



FORMAN CHRISTIAN COLLEGE
(A CHARTERED UNIVERSITY)

Pakistan Studies 2nd Year

Important MCQ's and Short Questions

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CHAPTER # 01

Establishment of Islamic Republic of Pakistan MCQs

- ❖ Who led the Khilafat Movement?
 - a) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - b) Allama Iqbal
 - © **Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar**
 - c) Sir Agha Khan

- ❖ The novel "Tobatunnasuh" was written by
 - (a) **Deputy Nazeer Ahmed**
 - (b) Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali
 - © Maulana Shibli Nomani
 - d) Maulana Zakaullah

- ❖ When did Simla deputation meet the viceroy Lord Minto?
 - (a) 1902
 - (b) 1904
 - © **1906**
 - (c) 1908

- ❖ World War II started in
 - (a) 1914
 - (b) 1919
 - (c) **1939**
 - (d) 1945

- ❖ All India Muslim League was formed in
 - (a) 1885
 - (b) **1906**
 - © 1909
 - (d) 1940

- ❖ When did independence war fight?
 - (a) 1850
 - (b) **1857**
 - (c) 1867
 - (d) 1877

- ❖ What was the number of Muslim League Ministers in the interim government of 1946?
 - (a) Two
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Four
 - (d) **Five**

- ❖ Indian Independence Act was passed on
 - (a) 14th August 1947
 - (b) 18th July 1947**
 - (c) 24th October 1948
 - (d) 03rd June 1948

- ❖ The book 'Pakistan Naguzeer Tha' was written by
 - (a) Dr.Safadar Mahmud
 - (b) Abdul Haleem Sharar
 - (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - (d) Syed Hassan Riaz**

- ❖ Lahore Resolution was passed in the annual session of All India Muslim League in
 - (a) 1930
 - (b) 1940**
 - (c) 1946
 - (d) 1949

- ❖ Allama Muhammad Iqbal delivered his famous Allahbad address in
 - (a) 1928
 - (b) 1930**
 - (c) 1940
 - (d) 1942

- ❖ World War I started in
 - (a) 1914**
 - (b) 1919
 - (c) 1939
 - (d) 1945

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- ❖ Write four books of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
Khutbat-e-Ahmedia, Tabian-ul-Kalam, Asar-us-Sanadeed, and Tarikh-i-Sarkashi Bijnaur.

- ❖ Write the two important points of Lahore resolution.
Lahore resolution was passed in 1947 by AIML. Following were two main points
 1. No scheme of Sub continent, other than partition will be accepted.
 2. Minority's rights will be safe guarded in new country.

- ❖ Write three educational institutions established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
He established school at Muradabad in 1858, at Ghazipur in 1862 and M.A.O high school at Aligarh in 1875.

❖ How the state of Hyderabad Deccan was captured by India?

The state of Hyderabad Deccan was captured by India by force. Indian Army attacked the state in September 1947 denying the rights of Muslim majority.

❖ Write down three proposals of the Cripps Mission.

1-The sub-continent will be given the status of a dominion after the war.

2-Special steps will be taken for the protection of Minorities.

3- A Central constituent assembly elected by the members of the Provincial assemblies will formulate the constitution of India.

❖ What was the advice given by Ghandi to Muslims during the Khilafat Movement?

He advised the people to surrender the titles awarded by the government, to resign from Government jobs, not to pay taxes, quit the educational activities and present themselves for arrest.

❖ Write down the objectives of All India Muslim League

The main objectives of All India Muslim League were as follows:

01- To create an understanding between the Government and the Indian Muslims and to promote the feelings of loyalty among them.

02- To coordinate with other Nations and Political Parties for general welfare of the people.

03- To protect the rights of Muslim Nation, and to interact with the government and other agencies for this purpose.

❖ How were the groups of provinces formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?

There were following three groups:

A= Bombay, Madras, U.P, C.P and Orissa

B= Punjab, Sindh, NWFP

C=Bengal and Assam

❖ Write down two objectives of the Khilafat Movement.

Following were the main objectives of this movement:

01- To keep the institution of Khilafat intact and Khilifah to carryout the business of Government as usual.

02- To restore the grace of Turkey as it possessed before and during the World War-1, and no change to occur in the boundaries of Turkey.

03- The sanctity of Makkah and Madina would be maintained and non-Muslim forces should not be allowed to enter into these two sacred cities.

❖ Who and when proposed the name of Pakistan?

The name Pakistan was proposed by Ch. Rehmat Ali in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1932-33.

❖ Write down basic points of Pakistan Resolution.

The main points of this resolution were as follows:

01- The contiguous units in different areas to be redemarcated as such that the Muslim majority areas of North-East and North-West be established as independent Muslim states.

02- No scheme other than partition of the sub-continent will be accepted.

03- After the partition the rights of the Muslim minority will be protected and suitable arrangements will be made for this purpose.

❖ What did Quaid-e-Azam say in Karachi in 1943, while describing the mutual relation of Pakistan and Islam?

He said, "What is that relation which has made Muslims a single body? What is that rock on which the structure of Millat is restored? What is that base which has secured the safety of the boat of this Millat? That relation, rock and base is the Holy Quran."

❖ Which colleges were founded on the line of Aligarh?

Haleem College Kanpur, Islamia College Peshawar, Islamia College Lahore and Sindh Muslim Madarassah.

❖ Write some of the books of Shibli Naumani

Al-Farooq, Al-Ghazali, Al-Mamoon and Seerat-un-Nabi.

❖ Write some of the books of Deputy Nazeer Ahmed

Marat-ul-Uroos, Toba-tun-Nasuh and Ibne-ul-Waqat.

❖ Write some of the books of Hali

Diwan-E-Hali, Mussadas-E-Hali, Hayat-E-Javaid and Moazana Dabeer-O-Anees.

❖ When did Indian National Congress come into being?

It was founded by A.O. Hume in 1885 to cool down the angry feelings of Indians.

❖ When did Simla Deputation meet the Viceroy?

It met the Lord Minto under the supervision of Agha Khan III (Sultan Muhammad Shah) with 34 Muslim members on October 01, 1906.

❖ When did Muslim League establish?

