Pak 301 Mid term Grand Quiz

Fall 2020 December,31 2020

Zarnish Chaudhry And Zulqadar Ali

1.	From which Univresty Chaudry Rahmat Ali got his higher education	**Cambridge University**
2.	why did Quaid-e- Azam launch "direct action day" on August16,1946…	**to oppose Congress policies… To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy F.M Lord Wavel**
3.	When did Chaudry Rahmat Ali established the Pakistan National Movement	**In,1940**
4.	In which year White Paper on "Constitutional Proposals" issued	**March 1933**
5.	The british won over the muslims rulers due to their ?	**All the above**
6.	Which was the educational movement during Independence War ?	**Algirah movement**
7.	Whose treatment was very brutal with the moplas which caused Mopla Revolt?	**Hindu landlords**
8.	"If some satisfactory settlement cannot be found for Muslims in united India, the Muslim will have to demand for division of the country."..Who said this statement?	**Quaid-e-Azam**
9.	Why did Congress Ministries resign in 1939?	**There were organizational problems in Congress party.**
10.	Which Act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3rd june plan ?	**Indian Independence Act July, 1947**
11.	Why did Muslim League observe "Direct Acon Da y" on Augus t 16, 1946?	**Against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims.**
12.	"This report focused on the province of Bihar, what was the Congress ministries doing in Bihar and how the Muslims suffered under the govt of Congress in Bihar This report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of	**The Sharif Report**

	the government with the Muslims in Bihar" . Which report this text belongs to?	
13.	To which document Quaid-e-Azam remarked as “it is parting the ways”?	**Nehru Report**
14.	When did India and Pakistan sign Indus Basin Treaty?	**September, 1960**
15.	Whom the term “AKALIS” was used for?	**The members of Khizar Hayat Tiwana group**
16.	Who was working as the Viceroy of India at the time of Bengal’s separation in 1905?	**Lord Cruzan**
17.	Which one of the following Muslim leaders was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?	**Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad**
18.	When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?	**In December, 1939**
19.	When was Chaudhry Rahmat Ali born?	**In,1893**
20.	When did Kamal Atta Turk turn out to be the head of state of Turkey?	**March, 1924**
21.	During the Khilafat Movement,"Chorachori" tragedy assumed huge significant. Which one the following events belong to that incident?	**A police station was burnt in a village.**
22.	When did the Hindus start Quit India Movement?	**In August, 1942**
23.	In which year Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published "RISAL-I-ASBAB-I-BAGHAWAT-I-HIND"?	**1858**
24.	Why did Muslim League poorly perform in the elections of 1937?	**Due to the organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim groups.**
25.	When did the Muslims community observe the Day of Deliverance?	**On December 22, 1939**
26.	Who was the chief minister of Punjab during the rule of Congress Ministries?	**Khizar Hayat Tiwana**
27.	In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?	**Lucknow Pact**
28.	For what purpose Muslim League branch in London was established?	**To create better understanding between Muslims and the British Government.**
29.	The Cripps Mission send to India by the British	**March 1942**

Hafiz

	Government?	
30.	who used the word nation for the muslim of subcontinent for the first time?	**Aalam Iqbal**
31.	For what purpose Muslim League branch in London was established?	**To draw attention to the misinterpretation and plans of the Hindus against the Muslims.**
32.	Who did move the resolution in Delhi Convention for a separate state?	**Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad**
33.	The magazines COMRADE and HAMDARD written by?	**Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar**
34.	Why was The Simla Conference of 1945 failed?	**Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslim seats to be allocated to the Muslim league**
35.	When was the Delhi Convention held by the muslim League elected members?	**April, 1946**
36.	When did the Congress start its Non Cooperation Movement?	**1940**
37.	In which year Iqbal referred to the title of “Sir”?	**In, 1922**
38.	In which constitutional document dietary system was introduced in the Indian provinces	**Government of India Act ,1919**
39.	"North Western areas are Muslim majority ares. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and Islam".	**Allama Iqbal**
40.	In which constitutional document principle of Separate Electorate was integrated ?	**Government of India Act, 1935**
41.	Which act was the first legislation by the British government in India?	**Indian Council Act, 1861**
42.	what was the purpose Gandhi Jinnah talks were held in September 1944?	**To planned on the division of india if British quit.**
43.	Who was called as the ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity?	**Quaid-e Azam**
44.	Who was the head of Nehru report committee?	**Motilal Nehru**
45.	"Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent	**The Lahore Resolution 1940**

	States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign". Which document this text belongs to?	
46.	what was what was the main objective of Urdu defence society was set up in 1873	
47.	who gave practical implementation to the concept of two Nation?	**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**
48.	When was Delhi Convention held by the Muslim League elected members?	**April, 1946**
49.	Which act is called as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms?	**Government of India Act, 1919**
50.	What Iqbal expressed in his letters to Jina from may 1936 to November 1937?	**He talked of a separate federation of Muslim provinces.**
51.	whose article was published in time and tide which described the Muslim as a nation?	**Quaid-i-Azam**
52.	What was the main objective of the Hindu revivalist movements in India?	**Revival of Hindusim and punity of the days of wedas.**
53.	Why did Sir Syed Ahmad khan and his colleagues advice the Muslims to stay away from the Congress Party?	**Because it was headed by the Hindus.**
54.	Who is said to be the pioneer of Two Nation Theory?	**Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**
55.	Who gave philosophical explanation to the ideology of Pakistan?	**Allama Iqbal**
56.	What was the main objective of Urdu Defense Society was set up in 1873?	**Urdu Should not be replaced with Hindi.**
57.	In which year Hindi-Urdu controversy was started?	**1867**
58.	Who did introduce Din-e-llahi?	**Shehansha Akbar**
59.	In Which year All India National Congress was founded?	**December 28, 1885**
60.	Who became the chief minister of NWFP after the elections of 1945-46?	**Dr. Khan sahib**
61.	Why did the Congress Ministries resign in 1939?	**There were organizational problems in Congress Party**
62.	Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?	**The Objectives Resolution 1949.**

63.	Who was the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan?	**Quaid-e-Azam**
64.	What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?	**To wind up the British rule in India.**
65.	Who coined the name PAKISTAN for the muslim state.	**Rehmat Ali**
66.	Which document reflected the aspirations of every Muslim living in India?	**JINNAH'S 14 POINT**
67.	when did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan go to England?	**1869**
68.	Who was the Chief Minister of Bengal during the rule of Congress Ministries?	**A.K.Fazal-e-Haq**
69.	when did the India and Pakistan sign Indus basin treaty?	**September, 1960**
70.	Who launched a movement for the Muslim tenants against the Hindu landlords?	**Khizer Hayat Tiwana**
71.	Who did move the resolution in Delhi Convention for a separate state?	**Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad**
72.	In which city All India Muslim League was founded?	**Dhaka**
73.	In which Hindi-Urdu controversy was started?	**1867**
74.	In 1933 NOW or NEVER was written by?	**Ch Rehmat Ali**
75.	Why Rowlett Act is called as a black law?	**To this law British govt had authority to arrest any political leader**
76.	Which of his writings Iqbal talked about the Indian unity and doing away of the differences among the Muslims and the Hindus	**Baang e Dara**
77.	Which political party formed its govt in NWFP after the elections of 1945-46	**Congress with the support of Unionist party.**
78.	Who was the first Governer General of India?	**Mountbatten**
79.	Who took the revenge of Jallianwala Bagh incident by killing the Governor Punjab Sir Michael O, Dayer?	**Ram Muhammad Azad Singh**
80.	“Indian problem is not communal but international. No Constitution can work without recognizing this reality. Muslims of India will not accept a constitution that establishes a government of the Hindu majority on them. If Hindus and Muslims are placed under one democratic system, this would mean Hindu Raj.” When did Quaid-e-Azam say this statement?	**March 24, 1940**

