last century, short stories became grounded in the complexity of daily life which can be seen in the unique collection of short stories in Paigham Afaqui's *Mafia*. An entirely different approach is seen in the collection of short stories *Tabe* by Moinuddin Jinabade and *Taus Chaman Ka Maina* by Nayyer Masood.

Drama

Urdu drama evolved from the prevailing dramatic traditions of North India and was practiced by exponents like Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh. His dramatic experiments led to the famous Inder Sabha of Amanat and later this tradition took the shape of Parsi Theatre. Agha Hashr Kashmiri is the culmination of this tradition.

Urdu theatre traditions have greatly influenced modern Indian theatre. Among all the languages, Urdu (which was called Hindi by early writers), along with Gujarati, Marathi, and Bengali theatres have remained popular. Many Urdu dramas have also been made into films.

Classic playwrights include Prof Hasan, Ghulam Jeelani, J. N. Kaushal, Shamoem Hanfi and Jameel Shaidayi. Danish Iqbal, Sayeed Alam, Shahid Anwar, Iqbal Niyazi and Anwar are a few of the post-modern playwrights actively contributing to Urdu drama.

PROGRESSIVE MOVEMENT

The Progressive Movement started in Urdu literature around 1960. This movement laid more stress on symbolic and other indirect expressions as opposed to direct and clear expressions. The most well-known names in this movement included Shamsur Rehman Farooqui and Gopichand Narang and the poets Noon Meem Rashid and Meeraji. Apart from them, a number of other poets like Zafer Iqbal, Nasir Kazmi, Bashir Bader and Shahryar are related to this movement.

HALQA E ARBAB E ZAUQ

Halqa e Arbab e Zauq was a literary movement begun in Lahore, British Raj, India in 1936. Early members included poets Noon Meem Rashid, Zia Jallandhari, Muhtar Siddiqui, Hafeez Hoshiarpuri and Meeraji, brought to the meeting by his friend, Qayyum Nazar, an active member of the group. The Halqa was the second modern literary movement in Urdu poetry in the 20th century, founded just a couple of years after the leftist Progressive Writers' Movement, and is considered to be the most influential group on modern poetry in the Urdu language.

POST-MODERNISM

Post-modernism was introduced to Urdu literature by Gopi Chand Narang. Many other critics in Urdu literature are also attached to this approach to criticism. Post-modernism does not claim to be a movement and does not demand any writer to adopt a particular style

of writing. It generally concentrates on a method of understanding contemporary literature in the light of its content—mostly examining features like feminism, Dalit, regional and other types of literature as opposed to seeking uniformity in the global literature on the basis of internationally established trends.

THEATRE OF THE ABSURD

Theatre of the Absurd is a new and somewhat rare genre in the history of Urdu Literature. The first play of the genre was written and published by the Pakistan research-writer, poet, lawyer and columnist Mujtaba Haider Zaidi in December 2008 under the title *Mazaron Ke Phool* (i.e. *Graveyard Flowers*).

Modernism & Emergence of Progressive Movement in Urdu Literature

Modernism, in Urdu literature, emerged after Iqbal though it had its roots in the works of writers writing in the perspective of 1857 "ghadar". It started with Sir Syed, Hali and Shibli as they were the first to consciously relate literature with the society. Gradually, it divided into several movements like The Progressive Movement, Cultural movement and Neo-Progressive Movement (Agha 385). Modernism in any part of the world is the outcome of the vacuum prevalent in the society. It takes birth at the moment when the old values become meaningless and new possibilities emerge.

Old literary forms cannot cope with these new possibilities. Emotionally, man clings to his past though intellectually he wants to cope with the changing world. The post 1857 writers were involved in political activities. They were using literature as a tool to serve their political interests. They wrote a literature of protest against the foreign government empowered with fatal weapons. Russian revolution of 1917, in which the masses overthrew imperialism and Capitalism, was welcomed as a ray of hope for all the oppressed regions. They were rational and realistic in their approach towards life. They developed the public taste for philosophy, science and other fields of knowledge. Sir Syed introduced not only new concepts but also added new vocabulary into Urdu language. Hali stressed patriotism and urged for social progress. His „Musaddas" revolutionized Urdu poetry. Europe was in crisis after the First World War. The old values collapsed and the new had not been yet born. The awakening of labour class and farmers strengthened the freedom movement. Like politicians, writers were also left with no choice except to choose the path to revolution or to quit the scene.

At this stage Prem Chand and Josh Malih Abadi chalked out the path for literature of protest or The Progressive Movement. They wrote about the oppressor and the oppressed. They depicted the problems of clerks, untouchables, middle and lower middle class illustrating their psychological state of mind, highlighting their suppressed desires, ignorance, narrow-mindedness, superstitious nature and their exploitation due to corruption prevalent in the society. Josh bitterly criticized the British government and encouraged the freedom movement. After 1916, the youngsters were greatly influenced by Marx's economic theory. In 1935, a party in Congress was established with the name Socialist Congress. The time was ripe for The Progressive Movement. Fascism and the Second World War threatened the world. People were dying in Berlin. They were being butchered in Italy. Spain was being bombarded.

In Asia, China and India were facing the tyranny of the colonizers. Germany declared that any writer who did not support fascism was a traitor. To secure the freedom of literature Gorky, Thomas Mann and other writers arranged an International Conference in 1935 in Paris, in which writers from all over the world participated. No Indian writer participated in it. Only Sajjad Zaheer and Raj Anand attended it. In London, they had already organized the association of progressive writers with the help of Indian students. The first manifesto of this movement was set in London.

Here is an extract from the manifesto of the movement: "...we believe that the new literature of India must deal with the basic problems of our existence today - the problems of hunger and poverty, social backwardness and political subjection."

Before the Progressive Movement, Urdu literature was indifferent to social problems. It was mostly sentimental, imaginative and detached from social reality. The Progressive Movement brought literature close to concrete facts.

Prem Chand was the pioneer of literature of revolt. He, in his writings, exposed the British politics and protested against industrialists due to their maltreatment of the labourers. The British government burned his first collection of short stories, Soze Watan. He resigned from the government job and lived the rest of his life as a writer. In the first conference of the movement, he professed: The literature which can stand the test of the time is the one which is thought provoking, fond of freedom, artistically appealing, capable of spiritual purgation, reflective of facts of life, capable of moving, evolving and transforming the people by enlightening them and making them more aware instead of lulling them to sleep which is no better than death.

The progressive writers like Krishan Chander, Ismat Chughtai, Saadat Hassan Manto, Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi, Mirza Aqil, Aziz Ahmed and Mumtaz Mufti seem to integrate these principles in their works. The first All-India Progressive Writers' Conference was held in Lucknow, in 1936. It was a turning point in the history of Urdu literature. Mr. Ahmed Ali, a professor in Allah-Abad University, said:

"It is impossible to go back to the past or revive its atmosphere... The social reality of the past is not the social reality today! ...The poetry of Tagore as well as Iqbal, morbidly escapist, born of a desire to forget the reality, and despite its beauty is a dreamer's dream. The Progressive movement chose as central and essential principle to write on social problems and integrated it into its manifesto as the responsibility of literature to criticize irrational, useless and deteriorating social concepts and conventions."

Lead the people to a new and better way of life. The Progressive Movement emerged because of freedom movement against the British rulers. It was an anti-fascist movement. Later, it came under the influence of Communism. Literary movements and philosophies like Existentialism, Marxism, Modernism, realism etc also inspired this movement. It thrived despite the opposition of the regressive writers who clung to the past. In 1939, the second conference of The Progressive Movement was held in Calcutta.

Influence of Modernism on Progressive Writers

Influence of Modernism is evident both on thematic and structural level in the works of

Progressive writers. Dr. Gopi Chand Narang slightly differs with the above-mentioned view by saying that Modernism as a movement in Urdu literature reached its peak when it witnessed decline in Europe. He differentiates between The Progressive Movement and Modernism by saying that Modernism was against Marxist views. He admits though, that progressive writers like Manto, Bedi and Ismat were modernists. The Progressive Movement stressed on the commitment but Modernism revolted against it. Thus, it put a limitation on literature by completely excluding the political discourse (Chandnarang 578-585). Other critics, though admitting certain differences, agree on the point that The Progressive Movement was a branch of Modernism like Cultural Movement. The Progressive literature is contemporarily engaged in creative work. The Progressive writers wrote on social problems caused by sexual deprivations, urbanization and industrialization. They used psychoanalysis to explore the mind of their protagonists and to describe the real motives of their actions. Many novels from other languages especially Russian were translated into Urdu. The progressive writers showed excellence in the art of drawing sketches of personalities are the best examples. Sajjad Zaheer and Ahmed Basheer are also important names in this respect. The governing class establishes its ideas in morals and art, but in the course of time it disintegrates and its place is taken by a new elite, springing from the common people, which brings with it a more virile conception of life and art. This extract highlights not only a change in social order but also the similarity between the social context of Modernism and The Progressive Movement. There was a shift of authority from aristocracy to middle class in the last quarter of the nineteenth century. In the later thirties, history witnessed another change, a shift from governing middle class to a new class of intellectuals and educated people. This change had already been witnessed by Europe in 1890s. The history of our middle class has inevitably followed the same line that it did in England.

The obsession with sex in modern literature can be considered a sort of defiance against the double standards of the society. It was used as one of the shock tactics to shake the readers out of their complacency. Like D.H.Lawrence in England, Saadat Hassan Manto and Ismat Chughtai in the subcontinent had to face trials for the so called pornography. Industrialization and the World Wars entirely changed the conditions in Europe. On the one side, wars left men with a sense of insecurity. Life became uncertain. On the other side, industrialization caused the feeling of loneliness, on social and psychological level, that threatened the very entity of man and institution of family.

Conclusion:

Urdu is among a widely rich literature of the world. The language Urdu is being used as a communication by over 200 million people with majority found in Pakistan and India. The Progressive Movement in Urdu literature is the representation of modernist trends lurking in its literary genres. Like literature of the other world languages, Urdu has also gone through upheavals and discontinuity shifts and breaks. The post 1857 writers are pioneers of democratic literature and criticism that precedes the involvement of progressive writers in the freedom movement. Many foreign writers like Nietzsche, Marx, Lenin, Darwin and Remi etc inspired new writers. Subject became more important than form. They conceived man as a inspired new writers. Subject became more important than form. They conceived man as a crown of creation, capable of utilizing the natural objects to serve his interests. They strongly

believed in the self-respect of every man. These concepts are the crux of progressive literature despite the fact that the progressive writers regarded these modernist writers as regressive. They exercised a great influence on the progressive writers.

Is Pakistan Ready For Digital Revolution?

Outline

1. Introduction
2. WEF Report about Pakistan Digital Sector
 - o Increase in Investors Confidence
3. Factors Showing Growth in Digital Sector
 - o Improvement in Security Situation
 - o Chinese Investment in Different Sectors
 - Alibaba bought Daraz.pk
 - Ant Financial Services bought 45% Telenor Subsidiary
 - CPEC & Digital Sector
4. Impacts of Growth in Digital Sector
 - o Unleashing the Potential of Youth
 - o Bringing Youth into Financial Fold
 - o Improvement in SMEs
5. Problems in Digital Sector
 - o Lack of Internet Accessibility
 - o A low ranking in WEF's Global Competitiveness Indices
 - o Improving Workforce
6. Conclusion

As Pakistan climbs out of the war against terrorism, it is well on its way in development, both economic and digital, according to a recent article that appeared on the World Economic Forum (WEF).

With the Prime Minister's announcement of 'Digital Pakistan Vision' the government has undertaken a truly meaningful and transformative policy stance. Providing welfare and housing are necessary and commendable initiatives in their own right, but they seek to mitigate the symptoms of a country struggling with economic prosperity, not seek to change the conditions that lead to hardship in the first place. Creating new jobs, teaching modern skills and creating infrastructure to facilitate economic activity is the more prudent and long-term solution, and it is encouraging to see the government taking such a holistic step.

Having begun their journeys as independent nations at the same time, Pakistan can find easy comparisons with the rest of South Asia. While its geopolitical conditions and unique demographics may have led it to lag behind the rest of the Subcontinent on a holistic

scale, where Pakistan has shown the greatest lack of foresight and innovation has been in the field of digital communications and commerce. India's timely investment into IT universities is now producing a steady stream of IT professionals that find employment all over the world, as well as in India. Its cheap, skilled, young and plentiful labor has resulted in it becoming a hub of technology companies from across the world - a model that Bangladesh was quick to adopt. There is no reason why Pakistan, with similar demographics, cannot replicate the same success.

However for that vision to become a reality, Digital Pakistan Vision must become a priority of the government. While the plan is comprehensive, without significant investment these plans will remain only on paper.

Previous governments have gone the digital route too - for example the Pakistan Muslim League - Nawaz (PML-N) started laying down infrastructure across Punjab to provide free internet connectivity - but a lack of funds and a waning political will saw many of these projects abandoned.

Similarly the overbearing focus on "e-governance" - an antiquated term that denotes a limited understanding of what a digital revolution could be - is also hampering successive governments. Digitizing disparate government interactions and records may satisfy the "e" part of the equation but without an interconnected and radical digital overhaul of the basis of government the gains will be minimal.

Substantial funds need to be set aside, adequate state resources must be allocated, and most importantly the government must not be afraid of reforming existing legacy systems.

Apart from an improvement in the security situation, Pakistan's digital growth is also triggered by China's investment in various sectors, including infrastructure and technology. Recently China-based e-commerce giant Alibaba bought Daraz.pk, Pakistan largest online shopping platform.

Ant Financial Services, that is China's biggest online payment service provider, also bought a 45 per cent share in the Telenor subsidiary, Telenor Microfinance Bank "to bring mobile payment and inclusive financial services to individuals as well as small and micro businesses in Pakistan."

Apart from business investments, the Chinese government is also investing in the country under the China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), a flagship project of President Xi Jinping's grand Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

Considering that China is ahead of most countries when it comes to developing future technologies, it is not a far-fetched assumption that development of digital connectivity will be a part of BRI. CPEC is not only focusing on improving connectivity through proper infrastructure but also on developing the digital sector in order to ensure that the initiative is successful. For instance, one of the projects that is part of CPEC is the laying of 820 kilometres of fibre-optic cable, that will connect more Pakistanis to the digital world.

The WEF article notes that the Pakistani government is ensuring that the investments benefit its people by making the CPEC deals more transparent.

Considering that a majority of Pakistan's huge population is under 30, developments in the digital sector will help unleash the previously untapped potential of the country's

youth. They will also help bring the youth into the financial fold.

The impact on the economy can also be significant. According to the Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) development authority, about 90 per cent of businesses in Pakistan are SMEs that have a 40 per cent share in the country annual gross domestic product. Developments in the digital sector can help SMEs reach more consumers and achieve growth.

The catch here is the lack of internet penetration that currently stands at 22 per cent. According to the WEF article, however, populations with large technological or digital divides do not take much time to adapt to technology.

Pakistan will also have to improve its ranking in innovation and financial inclusion on the WEF's Global Competitiveness indices — where it currently ranks at 89 and 75 respectively — if it hopes to reap the benefits of rapid technological advancements in the country.

Though digital advancements offer endless possibilities, they will only be realised if Pakistan's workforce is equipped with necessary knowledge regarding the developments that are being introduced.

Pakistan's IT arena is progressing faster than we have originally been thinking, a new report from a World's famous institution has quoted.

According to a report published on World Economic Forum by Managing Director, Financial Advisory Services, Ayla Majid, the digital revolution in Pakistan is happening at a faster rate than expected. According to Ayla, The main accelerating feature behind this rapid expansion is the China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), which is also known as China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

In an interesting report covering different aspects of how CPEC is transforming the digital landscape in Pakistan, it is argued that although CPEC was originally thought to be about the traditional infrastructure, like roads, railways and power station, a surprising amount of development is now being seen in the digital infrastructure of Pakistan.

The report goes on to cover prominent indicators for economic growth in Pakistan. With improved investor confidence and an economic growth of 5.8 percent, Pakistan's economy seems to be on an upward trend. A big proof of increased investor confidence in Pakistan is the majority share buyout of Telenor Microfinance Bank by AliPay, China's biggest online payment platform.

The report further mentions that in order to continue with this stride, Pakistan would have to keep focusing on its digital side. The country can work on improving the skills of its population and empower them with the knowledge of entrepreneurship and digital tools.

It must be noted here that it isn't the first time an institute is putting up such a statement. Pakistan does possess all the elements that can make an economically and financially sound country. Just recently, we saw big companies like Volkswagen eager to enter Pakistani marketplace. China's Pakistan Economic Corridor is another such initiative which can drive a lot of opportunities for the Pakistani population.

Digital Pakistan: opportunities & challenges:

IT has revolutionized the social and organizational life around the globe. Given the newness of IT as a technology, there is a lot of potential that needs to be explored. It is however, argued that as IT can revolutionize the economic development, by the same coin, although its mismanagement in adoption process can end up in problems or even straight failure of the technology at the business-end. This study was conducted with reference to opportunities and challenges in the IT adoption process in Pakistan. The aim of the study was to point out the barriers that are impeding the country's computerization process in order to provide facts to the policy makers for smooth computerization. The primary data collected through structured questionnaires was analyzed and tested through correlation, regressions analysis and t-test. Out of 10 hypotheses, 3 were accepted while in the rest null hypotheses were not substantiated. Based on primary and secondary data analysis this study has found that all independent bureaucratic, political, education and social and cultural variables are mutually correlated and have significant impact on shaping and reshaping of IT in Pakistan, while the Pakistan IT policy is inconsistent, administrative machinery attitude is negative and non-cooperative, procedures are cumbersome and implementation is weak and ineffective, not to mention the lack of IT knowledge on the bureaucratic side. The political environment is unstable and law and order is worse which is discouraging the investment. Moreover, physical and legal infrastructure is insufficient and the country is lacking good quality IT professionals. IT organization alignment is another serious issue in Pakistan. However, government incentives and growing interest from the private sector indicate positive attitude towards computerization of the country.

Computers in Pakistan

It has been almost 35 years since the computers first came to Pakistan when certain banks, PIA and WAPDA installed computers at their head offices. During the 1970s and the early 80s, import of computers was banned and one could not import a computer without the special import licence of the Ministry of Commerce. The restriction was eased in the mid 80s when the import of computer was put on free list. The import duties were also reduced and subsequently removed. In the 90s the market was flooded with the low-cost user-friendly PCs and that did not require rigid operating environments. This resulted in a sharp increase in the number of computers imported and installed. As a result of the government's liberal policies, this increase became exponential both government and private sectors. In March 2000, the government decided to set up the IT and telecom (for ICT) division to provide a focal point for IT at federal level. IT policy was announced in 2000, Electronic Transaction Ordinance was promulgated in 2002 and Electronic Crimes Act is approved by Cabinet in 2007. Since then, tremendous development activity has taken place in the IT sector in Pakistan.

Pakistan has initiated revolutionary steps for the infusion of technology into different aspects of life. For example, Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST, 2007) Pakistan has been pursuing a hectic IT-development program for the last couple of years. Several task forces have been established to take care of the multiple areas of the technology and its continuing support to certain areas of life. There are task forces for e-Governance, e-Commerce and poverty alleviation and for 'women in IT', however, several steps have to be guaranteed because "misconceived IT intervention" can generate considerable human resistance to change," which further intensifies the non-technical problems of

computerization.

IT issues in Pakistan are varied enough; few are likely to be overcome in the near future and others are expected to remain over a much longer period. To help readers understand the nature of challenges to IT in Pakistan and give the ongoing importance of IT, it is equally important to study and review how to improve the IT adoption process in Pakistani organizations. There is, therefore, a strong need to conduct more studies of technology adoption especially in the area of public and private sector organizations. This study first reviews the major issues and then focuses specifically on how to solve them. Finally, it will describe some management implications for successful computerization.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: A review of previous research is followed by the theoretical framework to develop a model used in this study along with the justification to include in the study. This is followed by results and discussions. Clearly recognizing the factors that influence success or failure of IT in a developing country of South Asia, the paper concludes with suggesting strategies for successful implementation of IT in Pakistan.

CONCLUSIONS

Information system failure and information system success research have never been sufficiently separable, however, when one is failing, the other is forced to be creative, to dig deep and think hard, night and day. Governments and private enterprises are taking preventive measures to reduce the problems involved in the development and use of IT projects. The strongest theme, running across both the in-progress remedies and the long-term remedies, is better project management.

The IS development problems differ from setting to setting; therefore, it is important to carefully analyze, during system development and use the extent, impact and nature of IS problems in concrete terms. This implies that for each stakeholder-group, the list of possible difficulties in IS should be derived. This could be used as a basis to analyze the risks associated with the IS. Here, an IS problem list can be used as a fruitful starting point.

In Pakistan, we need to develop a community-based platform where an appropriate order of things can help actualise the promises of ICT for reducing poverty of income and opportunity in a sustainable and equitable fashion. For example, the government needs to ensure that students and their parents are not being fleeced as they are now.

This study suggests that future researchers concentrate on the humanization of IT in order to give the computer a human face, minimize the resistance and build confidence. This area of research needs further exploration where particular contributions may be made by the management and IT researchers as IT is a multidisciplinary. The empirical demands of such research, however, need to be recognized.

A digital Pakistan

A quiet revolution to transition Pakistan to a digital country is under way. The first part of this revolution was initiated in 2000-2002, when a huge number of over 150 projects worth more than Rs15 billion were launched.

A major focus was on increasing connectivity, and as a result bandwidth prices were sharply decreased from a ridiculous \$90,000 per month for a 2 MB line to a few hundred

dollars per month and internet access was expanded from 29 cities to over 850 towns and villages and over 2000 villages.

To enhance mobile telephony, Ufone, a public-sector mobile company, was successfully launched with much lower call rates. There was great reluctance at that time among the population to own mobile phones as one had to pay for receiving calls. Most people did not want to pay for calls made by others. So there was introduced the "Calling Party Pays" (CPP) regime, so that only the person calling was charged for the call. This led to an explosive growth in mobile phone connectivity which expanded from 220,000 to over ten million within a few years.

Pakistan did not have any National IT Policy till that time. This was formulated and approved in September 2000. To promote the IT industry, a 15-year tax holiday was given that expired in 2016 but was then renewed till 2019, and then again till 2022. Software exporters were allowed to retain 35 percent of their earnings in foreign exchange accounts.

Pakistan had five slots allocated in space in the period 1980-2000 to place satellites, but had systematically lost them because of the inability of previous governments to occupy these slots. It was decided to go ahead and quickly occupy the last slot in space at 38 degrees East, and we successfully placed our own Communication Satellite, PAKSAT 1, before the deadline of April 2003 when this last slot too would have been lost.

Fiber access was expanded in 3 year period of 2000-2002 from 53 to 250 cities. Software technology parks with high-speed connection to international markets and modern facilities were set up at Lahore, Karachi, Peshawar and Islamabad.

Education is critical to transition to a digital economy. Seven new IT universities were therefore set up in the public sector to provide high quality IT education at highly subsidized rates. The Virtual University in Lahore was set up, with a capacity to accommodate 50,000 graduates in five years. That has expanded to over 200,000 students in subsequent years. Some 56 public-sector universities were interconnected with each other at the time and with educational institutions around the world through educational intranet project. IT and computer science departments were set up in 34 public-sector universities. Endowment Funds of over 1.3 billion setup for public-sector engineering universities. A digital library was established through the the Pakistan Educational research Network (PERN) that provided 65,000 textbooks and 25,000 international journals free to all public-sector universities.

Collaboration with Intel began in 2001. Intel helped in training 25,000 school teachers in 70 districts of Pakistan without any expenditure on the part of the government. With the assistance of Intel, kiosks were placed at major airports in 2001 for free access to the internet. Projects amounting to Rs208 million were launched in the four provinces and AJK for computerization of government departments as part of e-government initiatives.

