

Quiz in Most Important Pakistan's Movement Solved MCQs

Are you gearing up for a comprehensive understanding of <u>Pakistan's Movement</u>? Look no further! This article presents an insightful collection of solved Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) that cover various aspects of Pakistan's Movement, providing you with a valuable resource for test preparation, self-assessment, and historical knowledge.

Introduction:

The Pakistan Movement, a monumental chapter in the subcontinent's history, aimed to secure a separate homeland for Muslims of India. This movement ultimately led to the creation of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. With a series of pivotal events, influential personalities, and historic decisions, the Pakistan Movement holds immense significance in shaping the destiny of a nation.

The Importance of Pakistan's Movement MCQs:

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) serve as a valuable tool for learning, as they test your knowledge, recall, and understanding of key facts and concepts. They are particularly effective in preparing for examinations, competitive tests, and general knowledge guizzes. With their objective format, MCQs allow you to quickly gauge your knowledge and identify areas that need further attention.





Pakistan Affairs Quiz by CSS MCQs

Try Solved MCQs Quiz in Pakistan Affairs before 1947:

Let's dive into the fascinating world of the **Pakistan Movement with a selection of 170+ solved MCQs**. Feel free to test your knowledge, learn new facts, and assess your understanding. To find correct answers Click on the

Options to get **RIGHT** or **WRONG** Answers instantaneously. If you find any incorrect question/answer and you are also pretty sure of its right answer, please comment in the given box below.

Who proposed the idea of Pakistan for the first time?

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Allama Iqbal

Liaquat Ali Khan

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

The Pakistan Resolution was passed on:

23rd March 1940

14th August 1947

26th January 1930

3rd June 1947

The slogan "Pakistan ka matlab kya? La ilaha illallah" was coined by:

Liaquat Ali Khan

None of these



Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar

Asghar Sodai

Who was the first Governor-General of Pakistan?

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Iskander Mirza

Ayub Khan

Abdul Qadir Khan

The Lahore Resolution of 1940 was passed at:

Lahore

Karachi

Dhaka

Rawalpindi

"The Road to Pakistan" is a book written by:

Hafeez Jalandhari

Faiz Ahmed Faiz

Khawaja Nazimuddin

Bal Ram Nanda

When the Central National Muhammad Association was founded

1877

1870

1880

1882

When the Home Rule League established in India

1913

1914

1915

1916

When the first session of All India Muslim League was held at Karachi

27-28 December, 1905

29-30 October, 1906

25-26 September, 1909

29-30 December, 1907

When Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam

1935

1938

1925

1928



Who was the Chairman of first session of India Muslim League

Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy

Sir Agha Khan

Nawab Saleern Ullah

Nawab Wagar-ul-Mulk

What is the significance of 16th October 1905 regarding Bengal

Its autonomy was announced

Partition of Bengal was announced

English was declared as official language

None of these

Who presided over the annual session 1916 of Muslim League

Quaid-e-Azam

Allama Igbal

Sir Muhammad Shafi

Sir Agha Khan

Who divided Bengal into two provinces

Lord Ripon

Viceroy Curzon

Lord Wellington

Sir James

Who was called the "True Ambassador of Hindu- Muslim unity"

Mama Igbal

Sir Sayyed

Abu-al-Kalam Azad

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

India and Pakistan form separate independent-dominions on

10th August 1947

11th August 1947

12th August 1947

14th August 1947

When the 1st meeting of Khilafat Committee was held

23 September 1918

23 May 1916

23 July 1915

23 November 1919

Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous Fourteen Points in

1929





1928

1927

1930

Where was the Round Table Conference held in 1931

London

Paris

Delhi

Geneva

Who is known as the founder of Pakistan?