Muslim League was formed at Dhaka on Dec 30, 1906 in the annual session of Muhammadan Educational Conference and Agha Khan III was nominated as its first president.

❖ When did First World War start?

It was started on June 28, 1914 and continued until 1918 between UK, USA, USSR, France, Italy and Germany, Austria and Turkey

❖ Who abolished Khilafat in Turkey?

Mustafa Kamal Pasha, a military general abolished it on March 24, 1924.

❖ When did Indian Muslims observe the Day of Deliverance?
It was observed by Muslim League on the resignations of Congress Ministers (October 22, 1939) on December 22, 1939.

❖ When did Cripps Mission come to India?
It came to India in 1942 under the headship of Stafford Cripps.

❖ When was Simla Conference held?
It held at Simla in 1945 under the supervision of Lord Wavell.

❖ Who was the P.M during Interim Government of 1946 in India?
Pundit Nehru was the P.M during interim government.

❖ Name the Muslim Ministers included in the interim Government.
Liaquat Ali Khan (Finance), Abdur Rab-Nishtar (Communications), I.I Chundrigar (Commerce), Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan (Health) and Jogindar Nath Mandal (Legislative) were Ministers from Muslim League.

❖ When did Muslims' observe Direct Action Day?
It was observed on August 16, 1946.

❖ When did British Parliament approve the bill of the partition of India?
British Parliament approved it on July 18, 1947.

CHAPTER # 02

Early Problems of Islamic Republic of Pakistan MCQs

- ❖ What was the total number of princely states in the sub-continent during British rule?
- (a) 535
 - (b) 435
 - (c) 635**
 - (d) 630
- ❖ The state of Jammu and Kashmir was sold for how many rupees by the British to the Dogra Raja?
- (a) 50 lakh rupees
 - (b) 70 lakh rupees
 - (c) 75 lakh rupees**
 - (d) 85 lakh rupees
- ❖ Which nation was in majority in the state of Hyderabad Deccan at the time of creation of Pakistan?
- (a) Muslim
 - (b) Hindu**
 - (c) Sikh
 - (d) Christian

- ❖ Bharat attacked on which state on 11 September 1948?
 - (a) **State of Hyderabad Daccan**
 - (b) State of Jammu and Kashmir
 - (c) State of Manavadar
 - (d) State of Junagarh

- ❖ What was the proportional share of Pakistan in the assets?
 - (a) **Rs. 750 Million**
 - (b) Rs. 700 Million
 - (c) Rs. 950 Million
 - (d) Rs.1050 Million

- ❖ How many Ordnance factories were working in the united sub-continent till 1947?
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 12
 - (c) **16**
 - (d) 20

- ❖ In which year the Kashmiris started their struggle for independence against Dogra rule before the partition of the sub-continent?
 - (a) 1920
 - (b) 1928
 - (c) **1930**
 - (d) 1940

- ❖ Which organ of the United Nations passed resolutions to hold plebiscite in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in 1948?
 - (a) General Assembly
 - (b) **Security Council**
 - (c) Trusteeship Council
 - (d) International Court of Justice

- ❖ Who was the viceroy of India at the time of partition of the sub-continent?
 - (a) Lord Curzon
 - (b) Lord Wavell
 - (c) Lord Minto
 - (d) **Lord Mount batten**

- ❖ Which Air Company signed contract to bring government servants from Bharat to Pakistan?
 - (a) P.I.A
 - (b) **TATA Air Company**
 - (c) Crescent Airways
 - (d) Orient Airways

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

❖ What is meant by unity, faith and discipline?

Discipline means teaching or experience which produces self-control and other qualities of the mind and character, Unity means oneness or being united, Faith means complete rely on any thing.

❖ What was the advice of Quaid-e-Azam to the students?

He said, "The students are the archetects of the future. The nation expects discipline and unity from them so that they may confront the challenges of the time".

❖ How was the River water dispute resolved between Pakistan and India?

Pakistan and India signed Indus Basin Treaty on September 19, 1960 under World Bank and Pakistan claimed its right over Jhelum, Chenab and Sindh, while Bharat was given the right over river Ravi, Sutlej and Bias.

❖ Why Bharat did not pay the share of assests to Pakistan?

India did not pay the share of assests to Pakistan because it wanted to crush the economy of the new born state, Pakistan.

❖ Discuss the administrative problems which the country faced after the partition?

Pakistani offices were without furniture, stationery, typewriters and other necessary items required for the performance of official duties. Moreover government had no trained and skilled workers and previous record as well.

❖ How did Bharat occupy the state of Hyderabad Dacan?

The Nizam of Hyderabad Daccan wanted to join Pakistan but Indian Government pressurized him to Join India. India sent its army here after the refusal of the Nizam. Hyderabad Daccan forces surrendered on Sep 17, 1948 before the Indian army.

❖ What did Quaid-e-Azam say to the civil servants on 11th October 1947?

He said, "This is a challenge for us. If we are to survive as a nation, we will have to face these difficulties with a stern hand, our people are disorganized and worried because of the problems they are facing. We have to encourage them to put the responsibility on the administration and the people looking to you for guidance".

❖ Why did Quaid-e-Azam lay the foundation of the State Bank of Pakistan?

The Reserve Bank of India could not deliver the required services for the progress of Pakistan, so Quaid-e-Azam established State Bank to set its economy on the path of progress on July 01, 1948 and Mr. Zahid Hussain was appointed its first Governor.

❖ What is meant by Provincialism and Racialism?

Provincialism means provincial prejudice or strong desire for a particular province of a person and Racialism means tendency to racial feelings causing hatred among human beings.

❖ Why did the state of Junagarh not join Bharat?

Junagarh did not join India because Pakistan suited it better than India.

- ❖ When Pakistan became the member of UNO?
Pakistan became its member on Sep 30, 1947.
- ❖ Who was the chief of joint forces of the Sub-Continent?
Marshall Auchinluck.
- ❖ Who was the Chairman of Boundary Commission?
Sir Cyril Radcliff was the chairman of boundary commission.

