

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

1. A set of beliefs, values and ideals of a group and a nation is known as
 - a. Two nation theory
 - b. Ideology**
2. Ideology is set of principles, framework of action and guidance system that gives order and meaning to life and human action
 - a. True**
 - b. False
3. ----- gives nation a direction and worldview
 - a. Ideology of Pakistan
 - b. Two nation theory
 - c. Ideology**
4. Who gave philosophical explanation to "ideology of Pakistan"
 - a. Quaid-e-Azam
 - b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - c. Muhammad Bin Qassim
 - d. Allamah Iqbal**

c. Muhammad Bin Qassim

d. Allamah Iqbal

5. Who translated Ideology of Pakistan into political reality?

a. Allamah Iqbal

b. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

c. Quaid-e- Azam

6. The Muslims believed that Islam and Hinduism are not only two religions but are two social orders that produced two distinct -----

- b. Cultures**
 - c. Language
 - d. Attitudes
- 7. Concepts of Muslims as a nation developed ---- the establishment of Pakistan
 - a. After
 - b. Before**
- 8. The Arab traders had introduced the new religion, Islam, in the coastal areas
 - a. True**
 - b. False
- 9. Who was the first invader who conquered some part of India?
 - a. Allamah Iqbal
 - b. Quaid-e-Azam
 - c. Muslims
 - d. Muhammad Bin Qasim**
- 10. Mahmud of Ghazna launched----- and opened the gate to preach Islam
 - a. 17 attacks**
 - b. 20 attacks
 - c. 21 attacks
 - d. 25 attacks

11.----- permanently established Muslim dynasty in India that followed Sultanate and Mughal dynasties

- a. Deen-e-ilahi
- b. Two nation theory
- c. **Qutub-ud-Din Aibuk**
- d. None of these

12.The British won over the Muslims rulers due to ----- and ----- developments and modern war strategy

- a. Status, richness
- b. **Industrial, scientific**
- c. Status, industrial
- d. None of these

13.The War of Independence in

- a. 1855
- b. 1856
- c. 1857**
- d. 1858

14.Indian National Congress was founded in

- a. 1885**
- b. 1895
- c. 1901
- d. 1986

15.Who advised the Muslims not to join the Indian National Congress?

- a. Allamah Iqbal
- b. Quaid-e-Azam
- c. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
- d. None of these

16.In 1906----- was founded in Dhaka

- a. Indian National Congress
- b. All India Muslim League**
- c. Ali Garh

17.The Ali Garh movement produced educated leadership who protect the Muslims rights on the ----- political lines

- a. Eastern
- b. Western**
- c. Both a and b

18.All India Muslim League was founded in

- a. Lahore
- b. Karachi
- c. Sialkot
- d. Dhaka**

19.Hindu nationalism was ---- to the Muslim nationalism

- a. Rival**
- b. Equality
- c. Against
- d. None of the above

20.---- revivalist movements turned more against the Muslims.

- a. Muslim
- b. Cristian
- c. Hindu**
- d. All of the above

- b. Cristen
- c. Hindu**
- d. All of the above

21. Hindu-Urdu controversy in Banaras in

- a. 1767
- b. 1867**
- c. 1967
- d. None of these

22. What were the aims of All India Muslim League?

- a. To provide a platform for the Muslims of South Asia
- b. To advance the political rights and interest of the Muslims of India
- c. To promote the loyalty of British
- d. All of these**

SOME MCQs FROM PAST QUIZES

- 1. Who gave philosophical explanation to "ideology of Pakistan"
 - a. Allamah Iqbal**

2. Ideology is a set of
 - a. Beliefs
 - b. Values
 - c. Ideas
 - d. **All of the above**

3. Who gave practical implementation to the concept of two nation?
 - a. Quaid-e-Azam
 - b. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
 - c. Muhammad Bin Qassim
 - d. Allamah Iqbal

4. In which city Hindi-Urdu controversy started?
 - a. Kolkata
 - b. Dhaka
 - c. **Banaras**
 - d. Lahore

5. How did Islam spread in sub-continent?
 - a. Through preaching of Muslims saints
 - b. **Through Arab traders**
 - c. All of the given

- d. Through Muslim conquerors
6. What was the main objective of Hindu revivalist movement in India?
- a. To compel the British to go from India
 - b. Revival of Hinduism and purity of the days of Wada's
 - c. To convert the Muslim into Hinduism**
 - d. None of these
7. When did All India Muslim League founded in Dhaka?

- a. 1913
- b. 1910
- c. 1908
- d. 1906**

LECTURE: 2

1. Which leader changed the course of history
 - a. **Quaid-e-Azam**
 - b. Allamah Iqbal
2. Quaid-e-Azam started his political career in
 - a. 1905
 - b. **1906**
 - c. 1907
 - d. 1908
3. Quaid-e-Azam started his political career by joining the
 - a. Muslim League
 - b. All India Muslim league
 - c. **Indian National Congress**
 - d. None of the given
4. Who was elected to the legislative Council in 1909?
 - a. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 - b. **Quaid-e-Azam**

5. Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League in
- a. **1913**
 - b. 1916
 - c. 1930
 - d. 1935
6. Quaid-e-Azam was the ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity
- a. False
 - b. **True**

7. Jinnah resigned from the congress in
- a. 1915
 - b. **1930**

8. When Lucknow Pact was signed
- a. 1906
 - b. 1916**
 - c. 1943
 - d. 1956
9. Jinnah presented his 14 points in
- a. 1929**
 - b. 1930
 - c. 1935
 - d. 1936
10. Jinnah used the term "Nation" for the Muslim of India in
- a. Jan 1935
 - b. Feb 1935**
 - c. March 1935
 - d. April 1935
11. In which city Jinnah stated that the Muslims could arrive a minority a separate entity
- a. Dahka
 - b. Lucknow
 - c. Bombay**

12. In which year, Jinnah stated that the Muslims could arrive a minority a separate entity

- a. March 1836
- b. March 1899
- c. March 1935
- d. March 1936**

13. Islam is a

- a. Kinematic force
- b. Dynamic force**
- c. Static force
- d. Not force

14. When Allamah Iqbal presented the poem, Nala-e-Yatim?

- a. 1887
- b. 1890
- c. 1895
- d. 1899**

15. Being educated from Europe Allamah Iqbal knew all weak aspects of the

- a. Eastern culture
- b. Western culture**

16. Allamah Iqbal criticized

- a. Capitalism
- b. Materialism
- c. Spiritualism
- d. All of the given**

17. On what occasion Allamah Iqbal presented his poem Nala-e-Yatim?

- a. At the annual session of Lahore Resolution
- b. At the annual session of Ali Garh University
- c. At the annual session of Anjum Himayat-e-Islam**
- d. None of these

18. Muslim's Demand of separate Electorate was accepted in

- a. Lucknow pact**

19. In the ----- the accepted Muslim Rights were ignored.
- a. Lucknow pact
 - b. 14 points
 - c. **Nehru Report**
 - d. all of the given

SOME MCQs FROM PAST QUIZES

1. Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points in response to
 - a. **The Nehru Report**
 - b. The Lucknow pact
 - c. The communal award
 - d. Delhi proposals

2. Which pact was regarded as first effort of Quaid-e-Azam to promote Hindu-Muslim unity?
 - a. 14 points
 - b. Delhi proposal
 - c. **Lucknow pact**
 - d. Nehru Report

Lec 4

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in

- a. **1817**
- b. 1827
- c. 1830
- d. 1832

2. Sir Syed Khan was born in 1817 at

- a. Agra
- b. **Delhi**
- c. England
- d. Ghazi purr

3. Sir Syed got interest in ----- from his maternal family

- a. Mathematics
- b. Philosophy
- c. **English**
- d. History

4. In ---- Sir Syed Khan passed the examination and became sub-judge

- a. 1856
- b. 1877
- c. 1834
- d. **1841**

5. Sir Syed died on
- a. **March 27, 1898**
 - b. April 17, 1867
 - c. June 27, 1899

d. December 10, 1902

6. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was buried in
- a. Dhaka
 - b. **Aligarh**
 - c. Delhi
 - d. None of the given