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Allama Iqbal

Liaquat Ali Khan

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

The Pakistan Resolution was passed on:

14th August 1947

23rd March 1940

25th December 1945

3rd June 1947

The All India Muslim League was founded in the year:

1906

1919

1940

1947

The slogan "Two Nations, Two States" was coined by:

Allama Iqbal

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Ouaid-e-Azam

Maulana Shaukat Ali

The Pakistan Movement primarily aimed for:

Independence from British rule

Creation of a separate Muslim state

Social and economic reforms

Unity of all religious communities

Who was the first President of the All India Muslim League?

Liaquat Ali Khan

Nawab Vigar-ul-Mulk

Sir Aga Khan III



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

The Lahore Resolution demanded:

Autonomy for Indian provinces

Creation of an independent sovereign state

Reformation of the Indian National Congress

Revocation of the Rowlatt Act

The leader who led the Non-Cooperation Movement in Bengal during Pakistan's

Movement was:

A.K. Fazlul Hug

Muhammad Ali Bogra

Liaquat Ali Khan

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

The Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" on:

14th August 1946

3rd June 1947

16th August 1946

23rd March 1940

The Radcliffe Line demarcated the border between:

India and Pakistan

Pakistan and Afghanistan

East Pakistan and West Pakistan

Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan

The Simla Conference held in 1945 was attended by:

Quaid-e-Azam and Mahatma Gandhi

Nehru and Jinnah

Churchill and Roosevelt

Iinnah and Mountbatten

The Committee which submitted its report in 1928 was headed by

Iawahar Lal Nehru

Shankar Lal Nehru

Motilal Nehru

Deva Nand Nehru

Who was the major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed the non-cooperation

program?

Allama Iqbal

Quaid-i-Azam

Abul Kalam Azad



Liaquat Ali Khan

Wavel plan which was highly opposed by Quaid-e-Azam was presented on

1944

1946

1945

1943

When Pakistan Resolution was presented in 1940, who supported the same in a

very effective way

Sardar Aurangzeb

Abdul Rab Nishtar

Ch. Khaliguz-Zaman

Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy

Simla Conference started on

24th June, 1945

24th June, 1946

22nd September, 1945

22nd September, 1946

Who translated Pakistan's Resolution into Urdu

Ch. Khaliquz-Zaman

Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy

Maulana Zafar All Khan

Abdul Rab Nishtar

Where the conference of different parties was held to discuss the Wavell Plan

Lahore

Calcutta

Simla

Bombay

Name the Sindhi leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from the province of

Sindh

Sir Abdullah Haroon

G.M. Syed

Ayub Khoro

Abdul Rab Nishtar

In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, how many seats

Bengal Muslim League won

114

110





115

113

Muslim League celebrated "Direct Action Day on

16th August 1946

17th August 1946

18th August 1946

19th August 1946

Who was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League

Nawab Salim Ullah Khan

Ch. Khaligu-z-Zaman

Nawab Waqar ul Mulk

Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk

Muslims celebrated "Victory Day on

11th January 1946

17th August 1946

18th August 1946

16th August 1946

Maulana Zafar AU Khan from the province of supported the Pakistanis resolution

Baluchistan

KPK

Punjab

Sindh

When the delegation of Simla Deputation met with the viceroy of Hind

9th October 1906

20 October 1906

3rd October 1907

1st October 1906

Who wrote an 'Essays on the life of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

Shah Wali Ullah

Sved Suleiman Nadvi

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Liaquat AU Khan

MAO College became University in the year of

1919

1920

1921

1922



Who published the magazine Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Dudhu Minn

Muhammad Ali Johar

Muhammad All Shawkat

The Central National Muhammad Association was founded by

Sir Sayyad

Wagar-ul-Mulk

Nawab Saleem Ullah

Savvad Amir Ali

The Muslim League's demand for "Separate Electorates" aimed to:

Promote religious harmony

Ensure minority representation

Secularize the political system

Give more power to the British government

The "Quit India Movement" was launched in:

1930

1942

1947

1956

When Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established

24th December 1884

25th December 1884

26th December 1884

27th December 1884

When Hasan AU laid down the foundation of Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam

1883

1884

1885

1886

When Arya Samaj was founded at Bombay by Dayananda Saraswati

1876

1875

1880

1884

Mrs. Annie Besant was a very active member of Theosophical Society in India.