Hafiz

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PAK301 QUIZ FILE

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Lecture 1

Ideology

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1. Ideology is a set of beliefs, values and ideals of a group and a nation.
2. **Ideology** emphasizes on some particular principles, ideals and **blueprint** for the future.
3. The **ideology** of Pakistan took shape through an **evolutionary** process.
4. **Allama Iqbal** gave it a **philosophical** explanation to ideology.
5. **Quaid-i-Azam** gave it a **political** explanation to ideology.
6. Objectives **Resolution** in March **1949.**
7. **Muhammad bin Qassim** was the **first** Muslim invader who conquered some part of India.
8. After Muhammad Qassim **Mahmud of Ghazna** launched **17** attacks and opened the gate to preach Islam.
9. **DEEN-E-ILAHI, BAKHTI** movements, etc. created reaction amongst the Muslim **ULAMA** to preserve the pure Islamic character.
10. The British won over the Muslim rulers due to the **industrial** and **Scientific developments** and **modern** war strategy.
11. The War of Independence **(1857).**
12. Sir Syed educational drive, the **ALI-GARH** movement, proved to be the best means of social mobility for the Muslim gentry under colonial rule.
13. In **1885** the Indian National **Congress** was founded.
14. Syed advised the Muslims not to join it because, he thought, the **Muslims were not in position to involve** into the anti-government activities.
15. The **All-India Muslim League,** founded in **December 30, 1906** in Dhaka.
16. The **ALI-GARH** movement produced educated leadership who could protect the Muslims' rights on the Western political lines.
17. **To All India Muslim League** to **promotionally** to the British.
18. After 1857, **Hindi-Urdu Controversy** was the major issue start in **1867.**
19. There were demonstrations against Urdu by the Hindus in **Banaras in 18667.**

Lecture 2
Ideology of Pakistan in the Light of Statements of QUAID AZAM and ALLAMA IOBAL

20. **Ali Jinnah** started his political career in **1906** by joining the **Congress.**
21. **Ali Jinnah** was elected to the **Legislative Council** in **1909**.
22. In **1913** h **Ali Jinnah** also joined the **All**-India **Muslim League** (AIML).
23. **Jinnah** resigned from the **Congress** in **1920**.
24. **Jinnah's** early efforts to promote Hindu-Muslim unity were materialized when THE **LUCKNOW PACT (1916) was signed.**
25. In the **Nehru Report**, the accepted Muslim rights were ignored.
26. **Jinnah** retaliated forcefully by presenting **14 Points** in **1929**.
27. **Jinnah** used the term **NATION** for the Muslims of India in **Feb 1935 in** Legislative Assembly.

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28. In **March 1936Bombay**, **Jinnah stated** that the Muslims could arrive at a settlement with Hindus as **TWO Nations**.
29. In **1937**, **Jinnah** asserted that there is also a **third** party in India, the **Muslims**.
30. in **1939**, **Jinnah roared** that the Muslims and Hindus are two nations.
31. **Iqbal** first public appearance was in **1899** at the annual session of **ANJUMAN HIMAYAT**-I-**ISLAM** in Lahore when he presented the poem, **Nala**-i-**Yatim**.
32. **Iqbal** was address to the Muslim League Session, **Allahabad**, **December 1930**.

Lecture 3
The Aligarh Movement

33. The **English** the official language in **1835**.
34. **HALI** and **SHIBLI** were also associated with the **Aligarh** Movement.
35. Syed Ahmad launched his educational movement by setting up **GULSHAN** School at **MURADABAD** - **1859**.
36. **Victoria** School at **GAZIPUR** in **1863**.
37. **Scientific** Society for the translation of English works in the native language, **Urdu Aligarh** in **1864**.
38. **Aligarh Institute Gazette** imparting information on history ancient and modern, science of agriculture, natural sciences, physical sciences and Advanced Mathematics in **1866**.
39. **Committee** Striving for the Educational Progress of Muslims - **1870**.
40. **Mohammedan Anglo**-**Oriental** School (MAO) at Aligarh in **1875** at the pattern of English public schools.
41. Later **Mohammedan Anglo**-**Oriental** rose to the level of **college** in **1877**
42. **Mohammedan Anglo**-**Oriental** was raised to the level of **university** in **1920**.
43. **Mohammedan Educational Conference** in **1886** to persuade Muslims to get modern education and abstain from politics.
44. **RISALA ASBAB**-I-**BAGHAWAT**-I-**HIND** in **1858**.

Lecture 4
Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and His Contributions

45. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born at **Delhi** in **1817**.
46. The death of Sir Syed forced him to join the British as **head clerk** in **1839**.
47. In **1841**, Sir Syed passed examination and became **sub**-**judge** in **BIJNORE**.
48. Sir Syed died on **March 27**, **1898** and buried in **Aligarh**.
49. Congress was founded in **1885** Sir Syed warned the Muslims from the **sinister aspirations of the Hindus**.
50. Sir Syed intended the Muslims to **abstain** from the **politics**.
51. In **1867** the **BENARSI** Hindus started campaign to replace Urdu by Hindi.

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52. Sir Syed used the word **'nation'** for the Muslims.
53. Sir Syed favored separate electorate for the Muslims in **1883**.
54. In **1888**, he set up the **Patriotic Association** to meet the propaganda of the Congress.
55. In **December 1893**, Sir Syed founded **Muhammadan Defense Association**.

Lecture 5
MA.JOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS 1857-1918

56. Partition of **Bengal**, 1905.
57. **SIMLA** Deputation, **1906**
58. Formation of the **Muslim League**, **1906**.
59. **Changes** in the **Goals** of the Muslim League, **1913**
60. **LUCKNOW Pact** in **1916**.
61. United **Bengal's** area covered **189,000 sq. miles** with **80 million** populations.
62. **Dr Abdul HAMEED** writes in his book, **Muslim Separatism** in India,
63. The **SIMLA** Deputation of **1906** was the first systematic attempt on the part of the Muslims to present their demands.
64. The **SIMLA** deputation comprised **35** Muslims from all over India
65. Delegation was led by **Sir Agha Khan and Nawab Mohsin ul Malik** served as a **secretary** and this delegation met the Viceroy in **SIMLA**
66. **WIOAR-UL-MULK** chaired the meeting of the Mohammedan Educational Conference.
67. **NAWAB SALIMULLAH proposed** Muslim League. And **Hakim AJMAL Khan** and **MAULANA ZAFAR Ali Khan** seconded.
68. In the Karachi session **Dec.1907** its constitution was approved and in **March 1908** at **Aligarh**, **AGHA KHAN** was formally elected Muslim League **president**.
69. Justice AMIR ALI SYED organized a branch of Muslim League at London in **Mav 1908**.
70. The **GOALS AIML** at London:

1. Protection and promotion of political rights and interests of the Muslims.
2. Cooperation with other communities without prejudice to the above goal.
3. Fostering sense of loyalty, among the Muslims, towards the government.

