ECO610 Module wise Mcqs for Midterm by AC 03222254114

Module 1

1. What was the approximate share of the agriculture sector in Pakistan's GDP at the time of independence?
    a. 19.5%
    b. 7.8%
    c. 53%
    d. 11.9%
2. What was the approximate share of the manufacturing sector in Pakistan's GDP at the time of independence?
    a. 19.5%
    b. 7.8%
    c. 53%
    d. 11.9%
3. What was the approximate share of the trade sector in Pakistan's GDP at the time of independence?
    a. 19.5%
    b. 7.8%
    c. 53%
    d. 11.9%
4. What is the current share of the agriculture sector in Pakistan's GDP?
    a. 19.5%
    b. 7.8%
    c. 53%
    d. 11.9%
5. What is the current share of the industrial sector in Pakistan's GDP?
    a. 20.88%
    b. 42.3%
    c. 59.59%
    d. 65%
6. What is the current share of the services sector in Pakistan's GDP?
    a. 20.88%
    b. 42.3%
    c. 59.59%
    d. 65%
7. What was the approximate proportion of the labor force involved in the agriculture sector at the time of independence?
    a. 19.5%
    b. 7.8%
    c. 53%

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d. 65%

8. What is the current proportion of the labor force involved in the agriculture sector?
    a. 19.5%
    b. 7.8%
    c. 53%
    d. 42.3%
9. What is one of the key indicators highlighting the extraordinary structural transformation of Pakistan over time?
    a. The huge transformation in economic, social and political power from the agriculturist towards an urban and rural middle class
    b. The decrease in the population of East Pakistan
    c. The increase in the population of West Pakistan
    d. The adverse international conditions faced by Pakistan
10. What was the approximate size of West Pakistan compared to East Pakistan at the time of independence?
    a. Half the size of East Pakistan
    b. Same size as East Pakistan
    c. Twice the size of East Pakistan
    d. 6 times the size of East Pakistan
11. Which plan was launched in 1951 to provide assistance to Pakistan?
    a. Marshall Plan
    b. Colombo Plan
    c. Five-Year Plan
    d. None of the above
12. What was the amount of assistance provided under the Colombo Plan in the 1950s?
    a. Rs. 2600 million
    b. Rs. 260 million
    c. Rs. 26 million
    d. Rs. 2.6 million
13. Which of the following was a policy success during the Laying the Foundations period (1947-1958)?
    a. Decline in agricultural growth rate
    b. Ban on imports of cotton textiles and luxury goods
    c. Severe floods in Sindh and Punjab
    d. Deficit financing throughout the 1950s
14. What was the growth rate in the manufacturing sector during the Laying the Foundations period (1947-1958)?
    a. 34%
    b. 5%
    c. 7.8%
    d. 11.9%
15. Which event had a significant impact on Pakistan's economy during the Laying the Foundations period (1947-1958)?
    a. Indus Water Treaty
    b. Korean War (1950-1953)
    c. 1965 War
    d. Structural Adjustment Programs
16. What was the key feature of the Decade of Development period (1958-1968)?

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a. Considerable economic growth
b. Decline in agricultural growth rate
c. Severe floods in Sindh and Punjab
d. Deficit financing throughout the 1950s

17. What was the growth rate in the agriculture sector during the Decade of Development period (1958-1968)?
a. 34%
b. 5% per annum
c. 7.8%
d. 11.9%

18. What was the key policy success during the Decade of Development period (1958-1968)?
a. Economic and social reforms
b. Decline in agricultural growth rate
c. Severe floods in Sindh and Punjab
d. Deficit financing throughout the 1950s

19. What was the main issue that arose during the Decade of Development period (1958-1968) between the two wings of Pakistan?
a. Regional disparities in industry and agriculture
b. Feeling of East Pakistan of utter neglect and demand for full autonomy
c. Increase in exports
d. Inflow of American aid

20. What was the approximate size of the increase in investment during the Decade of Development period (1958-1968)?
a. Doubled
b. Tripled
c. Remained the same
d. Halved

21. Which economic policy tool was used extensively during the Laying the Foundations period (1947-1958)?
a. Fiscal policy
b. Monetary policy
c. Deficit financing
d. Structural adjustment

22. What was the key issue in the agriculture sector during the Laying the Foundations period (1947-1958)?
a. Technological breakthrough
b. Decline in growth rate
c. Green Revolution
d. Land reforms

23. Which sector saw the highest growth during the Decade of Development period (1958-1968)?
a. Agriculture
b. Manufacturing
c. Trade
d. Services

24. What was the key policy tool used to promote industrial growth during the Laying the Foundations period (1947-1958)?
a. Import substitution