She belonged to which country

GSS MCQs

Most Important Pakistan's Movement Solved MCQs Quiz

Ireland

USA

India

France

The revolt of 1857 was supposed to have started on May 31, 1857 as decided. But the Meerut incidence fed to early breaking of the revolt on

May 10, 1857

May 17, 1857

May 21, 1857

May 27, 1857

Who was the initiator and founder of Faraizi movement

Haji Shariatullah

Gopal Krishna Gokhale

Avanindra Nath Thakur

Bankim Chandra Chatterjee

Who was the founder of Shuddhi movement

Dayananda Saraswati

Ambedkar

Mod Lal

Kristian Gopal

Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was born

1878

1877

1892

1885

The Headquarter of the All India Muslim League was established at

Dhaka

Lucknow

Aligarh

Delhi

Who served as the first Governor-General of Pakistan?

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Liaquat Ali Khan

Fazlul Huq

Quaid-e-Azam

The Cabinet Mission Plan proposed the formation of:

A united India



Two separate states - Hindustan and Pakistan

A confederation of Indian states

Independent states for all religious communities

When Urdu Defense Association was founded

April 1902

August 1905

August 1900

April 1900

Who was the first president of All India Muslim League

Nawab Saeed-uz-Zaman

Nawab Saleem-Ullah

Sir Agha Khan

Nawab Wagar-ul-Mulk

When Quaid-i-Azam resigned from Congress

1925

1922

1920

1918

The demand of separate incorporated in

Chelmsford Reforms

Minto-Morley Reforms

India Act 1935

India Act 1919

Foundation of Indian National Congress by A.O.Hume in

1887

1885

1888

1892

Scientific Society translated the modern work from

English to Urdu

Urdu to English

Persian to Urdu

Arabic to Urdu

Who was first president of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam

Qazi Khalifa Hameed-ud Din

Sharif-ud-Din

Islam-ud-Din



ihsan-ud-Din

In which year MAO High School was established at Aligarh

1875

1871

1873

1872

Who appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College

Chaudhry Rehmat

Syed Mahmood

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Shibli Numani

Who started Scientific Society on July 9, 1864

Syed Ahmad Khan

Ahmad Ali

Altaf Hussain Hali

M. Ali Johar

In which year MAO school was upgraded to the status of a college

1878

1877

1878

1879

The "Khilafat Movement" aimed to:

Establish a unified Muslim state

Preserve the institution of Caliphate

Promote Pan-Islamism

Gain independence from British rule

The iconic 'Minar-e-Pakistan' in Lahore was built to commemorate:

The Lahore Resolution

The birth of Quaid-e-Azam

The Nehru Report

The Pakistan Day

Who coined the concept of "Pakistan" in 1933?

Nawab Vigar-ul-Mulk

Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

Allama Iqbal

Syed Ahmed Khan

The "Delhi Proposals" were presented by:



Muhammad Ali Bogra

Mahatma Gandhi

Sved Amir Ali

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

The "Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case" involved a conspiracy against the:

Government of Liaguat Ali Khan

Indian National Congress

Muslim League

Pakistan Army

The British Prime Minister who announced the partition plan for India was:

Winston Churchill

Clement Attlee

Jawaharlal Nehru

Lord Mountbatten

The "Red Fort Trials" were held against members of:

Indian National Congress

Muslim League

Azad Hind Fauj

All India Kisan Sabha

The "Cripps Mission" was sent to India in:

1940

1942

1945

1947

The "Lucknow Pact" was signed between:

Muslim League and Congress

Muslim League and Unionist Party

Muslim League and Indian National Army

Muslim League and British government

The British government announced the "Mountbatten Plan" in the year:

1945

1947

1946

1948

The "Wavell Plan" proposed the formation of an interim government based on:

Separate electorates

Proportional representation



Universal adult franchise

Partition of India

The first session of the All India Muslim League was held in the city of:

Karachi

Lahore

Delhi

Kolkata

The "Round Table Conferences" were held in the years:

1930-1932

1940-1944

1945-1946

1947-1949

What was the immediate cause of Revolt of 1857

Annexation of Avadh on the ground of bad-governance

Inefficient administrative machinery of the company

Growing suspicion among native rulers over Lord Dalhousie's policies of Doctrine of Lapse

Greased Cartridges

MAO College was inaugurated by

Lord Curzon

Lord Lytton

Lord Hastings

Lord Wallington

The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of

Gandhi

Jinnah

A.O. Hume

Shakespeare

Who founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in 1886

Syed Mahmood

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Shibli Numani

Syed Ameer

Who was A.O. Hume

A retired member of Civil Service

Governor-General of India

Viceroy of India



Delhi Lahore

Most Important Pakistan's Movement Solved MCQs Quiz

Member of British Parliament The Hindi-Urdu controversy began in which year at Banaras 1867 1868 1869 1870 When Brahma Samaj was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy 1830 1820 1828 1825 When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England 1867 1968 1869 1870 Who took oath from Governor-General Quaid-e-Azam Justice Abdur Rasheed **Justice Patel** Justice Munir Ahmed Justice Shah Din Officially how many people were killed in Jallianwala Bagh tragedy 279 people 379 people 579 people 479 people The second Round Table Conference was held in 1935-36 1933-34 1941-42 1931-32 In 1911 the capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Agra Assam

The third Round Table Conference was also held during the reign of Lord



Wallington in which Congress did not attend it. Mention the year 1930 1931 1932 1933 In which incidence 22 police-men had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob Arrest of Nehru Chauri Chaura Jalianwala Bagh Arrest of Patel Pirpur Report was published in 1938 1939 1940 1941 The Simon Commission submitted its report in 1928 1925 1929 1930 Muslims celebrated the Day of Deliverance on 22nd December 1939 25th December 1939 24th December 1939 23rd December 1939 Which Act authorized the government to imprison a person without trial and conviction Rawlatt Act Albert Bill Irwin Bill None of these Lahore Resolution is also known as

Khilafat Resolution None of these

League Resolution Pakistan Resolution



Why Muslim League opposed the Cripps Plan

Because idea of Pakistan was rejected in the plan

Because Muslim League was not consulted

Because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India

Hindus were obliged in the Plan

The Pakistan Resolution was moved on

23rd March, 1940

24th March, 1940

14 August, 1947

6 September, 1947

Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan on

14th August 1947

15th August 1947

16th August 1947

17th August 1947

Who presented Lahore Resolution on 23rd March, 1940

Liaquat Ali Khan

Allama Iqbal

A.K. Fazl-ul-Hag

Quaid-e-Azam

The "Chittagong Armoury Raid" was led by:

Surya Sen

Bhagat Singh

Subhas Chandra Bose

Abul Kalam Azad

The "Khaksar Movement" was founded by:

Inayatullah Khan Mashriqi

Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Sikandar Hayat Khan

Ghulam Bhik Nairang

The Lahore Resolution was supported by Qazi Muhammad Isa from the province of

Baluchistan

KPK

Punjab

Sindh

Mama Iqbal gave his historical Presidential Address at Allahabad



1931

1930

1932

1933

When did the Muslim League decided to accept Cabinet Mission plan

December 5, 1945

June 6, 1946

August 7, 1946

October 10, 1946

When Quaid-e-Azam Indian National Congress?