71. In **1913**, the League changed its goals this change brought the ML and Congress closer.
72. **Balkan wars**, **Libya-Italy war**, Demolition of the **mosque** in **KAWNPUR** in **1913**.
73. In **December 1915**, the ML and Congress met separately in **Bombay**.
74. In **1916 LUCKNOW pact** was the product of Hindu-Muslim unity envisaged by **M. A. Jinnah**.
75. Meeting of ML and Congress held at **LUCKNOW** in **1916**.

Lecture 6
The Khilafat Movement

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MSc. MATHEMATICS
FOR QUIZ CONTECT
(03066793776)

76. The **Khilafat** movement was launched by the Muslims the retention of the **Ottoman Caliphate**.
77. **Ottoman Caliphate** a symbol of unity of the Muslim world as **UMMAH**.
78. **ZAMINDAR** written by Zafar Ali Khan.
79. **Comrade** and **Hamdard** written by **Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar**,
80. **Al-Hilal** written by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
81. **All India Khilafat** Committee was formed at Bombay in July **1919**.
82. The first **Khilafat** Conference at **Delhi** in **November 1919** was arranged in which the Congress leaders like **Gandhi** and **Nehru** participated.
83. The **second Khilafat** Conference at Amritsar was held in **Dec**. **1919**.
84. In **Jan 1920**, **M. A. Ansari** led a delegation to Viceroy while **Maulana M. A. Jauhar** to Europe.
85. The **Khilafat** Committee decided to start **non-cooperation** in collaboration with the Congress in **May 1920**.
86. In **1919 Rowlett** Act was a **black law** introduced in India.
87. **Jinnah** resigned from the **central legislature** as a protest.
88. **JALLIANWALA BAGH** Incident was occurred in **April 1919**
89. In **1940**. by killing Governor Punjab, **Sir Michael** 0' **Davor**. Ram Muhammad Singh Azad' got revenge of the Indian **massacre**.
90. The **Nagpur** Session of the Congress **Dec 1920**.
91. **Khilafat** Conference was held at **Karachi** in **July 1921**.
92. The Indian **ULAMA** declared **India 'DARUL HARAB**.
93. **HURAT** Movement was held in **1920-21**.
94. **CHORACHORI** Incident (**UP**) in **February 1922**.
95. Congress volunteers set a police station on fire and **21 policemen** were killed.
96. In **1922 ATTATURK** emerged as a national leader and restricted powers of **Sultan**.
97. In **March 1924**, **KHILAFAT** was abolished.

Lecture 7
Muslim Politics in British India: 1924-1935

98. The duration of Muslim politics in British India: **1924-1935**.
99. The Proposals of **Delhi** Muslim in **March 1927**.
100. The Muslim League was divided in the **Punjab**, **SHAF League** and **Jinnah** League.
101. The **Nehru Report 10**-member committee in **May 1928** under the Chairmanship of Motilal Nehru and Secretary ship of **Jawaharlal Nehru**.
102. **Jinnah** presented the **14** points as a Muslim leader in **1929**.

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MSc. MATHEMATICS
FOR QUIZ CONTECT
(03066793776)

103. The Simon Commission arrived in India in 1927 and it published the report in 1930.
104. **M.A. Jinnah, Sir Shafi, Maulana M. A. Jauhar, Zafarullah Khan** participated 1st **Roundtable** Conferences in **1930**.
105. **Iqbal** and **Jinnah participated** in **2nd Roundtable** Conferences in **1931**
106. **P.M Ramsay MacDonald** announced the Communal Award in **August 1932**.
107. **Poona Pact** in **September 1932**
108. 3rd **Roundtable** Conference was held in Nov, **17**-**Dec**. **24 1932**.
109. The British government issued a small document in the form the White Paper on constitutional proposal in **March 1933**.
110. Government of India Act in **1935**.

Lec 08
ALLAMA IQBAL's Presidential Address December 1930

111. **Iqbal** stay in **Europe**, **1905**-**08**, helped to crystallize his thoughts.
112. **Iqbal** returned to India in **1908**.
113. Iqbal awarded the title of **Sir** was conferred in **1922**.
114. Iqbal awarded the member Punjab Legislative Council **1927**-**1930**.
115. Iqbal delivered lectures on Islam in **Aligarh**, **Hyderabad** and **Madras** (**1928**-**29**).
116. ALLAMA IQBAL gave his presidential Address **December 1930** in **Alabad**.
117. ALLAMA IQBAL wrote letters to **JINNAH** from **May 1936** to **November 1937**.

Lecture 9
Muslim Politics and Chaudhry Rahmat Ali

118. Ch. Rehmat Ali was born in district Hoshiarpur in **1893**.
119. Traditionally Ch. Rehmat Ali did his **B.A** from **Islamia College**. **Lahore**.
120. Ch. Rehmat Ali left for **Cambridge** University for **higher** education.
121. **Chaudhry Rehmat Ali** was the man who coined the name, **PAKISTAN**, for the Muslim state.
122. In his writing, **NOW OR NEVER** in Jan **1933** he proposed the name of Muslim state, **PAKISTAN**.
123. Ch. Rahmat Ali established the **Pakistan National Movement** in **1940**.
124. **Ch. Rehmat Ali** visited Pakistan in **1948**.
125. **Ch. Rehmat Ali** died Cambridge on **11 Feb 1951**.

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YOUTUBE CHANNEL: S KHAN ACADEMY

The Congress Ministries-- Policies towards Muslims

126. The elections of **1937** were held with the restricted franchise and separate **electorate**.
127. The Congress got majorities in **five** provinces, **Madras, U.P., C.P., Bihar**, and **Orissa**.
128. The Congress won **704** out of **1585** general seats in **Bombay**.
129. The Muslim League got only about **2l percent** of Muslim seats.
130. In **July 1937,** Congress formed governments in **6** provinces.
131. **Wardha Educational Scheme** was to convert Muslims into Hindus through primary educational literature.
132. On **March 28, 1938,** the Council of ML appointed an **8-member** committee under the president ship of **Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi** of Pirpur.
133. **Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi** of Pirpur presented its reports in **Nov 15 1938**.
134. The **Sharif Report, March 1939** report concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in **Bihar**.
135. The **Fazal-ul- Haq Report** presented in **Dec 1959.**
136. The Muslim League held its **annual session** at **Lahore** on **22-24 March 1940.**
137. The Lahore Resolution was moved by **Maulvi Fazlul Haq**
138. The Lahore Resolution Seconded by **Ch. Khaliquzzaman** that finally approved on **March 24. 1940**
139. The word **'states'** was replaced by '**state'** in **1946**.
140. The **World War II** started in **1939**.
141. Congress started Non-Cooperation movement **1940-41**.
142. The **Cripps** Mission in **March 1942**.