The good work done was continued by Anasha Rahman and her colleagues under the previous government. A country-wide 'Digiskills' programme to train a million freelancers was launched by Ignite CEO Yusuf Hussain. A similar endeavour entitled 'eRozgar' was launched by the Punjab IT Board under the stewardship of Dr Umar Saif. Pakistan was then ranked as the third largest freelancing country in the world - no mean achievement.

A number of important projects worth over Rs160 billion to help Pakistan transition to a knowledge economy have been initiated that are in different phases of approval, in respective ministries and the Planning Commission. They cover key areas like Artificial Intelligence and Allied Technologies, modern materials, and biotechnology. Special attention is being paid to education with programmes such as teachers training with international certification, blended learning from K-12 in schools, Stem Education from 9-12 classes, training for e-lancers, for vocational and technical training, a Matric-Tech programme to induct students from class 8 in vocational and technical training.

Several proposed policy interventions for ease of doing business, establishment of a venture fund 'Jiddat, startup & R&D grants, incubators on the model of Plan-9 in different regions close to key industries of Pakistan for promoting meaningful entrepreneurship and innovation, establishment of the Prime Minister University and centers of excellence in key areas of technology are being implemented.

Based on the 'triple helix' model, these programmes bring together government, academia and industry to work together in a closely concerted fashion. The projects include massive MS and PhD programmes, establishment of software technology zones, the Software Export Promotion Fund, several e-government projects, standardization, infrastructure development, policies intervention for massive fiberization for broadband connectivity in villages and remote areas, spectrum allocation for IoTs and 5G, no tax on smart phone initiatives etc.

An immediate success of this initiative has been the huge impact on tax collections which has already resulted in over Rs65 billion of additional revenue through mathematical algorithms developed by NADRA to identify low tax filers or non tax filers. The total declared assets moved sharply up to Rs3 trillion. More than 90,000 non-filers became filers and total tax returns for the year ending June 30, 2018 crossed two million. This was by far the highest number ever in the history of the FBR.

COVID-19: A Wakeup Call for Pakistani Researchers

OUTLINE:

- (i) Introduction of COVID-19 on Health Sector in Pakistan
- (ii) COVID-19 and its Challenges for Pakistani Researchers
- (iii) The Research Calibre of Pakistan Researchers
- (iv) Problems faced by Pakistani Researchers
- (v) Damage done by COVID-19 in Pakistan
- (vi) Achievements of Pakistani Researchers
- (vii) Future measures against COVID-19
- (viii) Conclusion

Coronaviruses (COV) are a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the

common cold to more severe diseases such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS-COV) and Sever Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS-COV). A novel coronavirus is a new strain that has not been previously identified in humans. Common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more sever cases, infection can cause pyromania, sever acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.

Standard recommendations to prevent infection spread include regular hand washing, covering mouth and nose when coughing and sneezing, thoroughly cooking meat and eggs. Avoid close contact with anyone showing symptoms of respiratory illness such as coughing and sneezing.

The new stain of COVID-19, was first reported in Wuhan, China in December 2019. The virus has since spread to all continents (except Antarctica). The number of people infected changes daily (WHO) World Health Organization and (CDC) The Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, are gathering information. More than 160,000,000 people in the world have been infected. Over 3,300,000 people have died.

Impact of Covid-19 on health sector of Pakistan is worse. In a developing country like Pakistan, disease outbreaks greatly challenge the health care system. Lack of basic health facilities, insufficient health policies, weak governance, and an indifferent attitude of public towards general protective measures further worsen the scenario.

Pakistan reported the first confirmed Covid-19 Case on February 26, 2020, in Karachi. The Ministry of National Health Services Regulations and Coordination (2020) confirmed 139,230 Covid-19 cases with 2,632 deaths on June 14, 2020.

Now the deaths have been increased from 27,000 according to the statistics of latest updates. Problems faced by humanity due to COVID-19 included psyche stress, health unrest, home imprisonment, Interactive detachment, social spoilage, economic loss, administrative failure, spiritual shuffles and a lot more.

The citizens of other different countries also faced such problems. However the wake up call was just put forward, more than to any other sect(2) of society, to the researchers (especially medical) to diagnose COVID-19 and find out its solution – Including our Pakistani researchers as this COVID-19 is also prevalent in land.

The health care system of Pakistan was never built even on paper for an emergency response. Our hospitals were not well designed and equipped; even staff have not been trained to deal with such type of emergencies. The emergency state could not be managed with limited resources.

As the cases of COVID-19 grew in Pakistan hospitals groaned under the weight of patients. Government policies have failed due to the indifferent attitude of the public. Even basic medical equipment for (COVID-19) Treatment was insufficient and there was lack of doctors and paramedical staff. No specialized training was provided to health professionals regarding the pandemic.

Preliminary researchers suggest that Plasma of recovered patients contain antibodies that can be helpful for infected patients.

According to a qualitative survey, during COVID-19, the health professionals are

anxious, over worked and financially unstable while planning, creating and caring for others and their families. We need to support them to do their jobs, be safe and stay alive. These professionals reported an impact on their mental, physical and social well being on account of critical health conditions of COVID-19 patients and fear of this pandemic.

Lockdowns and travel restrictions disrupt regular supply chains of essential medicines and health products, and creates a gap in the stock of essential vaccines, leading to the disruption of immunization services. This results is another major threat, future outbreaks of vaccine preventable diseases, a fear that is generating global concern.

Initially Pakistan lacked "Standard Operating Procedures," and the government had to ship testing kits from China and Japan. Moreover due to violations of the lockdown and standard operating procedures (SOPs), the rapidly increasing number of cases created a burden on the health care system.

The COVID-19 pandemic has emerged as a devastating challenge and it has shaken the global economic, social and healthcare systems. As of today COVID-19 cases in Pakistan have already reached about 282,000 (These figures) are constantly changing and that has also claimed over 6000 death's (Govt. of Pakistan 2020). Since then the Govt. of Pakistan have taken various initiatives.

Lockdown, self-quarantine and social distancing are the only available remedies to limit the speed of COVID-19. However, these lockdown self-quarantine and self-isolation entailed mental health challenges.

Masses are terrified due to the impacts of the pandemic in Pakistan. As such, the fear of COVID-19 is essentially leading to suicide that is observed in Pakistan. Over 23 suicide cases linked with COVID-19 are reported in Pakistan, out of these 7 were confirmed and other 4 were suspected COVID-19.

3. The Research Calibre of Pakistani Researchers:

Modern technology and proper screening is more than the required skill of Pakistani Researchers. On many occasions they have proved themselves. Like dengue, bird flu, corona, and other similar occasions have provided them with the opportunity to show their competence.

WHO has announced that researchers and scientists from Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia are joining thousands of researchers in 52 countries worldwide in the study, making up the largest global collaboration on COVID-19 research and development.

"It is critical that we find effective treatments to prevent sever hospitalization and death caused by COVID-19. We appreciate the efforts of countries in the region in collaborating on vital global studies for the treatment of COVID-19 in the spirit of solidarity."

Said Dr. Ahmed Al-Mandhari, WHO Regional Director for the Eastern Mediterranean.

4. Pakistani Faced a Lots of Problems due to Limited Resources:

(i) The lack of required technology and the lack of proper assistance. In early times, in this regard was the foremost challenge. Pakistani Researchers are trying to find success in this regard while they were very much under pressure.

(ii) COVID-19 used to spread with rocket – speed and with that much speed it needed research for treatment. Where the researchers were falling too short of the intended successful research.

(iii) Difficulty in the treatment of citizens who were the victim of COVID-19, also, social gatherings increased the numbers of victims of COVID-19. Which created a circuit of relative (Pro COVID-19) problems.

(iv) Early lack of assistance from the abroad left Pakistani researchers with no option at all. As the Abroad affected countries were also unsuccessful, been the victims of COVID-19.

Due to the Failure of Pakistani Researches in early times, as been left with no option to find control over COVID-19. Pakistani public was suffering through their daily life. Edible goods for daily use were least available. Educational institutions were closed, offices used to be closed. Business were jammed. People were quarantine. No recreation was experienced. Less social gatherings and social distancing were observed. No family visits were practiced. In short both the indoor and outdoor activities were very much badly affected in Pakistan.

5. Affected life of Pakistani citizens due to the damage done by COVID-19 despite the existence of Pakistani researchers.

(i) Daily deaths due to COVID-19 and scared citizen due to killing by COVID-19 resulted in sustain depression and sustain anxiety for the citizens.

(ii) Commercial lockdown and commercial stagnation, both resulted in the loss of income. Economic life of the people got very much affected. As COVID-19 has already become a reason for closing the multiple business and closure of supermarkets which were empty during lockdown. Therefore, many economists have fear and predicted that the pandemic could lead to inflation.

"Full-year GDP growth could fall to 2020 in a worst – case pandemic scenario "
(Bloomberg)

The COVID-19 could push up to 400 million people into extreme poverty, defined by the World Bank as living on less than US \$1.90 per-day. The average poverty line in low-income developing countries.

"Owing to COVID-19, world Economy have been plunged by 4.9% " (IMF)

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on tourism industry due to the resulting travel restrictions as well as slump in demand among travelers. Many tourist attractions around the world, such as museums, amusement, parks and sports recles are closed.

"COVID-19 inflicted losses of \$80 billion to tourism industry by restricting 80 million arrivals." (UNWTO)

Hundreds of millions of people could be left without work due to the impact of COVID-19, the UN's work agency warns.

"300 million jobs have been lost due to pandemic." (ILO)

6. Achievements of Pakistani researchers:

(i) Sustained struggle, guidance of Pakistani citizens by these researchers and vaccinations with through proper channel after the availability of the required research

technology and foreign assistance in the form of vaccines to the Pakistani Researchers, was the solution for COVID-19 for those who got victims and vaccinated. Which did a great job in finding control over COVID-19 and the elimination of COVID-19 for the affected individuals, to enough extent.

(ii) Due to the success of Pakistani researchers a wave of confidence, satisfaction, happiness along with excitement and hope of recovery from COVID-19 spread through the Pakistani public after they got hit by the waves of COVID-19. As they got restored to their normal life.

(iii) The restoration of the society to its norms and festivals again, the rehabilitation of the economic market, and the repair of the faith of humanity once more were all because of the success of the Pakistani Researchers to the wakeup call of COVID-19.

(iv) Pakistani Researchers proved themselves to the citizens of Pakistan as well as to the government of Pakistan. As these Pakistani researchers can achieve any required goal if they are equipped having confidence and creative knowledge with the needed resources. And such is the case of COVID-19.

(v) In the research of COVID-19 by the Pakistani Researchers it was that:

- Corona virus affect a person only once in life.
- If a person is vaccinated before the attack of corona virus, he/she cannot be attacked by the corona virus ever since in his/her life.
- Elders are much more sensitive to corona virus as compared to young people.
- If a person is attacked by the COVID-19 and is quarantined. She/he may maintain the lowest risk of spreading the COVID-19 outdoor.
- If hands are washed for 20 seconds multiple times a day, if mask is used, if mask is used, if six feet distance is maintained, and if other similar SOPs are observed, COVID-19 can easily be eliminated from society.

6. Future Measures Against COVID-19 by Pakistani Researchers:

(i) Vaccines injected to the citizens make citizens corona-proof. These vaccines as much as soon accessed by the citizens that much fast the life of the citizens can be made safe and sound.

(ii) Social care strategies for the citizens which are called standard operating procedures (SOPs) against COVID-19, give a big hand in making the citizens safe from COVID-19, if it is prevalent in society.

(iii) Plead, for support, to the running government against the current waves of COVID-19, as well as for other future maladies, is one of the clauses after the successful research of Pakistani researchers of COVID-19.

(iv) After the successful research of COVID-19, by Pakistani Researchers, dependence of the citizens of this state on the Pakistani researchers has found basis. Which renders an obvious hope for healing and an obvious hope for the re-storage of health after the attacks of such fatal maladies.

(v) Lessons of narrow successful focus to the new researchers have been brought forth by the current Pakistani researchers. These researchers with the help of the supporting state of

Pakistan have proved that when you get specific for an aim and strive to the fullest for a goal, success does not rests for away. However consistency is a key to success.

"The (WHO) said, Pakistan was among countries from whom the international community should learn how to deal with the COVID-19 Pandemic."

Former special Assistant to Prime Minister (SAPM) on Health Dr. Zafar Mirza told Dawn. It was the recognition of Pakistan's effort at the international level.

Dr. Mirza is a tweet stated:

"Pakistan including among seven countries by WHO Director General – Countries what the world can learn from about how to fight future pandemics Great honour for the people of Pakistan. Alhamdulillah."

"It proves that if we want to do something we can do it. Moreover, the WHO DG spoke about the importance of the public health system. It is talked about "building back better (BBB)" and I believe time has come to build back." He said.

BBB is an approach to post-disaster recovery that reduces vulnerability to future disasters and builds community resilience to address physical, social, environmental, and economic vulnerabilities and shocks.

Ministry of National Health services spokesperson Sajid Shah said, it was collective efforts from the platform of National command and Operation Centre (NCOC) due to which not only Pakistan proved all international estimates regarding the number of cases wrong but also minimized the cases.

He said efforts were being made to further push back the virus.

The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) was involved to ensure medical equipment and health related supplies at the earliest due to which coordination with the provinces improved. Pakistan also sealed its Western border with Afghanistan and Iran. Ever Kartarpur shrine was closed for local people.

Bill Gates appreciated Pakistan's success against COVID-19 despite resource constraints. The COAS attributed the success to a true National response, executed through the mechanism of the National command and operation center (NCOC) on COVID-19, which allowed optimization of resources.

Conclusion:

The trend of COVID-19 prevalent with sessions across the globe is against the wellbeing of humanity. Where we are concerned with our state's wellbeing first and then with the good wishes for the health foreign citizens also.

The Wellbeing of the citizens of Pakistan has a lot become in control due to the hard work of Pakistani Researchers. Who have worked day and night for the elimination of COVID-19 from Pakistan.

Whenever and wherever in Pakistan COVID-19 has given a wakeup call to Pakistani Researchers since 2019, they have proved their competence. May Allah (S.W.T) soon eradicate this COVID-19, first from Pakistan and then from the whole world. Ameen

Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline

INTRODUCTION

Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) gas pipeline is unarguably one of the biggest energy projects in the region. It has the potential to transform the future of the entire region, both South and Central Asia. It will be a 1,814km trans-country natural gas pipeline running across four countries. Also known as the peace pipeline and Trans-Afghanistan Pipeline, the TAPI pipeline will begin from Turkmenistan and pass through Afghanistan to enter Pakistan and India.

TALIBAN AFFIRMED TAPI SECURITY

The good omen for the ongoing project is that the Taliban (once again) declared their support for the pipeline project, which they believe would contribute to development and prosperity in Afghanistan. In this respect, they reiterated the intentions they had already expressed in 2016. The declaration included a pledge not to jeopardize the construction of facilities and infrastructure that could benefit their country.

SALIENT FEATURES OF TAPI

The planned pipeline has a total length of 1,814 kilometers: 214 km in Turkmenistan, 774 km in Afghanistan, and 826 km in Pakistan to reach Fazilka on the India-Pakistan border. The project is planned for 30 years, with a total estimated cost of \$10 billion. The pipeline would have the capacity to supply 33 billion cubic meters (BCM) of gas from the world's fourth-largest natural gas reserves in Daulatabad of Turkmenistan. Pakistan and India would receive 42 percent each with 16 percent going to Afghanistan. In addition to receiving 5.22 BCM of gas annually, Afghanistan would get around \$400 million each year from transit revenue.

A special-purpose consortium known as the TAPI Pipeline Company Limited (TPCL) was incorporated in November 2014 by TURKMENGAZ (majority stakeholder with 85% interest), Afghan Gas Enterprise (5%), Inter-State Gas Systems (5%), and Gail (5%) to execute the \$10bn project, with TURKMENGAZ leading the consortium.

A stone-laying ceremony was held to commemorate the start of construction of the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan section of the TAPI gas pipeline in December 2015 in Mary, Turkmenistan, near the Galkynysh Gas Field. The investment agreement for the development of the TAPI project was signed by the four countries in February 2016. The ceremony marking the beginning of construction of the Afghanistan-Pakistan section of the pipeline was held in February 2018. Designed to serve for 30 years, the pipeline was expected to commence operations in 2021. It was expected to transport 33 billion cubic meters (BCM) of natural gas a year.

HISTORY OF TAPI

The TAPI pipeline was first proposed over 30 years ago in a Memorandum of Understanding between Turkmenistan and Pakistan in 1995 for a pipeline that cut across Afghanistan. At that time, the Taliban were in power in Afghanistan and part of the pipeline negotiations. However, construction was repeatedly delayed due to political instability in the country. The main purpose of the plan was to generate revenue from Turkmenistan's gas reserves by exporting natural gas via Afghanistan to Pakistan and India. The dream came true when an Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) was signed in 2010 by the heads of four member nations. A Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement (GPFA) was also signed by the

petroleum ministries of the four countries in December 2010. The bilateral gas sale agreement was also signed in May 2012. Turkmengaz, Afghan Gas Enterprise, Inter State Gas Systems, and Gail were nominated as shareholders by their respective countries to promote and invest in the pipeline project in 2013. The state-owned companies of Pakistan and India are expected to purchase 42% of the total volume of produced gas each, equating to approximately 14BCM. Afghanistan is expected to purchase 16% of the gas, which approximates to 5.11BCM. Afghanistan will also receive \$400m a year as a transit fee for the pipeline.

TAPI PIPELINE ROUTE DETAILS

The TAPI gas pipeline will transport gas produced from the Galkynysh gas field in Turkmenistan to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India. It will have a diameter of 36in and a working pressure of approximately 10,000 kilopascals (KPA).

The pipeline will start from the Mary region of Turkmenistan and cover a total distance of 214km up to Afghanistan. The Afghanistan section will be built along the highway. The pipeline will run through Kandahar and Herat Highway in Afghanistan, for a length of 774km. It will cover 826km in Pakistan, across the cities of Quetta and Multan, finally terminating in Fazilka at the Indo-Pakistan border in the Punjab region, India. The pipeline will initially transport 27BCM of natural gas a year, which will be increased to 33BCM after one year of operation.

CONSTRUCTION: The TAPI pipeline is being constructed in two phases, a free flow pipeline with a capacity of delivering approximately 11BCM/year will be developed in the first phase, with two compressor stations in Turkmenistan. The second phase will add six compressor stations in the Afghanistan and Pakistan regions to increase the delivery capacity to approximately 33BCM/year.

GAS SUPPLY FROM TAPI GAS PIPELINE

Galkynysh Gas Field will feed gas to the pipeline section in Turkmenistan. Overall, the pipeline will supply 90 million metric standard cubic meters (mmscm) of natural gas a day. Afghanistan will purchase 500mmscf, while Pakistan and India will buy 1,325 mmscf of gas each.

FINANCING

The TAPI project is being funded by the Asian Development Bank (ADB), which is also acting as a transaction adviser for the development. Turkmenistan took a loan of \$700m from Islamic Development Bank for financing the project in December 2016. The remaining three countries made an initial investment of \$200m in the TAPI project.

SIGNIFICANCE—A WIN-WIN FOR ALL

- 1-Turkmenistan is rich in natural gas reserves but far from the world and wants to access the market to export its gas. TAPI would be a revenue source and diversification of its export roots.
- 2- Pakistan is short of energy to run its industry. To acquire additional and cheap sources of energy supplies would be benefitted from it.
- 3- For India TAPI means a source for the demands of its energy deficit.
- 4-Afghanistan is an important bridge between South and Central Asia. For Afghanistan, TAPI could mean around five billion cubic meters of gas for internal needs and \$400 million of transit profits annually leading to certain employment and source- of-income opportunities.

TAPI PIPELINE REGIONAL IMPACT

The pipeline is expected to facilitate a unique level of trade and cooperation across

the region, while also supporting peace and security between the four nations. More than 1.5 billion people in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India are expected to benefit from the long-term energy security provided by the project. In addition, the project is expected to boost the revenues of Turkmenistan via the sale of gas. Afghanistan and Pakistan will also receive benefits through transit fees.

SUGGESTION

1- The experts have suggested to the member countries of the TAPI project to provide opportunities for the international companies to start practical activities of this project.

2- Civilizations, member countries, and as well as the international community should cooperate in the field of security.

3- If possible, the Government should implement and get practical steps on such a big project in its economic plans which would firstly enable and boost the industrial system and secondly provide the people with job opportunities to most of the employed population of the country and decrease the level of unemployment.

CONCLUSION: The TAPI project is a leading and the biggest economic project in the region the construction of which is going to be really useful and profitable to all of the member countries. This is a mutual project, the gas pipeline of Turkmenistan passes from Afghanistan to the southern Asian countries and all of the four countries are responsible for the construction and security of this project.

Woman's Status in Islam

One wonders what terms like woman emancipation and feminism have a relevance in an Islamic state? Islam is a religion which gives prime importance to justice. It preaches compassion, tolerance and sympathy for all, irrespective of sex, caste or creed. When the world was ruled by barbarism, Islam uplifted humanity from the abyss of savagery.

In pre-Islamic Arabia women could be inherited by relatives of their husbands when the latter died, whether they liked to marry them or not. Islam stopped that practice and other similar ones which reduced the status of women in society to that of animals or inanimate objects which could be inherited. Girls were buried alive because they were considered a burden for the family as well as society. Islam gave woman the right to live not merely to exist!

Islam tell us that a woman deserves respect just as a man does. She deserves all the respect for just doing what she as a woman can do best. That is why as a mother she may have to be respected by her son three times more than he respects his father, but as a wife, she has to obey her husband within certain limits. A mother doing her duty properly may be no less in the eyes of God than he head of a state doing his part well.

A woman's role as a daughter, a sister, a wife is no less important than man's. It is obvious that men are inherently better than women in some spheres of life, just as women are better than them in several other spheres.

A woman's role as a mother is one for which she is most suitable by her nature. Unfortunately, modern society is haunted by an unfounded disdain for this role—women are not just machines to produce babies we often hear nice, young ladies crying out in the world of high fashion, where smiles are affected and love is pompous, genuine respect for life is becoming dangerously remote.

A man who saves one life in his lifetime does almost enough to justify his own, in

the world. Giving birth to life and nursing it is sublime. A woman does it, she gives birth. She becomes the instrument of God's benevolence as the Creator. Her existence would truly be noble even if her role were confined to just that.

A woman's contribution in multiple roles is simply undisputable. In her company, man finds an escape from all the harshness of life. In her dependence, he finds a reason to live and hope. In her purity, he sees his honour, in her love and loyalty he revives his strength.

Family is the basic unit of any society. Woman has not been forbidden from helping her family financially, just as the husband has not been forbidden from helping his wife in her duties after having fulfilled his responsibilities. Providing for the family is the husband's duty, not wife's except in unusually circumstances.

Islam gives equal importance to woman in family matters. The man is in charge of the family but that amounts to responsibility of financial maintenance and authority for direction and discipline exercised in a reasonable manner. However both the spouses should share in the management of family affairs and have equal authority over all children. A woman is quite entitled to go out for urgent needs.

Education improves one's life and provides the opportunity to seek new horizon and attain a better understanding of life and its potential. This opportunity and right is not denied to woman. The Prophet (peace be upon him) emphasized the importance of education when he is reported to have said: "Seek knowledge even if it takes you to China" and "Knowledge is incumbent on every male and female". Women were permitted to seek education and receive a high social standing for doing so. History has given us the names of many famous authoritative female scholars. A wife can continue to seek education and work as long as her noble role as a wife and mother is not disturbed.