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b. Export promotion
c. Privatization
d. Deregulation

25. What was the key event that had a significant impact on Pakistan's economy during the Decade of Development period (1958-1968)?
a. Colombo Plan
b. 1965 War
c. Korean War
d. Indus Water Treaty

26. What was the key role of the bureaucracy during the Laying the Foundations period (1947-1958)?
a. Promoting industrial growth
b. Implementing structural adjustment programs
c. Attempting to keep Pakistan on its feet
d. Facilitating the Green Revolution

27. Which economic policy model was followed during the Decade of Development period (1958-1968)?
a. Centrally planned economy
b. Mixed economy
c. Model capitalist economy
d. Socialist economy

28. What was the key issue in the industrial sector during the Decade of Development period (1958-1968)?
a. Regional disparities
b. Lack of capital
c. Adverse international conditions
d. Deficit financing

29. What was the main sector of the Pakistani economy at the time of independence?
a. Agriculture
b. Manufacturing
c. Services
d. Trade

30. What was the percentage contribution of the agricultural sector to GDP at the time of independence?
a. 19.5%
b. 42.3%
c. 53%
d. 65%

31. What was the percentage contribution of the manufacturing sector to GDP at the time of independence?
a. 7.8%
b. 11.9%
c. 19.5%
d. 20.88%

32. Which of the following is not a feature of the "Laying the Foundations" period (1947-1958)?
a. Predominantly agrarian economy
b. Adverse international conditions
c. High manufacturing sector growth
d. Lack of capital

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33. Which of the following policy measures was implemented during the "Laying the Foundations" period?

- **a. Ban on imports of cotton textiles and luxury goods**
- b. Structural adjustment programs
- c. Green revolution
- d. Privatization of state-owned enterprises

34. What was the main reason for the decline in agricultural growth rate during the "Laying the Foundations" period?

- a. Severe floods in Sindh and Punjab
- b. Korean War (1950-1953)
- c. Deficit financing
- **d. All of the above**

35. Who took over the government through a military coup in 1958?

- a. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
- b. Yahya Khan
- c. Zia-ul-Haq
- **d. Ayub Khan**

36. Which of the following was not a feature of the "Decade of Development" period (1958-1968)?

- a. Considerable economic growth
- b. Focus on economic policy-making
- **c. Decline in foreign aid**
- d. Progress in the agriculture sector

37. What was the average annual growth rate in the agriculture sector during the "Decade of Development"?

- a. 3%
- b. 4%
- **c. 5%**
- d. 6%

38. Which of the following was a policy success during the "Decade of Development"?

- a. Reduction in regional disparities
- b. Feeling of neglect in East Pakistan
- **c. Increase in investment**
- d. Price instability

39. What was the major international event that occurred during the "Decade of Development"?

- a. Korean War
- **b. 1965 Indo-Pakistan War**
- c. 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War
- d. Cuban Missile Crisis

40. Which of the following was not a feature of the "Decade of Development"?

- a. Model capitalist economy
- b. High growth rate in manufacturing
- c. Technological breakthrough in agriculture
- **d. Decline in exports**

41. What was the impact of the "Decade of Development" on the relationship between East and West Pakistan?

- a. It strengthened the relationship
- b. It had no impact on the relationship

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c. It led to economic and political tensions
d. It resulted in the demand for full autonomy by East Pakistan

42. Which of the following achievements was recorded during the "Decade of Development"?
a. Increase in regional disparities
b. Feeling of neglect in East Pakistan
c. Price instability
d. Coordinated economic policies

43. What was the main reason for the military takeover in 1958?
a. Economic stagnation
b. Political instability
c. Demand for autonomy by East Pakistan
d. All of the above

44. What was the main focus of economic policy-making during the "Decade of Development"?
a. Industrialization
b. Agricultural development
c. Privatization
d. Structural adjustment

45. Which of the following was a policy failure during the "Laying the Foundations" period?
a. Deficit financing
b. Emphasis on industrial growth
c. Provision of basic necessities
d. Colombo Plan launch

46. What was the main driver of economic growth during the "Decade of Development"?
a. Foreign aid
b. Domestic investment
c. Exports
d. Consumption

47. Which sector saw the highest growth during the "Decade of Development"?
a. Agriculture
b. Industry
c. Services
d. Trade

48. What was the main reason for the economic and political tensions between East and West Pakistan during the "Decade of Development"?
a. Regional disparities in development
b. Feeling of neglect in East Pakistan
c. Demand for full autonomy by East Pakistan
d. All of the above