7. Who took responsibility of the Indian Muslim when they had been thrown in backwardness, depression and humiliation

- a. Dr Qalb-i-Abid
- b. Shibli
- c. Hali
- d. Sir Syed Khan**

8. Which of the following personality stressed on modern education for Muslims of sub-continent?

- a. Liaqat Ali Khan
- b. Ch. Rehmat Ali
- c. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
- d. Allamah Iqbal

9. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published Loyal Mohammedans of India and Risala Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind that helped both the nations to redress their grievances

- a. True**

10. Who motivated the Muslim community to learn the Western philosophy and English literature to get along with the ruling people

- a. Quad-e-Azam
- b. Allamah Iqbal
- c. Sir Syed
- d. Liaqat Ali

11. In which of the following years Benarsi Hindus started a campaign to replace Urdu by Hindi

- a. 1867
- b. 1899

12. Who organized the Muslims in defense of Urdu

- a. Sir Syed
- b. Liaqat Ali
- c. **Mohsin-ul-Mulk**
- d. Quad-i-Azam

13. In which city Urdu-Hindi Controversy started?

- a. Dhaka
- b. Kolkata
- c. **Banaras**
- d. Delhi

14. In which of the following year Indian Patriotic Association was set up?

- a. **1888**
- b. 1889
- c. 1875
- d. 1856

15. Muhammadan Defense Association was founded in

- a. December 1895
- b. December 1893**
- c. December 1878
- d. December 1888

16. The main purpose of Muhammadan Defense Association was to protect the political, religious and social rights of the Muslim

- a. True**
- b. False

SOME MCQs FROM PAST QUIZES

1. In which city Urdu- Hindu Controversy started?
 - a. **Banaras**
 - b. Kolkata
 - c. Uttar
 - d. Dhaka
2. When did Indian Patriotic Association was set up?
 - a. In 1885
 - b. In 1887
 - c. **In 1883**
 - d. In 1889
3. What was/were main goal (s) of the formation of the Muhammadan Defense Association?
 - a. To protect the social rights
 - b. To protect the religious rights
 - c. To protect the political rights
 - d. To protect the economic rights

- a. To protect the social rights
- b. To protect the religious rights

- c. All of the given**
- d. To protect political rights

4. What was the primary agenda of the formation of United Indian Patriotic Association?

- a. All of the given
- b. To facilitate modern education
- c. To counter the propaganda of Congress**
- d. To end the enmity among Muslims and Hindus

1. The War of independence in
 - a. 1856
 - b. 1857**
 - c. 1858
 - d. 1889

2. The British believed that the Muslims were responsible for the War of
 - a. 1857**
 - b. 1965
 - c. 1975
 - d. 1962

3. ----- made modern education the way of progress
 - a. Allamah Iqbal
 - b. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

4. ---- and ---- were also associated with the Aligarh Movement
 - a. Allamah Iqbal, Hali
 - b. Shibli, Ali Jinnah
 - c. Hali, Shibli**

d. None of these

5. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan motivated his community to learn the ----- and English literature to get along with the ruling people

- a. **Western philosophy**
- b. Eastern philosophy

6. Aligarh movement had --- objective

- a. 3
- b. 5
- c. **2**
- d. 4

7. Which was the educational movement during the War of 1857?
 - a. Khilafat movement
 - b. Hijrat movement
 - c. Bhagti movement
 - d. Aligarh movement**

8. In Aligarh Movement, what was the Sir Syed's first and foremost objective?
 - a. To motivate the Muslims
 - b. To modernize the Muslims**

9. Which of the following personality stressed on modern education for Muslim of sub-continent?
 - a. Ch Rehmat Ali
 - b. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
 - c. Agha Khan
 - d. Liaqat Ali Khan

10. Syed Ahmad launched his educational movement by setting up Gulshan School at
 - a. Dhaka
 - b. Delhi
 - c. Moradabad**

11. What was the name of the First School established by Syed Ahmad in Moradabad?

- a. Victoria school
- b. Anglo oriental School

c. Aligarh institute

d. Gulshan School

12. What was the name of 2nd School established by Syed Ahmad in Ghazi?

a. Victoria school

b. Anglo oriental School

c. Aligarh institute

d. Gulshan School

13. In 1863, Victoria School established at

- a. Ghazi
- b. Delhi
- c. Moradabad
- d. None of these

14. Aligarh Institute Gazette imparting information on

- a. Science of agriculture
- b. Natural sciences
- c. Physical sciences
- d. **All of the above**

15. Mohammedan Anglo Oriented school at Aligarh in

- a. 1859
- b. 1863
- c. **1875**
- d. 1920

16. In which of the following year Mohammedan Anglo Oriented (MAO) was raised to the level of college?

- a. 1875
- b. **1877**

17. In which of the following year Mohammedan Anglo Oriented was raised to the level of university?

- a. 1859
- b. 1875
- c. 1877
- d. 1920**

18. In 1875 at Aligarh, which school was established by Sir Syed Ahmad?

- a. Victoria school
- b. Gulshan school
- c. Mohammedan Anglo Oriented**
- d. None of these

19. In which of the following year Sir Syed wrote Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind?

- a. In 1858**
- b. In 1868
- c. In 1878
- d. In 1888

- a. In 1858
- b. In 1868
- c. In 1878
- d. In 1888

20. Sir Syed Ahmad wrote,

- a. Tabyin-ul-kalam
- b. Khutbat-e-Ahmadiyya
- c. Risala Baghawat-e-Hind
- d. All of the above

21. What were the objective (s) of Aligarh movement?

- a. To induce them to get jobs and other facilities under new government
- b. Both a and b
- c. To remove the state of tension between the Muslims and British government
- d. Protection and promotion of political rights

1. Who gave practical implementation to the concept of two nation theory?

- a. ALLAMA IQBAL
- b. SIR SYED AHMED KHAN**

2. When did sir Syed Ahmad Khan go to England?

- a. In 1864
- b. In 1865
- c. In 1869**
- d. 1891

3. What were the objective(s) of Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-i- Hind?

- a. To induce them to get jobs and other facilities under the new government
- b. To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British Government and the Muslim
- c. All of these**
- d. To remove the state of tension between the Muslim and British Government

LECTURE: 5

MAJOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

1. Muslims and Hindus participated in the war of Independence but the British held only Muslims responsible for the rebellion

a. True

b. False

2. Hindu-Urdu controversy was the issue that unearthed the hatred and enmity of Hindu community towards the Muslims

a. False

b. True

3. Hindu revivalist movements mostly targeted the ---- that accelerated the pace of widening the gulf between two nations

a. Muslims

4. Partition of Bengal:

a. 1905

b. 1906

c. 1916

d. 1920

5. Shimla Deputation:

a. 1805

b. 1905

c. 1906

d. 1911

6. Formation of the Muslim League 30 December:

- a. 1806
- b. 1906**
- c. 1908
- d. 1911

7. Changes in the goals of the Muslim League:

- a. 1905
- b. 1906
- c. 1911
- d. 1913**

8. Lucknow pact:

- a. 1916**
- b. 1913
- c. 1906
- d. 19011

9. United Bengal's area covered 189000sq. miles with 80 million populations

a. **True**

b. False

10. Who was the viceroy of India during the partition of Bengal in 1905?

a. Lord Canning

b. Mountbatten

c. **Lord Curzon**

d. Lord Wavell

11. ---- Bengal was a Hindu majority province

a. East (Muslim)

b. West

12. The main reason of Hindu's protest against the Partition of Bengal was that

a. They had loosened grip over the eastern parts

b. They had loosened grip over the western parts

13. Annulment of the Partition 1911:

a. 11 December

b. 12 December

c. 13 December

d. 14 December

14. Indian National Congress was in the favor of Partition of Bengal

- a. True
- b. False**

15. The British government revoked the Partition of Bengal in 1911 to avoid trouble on the visit of King George V

- a. False
- b. True**

16. The ----- of 1906 was the first systematic attempt on the part of Muslims to represent their demands

- a. Lucknow pact

- b. Partition of Bengal
- c. Shimla Deputation**
- d. None of these

17. The Shimla deputation comprised ----- Muslims from all over India

- a. 35**
- b. 45
- c. 55
- d. 65

18. In 1906 ---- was the most representative Muslim delegation

- a. Lucknow pack
- b. Shimla Deputation**
- c. Partition of Bengal

19. The Shimla Deputation 1906, delegation was led by

- a. Sir Agha Khan
- b. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Malik
- c. Amir Ali
- d. Both a and b**