In the West scorn is poured on women, who stay at home to look after their husbands and families. They are stamped as the unliberated lot who need to be rescued from their ill fate. But women who do nothing more than cook in a restaurant, or serve strangers or organize the affairs of their employees, are considered to be following a more worthy task, despite the fact that the actual work is no different than what is housewife would do for the family members who love and honour her.

The West has lost its way because it has been relying on fallible human prescriptions. They need to find Islam, but they will be willing to see what it has to offer if they see Muslim men and women (especially women) finding happiness and fulfillment in Islam.

The Prophet is reported to have said, "The one who properly educates, nurtures and marries off three daughters will enter paradise." Thus Islam condemns the folks who give preference to sons over daughters and who show disappointment on birth of female children. If women are allowed to exercise their rights properly, they can earn their livelihood and hence be a boon rather than a burden for the family. The societies which do not respect their women never make real progress and they remain hollow and rootless. Napoleon said, "Give me good mothers and I will give good nations". Women, according to the Shariat are the counterparts of men. There is not separate order of regulation for them. There are some limited secondary regulations where strict line of distribution concerning certain duties is drawn between the two sexes. Nevertheless, the Shariat is the same and its general rule is common for both the sexes. Just like men, women have to observe the general religious standards relating to conduct, social dealings and moral behaviour.

There are no separate moral codes for men and women in Islam. Even in matters

of public life they are expected to do their part, endure the sufferings of life, show solidarity with the community of believers, and do all that promote the well-being of society. Throughout the period of the Prophet's presence as ruler of Islamic state in general, women used to offer their prayers along with the congregation of Muslims. Muslim women used to participate in military expeditions bringing water to thirsty combatants, treating the wounded and carrying them to safety and sometimes engaging in active warfare.

A Muslim woman enjoys the same capacity and freedom as enjoyed by men in many areas. She too can propose a man for marriage, orally or in writing. She can choose her spouse, reject a suitor she does not like, or obtain divorce from an estranged husband. But being an Islamic state we do not follow our religion in practice.

The religion which elevated the status of women now sees its followers continuously hampering the freedom of women, of this is not so then why is 'kara-hi' so rampant, why is the abuse of the rights of women an accepted part of our culture? Why is 'vani' not banned or declared a crime?

Currently some efforts are being made to raise the status of women in Pakistan. Steps like greater number of seats in the assemblies and active participation of women members of parliament deserve appreciation but will it in fact result in better social status of ordinary women folk in our semi-feudal society? If all depends on the sincerity and commitments of those who are known for saying many a good things but do not mean a very often.

Pak Saudia Relationship

INTRODUCTION: The bilateral relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan since the last seven decades are based on shared social, political, religious, and cultural ties. It is no secret that Pakistan's need for financial assistance and oil supplies has been critical to the relationship. Thus, in 2018, when Pakistan risked defaulting on its foreign debt commitments, Saudi Arabia rescued Islamabad by providing a \$6.2 billion relief package.

Historical Background: Pakistan and Saudi relations have been historically close and friendly, frequently described by experts as a special relationship. Despite Pakistan's close relationship with Iran, Islamabad has often been dubbed as "Saudi Arabia's closest Muslim ally." Pakistan has, in line with its pan-Islamic ideology, assumed the role of a guardian of Riyadh against any external or internal threat.

Saudi Arabia and Pakistan have sought to develop extensive commercial, cultural, religious, political, and strategic relations from the day of Pakistan's inception. Pakistan affirms its relationship with Saudi Arabia as most "important and bilateral partnership" in its current foreign policy of Pakistan, working and seeking to develop closer bilateral ties with Saudi Arabia, host to the two holiest cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina and the destination of Muslim pilgrims from across the world. Pakistanis hold the most favourable perception of Saudi Arabia in the world, just because of birthplace of Islam.

DIPLOMATIC TIES:

DEVELOPMENT OF BILATERAL RELATIONS: Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are leading members of the OIC. Saudi Arabia is one of the strongest supporters of Pakistan during Pakistan's wars with India, especially opposing the creation of Bangladesh from Pakistan's eastern wing in 1971. Saudi Arabia supports Pakistani stance on the Kashmir conflict during King Faisal's era, and opposes the Indian position in the Indo-Pakistani peace

process. With Pakistan, it provided extensive financial and political support to the Afghans, including the fighting against the Soviet Union in the 1980s. In May 1995, Saudi Arabia was the only country that was taken in complete confidence by Islamabad on Pakistan's decision to perform atomic test in Chagai Hills. Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates were the only countries who openly supported Pakistan for taking the "bold decision". Furthermore, Saudi Arabia supplied 50,000 barrels per day of free oil to help Pakistan cope with likely economic sanctions in the aftermath of nuclear tests.

ECONOMIC RELATION:

Saudi Arabia is the largest source of petroleum for Pakistan. It also supplies extensive financial aid to Pakistan and remittance from Pakistani migrants in Saudi Arabia is also a major source of foreign currency for Pakistan. In recent years, both countries have exchanged high-level delegations and developed plans to expand bilateral cooperation in trade, education, real estate, tourism, information technology, communication and agriculture. In 2018, Saudi Arabia agreed to establish an oil refinery at Gwadar.

In 2019, Saudi Arabia pledged to invest \$20 billion in different developmental projects in Pakistan. However, Saudi Arabia had to end the loan and oil supply deal including freezing Pakistan to repay \$1 billion loan because of Pakistan's criticism that the Saudi Arabia and OIC was not doing enough to pressure India on the Kashmir issue.

EXPAT PAKISTANI LABOUR

Saudi Arabia provides Islamabad economic aid and investments, and there are around two million Pakistani workers in Saudi Arabia, making the Saudi Arabia's second largest migrant community. They are sending remittances of around five billion dollars back to Pakistan every year.

MILITARY COOPERATION: Pakistan maintains close military ties with Saudi Arabia, providing extensive support, arms and training for the Saudi armed forces. Pakistan Air Force aided Royal Saudi Air Force against South Yemen in 1969. It is believed that Pakistani soldiers were stationed in the holy state since the 1970s.

There are reportedly approximately 70,000 Pakistani servicemen serving in the Military of Saudi Arabia.

MILITARY PROCUREMENT: Saudi Arabia is the largest importer of Pakistani arms, and has purchased small and medium conventional weaponry worth millions of US dollars.

CULTURAL TIES: Saudi Arabia has also provided extensive religious and educational aid to Pakistan, being a major contributor to the construction of mosques and madrassas (religious schools) across Pakistan, including the Faisal Mosque in Islamabad, named after King Faisal of Saudi Arabia.

Faisalabad was named in honour of King Faisal in 1977 from Lyallpur. Saudi Arabia was a major supporter of the "Islamisation" program of Gen. Zia-ul-Haq in the 1970s. In 2006, King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia was awarded the Nishan-e-Pakistan, the highest civilian decoration of Pakistan.

FOUR RELATIONSHIP: Pakistan rejected a request from Saudi Arabia to contribute troops to the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen in 2015. It infuriated the King. The gap between both old friends was further widened when Pakistan criticized OIC, which was initiated by Saudi Arabia for not supporting the Kashmir cause in 2019.

CHANGES IN SAUDI FOREIGN POLICY: The relation between the both countries was remained sour till the victory of Joe Biden in the USA. The US has withdrawn its support for the Saudi War in Yemen, and put some of its defence deals with Saudi Arabia on hold. In such a situation, kingdom reshaped its foreign policy and felt the need of Pakistan.

BROTHERLY TIES BACK ON TRACK: Imran Khan's recent visit to Saudi Arabia placed a strong emphasis on putting the bilateral relationship between Riyadh and Islamabad back on track. The two leaders reaffirmed the strong and historic bonds between the two countries. The kingdom announced its fully support in the various welfare projects in Pakistan.

RIYADH-ISLAMABAD AND THE FUTURE: Against the backdrop of rapidly changing geopolitical and economic challenges, the Saudi-Pakistani relationship is foundationally firm due to historically strong bilateral ties and some key mutual geopolitical interests. With occasional public diplomacy hiccups, diplomatic relations between Islamabad and Riyadh will continue to develop to address challenges to the Gulf and South Asia regions.

The changing security dynamics both in the Gulf and for Pakistan will not strain the relationship. They will bring both nations together toward greater cooperation in various strategies, on peace and security. Riyadh's \$20 billion investment in developing an oil refinery at the Gwadar Port indicates strong mutual interests shared by the two countries.

CONCLUSION: We may conclude that Pakistan's security interests will engage Saudi Arabia to play a delicate balancing act in addressing India's strategy for regional influence, its human rights violations in Jammu and Kashmir, and ongoing communal violence against Muslim minorities. The Saudi-Pakistani partnership will continue to address peace and security issues facing the region and identify innovative ways to deal with competing national interests and priorities.

Universal Human Equality is Utopic

Introduction: The utopic universal human equality is prevalent across the entire world. People are not treated equally. They are mis-managed, robbed of their rights, ignored along with their life problems along with their life problems, faced with worst living conditions and are miscarried tenures to tenures.

It is the responsibility of each individual to raise their voice and protest against inequality maintained because of the inhumane treatments. Such human inequality is due to following Hobbesian idea that:

"Man is by nature brutish and wants to subjugate, control and is driven by his greed."

Universality means that human rights must be the same everywhere and for everyone. Human rights are inherent to all human beings simple because they are human. Regardless where they live, what they do and what they are. Human equality protects the dignity of all human beings.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a milestone document in the history of human rights. The UDHR is widely recognized as having inspired, and paved the way for, the adoption of more than seventy human rights treaties, applied today on a permanent basis of global and regional levels.

So the basis human right should not be in imagination only but in reality. If we do not try to change our life style, human equality will be as utopic as universally it is.

The UDHR and other documents lay out five kinds of human rights: economic,

social, cultural, civil and political, economic, social and cultural rights include the right to work, the right to food and water, the right to housing and the right to education.

The idea of human rights suggests that:

"If the public discourse of peace time global society can be said to have a common moral language, it is that of human rights."

There is consensus that human rights such as the right to a fair trial, protection against enslavement, prohibition of genocide, free speech or a right to education.

(i) The vertices of careless authorities and the denial of universal human rights the Poles of elite luxuries and the starving poor's. Political affiliations and the veined job market conditions of the public from around the world proving universal human equality utopic.

(ii) The miserable citizenry and the collapsing economies. Lack of peaceful atmosphere and no harmony. Irresponsible dignitaries and the suffocated state machineries.

"The difference between rich and poor is becoming more extreme, and as income inequality widens the wealth gap in major nations, education, health and social mobility are all threatened."

That's why depression, anxiety, aggressions etc are prevailing in humans life. Inequality causes problems by creating fissures in societies. People in less equal societies are less likely to trust each other.

"As long as poverty, injustice and gross inequality persist in our world, none of us can truly rest." (Nelson Mandela)

(iii) The use of institutions for under the table income and the engulf rights of the public. Joy-proof life of the people and problematic existence. Hopeless citizen about their future and complex lives.

(iv) Organizations are not following the policies and eating the funds. The overlooked global public and unconcerned such organizations. Securing personal gains and remote honesty of the officials.

(v) Feminine injustices and the spoiled kids behaviours. Children raising in unjust conditions and domestic violence. Patron not meeting the needs of the house hold and nasty family lives. All over the world such scenery of universal equality proves it utopic. At a macroeconomic level, inequality can be a brake on growth and can lead to instability.

All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievements for all people and all Nations. It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected and it has been translated into over 500 languages.

All human rights are equally important and all governments must treat human beings in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis. All states have a duty, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights for everyone without discrimination. There can be no distinction of any kind,

including race, colour, sex, sexual orientation or gender identity, language, religion, political or any other opinion, national or social origin, of fortune, of birth or any other situation. Universal means every one, everywhere.

The UDHR is the foundation, Human Rights Watch is an International human right organization that investigates and reports on abuses of human rights around the world. (HRWF) Human rights without frontiers is an international non-profit organization that promote respect for human rights around the globe and advocates for democracy, the rule of law and social justice. Global Rights and UN Watch are also working for human rights (FIDH) is an international human rights non-governmental organization comprised 184 organizations from 12 countries, active in defending for civil, political, economic social and cultural rights contained in the universal Declaration of human rights.

(HRHF) Human Rights House Foundation, Open society foundations, Freedom House, Human Rights First, Survival International, International service for human rights, common wealth human Rights, imitative, Protection International etc, all these organizations are working for universal human equality.

In spite of all these organizations, there are some of worst human rights violations of all time which proves that human equality is utopic.

- (i) Child slavery in the L.R.A.
- (ii) Child labour during the Industrial Revolution.
- (iii) Discrimination Against Muslims under India's new Citizenship Law amendment is the violation of International human rights law.
- (iv) Israel's human rights violations must come to an end.
- (v) Uganda's "Anti-Gay Bill."
- (vi) Slavery in the United States.
- (vii) Modern sex trafficking.
- (viii) The Holocaust.
- (ix) Indian's violation of human rights against Minorities.
- (x) Jim crow laws in the U.S. South.

5. Various Shades of Inequality:

Universal human equality is utopic by various shades of inequality. It is not only a threat to economic and social rights it threatens the realization of all forms of rights everywhere. At the global level, economic crises, armed conflict, public health emergencies, food insecurity and climate change have all threatened the realization human rights.

"When the political power of the elites expands as the income and wealth distribution become more polarized, this compromises the entire range of human rights."

In reality, inequalities in income and wealth produce inequalities in the distribution of power. Former UN Deputy Secretary – General Jan Eliassan said,

"There can be no peace without development, no development without peace and no lasting peace or sustainable development without respect for human rights and the rule of Law."

There are the 6 types of inequality:

- Political inequality
- Differing life outcomes
- Inequality of opportunity
- Treatment and responsibility
- Shared quality of membership in the areas of nation, faith and family
- Gender inequality
- These inequalities are.

There are various reasons of universal inequality.

- Unemployment or having a poor quality job as this limits access to decent income and cuts people off from social network.
 - Low level of education and skills because this limits people's ability to access decent jobs to develop themselves and participate fully in society.
 - Historical processes such as wars, industrialization, colonization as well as current trade arrangements, financial systems and global politics impact inequality between nations, individuals and groups within countries.
 - No proper co-ordination of the different institutions of the state. Mis-Management by the heads of the states. Turmoil due to lack of co-ordination among the institutions of the states also on the interrelated level of the states. And fragile state machineries – utopic giving sketch of universal human equality.
 - The helpless societies, the misguided societies, the societies in turmoil, and the societies deprived even of their basic rights there in.
- All give a clear picture of the universal human equality utopic.
- So, inequality of rights is against the humanity.

"To deny people their human rights is to challenge their very humanity."

(Nelson Mandela)

7. Measure Need to Adopt to Ensure University Human Equality:

These organizations include all the major one like UNO, Union etc etc, which are:

1. Not maintaining their integrity, not fulfilling their exact duties, not following their charters, not performing their existing rules and articles, holding ineffective seminars, enjoying protocols, playing on funds, promoting half way policies, practicing no realistic measures, sustaining nominal peace and harmony, observing less public focus and not showing accountability.
- Success is dependent on the practical actions. Long term success actions. Long term success action policies are needed to reap the benefits of these organizations.
- The potential of these organizations must be utilized to exploit the adopt-apply measures. Such measures if are kept sustained can make these organizations ideal in bringing up prosperity and universal human equality.
- A spirited co-ordination among the missions of these organizations are constructive. Which will build up universal human equality.

- Consistency is the key to success. All these organizations must hold a record of their efficiency to ensure practical consistency in their efforts. Which will surely realize human equality.

8. Humanistic Values to Ensure the Universal Human Equality:

- Respect for each citizen promoting competence among individuals. Setting collective goals for the society. Like giving free education to all. Providing equal job opportunities. Promoting indoor and outdoor peace, e.g., resisting domestic and social violence. All making universal human equality a feature of the modern societies.
- Living according to the rules of good conduct. Promoting good and avoiding bad in society. This leads to equality and remove disturbance from the societies. Each individual needs to keep personal and family life self-sufficient. Which gives room to prosperity in societies and realize universal human equality.
- Rearing justice in society and opening the doors to justice wherever it knocks. Removing poverty, using man-power, helping the needy, and prevailing awareness common through the societies ensure universal human equality.
- Both men and women have their own respective roles in societies. Women like men have equal rights and responsibilities. It is not just about the rights of a person that realize equality, but based on the responsibilities universal human equality can be served best.
- All over the world in each country people have same universal rights. Understanding the true essence of governance in each country and abiding by that essence of governance while providing public service, the universal human equality is ensured.

9. The Last Message of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH):

This sermon was delivered on the Ninth day of Dhul-Hijjah, 10 A.H. (623 AD) in the Uraiah valley of Mount Arafat in Mecca. This farewell address of the Prophet is not an ordinary religious sermon but it is a perfect code of human rights declaration.

Emphasis on human rights in the farewell address:

In consideration of the nature and scope of the human rights, values in Islamic law as explained earlier, a thoughtful look at the contents of the Prophet's farewell address, shows that it contains the following human rights, values.

1. Right to life, its safeguard, security and respect.
2. Right to property, its safeguard, security and respect.
3. Right to reclamation of trust from the trustee by the owner or the beneficiary.
4. Right of Allah to be dedicated to and which the man is accountable for it.
5. Duty of refrain from usuary activities, the right due to Allah Through the man's obedience.
6. Right to freedom and enjoyment of the earnings.
7. Right to freedom and safety from iniquity, right to justice.
8. Duty to refrain from un-Islamic legal and justice systems, right of Allah – duty of the

- 9. Muslims right of the Muslims = duty of the state.
- Duty of observing the Lunar calendar right of Allah = duty of the Muslims, right of the Muslims = duty of the state.
- 10. Right to safety of religion and freedom from impediments thereto.
- 11. Rights of the husband duties of the wife.
- 12. Rights of the wife = duties of the husband.
- 13. Rights of the women to the best treatment.
- 14. Rights of Allah upon the Muslims through the observation of Islamic rites.
- 15. Right to equal treatment and freedom from discrimination.
- 16. Duty of Preserving the Islamic brotherhood = the right of Allah.
- 17. Right to freedom from forceful acquisition of one's property and belongings.
- 18. Right to freedom from injustice, duty to refrain from inflicting injury and melting out injustice to others.
- 19. Duty of adherence to the tenets of the Quran and the Sunnah, right of Allah and the Prophet.
- 20. Right to freedom of access to information.
- 21. Right to fair hearing.
- 22. Right to freedom from non-personal criminal responsibility.
- 23. Duty of preserving and promoting the realization of the objectives of Islamic law.
- 24. Rights of Prisoners/wards servants to good treatment.
- 25. Right to inheritance.
- 26. Duty of limiting the will to 1/3.
- 27. Right of Allah to the implementation of stoning adulterers to death.
- 28. Right to preservation of the family lineage, affiliation and identity.
- 29. Right to freedom of speech.
- 30. Right to the rule of law.
- 31. Right to preservation of paternity.
- 32. Duty to accord reverence and regard purposely for the fear of Allah, piety

On the 10th of December 1948, the General Assembly of the (UN) unanimously adopted some values as Universal human rights worthy of recognition and respect by all manners of persons and government across the globe. The values have come to be known as Universal Declaration of human rights. The declaration is almost a repetition of all human rights declared in the farewell address of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). Thus, to the objective modern human rights specialists, the address deserves designation as the first code of human rights declaration.

10. Conclusion:

Universal human equality seems utopic however it is not utopic in nature of we follow the golden principles of Islam, told by our beloved Holy Prophet (PBUH). More than the benefits of the states, if personal benefits are given priority, universal human equality will

be utopic and vice.

Naturally, the whole humanity across the earth have rights. These rights are to be provided and ensured to this whole humanity, with the role of each responsible citizen. UN women executive Director phumizle Mlambo Ngeuka rightly said,

"Our hopes for a more just, safe, and peaceful world can only be achieved when there is universal respect for the inherent dignity and equal rights of all members of the human family."

Is Colonial Mentality Impeding Pakistan's Progress?

OUTLINE

1. Introduction
 - a. Colonial Mentality—a Painful Reality
 - b. Dilemma of Former Colonies
 - c. Highly Centralised Government
 - d. Strong Social Control
2. Current State of Affairs
 - a. The Government
 - b. Bureaucracy
 - c. Opposition
 - d. Judiciary
 - e. Press and the Media
3. Causes of Colonial Mindset
 - a. Legacy of British Imperials
 - b. The Politicians' Self-aggrandizement
 - c. Frankensteinian Bureaucracy
 - d. Political Centralisation
4. Impacts of Colonial Mentality on Pakistan's Progress
 - a. Health and Nourishment
 - b. Education
 - c. Poverty and Hunger
 - d. Lack of Accountability
5. The Need for Abandoning Colonial Mentality
 - a. To Align Pakistan with the Global Trends
 - b. To Give India a Befitting Reply
 - c. To Make the Best out of the CPEC
6. Suggestions
7. Conclusion

ESSAY: Colonial mentality is cancerous; the older it grows, the harder it becomes to cure it. In the simplest words, with special regards to Pakistan, it means 'the continuation of false

practices of the previous colonial masters". Sadly, in Pakistan, as it has been observed, colonial mentality is impeding the country's progress, despite the fact that the country has been sovereign for the last seven decades. Such mindset still prevails even after independence of the country. Colonial mentality has emerged as a painful reality. The British colonisers, true to the spirit of slave-masters, controlled the people through quasi-legal means. For instance, the government coerced the masses through Draconian laws; everywhere, the strong were armed against the weak; the media was divided; the colony had judiciary but it was meant for barring people from justice; laws were twisted and so were regulations; bureaucracy controlled the people; the opposition did not let the government function properly. Interestingly, only a handful of chosen few availed themselves of the situation hampering the Subcontinent's progress. Even today, the situation, unfortunately, is not less different. It is pertinent to mention that almost every former colony had to face such obstacles, say, the Africans struggled against Apartheid mindset and the Mexicans had to wipe out the Spanish remnants. In Pakistan, as lethargic as it may appear, since its inception, there have been no such movements. The aforementioned malpractices are functional to the nth degree. The system is highly centralised and the progress of Pakistan is at stake. There are no defined boundaries and every public and private institute blatantly violates the democratic norms. On the contrary, the people pose a demand for fair and open Pakistan which is in best interest of the country and its citizen.

At present, the government appears as cunning as the British colonials used to be. There are elections in the name of elections. There are Parliaments but no true public representation. The rulers are ruthless and the people ignorant. All the government machinery wants is strong control. The fruits of democracy are far from reaching the poor masses. The concept of governance appears to be quixotic.

Similarly, bureaucracy is but a mere tool to control the masses. What could be more painful than to see the public servants void of public service? Save a few ones, the bureaucrats are used by the politicians like instruments to perpetuate their political control. As of now, there are thousand and thousand of civil servants but public service delivery could never be materialised.

In the same manner, the opposition parties, no matter large or small, consider it their birth right to oppose every step taken by the government. They criticise the government for the sake of criticising. Gandhi-style sit-ins and 'civil disobedience movements' have tarnished the image of the Pakistani political system. The institutions of state are jeered at every now and then by the opposition, hampering the progress of the country.

Moreover, the judicial system is also one of the leftovers of the British colonial masters. The innocent people are behind the bars while the prime convicts roam free. There are courts but no justice. Ironically, the system denies justice by delaying it. As a famous saying goes by: 'justice delayed is justice denied'. The weak are acquitted of allegations after serving lifetime in prison while the strong are acquitted on the grounds of insufficient evidence.