49. Which of the following was not a feature of the "Laying the Foundations" period?
a. Predominantly agrarian economy
b. Absence of economic infrastructure
c. Attempt to keep Pakistan on its feet
d. Structural adjustment programs

50. What was the main focus of economic policy-making during the "Laying the Foundations" period?
a. Industrialization
b. Agricultural development
c. Provision of basic necessities

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d. All of the above

51. Which of the following was a policy success during the "Laying the Foundations" period?

a. Decline in agricultural growth rate
b. Emphasis on industrial growth
c. Price instability
d. Deficit financing

52. What was the main source of economic growth during the "Laying the Foundations" period?

a. Foreign aid
b. Domestic investment
c. Exports
d. Consumption

53. Which of the following was not a feature of the "Decade of Development"?

a. High growth rate in manufacturing
b. Progress in the agriculture sector
c. Decline in foreign aid
d. Increase in exports

54. What was the main reason for the military takeover in 1958?

a. Economic stagnation
b. Political instability
c. Demand for autonomy by East Pakistan
d. All of the above

55. Which of the following was a policy failure during the "Decade of Development"?

a. Regional disparities
b. Feeling of neglect in East Pakistan
c. Demand for full autonomy by East Pakistan
d. All of the above

56. What was the main driver of economic growth during the "Decade of Development"?

a. Foreign aid
b. Domestic investment
c. Exports
d. Consumption

57. Which sector saw the highest growth during the "Laying the Foundations" period?

a. Agriculture
b. Industry
c. Services
d. Trade

58. What was the main focus of economic policy-making during the "Decade of Development"?

a. Industrialization
b. Agricultural development
c. Privatization
d. Structural adjustment

Module 2

1. What was the main occupation of the people in pre-colonial India?

a. Industrial workers
b. Landlords
c. Peasants

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d. Merchants

2. What was the main system of land ownership under the Mughal rule?
    a. Private property
    b. Feudal system
    c. Zamindari system
    d. All land owned by the King
3. What was the main function of the Zamindars under the Mughal rule?
    a. Collect revenue on behalf of the King
    b. Maintain armies to serve the emperor
    c. Manage the agricultural activities
    d. Both a and b
4. What was the main impact of the British colonialism on the agricultural sector in the Indian subcontinent?
    a. Commercialization of agriculture
    b. Stagnation of agriculture
    c. Emergence of private property rights
    d. All of the above
5. What was the main impact of the introduction of the monetary tax by the British?
    a. Increased agricultural productivity
    b. Decline in agricultural productivity
    c. Increased integration of the rural economy
    d. Decreased integration of the rural economy
6. Which of the following was a significant event in the history of Pakistani agriculture?
    a. Green Revolution
    b. Land Reforms
    c. Mechanization
    d. All of the above
7. What was the main objective of the Green Revolution in Pakistan?
    a. Increase in agricultural productivity
    b. Increase in agricultural employment
    c. Increase in agricultural exports
    d. Increase in food security
8. What was the main issue with the Green Revolution in Pakistan?
    a. Increased regional and income disparities
    b. Increased use of pesticides
    c. Increased water usage
    d. All of the above
9. What was the main objective of the land reforms in Pakistan?
    a. Redistribution of land from large landowners to landless farmers
    b. Increase in agricultural productivity
    c. Increase in agricultural employment
    d. All of the above
10. What was the main criticism of the land reforms in Pakistan?
    a. They were ineffective in achieving their objectives
    b. They were unconstitutional
    c. They were opposed by the large landowners
    d. All of the above

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11. What is the main issue with the agricultural pricing policy in Pakistan?
   a. Low food grain prices
   b. High export duties on cotton
   c. Fixed prices of wheat and rice
   d. All of the above

12. What is the main issue with the agricultural credit system in Pakistan?
   a. Limited access to formal sources of credit
   b. Complex procedures for obtaining credit
   c. Dominance of informal sources of credit
   d. All of the above

13. What is the main issue with the mechanization of agriculture in Pakistan?
   a. Unequal distribution of tractors
   b. Lack of access to credit for small farmers
   c. Negative impact on employment
   d. All of the above

14. What is the main issue with the agricultural income tax in Pakistan?
   a. Low tax rates
   b. Lack of effective tax administration
   c. Wide range of exemptions and concessions
   d. All of the above

15. What is the main issue with the water crisis in Pakistan's agriculture sector?
   a. Inadequate reservoir capacity
   b. Water logging and salinity
   c. Inequality in water distribution
   d. All of the above

16. What was the main objective of the land reforms in Pakistan in 1959?
   a. Redistribution of land from large landowners to landless farmers
   b. Increase in agricultural productivity
   c. Increase in agricultural employment
   d. Both a and b