CHAPTER # 03

Geography of Islamic Republic of Pakistan MCQs

- ❖ Which is the sea located in the South of Pakistan?
 - (a) Bay of Bengal
 - (b) Arabian sea**
 - (c) Persian Gulf
 - (d) Red sea
- ❖ What is the minimum height of a mountain?
 - (a) 500 M
 - (b) 600 M
 - (c) 800 M
 - (d) 900 M**
- ❖ Which mountain range is located between Pakistan and China?
 - (a) Himalaya
 - (b) Siwalik
 - (c) Karakoram Range**
 - (d) Hindu Range
- ❖ What is the real name of K-2?
 - (a) Godwin Austin**
 - (b) Karakoram 2
 - (c) Kite 2
 - (d) Kargil
- ❖ Through which pass, Karakoram Highway connects Pakistan with China?
 - (a) Khunjerab pass**
 - (b) Khyber pass
 - (c) Tochi pass
 - (d) Gomal pass

- ❖ The highest peak of Hindukush Range is
 - (a) Nanga Parbat
 - (b) Tirich Mir**
 - (c) Malka Parbat
 - (d) Everest

- ❖ Which mountain range is located in the South of Pakistan?
 - (a) Himalaya
 - (b) Kirther Range**
 - (c) Karakoram Range
 - (d) Koh-e-sufaid

- ❖ Which mountain range is located in the North of Pakistan?
 - (e) Himalaya
 - (f) Kirther Range
 - (g) Karakoram Range**
 - (h) Koh-e-sufaid

- ❖ In which mountain range Pakistan made the nuclear tests on May 28, 1998?
 - (a) Koh-e-sufaid
 - (b) Chaghi hills**
 - (c) Toba kakar
 - (d) Raskoh

- ❖ What is the total area of Pakistan?
 - (a) 795095 sq KM
 - (b) 896096 sq KM
 - (c) 696095 sq KM
 - (d) 796096 sq KM**

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- ❖ What is meant by valley?
The area between mountains along the river is called valley.

- ❖ What are the reasons of Economic instability?
The reasons of economic instability are poverty, electricity shortage, water crisis, lack of long term planning, over population and instable political atmosphere of Pakistan.

- ❖ What is map Projection?
The transferring of lines of latitudes and longitudes from globe to a plain paper is called map projection.

- ❖ What are the Meridians of longitude?
Longitudes are the lines that intersect the Equator and join the North and South poles.

❖ Write down the names of the countries located along the Persian Gulf?
The countries located along the Persian Gulf are Iran, Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and UAE.

❖ Write down the importance of Afghanistan and Central Asian States for Pakistan?

These countries are land locked countries and they use Pakistani roads to reach the sea. These countries have abundant reserves of oil and gas. Pakistan can get a lot of benefits from these countries through import and export.

❖ Describe the importance of Northern Mountains.

They protect the boarder of Pakistan from northern side. They intercept the winds of Bay of Bengal and cause rainfall and snowfall in the area. They are the great source of water for us.

❖ Describe the location of Pakistan.

Pakistan is located between 23 1/2 degree north to 37 degree north and 61 degree east to 77 degree east as far as the latitudinal and longitudinal extents are concerned.

❖ Define Scale.

Scale is a ratio between the distance of given points on the map and the distance between the corresponding points on the ground.

❖ Write down the names of the seasons of Pakistan.

The seasons of Pakistan are summer, winter, autumn and spring.

❖ Which pass connects Chitral and Peshawar?

Lowari Pass connects Chital and Peshawar.

❖ What is Interfluves (Doab)?

The land between two rivers is called Interfluve.

❖ What is Bar?

The part of fertile land along the river is called Bar.

❖ What is Map?

When Earth or a part of it transferred to a flat sheet of paper is called Map.

❖ What is Equator?

An imaginary line which divides the earth into two parts is called Equator.

CHAPTER # 04

Steps towards an Islamic Republic of Pakistan MCQs

- ❖ In Islam, Sovereignty belongs to
 - (a) Parliament
 - (b) People
 - (c) King
 - (d) Allah Almighty**

- ❖ According to Objective Resolution the system of country will be
 - (a) Unitary
 - (b) Non-federal
 - (c) Federal**
 - (d) Presidential

- ❖ Objective Resolution was passed in
 - (a) 1946
 - (b) 1947
 - (c) 1948
 - (d) 1949**

- ❖ Basic principles committee's second report was presented by
 - (a) Quaid-e-Azam
 - (b) Kh.Nazim-ud-Din**
 - (c) Liaquat Ali Khan
 - (d) Feroze Khan Noon

- ❖ The constitution of Pakistan 1956 was implemented on
 - (a) 23rd March**
 - (b) 14th August
 - (c) 08th June
 - (d) 27th October

- ❖ The constitution of Pakistan 1962 was passed by
 - (a) Skandar Mirza
 - (b) Ayub Khan**
 - (c) Yahya Khan
 - (d) Ch.Muhammad Ali

- ❖ The Hadood Ordinance was implemented in
 - (a) 1978
 - (b) 1979**
 - (c) 1980
 - (d) 1981

- ❖ The basic principles committee's 1st report was published in
 - (a) 1948
 - (b) 1949
 - (c) 1950**
 - (d) 1951

- ❖ First charter of Human Rights is
 - (a) International Charter
 - (b) UN Charter
 - (c) Khutba-Hajjat-ul-Vida**
 - (d) French constitution

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- ❖ Discuss the importance of Objectives Resolution.
Its importance can be discussed in the following points:
 - 01**-The Objectives Resolution is one of the greatest steps after independence.
 - 02**-The Objectives Resolution has attained the status of MAGNA CARTA in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It is included as preamble in all the three constitutions, and its Islamic principles were incorporated in all the constitutions of Pakistan.
 - 03**-The approval of Objectives Resolution led the representatives of Muslims to adopt the golden principles of democracy instead of theocracy.

- ❖ When did the first report of Basic Principles Committee publish?
The first report was published on Sep 28, 1950 under the chairmanship of Liaquat Ali Khan.