Lecture 12
6 Major Political Developments in 1945-4

143. **Lord Wavell** arranged **SIMLA Conference** during **June-July 1945**.
144. **Jinnah** represented the Muslim League in **SIMLA** Conference.
145. **Abul Kalam Azad** represented the Congress in **SIMILA** Conference.
146. **Lord Wavell** announced elections in **August 1945**.
147. In **Dec 1945** the elections of **Central Legislature** were held and the ML won all **30** Muslim seats and the Congress won **57** seats.
148. In the **provincial** elections in **1946** the ML won most of the Muslim seats:
149. Punjab: 79 out of 86 Muslim seats.
150. Bengal 113 out of 119 Muslim seats
151. Sind 28 out of 35 Muslim seats.
152. NWFP 17 out of 38 Muslim seats.

SANAULLAH KHAN
MSc. MATHEMATICS
FOR QUIZ CONTECT
(03066793776)

153. In the **second** **SIMLA** Conference in **May 15, 1946**.
154. Provinces will be divided into **three groups**:
155. Hindu majority provinces.
156. Muslim majority provinces.
157. Bengal and Assam.
158. Seats to be divided into **three categories:** **General, Muslim,** and **Sikh** on the basis of population in provinces.
159. The **Interim Government** was formed under **Nehru** on **Sep 2 1946** and the ML stayed away.
160. **ML** joined **Interim Government** on **Oct 25 1946** the participants were: Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur-Rab Nishtar, Raja Ghazanfar Ali, I. I. Chandigarh and J. N. Mandal.
161. **CA** Constituent Assembly was elected by **provincial** assemblies in **July 1946**.
162. In Constituent Assembly **ML** won all Muslim seats except **5** while the Congress won all general seats except **9**.
163. The **first** session of **CA** was held on **Dec 9 1946**.

Lecture 13
Towards Independence, 1947

164. Direct Action **Day Aug16 1946**.
165. On **Oct 25 1946** the members of the Executive Council were finalized.
166. **Khizr Hayat Tawana** formed his government with the help of **Hindu and Sikh** members (Unionist).
167. The Khizr Government resigned and Governor's rule was imposed on **Mar 2 1947**
168. **MAULANA BHASHANI** launched a movement against the ejection of Muslim peasants. (Assam)
169. **P.M Attlee** declared by **June 1948**; all power would be given to representatives.
170. **Mountbatten** was appointed new **Viceroy** of India.
171. **Mountbatten** arrived in **Delhi** on **March 22. 1947** for the purpose of wind up the British rule.
172. To give legal shape to the **June 3** Plan, the **Indian Independence Act** was promulgated in **July 1947**.
173. **Two** independent dominion states on **August 15, 1947**.
174. **Governor Generals** can amend the Interim Constitution until **March 31, 1948.**
175. 1st meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on **August 11, 1947**.
176. The ceremonies on **August 14 1947**. Radio announcement was made at midnight **14-15 Aug 1947**.
177. **Oath** taking ceremony for GG (Governor General) and PM (Prime Minister) was held on
178. **August 15 1947**.

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YOUTUBE CHANNEL: S KHAN ACADEMY

Lecture 14
Constitutional Development in British India

179. Indian Councils Act, **1861**. (1st legislation by British in India)
180. Indian Councils Act, **1892**. (Size of Legislative Council increased10 to 18)
181. Government of India Act, **1909**. (Minto-Morley Reforms)
182. Salient feature Government of India Act, **1919**. (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms)
183. Government of India Act, **1935**.
184. On **August 2, 1858 British Parliament** passed a law for complete takeover of all rights of the East India Company over India.
185. On **Nov 1 1858** **Queen Victoria** issued a proclamation for the assumption of control of India by the British Crown.
186. **Lord Canning,** Governor General of India was given the title of **Viceroy.**
187. **Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State** visited India from Nov **1917 to Apr 1918** and discussed the constitutional matters with **Viceroy Lord Chelmsford**.
188. Salient Features, **Government of India** Act in **1919** provided a **bicameral legislature** at the Centre, which consisted of **two houses**.
189. One house was the Council of State with a membership of **60** out of which **34** were to be
190. elected and **26 nominated** official & nonofficial members.
191. The Council's tenure was fixed at **5 years**.
192. **Legislative** Assembly was consisted of **145 members** out of whom **105** were elected and the rest would be nominated.
193. **Two lists** of subjects were given in Government of India act, one was **Central** and the
194. other was **Provincial**.
195. The **Government of India** Act in **1919** introduced **DIARCHY** system in the provinces
196. One house Council of State comprised of **260 members,** out of which **156** were from
197. **British** provinces and **104** from **Indian** States.
198. Second house Federal Assembly was lower house consisted of **375 members.** Out of
199. which **250** represented British provinces and 125 from Indian States.

Lecture 15
The Problems of the New State

200. Initially rupees **200 millions** were transferred.
201. **JUNAGADH** was a small state with access to sea having about **7 lakh** population and
202. **3377 miles** area
203. **In Nov 1947**, the Indian troops entered the state and took its control.

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YOUTUBE CHANNEL: S KHAN ACADEMY

204. **Hyderabad** was geographically big and financially a rich state.
205. India built pressure on the **Nizam** by sending its troops in **September 1948 Hyderabad.**
206. On **October 27, 1947** Indian troops landed in **Srinagar.**
207. The **Communal riots** occurred earlier in **August 1946.**
208. In **1948**, India cut off water to some canal that was a serious threat to agriculture in **West**
209. **Pakistan.**

210. The **World Bank** settled the problem in Sep **1960** (Indus Water Treaty).

211. India **devalued** its currency in **1949**

212. On which charge President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed the government of Benazir Bhutto in 1990?

The charges of corruption and misuse of state resources

1. What is the percentage of Pakistan's population that lives in rural areas?

More than 70 percent

2. Who was the first civilian chief martial law Administrator in Pakistan?

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

3. Official literacy rate of Pakistan is _____

46%

4. When did Ayub Khan resign from his office as president?

March, 25 1969

5. Why Indus Basin Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan?

To manage the distribution and flow of water between India and Pakistan

6. Which province of Pakistan is the most populated province?

Punjab

7. In which cities of Pakistan Agriculture Universities are developed?

Jamshoro and Faisalabad

8. What are the problems in our agriculture sector?

All the above

9. Which mineral resource is used for power generation?

Coal

10. What is the original strength of the members of the senate in Pakistan?

100 members

11. When was the First Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan killed?

In October, 1951

12. On which date the Interim Constitution was approved in the National Assembly?

April 21, 1972.