17. What was the main criticism of the 1959 land reforms in Pakistan?
   a. They were unconstitutional
   b. They benefited the large landowners
   c. They failed to achieve their objectives
   d. All of the above

18. What was the main objective of the 1972 land reforms in Pakistan?
   a. Redistribution of land from large landowners to landless farmers
   b. Increase in agricultural productivity
   c. Increase in agricultural employment
   d. Both a and b

19. What was the main criticism of the 1972 land reforms in Pakistan?
   a. They were unconstitutional
   b. They failed to achieve their objectives
   c. They were opposed by the large landowners
   d. All of the above

20. What was the main objective of the 1977 land reforms in Pakistan?
   a. Redistribution of land from large landowners to landless farmers

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b. Increase in agricultural productivity
c. Increase in agricultural employment
d. Both a and b

21. What was the main criticism of the 1977 land reforms in Pakistan?
a. They were unconstitutional
b. They failed to achieve their objectives
c. They were opposed by the large landowners
d. All of the above

22. What was the main reason for the stagnation of agriculture in Pakistan in the 1950s?
a. Lack of investment
b. Lack of technological advancements
c. Adverse weather conditions
d. All of the above

23. What was the main impact of the Green Revolution on the agricultural sector in Pakistan?
a. Increase in agricultural productivity
b. Increase in income disparities
c. Increase in regional disparities
d. All of the above

24. What was the main reason for the failure of the land reforms in Pakistan?
a. Lack of political will
b. Opposition from large landowners
c. Inadequate implementation
d. All of the above

25. What is the main issue with the agricultural pricing policy in Pakistan?
a. Low prices for agricultural products
b. High input subsidies
c. Ineffective price support mechanisms
d. All of the above

26. What is the main issue with the agricultural credit system in Pakistan?
a. Limited access to formal sources of credit
b. Dependence on informal sources of credit
c. Complicated application procedures
d. All of the above

27. What is the main issue with the agricultural mechanization in Pakistan?
a. Unequal distribution of tractors
b. High cost of machinery
c. Negative impact on employment
d. All of the above

28. What is the main issue with the agricultural income tax in Pakistan?
a. Low tax rates
b. Ineffective tax administration
c. Widespread tax evasion
d. All of the above

29. What is the main issue with the water crisis in the agriculture sector of Pakistan?
a. Lack of investment in irrigation infrastructure
b. Inefficient water management practices
c. Inequitable distribution of water resources

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d. All of the above

30. What was the main impact of the Green Revolution on the socio-economic structure of Pakistan?

a. Increased income inequality
b. Reduced regional disparities
c. Improved food security
d. All of the above

31. What was the main feature of the agriculture sector in Pakistan before British rule?

a. Feudal system
b. Capitalist system
c. Subsistence farming
d. Commercialized farming

32. The debate around whether the agriculture sector in Pakistan was feudal or capitalist in nature is known as:

a. Green Revolution
b. Land Reforms
c. Feudal or Capitalist?
d. Issues in Agriculture

33. The rapid increase in agricultural productivity through the use of high-yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers, and improved irrigation is known as:

a. Land Reforms
b. Green Revolution
c. Issues in Agriculture
d. Feudal or Capitalist?

34. 6. Which of the following is not considered an issue in the agriculture sector of Pakistan?

a. Low productivity
b. Outdated farming techniques
c. Lack of modern irrigation systems
d. Adequate supply of agricultural credit

35. 7. The British introduced the _____ system in the subcontinent, which laid the foundation for a feudal structure in agriculture.

a. Zamindari
b. Ryotwari
c. Mahalwari
d. All of the above

36. 8. The Green Revolution in Pakistan led to a significant increase in the production of:

a. Wheat and rice
b. Sugarcane and cotton
c. Fruits and vegetables
d. All of the above

37. 10. The Indus Water Treaty, signed in 1960, was an important development for the:

a. Industrialization of Pakistan
b. Improvement of irrigation systems in Pakistan
c. Promotion of international trade for Pakistan
d. None of the above

38. 12. The introduction of high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, and improved irrigation systems during the Green Revolution led to a significant increase in the production of:

a. Wheat and rice

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b. Sugarcane and cotton
c. Fruits and vegetables
d. All of the above

39. 13. Which of the following is not considered a major issue in the agriculture sector of Pakistan?
a. Low productivity
b. Lack of modern farming techniques
c. Scarcity of agricultural credit
d. Adequate supply of irrigation water

40. 14. The British introduced the _____ system in the subcontinent, which led to the consolidation of land holdings and the emergence of a feudal structure in agriculture.
a. Zamindari
b. Ryotwari
c. Mahalwari
d. None of the above

