

1. When was the Great Leap Forward Campaign initiated in China?

- A. 1965
- B. 1971
- C. 1947
- D. 1958 (D)

Explanation : The Great Leap Forward was launched in 1958 by Mao to transform China's agrarian economy into a modern industrial economy.

2. Which of the following best describes the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1965?

- A. Adoption of denationalization in industries
- B. Students and professionals sent to work in the countryside
- C. Establishment of communes in agriculture
- D. Withdrawal of foreign financial aid (B)

Explanation : Mao's Cultural Revolution sent students and professionals to rural areas to work and learn from peasants.

3. What was the major setback of the Great Leap Forward campaign?

- A. Heavy industrial overproduction
- B. Severe drought leading to death of about 30 million people
- C. Withdrawal of foreign investments
- D. Political instability in leadership (B)

Explanation : A severe drought during the GLF caused famine, resulting in about 30 million deaths.

4. Which reform divided commune lands into smaller plots allocated to individuals?

- A. Green Revolution
- B. Industrial reforms of 1978
- C. Agricultural reforms in China
- D. Denationalization in Pakistan (C)

Explanation : Under agricultural reforms, commune lands were divided into smaller units, allowing individuals to retain income after paying taxes.

5. What is the dual pricing policy introduced in China?

- A. Only government decides all prices
- B. Inputs and outputs partly sold at fixed government prices and partly at market prices
- C. Prices set only by private sector
- D. Subsidized goods only for export (B)

Explanation : In dual pricing, producers sold fixed quotas at government prices, while other transactions occurred at market rates.

6. Why were Special Economic Zones (SEZs) set up in China?

- A. To restrict foreign investors
- B. To attract foreign investment and promote exports
- C. To regulate agricultural production
- D. To strengthen state monopolies (B)

Explanation : SEZs were designed to invite foreign capital and increase international trade competitiveness.

7. In which year did Pakistan gain independence?

- A. 1965
- B. 1947
- C. 1971
- D. 1958 (B)

Explanation : Pakistan became independent on 14th August 1947, following the partition of India.

8. What major event in 1971 changed Pakistan's history?

- A. Introduction of denationalization
- B. Civil war leading to Bangladesh's independence
- C. Adoption of financial aid from Western countries
- D. Nationalization of industries (B)

Explanation : In 1971, a civil war broke out in East Pakistan, resulting in the creation of Bangladesh.

9. Which economic system did Pakistan initially follow?

- A. Communist system
- B. Mixed economy with public and private sector coexistence
- C. Pure capitalist system
- D. Fully nationalized economy (B)

Explanation : Pakistan adopted a mixed economic system where both public and private sectors functioned together.

10. Which of the following is NOT a policy adopted by Pakistan?

- A. Green Revolution in agriculture
- B. Denationalization of industries in the late 1970s
- C. Great Leap Forward Campaign
- D. Nationalization of capital goods industries in early 1970s (C)

Explanation : The Great Leap Forward was China's policy, not Pakistan's. Pakistan implemented Green Revolution, nationalization, and later denationalization.