13. When the Principle of Usher was introduced on agricultural production?

In 1983

14. Pakistan climate is _____

Divers

15. Which country is located in the Northwest Of Pakistan?

Afghanistan

16. What does PM stand for?

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YOUTUBE CHANNEL: S KHAN ACADEMY

Prime Minister

17. What was the very main task before the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in 1971?

To frame the future constitution of Pakistan

18. Why Indus Basin Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan?

To manage the distribution and flow of water between India and Pakistan

19. When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan?

On July, 5 1977

20. In which part of Asia, Pakistan is located?

South Asia

21. What does NA stand for?

National Assembly

22. Which element is used for atomic power generation?

Uranium

23. Normally how much area of a country should be covered with forests?

25 percent

24. In which year Zia's military government hold presidential referendum in Pakistan?

In 1984

25. In which province of Pakistan "Harappa" is situated?

Punjab

26. Who became the Prime Minister of Pakistan after the general elections of 2002?

Meer Zafarullah Jamali

27. What should be the minimum age of the President according to the 1973 Constitution?

45 years

28. Pak - Afghan border is known as____

Durand Line

29. Census is taken after every _____ years in Pakistan

10

30. Which is called as the backbone of the economy of Pakistan?

Agriculture Sector

31. When did General Musharraf take over as the Chief Executive of the country?

1999

32. How many high courts are there in the country?

5

33. How many percent Pakistan's population lives in Baluchistan?

5.3 percent

34. For what purpose Federal Shariat Court was established in Pakistan?

CC

35. What is the total area of Pakistan?

796,095 sq Kilometers

36. What is share of agriculture to Pakistan's Gross Domestic Product?

About 26 percent

37. What was the function of the Council of Islamic ideology that was established under the 1973 Constitution?

To advise the govt on Islamization

38. On the world map where does Pakistan locate?

South Asia

39. When was the 2nd Constituent Assembly constituted?

1955

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YOUTUBE CHANNEL: S KHAN ACADEMY

40. When did the govt conduct last census in Pakistan?

In 1998

41. When the One Unit Scheme was introduced in Pakistan?

In October, 1955

42. When did General Musharraf take over as the Chief Executive of the country?

1999

43. For how many days the War of 1965 was continued between India and Pakistan?

17 days

44. Ghulam Mohammad was the _____

Third Governor General of Pakistan

45. When did the Land Reforms introduce in Pakistan for the first time?

In 1959

46. There are _____ principal crop season in Pakistan

Two

47. With how many countries Pakistan shares boundaries?

4

48. On which issue the Awami League demanded separation from West Pakistan?

Issue of representation

49. What percent of our population is directly engaged in farming or agro-based activities?

Over 50 percent

50. According to 1998 survey the annual growth of Pakistan's population is _____

2.61

51. Pak - Afghan border is known as_____

Durand Line

52. From where the Muslim Rulers came into the Sub-Continent?

Middle East

53. Who many percent Pakistan's population lives in urban areas?

About 30 percent

54. Which General imposed the longest martial law in Pakistan?

General Zia-Ul-Haq

55. When were the Shariat benches established?

1979

56. What was the main objective of Land Reforms in Pakistan?

All the above

57. How many censuses have been done so far in Pakistan?

Six

58. Which mineral resource is used in chemical industry?

Sulphur

59. Under the 1973 Constitution the President of Pakistan is elected by the _____

All of these

60. According to the 1973 constitution the president of Pakistan must be at least_____

45 years of age

61. When did Ayub Khan get himself elected through referendum?

1960

62. How much land area is covered by forest in Pakistan?

4 to 5 percent

63. In which year Zia's military government hold presidential referendum in Pakistan?

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In 1984

64. Who was the 1st Governor General of Pakistan?

Quaid-i-Azam M.A. Jinnah

65. When were the Banks nationalized in Pakistan?

In the year 1974

66. Which mineral resource is found in Dera Ghazi Khan, Hazara and Kohat?

Uranium

67. Which mineral resource is used for the production of steel?

Iron Ore

68. What were the charges that led to agitation against the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in 1977?

Bbbbb

69. Who was the first president of Pakistan?

Iskander Mirza

70. Which one of the following Acts, the Govt. of Pakistan adopted as its interim constitution?

Govt. of India Act 1935

71. What does the LFO stand for?

Legal Framework Order

72. Which Government adopted the Islamisation as the Major policy for the State?

Zia government

73. How many percent Pakistan's population lives in Sind?

26 percent

74. Where does “Nanga Parbat” locate in Pakistan?

In Himalayan ranges

75. In which part of the Sub-Continent Pakistan is situated?

North Western

76. The President of Pakistan is elected for a term of _____

5 Years

77. What is the percentage of Pakistan's population that lives in rural areas?

More than 70 percent

WORK.100%

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Prepared by

……. :) me

File # 1

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which country accepted Pakistan's existence as an independent and sovereign state first?

- **Iran**
- Syria
- Turkey
- Labia

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India?

- In 1857
- **In 1858**
- In 1947
- In 1948

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Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why was the Mission send in 1945 called as Cabinet Mission Plan?

- It was recommended by the British Cabinet
- It consisted of three British Cabinet's members
- It consisted of the members of Indian Cabinet
- **It was recommended by British Indian Cabinet**

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year the province of Sind was created?

- In 1901
- In 1935
- **In 1970**

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 In1954

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the population of Pakistan according to the first census in 1951?

 36.2 Million (34 million)

 46.2 Million

 65.3 Million

 84.3 Million

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Central Asian States become independent?

 In the year 1990

 In the year 1992

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In the year 1991

In the year 1993

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the total length of the boundary with India on the Eastern side of Pakistan?

About 1600 miles

About 1400 miles

About 450 miles

About 1200 miles

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan?

On July, 5 1979

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On July, 5 1977

On April, 4 1979

On April, 4 1977

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the Principle of Usher or agricultural tax was introduced on agricultural production?

In 1981

In 1984

In 1983

In 1985

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League badly perform in the elections of 1937?

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 Due to the organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim groups

 Because the British government was against the Muslim League

 Because the Congress Party was very famous among the masses

 The elections were not transparent and clearly fixed by Congress

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which party formed the government in N.W.F.P after the elections of 1937?

 Unionist Party

 Khudai Khidmat gar party

 United Party

 Muslim League

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

"North Western areas are Muslim majority ares. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and

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Islam".

Who said this statement?

- Quaid-i-Azam
- Allama Iqbal
- **Ch. Rehmat Ali**
- Hafiz Jhalandari

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ In which year Chaudhry Rehmat Ali died?

- In, 1933
- In, 1940
- In, 1948
- **In, 1951**

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Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on The Objectives Resolution?

- Highly appreciated by the non-Muslims
- **Highly condemned by the non-Muslims**
- No response was given
- None of these

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which was the first educational step that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took in academic sphere?

- MAO College
- Victoria School
- **Gulshan School**
- Scientific Society

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many kinds of education are there in Pakistan?

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- 8
- 6
- 4
- 2

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Industrial Development Board was formed in Pakistan?

- 1960
- 1958
- 1950
- **1948**

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Ayub Khan abrogate the Constitution of 1956?

- 8th June, 1958
- 14th August, 1958
- 23rd March, 1958

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 7th October, 1958

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Act was introduced at the time of Pakistan's establishment?

 Interim constitution of Pakistan

 Indian Independence Act of 1947

 Government of India Act, 1935

 The Objectives Resolution

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

 The Constitution of 1956

 The Constitution of 1962

 The Objectives Resolution 1949

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 The Constitution of 1973

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was sure about Pakistan?

 That Pakistan would be An Islamic state

 That Pakistan would be A secular state

 That Pakistan would be A democratic state

 That Pakistan would be An Islamic democratic state

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan?