- ❖ Discuss three provisions of the second report of Basic Principles Committee.
It was published on Sep 22, 1952 under the headship of Khawja Nazim-Ud-Din. Its main points were as follows:
 - 01**-Objectives Resolution may be included in the preamble of the constitution.
 - 02**-Drinking, Gambling and Riba were declared unlawful.
 - 03**-The equitable rights of labourers and farmers may be ensured.
 - 04**-The existing laws may be brought into conformity with Islamic principles.

- ❖ Write five Islamic provisions of the constitution of Pakistan, 1956.
Its five provisions are as follows:
 - 01**-The name of the country will be Islamic Republic.
 - 02**-Sovereignty will be in the hands of Allah.
 - 03**-President will be a Muslim.
 - 04**-Riba will be eliminated.
 - 05**-No law will be framed against Quran and Sunnah.

- ❖ Write five Islamic provisions of the constitution of Pakistan, 1962.
Its five provisions can be described as:
 - 01**-Sovereignty belongs to Allah.
 - 02**-The name of the country will be Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

03- President will be a Muslim.

04- There will be an Islamic Ideology Council to frame laws according to the teachings of Quran.

05- Government will establish an Islamic organization for the maintenance of Zakat, Auqaf and Mosques.

❖ Write five Islamic provisions of the constitution of, 1973.

Its five Islamic provisions can be discussed as under:

01- Sovereignty will be in the hands of Allah.

02- The name of the country will be Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

03- President and Prime minister will be Muslim figures.

04- A Muslim will be that person who believes in the oneness of Allah and in the absolute finality of the holy prophet, the day of Judgement and books of Allah.

05- Muslims will be allowed to lead their lives according to the teachings of Quran.

❖ What do you know about the Sovereignty of Allah Almighty?

It means that all the powers will be in the hands of Allah. The people of Pakistan will exercise these powers within the limits set by Allah.

❖ Define Muslim.

A person, who does believe in the oneness of Allah, the absolute finality of the Prophet Hood of Muhammad (SAW), the day of Judgement and Books of Allah, is a Muslim.

❖ Write three functions of Islamic Ideology Council.

Its three functions are as follows:

01- It will guide Legislature to make laws in accordance with Islamic teachings.

02- It will also bring the existing laws into conformity with Islam.

03- It will encourage Muslims to live according to the principles of Islam.

❖ Define Rights.

Rights are those demands for the welfare of the people which are recognized and fulfilled by the government.

❖ What do you know about Duties?

Citizens are expected to perform some responsibilities in lieu of their rights which are known as duties.

❖ Write any five provisions of the International Human Rights Declaration of 1948.

Its five provisions are as under:

01- Every one has right of recognition before law.

02- Every one has right of protection from arrest or exile and alienship.

03- Every one has right of expression of thought.

04- Every one has right to do employment or business.

05- Every one has right to get education.

❖ What do you know about moral rights?
The Rights based on moral values of the society are called Moral Rights.

❖ Give three characteristics of Human Rights.
The fundamental rights are comprehensive. The government cannot deprive people from basic human rights. These are protected by the courts of respective country.

CHAPTER # 05

Administrative structure of Pakistan and good governance MCQS

- ❖ The number of members of National Assembly is
 - (a) 100
 - (b) 237
 - (c) 275
 - (d) 342**

- ❖ The number of members of Senate of Pakistan is
 - (a) 50
 - (b) 63
 - (c) 87
 - (d) 104**

- ❖ Tenure of members of National Assembly is
 - (a) 4 years
 - (b) 5 years**
 - (c) 6 years
 - (d) 3 years

- ❖ Number of houses of Majilis-e-shura is
 - (a) One
 - (b) Two**
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Four

- ❖ Head of state is
 - (a) Commander-in-chief
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) President**
 - (d) Governor

- ❖ Headquarters of Supreme Court is situated in
 - (a) Islamabad**
 - (b) Lahore
 - (c) Karachi
 - (d) Peshawar

- ❖ Who implemented the system of Basic Democracies?
 - (a) Yahya Khan
 - (b) Ayub Khan**
 - (c) Zia-ul-Haq
 - (d) Parvaiz Mushraf

- ❖ Who is the head of District Government?
 - (a) Nazim**
 - (b) Naib Nazim
 - (c) D.C.O
 - (d) Tehsil Nazim

- ❖ Number of member of Union Council is
 - (a) 12
 - (b) 13**
 - (c) 21
 - (d) 24

- ❖ Number of departments at district under new Local Government System are
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 12**
 - (c) 14
 - (d) 16

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

❖ What does Legislature do?
It is very important institution of a country. They make laws for the country.

❖ Write three functions of Executive.
Three functions of Executive are:
01-It runs the affairs of the state.
02-It implements the laws.
03-It controls the situation of law and order in the country.

❖ Write five functions of Majlis-e-Shura.
Its five functions are as follows:
01-It formulates laws for the country.
02-It supervises the performance of the Executive.
03-It passes the budget.
04-It acts as an electoral body.
05-It also performs judicial functions.

❖ Write names of three important organizations of Federal Government.
Three important institutions of the federal government are as follows:
01-Legislature
02-Executive
03-Judiciary

❖ What is Ministry?

Ministry is the collection of one or two divisions, which control the affairs of a particular department.

❖ What is the difference between Federal Minister and Minister for State?

Federal minister is the political head of the Ministry and works as a liaison between the prime Minister and the Ministry, But the Minister for state is the political head of the division and works as a liaison between the Prime-Minister and his division.

❖ Write three functions of a Section Officer.

Three functions of Section Officer are as under:

01-He acts as an incharge and controls the affairs of his section.

02-He implements the orders of his high ups.

03-He is also accountable to his officers for the performance of his section.

❖ Write two powers of the Supreme Court.

Two powers of Supreme Court are as follows:

01-It acts as appellant Jurisdiction against the decisions of all high courts.

02-It gives advice to President.

03-It also has supervisory authority in case of appointments of the judges of high courts.

❖ On whom, District Government is comprised?

It comprises Nazim, Naib Nazim, District Council and District administration.

❖ Write three functions of Zila Nazim.

Three functions of District Nazim are as follows:

01-He gets implemented the plans approved by the district council.

02-He maintains law and order situation in his respective district.

03-He presents the budget in the district assembly.

❖ Write three functions of a Union Council.