20. Which of the following were the demand (s) of Shimla delegation?

- a. Separate electorate
- b. Reservations of Muslims seats in Government jobs
- c. special share in Municipal or District Boards
- d. **all of the given options**

21. Formation of the Muslim League in ---- 30 December, 1906

- a. **Dhaka**
- b. Banaras

22. In which of the following year Muslim League formally set up its branch in London?

- a. 1910
- b. 1908**
- c. 1906
- d. 1903

23. Justice Amir Ali Syed organized a branch of Muslim League at London in

- a. May 1909
- b. May 1910
- c. May 1908**
- d. May 1906

at May, 2000

Some MCQs from past Quizzes

1. When Muslim league formally set up its branch in London?
 - a. 1906
 - b. 1908**
 - c. 1905
 - d. 1911
2. When All India Muslim League found In Dhaka?
 - a. 30 December 1906**
 - b. 9 December 1906
 - c. 12 December 1906

d. 20 December 1906

3. What was/ were the ultimate aim of the emergence of All India Muslim League?

a. To advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims of India

b. To promote loyalty to the British

c. To provide a Platform for The Muslims of South Asia

d. All of the given

7 Lec:

1. The ---- movement brought Hindu- Muslim communities to cooperation

a. Ali Garh

b. Khilafat

2. Delhi Muslim proposals:

a. March 1927

b. April 1927

c. June 1927

d. May 1927

3. In Delhi Muslim proposal the major demand (s) were:

a. Constitutional Reforms in NWFP

b. One third seats for Muslims

c. All

d. No weightage in provinces

4. The Muslim league was divided in

- a. Shafi league
- b. Iqbal league
- c. Quaid league
- d. Both a and c**

5. In Delhi Muslim proposal sir Muhammad Shafi opposed Jinnah on the issue (s)

- a. Separate electorate
- b. Both a and d**

- b. Both a and d**
- c. Fourteen points
- d. Attitude towards the Simon Commission

6. The Nehru Report:

- a. 1929
- b. 1927
- c. 1928** (May)
- d. 1923

7. In Nehru Report ----- members were appointed

- a. 7
- b. 10**
- c. 16
- d. 18

8. When Jinnah represent 14 points?

- a. 1929**
- b. 1928
- c. 1925
- d. 1936

9. Which of the following is not in Jinnah's 14 points?

- a. Provincial autonomy
- b. Religious freedom to all
- c. Two houses**
- d. Separate electorate

10. Simon Commission was arrived in India in

- a. 1928
- b. 1927**
- c. 1987
- d. 1945

11. The Simon commission report was published in

- a. 1931
- b. 1930**
- c. 1978
- d. 1965

12. In which year, first Session of Roundtable conference was held?

- a. 1930**
- b. 1931
- c. 1932
- d. 1933

13. In which year, first Session of Roundtable conference was held?

- e. 1930
- f. 1931**
- g. 1932
- h. 1933

14. In the first session of Roundtable Conference, a number of prominent Muslim like Jinnah, Sir Shafi, maulana Jauhar, Zafarullah khan participated

- a. **True**
- b. False

15. Maulana M.A Jauhar had died after the ---- conference of Roundtable

- a. Second
- b. **First**

16. The key issues in second conference of Roundtable were

- a. Federation
- b. Minorities
- c. Both a and b**
- d. Majorities

17. Prime minister Ramsey Macdonald announced the Communal Award in

- a. July 1929
- b. August 1932**
- c. March 1916
- d. Feb 1984

18. Who gave named Harijan to low caste Hindus?

- a. Gandhi**
- b. Nehru
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the given

19. 3rd Roundtable conference Nov. 17 to Dec. 24

- a. 1933
- b. 1932**
- c. 1987
- d. 1911

20. 3rd Roundtable conference was ---- attended conference

- a. Highly
- b. Poorly**
- c. Medium

21. Quaid and Gandhi did not participate in

- a. First Roundtable
- b. 2nd Roundtable
- c. 3rd Roundtable**
- d. All

22. Government of India Act:

- a. 1966
- b. 1987
- c. 1935**
- d. 1912

23. In Simon Commission, the British government sent a commission to seek the opinion of Indian on the future shape of constitutional arrangement

- a. True**
- b. False

24. Poona pact:

- a. **Sep. 1932**
- b. Dec. 1932
- c. May. 1918
- d. March 1957

SOME MCQs FROM PAST QUIZES

1. When did Quaid represent his fourteen points

- a. 1935
- b. 1929**
- c. 1933
- d. 1935

2. Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points in response to

- a. The Lucknow pact
- b. The Simon commissions
- c. The Nehru Report**
- d. The communal Award

3. The main objective was to constitute proposal for the Indian Constitution

- a. Jinnah 14 points
- b. The Nehru Report**
- c. the Simon commissions
- d. all

3. The main objective was to constitute proposal for the Indian Constitution
- a. Jinnah 14 points
 - b. The Nehru Report**
 - c. the Simon commissions
 - d. all
4. the Communal Award was announced by
- a. Allamah Iqbal
 - b. Ramsey Macdonald**
 - c. Quaid-e-Azam
 - d. None
5. In the light of ---- Quaid remarked as "it is parting the ways"
- a. The Simon Commission
 - b. The Nehru Report**

LECTURE: 6

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

1. What were the goal (s) of Khilafat Movement?
 - a. Control of Holy the places should not be given to non-Muslims
 - b. Ottoman Khilafat should be kept intact
 - c. All**
 - d. Territorial solidarity of Turkey be preserved
2. All India Khilafat Committee was form at Bombay in
 - a. July 1918
 - b. July 1919**
 - c. June 1918
 - d. June 1919
3. The first Khilafat Conference at Delhi in
 - a. November 1919**
 - b. December 1919
 - c. August 1919

4. The first Khilafat Conference at Delhi in November 1919 was arranged in which the congress leaders like Gandhi and Nehru participated.

a. False

b. True

5. When second Khilafat Conference was held in

I

a. November 1919

b. December 1919 (Amritsar)

c. February 1919

d. March 1919

6. In January 1920 ---- led a delegation to viceroy while Maulana M.A Jauhar to Europe

- a. **M.A Ansari**
- b. Zafar Ali Khan
- c. Maulana Abdul kalam
- d. Shaukat Ali

7. The khilafat committee decided to start non cooperation in collaboration with the congress in

- a. June 1920
- b. July 1920
- c. **May 1920**
- d. March 1920

8. Rowlett Act (1919) was a black Law introduced in

- a. Pakistan
- b. Europe
- c. America
- d. **India**

8. Rowlett Act (1919) was a black Law introduced in

- a. Pakistan
- b. Europe
- c. America
- d. India**

9. Jallianwala Bagh Incident:

- a. January 1919
- b. April 1919**
- c. May 1919

10. Jinnah opposed and left the congress because he was against the use of extra constitutional means of protest

a. False

b. True

11. Darul Harab means the place (country) where Muslims are ---- to perform their religious practices

a. Not Allowed

b. Allowed

SOME MCQs FROM PAST QUIZES

1. On which issue did Quaid-i-Azam part away from Gandhi and left congress

a. On the issue of minorities

b. On the use of extra constitutional means

c. On the adoption of separate electorates

d. On the issue of representation in Centre

Lec 8:

1. ALLAMAH IQBAL returned to India in ----- and started work on the roots of Muslim decline and mechanism to uplift the Muslim
 - a. 1909
 - b. 1908**
 - c. 1907
 - d. 1905
2. When the title of "Sir" was conferred to Allamah Iqbal?
 - a. 1909
 - b. 1922**
 - c. 1907
 - d. 1905
3. Iqbal delivered lecture on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras
 - a. True** (1928-1929)
 - b. False
4. At ----- Iqbal presided over the meeting and delivered his famous address
 - a. Karachi
 - b. Aligarh
 - c. Allahabad**

5. Who presented a review of the political and social situation of India and solution of the ills befalling India

a. Allamah Iqbal

b. Quaid-e-Azam

6. Who said that the European view of duality of religion and state does not apply here in the Indian Society

a. Allamah Iqbal

b. Quaid-e-Azam

7. Allamah Iqbal's Presidential Address:

a. Sep. 1930

b. Dec. 1930

c. Oct. 1954

d. Nov. 1987

8. Iqbal said that Islam offers an ethical order,

a. Socio-political structure

b. Legal frame

c. All

10. Which personality said that Federalism cannot succeed without recognizing the national identity of the Muslim

- a. Quaid-e-Azam
- b. Allamah Iqbal**

11. ALLAMAH IQBAL the Member of Punjab legislative council:

- a. 1927-1931
- b. 1927-1930 (3 year)**
- c. 1927-1934
- d. 1927-1935

12. Who said "Islam is a people building force in india that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people

- a. Quaid-e-Azam
- b. Allamah Iqbal**

13. ----- is a forceful and logical presentation of the Muslim case in India

- a. Iqbal's Address**
- b. Nehru Report

12. Who said "Islam is a people building force in india that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people

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13. ----- is a forceful and logical presentation of the Muslim case in India

- a. Iqbal's Address**
- b. Nehru Report
- c. Khilafat Movement
- d. None

14. Faith, culture and historical traditions are more important than patriotism

- a. True**
- b. False

15. Who advised the Muslim to be above self-interest and devote themselves to Islam

- a. Quaid-e-Azam
- b. Allamah Iqbal**

SOME PAST QUIZES

1. When the title of sir was conferred upon ALLAMAH IQBAL?
 - a. 1909
 - b. 1922**
 - c. 1907
 - a. 1905
2. How many years Allamah Iqbal stayed in Europe?
 - a. 5
 - b. 4
 - c. 3**
 - d. 2
3. When did Allamah Iqbal delivered his lecture on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madaras?
 - a. 1928-1929**
 - b. 1922-1928
 - c. 1932-1934

4. When did Iqbal become member of the Punjab legislative assembly?

a. 1927

b. 1928

c. 1934

d. 1956

5. When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

a. Dec.30 1930

b. Dec.28 1940

c. Dec.29 1930

9.

1. ----- was one of the eminent scholars who made a significant contribution to the movement for the establishment of Pakistan
 - a. Quaid-e-Azam
 - b. Ch. Rehmat Ali**
 - c. Allamah Iqbal
 - d. None

2. Who coined the name "PAKISTAN" for the Muslim state
 - a. Quaid-e-Azam
 - b. Ch. Rehmat Ali**
 - c. Allamah Iqbal
 - d. None

3. Ch. Rehmat Ali was born in Hoshiarpur district in 1893
 - a. True**
 - b. False

4. Rehmat Ali did his B.A from Islamia College Lahore
 - a. True**
 - b. False

5. Rehmat Ali did private and Government Jobs for some time and then left for **Cambridge University** for Higher Education

a. True

b. False

6. ----- said North Western areas are Muslim majority areas

a. Maulana M. Johar

b. Ch. Rehmat Ali

c. Iqbal

d. Quaid

7. NOW OR NEVER:

a. Jan. 1933 **(Ch. Rehmat Ali)**

b. Feb. 1934

c. March. 1924

d. April 1930

8. Ch. Rehmat Ali proposed the name of Muslim state "Pakistan" in his "now OR Never

a. False

b. True

9. PAKISTAN assigns for:

Punjab, Afghanistan, Kashmir, Sindh, Balochistan

10. ---- cannot be described as a state/country or home of single nation

a. Pakistan

b. India

11. Which personality said that the conflict between Muslim and Hindus is not religious, sectarian economic but an International

- a. Quaid-e-Azam
- b. Ch. Rehmat Ali**

12. Ch. Rehmat Ali established the Pakistan National Movement in

- a. 1940**
- b. 1950
- c. 1978
- d. 1945

13. In which movement Ch. Rehmat began to talk about Bengal and Hyderabad as Muslim areas and separate states

- a. Khilafat movement
- b. Aligarh movement
- c. Pakistan National Movement**
- d. None

14. When did Ch. Rehmat visit to Pakistan

14. When did Ch. Rehmat visit to Pakistan

- a. 1940
- b. 1948**
- c. 1968
- d. 1954

15. Ch. Rehmat was died in 11 Feb. 1951

- a. True**
- b. False

SOME MCQs FROM PAST QUIZES

1. Who wrote the pamphlet entitle "Now Or Never"

a. Ch. Rehmat Ali (Jan. 1933)

b. Quaid-e-Azam

2. Which words by used Ch. Ali for Hyderabad deccan Muslim state?

a. Bang-e-Islam

b. Bang-e-dara

c. All

d. None

3. North Western areas are the Muslim majorities Areas. We will not keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslim should get rid of Indianism it is better for Muslim and Islam

a. Hafeez Jahangir

b. Ch. Rehmat

c. A. Iqbal

d. M.A Jauhar

4. Why did Ch. Rehmat Ali prefer to live in Britain after the Independence of Pakistan

a. Because of his poor health

b. Because of his enmity with Liaqat ali khan

c. Because the atmosphere of the motherland did not suit him

d. None

5. Ch. Rehmat Ali died at the age of

a. 53

1. Government of India act:

- a. 1935
- b. 1936
- c. 1956
- d. 1945

2. The election of 1937 was held with the restricted franchise and separate electorate

- a. True
- b. False

3. The ---- projected itself as all India force representing all religions and factions of the society

- a. All India Muslim League
- b. Indian National Congress (past quiz) (page: 21)(1937: election)
- c. Hindu

4. In election of 1937 the Indian National congress got majorities of ---- provinces

a. 6

b. 5 (Madras, U.P, C.P, Bihar and Orissa) (past quiz)

c. 4

d. 3

5. In 1937 Election, the congress emerged as the largest party in Bombay and won ---- seats out of 1585 general seats

a. 707

b. 708

c. 704

d. 705

5. In 1937 Election, the congress emerged as the largest party in Bombay and won --- seats out of 1585 general seats

- a. 707
- b. 708
- c. 704
- d. 705

6. In election of 1937, the Muslim league performed poorly and got only about --- of Muslim seats without winning majorities

- a. 31%
- b. 44%
- c. 33%
- d. 21%

7. What was the reason of poor performance of Muslim League in Election of 1937?

- a. The organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim group
- b. Due to minority
- c. Due to educational problem
- d. None

8. In July 1937, Congress formed Governments in --- provinces

- a. 7
- b. 6
- c. 5
- d. 8

9. The Muslim league desired to be in government in government in the U.P but the congress consented to a conditional support. Which of the following was/were the condition of Congress

- a. Dissolve AIML Parliamentary Board
- b. AIML members not to function as a separate group
- c. AIML members to express allegiance to the congress
- d. All (past quiz)

10. Policies of the congress Governments:

- a. July 1933-Nov. 1935
- b. July 1937-Nov. 1939**
- c. July 1945-Nov. 1948
- d. None

11. Wardha Educational Scheme was to convert Muslims into Hindus through primary educational literature

- a. True** (past quiz)
- b. False

12. The Pirpur Report:

- a. Nov. 15 1938** (past quiz)
- b. 23 July, 1938
- c. 27 May, 1945
- d. 12 June, 1956

13. On March 28, 1938 the council of ML appointed an ---- member committee

- a. 6
- b. 7
- c. 8**

14. Who was the president of Pirpur

- a. Liaqat Ali
- b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- c. Maulana Johar
- d. Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi

15. Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi tried to dig out the cruelties of the congress ministries in ---- provinces

- a. 5
- b. 8
- c. 7
- d. 9

16. The sharif report, March 1939

- a. Yes
- b. No

17. In which of the following year Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi presented his report

- a. 1978
- b. 1925
- c. 1939 (15 Nov.)