 Quaid-e-Azam

 Ghulam Mohammad

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Khawaja Nazimuddin

Iskander Mirza

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Muhammad Ali Bogra become the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

In October, 1951

In April, 1953

In August, 1955

In September, 1956

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many seats were captured by Awami League in the general elections of 1970?

81 seats

160 seats

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 162 seats (167)

 138 seats

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society?

 Constituent Assembly

 Constitution

 National Assembly

 Senate

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

 In September, 1952

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In December, 1952

In August, 1952

In April, 1952

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Two Language Formula was adopted in Pakistan?

1954

1955

1956

1957

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the status of the Constitution of 1973 from1999-2002?

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 Operational

 Operational with amendments

 Suspended

 Operational after change

"Its study is important to understand why Muslim identity acquired political silence? Why did the Muslim demand separate state?"

Which one of the following highlights the above definition?

► Decolonization

► Right of self-determination

► Freedom movement

► Anti –colonialism

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India?

► In 1857

► In 1858

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► In 1947

► In 1948

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year the mosque in KANPUR was demolished?

► In 1911

► In 1913

► In 1916

► In 1908

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why was the Mission send in 1945 called as Cabinet Mission Plan?

► It was recommended by the British Cabinet

► It consisted of three British Cabinet's members

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► It consisted of the members of Indian Cabinet

► It was recommended by British Indian Cabinet

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who imposed the longest martial law in Pakistan?

► General Ayub Khan

► General Yahya Khan

► **General Zia-Ul-Haq**

► General Pervaiz Musharraf

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the system of Local government was abolished from Pakistan?

► In 1977

► In 1979

► In 1981

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► In 1983

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Zia's military government hold presidential referendum in Pakistan?

► In 1983

► In 1979

► In 1984

► In 1985

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For what purpose Wardha Educational Scheme was introduced by Hindus?

► **To convert Muslims into Hinduism through primary educational literature**

► To preach the basics of Hindu religion at the primary level

► To convert Sikhs into Hinduism through primary educational literature

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► To convert the British into Hinduism through primary educational literature

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?

► In December, 1939

► In March, 1939

► In March, 1938

► In October, 1939

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many members of the First Constituent Assembly were increased after the 1947?

► From 49 to 59

► From 59 to 69

► From 69 to 79

► From 39 to 49

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Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?

► To prolong British rule in India

► Because he was a good administrator

► To wind up the British rule in India

► Because he was affiliated with Congress

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is literacy rate of Pakistan?

► 40%

► 46%

► 50%

► 56%

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is meant by Distance Education?

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- ▶ Education through phone
- ▶ Education through post mail
- ▶ Education through TV and Internet
- ▶ All of them

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many kinds of education are there in Pakistan?

- ▶ 8
- ▶ 6
- ▶ 4
- ▶ 2

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the president of Pakistan in 1958?

- ▶ Field Martial Ayub Khan
- ▶ Ghulam Muhammad
- ▶ Iskander Mirza
- ▶ None of these

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Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did military assume power in Pakistan for the first time?

► On 23 March, 1956

► On 17 February, 1960

► On 7 October, 1958

► On 14 August, 1956

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was sure about Pakistan?

► That Pakistan would be An Islamic state

► That Pakistan would be A secular state

► That Pakistan would be A democratic state

► That Pakistan would be An Islamic democratic state

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the first president of Pakistan?

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► Ayub Khan

► Iskander Mirza

► Ghulam Mohammad

► Khawaja Nazimuddin

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which constitutional body in Pakistan enjoys only advisory capacity?

► National Assembly

► Senate

► National Security Council

► Supreme Court

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year the incident of "Chaura Chori" took place?

► In 1919

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- In 1920
- **In 1922**
- **In 1924**

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MIDTERM EXAMINATION
PAK301- Pakistan Studies

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following Muslim leaders was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► Allama Iqbal

► Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

► Quad-e-Azam

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his colleagues advise the Muslims to stay away from the Congress Party?

► Because it was headed by the Hindus

► Because Congress policies did not protect the Muslim interests

► Because Congress agenda was not in the favor of Muslims

► Because Sir Syed wanted to have separate Muslim organization

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was working as the Viceroy of India at the time of Bengal's separation in 1905?

► Lord Cruzan

► Lord Mountbatten

► Lord Wavell

► Ramsay McDonald

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the province of N.W.F.P was set up?

► In 1970

► In 1935

► In 1901

► In 1954

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Whom the term "AKALIS" was used for?

► The members of Khudai Khidmatgar Party

► The members of Khizar Hayat Tiwana group

► The members of Unionist Party in Punjab

► The participants in the Delhi Convention

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is meant by "Darul Harab"?

► A country where Muslims are in majority

► A country where Muslims have no religious freedom

► A country where Muslims are a minority

► A country where Muslims have full religious freedom

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did the Congress Ministries resign in 1939?

► Because there was agitation by Muslim League

► The British government pressurized the ministries to resign

► The British declared war on behalf of India without consulting Congress

► There were organizational problems in Congress Party

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who presented the Pirpur Report?

► Ch. Rehmat Ali

► Mr. Sharif

► A.K. Fazal-e-Haq

► Syed Mehmud Mehdi

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe?

► For 3 years

► For 4 years

► For 5 years

► For 6 years

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

► Quaid-e-Azam

► Allama Iqbal

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► Ch. Rehmat Ali

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When was Chaudhry Rhamat Ali born?

► In, 1897

► In, 1893

► In, 1851

► In, 1817

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When Muhammadan Anglo Orient College was given the status of a University known as Muslim University Alighar by the British Govt?

- ► In, 1920
- ► In, 1877
- ► In, 1916
- ► In, 1874

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who is the Author of the book "The Indian Musalman"?

- ► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- ► W. W. Hunter
- ► Nazir Ahmed
- ► Maulana Shibli

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3rd June Plan?

- ► Indian Independence Act July, 1947
- ► Government of India Act 1935
- ► Constitution of 1956
- ► Interim Constitution of Pakistan

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who launched a movement for the Muslim tenants against the Hindu landlords?

- ► Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- ► Maulana Bhashani
- ► Maulana Azad Hussain

► Khizer Hayat Tiwana

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did India and Pakistan sign Indus Basin Treaty?

► September, 1960

► October, 1960

► November, 1960

► December, 1960

Question No: 17 (Marks: 2)

Express Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, September 1944

Question No: 18 (Marks: 2)

Highlight The Second Roundtable Conference?

Question No: 19 (Marks: 3)

Briefly tell The Direct Action Day August 16, 1946?

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)

Explain the Cancellation of the Partition of Bengal?

Question No: 21 (Marks: 10)

Highlight Iqbal's vision of a separate Muslim state in the Subcontinent?

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PAK 301 paper final term

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
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- ► Quad-e-Azam

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- ► Because Congress policies did not protect the Muslim interests
- ► Because Congress agenda was not in the favor of Muslims
- ► **Because Sir Syed wanted to have separate Muslim organization(Not Sure)**

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- ► Lord Mountbatten
- ► Lord Wavell
- ► Ramsay McDonald

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- ► **In 1970**
- ► In 1935
- ► In 1901
- ► In 1954

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► A.K. Fazal-e-Haq

► **Syed Mehmud Mehdi**

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► For 4 years

► For 5 years

► For 6 years

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► **Allama Iqbal**

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► Ch. Rehmat Ali

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► In, 1897

► **In, 1893**

► In, 1851

► In, 1817

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
When Muhammadan Anglo Orient College was given the status of a University known as Muslim University Alighar by the British Govt?