1913

1914

1906

1916

The chief architect of Lucknow pact was

Maulana Shaukat Ali

Ouaid-i-Azam

Syed Amir All

Pandit Nehru

When laid the foundation of AU India Muslim League

30th December 1906

28th December 1906

24th December 1906

25th December 1906

Allama Igbal was born in Sialkot

9th November 1877

9th March 1897

9th November 1875

9th November 1879

In 1916, the Muslim League and the Congress held its joint session in

Lucknow

Delhi

Bombay

Lahore

Who first wrote the constitution of the Muslim League

Sir Savyad Ahmad Khan

Maulana Shaukat Ali



Delhi Lahore

Most Important Pakistan's Movement Solved MCQs Quiz

Maulana Muhammad Ali Joher Nawab Salimullah When the partition of Bengal was annulled 1912 1913 1910 1911 Who led the Simla Deputation Mama Iqbal Sir Agha Khan Ch. Rehmat Ali Liaquat Ali Khan How many Muslim leaders were included in the Simla Deputation 35 37 39 41 When Bengal was divided into two provinces 16 October, 1905 15 December 1908 16 September, 1906 10 August 1909 Nadva-Tul-Ulema was established in 1889 1894 1888 1885 Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League London 1905 1906 1908 1909 Where laid the foundation of All India Muslim League **Amritsar** Dhaka



Who was the last Viceroy of India

Lord Mayo

Lord Mountbatten

Lord Linlithgow

Lord Hasting

The Government of India Act of 1919 was mainly based on

Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms

Montagu-Minto Reforms

Irwin-Chelmsford Reforms

None of these

The "Pakistan National Flag" was designed by:

Allama Iqbal

Abdul Rahim Nullahwala

Syed Amir Ali

Ameer-ud-din Khidwai

Who ordered the Firing of Jallianwala Bagh

Lord Simon

Rowiatt

Reginald Dyer

Curzon-Wylie

Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy was occurred when people gathered peacefully in

Amritsar against the

Rawlatt Act

Albert Bill

Irwin Bill

None of these

The Pakistan Resolution was passed on

23rd March, 1940

24th March, 1940

14 August, 1947

6 September, 1947

When Poona Pact was signed

25 September, 1933

25 September, 1934

25 September, 1935

25 September, 1932

Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on



January 30, 1918 April 13, 1919

August 14, 1920

July 3, 1930

Under Govt. of India Act, 1935 the elections for the Provincial legislative Councils were held in the

January-February of 1935

January-February of 1936

January-February of 1937

January-February of 1938

When Gandhi called off Non-cooperation Movement

February 1922

February 1921

April 1919

March 1915

Khilafat Day was observed in the Sub-continent on

27 October, 1919

25 October, 1917

2.3 December, 1915

25 September, 1905

When the First Round Table Conference in London

1930

1935

1940

1950

On the fervent appeal of Muslims, when did Quaid-e-Azam came back to subcontinent from his self-exile

1922

1933

1935

1934

When Chaudhry Rehmat Ali presented the name of Pakistan

1930

1932

1931

1933

When Cabinet Mission announced its plan on



16 May 1946

16 May 1956

16 May 1940

16 May 1935

Cripps Mission came in

1942

1945

1947

1944

The Interim Government of India was organized under the leadership of

Motilal Nehru

Jawaharlal Nehru

Gandhi

MR Jayakar

The "Jinnah-Sikandar Pact" aimed to secure the support of:

Sikhs in the Pakistan Movement

British government for the Pakistan Resolution

Congress leaders for the Lahore Resolution

Pashtun leaders for the Muslim League

The "Rawalpindi Session" of the Muslim League in 1942 passed the resolution for:

Complete independence

Separate Muslim homeland

Creation of a federation

Autonomy for provinces

The "Shimla Deputation" presented Muslim demands to:

Lord Mountbatten

Vicerov Lord Minto

British Prime Minister Churchill

Indian National Congress

Who was the first Muslim to serve as the President of the Indian National

Congress?