Three functions of a Union Council are as under:

01-It constitutes the various committees.

02-It imposes taxes in its Jurisdiction.

03-It protects roads, bridges, official buildings and canals in its area.

04-It approves annual plans and sanctions budget for them.

❖ What are the total seats of the National Assembly of Pakistan?

There are 342 seats in the National Assembly. 148 reserved for Punjab, 61 for Sindh, 35 for NWFP, 14 for Balochistan, 02 for Islamabad, 12 for Tribal Area, 10 for Minorities and 60 for women.

❖ How many seats are there in the Senate?

There are 104 seats in the Senate, 22 for every province, 04 for Islamabad, 04 for minorities and 08 for Tribal Areas of Pakistan and tenure of Senate is 06 years.

❖ How many seats are there in the provincial Assemblies of Pakistan?
Punjab has 371 (General seats=297, Women=66, Minorities=08), Sind 168 (General seats=130, Women=29, Minorities= 09), NWFP 124 (General seats=99, Women=22, Minorities=03), and Balochistan has 65 (General seats=51, Women=11, Minorities=03)

❖ What do you mean by DCO?
It means District Coordination Officer.

❖ What do you mean by TMO?
It means Tehsil Municipal Officer.

❖ What do you mean by EDO?
It means Executive District Officer.

CHAPTER # 06

Culture of Pakistan MCQs

- ❖ The Muslims ruled over the sub-continent, for how many years?
- (a) 500 years
 - (b) 800 years
 - (c) 1000 years**
 - (d) 1200 years
- ❖ Ustad Mansoor, Usad Muhammad Nadir and Ustad Masood were attached with the Court of Emperor Jehangir. To which art they were concerned?
- (a) Music
 - (b) Calligraphy**
 - (c) Marble Industry
 - (d) Painting
- ❖ Mahabat Khan Mosque was built during mughal period. In which city it is situated?
- (a) Lahore**
 - (b) Peshawar
 - (c) Multan
 - (d) Attock
- ❖ The Muslims entered the Indus Valley in 712. Who was leading them?
- (a) Mahmood Ghaznavi
 - (b) Zaheer-ud-Din Babir
 - (c) Muhammad Bin Qasim**
 - (d) Aurangzeb Alamgir

- ❖ The area between Rawalpindi and Peshawar is called
 - (a) **Gandhara**
 - (b) Central Punjab
 - (c) Taxila
 - (d) Harrapa

- ❖ How old is the Indus Valley Civilization?
 - (a) 2000 years
 - (b) 3000 years
 - (c) 4000 years
 - (d) **5000 years**

- ❖ The ruins of Harrapa are situated in district
 - (a) Multan
 - (b) Okara
 - (c) Lahore
 - (d) **Sahiwal**

- ❖ Abdur Rehman Chughatai was attached with the art of
 - (a) Construction
 - (b) Music
 - (c) **Painting**
 - (d) Calligraphy

- ❖ The famous music 'Mian Ki Malhar' was created by
 - (a) Amir Khusru
 - (b) Master Abdullah
 - (c) **Tan Sen**
 - (d) Nisar Bazmi

- ❖ The distance between Taxila and Rawalpindi is
 - (a) 10 KM
 - (b) 20 KM
 - (c) 30 KM
 - (d) **40 KM**

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

❖ Which Islamic festivals are celebrated in Pakistan?
 Islamic festivals celebrated in Pakistan are Eid-ul-Fitr, Eid-uz-Zuha, Eid-e-Milad-un-Nabi, Yom-e-Ashoor, Shab-e-Miraj and Shab-e-Barat.

❖ Name five famous festivals and Urses of Pakistan.
 Some famous festivals are Horse and Cattle Show, Annual Sibbi Mela, Sheendor Polo Matches and Urses are of Hazrat Ali Hajweri and Madhoo Lal Hussain in Lahore, Urs Hazrat Rukn-e-Alam and Bahauddin Zakaria in Multan, Urs Hazrat Schal Sarmast and Abdul Latif Bhittai in Sindh.

❖ Define Culture.

Common values, Customs, traditions, rituals, life style, beliefs, laws, recreations, sports, arts and principles of social life of a particular nation on a particular soil is called culture.

❖ What was the work conducted by the English archaeologist, Sir John Marshall?

Sir John Marshall an English archaeologist excavated the remains of Moenjodaro in 1922, which is 27 KM away from Larkana (Sind).

❖ What are the Ornaments and Dresses used in Pakistan?

Ornaments used in Pakistan are Garlands, Bangles, Rings, Ear rings, Anklets Bracelets and Necklaces and dresses of men are Dhoti, Shalwar, Kurta, Shirt, Sheerwani, Waiscoat, and Turban while ladies use Shalwar Kurta and Dupatta.

❖ What were the weapons and tools used by the ancient people of Indus valley?

They used Swords, Lances, Axes, Knives, Daggers and Arrows as weapons and tools.

❖ Write down the name of a few animals belonging to the ancient civilization that still exist.

Fish, Buffaloes, Hares, Lions, Elephants, Snakes and birds like Pegions and parrots were the animals used in the ancient civilization.

❖ Where is the centre of Gandhara Civilization?

The area is stretching from Peshawar to Rawalpindi is considered as Gandhara and Taxila was the centre of Gandhara civilization.

❖ Write down the name of Mughal kings who were interested in Calligraphy. Aurangzeb Alamgir and Bahadar Shah Zafar were interested in Caligraphy.

❖ Which foods are liked in Pakistan?

Vegetable, Pulses, Rice, meat, Lassi and Milk are common foods of Pakistan.

❖ Where is Harrapa located?

It is 24 KM away from Sahiwal Division in the Punjab.

❖ What is the distance between Harrapa and Moenjodaro?

The distance between them is 650 K.M.

❖ What is Gandhara Art?

The art flourished in Taxila is called Gandhara Art.

❖ Which was the capital of Gandhara?

Taxila was the capital of Gandhara.

❖ Who was the famous Musician of Akbar?

Tansen was his celebrated Musician.

