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1. When was the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 promulgated?

- A. August 14, 1971
- B. August 14, 1972
- C. August 14, 1973
- D. None of these

CORRECT: C. August 14, 1973

EXPLANATION: The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973 was promulgated on August 14, 1973

2. The writer of the “No or never” pamphlet is:

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Ch Rahmat Ali
- D. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

CORRECT: C

EXPLANATION: “No or never” was a 1933 pamphlet written by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, a Pakistani nationalist and one of the early proponents of the creation of the state of Pakistan.

3. How many official languages are recognized in Pakistan?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

CORRECT: B

EXPLANATION: Pakistan recognizes two official languages: Urdu and English.

4. How long is the coastal belt of Pakistan that stretches along the Arabian Sea?

- A. 1,046 km (650 mi)
- B. 1058 km (Survey of Pakistan 2020)
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. 1,046 km (650 mi)

EXPLANATION: The coastal belt of Pakistan stretches for 1,046 km (650 mi) in Balochistan and Sindh along the Arabian Sea.

5. Who became the first elected President of Pakistan on March 5, 1956?

- A. Major General Iskander Mirza
- B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- C. Ch Rahmat Ali
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. Major General Iskander Mirza

EXPLANATION: Major General Iskander Mirza became the first elected President of Pakistan on March 5, 1956.

6. What does the name “Pakistan” mean?

- A. The land of the pure (in Urdu & Persian)
- B. No or never
- C. Connecting Pakistan with Afghanistan
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. The land of the pure (in Urdu & Persian)

EXPLANATION: The name Pakistan means “The land of the pure” in Urdu and Persian.

7. Where were the Gandhi-Jinnah talks held starting on September 9, 1944?

- A. Bombay residence of Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- B. Shandur Top, in Gilgit
- C. East India Company
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. Bombay residence of Muhammad Ali Jinnah

EXPLANATION: The Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held at the Bombay residence of Muhammad Ali Jinnah starting on September 9, 1944.

8. When was the fifth census of Pakistan held?

- A. March 1981
- B. March 1998
- C. September 1955
- D. None of these

CORRECT: B. March 1998

EXPLANATION: The fourth census of Pakistan was held in March 1981 and the fifth one, which was due in 1991, could not be held due to specific circumstances and was finally held in March 1998.

9. Which act led to the loss of all administrative powers by the East India Company?

- A. The Government of India Act of 1858
- B. The Government of Pakistan Act of 1956
- C. The Government of India Act of 1848
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. The Government of India Act of 1858

EXPLANATION: The East India Company lost all its administrative powers after the Government of India Act of 1858.

10. Who has the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces in Pakistan?

- A. President
- B. Prime Minister

C. General

D. None of these

CORRECT: A. President

EXPLANATION: The Supreme Command of the Armed Forces in Pakistan vests in the President.

11. Where is the world's highest polo ground located in Pakistan?

A. Shandur Top, in Gilgit

B. Bombay

C. Khyber Pass

D. None of these

CORRECT: A. Shandur Top, in Gilgit

EXPLANATION: The world's highest polo ground is located at Shandur Top in Gilgit, Pakistan.

12. Who wrote the book "Reconciliation: Islam, Democracy, and the West"?

A. Benazir Bhutto

B. Arshad Rasheed

C. Benazir Bhutto

D. None of these

CORRECT: A. Benazir Bhutto

EXPLANATION: "Reconciliation: Islam, Democracy, and the West" was written by Benazir Bhutto.

13. Where is the Katas Raaj Temple located in Punjab?

A. Mohenjodaro

- B. Sialkot
- C. Lahore
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. Mohenjodaro

EXPLANATION: The Katas Raaj Temple is located in the Mohenjodaro district of Punjab, Pakistan.

14. When did Pakistan join the Baghdad Pact (CENTO)?

- A. September 1955
- B. September 1954
- C. September 1956
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. September 1955

EXPLANATION: Pakistan joined the Baghdad Pact (now called the Central Treaty Organization, CENTO) in September 1955.

15. When did Pakistan (West Pakistan) recognize Bangladesh (East Pakistan)?

- A. February 1972
- B. February 1973
- C. February 1974
- D. None of these

CORRECT: C. February 1974

EXPLANATION: Pakistan (West Pakistan) recognized Bangladesh (East Pakistan) in February 1974.

16. What is Pakistan's highest civil award?

- A. Nishan-i-Imtiaz
- B. Nishan-e-Pakistan

C. Sitara-e-Pakistan

D. None of these

CORRECT: B. Nishan-e-Pakistan

EXPLANATION: The highest civil award in Pakistan is the Nishan-e-Pakistan.

17. In which district of Punjab is the Kartarpur Corridor located?

A. Narowal

B. Gujranwala

C. Sialkot

D. None of these

CORRECT: A. Narowal

EXPLANATION: The Kartarpur Corridor is located in the tehsil Shakargarh in Narowal district of Punjab, Pakistan.

18. When was the United Nations Security Council Resolution 47 adopted regarding the Kashmir conflict?

A. April 21, 1947

B. April 21, 1948

C. April 21, 1949

D. None of these

CORRECT: B. April 21, 1948

EXPLANATION: The United Nations Security Council Resolution 47, regarding the Kashmir conflict, was adopted on April 21, 1948.

19. Which country was the first to recognize Pakistan after independence?

A. Iran

- B. India
- C. Afghanistan
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. Iran

EXPLANATION: Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan after independence.

20. Who wrote the book “Jinnah of Pakistan”?

- A. Stanley Wolpert
- B. Alistair Home
- C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- D. None of these

CORRECT: A. Stanley Wolpert

EXPLANATION: The book “Jinnah of Pakistan” was written by Stanley Wolpert.

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