18. ---- report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar

- a. Pirpur report
- b. Sharif report

19. The Fazl-ul-Haq Report:

- a. Nov. 1939
- b. Dec. 1939
- c. Jan. 1919

20. A. K Fazl-ul-haq published a pamphlet entitled Muslim Sufferings Under the rule of Congress and made many alarming revelations

- a. False
- b. True**

21. The ---- league highlighted the issues and mobilized the Muslims to counter them adequately

- a. Congress
- b. Muslim**

22. The ML arranged its session at Lucknow in Oct.

- a. 1947
- b. 1937**
- c. 1934
- d. 1988

23. Which of the following personality participated in ML session

- a. Fazl-ul-Haq**
- b. Hafeez Jalandari
- c. A. Iqbal
- d. M.A Jinnah

25. The Muslim Leaders unearthed the real objectives of the congress and urged the need of Unity among the Muslims under the banner of ML

- a. False
- b. True

26. The second World War:

- a. Sep. 1939
- b. Oct. 1987
- c. April 1956
- d. July 1916

27. The congress ministries resigned in Nov. 1939

- a. True (past)
- b. False

26. The second World War:

- a. Sep. 1939
- b. Oct. 1987
- c. April 1956
- d. July 1916

27. The congress ministries resigned in Nov. 1939

- a. True (past)
- b. False

28. Muslims observed day of Deliverance on Dec. 22

- a. 1916
- b. 1927
- c. 1939
- d. 1945

29. The ML redefined its position during the world war

- a. I
- b. II

1. The Lahore Resolution:

- a. 1940
- b. 1930
- c. 1945
- d. 1923

2. ---- article in Time and Tide concluded that a Muslim are a nation

- a. Allamah Iqbal's
- b. Quaid-e-Azam's
- c. Liaqat Ali's
- d. None

3. "If some satisfactory settlement cannot be found for Muslims in United India, the Muslim will have to demand for division of the country" when Quaid-e-Azam render his comment?

- a. 14 March, 1940
- b. 16 March, 1940
- c. 13 March, 1940
- d. 20 March, 1940

- c. 19 March, 1940
- d. 20 March, 1940

4. The Muslim League held its annual session at **Lahore** on 22-24 March, 1940

- a. **Yes**
- b. No

5. The Lahore Resolution was moved by

- a. M. A Jinnah
- b. **Maulvi Fazlul Haq**
- c. Ch. Khaliq Uzzaman (second personality)

5. The Lahore Resolution was moved by

a. M. A Jinnah

b. Maulvi Fazlul Haq

c. Ch. Khaliq Uzzaman (second personality)

d. All

6. The Lahore Resolution was approved in

a. 24 march 1940 (page: 23)

b. 23 march 1940

c. 19 April 1947

d. 20 Feb. 1918

7. The word "states" was replaced by "state" in

a. 1948

b. 1967

c. 1946

d. 1950

8. The World War II started in

a. 1939

b. 1940

10. The Cripps Mission:

- a. April 1945
- b. July 1937
- c. **March 1942**
- d. May 1942

11. What was/ were the constitutional proposals for seeking Indian Cooperation for War efforts in Cripps Mission?

- a. Dominion Status
- b. Indian constitutional body to frame constitutional
- c. **All**
- d. Princely states would be represented

12. The Hindus started Quit India Movement in August

- a. 1943
- b. **1942**
- c. 1967
- d. 1934

13. Gandhi Jinnah talks, September 1944

- a. False
- b. **True**

15. Protection of minorities would be given priority

Which document text belong to?

- a. 14 points of Jinnah, 1929
- b. Delhi proposals, 1927
- c. The Lahore Resolution 1940**
- d. Allamah Iqbal Allahabad Address 1930

16. No revised constitutional plan would be acceptable unless it was framed with their approval and consent
Which document text belong to?

- a. 14 points of Jinnah, 1929

16. No revised constitutional plan would be acceptable unless it was framed with their approval and consent
Which document text belong to?

- a. 14 points of Jinnah, 1929
- b. Delhi proposals, 1927
- c. The Lahore Resolution 1940**
- d. Allamah Iqbal Allahabad Address 1930

17. When did Quaid-e-Azam say this statement" Indian problem is not communal but International. No constitution can work without recognizing this reality. Muslim of India will not accept a constitution that establishes a government of the Hindu majority on them.

- a. On August 1943
- b. 24 March, 1940**
- c. September 16, 1944 (repeat in past quiz)
- d. None

1. For what purpose Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in September, 1944

a. To accept or reject the proposals of Cripps Mission

b. To settlement the political disputes of Muslim League and congress

c. To solve the problems of minorities in India

d. To planned on the division of India if British Quit

2. Adjacent, units where Muslims are in Majority, as in Northwest and East should be constituted as independent states where the Constituent untis will be autonomous and sovereign

Which documents text belongs to?

e. 14 points of Jinnah, 1929

f. Delhi proposals, 1927

g. The Lahore Resolution 1940

- e. 14 points of Jinnah, 1929
- f. Delhi proposals, 1927
- g. The Lahore Resolution 1940**
- h. Allamah Iqbal Allahabad Address 1930

3. Who moved the Resolution at the annual session of Muslim League at Lahore on 23 March 1940?

- a. Maulvi Fazlul Haq**
- b. Maulana Johar
- c. Ch. Khaliq-uzzaman (second)
- d. None

4. Whose article was published in Time and Tide which described Muslims as a Nation

- a. Allamah Iqbal
- b. M. A Jinnah**

LECTURE: 12

MAJOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT IN (1945-46)

LECTURE WISE MCQs SERIES

1. Who desired to expand the viceroy's Executive Council?
 - a. Hindus
 - b. British**
 - c. Muslims
 - d. All

2. Who arranged Simla Conference during June-July 1945
 - a. Quaid-e-Azam
 - b. Allamah Iqbal
 - c. Lord Wavell**
 - d. Gandhi

3. ---- and ---- represented the ML and the congress respectively

- a. M.A Jinnah
- b. A. Iqbal
- c. Abdul kalam Azad
- d. Both a and c**

4. Who claimed Congress as sole representative party of all the peoples living in India

- a. M.A Jinnah
- b. A. Iqbal
- c. Abdul kalam Azad
- d. Maulana Azad**

5. Who considered the ML only the political party of the Indian

- a. M.A Jinnah**
- b. A. Iqbal
- c. Abdul kalam Azad
- d. None

6. Lord Wavell announced election in August 1945

- a. True
- b. False

7. The struggle for the establishment of Pakistan was motivated on the basis of Islam

- a. True
- b. False

8. The election of Central Legislature was held in December

- a. 1943

b. 1945

c. 1965

d. 1971

9. In December 1945, the election of Central Legislature was held and the ML won all 30 Muslim seats and Congress won 57 seats

a. False

b. True

10. Provincial election:

a. March 1946

b. Feb. 1946

c. May 1946

d. June 1946

11. In the provincial election (Feb. 1946) the ML won ---- Muslim seats from Punjab

a. 70

b. 80

c. 79 (out of 86 seats)

12. In the provincial election (Feb. 1946) the ML won ---- Muslim seats from Bengal

- a. 113 (out of 119)
- b. 80
- c. 56
- d. 79

13. In the provincial election (Feb. 1946) the ML won ---- Muslim seats from Sindh

- a. 113
- b. 28
- c. 45

14. In the provincial election (Feb. 1946) the ML won ---- Muslim seats from NWFP

I

a. 17 out of 38 Muslim seats

15. The ML formed its ministry in Sindh, khudai Khidmatgar (Dr. Khan) in NWFP, coalition government by ML in Bengal and Unionist (20), Akalis and the Congress in Punjab (Khizar Hayat Tiwana)

a. True

b. False

16. The Cabinet Mission:

a. March 1946

b. April 1978

c. June 1867

d. May 1889

16. The Cabinet Mission:

- a. **March 1946**
- b. April 1978
- c. June 1867
- d. May 1889

17. On ---- 1946 all the newly elected Muslim members pledged in the Delhi Convention to shatter the Hindu dream of United India