CHAPTER # 07

Pakistani Languages MCQs

- ❖ Which was the city made capital by Shah Jahan in 1647 in place of Agra?
 - (a) Madras
 - (b) Karachi
 - (c) Dahkka
 - (d) Dehli**

- ❖ The poet who wrote the first book of Odes is
 - (a) Bahadur Shah Zaffar
 - (b) Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah**
 - (c) Mirza Ghalib
 - (d) Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali

- ❖ Most standardized accent of Punjabi language is
 - (a) Majhi**
 - (b) Potehari
 - (c) Chachi
 - (d) Saraiki

- ❖ In third period of Kashmiri language who was the famous poetess?
 - (a) Mahmood Gaami
 - (b) Hiba Khatoon**
 - (c) Armani Lal
 - (d) Mulla Faqir

- ❖ The name of poet whose collection of poetry 'Shah Jo Risalu' is
 - (a) Khushhal Khan Khattak
 - (b) Waris Shah
 - (c) Makhdum Muhammad Hashim
 - (d) Shah Abdul Latif Bhatai**

- ❖ The name of the first book of Pushto language is
 - (a) Pata Khazana**
 - (b) Tazkra-tul-Aulia
 - (c) Jat di Kartut
 - (d) Asar-ul-Sanadeed

- ❖ Urdu language is a word of Turkish language, which means
 - (a) With
 - (b) Arms
 - (c) Army**
 - (d) Literature

- ❖ The name of the poet who wrote "Mussadas-i-Hali" is
 - (a) Amir Khusro
 - (b) Maulana Altaf Hussain Hali**
 - (c) Mir Taqi Mir
 - (d) Khawaja Mir Dard

- ❖ The language in which first translation of Holy Quran was made
 - (a) Punjabi
 - (b) Kashmiri
 - (c) Sindhi**
 - (d) Balochi

- ❖ The year in which first Balochi Journal was published is
 - (a) 1940
 - (b) 1950
 - (c) 1960**
 - (d) 1970

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- ❖ Write the names of five poets who promoted Urdu language.
Mir Taqi Mir, Khawaja Mir Dard, Zauq, Ghalib and M.Rafi Sauda were prominent Urdu poets.

- ❖ State the fifth period of Kashmiri language.
The fifth period made progress under the influence of modern literature. It had new thoughtful trends. Ghulam Ahmed Mehjoor holds an important place in this respect.

- ❖ What message Allama Iqbal the poet of the East, gave to the Muslims through his poetry.
He made the Muslims realize that they possess great cultural and social heritage and advised them to be united as a nation.

- ❖ State the evolution of Sindhi literature during the period from 1050 to 1350.
In this period themes of Patriotism, self-confidence and spiritual aspects were presented. The stories of Ganaan, Haith, Soorhay, Gaatha and Doobray were important and worth mentioning.

- ❖ Write the name of five poets of Sindhi language.
Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Sachal Sarmast, Mirza Kaleech Baig, Makhdoom Muhammad Hashim and Maulavi Mallah were prominent poets of Sindhi language.

- ❖ What are the themes of the poetry of Pushto language?
The themes of Pushto poetry are honor, prestige and war.

- ❖ Write names of five poets of Kashmiri language?
Shati Kanth, Hiba Khatoon, Armani Lal, Mullah Faqir and Ghulam Ahmed Mehjor were prominent poets of this language.
- ❖ Write the topics of war poetry pertaining to Balochi poetry?
Its themes are courage, grandeur, honor, patience and bravery.
- ❖ What work was done by poets in connection with the development of Punjabi language?
Hazrat Baba Farid, Shah Hussain Bahu and Baba Bulley Shah promoted spirituality and patriotism while Waris Shah and Fazal Shah promoted love through their poetry.
- ❖ Write the Name of the language of Aryans.
Sanskrit was the language of Aryans.
- ❖ From where Punjabi language owes its origin?
It owes its origin from ancient Harrapa or Daravari language.
- ❖ Name some of the folk tales of Pakistan.
Heer Rangha (Waris Shah), Sassi Punnu (Hashim Shah), Sohni Manhiwal (Fazal Shah) and Mirza Sahiba (Hafiz Barkhurdar) are some of the important folk tales of Pakistan.
- ❖ Who was the first poet of Pushto?
Ameer Korar.
- ❖ Who was Mast Tokli?
He was a Baloch poet.
- ❖ Who wrote first book on Balochi language?
Sher Kamsar Mari wrote first book in 1961.
- ❖ What is the quality accent of Kashmiri language?
Gandoro is its quality accent.

CHAPTER # 08

National integration and prosperity MCQ's

- ❖ The common value among the people of Pakistan is
 - (a) Dress
 - (b) Language
 - (c) Habits
 - (d) Islam**
- ❖ Communicative Language at the time of emergence of Pakistan was
 - (a) English
 - (b) Hindi
 - (c) Urdu**
 - (d) Punjabi

- ❖ Who said, "There is none important than common language, which creates national unity"
 - (a) Quaid-E-Azam
 - (b) Hamilton
 - (c) Ramsy Muir**
 - (d) Allama Iqbal

- ❖ The population of Pakistan living below the poverty line
 - (a) 15 %
 - (b) 25 %
 - (c) 35 %**
 - (d) 50 %

- ❖ Islamic state is responsible before
 - (a) Majlis-e-Shura
 - (b) Ameer-ul-Mumainin
 - (c) Allah Almighty**
 - (d) People

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- ❖ What do you know about national integration?
National Integration means to integrate all the social and political groups of a society to form a nation.

- ❖ Write three factors, which are essential for national integration.
Common race, religion, territory, language, tradition and democracy are important factors for national integration.

- ❖ What is meant by "Common language"?
A language which is a source of communication for the whole nation is called common language.

- ❖ What role the common language plays in national integration?
By speaking common language, the people will be able to understand one another and convey their feelings to others very easily.

- ❖ How much the common race is necessary for national integration?
It is important to create national integration because it ensures national unity.

- ❖ Discuss three problems of national integration in Pakistan.
Economic backwardness, difference of culture, racial discrimination, Absolute governments, illiteracy and lack of political consciousness are some of the problems of national integration.

- ❖ What is the importance of national integration?
It brings prosperity, mutual co-operation, peace and order, strong administration and welfare of the people in society.