Likewise, the role of the media reflects colonial mentality in the strictest sense of the word. Firstly, it itself is divided and believes in dividing the masses. Secondly, just like the colonial era, there are pro and anti-government press houses and media outlets. Even anti-

state propagandas and reportage have become a common sight.

In order to treat an ailment, it is necessary to have a deeper understanding of its root-cause. Colonial mentality stems itself from malpractices of the former colonial masters. They crushed the human soul to carry on with personal agendas. They believed in closing the doors of the corridors of power to the people of the Subcontinent. Such mindset prevailed even after independence. The country still struggles to come out of the clutches of colonial mentality.

Additionally, following in the footsteps of their previous masters, the politicians got indulged in self-aggrandisement. They preferred themselves to national interest and compromised the national progress. To name a few, there are Ghulam Muhammad, Iskander Mirza and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Such politicians set down the foundation stone of the Doctrine of Necessity making the country a laughing stock.

Furthermore, there is Frankensteinian bureaucracy that is characteristically busy in everything other than putting the country on the right course of progress. The bureaucrats are concerned with perks and privileges to put themselves at ease. According to a report submitted by the PILDAT in 2015, the country is still being run under traditional bureaucratic system, which by no means is ready to delegate its powers to the local administration.

As it has been noted above, the country is represented by a few oligarchs. They control the economy, the administrative affairs and the lives of the locals. Such mindset is allusive of the British colonialism. It is pertinent to mention that the British designed such governmental and administrative setups to suit their agenda: to control the fate of the colonised. The entire setup to run the state is highly centralised. The whole picture suggests a very gruesome sight.

Needless to say, the colonial mentality has taken its toll on various key institutions of Pakistan. On the top of the sufferers, there is health sector. As of 2017, there are only twenty public hospitals with the facilities of maternal care. A document compiled by the Save the Children Organisation mentions that the country 'had the highest rate of first day deaths and stillbirths at forty-one per 1,000 births'. Moreover, the ratio of the availability of beds for patient is 'one bed for six thousand patients. Had the medical and healthcare sector had been given autonomy, the situation would have been positive and optimistic.

Secondly, owing to colonial mentality, the education sector has suffered a lot. The Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2016, suggests that the literacy rate of Pakistan is fifty eight per cent. This rate is far behind the globally prescribed eighty per cent. Additionally, the situation of the existing buildings of the schools is enough to rub salt of the wounds of patriotic Pakistanis. Despite Sindh's huge budget worth Rupees eight-hundred-sixty-nine billion, there are forty per cent school where there is no facility to drinking water. Sadly, forty-nine per cent schools do not have toilets. One wonders if such are the fruits of colonial mindset.

Thirdly, the demons of the hunger are on the loose. The people in general and policymakers in particular are on the horns of dilemma. As reported by the Global Hunger Index, fifty-one per cent Pakistanis are the victims of hunger. Around twenty-two per cent of children are stunted and undernourished. Every year, eight per cent children die before the age of five due to malnourishment. According to the Global Food Security Index, 2016, out

of one hundred and thirteen countries, Pakistan ranks at seventy-eighth with a score of forty-seven.

Fourthly, when the people are faced with the aforesaid circumstances, the bureaucrats and politicians take advantage of the situation and go unaccountable of their wrongdoings. They spend luxurious life like the British did under suppressing colonialism. The data given also suggests that the colonial mentality is the number one cause of the introduction of the 'Doctrine of Necessity' in the country. The laws and regulations are twisted to benefit the powerful in the name of 'reconciliation'. This, however, must be kept in mind that in order to make progress, colonial mentality will have to be divorced.

Here then arises a question that 'if the country has been surviving for the seven decades, why does it need to get rid of colonial mentality? There are many reasons to substantiate the answer to the question. First of all, progress, development and well-being of a country are dependent on the principles of national integrity and collective happiness. In Pakistan, although national harmony has been surviving adverse effects of colonial mindset, now it seems that people are no longer tolerant of the said mentality. The people of Pakistan want to spend lives according to the on-going global trends. They want to have their living standards transformed. They now demand for respectable international recognition. They want to spend their lives as do the people in the developed countries.

Secondly, there is a need to bulwark Indian aggressive aspirations for regional hegemony. In the neo-realist world, national interests of both Pakistan and India are gauged by the zero-sum game. India's military might and economic efficiency underscores Pakistan's deficiency. For Pakistan 'minimum credible deterrence' is a case of Hobson's choice, because Pakistan's loss is India's gain. As a result, making progress in economic and scientific fields is perhaps the most rational way to give befitting reply to India. In reality, desired results can only be achieved by jilting colonial mindset. Thirdly, on 20 April, 2015, the country formally became a part of Chinese "One Belt, One Road" initiative. The multibillion, mega-project China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is the part of the said initiative. It is important to mention that where the project ushers in myriad opportunities, there it brings a lot of danger. In other words, in order to make the best of the given boons, it is necessary to put the country on the right course. To utilise the fruits of global interconnectedness, progress at home has become a prerequisite in the country.

To steer the country in the right course, there have been given some suggestions as follows:

First of all, the centralised government style should be changed into decentralised one. By so doing, the people will have access to their representatives. No one from any corner of the country would feel deprived of true representation. Everyone would have equal opportunities to survive and thrive. The local political bodies should be delegated with the duties to cater for the healthcare and education sectors.

Secondly, Pakistan's bureaucratic model, as it has been mentioned earlier, is outdated which is one of the remnants of the British colonialism. It is pertinent to point out that there exist state-of-the-art models to ensure adequate governance. To name a few, there are 'integrated governance model' and 'new public management'. The policymakers must emulate the aforementioned models. Thirdly, the judicial system has to be strong which

should be equal for all. There should be no social and racial segregations. By so doing, this justice will be with the reach of every individual. Moreover, in order to create a good public image, the legal system will have to be speedy. Pakistan's ratings on the Global Happiness Index will be improved if disputes taken to courts of law are resolved in the prescribed time.

Fourthly, de-politicization of the government departments—especially the police—is the need of the hour. Provided that the police have no political role, they can be instrumental in Pakistan's progress. Similarly, plagued audit bureaus are unable to inquire corruption cases. Every year millions of rupees are embezzled by corrupt politicians and bureaucrats. They escape free and transparent audit by using their political clout.

Lastly, the government, discarding its colonial apparels, must come to terms with the regional and global powers. It must strive to generate Confidence Building Measures to attract foreign investments. It would serve the country in two ways. On the one hand it would stimulate the national integrity and make Pakistan progress on the other.

Colonial mentality has been impeding Pakistan's progress since the country's creation. The country is still being run on the lines as it once was run by the British colonisers. Deplorable is to see that almost every other apartheid nation has come out of colonial mentality but the Pakistan is still unable to do so. Analysing today's freer and more open world, it can be asserted that it is about time the country got rid of colonial mentality. No other thing has made the country suffer more than the said mindset. The policymakers and leaders must come forward and play their role. It is important to mention that the people of Pakistan have recognised the true value of progress and development. Those days are not far away when the Pakistani people would retaliate and show their mettle to the whole world.

Higher Education in Pakistan – Ills and Remedies

OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. Genesis of Ills
 - a) Inefficacy to implement educational policies
 - b) Abrupt changes in existing educational policies
3. Ills Manifest
 - a) Quality
 - b) Access
 - c) Relevance
 - d) Governance
5. Proposed Institutional Reform
 - a) Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Drive
 - b) Prudent Use of Given Resources

4. Learning for All
5. Proposed Curricular Reform
6. Implementation
7. Further Recommendations
8. Conclusion

ESSAY:

Introduction: Education is fundamental to development and growth. Access to education, which is a basic human right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, is also a strategic development investment. Though imperative, it has not been an easier road for Pakistan to be in line with the international educational standards. Pakistan's educational history stretches over the span of 71 long years, many efforts and endeavours remained under progress during this span, but most of such efforts did not come out successful. Political set up remained the least, military incursion and topplings made the democratic regimes squeeze beyond 33 years. The agenda of reforms took a long way right from 1948 to 1985, three full-fledged constitutions promulgated during the years 1956, 1962, and 1973, (GOP, 1956, 62, 73) four supra-constitutional frameworks launched by the military rulers in 1958, 1969, 1977, and 1999 (GOP, 1958, 69, 77, 99) there seems to be less agreement on a mutually accepted constitution. Agricultural and land reforms were repeatedly talked about during (1953, 1958, 1969, 1972), administrative reforms agenda came under discussion during 1959, 1973, local government reforms were undertaken during the army regimes (1962 and 2000), industrial reforms were negotiated in 1972, financial sector reforms did come up in 1972. However, in spite of all these changes, the desired objectives did not achieve. The reforms agenda did not end it did include the collection of half hearted, terminated and abandoned efforts.

Genesis of Ills: Inefficacy to implement educational policies:

There are many reports of commissions, panels, committees, task forces which had never been attended which comprises the Commissions of on Agriculture (1987), Commission of Local Government (1983), and Commission on Education (1959). There remain certain policies and plans which had long term effects to yield provided these have been attended to in the manner it was desired like education policies of 1970, 1972, 1979, 1992 and 1998 (GOP, 1970, 72, 79, 92, 98). The proposals and suggestions put forth were not narrow, interim in nature but were open and had very ephemeral results to yield. The inadequacy of the efforts may be sought in the fact that these lacked the way of perception and conception. These were supposed to be focused on change of attitude, acceptance with vigour and courage to undertake such reforms in the interest of the system at first level and national interest

at the foremost level.

Abrupt changes in existing educational policies:

Successive change of government undertaking of new reforms, acceptance of political intervention, honouring of vested interests lack of will and expertise do not allow to go for the fulfilment of ostensible and proximate goals. This gloomy picture raises doubts to go for and attempt another sagacity of reforms round. It would be wise to question that what would make the current initiatives to be a success just contrary to the earlier made efforts or initiatives. One will have to think what conditions, measures, approaches should be followed to make the plans in pipeline to be a success.

Its Manifest

1. **Quality:** There is an acute shortage of qualified faculty. Moreover, low quality of education with poor quality teaching and learning adds insult to injury. Shockingly enough, so far, nothing has been done on quality assurance and internal evaluations of programmes, faculties and departments at higher education institutes.

2. **Access:** Similarly, access to higher education is low with around 3.8% of the 17-23 age cohort receiving higher education (of this one third are in affiliated colleges). Much to one's chagrin, girls only make up one-third of total enrolment.

3. **Relevance:** Adding insult, whatsoever taught at higher level finds no relevance in the current world. The theoretical framework and scheme of study is not only redundant but also outdated. Such education may not respond to the needs of labour market.

4. **Governance:** Internal governance of universities is highly inefficient. Administrative staff is under-qualified and excessive power remains in the hands of so few. These skill gaps and the concentration of power within a very thin leadership layer mean that a lot of work still remains to be done to institutionalize reforms. In the same token, all of this invites corrupt practices undertaken by the powerful for many go unaccountable.

Proposed Institutional Reform:

Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Drive:

First, foundational skills acquired early in childhood make possible a lifetime of learning. The traditional view of education as starting in primary school takes up the challenge too late. The science of brain development shows that learning needs to be encouraged early and often, both inside and outside of the formal schooling system. Prenatal health and early childhood development programs that include education and health are consequently important to realize this potential. In the primary years, quality teaching is essential to give students the foundational literacy and numeracy on which lifelong learning depends. Adolescence is also a period of

high potential for learning, but many teenagers leave school at this point, lured by the prospect of a job, the need to help their families, or turned away by the cost of schooling. For those who drop out too early, second-chance and non-formal learning opportunities are essential to ensure that all youth can acquire skills for the labour market.

Prudent Use of Given Resources:

Second, getting results requires smart investments—that is, investments that prioritize and monitor learning, beyond traditional metrics, such as the number of teachers trained or number of students enrolled. Quality needs to be the focus of education investments, with learning gains as the key metric of quality. Resources are also limited and the challenges too big to be designing policies and programs in the dark. We need evidence on what works in order to invest smartly.

Learning for All:

Third, learning for all means ensuring that all students, and not just the most privileged or gifted, acquire the knowledge and skills that they need. Major challenges of access remain for disadvantaged populations at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. We must lower the barriers that keep girls, children with disabilities, and ethnolinguistic minorities from attaining as much education as other population groups. "Learning for All" promotes the equity goals that underlie Education for All and the MDGs. Without confronting equity issues, it will be impossible to achieve the objective of learning for all.

Proposed Curricular Reform:

It needs to be re-emphasized that the curriculum should be broad-based, general education based; and quality based scientific and technical education. Switching over to four year Bachelor's degree, following practical steps like:

1. A curriculum planning monitoring and evaluation committee should be formed by each of the university.

2. Such university committee should include members from faculties' administration, experts of the areas, professionals, government officials, publishing houses, industry representatives, and students.

3. Such committees should keep an eye on monetary aspects, testing/examinations system, recruitment, and institutional dimensions, monetary allocations, resource generation mechanisms, student selection, faculty induction, revamping of the examination system and inter and intra institutional cooperation and sharing.

4. Such committee should identify sources for the procurement of equipment, use of internet, procurement of teaching learning both print and e-materials; and manage to import necessary items at low import tariffs.

5. Clear linkages should be established amongst universities, and the employing agencies.

6. Worldwide networks of emigrant Pakistani scientists should be established to upgrade educational methods and resources organization of conferences, create information exchange systems, and facilitate exchange programs.

Implementation:

There should be an office in the name of reform information having following sub-offices:

Firstly, public-relations/media cell meant to mobilize and increase awareness of the community through the use of newspaper articles, press releases, TV interviews and websites etc.

Secondly community involvement cell to mobilize the community within universities; through consultative seminars, talks, community gatherings, and update sessions on the progress of the reform.

Thirdly, liaison cell to engage the political leadership outside the university and lobby for changes.

Fourthly research and development cell to collect data and document the progress which evolves.

Fifthly, implementation Strategy to distribute resources, construct processes and managing the socio-political side of higher education through:

Further Recommendations:

The purpose of the above discussion is to locate ills in and suggest remedies to ensure better higher education in Pakistan. The prevailing situation of this sector highlights that serious measures are required for improvement. Therefore, on the basis of this analysis, the following recommendations are put-forth:

1. The bodies of higher education be made to work in coincidence and synchronization.
2. All the universities working under the jurisdiction of higher education be encouraged to come up to minimum defined structures.
3. Reward culture should be promoted in the universities enabling them to share the reward, expenditure and resources.
4. Capacity building should be a regular feature, participation in seminar symposium, conferences be encouraged.
5. Faculty exchange program should be lunched to develop the interest incentive for the retention of the existing faculty.

6. Stress should be on stream lining and time-lining of the processes.
7. Vested in powers of authorities be reduced.
8. Processes should be regulated rather than following the processes of in anticipation approvals.
9. Powers must be decentralized and new bodies be developed to share the responsibilities.

Conclusion: Achieving learning for all will be challenging, but it is the right agenda for the next decade. It is the knowledge and skills that children and youth acquire today—not simply their school attendance—that will drive their employability, productivity, health, and well-being in the decades to come, and that will help ensure that their communities and nations thrive. There is a need to have a look at the agenda of reforms of the countries of the region and neighbours at the foremost before embarking upon any new agenda, it would also be a point to ponder that what measures didn't work well for other countries, what came out to be a success. The lessons learnt by the other countries should be adhered to even for necessitating and originating new reforms agenda. It would not be out of place to mention that the positive measures taken by the earlier regimes should not be ignored rather these should be sponsored and supported as the initiating government would have been gone for. A strategy now to be followed should be need based, time tested clear and coherent. The implementation strategy must be worked out and conveyed to those who are supposed to implement.

The Emerging Power of Social Media— Prospects and Problems

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Understanding the Social Media
3. The Role of the Social Media in Pakistan: A Mixed Blessing
 - a) Prospects of the Social Media; it Offers a Platform to:
 - i. Educate and Enlighten Masses
 - ii. Increase the Level of Awareness
 - iii. Solidify Public Opinion
 - iv. Strengthen Democratic Values
 - b) Problems of the Social Media; it is a tool to
 - i. Spread Misinformation, Rumours and "Fake News"

- ii. Disseminate Propaganda & Sensationalism
- iii. Manipulate the notion of Freedom
- iv. Promote Commercialisation and Serve vested interests

4. The Media as a *Frenemy*—a Debate

- i. Enrichment and Invasion of Culture Simultaneously
- ii. The Media as a Means to Socialisation and Social Isolation Concurrently
- iii. The Media as a Watchdog Lacking Accountability Within
- 5. Analysis and Concluding Observations

ESSAY: The social media is a double-edged sword which has its virtues and vices. Where on the one hand its advantages outweigh the disadvantages, there on the other, its disadvantages outweigh its advantages. The media is said to be free when the media organisations enjoy freedom to disseminate information without facing any barriers from the government or any other powerful actors of the society. Earlier, in Pakistan, the media, in general, had to go through severe censorship and rigid regulations. However, the laws were enacted in the last decade to lift curbs on its freedom. This resulted in unprecedented freedom of expression and provision of information. Similarly, with the advent of the social media, the mute have found a new tongue. The social media comes with a package of advantages such as educating people, increasing the level of awareness, developing the public opinion and, more importantly, supporting the democratic system. However, it carries a bundle of disadvantages as well including disseminating disinformation, advocating a specific propaganda and prioritizing commercialism. It helps enrich one's culture as well as risks invasion by others' cultures. It facilitates socialisation by making the world a global village yet it isolates individuals from their families and friends as excessive time is being wasted on the social media. Interestingly, as of today, the social media is a watchdog over the governments, but lacks accountability within. Nevertheless, the overall role of the media in national development cannot be undermined.

Before digging deeper into the details, it may come handy to understand what the social media means. It comprises of websites and applications that enable users to create and share content or to participate in social networking. Moreover, complete freedom does require right to seek, receive and impart information and ideas. The 1973 Constitution of Pakistan and the universally-accepted principles guarantee everyone the right to freedom of opinion and expression.

Owing to its advantages, the social media brings what can be rightly termed as a blessing. Since the advent of the free media, it has been the best of times. There has been freedom of speech, media where all kinds of views are expounded on personal handles and where no one is spared, be it the head of state. There has been dissemination of education through rapid means. The media has brought awareness

and solidifies public opinion. To say the least, the media as a *lion* has brought about several positive changes. To wit:

1. Educate and Enlighten Masses

The social media educates and informs masses. It easily disseminates important pieces of information across the globe. Access to uncensored information helps educate the masses on important socio-economic issues. In Pakistan, the media—especially Facebook, Twitter and YouTube channels—have effectively used freedom of expression to educate people on essential elements of society and citizenship. Materials and videos broadcast on these channels have revolutionised civic sense and responsibility among the masses. It has been observed that in this regard the role of fiction and non-fiction documentaries has been constructive.

Similarly, the social media stirs a rise in awareness level. This raised level improves ability to make decisions rationally. Comparing Pakistan's current generation and posterity with its predecessors, it can be seen that when the traditional media faced huge censorship and was not 'free', people had little awareness about the societal issues. The antecedents lived with low awareness owing to inaccessibility to information and, hence, vulnerable to manipulation. The current state of affairs harbingers a bright future as the masses have great knowledge about the issues faced by the country. The role of the social media in restoration and independence of judiciary need not be overemphasised.

In the same manner, the social media shapes public opinion. Although the traditional print and electronic media are, too, effective tools to serve the national interests if geared in the right direction. After the 2016 Uri Attacks, the Pakistanis using their social boosted the peoples' morale against anticipated Indian threat of attack on Pakistan. Numerous Facebook and Twitter handles actively participated in debates to prove that Pakistan had nothing to do with the said attacks. This helped appease the international concerns. Similarly, peoples of Pakistan and India regard Kashmir as an integral part of their respective countries. The social media can play its role to soften the stance to reach an agreeable solution.

Likewise, the social media promotes and strengthens and champions democracy. Precisely, democracy is the best system in which both people and the media have freedom of speech. The social media helps democracy thrive by bringing the state and citizens closer. This brings the latter's interest in line with a country's mainstream politics. In Pakistan, recent developments show a gradual but promising shift in country's political system towards true democracy. Where the media has played an important role in the ouster of the military ruler, it has also been highlighting flaws in governance models. Elsewhere, the United States and the United Kingdom are good examples where the media, due to its freedom, has been playing significant role in strengthening the democratic norms.

On the contrary, it is observed that the social media has been used as a manipulative device in hands of the media elite and internet service providers. The unprecedented freedom of the media has, as well, harmed the society.

First of all, there are some instances where the media outlets have been spreading disinformation and creating confusion among the masses. The 'informing people' function of the social media is not complete until it guarantees true and unbiased information. Absence of a consolidated accountability system has let certain elements in the media to exploit feelings of the audiences just to get some 'ratings'. Nevertheless, this disinformation damages significant elements of society. For example, some segments in Pakistani media often resorted to create false impressions about the government, even they started predicting its departure. These rumors forced the investors keep at bay which harmed the country's economy.

Secondly, freedom without responsibility leads to creation of sensationalism. Soon enough, instead of forming a uniform public opinion, the socialisation could sway the views prevalent among the public. If not dealt carefully, it could be negatively used to form opinions which favour certain organizations or groups. Pakistan is combating the scourge of terrorism and the uncensored and live telecast of the scenes of bomb blasts and of the bleeding people has caused severe psychological impact on the people. Most areas of Pakistan are, undoubtedly, peaceful but these repeated telecasts create a negative perception of the country which causes country's decline in the foreign investment and the ease of doing business indices. Sadly, this has inadvertently helped the cause of the terrorists.

Thirdly, the absolute freedom, like absolute power, leads to absolute corruption. Unrestrained freedom of speech and expression has led the media organisations to uninvitingly interfere in state matters. In countries where legal system is weak and the media is free, the media often gets involved in corrupt practices. Lack of strict vigilance and regulation allows journalists to negatively use the invested power to extort rather than inform.

Last but not least, huge profits in the media sector have given rise to commercialisation. The media outlets nowadays work only for more and more profits. Influence of wealthy entrepreneurs has made the media drift away from its real objective of informing, educating and supporting public. Regardless of what is good for masses, the media covers content and issues which resultantly increase their ratings—a tool to grab huge profits. Certain issues are self-censored only because they would damage the profits of the media outlets. Newspapers, for example, often censor or skip reports relating to wrongdoings of the government institutions as doing so may result in cuts on their public advertisements.

Today, when the world has become what Marshall McLuhan termed as the "global village," the social media enriches and spreads a nation's culture around the

world. Yet, simultaneously, the YouTube channels also catalyse invasion of other cultures. For instance, today's free Pakistani media is able to reach out Pakistani diaspora across the globe. This has helped introduce and spread the Pakistani culture in the world. Nevertheless, it has influenced natives' culture with the foreign ones. Western influence, though to some extent, is also obvious. Resultantly, our new generation is hugely influenced by their international idols and copies them to its utmost.

The expansion of the media is also responsible for providing the people with up-to-date communication facilities. The internet has revolutionized the way people socialise and interact. Friends, relatives and even unknown people are able to interact irrespective of territorial distances. Facebook, Skype and other social media platforms help people socialise in modern ways. However, the very same media have become a cause of social isolation as well. The people are more interested in virtual than physical life. This has created generation gap as well as social-media-obsessed youngsters who stay at a distance from their elders.

Moreover, the social media is a watchdog over the government and state institutions. It keeps a vigilant eye on their whereabouts. Every good deed is praised, and every wrong one is criticised with immediate effect. Never in Pakistan was corruption exposed to such an extent. After the enactment of liberal laws, new corruption scandals are exposed every day, most probably through the social media accounts of well-known journalists. But this freedom has also exposed the state to new dangers. There is no proper framework for accountability in the social media sector itself. Hardly has the governments taken any action against a corrupt journalist or a media organisation, nor does the media have its own strict accountability mechanism. This indicates the vulnerability of the free media to become a carefree giant, if not properly regulated.