41. 15. The _____ was a key development in the agriculture sector of Pakistan, as it provided a framework for the distribution of water resources among the provinces.
a. Indus Water Treaty
b. Green Revolution
c. Land Reforms
d. None of the above

42. 17. The debate around the nature of the agriculture sector in Pakistan, whether it was feudal or capitalist, is known as the:
a. Green Revolution
b. Land Reforms
c. Feudal or Capitalist?
d. Issues in Agriculture

43. 19. Which of the following was not a major land reform initiative in Pakistan?
a. Ayub Khan's land reforms in 1959
b. Bhutto's land reforms in 1972
c. Zia-ul-Haq's land reforms in 1979
d. None of the above

44. 20. One of the key issues in the agriculture sector of Pakistan is the:
a. Adequate supply of irrigation water
b. Fragmentation of land holdings
c. Availability of modern farming equipment
d. All of the above

45. 21. The Indus Water Treaty was signed in _____ and it played a crucial role in the development of the irrigation system in Pakistan.
a. 1947
b. 1960
c. 1965
d. 1971

46. 23. The debate around whether the agriculture sector in Pakistan was feudal or capitalist in nature is known as:
a. Green Revolution
b. Land Reforms
c. Feudal or Capitalist?

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d. Issues in Agriculture

47. 27. The British introduced the _____ system in the subcontinent, which led to the consolidation of land holdings and the emergence of a feudal structure in agriculture.

a. Zamindari
b. Ryotwari
c. Mahalwari
d. None of the above

Module 3

1. Which phase of industrial development in Pakistan was from 1947-1958?

a) First Phase
b) Second Phase
c) Third Phase
d) Fourth Phase

Answer: a) First Phase

1. During which phase of industrial development did Pakistan experience high growth rates in manufacturing?

a) First Phase
b) Second Phase
c) Third Phase
d) Fourth Phase

Answer: b) Second Phase

2. Which of the following was a key feature of the Second Phase (1958-1968) of industrial development?

a) Focus on import substitution
b) Privatization of state-owned enterprises
c) Emphasis on export promotion
d) Structural adjustment policies

Answer: a) Focus on import substitution

1. The Third Phase (1969-1977) of industrial development in Pakistan was characterized by:

a) Rapid industrialization
b) Nationalization of private enterprises
c) Emphasis on export-oriented policies
d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

2. The Fourth Phase (1977-1988) of industrial development in Pakistan was marked by:

a) Continued nationalization
b) Structural adjustment programs
c) Privatization initiatives
d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

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3. One of the key issues in the industrial sector of Pakistan has been:

a) Lack of foreign investment
b) Excessive government intervention
c) Technological backwardness
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

4. Which of the following was a major policy shift during the Structural Adjustment phase in Pakistan's industrial sector?

a) Emphasis on heavy industries
b) Deregulation and privatization
c) Protectionist measures
d) State-led industrialization

Answer: b) Deregulation and privatization

5. The Second Phase (1958-1968) of industrial development in Pakistan witnessed:

a) Rapid growth in the manufacturing sector
b) Decline in the role of the state
c) Emphasis on export promotion
d) Both a and c

Answer: d) Both a and c

6. The Third Phase (1969-1977) of industrial development in Pakistan was characterized by:

a) Denationalization of private enterprises
b) Expansion of the public sector
c) Reduction in trade barriers
d) None of the above

Answer: b) Expansion of the public sector

7. One of the key issues in the industrial sector of Pakistan has been:

a) Lack of skilled labor
b) Inadequate infrastructure
c) High cost of doing business
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

8. The First Phase (1947-1958) of industrial development in Pakistan was focused on:

a) Import substitution
b) Export promotion
c) Privatization
d) Structural adjustment

Answer: a) Import substitution

9. The Fourth Phase (1977-1988) of industrial development in Pakistan saw:

a) Continued nationalization
b) Deregulation and liberalization

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c) Expansion of the public sector
d) Both b and c

Answer: b) Deregulation and liberalization

10. One of the key issues in the industrial sector of Pakistan has been:
a) Lack of technological innovation
b) Inefficient management of state-owned enterprises
c) Dependence on imported raw materials
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

11. The Third Phase (1969-1977) of industrial development in Pakistan was marked by:
a) Emphasis on export-oriented policies
b) Privatization of state-owned enterprises
c) Nationalization of private enterprises
d) Both a and c

Answer: c) Nationalization of private enterprises

12. During the Second Phase (1958-1968) of industrial development in Pakistan, there was:
a) Rapid growth in the services sector
b) Decline in the role of the state
c) Emphasis on import substitution
d) Increased focus on agriculture