❖ What is the relation between Islamic state and national integration?
Islamic state is an example of national integration which provides equity, brings prosperity and religious freedom in the society and eliminates corruption.

❖ Define Islamic State.

A country where Islamic principles are followed in true letter and spirit is called an Islamic state.

❖ What is the utility of Islamic state?

It is a welfare state which provides security as well as rights to the people and brings prosperity in the society because it is accountable to Allah.

❖ What is meant by equal rights?

When people of a state enjoy rights and liberties without any discrimination of race, religion and area it is called equal rights.

❖ Why Democracy is essential for a country?

Democracy is essential for a country to reduce the sense of deprivation and enhance the feelings of national integration and cohesion.

CHAPTER # 09

Economic planning and development MCQ'S

❖ Better use of local resources for the development of National Economy and public welfare is called

- (a) Economic self-sufficiency
- (b) Economic planning**
- (c) Industrial development
- (d) Commerce

❖ According to the facts and figures of 2009-10 in Pakistan, literacy rate was

- (a) 40%
- (b) 45%
- (c) 50%**
- (d) 57%

❖ In which province the dry fruits are mostly produced?

- (a) Serhad (Pakhtoonkhwa)**
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Sindh
- (d) Balochistan

- ❖ Which Five Year Plan was started in 1993?
 - (a) Second
 - (b) Fourth
 - © **Sixth**
 - (d) Eighth

- ❖ Drinking water is not available to which percentage of population of Pakistan
 - (a) 30 %
 - (b) 40 %
 - (c) 50 %
 - (d) 60 %**

- ❖ Pakistan's First Five year plan was launched in
 - (a) 1950
 - (b) 1955**
 - (c) 1960
 - (d) 1965

- ❖ How many rupees were spent on health sector in 2009-10?
 - (a) 35 billion
 - (b) 40 billion
 - (c) 54 billion
 - (d) 60 billion

- ❖ Commerce through internet is called
 - (a) Credit Card
 - (b) Courier
 - (c) E-Commerce**
 - (d) Strategy

- ❖ The increase in demand of goods
 - (a) Raises the prices**
 - (b) Lower the prices
 - (c) Increase supply
 - (d) Decrease demand

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- ❖ Write down five objectives of third five year plan.
Following were the main objectives of third five year plan:
 - 01**-20% increase in percapita income.
 - 02**-13% increase in industrial development.
 - 03**-5% increase in agricultural production annually.
 - 04**-To provide Social protection to the people
 - 05**-Removal of territorial disparity from the society

❖ Write down the names of ten important minerals of Pakistan.
Iron, Chromite, Mineral salt, Lime, Gypsum, Marble, Silica, Fireclay, Coal, Natural gas and Crude oil are main minerals of Pakistan.

❖ What are the eight important imports of Pakistan?
Machinery, Chemical, Dyes, Medicine, Iron and steel products, tea, edible oil, military hardware, stationery and fertilizers are some of the important imports of Pakistan.

❖ What are the five hurdles in the way of industrial development in Pakistan?
Following are some of the main obstacles in the way of industrial development like Deficit in Budget, Shortage of capital, Political instability, over population Administrative mismanagement, Corruption and shortage of electricity.

❖ What is Heavy Industry?
Large scale industry is called heavy industry, like automobile, cement, tractor, t.v, ghee and textile.

❖ Define Economic Planning?
The better use of National Resources for the development of National Economy and public welfare is called economic planning.

❖ What is the purpose of the establishment of Agriculture Bank?
Government established this bank to enable the farmers to get short and long term loans to improve the standard of Agriculture in the country.

❖ How can the Balance of Payments be improved?
The balance of payments can be improved by minimizing budget deficit.

❖ What is total area under cultivation?
The total area under cultivation in Pakistan is 25% and 55% population is directly attached to it.

CHAPTER # 10

Women empowerment MCQ'S

- ❖ All the following are the forms of violence against women except:
 - (a) Female infanticide
 - (b) Giving women the right to choose their own spouse**
 - (c) Domestic abuse
 - (d) Honor Killing
- ❖ Socially constructed notions of toxic masculinity:
 - (a) Men exert dominance and control
 - (b) Men act aggressive
 - (c) Men act sensitive and emotional**
 - (d) Men act violence

- ❖ Fourteen hundreded years ago Islam gave the following rights to women
 - (a) Right to property
 - (b) Right to inheritance
 - (c) Right to dignity and respect
 - (d) All of the above**

- ❖ The Punjab Government passed the following law to prevent and punish the harassment of women at their work places
 - (a) Punjab Muslim family laws Act 2015
 - (b) The Punjab marriage restraint Act 2015
 - (c) The protection against harassment of women at the workplaces Act 2010**
 - (d) Punjab protection of women against violence Act 2016

- ❖ Punjab protection of women against violence Act 2016 provides relief to women from the following court orders except:
 - (a) Protection order
 - (b) Monetary order**
 - (c) Residence order
 - (d) Social order

- ❖ Punjab Muslim family laws formulated in
 - (a) 2012
 - (b) 2013
 - (c) 2014
 - (d) 2015**

- ❖ When was the early marriages Act was passed in Punjab
 - (a) 2013
 - (b) 2014
 - (c) 2015**
 - (d) 2016

- ❖ Women protection Act by Punjab government was passed in the year
 - (a) 2014
 - (b) 2015
 - (c) 2016**
 - (d) 2013

- ❖ Which religion protect most women rights in his teaching
 - (a) Islam**
 - (b) Jewish
 - (c) Buddhism
 - (d) Hinduism

- ❖ Who was the first PM of Islamic countries
 - (a) **Benazir Bhutto**
 - (b) Khaldia Zia
 - (c) Fatima Jinnah
 - (d) Haseena Wajid

- ❖ What is the minimum age for a girl to marry according to Punjab Muslim family laws
 - (a) **16 years**
 - (b) 17 years
 - (c) 15 years
 - (d) 19 years

- ❖ What is the minimum age for a boy to marry according to Punjab Muslim family laws
 - (a) **18 years**
 - (b) 16 years
 - (c) 17 years
 - (d) 19 years

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- ❖ What are different forms of violence committed against women
There are different forms of violence against women prevails in our society some of them includes domestic abuse, harassment at workplaces, forced and early marriages, deprive of right to education and health.