Nonetheless, despite all the negativity, the unparalleled contribution of the social media in the progress of this nation cannot be denied. The social media has improved the consciousness among the masses. The people never questioned actions of the government the way they do now. This is just the result of timely, useful and mostly objective dissemination of information. Eventually, the social media has given an opportunity to the people of Pakistan to contribute to the welfare of the state. As nothing is perfect in this world, the free media also carries some vices along with its benefits. The social media helps to keep people informed and educated with regard to important issues of the world in general and of the country in particular. Though, it could fall short of its responsibilities and serve vested interests sometimes, its role in being watchful of important state actions is commendable. Certain anomalies in the media can be corrected by encouraging initiatives of creating a strong internal accountability and regulatory mechanism with governmental oversight. What needs to

be above the board is that freedom of the social media shall be ensured as it always brings greater benefits for the progress and prosperity of nation than the inadvertent damages it causes. Hence, it is more of a blessing than a bane.

Real Development Should Transform People's Lives, Not Just Economic Statistics.

OUTLINE

1. Introduction
2. To Make Globalisation Work, the People's Life must be Transformed
 - a) Provision of Basic Needs—Food, Shelter and Clothing
 - i. Elimination of Poverty
 - ii. Provision of Education
 - b) Transformation of Lifestyle
 - i. Upgraded Services
 - ii. Career, acquisition of livelihood
 - c) Health Facilities
 - d) Understanding of the True-self
3. The Hazards of Economic Growth Alone
 - Income Inequality leading to Class Conflict and Civil War
 - Ascendancy of Plutocracy
 - Higher Suicide Rates
 - Nations get more prone to wars
4. Economic Statistics versus the Broader Vision of Development
 - a) Income Equality
 - b) Inclusive Growth
 - c) Liberal flow of capital
 - d) Novelty and innovativeness
5. How Real Development can be ensured
 - a) The role of the state and government
 - b) The role of the media and opinion leaders
 - c) The role of civil society and social groups
6. Concluding observations

ESSAY: Economic development that is only statistical, and does not transform the people's lives, is but a prologue to a farce or a tragedy; or, perhaps

both. In the middle of the twentieth century, it came to be believed that 'a rising tide lifts all boats': economic growth would bring increasing wealth and higher living standards to all sections of society. At the time, there was some evidence behind that claim. In industrialised countries like China and India in the 1980s to 2000s every group was advancing, and those with lower incomes were rising most rapidly. Today, despite the Fourth Wave of Globalisation, the post 9/11 world is struggling to transform the people's lives which characterised the post-war period. This phenomenon, to one's chagrin, gave birth to social inequality that is now rising at full tilt. Contrary to the rising-tide hypothesis, the rising tide has only lifted the large yachts, and many of the smaller boats have been left dashed on the rocks. This is partly because the extraordinary growth in top incomes failed to deliver and partly because it paved the way for inequality. Despite the economic growth, the ultimate goals of development are culpably ignored.

Decades of subjection to the policies of separate development in South Africa have left the majority of its people in a state of poverty. One of the solutions to address poverty is the provision of basic needs, which assists poor people to escape the grip of poverty and to participate fully in community life. The scarcity of basic needs, however, prevents poor people from living normal lives.

No matter what social rank a citizen may be enjoying, his basic needs hardly vary. These are food, shelter, clothing, education, employment, medical care, security, communication channels, community and social relationships and well planned environments and sanitations (for clean and healthy environments). However, the dynamics and dialectics of development across the globe suggest that there is a tendency to aggrandize more and more money. The actual development should focus on the following areas.

First of all, real development, removing every economic inequality, should eliminate poverty. There should be measures, like those promoted by Henry George in his economics classic Progress and Poverty, ways of enabling the poor to create wealth for themselves as a means of ending poverty forever. Despite such economic growth, poverty occurs in both developing countries and developed countries. While poverty is much more widespread in developing countries, both types of countries should undertake poverty reduction measures.

Similarly, an ignorant person is a burden on his society. Surely, modern times demand education for every living person. Creativity, innovation, inventions, technology (including Information Communication Technology—ICT) and all other great and noble kinds of ideas; and also, many other societal developments are greatly helped when a greater number its people is educated. Education comes with enlightenment and exposure—and these are the keys that surely unlock a country's potentials. When economic boom make its presence felt, free and compulsory

education should be provided.

In the same fashion, sickness is nobody's friend. Being physically fit, eating a balanced diet, and living in the healthiest environment should be the ultimate goal of development. Although man has no control over diseases and pests, at best, ailments can be minimized to the barest minimum utilizing the resources. To say the least, diseases exist and need to be cured when they occur, and that is why the medical profession exists and its multi-dimensional professional-focus has helped humanity to live and do other challenging tasks of life and living.

Every society is constantly under internal or external threats; and that is why the police. To ensure people's security, there should be at least one police station located in every locale. Criminality has always been a challenge in the societies. It has almost everything got to do with economic well being and education. First, the deprived want to snatch their right by force: "a hungry man is an angry man". Secondly, the criminals are often illiterate. So, the economic growth should be reflected in the people's actions. The security itself is not void of economic fruits. A secured environment ensures confidence building measures those in turn attract bigger and more successful investors.

Definitely, an upgraded lifestyle consisting of clean environment helps to transform the life of individuals. Well planned societies are attractable places to live in by those who appreciate good things; and they surely encourage them to perform optimally in whatever they are engaged-in. Sanitation guarantees clean and healthy environment. In totality, therefore, it has become a key basic need of citizens that their environments must be planned and kept clean and healthy at all times.

Information is power and is best way to transform the lifestyle of the people. Indeed, like all other basic commodities, modern man needs upgraded communication services to survive in the world. Quick, reliable and affordable communication channels keep citizens informed and also makes businesses (personal, public and corporate) to survive at their highest profitable levels. Radio, Television, Telephones (wireless and line), and indeed, all other types of modern communication channels including the ubiquitous Information Communication Technology (ICT), etc. are very important to enhance lifestyle, and the living standards of citizens—therein and thereafter increasing their patriotism, nationalism and sense of belonging to their nations. Surely also, these said modern communication channels make modern societies loving places to live-in; and consequently makes the generality of the peoples happy and loving of their societies (countries and nations) too.

The real development should ensure the requisition of sustainable livelihood. A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources), and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance

its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. The true advancement creates equal opportunities to earn.

Economic development without job security cannot sustain in the long run. In the simplest words job security is an assurance that an individual will keep his or her job without the risk of becoming unemployed. He will have continuity in employment and it may be from the terms of a contract of employment, collective bargaining agreement, or labour legislation that prevents arbitrary termination. Lack of job security refers to a situation where a person with a job would have a high chance of becoming unemployed. Job security may depend on economy, prevailing business conditions, and the individual's personal capacity. Employees have more job security in times of economic expansion and less in times of a recession. Normally, government jobs and jobs in education, healthcare and law enforcement are considered very secure.

All humans have a need to feel respected; this includes the need to have self-esteem and self-respect. Esteem presents the typical human desire to be accepted and valued by others. People often engage in a profession or hobby to gain recognition. These activities give the person a sense of contribution or value. Low self-esteem or an inferiority complex may result from imbalances during this level in the hierarchy. People with low self-esteem often need respect from others; they may feel the need to seek fame or glory. However, fame or glory will not help the person to build their self-esteem until they accept who they are internally. Psychological imbalances such as depression can hinder the person from obtaining a higher level of self-esteem or self-respect.

What a man can be, he must be. It forms the basis of the perceived need for self-actualization. This level of need refers to what a person's full potential is and the realization of that potential. Famous psychologist Maslow describes this level as the desire to accomplish everything that one can, to become the most that one can be. Individuals may perceive or focus on this need very specifically. For example, one individual may have the strong desire to become an ideal parent. In another, the desire may be expressed athletically. For others, it may be expressed in paintings, pictures, or inventions. As previously mentioned, Maslow believed that to understand this level of need, the person must not only achieve the previous needs, but master them.

The hazards of economic growth alone give birth to a variety of economic and social ills. To list a few:

Firstly, economic growth that is void of fair distribution of wealth, paves the way for income inequality. It creates disparities between a low and high income groups. History has shown that large inequalities in wealth and income persist and lead to rebellion and conflict. Thus, the question of how inequality relates to conflict remains. Inequalities can occur between individuals, creating social classes, but also

between countries and between cultural or ethnic groups. Studies indicate that conflicts are indeed more likely to break out in situations where there are large inequalities between different groups. Ethnic groups with incomes much lower and much higher than a country's average per capita income are far more likely to engage in civil war.

Subsequently, the unfair distribution of income has always been instrumental to bring the plutocrats to power. People's attitudes towards, or reactions to, actual income distributions can be significantly influenced by the correspondence (or lack thereof) between their ideas of what is normatively tolerable, and what they actually see in the society around them. Liberal institutions and forms (e.g., legislatures, political parties, and voting) in the most advanced democracy of the age are brought under the effective control of plutocrats (i.e., politically-connected capitalists). Plutocracy becomes the actual form of government. Plutocrats in the society become increasingly imperialistic and warlike, and gradually extend paternal protections to the masses.

In the same fashion, the role that income plays in the suicide decision is of particular interest, as it can help to inform one of how economic development affects lives. With this in mind, it can be asserted with more confidence that economic development has a positive impact on people's lives. Further, policymakers are more equipped to ameliorate suffering and prevent such tragic losses of life.

Similarly, more often armed conflicts are complex situations emerging out of a constellation of failing economic conditions. For a poorer society, the "economic motivations" refer to all those material considerations and incentives that prompt collectivities to resort to the use of force for the attainment of their objectives. In general, access to distant markets and scarce resources, imperialism, concerns about the impact of economic interdependence and population growth have been the most common economic causes of the outbreak of international wars, while the 'greed' and the exacerbation of 'grievances' are considered to be the main motivations for internal conflicts.

As evident from the above discussion, economic growth stands in a sharp comparison to the broader vision of development. The sustainable development rests on notions of fair distribution of wealth, inclusiveness, liberal flow of capital and economic resources. All of these factors lead the people to novelty and innovativeness. To wit:

Firstly, fair distribution of wealth is the way in which the wealth and income of people are divided among its population, or the way in which the wealth and income of the world are divided among nations. The broader and real development can be ensured when every citizen has his proportionate share in national wealth. It is important that the pursuit of more income equality is an explicit goal of government.

Secondly, inclusive growth—ensuring access to essential services in health and education by the poor—includes providing equality of opportunity, empowering people through education and skill development. It also encompasses a growth process that is environment friendly growth, aims for good governance and a helps in creation of a gender sensitive society. Special efforts to increase employment opportunities are essential as it is a necessary condition for bringing about an improvement in the standard of living of the people.

Thirdly, where a society thrives on the notion of inclusive growth, there liberal flow of capital increases productive capacity within a society. It not only invites foreign investors but also introduces technological improvements and lower consumer prices.

Fourthly, an economy, believing in transforming people's lives in the current competitive world, gives the people a number of chances to create and innovate. The mettle of the human creative skills is shown when the society gives opportunities to its individuals.

While concluding, it can be said that quality of life, even for those dimensions that reach beyond the material side, is constrained and shaped in fundamental ways by economic conditions that reflect households' command over resources and commodities. Material resources are only the means to be eventually transformed into well-being, according to each individual's preferences, values, free will and capabilities. In this sense, economic conditions, while not reflecting quality of life per se, nevertheless provide a framework to measure the potential of individuals and households to achieve and ensure their own self-defined well-being. Material living standards should be viewed in this wider context, rather than constrained only by what can be directly measured in monetary terms.

Truth is Lived Not Taught

Outline:

1. Introduction- truth is a process of self-revelation
2. Belief and truth
3. Role of curiosity and inquisition in truth
4. Why schooling is not education
5. Hazrat Ibrahim (AS) & Gotama Budha reach to truth
6. Hazrat Muhammad (SAW) the true embodiment of Quran and Sunnah
7. The qualities of truth:
 - a. Subjective vs objective truth
 - b. Dynamic and not static
 - c. Acquired and not presented
9. Charles Sanders Peirce: How truth and beliefs are formed:

- a. Dogmatism
 b. The method of authority
 c. The method of reason
 d. The scientific method

10. When you learn to live your truth
 11. Allama Iqbal and his views on truth

12. Institutions:

- a. Teach conformism
 b. Inhibit creativity
 c. Avoid moral and spiritual training

13. Truth is Enlightenment

14. Truths which can only be lived:

- a. Spirit of Sacrifice
 b. Moral uprightness
 c. Altruism
 d. Virtue

15. Conclusion

The German writer, Hermann Hesse quoted Truth is lived, not taught. He believed that the deity is within the person, and not in the books or ideas. Truth can be experienced. Life is strange. With time or with perception the form of truth also changes. A form of truth for one person can be the greatest lie for the other person. What do you think? Do you agree with the quote of Hermann Hesse?

Truth is not any information or any bookish knowledge that can be forced to cram by the teachers; instead it is an experience that comes by implementing in the behavior. As the real things become dead in a photograph, truth also dies when it is tried to be confined in the words.

The truth of life is death that cannot be taught but only can be experienced. Children learn only those things which are taught by the teachers and the parents. How will they differentiate between the right and wrong if they are not given the right lessons? Children are innocent and they emulate the things that see their elders too. The simple acts teach the truth.

There are many people who just assume things and live in a world of fantasy. There is a need to bring such people back on reality grounds and make them face the truth. Suffering or the loss of any game or person is not the truth to be lived; the truth is to face the hardships that sometimes come with the spiritual learning. If truth, honesty and all the virtues can come without learning then what is the need of the teachers and what the need of education is.

Apart from the aforementioned facts, truth can be taught, and it can be lived. The importance holds on how the truth is accepted wholeheartedly – when taught or lived? It is a human tendency to accept the things better when we perceive them with our own senses. Any such matter which can be taught, can be forgotten, but the things that have occurred in our life cannot be wiped of all that easily.

Truth when lived can have its ever-lasting influence. A child can be taught alphabets and rhymes. The alphabets remain in their mind forever as they use it regularly, but it is never the same with the rhymes. Though a child requires to be taught everything, they absorb the things only when they start living with them.

A taught thing remains a non-living stuff. The learnt bit gains its life when that is lived in actual form. We can understand better when we undergo the circumstances and perceive the matters ourselves. If the matter or happening is in affirmation or negation, it is better

understood when lived. We can teach that the fire is hot, but the child cannot be taught what is hot. Any qualitative term needs to be lived to be understood, so is the truth.

A sage always refuses to teach. The reason? - because truth cannot be taught. The sage is never a teacher. He is a Master, but he is never a teacher.

First, the truth cannot be taught, it can only be caught. You can catch it like an infection from the Master. You can allow yourself to be close to him, and one day you can catch the truth, but it cannot be taught. It is not a kind of information that can be delivered to you, it is an existential experience. You can partake of it but it cannot be given to you. Nobody can give you truth. And I'm not saying that the Master cannot give you truth because he doesn't have it, no. Even if he has it, he cannot give it. It is not a thing and it is not information. It is not knowledge, it is a lived experience - you will have to live in the Master with the Master.

It will happen. In a very mysterious way it happens. Strange are the ways of God. Only untruth can be delivered, truth cannot be delivered. So the sage is never a teacher. This is the difference between a teacher and a Master. He is available to give to you, but the giving is very subtle, the giving is very esoteric, it is very occult, it is very hidden. It cannot be given as scientific knowledge is given to you. You cannot make any education out of it. It cannot be put into words, theories, clear-cut principles. It is so vast. The moment you put it into any principle, you can immediately see that something has disappeared from it, it is no longer alive.

Principles are like photographs. A bird on the wing is one thing. If you take a photograph, the photograph shows the bird on the wing - but it is just a photograph. The bird is no longer flying, everything has stopped. It is not alive.

The bird on the wing is alive. The flower on the tree is alive. My hand in a gesture is a bird on the wing, it is alive. You can have a photograph of it but something very essential will be missing from it. It will be only the outline of the hand; the soul will be missing from it.

So it happens with truth. Truth is aliveness. It is eternal life. The moment you put it into words, you have photographs.

So a sage cannot teach the truth, he can only show you where you can go and see the bird on the wing for yourself. He cannot teach you principles, he can only indicate the way. He cannot inform you about truth, he can only inform you about the methods that can clean your heart, that can clarify your mind, that can subdue your inner turmoil, that can help you to stop your constant inner talk so that you are in a silent state of mind and you can see truth - because truth is all around, just the silence of the mind is needed. The Master cannot teach you but he can inspire you. The Master cannot teach you but he can invoke you. The Master cannot teach you but he can invite you. A Master is a finger pointing to the moon.

Conclusion

To sum up the discussion, it can be said that truth is experienced, truth is lived. It is true. There is now flaw in this part of sentence. But if you say that truth cannot be taught it is a completely misleading statement. Truth is taught, the only difference is some people understand the importance of it and live it, while some find it irrelevant in the race of life, and find it best to ignore it.

Women Universities As Agents of Change

Even as we remain committed to principles of inclusiveness, accessibility, equity and justice, we must ensure that we are challenging our students -- and ourselves -- with difficult and controversial subjects, writes David V. Rosowsky.

I have always regarded America's top universities as agents of change. Social movements begin and come of age on our campuses and move out into our communities. Political and economic theories emerge from our lecture halls, and scientific revolutions are born in our laboratories. Our campuses are places where ideas are hatched, theories are examined, practices are studied and philosophies are debated. In our halls and on our grounds, young people are nurtured to be thinkers, skeptics, analysts and dreamers. Our universities are the breeders of ideas and ideologies, and they are places where the next generation takes its first steps.

Higher education has come under increasing criticism in the last decade for a variety of reasons. People debate and decry -- in living rooms, boardrooms and certainly in the news media -- the cost and value of higher education. They accuse higher education of becoming too politicized, too liberal or too ideological. And some feel our campuses have become intolerant, too nurturing and too protective of students and their sensibilities.

These are serious accusations, and some may have merit, but they are not new. American higher education has always had its critics, even from within the academy. Yet it remains a compelling model and powerful force, one that is still envied around the world, and one that continues to drive innovation, our economy, the arts, the discovery of new ideas, scientific and technological advances, and, yes, social movements.

We in higher education can't just dismiss the criticisms, however. Even as we remain committed to principles of inclusiveness, accessibility, equity and justice, we must ensure that we are challenging our students -- and ourselves -- with difficult and controversial subjects, with opposing and inconsistent viewpoints, and with perspectives and even principles that differ from our own. Critical study, higher learning and ultimately deeper understanding come from debate and discourse. We must be made to feel uncomfortable, uneasy and uncertain at times. But we must also ensure that our students feel their classrooms and campuses are safe environments in which to examine difficult topics, debate polarizing issues or even hear from polarizing figures and criticize established as well as emergent theories. Universities are remarkable institutions.

We cannot back away from the study of issues we know to be timely and critical, such as climate change. Rather, universities must commit to knowledge discovery, integration and dissemination -- the science, the economics, the policy, the human and planetary impacts -- around climate change and adaptation.

What will be our role, as universities, in addressing the issues that divide us? How will we seek to close the education gap or the income gap? How do we provide access to higher education to rural or historically underserved populations? How do we operationalize our role as institutions of higher learning to continue to reach and educate future generations of voters? How do we deal with the issues that are challenging and threatening our democracy, our values, our security, our global leadership -- and that seem to be further

dividing us as a nation?

Women as Agents of Change:

The world today sees women excelling in a variety of fields, from exploring the universe as astronauts to even leading nations; there are few areas that are left uncharted. Women are believed to be the largest untapped reservoir of talent in the world. With perseverance and determination, women around the world strive to prove themselves in order to reach the pinnacle of success.

However, as women scale new heights and expand their horizons, they must constantly struggle to overcome the shackles of inequality and discrimination. It is commonly believed that the suffering and denial of the rights of women and the instability of countries go hand in hand.

As women continue to fight for their space in the world, we notice a wave of liberation and empowerment that floods nations worldwide as more and more women become aware of the oppressive atmosphere around them, and begin to raise their voice against it. From the young and courageous Malala Yousafzai, who fought for education of girls in Pakistan, to the women activists in the war-torn region of Syria who demand political reforms, to the scores of Saudi women who led a campaign against the ban on female drivers, to the first woman elected as president in modern Africa -- Ellen Johnson Sirleaf of Liberia -- these extraordinary women stand as "agents of change" and transcend countless obstacles on their path toward freedom and equality.

In order to continue to fuel this fire within women worldwide, nations across the world must not only revolutionize their economic, social and cultural structure to one that supports the progress of women, but must also take active measures to include women in the political structure of the country as well. Women must be given adequate representation in the government. Women often have different priorities than men and these should be reflected in the decision-making bodies. Through this, women will finally be given the chance to initiate change and overcome obstructions in all spheres, from traditions and cultures to economic and social barriers.

Governments should take the initiative to make education compulsory for every woman and this must be strictly and effectively implemented. Beginning at the grass-root level, they should aim at improving the infrastructure and teaching methods at public (Govt.) schools, as these are often neglected, in order to provide a healthy learning environment for the students. In addition to this, the government must also aim to reform the private educational sector.

In the words of A. Cripps, "Educate a man and you educate an individual. Educate a woman and you educate a family." Through the education of a woman, a household is transformed in all aspects -- socially, morally, economically and even politically. An educated woman is able to fight age-old prejudices and gender bias logically, rationally and more successfully by being connected and informed globally. She is no longer isolated in her ignorance, but on the contrary, has embraced and been empowered through the connectivity and information that the world has to offer.

Women in certain regions of the world also bear the burden of financially supporting their families -- in one out of every three households, women are the sole breadwinners. By working longer hours than men and being subject to numerous forms of financial exploitation

like being overworked and underpaid, there exists a lack of equality in the working sector as well. What remains a critical concern is that women earn less than 10 percent of the world's wages but do more than two-thirds of the world's work as they relentlessly strive to support their families and keep their head above the surface financially. Therefore it is imperative that the international community take concrete action toward converting economic exploitation of women into economic empowerment at every level both regional and national by investing in women. With an increase in the participation of women in the labor force, the economy will experience a reduction in poverty rates. When women are allowed to own property and earn money from it, it gives them more power at home and they are no longer vulnerable to deep-rooted traditions and customs that are heavily gender biased. Through such reforms, women are empowered to contribute financially to their families, communities and countries.

The United Nations defines women's empowerment with five main components: women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and to determine choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to influence the direction of social change to create a more just social and economic order, nationally and internationally.

As we recognize the long road ahead of us to achieve the empowerment of women, we must also acknowledge the progress women have made. Though a vast majority of women are yet to attain the five components of women empowerment, there are scores of women who have become 'agents of change' against all odds and are empowered citizens of the world today.

We must take a stand if we want the 21st century to be one of change and reformation, one that converts oppression into opportunity for women worldwide. Otherwise half the world's population will continue to suffer and struggle, being illiterate, unsafe, vulnerable, and without a voice to support and advocate for their families, communities and nations.

Women worldwide will continue to fight against repression and make their mark in the world. As "agents of change," they will continue to strive to change the system and reform political, economic, social and cultural spheres to create ones that support women and do not suppress them. It is as much up to the international community in its collective wisdom as it is up to every individual to assist women in their endeavors in order to reach their true potential.