- a. 18 April
- b. **April 19**
- c. April 20
- d. April 23

18. Second Simla Conference **May 15 1946**

- a. **True**

19. Recommendation of the cabinet Mission:

- a. June 1946
- b. **May 1946**
- c. August 1946
- d. Sep. 1946

20. What was/were the recommendation of the cabinet Mission

- a. Rest of the subjects with provinces
- b. Centre to deal with foreign affairs, defense, communication, taxation
- c. Interim government to be set up
- d. **All (page: 26)**

21. What was/were the reasons the Muslim League accepted the cabinet plan?

- a. Separate electorate
- b. Basis and Foundation of Pakistan was in the compulsory grouping
- c. The right to ask for review
- d. **Both b and c (2 reasons)**

22. Direct action day ----1946

- a. August 17
- b. **August 16**

d. August 30

23. The ---- timely coercive political strategy brought the congress on table with the British

a. ML's

b. Congress

24. The interim government was formed under Nehru on September 2, 1946

a. Yes

b. No

a. Yes

b. No

25. Liaqat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur-Rab Nishtar, Raja Ghazanfar Ali, I. I Chundrigger, J. N Mandal joined the Interim Government in October 25, 1946

a. Yes

b. No

26. CA (constituent Assembly) was elected by the provincial assemblies in

a. July 1946

b. May 1918

c. June 1934

d. None

27. In CA ML won all seats except 5 while the Congress won all general seats except 9

a. True

b. False

28. The first session of CA was held on **December 9, 1946**

- a. No
- b. Yes**

29. The ML boycotted the CA because the Congress wanted to frame the constitution for United India

- a. True**
- b. False

SOME MCQs FROM PAST QUIZES

30. Which party formed government in NWFP after the election of 1937

- a. Unions party
- b. Khudai Khidmat Gar party** (MCQ: 15 ki statement me se)

30. Which party formed government in NWFP after the election of 1937

- a. Unions party
- b. Khudai Khidmat Gar party** (MCQ: 15 ki statement me se)
- c. United party
- d. Muslim League

31. Why was the Mission send to India in 1945 called as cabinet Mission plan?

- a. It was recommended by the British cabinet
- b. It was recommended by British Indian Cabinet**

32. Who became the chief minister of NWFP after the election of 1945-46?

- a. Dr. Abdul Sattar Khan
- b. Dr. Khan Sahib** (MCQ: 15 ki statement me se)
- c. Khizar Hayat Tiwana
- d. None

33. Why did Muslim league observe "Direct Action Day" on august 16, 1946?

- a. Against the attacks of the Hindus on the Muslim holy places
- b. Against the British policy of Injustice towards the Muslim**

LECTURE: 13

TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE 1947

LECTURE WISE MCQs SERIES

1. Direct action day was a protest of ML against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslim

- a. True
- b. False

2. ----- tried to prepare Nehru and Gandhi to coordinate the ML

- a. Wavell
- b. Khizar Hayat
- c. Congress
- d. Hindus



3. Viceroy requested Jinnah to join interim Government and Jinnah Accepted

a. True

b. False

4. On ---- 1946, the members of the executive council were finalized

a. Oct. 26

b. Oct 22

c. Oct 25

d. Oct 30

5. Khizar Hayat Tiwana formed his government with the help of Hindu and Sikh members (Unionist)

a. Yes

b. No

6. The Khizar Government resigned and governor's rule was imposed on

a. March 2, 1947

7. ----- launched a movement against the ejection of Muslim peasants

- a. Lord Wavell
- b. Maulana Bhashani**
- c. Mountbatten
- d. British

8. Mountbatten was appointed **new** Viceroy of India

- a. Feb 20, 1947**

- b. Feb 23, 1947
- c. Feb 28, 1947
- d. Feb 12, 1947

9. Mountbatten arrived in Delhi on March 22, 1947

a. **Yes**

b. No

10. What was the basic objective of Mountbatten's appointment?

a. Separate electorate

b. **To wind up British rule**

11. Mountbatten arranged dialogue with ---- then he visited England for deliberations for new plan

a. Muslim leaders

b. **Indian leaders**

c. Sikh leaders

d. British leaders

12. 3rd June plan:

a. Referendum in NWFP

b. Baluchistan appropriate method

c. **All (page 28)**

d. Boundary commission for Panjab and Bengal

14. Indian Independence Act **July 1947** (past)

15. To give legal shape to the 3rd June plan, the Indian Independence Act was promulgated (July 1947)

a. True (past)

b. False

16. Two independent dominion states on

a. August 15, 1947

b. August 16, 1947

c. August 17, 1947

d. August 18, 1947

17. Government of India Act, 1935 to be interim Constitution subject to changes due to

a. Interim Government

b. Indian Independence Act 1935

c. Rowlett Act

d. All

18. Who wanted to join GG (governor general) of India and Pakistan?

18. Who wanted to join GG (governor general) of India and Pakistan?

- a. **Mountbatten**
- b. Gandhi
- c. Lord Curzon
- d. None

19. Who was the first governor general of Pakistan?

- a. **M. A Jinnah** (in July)
- b. Gandhi
- c. Lord Curzon

21. ---- announcement was made at midnight 14-15 August

- a. TV
- b. Radio**
- c. Satellite
- d. All

22. Quaid/ Oath taking ceremony for GG and PM was held on August 15, 1947

- a. Yes**
- b. No

23. Boundaries Commission award declared many controversial about certain areas like Gurdaspur, Zira Tehsil etc

- a. True** (17 august)
- b. False

24. ----- Assembly will decide about joining either side

- a. Punjab
- b. Sindh**
- c. Baluchistan

25. Which act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3rd June Plan 1947?

- a. Constitution of 1956
- b. Interim Constitution of Pakistan _ (past)
- c. **Indian Independence Act July 1947**
- d. All

PARTITION PROCESS:

PUNJAB: The Muslim members favored joining new CA the non-Muslims voted for partition and joining India

Bengal: Muslim favored joining new CA while non-Muslim favored partitioning and joining India

Sindh: the assembly voted to join Pakistan

NWFP: Referendum decided in favor of Pakistan while Dr. Khan's govt. boycotted it after it became clear that it would lose

Baluchistan: Shahi Jirga and the non-official members of Quetta Municipal Committee opted for Pakistan

Sylhet: Referendum was held to join East Bengal for Joining Pakistan.

IMPORTANT LECTURE

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH INDIA

LECTURE WISE MCQs SERIES

1. Which of the following acts were introduced by the British government in India?
 - a. Indian councils act 1861 (Government of India Act 1909)
 - b. Indian councils act 1892 (Government of India Act 1919)
 - c. **All**
 - d. Government of India Act 1935

2. ----- British Parliament Passed a law for complete takeover of all rights of the **East India Company over India**

- a. August 2, 1888
- b. August 2, 1858**
- c. August 2 1945
- d. August 2, 1878

3. Post of Secretary of state for India was created through the cabinet

- a. Yes**
- b. No

4. ----- **Queen Victoria** issued a proclamation for the assumption of control of India by the **British Crown**

- a. Nov. 1, 1856
- b. Nov. 1, 1858**
- c. Nov. 3, 1888
- d. Nov. 4 1878

5. **Lord Canning** Governor General of India was given the title of "Viceroy"

- a. Yes**
- b. No

INDIAN COUNCIL ACT, 1861

1. ----- was the first legislation by the British government in India
 - a. Government of India act 1909
 - b. Indian council act 1892
 - c. Indian council act, 1861
 - d. Government of India Act, 1919
2. According to ----- act Governor General could assign special task to any members of the Executive Council

- a. Government of India act 1909
- b. Indian council act 1892
- c. Indian council act, 1861

- b. Indian council act 1892
- c. Indian council act, 1861
- d. Government of India Act, 1919