Answer: c) Emphasis on import substitution

13. One of the key issues in the industrial sector of Pakistan has been:
a) Lack of access to credit
b) Inefficient energy supply
c) High tax rates
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

14. The Fourth Phase (1977-1988) of industrial development in Pakistan was characterized by:
a) Continued state control
b) Structural adjustment programs
c) Expansion of the public sector
d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

15. The First Phase (1947-1958) of industrial development in Pakistan saw:
a) High growth rates in manufacturing
b) Emphasis on export promotion
c) Privatization of state-owned enterprises
d) Both a and b

Answer: a) High growth rates in manufacturing

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16. During the Third Phase (1969-1977) of industrial development in Pakistan, there was:

a) Deregulation and liberalization
b) Expansion of the public sector
c) Emphasis on export-oriented policies
d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

17. One of the key issues in the industrial sector of Pakistan has been:

a) Lack of foreign investment
b) Outdated production techniques
c) Shortage of skilled labor
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

18. The Second Phase (1958-1968) of industrial development in Pakistan was marked by:

a) Rapid industrialization
b) Focus on import substitution
c) Emphasis on export promotion
d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

19. During the Fourth Phase (1977-1988) of industrial development in Pakistan, the government:

a) Increased protectionist measures
b) Implemented structural adjustment programs
c) Nationalized private enterprises
d) Continued state-led industrialization

Answer: b) Implemented structural adjustment programs

20. One of the key issues in the industrial sector of Pakistan has been:

a) Lack of infrastructure
b) Inefficient bureaucracy
c) Political instability
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

21. The Third Phase (1969-1977) of industrial development in Pakistan witnessed:

a) Privatization of state-owned enterprises
b) Expansion of the public sector
c) Emphasis on export promotion
d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

22. During the First Phase (1947-1958) of industrial development in Pakistan, the government:

a) Emphasized import substitution
b) Promoted export-oriented policies
c) Deregulated the industrial sector

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d) Privatized state-owned enterprises

Answer: a) Emphasized import substitution

23. One of the key issues in the industrial sector of Pakistan has been:
a) Lack of R&D and innovation
b) Inefficient use of resources
c) High energy costs
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

24. The Second Phase (1958-1968) of industrial development in Pakistan was characterized by:
a) Rapid growth in the services sector
b) Decline in the role of the state
c) Focus on import substitution
d) Both a and b

Answer: c) Focus on import substitution

25. During the Fourth Phase (1977-1988) of industrial development in Pakistan, the government:
a) Continued state-led industrialization
b) Implemented structural adjustment programs
c) Expanded the public sector
d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

26. One of the key issues in the industrial sector of Pakistan has been:
a) Lack of access to finance
b) Poor quality of products
c) High labor costs
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

27. The Third Phase (1969-1977) of industrial development in Pakistan saw:
a) Denationalization of private enterprises
b) Expansion of the public sector
c) Emphasis on export-oriented policies
d) Both b and c

Answer: d) Both b and c

28. The industrial policy of April 1948 in Pakistan was aimed at:
a) Promoting large-scale manufacturing
b) Encouraging import substitution
c) Maintaining the status quo
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

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29. Which of the following factors contributed to the high growth rates in the manufacturing sector during the 1950s in Pakistan?

a) Devaluation of the Pakistani rupee
b) Import substitution industrialization
c) Export Bonus Scheme
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

30. The Export Bonus Scheme (EBS) introduced in 1959 was aimed at:

a) Increasing exports of manufactured goods
b) Compensating for the overvalued exchange rate
c) Encouraging the private sector
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

31. The second phase of industrialization in Pakistan (1958-1968) was characterized by:

a) Import liberalization
b) Shift from direct to indirect controls
c) Continued high growth rates in manufacturing
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

32. The third phase of industrialization in Pakistan (1969-1977) was marked by:

a) Nationalization of industries
b) Devaluation of the Pakistani rupee
c) Dominance of public sector investment
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

33. The fourth phase of industrialization in Pakistan (1977-1988) was characterized by:

a) Denationalization and privatization of industries
b) Islamization of the economy
c) Improved performance of the manufacturing sector
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

34. The structural adjustment programs introduced in Pakistan after 1988 aimed at:

a) Deregulating the economy
b) Privatizing state-owned enterprises
c) Liberalizing trade and investment
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

35. The decline in the growth of the industrial sector in the 1990s was primarily due to:

a) Lack of private investment
b) Energy crisis

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c) Macroeconomic instability
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