Russia and China – Modern Imperialists

Russia has now been at war in Ukraine for almost two months. It has been heavily sanctioned by the US and its western allies for trade and business, commodity or finance. Russia holds over 600 billion USDs in FE Reserve and is the world's least indebted nation at around ten percent debt-to-GDP encumbrance. The USA itself is more than 100 per cent indebted equivalent to its GDP in comparison. Pakistan's total debt hovers at around 90-95 per cent of the GDP. Yet the ruble had lost almost forty per cent of its value at one time and inflation sits at record levels because of far greater demand than supply which the world isn't trading any longer with Russia. Strongman Putin is fighting his hardest battle inside in somehow keeping his economy buoyant.

Russia is not only a military superpower, it is an oil, gas, wheat and fertilizer superpower too. Yet it must save in USD even when it retains the largest reserves in gold. Some 300 billion of Russia's USD earnings are placed outside of Russia and lie frozen because of the sanctions. The 1944 Bretton Woods Agreement, post WWII, had ensured that

the USD remained the key financial denominator of comparative economic strength among nations and the prime international trade currency. Initially it was pegged to the gold held as reserve by a country but in 1971 President Nixon delinked it from gold and converted it into the sole denominator of a nation's financial and economic strength. The World Bank and the IMF were the creations of the same Bretton Woods Agreement and have virtually managed the international money market as the world's central bank. China holds over three trillion dollars of its FE Reserves in USD of which at least one trillion goes into buying off American debt. In other words China has a trillion dollars invested in the USA and cannot afford to lose it if the American economy were to just gutter away. Not without reason the Chinese are the first ones to rush into the US to advise them to stem the slide if a recession or a depression threatens. They just can't afford to lose their trillion plus.

Russia is a political-military competitor to the US and yet must hold its reserves in American currency. Conscious of its vulnerability however it has been smart to create interdependencies with American allies in Europe by being their main supplier for gas and oil — almost to the tune of 40-50 per cent of the energy needs of Europe for gas and oil Russians. Were Russia to turn the tap off, life, industry and business in Europe would simply freeze. America's allies are thus Russia's best insurance against American highhandedness against her in their global competition to expand their respective areas of influence. It is not a perfect check-mate from either side but works to temper impulse. The world is indeed a strange place. Imagine the predicament of any smaller nation entirely dependent on foreign sources of finance but without any or many interdependencies.

This makes a perfect case for labeling the USA as the modern day East India Company. Except that what the USA unleashed to control the world's trade, business and finance ended up even deceiving its masters. Modern finance has no base, no nationality and no flag to bear. Just as an example both Google and Apple, and so many more, have moved their headquarters to Iceland and Ireland, or some such tax-haven, where their finances are addressed if not entirely placed. Off-shoring money is a bona fide parking option among many. When corporate(s) do so it is smart tax avoidance; when individuals resort to it, it is mostly tax evasion and hiding a crime unless the money is all legal. Industry too places itself at locations where labour and input costs are cheaper even if their origin belongs to one of the smarter and richer nations.

The 80s saw a lot of heavy American industry move into China, then the world's newest sweatshop. As China has transformed it has found newer locales for placing its older but still productive industry; hence moving money, labour and technology and spreading the riches. The phenomenon introduces to the world unmatched prosperity. Technology is the new enabler for finance and capital to pervasively move and dominate the world. The market never sleeps and instantly shifts capital and trade. Fintech is the new buzz word and technology has its own currency with a value. Soon Artificial Intelligence will take borders out of equation other than enabling identity which too soon might transfer to embedded chips. That's both the simplicity and the complexity of the new world quite far out of control of its initially conceived masters, the US and its western allies. They are hardly the new imperialists. Modern technology, finance and trade is. Most belong to the ether-world or even more pertinently the netherworld. The flag, the anthem and antiquated notions of sovereignty lost to the haze of the unknown and unseen. Fathom what freedom will mean then.

It has become impossible to live in this world and not be linked. When only some of these multiple links and (B)lock-chains are severed through sanctions for being a parish, nations only sink deeper till they either lose their boundaries or their identity, or both. Libya is hardly recognisable. Iran is willing to return to the international system after its prolonged binning and will trade its freedom to pursue nuclear capability for sustaining its people and its economy instead, retaining its identity as a state and a nation with a proud history. It can live

with those attributes forever only if it would totally delink from the international community though that just might render her existence untenable. Between existence and freedom thus freedom becomes negotiable. Why is it that the great USA is unable to harness the Tech giants into being entirely home-based? States and nations negotiate their terms for what is now qualified sovereignty. Freedom is a qualified concept. Absolute freedom is non-existent and will remain non-existent when the world increasingly gets defined as the netherworld. There is no escape from this reality as long as we inhabit Earth and don't migrate to another planet. For it too we shall need the means and the resource and some good terms with Microsoft Musk and Co. Every other notion, idealistic or poetic, is fodder.

There is thus only one way to keep out this unseen juggernaut in the interim that will take over dependent nations like Pakistan especially if they have failed to develop interdependencies and firewalls. One, of course we must remain linked to this conclave to benefit from returns which technology and linkages endow; else nations such as Venezuela and Iran come to mind — Turkey too initially sounded threats but kept its linkages in order. Two, we can leverage geography as a competing resource. It can physically link economies or when we fail to do that for idealistic reasons we have tended to rent it out. Beyond that there is little else to offer. In a linked world it becomes difficult to avoid the consequences, poetic imaginations aside.

The Power of the Youth in Pakistan

Pakistan has a population of 220 million people, which includes 48 million (22 percent) youth between the ages of 18 and 30. In the 2018 elections, with 100 million registered voters, only half (50 million) exercised their right to vote. Therefore, the number of youth eligible to vote in the next election is roughly equal to the total number of votes cast in the 2018 election. Should the youth decide to exercise their right to vote in larger numbers, they can make a big difference to the outcome of the next election.

In the 2018 elections, the PTI secured 17 million votes, securing the highest number of votes (32 percent) followed by the PML-N at 13 million (24 percent), and the PPP at 7 million (13 percent). All the other parties were far behind. Even the MQM, which usually demonstrates its political muscles, secured only 750k votes (one percent) but managed to gain a proportionately higher number of seats (6) because its vote bank is concentrated in the two largest cities of Sindh. With the current super-charged political imbroglio, the youth is now much more aware of the political situation. They are participating in jalsas in larger numbers than ever before, and they are more concerned about the future of Pakistan. In addition, the population is growing at a rate of two percent per annum, adding four million youth to the voting age every year. Therefore, just in the last four years, 16 million youth have been added to the voting pool. This is now an energized crowd exercising their right to speak up and participating in ever larger numbers in political rallies. There are no prizes to guess which party or leader the youth are tilted towards and will vote for. In Pakistan, those who call the shots have not yet realized the power of the youth. These people belong to the Baby Boomers generation (those born before 1965) while the world today is driven by Gen-Y (millennials) and Gen-Z, who were born in the age of IT. This generation is driving the world today, whether in politics, technology or entrepreneurship. Beyond the world of entrepreneurship and technology, the disruptive power of social media is influencing how the youth makes

decisions. Today it is the world of Twitter, Instagram, TikTok and YouTube Influencers that are driving the trend. Vloggers like PewDiePie with over 100 million subscribers on YouTube are influencing the way Gen-Y and Gen-Z think and act. Dwayne (The Rock) Johnson with over 250 million followers on Instagram (more than the combined votes secured by both Biden and Trump) could announce his candidacy for US president. When Cristiano Ronaldo with 307 million followers on Instagram removed the Coke bottles in front of him during a recent press conference, Coke lost \$4 billion of its share value. Pakistan is catching up fast, with over 61 million internet users in January 2021, and increasing by over 11 million (21 percent) just between 2020 and 2021. At this rate, one can easily assume there are currently over 76 million internet users today, which is over 70 percent of the population if one does not include the 0-14-year-olds. In Pakistan, like in the developed countries, the youth are the biggest users of social media, which is influencing their decision making. 65 percent (143 million) of the population are Facebook users while 10 percent (22 million) are YouTube users. The most popular mobile App to communicate and post videos, images and links is WhatsApp which has over 46 million users. Postings on WhatsApp become viral, and videos are transmitted across the globe within minutes. In the world of politics, Twitter is popularly used by over 20 percent (44 million) of the population. Among the politicians, Imran Khan and Nawaz Bhutto Zardari has 4.5 million followers. Meanwhile, social media news channels are bringing the mainstream TV news channels a run for their money.

The future belongs to the youth who will influence the way Pakistan should go. Recent events have demonstrated that the youth have taken matters in their own hands to save Pakistan from corrupt and incompetent leaders. They will certainly exercise their vote in the next election in much larger numbers to choose the right leadership and reject the purana Pakistan.

Six Embrace Martyrdom as Copter Wreckage Found

Six Pakistan army officials, including Commander XII Corps Lt Gen Sarfraz Ali, were announced martyred after the wreckage of their helicopter, earlier reported missing, was found in Musa Goth, a hilly area in Winder town of Balochistan's Lasbela district.

In a brief statement, the Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR) blamed bad weather for the crash. "The wreckage of the unfortunate helicopter, which was on flood relief operation, was found in Musa Goth, Winder, Lasbela (district). All six officers and soldiers embraced shahadat (martyrdom)," the ISPR tweeted.

Initial investigations suggested the accident occurred due to bad weather, it said, adding that more details would follow.

Besides Lt Gen Ali, the other martyred officers included Pakistan Coast Guards Director General Brig (approved Maj Gen) Amjad Hanif, Commander Engineers XII Corps Brig Muhammad Khalid, Maj Saeed Ahmed (pilot), Maj Muhammad Talha Manan (co-pilot) and crew chief Naik Mudassir Fayyaz.

Civilian authorities depend heavily on the army during natural calamities. Fierce monsoon rains and deadly flooding have hit Pakistan hard this year, particularly in Balochistan. At least 478 people have died so far, including 136 in Balochistan.

The military reported that a helicopter carrying senior army officials had lost contact with air traffic control and gone missing in Balochistan.

ROUGH TERRAIN: Police officials said rescue teams struggled to locate the helicopter because the mountainous terrain didn't even have jeep paths and the area could only be accessed by air, on foot or through motorcycles. A lack of cellular network coverage and electricity only aggravated the problem. The police had to engage local volunteers in the search operation.

The helicopter's wreckage "was found at a place called Haji Musa Goth, which is situated over top of the mountain, some seven to eight kilometres from form the Abbas police of Sakran police," Tariq Abul Hasan, the only journalist to reach the site, told.

The difficult terrain was hard to pass, he said. "With no road or thoroughfare for a smooth drive, no source of communication or cellular service signals, and darkness that couldn't even allow seeing the land, it was a tough job to reach the place."

The local people helping official teams finally spotted the wreckage at around 12:30pm. Pervez Umrani, Deputy Inspector General of Khuzdar Range, told Dawn the bodies of all the six officers were found near the destroyed helicopter.

Officials said the bodies were shifted to Karachi's Malir Cantonment in the afternoon, where the funeral prayers were offered. The bodies were later dispatched to the native towns of the deceased by C-130. Lt Gen Ali, who belonged to Lahore, is survived by a daughter and two sons. He was commissioned in the Six Azad Kashmir Regiment in March 1989.

Brig Amjad Hanif is also survived by a daughter and two sons and hailed from Rawalakot, the capital of Poonch district in Azad Kashmir. He was commissioned in the Six Azad Kashmir Regiment in April 1994. Brig Khalid of Faisalabad, survived by three daughters and as many sons, was commissioned in the 20 Engineer Battalion in 1994.

Maj Ahmed of Larkana is survived by a son and a daughter, Maj Manan is survived by two sons, and Naik Fayyaz of Narowal is survived by his wife.

CONDOLENCE MESSAGES POUR IN: The ISPR's tweet triggered an outpouring of grief. President Dr Arif Alvi was among the first to react to the incident. He reached out to the army chief and expressed deep grief over the martyrdom of the army officers and soldiers according to his official Twitter account. Prime Minister Shehbaz Sharif tweeted: "Nation is deeply grieved on the martyrdom of Lt Gen Sarfraz Ali and five other officers of Pakistan Army. They were doing a sacred duty of providing relief to flood affectees. Will remain eternally indebted to these sons of the soil. My heartfelt condolences to the bereaved families."

Foreign Minister Bilawal Bhutto-Zardari, former President Asif Ali Zardari, PML-Q Leader Maryam Nawaz and many other leaders expressed their grief and sent condolence messages to the families of the martyred officers.

Interview

INTRODUCTION OF INTERVIEWS

1. INTRODUCTION

Though the world interview is used only in the case of formal 'interviews' conducted for purposes of official selection of candidates. It has much wider meaning. Basically, an interview involves a situation where at least two persons get together to solve a problem. Here 'problem' is meant to convey any proposition which is of common interest to all those who are the participants in the interview. It is not wrong to say that almost all of our social life is a series of interviews.



Interview is a conversation with a purpose. It involves the selector and the candidate. No doubt, caliber and suitability of the candidate are very important, but equally important is an interview.

Interview is really face-to-face situation. A complete knowledge and plus points of candidates are of paramount importance. A candidate must reveal his very best and most accurate aspects. A candidate, while being interviewed must (a) not lose temper (b) be polite (c) not be arrogant.

He must tell interviewing officer about his qualification, experience and other particulars in a lucid, concise, confident and precise manner. The way a candidate presents himself goes a long way to impress the interviewer.

Pre-interview preparation is the key to a good interview. Nervousness often leads to poor performance.

It must be remembered that "being good at interview is a skill, which is quite separate from work-skill". Be prepared and be positive about yourself.

The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the services or service for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The test is intended to judge the mental caliber of a candidate. In broad terms, this is really an assessment of not only his intellectual qualities but also social traits and his interest in

current affairs. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical power of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgement, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

The technique of the interview is not that of strict cross examination but of a natural through directed and purposive conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.

The personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialized or general knowledge of the candidate which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subject of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own state or country, as well as in modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well-educated youth.

This serves as an example of the viewpoint of the giver. The giver will always have as clear a picture in his mind of the requirements of the situation as possible. He would have a mental picture of the type of person he thinks would suit his purpose. Therefore, here is a moral of the interviewees.

What Is An Interview?

A successful interview means a bright career. It has become an integral part of almost all competitive examinations. Interview is more revealing and important than written test. It depicts candidate's power of expression, initiative, drive, tact, alertness and self-confidence. Interviewer judges through interview as to whether the candidate has the quality of critical appreciation, clear and logical exposition, balanced judgement, ability for social cohesion, leadership qualities, moral integrity and social adaptability. "An interview can make or mar your career."

If, on the other hand, a prospective candidate is satisfied with his 'self-interview' it would give him poise and confidence when the actual interview takes place. He would be sure of himself and his suitability. He would have developed a sense of ego which is greatly valued by all the interviewers.

It may be thought it would amount to 'building castles in the air'. Well, there is no harm in building castles in the air, only if foundations are provided under them.

2. IMPORTANCE OF INTERVIEWS

Ours is an age of competition. At the very outset, this fact defies analysis that the process of interviews is of a paramount importance, especially in this age. It is the final touchstone for assessing the personality and knowledge of a person. Interviews have become part and parcel of man's everyday life. It is an instrument or a method of self-expression which enables him to make his superiority over others. It is a special kind of communication, in which the interviewee endeavours to create a favourable impression on the interviewer.

In this strict competitive age, a good impression created in course of an interview supports a candidate to stand out and capture chance to get education in a better school, college or university. Later in life, it supports him to get a good job if he wishes to take a job or obtain good business if he wants to be on his own.

It is clear that in this age of competition, only the fittest survive. Interviews have become more important than ever before. The whole human life, so to say, has become a series of interviews. In each one of these interviews one who seeks to succeed must give one's best. Success begets success. Opportunities help men to develop their best-selves, make their own marks, be happy and cause others to be happy.

Interview is at once a science and an art. A good interview does not just happen. It is the outcome of the conscious and unconscious work of long months and years. To do well in an interview, a man must try to master the necessary preparations to make the average meeting good, the good better and the better best.

More and more can be learnt about a person in a brief interview than through his answer books on different subjects. An article of interest can better be judged at a glance than through statement of its qualifications in its absence. A judgment can easily be formed at an interview because it calls forth all the faculties of human personality and as such is more significant and revealing than the written test. One may be extraordinarily successful in answering written questions but may not be desirable otherwise.

The interview has become an essential part of every important competitive examination. After written papers have been valued, interviews, of a certain number of topmost successful candidates are held to decide finally about their fate. *Vivo Voce* discloses candidate's mental alertness, initiative, self-confidence, etc.

A successful interview of a few minutes may enable a candidate to win a decent career. It may carry him from the list of qualified candidates to that of selected candidates or even from the bottom of such a list to higher positions and ultimately to comparatively better services. On the other hand, a little bit of deficiency may turn the scales against him.

Meaning of Interview. The word interview (French : earlier form *entrevue* (e), *entrevue-vue*, formed on *entrevoir* : have a glimpse of, *s'entrevoir* see each other (formed on *entre* : between *inter+voir* to see, *vue* : view) means meeting of persons face to face; a mutual view or sight; a formal meeting; a conference, now especially with a view to ascertaining suitability before entering on an engagement; a conference with a notable or notorious person.

3. PREPARATION FOR INTERVIEWS

The ideal way for preparation for an interview to be conducted by the ISSB should be systematic and regular. It should begin at the same time as the ordinary studies connected with the written papers. The candidate should set aside one hour for

training, once a week, on an average, for at least one year prior to appearing in a competitive examination.

Preparing for an interview is like preparing for a rough and tough expedition. A *viva voce* test may sometimes prove to be a typhoon. The candidate has got to be prepared for the worst if he wants to come out successful. A candidate requires much skill and energy and there exists a huge store of energy within himself waiting to be tapped if he has only the necessary will and determination. Allah has endowed every human being with capacities of thought and action. But these are useless as a machine deprived of its motion power unless they are nursed and properly exercised. Human qualities are like tender plants, feed them and they will grow, starve them and they will wither, and consequently die. A candidate should bring his suppressed store of energy to the surface and apply it to the full. By unlocking one store of energy, he will be able to quickly unlock another. Thus, the candidate's mental outlook will become frank and optimistic instead of pessimistic and suppressed.

The interviews should develop in himself the following qualities:

Healthy appearance helps a great deal. A person with a shattered health cannot impress others. Artificial make-up or fashionable dress cannot compensate for poor general appearance. A person must try his level best to make himself healthy.

Smartness is another important feature which an interviewee has to take into account. A smart person impresses a lot. Even if a person is not very brilliant, he can well make a good first impression with his smartness, and the first impression counts great deal at short interviews. Shoulders shall be well squared, arms at ease, in a natural position on the lap, and knees together, but not crossed, the eyes should neither develop a stare nor the inquisitiveness, the candidate while entering or leaving the room should walk with natural ease and forsake all kinds of clumsiness. The candidate's hearing should be alertly attentive. He should avoid saying *beg your pardon*. The candidate should equally guard against himself against being over-smart.

Mental culture is equally important. A person with some inherent physical limitations can make a good impression by his mental alertness and his intellectual brilliance. Intelligence is developed with real and useful knowledge. A person must know the basic principles of science, economics, history, geography, sociology and civics, etc. In order to develop his knowledge, a candidate must read newspapers, monthlies and other important books. Travelling also helps a lot in this connection.

Dress is another important factor which helps the interviewee. A well-dressed person has an initial advantage over the ill-dressed one. The candidate must avoid to use a brand new costly suit, especially got prepared for the interview. In quite a similar manner, the candidate must avoid wearing a brand new pair of shoes and must use well-polished shoes. Brand new dresses place a person in a little uncomfortable position. It would be unwise for a candidate to suit himself in dress with which he is not familiar.

A candidate must develop a social personality. He should attend public lectures,

public debates, etc. He should try to be a good conversationalist as well as a master orator.

Self-confidence: An interviewee should have self-confidence. Nervousness, palpitation and perspiration are signs of lack of self-confidence. Inferiority complex and lack of confidence are usually results of ignorance and weakness in knowledge. A candidate with a strong body, a sound mind, with a vast reading and a wide experience will seldom fear. He will be able to face the members of the board as if they are his equal.

Shake off fear: Many a candidates have failed to get into service simply because they could not come up to the mark in the *viva voce* test. The main cause of their failure has always been the fear of the Interview Board. It should be remembered well that "prosperity cannot be built on fear". A candidate should have courage, and above all, self-confidence to face the whole situation in a jovial manner.

You may know the job of skating off on a cold day. You may know the delight of a fine meal after a long walk. These are real and wholesome but all such things put together cannot approach the thrill of ridding yourself of fear. The conquest of fear is one continuous, grand and glorious feeling. It is equally easy and equally dangerous — to become a martyr to one's own fear. Rather, it must be shaken off. Have courage, cheerfulness and self-confidence in you and success is sure and your.

4. TACTICS OF APPEARING AT INTERVIEWS

Broadly speaking, an interview is nothing more than a mere conversation. It is a two-way traffic in which the interviewer tries to discover whether a student or a candidate has the ability to a particular job. The interviewer does not have much time at his disposal, and hence, he attempts to have a fair estimate of the personality, attitude and knowledge of the candidate in a summary manner. Therefore, quickness and tranquil confidence are of essential importance for the interviewees. It is quite possible to be rapid without being hasty and to be cool and composed without being slow.

There is no doubt in the fact that knowledge of the subject or subjects regarding which the interviewer may question the candidate is quite essential. But it should be considered that an interview is not merely an examination of the amount of information that a candidate possess. More often, the academic knowledge of a candidate is estimated in written examinations. Usually, interviews are conducted to supplement and complement and not supplant a written examination. The interview, ordinarily, follows the written examination. The written examination is the first stage in which the less knowledgeable candidates are weeded out. The interviewer tries to finding out the extent and intensity of the candidate's command over the subjects, the traits of his personality and the main features of his attitude.

Therefore, a candidate must demonstrate to the interviewer, the better aspects of his personality. He should have appreciable command over his subjects, but at the same

time he must be in a position to face others in a confident, courteous and relaxed manner.

The art of relaxation: To relax is not a difficult thing. Dale Carnegie, the popular American author, has offered a reasonable enough formula to offer for the art of relaxation. He says that nothing succeeds better in taking out the element of fear and stiffness from the eminent members of the Interview Board as imagining them in formal conditions. He suggests that a candidate to do well in an interview should not regard the examiners as superior men, or extraordinary and majestic men but simply as men. Relaxation would make a candidate feel at home with the others. The candidate then considers his examiners or interviewers as friends and not enemies. It may also be noted here that the same tactics are found to be very helpful in case of public speaking. The speaker should not be afraid of his audience, he should not consider that his audience are superior to him or even equal to him. On the contrary, he must consider the members of the audience as somewhat inferior to him in intelligence and knowledge. So to say, he must have confidence and dynamism.

The art of saying "no": A candidate must never attempt bluffing the interviewer, or the examiners. He should know that it is always better to say "no" when he does not know the correct answer to a question. He must not beat about the bush. On the contrary, he must be straightforward and frank in such circumstances. In a courteous and polite manner, he must say, "sorry sir, I do not know the answer to the question". The candidate is quite familiar with the fact that at present knowledge has become very vast. This fact is also known to the interviewers. That is why they do not really expect a candidate to answer all the questions correctly. Hence, when a candidate once, twice or thrice admits ignorance in a pleasing, unashamed but not audacious manner, they do not feel either annoyed or disappointed.

The art of taking a cue: It is evident that the tendency to say "no" should not be carried to an extreme. If a candidate does not know most of what he is expected to know and he keeps on saying "no" to eighty per cent of the questions put on him, he cannot be helped. In that case, he is ill-equipped. He should acquire more knowledge and should make better preparations for his interviews. But in other cases when a candidate possesses good idea about the subject-matter and is stuck only on a minor point or fails to remember what he knows on account of the tension the best thing to do is to have confidence in himself and endeavour to search for the "cue" which one member or more of the Interview Board may and do often supply. It is fortunate, in these days, that interviewers are helped a bit by their interviewers. In this way, the interviewers try to discover what a candidate knows. This help should be welcome and the intelligent candidate should utilise the lead given by any of the interviewers.