3. Member ship of the Council was raised **6 to 12**. Half of them were to be non-officials, nominated for **two years**

- a. Government of India act 1909
- b. Indian council act 1892
- c. Indian council act, 1861
- d. Government of India Act, 1919

4. In ----- act the Council had limited legislative powers

- a. Government of India act 1909
- b. Indian council act 1892
- c. Indian council act, 1861
- d. Government of India Act, 1919

5. In **Madras** and **Bombay** Councils approval of the Governor General and Governor was needed

- a. Government of India act 1909
- b. Indian council act 1892
- c. Indian council act, 1861

1. By ---- act size of Legislative Council Increased

- a. Government of India act 1909
- b. Indian council act 1892**
- c. Indian council act, 1861
- d. Government of India Act, 1919

2. According to ----- act, In Central Legislative Council the membership was increased **10 to 16 (nominated 2 years)**

- a. Government of India act 1909
- b. Indian council act 1892**
- c. Indian council act, 1861
- d. Government of India Act, 1919

3. According to ---- act limited powers were given to the legislatures

- a. Government of India act 1909
- b. Indian council act 1892**
- c. Indian council act, 1861
- d. Government of India Act, 1919

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1909 also called (Minto-Morley Reforms)

Chelmsford Reforms)

1. In the background of some significant developments between 1909-1919

- a. World War I 1914-1918
- b. Tehrik-e-Khilafat
- c. Change in Muslim League objectives 1913
- d. Lucknow pact 1916
- e. All

2. **Mr. Montagu, secretary of state** visited India from ----- and discussed the constitutional matters with Viceroy Lord Chelmsford and the Indian political leaders

- a. November 1916 to April 1920

d. Lucknow pact 1916

e. All

2. **Mr. Montagu, secretary of state** visited India from ----- and discussed the constitutional matters with Viceroy Lord Chelmsford and the Indian political leaders

a. November 1916 to April 1920

b. **November 1917 to April 1918**

c. November 1917 to April 1921

d. November 1919 to April 1918

3. In ----- councils membership increased. **70% were elected**

a. Government of India act 1909

b. **Provincial legislative**

1. The act introduced **DIARCHY** system in the **provinces**

a. **Yes** (Government of India Act 1919)

a. No

2. According to DIARCHY system the new arrangement subjects were divided into **two categories**

a. Reserved subject

b. Forward subject

c. Both a and d

d. Transferred subject

3. ----- included judiciary, canal, land revenue, Finance, press, power etc.,

3. ----- included judiciary, canal, land revenue, Finance, press, power etc.,

a. Reserved subject

b. Transferred subject

4. ----- included local government, education, public health

a. Transferred subject

b. Reserved subject

5. If something belonged to reserved or transferred side, the Governor was entitled to make the final decision

a. Yes

b. No

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT. 1935

1. The most important and most comprehensive legislation introduced by the British Government in India
 - b. Indian council act 1892
 - c. Government of India Act 1919
 - d. Government of India act 1935**
 - e. None

2. ----- was a lengthy document passed by the **parliament in July 1935** and got **Royal assent in August 1935**
 - a. Indian council act 1892
 - b. Government of India Act 1919
 - c. Government of India act 1935**
 - d. None

4. Under Government of India Act 1935, **three** list of subjects were given with a **powerful Centre**

- a. Federal list
- b. Provincial list
- c. Concurrent list
- d. All

5. Federal list had:

- a. Defense
- b. Postal services
- c. External affairs
- d. Coinage and communication
- e. All

6. Provincial list had:

- a. Education
- b. Police
- c. Local self government

5. Federal list had:

- a. Defense
- b. Postal services
- c. External affairs
- d. Coinage and communication
- e. All

6. Provincial list had:

- a. Education
- b. Police
- c. Local self- government
- d. Justice
- e. Agriculture
- f. Public

h. All

8. Council of state comprised of 260 members, out of which 156 were from British provinces and 104 from Indian States
9. Federal assembly was lower house consisted of ---- members. Out of which 250 represented British provinces and 125 from Indian States
 - a. 365
 - b. 375**
 - c. 380
 - d. 386
10. Under Government of India Act 1935, Executive Chief having powers of:
 - a. Act on advice
 - b. Independent judgement

- c. Emergency powers
- d. All**
- e. Ordinance
- f. Powers to rule provinces directly

11. Federal court and high courts were formed under the act ----

- a. 1919
- b. 1935**
- c. Both
- d. None

12. Under Government of India **Act 1935**, *Burma* was separated from *India* and **Sindh** was separated from **Bombay**

- a. True** **(provincial government)**
- b. False

- c. Emergency powers
- d. All**
- e. Ordinance
- f. Powers to rule provinces directly

11. Federal court and high courts were formed under the act ----

- a. 1919
- b. 1935**
- c. Both
- d. None

12. Under Government of India Act 1935, **Burma** was separated from **India** and **Sindh** was separated from **Bombay**

- a. True** **(provincial government)**
- b. False

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SOME MCQs FROM PAST QUIZES

1. In which Constitutional document Diarchy System was introduced in the Indian provinces

a. Government of India Act 1919
2. In which constitutional document principle of Separate Electorate was integrated?

a. Government of India Act 1935

Separate Electorate System was introduced by the Morley Minto reforms of 1909, recognized by the Montagu Chelmsford report of 1919 and further extended by the **Government of India Act of 1935**.

3. Which act was the first legislation by the government in India?

a. Indian Council Act 1861

4. Which act is called as Montagu- Chelmsford Reforms

a. Government of India Act, 1919

5. Which act is called as Minto- Morley Reforms?

b. Government of India Act, 1909

Question # 1 of 10 (Start time: 11:40:37 AM, 01 December 2023)

Which Muslim intellectual left a deep impact on the Muslims of the Sub-Continent through his poetry?

Select the correct option

☒	Allama Muhammad Iqbal
☐	Ch. Rehmat Ali
☐	Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
☐	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 11:41:29 AM, 01 December 2023)

"Federalism cannot succeed without recognizing the national identity of the Muslims." Who said this?

Select the correct option

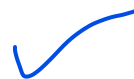
☒	Quaid-e-Azam
☐	Ch. Rahmat Ali
☐	Allama Iqbal
☐	Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar

Question # 9 of 10 (**Start time: 11:46:18 AM, 01 December 2023**)

Who announced the Communal Award in August, 1932?

Select the correct option

☐	PM Attlee
☐	PM Stanley Baldwin
☐	PM Stanley Baldwin II
☒	PM Ramsay MacDonald



Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 11:45:58 AM, 01 December 2023)

On which document Muslim League was divided into two groups?

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ☐ | Nehru Report |
| ☐ | Communal Award |
| ☐ | Jinnah's Fourteen Points |
| ☒ | Delhi Muslim Proposals |
- 

Why Rowlett Act was called as a black law?

Select the correct option

☐	Because this law was for the black community
☒	To this law British government had authority to arrest any political leader
☐	To this law political leaders were exempted
☐	Because it was in black and white

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 11:44:30 AM, 01 December 2023)

When did Ch. Rahmat Ali die in United Kingdom?

Select the correct option

☒	February 1951
☐	April 1951
☐	March 1951
☐	May 1951

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 11:43:20 AM, 01 December 2023)

Which of the following was the objective (s) of the Khilafat Movement?

Select the correct option

☐	Ottoman Khilafat should be kept intact
☐	Control of holy places of the Muslims should not be given to non-Muslims
☐	Territorial solidarity of Turkey should be preserved
☒	All of these ✓

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 11:42:23 AM, 01 December 2023)

During the Khilafat Movement, "Chauri Chaura" tragedy assumed greater significant. Which of the following incident was peculiar to that?

Select the correct option

☒	A police station was burnt in a village ✓
☐	The people refused to pay Government taxes
☐	Countrywide strike of the traders
☐	Communal riots erupted

Question # 10 of 10 (Start time: 07:37:07 AM, 15 December 2022)

Total Marks: 1

When Rowlett Act was introduced in the Sub-continent?