- ❖ What do the term “Toxic Masculinity” and “Patriarchy” means?
Toxic masculinity refers to traditional cultural masculine norms that can be harmful to men, women and society overall. This concept of toxic masculinity is not intended to demonize men or male. It refers to certain aggressive dominant ways in stressful situation. Patriarchy is asocial structural phenomenon in which males have the privileges of dominance over female, both visibly and subliminally. It’s supremacy of father in a clan or family.

- ❖ What is the justification usually given for honor killing?
Usually in our culture justification for honor killing by male member of a family is given that due to certain action by her or any particular women that had brought disgrace to the family and relatives so she has no right to live.

- ❖ List the laws which the Punjab government has passed to address violence against women.
Following are the laws which the Punjab government has passed over the years to address the violence against women
 - Punjab Women Protection Authority Act, 2017
 - Punjab Protection of Women against Violence Act, 2016

- Punjab Muslim Family Laws (Amendment) Act, 2015
 - Punjab Family Courts (Amendment) Act, 2015
 - Punjab Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act, 2015
 - Punjab Partition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Act, 2015
 - The Punjab Land Revenue (Amendment) Act 2015
 - Punjab Fair Representation of Women Act, 2014
 - The Punjab Protection against Harassment of Women at the Workplace (Amendment) Act, 2012
- ❖ What are the crimes under Punjab protection of women against violence Act 2016?
Act deals with the following crimes
Domestic abuse; emotional and psychological abuse; economic abuse; stalking and cyber crime.

CHAPTER # 11

Foreign policy of Islamic republic of Pakistan MCQ's

- ❖ SAARC conference held in Jan 2004 in the city of Pakistan
- (a) Lahore
 - (b) Islamabad**
 - (c) Karachi
 - (d) Peshawar
- ❖ The length of the common boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan is
- (a) 2252KM**
 - (b) 2282 KM
 - (c) 2350 KM
 - (d) 2452 KM
- ❖ In 1966 Saudi king visited Pakistan
- (a) Shah Abdul Aziz
 - (b) Shah Abdullah
 - (c) Shah Saud
 - (d) Shah Faisal**
- ❖ Pakistan conducted nuclear tests in
- (a) 1997
 - (b) 1998
 - (c) 1999**
 - (d) 2000

- ❖ The event of World Trade Centre took place in
 - (a) England
 - (b) France
 - (c) America**
 - (d) South Korea

- ❖ In which year the foundation of ECO was laid down?
 - (a) 1970
 - (b) 1975
 - (c) 1980
 - (d) 1985**

- ❖ Which country provided assistance for Kamra Complex?
 - (a) Iran
 - (b) Saudi Arabia
 - (c) Afghanistan
 - (d) China**

- ❖ The date of the Indus Basin treaty was
 - (a) 1960**
 - (b) 1962
 - (c) 1964
 - (d) 1966

- ❖ Who recognized Pakistan first of all after its emergence?
 - (a) Kuwait
 - (b) Iran**
 - (c) Indonesia
 - (d) Saudi Arabia

- ❖ The main cause of the unpleasant relations between Pakistan and India is
 - (a) Poverty
 - (b) Arms Race
 - (c) Kashmir issue**
 - (d) Canal water

SHORT QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- ❖ What is foreign policy?
To establish and develop relations with other countries to watch the national interests of the country by taking appropriate steps at international level is called Foreign Policy.

- ❖ Write down the basic principles of foreign policy of Pakistan.
The basic principles of the foreign policy of Pakistan are peaceful co-existence, non-alignment, Bilateralism, unity of Islamic world, de-weaponisation, elimination of racial discrimination, support to the right of self-determination and good relations with neighbours.

❖ Write down the objectives of foreign policy of Pakistan.
The main objectives of the foreign policy of Pakistan are National Security, Economic development and protection of Ideology.

❖ What is administrative troika?
It comprises President, Prime minister and Chief of the army staff.

❖ What is the role of Parliament in Foreign Policy?
Parliament approves the foreign policy after long discussion and suggests changes in it.

❖ What are the duties of Ministry of foreign affairs?
It formulates the policy, plans and programmes regarding the priorities of foreign policy, and fully co-operate with Troika for its preparation.

❖ What is the role of Parliament in foreign policy?
Parliament approves the foreign policy after long discussions and suggests changes in it.

❖ When was the permanent commission of Pakistan and Afghanistan established?
In May 2000 a permanent Joint commission between Pakistan and Afghanistan was set up to regulate cross border movement of refugees and to check the production and smuggling of Narcotics.

❖ What are the objectives of Pakistan Saudi economic commission?
It was established in Riyadh in 1998 and provided economic assistance for the completion of different projects.

❖ Write a note on the incident of World Trade Center?
On Sep 11, 2001 some terrorists attacked on American World Trade Centre and Pentagon and left many deads and injured behind.

❖ Write a note on Pakistan's nuclear tests.
Pakistan conducted its nuclear tests in the hills of Chaghi (Balochstan) on May 28, 1998.

❖ What is the role of political parties and pressure groups in foreign policy?
Political parties mention their foreign policy in their manifestoes and after making government implement it and pressure groups also influence the foreign policy of a country.

❖ What is SEATO and CENTO
It means South East Asian Treaty Organization (1954) and CENTO means Central Treaty Organization (1959).

❖ When was silk rout completed?

It was completed in 1969.

❖ What are the defence pacts Pakistan signed with China?

Pakistan signed many pacts with China and got economic and technical assistance for the construction of Ordnance factory at Wah to cater its defence needs.

❖ What is the role of foreign policy in the economic development of Pakistan?

It is very important because Pakistan formulates its foreign policies keeping in view the economy of its country.

❖ What is SAARC?

It means South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation.

❖ What is RCD and ECO

It means Regional Cooperation Development which established in 1964 and RCD renamed in 1985 and was called ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)

❖ What is NAM and OIC?

NAM means Non Aligned Movement and OIC stands for Organization of Islamic Countries

END