36. The textile industry is the largest manufacturing sector in Pakistan, contributing:
a) 10% to GDP
b) 20% to GDP
c) 26% to GDP
d) 30% to GDP

Correct answer: c) 26% to GDP

37. The public sector enterprises in Pakistan are characterized by:
a) Inefficiency and high costs
b) Drain on the exchequer
c) Poor performance
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

38. The privatization process in Pakistan has been criticized for:
a) Lack of transparency and corruption
b) Incorrect bid evaluation process
c) Favoritism in the transfer of enterprises
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

39. The ongoing energy crisis in Pakistan has:
a) Crippled the industrial sector
b) Resulted in capital flight
c) Caused loss of thousands of jobs
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

40. The 18th amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan:
a) Abolished the concurrent legislative list
b) Devolved more functions to the provincial governments
c) Strengthened the role of local governments
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

41. The National Finance Commission (NFC) is responsible for:
a) Dividing the revenue sharing formula between the federal and provincial governments
b) Determining the tax rates and structure
c) Allocation of funds for development projects
d) All of the above

Correct answer: a) Dividing the revenue sharing formula between the federal and provincial governments

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42. The major sources of revenue for the federal government in Pakistan are:

a) Tax revenue (direct and indirect taxes)
b) Non-tax revenue (profits, dividends, and interest)
c) Borrowing (domestic and external)
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

43. The main reason for the low and stagnant tax-to-GDP ratio in Pakistan is:

a) Excessive number of tax exemptions and concessions
b) Corruption and tax evasion
c) Dependence on indirect taxes
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

44. The fiscal deficit in Pakistan is primarily due to:

a) High defense expenditure
b) Excessive non-developmental expenditure
c) Low tax revenue collection
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

45. The domestic debt in Pakistan consists of:

a) Floating debt (short-term borrowing)
b) Unfunded debt (medium-term borrowing)
c) Permanent debt (long-term borrowing)
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

46. The main reasons for the accumulation of Pakistan's domestic and foreign debt are:

a) Persistent fiscal deficits
b) Large current account deficits
c) Declining national savings
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

47. The debt reduction and management strategy (DRMS) report in Pakistan identified:

a) Causes of excessive debt
b) Solutions and possibilities for alleviating debt
c) Measures to improve fiscal discipline
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

48. The foreign aid received by Pakistan has been used primarily to:

a) Finance development projects
b) Reduce fiscal and current account deficits
c) Finance consumption expenditure

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d) All of the above

Correct answer: c) Finance consumption expenditure

49. The structural adjustment programs in Pakistan have been criticized for:
a) Aggravating the debt crisis
b) Declining development expenditure
c) Increasing political interference
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

50. The overvalued exchange rate in Pakistan during the 1950s:
a) Encouraged import substitution industrialization
b) Boosted exports of manufactured goods
c) Compensated for the lack of export incentives
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

51. The Export Bonus Scheme (EBS) introduced in 1959 in Pakistan:
a) Provided incentives for exports of manufactured goods
b) Compensated for the overvalued exchange rate
c) Encouraged the private sector to invest in exports
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

52. The nationalization measures introduced in Pakistan during the 1972-77 period:
a) Reversed the trend of public and private investment
b) Resulted in a complete loss of trust by the private sector
c) Contributed to high inflation and economic stagnation
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

53. The denationalization and privatization policies introduced in Pakistan after 1977 aimed at:
a) Restoring private sector confidence and investment
b) Encouraging the private sector to play a leading role in industrialization
c) Improving the performance of state-owned enterprises
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

54. The structural adjustment programs introduced in Pakistan after 1988 focused on:
a) Deregulating the economy
b) Liberalizing trade and investment
c) Privatizing state-owned enterprises
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

55. The decline in the growth of the industrial sector in Pakistan during the 1990s was mainly due to:

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a) Lack of private investment
b) Macroeconomic instability
c) Energy crisis
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

56. The ongoing energy crisis in Pakistan has:
a) Crippled the industrial sector
b) Resulted in capital flight
c) Caused loss of thousands of jobs
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

57. The 18th amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan:
a) Abolished the concurrent legislative list
b) Devolved more functions to the provincial governments
c) Strengthened the role of local governments
d) All of the above

Correct answer: d) All of the above

Module 4

1. What is the structure of the government in Pakistan?
a) Unitary
b) Federal
c) Confederal
d) Monarchical

Answer: b) Federal

2. The primary source of government revenue in Pakistan is:
e) Income tax
f) Sales tax
g) Customs duties
h) Property tax

Answer: c) Customs duties

3. Which of the following is not a major issue in the Pakistani taxation system?
a) Tax evasion
b) High tax rates
c) Efficient tax collection
d) Equitable tax structure