Select the correct option

 Reload Math Equations

☐	1918
☐	1920
☐	1921
☐	1919 ✓

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 06:47:28 AM, 31 May 2023)

Total Marks:

When did Allama Iqbal become member of the Punjab legislative assembly?

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

www.thundershare.net

In 1928



In 1925



In 1926



In 1927

- to 1930 ✓



Type here to search



Quiz - Cent Browser



Handouts for Pak3...

6:48 am
31/05/2023

Question # 8 of 10 (Start time: 06:52:42 AM, 31 May 2023)

Total Marks:

From which university Chaudhry Rahmat Ali got his higher education?

Select the correct option

[Reload Math Equations](#)www.thundershare.net

Monique University



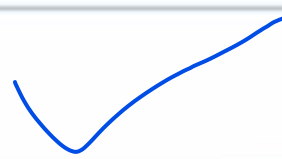
Aligarh University



Oxford University



Cambridge University



Type here to search



Quiz - Cent Browser



Handouts for Pak3...

6:53 am
31/05/2023

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 06:48:44 AM, 31 May 2023)

Total Marks

The Muslim League wanted to form government in the U.P but the Congress consented to a conditional support. Which of the following was NOT the condition of Congress?

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equator Next

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| ☐ | AIML members to express allegiance to the Congress |
| ☐ | Dissolve AIML Parliamentary Board |
| ☐ | AIML members not to function as a separate group |
| ☐ | Left the demand of Separate Electorates |

www.thundershare.net

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 06:51:19 AM, 31 May 2023)

Total Marks: 1

Which party got majority in five provinces under 1937 elections?

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equat Next

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| ☐ | Khudai Khidmatgar Party | www.thundershare.net |
| ☐ | All India Muslim League | |
| ☐ | Unionist Party | |
| ☐ | Indian National Congress ✓ | |

Question # 5 of 10 (Start time: 07:30:42 AM, 15 December 2022)

Total Marks:

Why did Ch. Rahmat Ali prefer to live in Britain after the independence of Pakistan?

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

Next

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| ☐ | Because of the death of Muhammad Ali Jinnah |
| ☐ | Because of his enmity with Liaquat Ali Khan |
| ☒ | Because the atmosphere of the motherland did not suit him |
| ☐ | Because of his poor health |

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 07:28:53 AM, 15 December 2022)

Total Marks

Whose treatment was very brutal with the Moplahs which caused Moplah Revolt?

Select the correct option

 Reload Math Equations

☐	Hindu Extremists
☐	Sikh Community
☒	Hindu Landlords
☐	British Government

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 07:27:04 AM, 15 December 2022)

Total Marks

On which document Muslim League was divided into two groups?

Select the correct option

 Reload Math Equation☐ Nehru Report☐ Communal Award☒ Delhi Muslim Proposals☐ Jinnah's Fourteen Points

Question # 2 of 10 (Start time: 07:25:56 AM, 15 December 2022)

Total Marks:

When did Ch. Rahmat Ali die in United Kingdom?

Select the correct option

 Reload Math Equations☒ February 1951 ✓☐ May 1951☐ March 1951☐ April 1951

PAK301 - Pakistan Studies (Quiz No. 2)

Quiz Start Time: 06:42 AM, 31 May 2023

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 06:50:17 AM, 31 May 2023)

Total Marks: 1

Who wrote the pamphlet entitled "Now or Never"?



Select the correct option

 Reload Math Equations

☐

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

www.thundershare.net

☐

Molvi Abdul Haq

☐

Allama Iqbal

☐

Chaudhry Rahmat Ali



1933

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 06:51:48 AM, 15 December 2022)

In which year White Paper on Constitutional Proposals was issued?

Select the correct option

☒	March 1933
☐	March 1931
☐	March 1932
☐	March 1930

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 07:00:35 AM, 15 December 2022)

North Western areas are Muslim majority areas. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them better for Muslims and Islam. Who said this?

Select the correct option

☐	Ch. Rahmat Ali
☐	Allama Iqbal
☐	Quaid-e-Azam
☐	Hafeez Jalandhari

Question # 9 of 10 (Start time: 06:53:59 AM, 31 May 2023)

Total Marks:

When was the Pirpur Report presented?

Select the correct option

[Reload Math Equations](#)

December 15, 1938



November 15, 1938 ✓



October 15, 1938



September 15, 1938

Under which demand of All India Muslim League, 1937 elections were conducted?

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| ☐ | Restricted Franchise |
| ☐ | Open Franchise |
| ☒ | Separate Electorates ✓ |
| ☐ | Joint Electorates |

Question # 4 of 10 (Start time: 06:47:28 AM, 31 May 2023)

Total Marks: 1

When did Allama Iqbal become member of the Punjab legislative assembly?

Select the correct option

[Reload Math Equations](#)www.thundershare.net

In 1928



In 1925



In 1926



In 1927

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 06:56:27 AM, 15 December 2022)

When was the Pirpur Report presented?

Select the correct option

☒	November 15, 1938 ✓
☐	October 15, 1938
☐	December 15, 1938
☐	September 15, 1938

Question # 3 of 10 (Start time: 06:06:22 PM, 31 May 2023)

What was the reason behind the resignation of Congress Ministries in 1939?

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| ☒ | The British government pressurized the ministries to resign |
| ☐ | There was agitation by All India Muslim League |
| ☐ | The British declared war on behalf of India without consulting Congress |
| ☐ | There were organizational problems in Congress |

Who said this "The conflict between Muslims and Hindus is not religious, sectarian or economic but an international?"

Select the correct option

☐	Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
☐	Allama Iqbal
☒	Ch. Rahmat Ali
☐	Quaid-e-Azam

Question # 7 of 10 (Start time: 06:09:07 PM, 31 May 2023)

When did the Muslim community observe "Day of Deliverance"?

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| ☐ | On October 22, 1939 |
| ☒ | On November 22, 1939 |
| ☐ | On December 22, 1939 |
| ☐ | On September 22, 1939 |

Question # 6 of 10 (Start time: 06:08:40 PM, 31 May 2023)

To which document Quaid-e-Azam remarked as "it is parting the ways"?

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| ☐ | Lucknow Pact |
| ☐ | Delhi Proposals |
| ☒ | Nehru Report |
| ☐ | Jinnah's Fourteen Points |

When did Ch. Rahmat Ali die in United Kingdom?

Select the correct option



March 1951



May 1951



February 1951



April 1951

Which Muslim Leader had died after the first Round Table Conference?

▶ Select the correct option

☐	Maulana Showkat Ali
☐	Zafarullah Khan
☒	Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
☐	Allama Iqbal

Who announced the Communal Award in August, 1932?

▶ Select the correct option



PM Stanley Baldwin



PM Stanley Baldwin II



PM Ramsay MacDonald



PM Attlee

Who said this "The conflict between Muslims and Hindus is not religious, sectarian or economic but an international."

Select the correct option

☐

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan



Ch. Rahmat Ali

☐

Quaid-e-Azam

☐

Allama Iqbal

From which university Chaudhry Rahmat Ali got his higher education?

Select the correct option

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| ☒ | Cambridge University |
| ☐ | Oxford University |
| ☐ | Monique University |
| ☐ | Aligarh University |

Which party formed government in NWFP after 1937 elections?

Select the correct option

☒	All India Muslim League
☐	Khudai Khidmatgar
☐	Unionist Party
☐	United Party

Whose treatment was very brutal with the Moplahs which caused *Moplah Revolt*?

Select the correct option



British Government



Hindu Extremists



Hindu Landlords



Sikh Community

On which document Muslim League was divided into two groups?

Select the correct option

☐	Communal Award
☐	Jinnah's Fourteen Points
☒	Delhi Muslim Proposals
☐	Nehru Report

Indian National Congress projected itself as party, _____ in 1937 elections.

▶ Select the correct option

☐	Representing no religion
☐	Representing only Hindus
☒	Representing all religions
☐	Representing Hindus and Sikhs

When did Allama Iqbal become member of the Punjab legislative assembly?

Select the correct option

☐	In 1926
☐	In 1928
☐	In 1925
☒	In 1927