Why to lead the interviewee: Interviewers or examiners may often guide a candidate to the correct answer. In a similar way, an intelligent candidate or an interviewee can lead the interviewer to grounds which he considers familiar. In most of the interviews for higher jobs in the Civil or Army Service, the interviewers do like to be

led in this manner. They attempt to bring out, not the weak but the strong points of the interviewee. Therefore, the interviewee must be skilful to steer the interviewers to the things and subjects he has good knowledge of. An instance will clear this point. A candidate who has specialised in sociology may be required to speak about the conquest of Sindh by Muhammad Bin Qasim. The good thing for a candidate would be to say as much as he knows about the conquest, but at the same time, he should volunteer that he would be pleased to tell something about the cultural and social results of the conquest. More often than not, this offer would be accepted by the interviewers who would make their subsequent questions, in view of the special knowledge and interest of the candidate.

The use of humour: Sometimes, the interviewers attempt to help the candidate in making a joke or two. They do so in order to make the atmosphere easy. In this manner, they measure the wit and sense of humour that the candidate may have. A candidate must avail opportunity for such occasions. He should laugh with the interviewers to appreciate their joke and also considering the occasion by offering one or two of his own. It may be relevant.

The bane of artificiality: A candidate should not try to be artificial. There can be no better image of one's self than the natural one. The candidate must speak, converse and behave in the way he is used to do. Self-consciousness is the main foe of good performance in interview. Everyone of us suffers from one difficulty or another. No man is perfect, no man can be. Allah has given His men different capacities. Some are adept at public speaking, some excel in table-talk. Some have good accents while others may not be fortunate in that regard. Some have good language, others have to do with average. It is a good thing for a candidate that he should be aware of his weaknesses and try to ratify these beforehand. But if these are of such nature that they cannot be corrected during the time of preparation, then it is better not to try to hide them, when the interview is in progress. Nothing can be corrected on this stage.

It is preferable to speak in one's own language, however, lacklustre it may be, than in borrowed or memorized high flown language which may open at the seams under the slight unforeseen pressure. Artificiality must be avoided at any cost. It would be often seen that men who are apparently not so "smart" do better in interviews than those who appear ordinarily to be of the "get-set brand". The reason for that is that ostensibly "unsmart" candidates are natural in their communication with others while those of the other type are not. This point can be understood better by referring to our own experience and impression of men we meet. It is in our experience that we promptly like the man who does not put on airs, a simple man who has clear habits, does not look shabby, is not dominating but assertive, clear and brief in his expression, friendly and well-meaning in his behaviour towards others. Above all, he is all sincere and without affectation. On the other hand, as soon as we learn the slightest trace of insincerity and uncalled for artificiality in a man, however, polished and well-informed, we cannot help but feel a bit angry with him and however objective our measurement, it

cannot but suffer from a bias, even if unconscious, against him.

The need to be polite: Courtesy is a very valuable thing in interviews. It costs nothing but pays much. However, well-informed, polished and smart one may be one who may end up with a totally negative impression on the minds of others if one even appears to be rude, impolite and discourteous. Even if a candidate has to emphasize his point of view, he must do it in quite a soft way. In such cases, a good interviewee or examinee would choose some expression or phrase polite, yet forceful enough to articulate difference of opinion or information. It is always good to say something like, "I am afraid Sir that the viewpoint put forward is outdated and has been proved to be based on mistaken information" or "If you permit me to point out, Sir, while what you say is correct in relation to ideas, it suffers from certain handicaps when viewed in the context of realities....." It is wrong to be abrupt in pointing out the error of the interviewers. The candidate must know that the interviewers may be genuinely mistaken or they may pretend to be ignorant or half-informed in a bid to discover candidate's knowledge. A candidate should never say, "You are wrong Sir" or "That is not correct" or "That is an absolute point of view" or "What you say is unrealistic".

The smiling face: The candidate must endeavour to create an atmosphere of happiness and joy at the time of his interview. This would help him to relax, to avoid being rigid and stiff and bring out the best in him. A smiling face is the surest guarantee to success in all dealings of life. In an interview, one must attempt to produce an impression of happiness, confidence and colourful liveliness.

5. THINGS THAT MUST DO BEFORE INTERVIEW

Imagine the Interview:

Here the objective is to prepare oneself for the atmosphere that you would face in the interview hall. You have prepare for an interview brilliantly but once you reach the interview venue and you see scores for people already present there it could be nerve racking. But if you imagine this situation a day prior to an interview then it is as if you were expecting this and that's what is happening so there's nothing out of the unusual. You walk in confidently and seeing such a confident person in you some other people might feel uncomfortable.

Dress Appropriately:

Who said looks do not matter, well they do and a lot. No one wants a shabbily dressed person working in the office it just brings bad taste and you could be the one who's never asked for a cup of coffee. Do not wear a t-shirt even; you can wear a stripes office wear shirt and a neat trouser. Your appearance must be of a polished person, donning a professional & conservative look, would be really cool.

Sleep Well:

You should take rest a day before the interview. Once you are sure that you have prepared confidently and you have reviewed your curriculum vitae then a good night's

sleep can do a world of good for you. If you cannot get a good sleep next morning you will definitely feel lethargic and might have to take aspirin to feel good. A good night's sleep will ensure you are feeling good about everything the next morning and you will have all the energy and confidence to face the interview.

Work on Your Communication Skills:

While content and prior knowledge of the topic shall make sure that you have the material to make a point, communication skills refer to how you make it. Do you put across your views effectively so that others are forced to listen? Or so you merely present them in an unstructured, jumbled type of manner so that some of the other participants struggle to grasp what point you are making? This is where communication skills play a role.

Listening Skills:

Listening skills are crucial. You must appear (and actually be!) attentive to the points that others are making during the course of the Group Discussion. Leaning slightly forwards and nodding your head ever so slightly might be good strategies. This indicates to the evaluators that you are paying attention and are an 'active participant' even while not actually speaking.

6. DRESS WHEN INTERVIEWING

According to Kim Zoller, 55% of another person's perception of you is based on how you look. Her Dressing for Success Information gives some tips on how to look your best, without necessarily spending a lot of money. Here's a quick look at the basics:

Women's Interview Attire:

- (i) Solid color, conservative suit
- (ii) Moderate shoes
- (iii) Limited Jewellery
- (iv) Neat, professional hairstyle
- (v) Tan or light hosiery
- (vi) Sparse make-up & perfume
- (vii) Manicured nails

Men's Interview Attire:

- (viii) Solid color, conservative suit
- (ix) White long sleeve shirt
- (x) Conservative tie
- (xi) Dark socks, professional shoes
- (xii) Neat, professional hairstyle
- (xiii) Go easy on the aftershave
- (xiv) Neatly trimmed nails

Body Language in Interview:

Try these body language tips during your interview:

Use a firm handshake:

In the mind of most people, weak and limp handshakes equal weak character. Be sure you deliver your handshake with a firm grip while looking them right in the eye.

Watch your posture:

There is a definitive difference between a confident posture and a posture that communicates low self-esteem. The best advice is the same your mother gave you, sit up straight with your feet firmly planted on the floor. Again, slumping equals low self-esteem or even disinterest.

Make eye contact:

Regular, strong eye contact is associated with confidence, honesty and boldness. Making eye contact is vital.

Monitor your vocal delivery:

Experts estimate up to 38% of our communication is conveyed by our voice and vocal qualities, which means you need to pay attention not only to what you say but also how you say it. When we're nervous we tend to speak faster and at a higher pitch, which robs of our authority. Take a tip from the acting profession and practice speaking slowly and deliberately.

Pay attention to the interviewer's body language:

In today's competitive job market being qualified for the job and having strong references is not enough. You need to convince the interviewer that you'll be a good fit for the forces and its values. You do this by reading the interviewer's body language and responding appropriately. You need to show the proper amount of "social intelligence" and awareness to stand out from the other interviewees competing with you for the job.

Eye contact is one of the most important aspects of dealing with others, especially people we've just met. Maintaining good eye contact shows respect and interest in what they have to say. By doing this, you won't make the other people feel self-conscious, like they've got a bit of vegetable stuck between their teeth or a dew drop hanging from the nose. Instead, it will give them a feeling of comfort and genuine warmth in your company, any more eye contact than this and you can be too intense, any less and you give off a signal that you are lacking interest in them or their conversation.

Head position is a great one to play around with, with yourself and others. When you want to feel confident and self-assured keep your head level both horizontally and vertically. You can also use this straight head position when you want to be authoritative and what you're saying to be taken seriously. Conversely, when you want to be friendly and in the listening, receptive mode, tilt your head just a little to one side or other. You can shift the tilt from left to right at different points in the conversation.

Arms give away the clues as to how open and receptive we are to everyone we

meet and interact with, so keep your arms out to the side of your body or behind your back. This shows you are not scared to take on whatever comes your way and you meet things "full frontal". In general terms, the more outgoing you are as a person, the more you tend to use your arms with big movements. The quieter you are the less you move your arms away from your body. So, try to strike a natural balance and keep your arm movements midway.

Legs are the furthest point away from the brain, consequently they're the hardest bits of our bodies to consciously control. They tend to move around a lot more than normal when we are nervous, stressed or being deceptive. So, best to keep them as still as possible in most situations, especially at interviews or work meetings. Be careful too in the way you cross your legs.

Mouth movements can give away all sorts of clues. We purse our lips and sometimes twist them to the side when we're thinking. Another occasion we might use this movement is to hold back an angry comment we don't wish to reveal. Nevertheless, it will probably be spotted by other people and although they may not know the comment, they will get a feeling you were not too pleased. There are also different types of smiles and each gives off a corresponding feeling to its recipient.

Create A Favourable First Impression in Interview:

The way to create a favourable first impression is to be sure you appear confident and open. When you meet your interviewer for the first time, make eye-contact at the introduction and repeat the interviewer's name as you shake hands and thank them for inviting you to the interview.

What often follows is the invitation to 'tell them about yourself' which allows you to commence your self-introduction that is so important to your interview success. This is the phase where you develop the report that will carry you through to the positive outcome at the end of the interview.

Because self-introduction is your key to interview success, you must have previously prepared exactly what you are going to say. This is not some lengthy story about your life, but a short focused statement that sounds interesting to the listener.

Strengths and Achievements:

In your self-introduction, you will include some examples of your strengths and achievements which relate directly to the requirements of the job. This must also demonstrate your personal qualities that you apply when you are doing the job because the type of person you are is often far more important than just having the ability to do a job.

The way you outline your self-introduction, in particular the way you speak, tells the interviewer whether you are confident in your abilities so you must rehearse it well, but don't try to be what you are clearly not - you'll only be found out at a later date. Get a friend to listen to your self-introduction with a critical ear, because if it sounds false it will set the alarm bells ringing with the interviewer who will detect that it is not the real

you and destroy the rapport you were building up. Practice speaking faster or more slowly, louder or quietly and try to vary it throughout.

When you have prepared your self-introduction, ask yourself this question: 'What does the interviewer need?'

Prepared well, this self-introduction is your key to interview success because it helps to create that all-important first impression, helps you to build the rapport with the interviewer and satisfies the questions about whether you are the sort of person who will fit in to the organization successfully.

Do's and Don'ts of Interview:

Do's:

- (i) When instructed to, you will knock on the door, wait until you are told to "Come In" proceed to the chair in front of the board and be seated.
- (ii) You have to observe officers in the department in which you are testing.
- (iii) Be Positive. When you are relaxed and confident, you will be able to focus more on the questions and your instincts than on being self-conscious. Knowledge breeds confidence.
- (iv) Give the interviewer a firm handshake, even if the interviewer is a woman and you are a man. Nobody likes a limp handshake but by the same token do not take the person's hand off either.
- (v) Eye contact shows your confidence. Do not stare out of the window or fiddle with your pencil. The interviewer is talking to you or you to him. Be attentive.
- (vi) If the interviewer makes a joke, smile to acknowledge that he made one, even if it was not funny.
- (vii) Make sure you have understood the question. If you do not, ask him to clarify it.

Don'ts:

- (viii) Don't chew gum during the interview.
- (ix) Don't discuss personal problems.
- (x) Do not smoke, even if the interviewer does and offers you a cigarette.
- (xi) Don't interrupt when the interviewer is talking.
- (xii) Don't address the interviewer by his/her first name unless invited to do so.
- (xiii) Don't speak or act in a nervous manner.

Don't:

1. Rub the back of your head or neck. Even if you really do just have a cramp in your neck, these gestures make you look disinterested.
2. Rub or touch your nose. This suggests that you're not being completely honest.

and it's gross.

Sit with your arms folded across your chest. You'll appear unfriendly and disengaged.

Cross your legs and idly shake one over the other. It's distracting and shows how uncomfortable you are.

Lean your body towards the door. You'll appear ready to make a mad dash for the door.

Slouch back in your seat. This will make you appear disinterested and unprepared.

Stare back blankly. This is a look people naturally adapt when they are trying to distance themselves.

Sit up straight, and lean slightly forward in your chair. In addition to projecting interest and engagement in the interaction, aligning your body's position to that of the interviewer's shows admiration and agreement.

Show your enthusiasm by keeping an interested expression. Nod and make positive gestures in moderation to avoid looking like a bobblehead.

Establish a comfortable amount of personal space between you and the interviewer.

If you have more than one person interviewing you at once, make sure you briefly address both people with your gaze (without looking like a tennis spectator) and return your attention to the person who has asked you a question.

Interruptions can happen. If they do, refrain from staring at your interviewer while they address their immediate business and motion your willingness to leave if they need privacy.

Stand up and smile even if you are on a phone interview. Standing increases your level of alertness and allows you to become more engaged in the conversation.

7. SOME TIPS TO GET WELL IN INTERVIEW

Here are some tips that must be followed during the course of interview:

1. Preparing For The Interview:

Before going to the interview, make sure you have accurately completed all of the paperwork. The interviews will be reviewing the information you have listed. It looks better if you type all of the information.

You should review the questions you believe you will be asked as well as your answers to those questions. You want to look your best and sound your best.

2. Physical Fitness:

Physical fitness is very important in military so you must pass the physical agility

test to move forward in the selection process. The combination of running, push-ups and sit-ups are the best way to prepare for the test.

3. Be In Time:

Arrive there about 15 minutes early. It shows your regard for the interviewer's time. If you have to wait, use the time to go over your notes.

4. Looking Your Best:

The most interviewers will expect a man to wear a suit and tie, and a woman to wear a dress or a business suit to the interview. Most of the time, an interviewing panel is prohibited from disqualifying an applicant based on what he or she is wearing. You want to project a professional image. You want to show the panel that you are a confident person.

5. Be Enthusiastic, But Be Sincere:

Be confident in your capabilities and show that you are interested in joining their department.

6. Be Honest:

Honesty and integrity are the main qualities to becoming a police officer. If you do not already possess these qualities, do not bother applying.

7. Don't Cross Your Arms Or Legs:

You have probably already heard you shouldn't cross your arms as it might make you seem defensive or guarded. This goes for your legs too. Keep your arms and legs open.

8. Have Eye Contact, But Don't Stare:

If there are several people you are talking to, give them all some eye contact to create a better connection and see if they are listening. Keeping too much eye-contact might creep people out. Giving no eye-contact might make you seem insecure. If you are not used to keeping eye-contact it might feel a little hard or scary in the beginning but keep working on it and you'll get used to it.

9. Relax Your Shoulders:

When you feel tense it's easily winds up as tension in your shoulders. They might move up and forward a bit. Try to relax. Try to loosen up by shaking the shoulders a bit and move them back slightly.

10. Lean, But Not Too Much:

If you want to show that you are interested in what someone is saying, lean toward the person talking. If you want to show that you're confident in yourself and relaxed lean back a bit. But don't lean in too much or you might seem needy and desperate for some approval. Or lean back too much or you might seem arrogant and distant.

11. Don't Touch Your Face:

It might make you seem nervous and can be distracting for the listeners or the

people in the conversation.

12. Keep Your Head Up:

Don't keep your eyes on the ground, it might make you seem insecure and a bit lost. Keep your head up straight and your eyes towards the horizon.

13. Slow Down A Bit:

This goes for many things. Walking slower not only makes you seem more calm and confident, it will also make you feel less stressed. If someone addresses you, don't snap you're neck in their direction, turn it a bit more slowly instead.

14. Don't Fidget:

Try to avoid, phase out or transform fidgety movement and nervous ticks such as shaking your leg or tapping your fingers against the table rapidly. You'll seem nervous and fidgeting can be a distracting when you try to get something across. Declutter your movements if you are all over the place. Try to relax, slow down and focus your movements.

15. Use Your Hands More Confidently:

Instead of fidgeting with your hands and scratching your face use them to communicate what you are trying to say. Use your hands to describe something or to add weight to a point you are trying to make. But don't use them too much or it might become distracting. And don't let your hands flail around, use them with some control.

Positive and Useful Points (In Self-Assessment):

The following points are of utmost importance so far as your self-assessment:

1. Show your skills, potentials and achievements.
2. Co-curricular activities during school or service career.
3. Show your initiative, drive, organising ability, communication ability, energy, sense of responsibilities, skill, resourcefulness, discipline etc. These positive points will go a long way for a successful candidate. Do not expose your failure and disappointment.
4. Maintain an up-to-date scrap-book, giving the undermentioned details:
 - (a) Name of school/college (where you studied).
 - (b) Examination passed, marks obtained and subjects offered.
 - (c) Educational achievement.
 - (d) Best subject you excelled.
 - (e) Co-curricular activities and prizes etc. you won.
 - (f) Any particular training you received.
 - (g) Extra skill to your credit.
 - (h) Work which you found most satisfying.
 - (i) Any appreciation you received for your performance.
 - (j) Name the Papers/Magazine/Periodicals you read.

- (k) What is your holding?
- (l) What is your favourite game?
- (m) Your leadership qualities like initiative, drive, stamina etc.
- (n) Whether you get well with your colleagues?
- (o) Act naturally, by showing artificiality you are creating bad impression in mind of GTO/other candidates.
- (p) Don't ever feel nervous/awkward. Behave as if you are genius.
- (q) Remember that you are giving 'Best' of yourself, hence present yourself in a confident fashion (but without boasting).

Dress, Appearance, Behaviour and Etiquettes:

1. Dress of a person is certainly a pointer to his personality. Your dress should be properly fitted and nicely pressed. Hair should be cut. Clothes need not be gaudy and expensive. Your shoes be polished and cleaned.
2. Before entering the interview room just knock at the door. When called-in, greet the interviewing officer. Don't offer your hand for handshake.
3. Don't take seat unless you are asked by the officer and thank him after taking seat.
4. Be natural and set-comfortably and need not be stiff.
5. When asked a question by the Presiding Officer, pause for a while, think out answer and then reply.
6. If you have not understood the question get it clarified.
7. Your speech should be natural (neither loud and not slow). Speak clearly and confidently.
8. Give due respect to interviewing officer. Be polite and clear in your language.
9. Your answers should be brief and to the point.
10. Be careful about your mannerism. Don't fiddle with any part of your body.
11. Don't bluff the Presiding Officer. You should be straight forward and truthful. If you don't know the answer, say, 'sorry sir, I don't know'.
12. If you make false statement or apply 'fluke', you lose your point.
13. Don't get irritated or become arrogant. Give answer politely. Remain cool.
14. Behave nicely and don't be assertive. Don't bear gloomy/serious look, while being interviewed. Always have a smiling face.
15. After interview is finished say thanks and good-bye and then leave the room, keeping the chair in right place.

Aim of an Interview:

Aim of an interview is to create an opportunity for meeting and talking with each other, on matters of mutual interest. Interviewer and interviewee are real participants in an interview, former asks questions relating to political, social economical, cultural and

asthetical spheres. A successful interview cannot be a one way traffic. It is an occasion for discussion.

Interview does not end with your selection process. It continues throughout your career, whether in official capacity or in your social life. Try to influence others with your strong point.

ISSB Interview:

In ISSB interview, the interviewing officer is either the President or Vice-President of the Inter Services Selection Board. He assesses the personality of the aspiring candidate. He should be abreast of world affairs, in addition to national matters. Interviewer has a certain set pattern which he follows, while interviewing the candidate. They should be thus fully prepared and conduct themselves properly.

Remember, the interviewer is a senior officer and President of the Board. Hence, he expects that the interview must be 'productive'. He has to make a right selection. Hence, no 'bluff/fluke' will yield any trait. A successful interview is based on a series of questions/answers and sense of mutuality between the interviewing officer and the prospective candidate.

During ISSB interview, a candidate must make it a point that he is polite, pleasant to everyone who come in contact, before, during and after interview. The nicer you are the more they all will cooperate with you. You must fit in the group and extend full assistance, when called-upon.

Most Important Questions (Asked By Interviewer):

1. Name of schools/colleges you studied
2. Subjects you studied
3. Your educational achievements
4. Your most favourite/least favourable subjects
5. Reason for choosing particular course of study
6. Training, if any you have undertaken
7. Tell something about yourself
 - (a) Your strong points
 - (b) Your weakness
8. Family background
9. What is your hobby?
10. Leisure activities
11. Name of newspapers/periodicals/magazines etc. you read
12. Name of TV programme you like most
13. Whether you held any appointment in your school/college time
14. What do you feel, if any responsibility devolves upon you?
15. What do you enjoy most?

15. Your greatest achievement in life
16. Whether you worked with computers?
17. Whether you displayed any drive and initiative? If so, explain.
18. Whether you got ability to adjust and get along well with people of different tastes?
19. Whether your present job gives you satisfaction?
20. Explain your working experience
21. Why do you think you are better than others?
22. How do you get on with superior?
23. How do you get on with your junior?
24. Your failure in any walk of life
25. Your happiest day in life
26. Your saddest day in life
27. Your adventurous day in life
28. Your funniest day in life
29. The most memorable event in your life
30. In matter of money and power; which one of the two you prefer and why?
31. Type of people you like to mix-up
32. How do you justify that you are a competent person (for the job you applied for)?
33. Name of the places of interest you have visited?
34. Whether you are ambitious or otherwise?
35. Place where you were born?
36. Name of machineries, tools, equipments you are familiar with
37. Why do you join Defence Forces?
38. Describe any events where you showed act of bravery?
39. Tell something about your social, cultural, economical and educational status.
40. What are your ambition in life?

8. SOME PRACTICAL ASPECTS OF INTERVIEWS

The qualities and aptitudes required by the Federal Public Services Commission of Pakistan from the candidates for CSS has already been pointed out. The list of "personal qualities" and "potentialities" that are furnished in a "brief-sheet" in front of each Member is as follows:

Personal qualities. These include :

1. Mental alertness.
2. Hearing and understanding power of observation.

3. Intelligence and ability to understand and utilise ideas.
 4. Power of expression.
 5. Clearance of speech.
 6. Sense of humour.
 7. Judgment — the practical mind.
 8. How does the candidate spend his leisure time — creative uses of time and hobbies.
 9. Manners and bearing.
 10. Physique, appearance — cleanliness, neatness, befitting dress.
- Potentialities.* These are :

1. Ability to learn — attempt to improve himself.
2. Imagination.
3. Aptitude.
4. Resourcefulness.
5. Self-control.
6. Ambition — eagerness to succeed.
7. Frankness, truthfulness and rectitude.
8. Balanced personality.
9. Whether the candidate is aggressive or submissive.
10. Will the candidate insist on his opinions and rights and still retain goodwill?
11. Grade by Member.
12. Result of discussion with psychologists in case of differences of opinion.
13. Final marks.
14. Signature by the Member.