Answer: b) High tax rates

4. The chronic fiscal deficit in Pakistan is primarily due to:
a) High defense spending
b) Inefficient tax collection

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c) Extensive social welfare programs
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

5. The main cause of the persistent fiscal deficit in Pakistan is:
a) Excessive government spending
b) Low tax revenue collection
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

6. Which of the following is not a major consequence of the fiscal deficit in Pakistan?
a) Crowding out of private investment
b) Increased debt burden
c) Reduced economic growth
d) Increased inflation

Answer: d) Increased inflation

7. The domestic debt crisis in Pakistan is primarily due to:
a) High-interest rates
b) Excessive reliance on short-term borrowing
c) Inefficient utilization of borrowed funds
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

8. The foreign debt crisis in Pakistan is mainly a result of:
a) Unproductive use of borrowed funds
b) Declining export earnings
c) Adverse terms of trade
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

9. The structure of government in Pakistan is:
a) Unitary
b) Federal
c) Confederal
d) Monarchical

Answer: b) Federal

10. The primary source of government revenue in Pakistan is:
a) Income tax
b) Sales tax
c) Customs duties
d) Property tax

Answer: c) Customs duties

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11. Which of the following is not a major issue in the Pakistani taxation system?

a) Tax evasion
b) High tax rates
c) Efficient tax collection
d) Equitable tax structure

Answer: b) High tax rates

12. The chronic fiscal deficit in Pakistan is primarily due to:

a) High defense spending
b) Inefficient tax collection
c) Extensive social welfare programs
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

13. The main cause of the persistent fiscal deficit in Pakistan is:

a) Excessive government spending
b) Low tax revenue collection
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

14. Which of the following is not a major consequence of the fiscal deficit in Pakistan?

a) Crowding out of private investment
b) Increased debt burden
c) Reduced economic growth
d) Increased inflation

Answer: d) Increased inflation

15. The domestic debt crisis in Pakistan is primarily due to:

a) High-interest rates
b) Excessive reliance on short-term borrowing
c) Inefficient utilization of borrowed funds
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

16. The foreign debt crisis in Pakistan is mainly a result of:

a) Unproductive use of borrowed funds
b) Declining export earnings
c) Adverse terms of trade
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

17. The structure of government in Pakistan is:

a) Unitary
b) Federal
c) Confederal

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d) Monarchical

Answer: b) Federal

18. The primary source of government revenue in Pakistan is:

a) Income tax
b) Sales tax
c) Customs duties
d) Property tax

Answer: c) Customs duties

19. Which of the following is not a major issue in the Pakistani taxation system?

a) Tax evasion
b) High tax rates
c) Efficient tax collection
d) Equitable tax structure

Answer: b) High tax rates

20. The chronic fiscal deficit in Pakistan is primarily due to:

a) High defense spending
b) Inefficient tax collection
c) Extensive social welfare programs
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

21. The main cause of the persistent fiscal deficit in Pakistan is:

a) Excessive government spending
b) Low tax revenue collection
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

22. Which of the following is not a major consequence of the fiscal deficit in Pakistan?

a) Crowding out of private investment
b) Increased debt burden
c) Reduced economic growth
d) Increased inflation

Answer: d) Increased inflation

23. The domestic debt crisis in Pakistan is primarily due to:

a) High-interest rates
b) Excessive reliance on short-term borrowing
c) Inefficient utilization of borrowed funds
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

24. The foreign debt crisis in Pakistan is mainly a result of:

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a) Unproductive use of borrowed funds
b) Declining export earnings
c) Adverse terms of trade
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

25. The structure of government in Pakistan is:
a) Unitary
b) Federal
c) Confederal
d) Monarchical

Answer: b) Federal

26. The primary source of government revenue in Pakistan is:
a) Income tax
b) Sales tax
c) Customs duties
d) Property tax

Answer: c) Customs duties

27. Which of the following is not a major issue in the Pakistani taxation system?
a) Tax evasion
b) High tax rates
c) Efficient tax collection
d) Equitable tax structure

Answer: b) High tax rates

28. The chronic fiscal deficit in Pakistan is primarily due to:
a) High defense spending
b) Inefficient tax collection
c) Extensive social welfare programs
d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

29. The main cause of the persistent fiscal deficit in Pakistan is:
a) Excessive government spending
b) Low tax revenue collection
c) Both a and b
d) None of the above

Answer: c) Both a and b

30. Which of the following is not a major consequence of the fiscal deficit in Pakistan?
a) Crowding out of private investment
b) Increased debt burden
c) Reduced economic growth
d) Increased inflation

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Answer: d) Increased inflation

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