► **In, 1920**

► In, 1877

► In, 1916

► In, 1874

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Who is the Author of the book "The Indian Musalman"?

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► **W. W. Hunter**

► Nazir Ahmed

► Maulana Shibli

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Which Act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3rd June Plan?

► **Indian Independence Act July, 1947**

► Government of India Act 1935

► Constitution of 1956

► Interim Constitution of Pakistan

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Who launched a movement for the Muslim tenants against the Hindu landlords?

► Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

► Maulana Bhashani

► Maulana Azad Hussain

► **Khizer Hayat Tiwana (Not Sure)**

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
When did India and Pakistan sign Indus Basin Treaty?

► **September, 1960**

► October, 1960

► November, 1960

► December, 1960

Question No: 17 (Marks: 2)
Express Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, September 1944

Question No: 18 (Marks: 2)
Highlight The Second Roundtable Conference?

Question No: 19 (Marks: 3)
Briefly tell The Direct Action Day August 16, 1946?

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)
Explain the Cancellation of the Partition of Bengal?

Question No: 21 (Marks: 10)

Highlight Iqbal's vision of a separate Muslim state in the Subcontinent?

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File # 3

Who created the NWFP and when?

- Congress, 1905
- Muslim League, 1922
- Lard Mountbatten, 1945
- **Lord Cuezon, 1900**

Iran and Turkey signed Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in

- **July, 1964**
- June, 1947
- August, 1964
- March, 1948

Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Movement?

- To create brotherhood among the Muslim
- For battle with India
- For British Education challenges
- **to create awareness among the Muslims about their separate identity**

Who Form the Home Rule League in Bombay? And when?

- **On April 23, 1916 Bal Gangadhar Tilak formed The Home Rule League in Bombay.**
- On August 31, 1922 Allama Iqbal formed The Home Rule League in Bombay.

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- On Feb 30, 1933 CH Rehmat Ali formed The Home Rule League in Bombay.
- On April 1, 1901 Lord Minto formed The Home Rule League in Bombay.

Who was the president of Indian Home Rule League'?

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- **Joseph Baptista**
- N.C. Kelkar
- Annie Besant

Who was the secretary of 'Indian Home Rule League'?

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Joseph Baptista
- **N.C. Kelkar**
- Annie Besant

1. Scientific Society was an organization that was established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Ghazi Pur.
2. Jallianwala Bagh incident of 1919
3. In 'Tabyin-ul-Kalam' Sir Syed pointed out the similarities between Islam and Christianity.
4. Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944) held at Jinnah's residence at Bombay.
5. In Presidential system the center of political power is the President but in the parliamentary system power rotates around the prime minister who is head of the government.

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File # 2

Who gave the Philosphical explanasion to ideology of pakistan?

- Sir Syyad
- Sir aaga Khan
- **Allama Iqbal**
- Quaid-e Azam

Who was the 1st president of Muslim League?

- Sir Aga Khan
- Nawab smiullah
- Waqar-ul malik
- **Sir Aga khan**

When did CH Rehmat Ali establish Pakistan National Movement?

- In, 1933
- In, 1948
- **In, 1040**
- In, 1951

When did CH Rehmat Ali wrote his Novel "Now or Never"?

- In, 1930
- In, 1931
- In, 1932

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- **In, 1933**

Why poona pact was concluded in september 1932?

- It was an agreement between congress and British
- It was an agreement between congress and Muslim League
- **It was an agreement between congress and Lower Cast of India**
- It was an agreement between Muslim league and the british

In 1933 NOW OR NEVER was written by?

- Quaid-e Azam
- **CH rahmet Ali**
- Allama Iqbal
- Hafiz jalandhri

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Act is called as Minto-Morley Reforms also?

► Government of India Act, 1919

► **Government of India Act, 1909**

► Government of India Act, 1935

► Indian Council Act of 1892

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Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For what purpose Sir Syed Ahmed Khan visited England in 1869?

► To understand their political system

► To understand their educational system

► To settle there with his son

► **To pursue his higher education there**

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Quaid-e-Azam join All India Muslim League?

► In, 1906

► In, 1920

► In, 1909

► **In, 1913**

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Hindus start Quit India Movement?

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► In August, 1944

► **In August, 1942**

► In September, 1944

► In March, 1942

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

"Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign".

Which document this text belongs to?

► Allama Iqbal Allahabad Address 1930

► **The Lahore Resolution 1940**

► Fourteen Points of Jinnah, 1929

► Delhi Proposals, 1927

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

► In, 1930

► **In, 1928**

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► In, 1927

► In, 1926

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

► **December 30, 1930**

► November 30, 1930

► October 30, 1930

► September 30, 1930

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe?

► **For 3 years**

► For 4 years

► For 5 years

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► For 6 years

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Indian Muslims observe the Day of Deliverance?

► On October 22, 1937

► On December 22, 1938

► On September 26, 1939

► **On December 22, 1939**

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?

► **In December, 1939**

► In March, 1939

► In March, 1938

► In October, 1939

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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"This report focused on the province of Bihar, what was the Congress ministries doing in Bihar and how the Muslims suffered under the govt of Congress in Bihar This report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar".

Which report this text belongs to?

- ► The Pirpur Report
- ► **The Sharif Report**
- ► Fazal-e-Haq Report
- ► Nehru Report

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who presented the Pirpur Report?

- ► Ch. Rehmat Ali
- ► Mr. Sharif
- ► A.K. Fazal-e-Haq
- ► **Syed Mehmud Mehdi**

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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What is meant by “Darul Harab”?

► A country where Muslims are in majority

► A country where Muslims have no religious freedom

► A country where Muslims are a minority

► A country where Muslims have full religious freedom

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the Viceroy with whom the Muslim delegation met at Simla in 1906?

► Viceroy Lord Curzon

► Viceroy Lord Linlithgow

► Viceroy Lord Minto

► Viceroy Lord Mountbatten

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?

► Rowlett Act

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► **Lucknow Pact**

► Nehru Report

► Fourteen Points

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published "RISAL-I-ASBAB-I-BAGHAWAT-I-HIND"?

► 1857

► **1858**

► 1859

► 1864

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?

- To prolong British rule in India
- Because he was a good administrator

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- **To wind up the British rule in India**

- Because he was affiliated with Congress

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League observe "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946?

- Against the attacks of the Hindus on the Muslims holy places

- **Against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims**

- Against the harsh treatment of Congress towards the minorities

- Against the visit of the British King Lord Wavel

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which magazine Sir Syed focused on socio-cultural issues and problems of the Indian Muslims?

- Risala-i-Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind

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- **Loyal Muhammadans of India**

- Ahkam-i-Tawam Ahlil Kitaab

- Tehzib-ul- Akhlaq

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Iqbal referred to the title of "Sir"?

- In, 1916
- In, 1920
- **In, 1922**
- In, 1919

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

- In, 1930

- **In, 1928**

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- In, 1927

- In, 1926

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

- Quaid-e-Azam

- **Allama Iqbal**

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- Ch. Rehmat Ali

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League badly perform in the elections of 1937?