Syed Amir Ali

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

Badruddin Tyabji

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

The "Nankana Massacre" took place in the year:



1919 1948 1930 1921 Who was the leader of the "Unionist Party" in Punjab during Pakistan's Movement? Liaquat Ali Khan Khawaja Nazimuddin Fazlul Huq Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan How many members were nominated by Muslim League for the interim-Government 5 8 10 15 The Radcliffe Line, the border between Union of India and Dominion of Pakistan is revealed on 12th August 1947 14th August 1947 17th August 1947 19th August 1947 Name the leader who supported Pakistan's Resolution from U.P Khaliquz-Zaman

Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan

Abdul Rab Nishtar

Who was the chairman of Boundary Commissions of

Abbot Radcliff

Cyril Radcliff

Norman Radcliff

Sir Radcliff

Who took oath from Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan

Iustice Abdur Rasheed

Quaid-e-Azam

Justice Munir Ahmed

Justice Shah Din



1925

Most Important Pakistan's Movement Solved MCQs Quiz

When the Lord Mountbatten was sent as the last Viceroy and Governor General of India March, 1947 April, 1947 May, 1947 June, 1947 In 1946 the mission sent by British government is called Special Mission .Cripps Plan **British Mission British Mission** HOW many members were nominated by Muslim League for the interim-Government 5 9 10 8 In March, 1942 who came to sub-continent with some proposals to solve constitutional problems Lord Ripon Lord Minto Stafford Cripps Linlithgow The Cabinet of Interim Government took oath on 2nd September 1943 2nd September 1944 2nd September 1945 2nd September 1946 Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of Foreign affairs Home Finance Defense The "Delhi Conference" organized by the All India Muslim League was held in the year: 1911





1940

1946

The "Nehru Report" was drafted by:

Jawaharlal Nehru

Subhas Chandra Bose

Motilal Nehru

Rajendra Prasad

The "Bardoli Satyagraha" was led by:

Sardar Patel

Iawaharlal Nehru

Mahatma Gandhi

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

The "Cabinet Mission" consisted of representatives from which countries?

USA, UK, and France

UK, USSR, and China

UK, USA, and USSR

UK, France, and China

The "Quit India Movement" is also known as the:

Dandi March

Salt March

August Movement

Non-Cooperation Movement

The "Simon Commission" was boycotted by Indians due to the absence of:

British representatives

Indian leaders

Muslim League members

Indian National Congress members

The "Moplah Rebellion" of 1921 took place in which Indian state?

Bihar

Uttar Pradesh

Kerala

Tamil Nadu

The "Pakistan Day" is celebrated on:

14th August

23rd March

25th December

3rd June



The "Rowlatt Act" was also known as the:

Black Act

Red Act

Green Act

Blue Act

The "Lucknow Pact" aimed to promote cooperation between:

Muslims and Hindus

Hindus and Sikhs

Muslims and Sikhs

Hindus and Christians

The "Chauri Chaura incident" led to the suspension of which movement?

Non-Cooperation Movement

Quit India Movement

Civil Disobedience Movement

Khilafat Movement

The "Bengal Partition" of 1947 created which two provinces?

East Bengal and West Bengal

East Bengal and Assam

West Bengal and Assam

Bengal and Bihar

The "Nehru-Liaquat Pact" addressed the issue of:

Land reforms

Partition of Punjab

Communal riots

Linguistic diversity

The "Jallianwala Bagh Massacre" occurred in which Indian city?

Amritsar

Lahore

Delhi

Kolkata

The "Ghadar Party" was established by Indian immigrants in which country?

USA

Canada

South Africa

United Kingdom



Conclusion:

Mastering the history of Pakistan's Movement is essential for understanding the sacrifices, struggles, and determination that led to the birth of an independent nation. Solved MCQs offer an engaging way to reinforce your knowledge, assess your progress, and gain a deeper insight into this transformative period of history.

Whether you're a student preparing for exams or an enthusiast eager to expand your historical knowledge, these MCQs provide an efficient and effective learning resource. So, challenge yourself, learn more, and strengthen your grasp on Pakistan's Movement through this engaging MCQs quiz.

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[Keywords: Pakistan Movement, MCQs, quiz, solved questions, history, multiple choice questions, test preparation, educational resource, competitive exams, general knowledge, subcontinent's history, important events, influential personalities, independence, Pakistan's creation]

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