It has been noticed that candidates appearing at the Federal Public Service Commission examination are very desirous to know the following practical aspects of the Federal Public Service Commission viva-voce examination.

- (a) The weight of the psychological report;
- (b) Whether the Members have the written marks of the candidates in front of them while interviewing the candidates;
- (c) How does the FPSC mark the candidates in their interviews.

Several other questions like these are asked by such candidates from those who have already taken chance and have succeeded. Although information of such questions is not important to get high marks in the Federal Public Service Commission interview, however, it will be helpful for the candidates.

There is doubt among the candidates that the psychological report does not carry any mark. They are wrong in their thinking. Psychological do carry marks. But these

marks are not included in the total marks (300) allotted for the interview. The Interview Board maintains the psychological report of each candidate before interviewing him. The psychological report attaches great importance because even before the candidate enters the members of the Board, by referring to such psychological reports, makes a substantive opinion about the candidate's aptitudes and qualities. So, a candidate who gets a favourable psychological report, he appears before the Interview Board with a prior advantage in the sense that the Members of the Board are already inclined in favour of him. It is not a small benefit to have an Interview Board "Psychologically" inclined in favour of the candidate from the very start. On the other hand, if the candidate's psychological report is unfavourable, then the Members are already a bit unfavourable to him. In such a situation, the candidate has to make more efforts to undo the unfavourable impression of the Members on him.

Knowing that the psychological report carries such a weight, the candidate must attempt to do as best as he can in his psychological tests prior to the interview. A psychological test consists of not only tests which require continuous response but also tests which search the candidate's range of the knowledge and qualities. There are many aspects of the tests which if tackled with prior preparation, can yield better results. A candidate, in order to achieve favourable psychological report, should adopt the following devices:

(i) If his Roll Number is towards the end, then he should visit his colleagues who are appearing at the psychological tests earlier than him. In this way, he can form some idea about the nature and extent of the test and attempt to perform some exercises in the lines of those at home. Here a standard book on psychological tests can be of great help to the candidate.

(ii) The candidate should take the interview with the psychologist in quite a serious manner and must consider that he is being interviewed by the Interview Board itself.

(iii) The candidate, when his likes and dislikes are tested, must give suitable answers to such questions. He must try to remember the answers of questions that are put to him. Hence, in a psychological test, if in the second sheet supplied, the candidate writes that he will not compromise with the virtues of "honesty" and "love", he must endeavour to remember these words while filling up the 4th answer-sheet which is supplied to him during the period of such a test.

The candidate must know that each of the members of the Interview Board has a "brief sheet" about the background of the candidate in front of them at the time of interviewing the candidate. The "brief-sheet" also keeps the written marks secured by the candidate in the written part of the examination. It has been said that on being asked about this, a Member of the Federal Public Service Commission once told a man that even though they can see the written marks of the candidate prior to his interview, they usually do not see these marks. They do it only to avoid having a pre-conceived notion about the candidate. A candidate who fails to do good in the written examination, should

not evidently suffer in his viva-voce examination for such bad marks. It is also an interesting aspect of the interview that most of the candidates are desirous of knowing the system of marking. Some candidates think that each Member allots his own marks and later on they are collected together. There are some who think that the Chairman of the Interview Board allots the marks. There are still others who believe that no final mark is allotted on spot and that marks are given later at the Headquarters of the Federal Public Service Commission on the basis of the Board measurement at the interview expressed in grades. All these candidates are in doubt about the correct position. In fact, the actual position is that the "brief-sheet" which maintains the list of "aptitudes" and "qualities" also maintains a column concerning the measurement of the candidate by the Interview Board. A Member of the Interview Board does not allot the final marks. He only puts the candidate in a particular grade — a range which varies from 15 to 45. The Chairman of the Interview Board also gives his own grade. The candidate knows that when one candidate leaves the interview room, the next candidate is not promptly called in. This is time for enabling the Members to discuss the doings of the earlier candidate. What they do is: Each member declares the grade he has given to the candidate. Usually their grades are the same. Then the Chairman of the Interview Board sees all the grades. He depends on the grade which the candidate has been able to get and proposes a mark for him out of the total 300. In case, any member has any objection, he points it out and a discussion on the final mark is held. At the settlement on the final mark, the Chairman and all Members write down the mark on their respective "brief-sheets" and put their signatures.

For the convenience of candidates, we may quote the grades. These are:

C	=	Definitely unsuitable—from 0 to 99 marks. If a candidate gets "C", it means that he has failed at the interview.
B+	=	Not really satisfactory—from 100 to 149 marks.
BB	=	Satisfactory—from 150 to 199 marks.
A	=	Good—from 200 to 235 marks.
A+	=	Very Good—from 235 to 264 marks.
AA	=	Exceptional—from 265 to 300 marks.

1. English.
2. History.
3. Political Science.
4. Economics.
5. Physics.
6. Chemistry.
7. Sociology.
8. Engineering.

9. THE BASIC FORMAT OF THE INTERVIEW

- You arrive at wherever the interview will take place and wait to be called.
- You enter the interview room; introductions and handshake.
- General 'small talk' to put you at ease and establish rapport.
- Questions about why you want the job and how you found out about it.
- The interview questions themselves, according to the plan.
- The interviewer will give information about the job.
- An opportunity for you to ask any questions that you may have.
- Information about when you will hear of the outcome; thanks for attending.
- You leave the interview room.

Questions you may be asked

There is no limit to the range of questions you may be asked and the variation between them. However, there are many questions which come up time and time again. You should have thought of the answers to these, for your own peace of mind. Remember that if you are called for a second interview, some of these may come up then.

The questions listed below are typical of the type of questions which you may be asked. The list is not exhaustive, but gives general indications. Guidelines on how to answer these are given in Chapter 4.

Qualifications:

- Why did you study X at school/college?
- What are your educational achievements?
- How important do you think qualifications are?
- What were your best subjects at school/college?
- What was your dissertation on?
- What training have you had since leaving full-time education?
- Have you been on any courses whilst in your present employment?
- Are you willing to undertake training, even if this takes place in your spare time?

Work experience:

- What does your present job involve?
- What do you enjoy most/least about it?
- What did you find easiest/most difficult in your last job?
- What are your greatest achievements/failures at work?
- Why did you choose this career?
- Why did you leave your previous job?
- Why are you seeking a new job?
- What kind of work are you looking for?

- Have you ever done this kind of work?
- Why were you out of work for so long?
- Why were you made redundant?
- Isn't this job a step down for you?
- Give evidence of a time when you demonstrated initiative in your job.
- Have you any experience of managing staff?
- What experience do you have of figure-work?
- Have you worked with computers before? What was the extent of your involvement? What sort of applications/uses did this cover?

Working style:

- Do you prefer to work alone or as part of a team?
- What are your working relationships like?
- How do you get on with your boss?
- How would you change things if you came to work here?
- Can you work under pressure?
- Give evidence to show that you are used to meeting deadlines.
- How do you motivate others?

Ambition and personal motivation:

- Where do you want to be in five years' time?
- What sort of work would you most like to do, given the choice?
- What would you do if you inherited/won a large sum of money?
- Which is more important to you, money or power?
- What sort of people do you get on with best?
- What sort of people do you find it difficult to get on with?
- Are you a competitive person?
- How would you describe your management style?
- How long do you think you will stay in this job?
- How much do you know about the organisation?
- Do you know the name of the Chairman of PPCS or FPSC?

Interests:

- What are your leisure interests/activities?
- Which newspapers do you read?
- What television programmes do you watch?

Personality:

Tell me about yourself.
 What is your greatest weakness?
 What do you consider to be your strengths?
 Are you political/religious?

Health:

How often did you have time off in your last job?
 How many days sick leave did you take in the last year?
 Have you had any serious illnesses?
 Do you have any disability which would prevent you from doing this job?
 Are you fit enough to do X (where this is a demand of the job)?
 How do you cope with stress/pressure?

Background:

Where were you brought up?
 Which school did you attend? Tell me about your family.
 You will seldom be asked any direct questions about general intelligence or aptitudes (although you may be tested for them). Evidence of these can be taken from your qualifications and experience. Verbal aptitude may be examined in your general answers to questions, for example. You may also face questions about specialist areas, such as computing or scientific subjects, if these are relevant, and may get general questions on your ability to organise your work, etc.

There are many questions that should not be asked at interviews, but do get asked all the same. Many interviewers still think it is legitimate to ask questions about marital status, family intentions, child care, etc. If you want the job, you will have to consider answering them.

As well as all these questions about you, there will also be questions to establish what you feel is acceptable from the organisation and what you want, such as what salary you will accept, whether you are willing to travel, etc. At the interview you will get an idea of what conditions to expect, but should not negotiate unless the job is offered to you.

SPECIMEN INTERVIEWS

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 1

Assalam-o-Alaikum.
Wa Alaikum-us-Salam. Please take your seat.

Candidate. Thank you, sir.
Chairman. What are the categories of modern war?
Chairman. Sir, the categories of the modern war are:
Candidate. total war, limited war, local war, cold war, etc.

First Member. Will you please furnish some elaboration on "total war"?
Candidate. Sir, the total war denotes the carrying on of conflict with all the resources and all the weapons of mass destruction without any limitation to its nature and geography. No distinction is made between the military and civil population. There is seldom any respect for the rights of neutrals, morals or human rights, etc. Such a war, usually, engulfs the entire world and develops into a global war.

Second Member. Will you please give some detail on "limited war"?
Candidate. Sir, the limited war is restricted in many ways. It may be limited in its means of objects and location. It represents a war in which weapons of war or destruction are not used against the home front. In this category, there may be restriction on the means of fighting, but locality is not limited.

Third Member. What is "cold war"?
Candidate. Sir, cold war is mainly a political rather than a military affair. It precedes a formal declaration of war. It refers to a condition of international dispute somewhere between negotiation and war itself. It is, in fact, a dangerous situation where relations among nations have become strained and the next step in the worsening plight can lead to armed war. The participant nations in the cold war are, indeed, in political and economic conflict except by the exercise of mutual restraint, total war has not ensued. It is with all possible means, short of war conflict except by the exercise of mutual restraint, total war by which a country aims at uprooting the existing balance of power. It makes utmost attempts to weaken the enemy by winning over his possible allies, overthrowing constitutional authority through subversion and infiltration, confusing his beliefs and undermining his economy. The cold war, on account of division of the world in two blocs, following divergent policies, has acquired a worldwide range. Each bloc is seeking to reach, before war

**Third Member.
Candidate.**

becomes inevitable, such a position that it can be won with the minimum period of fighting.

Please tell us, also, about "hot war"?

Sir, at a time when a country finds it difficult to settle an international dispute, then it starts a conflict to solve that issue which is called "hot war" or a "shooting war".

**Chairman.
Candidate.
Chairman.**

That will do, please.
Thank you, sir, *Assalam-o-Alaikum.*
Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 2

**Interviewee.
Chairman.
Chairman.
Interviewee.
Chairman.
Interviewee.**

Assalam-o-Alaikum.
(and Members of the Board) *Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.*
Please take your seat.
Thank you, Sir.

Will you please tell us something about the Warsaw Pact?

Sir, this treaty was signed at Warsaw, Poland in May 1955 by Russia, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, East Germany, Albania, Poland and Rumania. Each country promised to assist the other by all means in case of an attack. This alliance of Communist countries was as a countermeasure against NATO and Western European Union.

First Member. What do you know about Outer Space Treaty?

Interviewee. Sir, the Outer Space Treaty was unanimously approved by the United Nations General Assembly on December 19, 1966. It is the first international treaty governing space exploration.

First Member. What do you know about the Durand Line?

Interviewee. Sir, the Durand Line was drawn by Sir Mortimer Durand in 1893, as an international boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Second Member. Will you, please, throw some light on Vietcong?

Interviewee. Sir, Vietcong or Viet Cong or National Liberation Front (NLF) is Vietnamese Communists. It was established in South Vietnam in 1960. It claims that it controls most of the country. The aims of this organisation are:

- (i) Withdrawal of American forces from South Vietnam.
- (ii) Free Elections in the whole of Vietnam.
- (iii) Negotiations between South Vietnamese of all political activities without foreign hand.

**Third Member.
Interviewee.
Third Member.
Interviewee.**

Which game do you play?
Sir, I play hockey.

**Third Member.
Interviewee.
Third Member.**

Why do you prefer to play this game?
Sir, this game allows chance for all members of a team to play at a time. It also promotes health.

Interviewee.

**Chairman.
Interviewee.
Chairman.**

How many players can take part in this game?
Sir, eleven players take part in this game.
Please tell us what positions are taken by the eleven players in hockey?
Sir, in this game, there are five forward players, 3 half-back players, 2 full-back players and a goalkeeper.
That will do.
Thank you, sir, *Assalam-o-Alaikum.*
Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 3

**Interviewee.
Chairman and Members of the Board.
Chairman.
Interviewee.
Chairman.**

Assalam-o-Alaikum.
Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.

Please sit down.
Thank you, sir.

Interviewee.

Mr. Muhammad Jamil (name of the interviewee), please tell us about the origin and significance of the name of "Pakistan".
Sir, Pakistan, by Allah's grace, achieved existence on August 14, 1947, by way of transfer of power by the British Government to the people of the Sub-continent. The division of the Sub-continent became inevitable in the face of the pressure of the Muslim population to have a country of their own where, it was felt, their religion, culture, mode of life as well as participation in politics, industry and trade, would be secure.

The differences between the two main principal religious communities of the Sub-continent, the Muslim and the Hindu, had taken clear shape, in the context of the inevitable movement towards the transfer of power, by the time their leaders met the British Government in London at the Round Table Conference, during the early thirties.

The name "Pakistan" was first used by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, a student, in a pamphlet published in London in the early thirties. The concept of a homeland for Indian Muslims was put forward by Allama Iqbal in his presidential address at the

Allahabad session of the All-India Muslim League in 1930. A session of the Muslim League was held in March 1940 at Lahore, where the potentious Resolution demanding a separate "homeland" was passed. The Resolution was moved on March 23, by Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq and seconded by Ch. Khalique-Zaman, Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung and one representative from each province. The Resolution was finally adopted at the night session on March 24, 1940.

The ambition of the Muslim nation was realized, seven years later, on August 14, 1947, when the Quaid-e-Azam, Muhammad Ali Jinnah (Allah may show His mercy upon him) became the first Governor-General of the new State of Pakistan. In the name "Pakistan", the word 'P' stands for the Punjab, 'A' for Afghan (i.e. Pathan, for North-West Frontier Province), 'K' for Kashmir, 'S' for Sindh and 'Tan' for Baluchistan.

Chairman. Please describe Pakistan's central importance in the Muslim world.

Interviewee. Sir, Pakistan maintains an important position in the world and in the Muslim world in particular. It is connected with the Muslim countries of South-West Asia, which are often linked together under the title of the Middle East countries. They are all rich in oil. The Arab countries of North Africa are situated to further westward. Thus, there is, by Allah's grace, one unbreakable chain of Muslim countries, which have got great agricultural and mineral resources. The Muslim States of Indonesia and Malaysia also lie in line with Pakistan. Thus, Pakistan is unique in many ways. It commands a central importance in the Muslim world.

First Member. Is Islam the cementing factor for Pakistanis?

Interviewee. Yes sir, Islam is the cementing factor for Pakistanis. The ex-President of Pakistan, Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan, while addressing the diamond jubilee session of the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam at Lahore on March 26, 1967 had said that you should exist your life according to Quran and making them the guiding principles of practical life. Islamic history should also be studied in its true perspective and a leaf should be taken from the events of the past.

The ex-President said that for more than the people of other Muslim countries, Pakistan needed the Islamic teachings most, because people in other Muslim countries shared the ties of language and race, but in Pakistan Islam was the greatest cementing factor among its people. The only way to serve Islam and to preserve nationalism was to search the right path through the guidance of the Quran.

Second Member.

Interviewee.

What is the main source of income of Pakistan?

Sir, the main source of income of Pakistan is agriculture. The occupation of agriculture in Pakistan stretches as far back as the

Third Member.
Interviewee.

pre-nation...
people's lives...
country's economy. Ag...
her principal industries. Approx...
products of arable and pastoral farming...
Pakistan's income is due to agriculture.
What do you know about the mineral resources of Pakistan?
Sir, Pakistan though deficient in minerals, but all the same, has
been much alive to the importance of minerals in the development
of the country. Valuable reports and maps were being published
as a result of the Geological Survey of Pakistan. Foreign
geological experts' help was also sought for the geological
exploration and seeking to tap the mineral wealth of the country.
Iron, coal, mineral oil, natural gas, chromite, rock salt, gypsum,
limestone, etc. are the minerals which are most vital to the
economy of Pakistan.

That is all.
Thank you, sir, Assalam-o-Alaikum
Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.

Chairman.
Interviewee.

Chairman and Members of the Board.

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 4

Assalam-o-Alaikum.
Wa Alaikum-us-Salam.

Interview.

Chairman.

Interviewee.

Chairman and Members of the Board.
What is the meaning of guerilla warfare?
Sir, the word guerilla (Spanish) is derived from guerra which
means "war". The "guerilla warfare" means "a mode of harassing
an enemy by small band." A member of such a band is called
"guerilla". "Guerilla warfare," thus is "an irregular war waged
independently by small bodies. At present, this term is used to
represent a method of conducting war by employing bands living
in an area occupied by enemy. Guerilla warfare, unlike regular
warfare, which is the concern of the armed forces, is carried on by
fighters who may be either private citizens or regular soldiers cut
off from their main force.

Chairman.

Interviewee.

Does Islam allow guerilla warfare?

Yes sir, Islam recommends guerilla warfare. It is Islam that has
originated this system of war. The Quran in 4:71 reads thus, "O
you who believe! take your precautions; then either go forth in
separate (guerilla) parties or go forth all together." Guerilla

warfare is not new in the history of war. But it is only in modern time that the value of this system of warfare has been fully realised. Guerilla operations have become an essential accompaniment of regular warfare.

First Member.

Can the support of the civilian people make the guerilla warfare successful?

Interviewee.

Yes, sir, the support of the civilian people makes the guerilla warfare successful. There must also be good leadership, a strong will to resist, a willingness to endure great obstacles and favourable terrain.

Second Member.

What are aims of the guerilla warfare?

Interviewee.

Sir, the aim of the guerilla warfare is to exhaust the fighting strength of the enemy. The guerillas are sometimes compared to innumerable gnats which by biting a giant both in front and in rear ultimately exhaust him. By inflicting heavy damage on the enemy, guerillas succeed in diverting his attention from the main target. Guerillas undertake their operations to harass the enemy and they make the task of occupation almost impossible for him.

Second Member.

Will you please let us know the main functions of guerillas?

Interviewee.

Sir, the main functions of the guerillas are: to disrupt the lines of communications, to raid isolated enemy installations; to disturb water and electric supply, to make surprise attacks on enemy headquarters, artillery positions, etc; to raid isolated army units for food, clothing, weapons, ammunition, etc; to provide brief information about the various activities of the enemy, etc.

Second Member.

What are the characteristics of guerilla warfare?

Interviewee.

Sir, the characteristics of guerilla warfare are: to avoid pitched battle as they admit the superior strength and better supply system of the enemy; to endeavour to obtain local numerical superiority and bring only those objects under their operations which are within their means. They understand that they have to conduct a war of movement. The guerillas, usually, depend on local inhabitants for their food, water, and other minor requirements. They capture arms, ammunitions, explosives and other necessary materials from the enemy. They also get their arms from friendly and sympathetic powers.

Third Member.

Where do the guerillas keep their bases of operations?

Interviewee.

Sir, the bases of the guerillas represent the place from which they conduct their operations and from which they receive orders. They are a sort of headquarters of the guerilla strength. The bases must

Third Member.
Interviewee.

favoured. Can you, please, describe the major confrontation with the purpose is not to defeat the enemy in a manner. Thus, the mottoes of guerillas are "to hit and Speed and surprise are obviously of utmost importance for them. For surprising the enemy, the guerillas must be in a position to have as complete information as possible about the plans of the enemy, his main power and shortcomings, the location of his headquarters, installations and supply dumps, so that their own plan can be operated in quite a sound position; to ensure their own plan of action and movement is a guarded secret, to operate upon such a time when the enemy expects them the least; to alter their methods of operation frequently so that the enemy may not get used to them.

Specimen Preliminary Interview No. 5

Chairman.

Good Morning, Mr. Abdullah.

Abdullah.

Good Morning, sir.

Chairman.

That is enough, please.

Interviewee.

Thank you, sir, *Assalam-o-Alaikum.*

Chairman.

Wa Alaikum-ta-Salam.

First Member.

What is the benefit of possessing two eyes?

Abdullah.

The two eyes help us in picturing an object from two different angles. And combining the two, we form an idea of its solidarity and correctness.

First Member.

What is the benefit of eyebrows?

Abdullah.

They prevent impurities and sweat from the forehead from pouring into eyes, thus blurring our vision and harming our eyesight.

Second Member.

Is it possible to cure permanent blindness?

Abdullah.

Sir, there is nothing as permanent blindness. It becomes only when it is incurable. However, there is an assertion by Prof. Vysinkey that if Atomic Energy was cultivated in proper way by the ophthalmic surgeons, it would cure every kind of blindness including blindness by birth. In the recent past, Dr. Sainstz of Germany has experimented in this field in a successful manner.

Second Member.
Abdullah.

It is said that he has succeeded in curing many a blind patients.
Can eyes be transplanted?

Sir, Russia has taken a lead in this direction. A successful experiment has been made. The damaged eye of a man has been transplanted with the perfect eye of a dead man. A Pakistani doctor has also transplanted the eye of a fish in man.

Third Member.
Abdullah.

Mr. Abdullah, what is streptomycin?

Sir, It is a drug found by Dr. S.A. Waksman in 1944 from Actinomyces mould, at Rutgers University, New Jersey, America. It is a good medicine for tubercular infection, plague and the large and different group of infections which are caused by Gramnegative bacteria viz., dysentery, typhoid, paratyphoid. Chemical evidence indicates that Streptomycin belongs to the class of substances known as the alkaloids. It possesses only the elements of carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen, with the probable empirical formula: $C_{16}H_{19}O_7N_2$. Streptomycin indicates better results than sulphones. It is now also prepared in America by Merck & Co. and in Britain by Boots Pure Drug Company, Glaxo Laboratories, Distillers Company and Heyden Chemical Company. If Streptomycin is not administered in a proper way, it may cause serious ill-effects, as mental derangement, blindness or deafness.

Fourth Member.
Abdullah.

Mr. Abdullah let us know if there is any cure for cancer.

An American Doctor, Prof. E.C. Dodds had reported in 1944 that one kind of cancer was curable by administering synthetic sexhormone diethylstilboestrol. In the history of mankind, this was the first thing to indicate that one kind of cancer could be controlled.

Chairman.
Abdullah.

Thank you, Mr. Abdullah.

Thank you, Good Morning.



CSS SMART NOTES

Written By

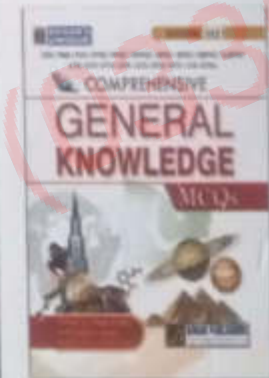
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- English Essay
- English (Precis & Composition)
- General Science & Ability
- Current Affairs
- Pakistan Affairs
- Islamic Studies

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

- Accountancy & Auditing
- Agriculture & Forestry
- Anthropology
- British History
- Arabic عربی
- Computer Science
- Business Administration
- Criminology
- Constitutional Law
- English Literature
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