- **Due to the organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim groups**

- Because the British government was against the Muslim League

- Because the Congress Party was very famous among the masses

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- The elections were not transparent and clearly fixed by Congress

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Kamal Atta Turk turn out to be the head of state of Turkey?

- In October, 1922
- In March, 1924
- **In March, 1922(may be not confirmed)**
- In November, 1920

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who took the revenge of Jallianwala Bagh incident by killing the Governor Punjab Sir Michael O, Dayer?

- Baghat Singh
- **Ram Muhammad Azad Singh**
- Ranjit Singh
- Ghazi Ilam Din Shaheed

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Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

During the Khilafat Movement,"Chorachori" tragedy assumed huge significant. Which one the following events belong to that incident?

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

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who became the chief minister of NWFP after the elections of 1945-46?

- Dr. Abdul Sattar Khan
- Sardar Abdurrab Nishtar
- **Dr. Khan sahib**
- Khizar Hayat Tiwana

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Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

- Simon Commission
- Communal Award
- **Nehru Report**
- Lucknow Pact

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For what purpose Muslim League branch in London was established?

- To organize the Muslim community in London
- To draw attention to the misinterpretation and plans of the Hindus against the Muslims
- To emphasize the conspiracies of the British against the Muslims
- **To create better understanding between Muslims and the British Government**

Pak301 MCQs mega file

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following Muslim leaders was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?

1 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
2 Allama Iqbal
3 **Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad**
4 Quad-e-Azam

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his colleagues advise the Muslims to stay away from the Congress Party?

1 Because it was headed by the Hindus
2 **Because Congress policies did not protect the Muslim interests**
3 Because Congress agenda was not in the favor of Muslims
Because Sir Syed wanted to have separate Muslim organization

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was working as the Viceroy of India at the time of Bengal's separation in 1905?

1 Lord Cruzan

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2 Lord Mountbatten
3 **Lord Wavell not shure**
4 Ramsay McDonald

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the province of N.W.F.P was set up?

1 In 1970
2 In 1935
3 In 1901
4 In 1954

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Whom the term "AKALIS" was used for?

1 The members of Khudai Khidmatgar Party
2 **The members of Khizar Hayat Tiwana group**
3 The members of Unionist Party in Punjab
4 The participants in the Delhi Convention

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is meant by "Darul

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Harab"?

1 A country where Muslims are in majority
2 **A country where Muslims have no religious freedom**
3 A country where Muslims are a minority
4 A country where Muslims have full religious freedom

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did the Congress Ministries resign in 1939?

1 **Because there was agitation by Muslim League**
2 The British government pressurized the ministries to resign
3 The British declared war on behalf of India without consulting Congress
4 There were organizational problems in Congress Party

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who presented the Pirpur Report?

1 Ch. Rehmat Ali
2 Mr. Sharif
3 A.K. Fazal-e-Haq
4 **Syed Mehmud Mehdi**

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Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe?

1 **For 3 years**
2 For 4 years
3 For 5 years
4 For 6 years

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

1 Quaid-e-Azam
2 **Allama Iqbal**
3 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
4 Ch. Rehmat Ali

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When was Chaudhry Rhamat Ali born?

1 In, 1897

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2 In, 1893
3 In, 1851
In, 1817

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When Muhammadan Anglo Orient College was given the status of a University known as Muslim University Alighar by the British Govt?

1 In, 1920
2 In, 1877
3 In, 1916
4 In, 1874

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Who is the Author of the book "The Indian Musalman"?

1 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
2 W. W. Hunter
3 Nazir Ahmed
4 **Maulana Shibli not shure**

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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Which Act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3rd June Plan?

1 Indian Independence Act July, 1947
2 Government of India Act 1935
3 Constitution of 1956
4 Interim Constitution of Pakistan

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Who launched a movement for the Muslim tenants against the Hindu landlords?

1 Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
2 Maulana Bhashani
3 Maulana Azad Hussain
4 Khizer Hayat Tiwana Not Sure

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did India and Pakistan sign Indus Basin Treaty?

1 September, 1960
2 October, 1960
3 November, 1960
4 December, 1960

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Question No: 17 (Marks: 2)

Express Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, September 1944

Question No: 18 (Marks: 2)

Highlight The Second Roundtable Conference?

Question No: 19 (Marks: 3)

Briefly tell The Direct Action Day August 16, 1946?

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)

Explain the Cancellation of the Partition of Bengal?

Question No: 21 (Marks: 10)

Highlight Iqbal's vision of a separate Muslim state in the Subcontinent?

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PAPER#1

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Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan joined the ECO (renamed of RCD) later on. Which one of the following joined it first?

▶Pakistan, Iran, Turkey

▶Pakistan, Egypt, Iran

▶Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan

▶ Iran, Turkey, Egypt

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which city the Second OIC conference 1974 was held?

▶Cairo

▶Makah

▶Rabat

▶Lahore

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who did initiate the notion of Two Nation Theory?

▶Quaid-e-Azam

▶Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

▶Allama Iqbal

▶Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?

▶Rowlett Act

▶Lucknow Pact

▶Nehru Report

▶Fourteen Points

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who did lead The Simla Delegation?

▶Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

▶Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk

▶Sir Agha Khan

▶Wiqar-ul-Mulk

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many seats, in the provincial assembly elections 1946, Muslim League won in Bengal Province?

▶79 out of 86 seats

▶113 out of 119 seats

▶28 out of 35 seats

▶17 out of 38 seats

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Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who did move the resolution in Delhi Convention for a separate state?

▶Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy

▶Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

▶Quaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah

▶Sardar Abdurrab Nishtar

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the govt conduct last census in Pakistan?

▶In 1991

▶In 2001

▶In 1998

▶In 2004

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which element is used for atomic power generation?

▶Platinum

▶Uranium

▶Lithium

▶Potassium

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Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan?

►On July, 5 1979 pg 54

►On July, 5 1977

►On April, 4 1979

►On April, 4 1977

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the Principle of Usher or agricultural tax was introduced on agricultural production?

►In 1981

►In 1984

►In 1983 pg 55

►In 1985

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did the Congress Ministries resign in 1939?

►Because there was agitation by Muslim League

►The British government pressurized the ministries to resign

►The British declared war on behalf of India without consulting Congress pg 25

►There were organizational problems in Congress Party

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Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

►December 30, 1930 pg 21

►November 30, 1930

►October 30, 1930

►September 30, 1930

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on The Objectives Resolution?

►Highly appreciated by the non-Muslims **pg 4**

►Highly condemned by the non-Muslims

►No response was given

►None of these

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What does BPC stand for?

►Basic Primary Constitution

►Basic Parliament Commission

►Basic Permanent Committee

►Basic Principle Committee 41

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Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Jinnah declared Urdu as the National Language of Pakistan?

▶1947

▶1948 /42

▶1949

▶1950

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is meant by Distance Education?

▶Education through phone

▶Education through post mail

▶Education through TV and Internet

▶All of them 67

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What does the term "Ghost School" Stand for?

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►Number of schools exist on papers only

►It is a myth only

►Where Ghosts live

►None of them 64 not cnfrm

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Industrial Development Board was formed in Pakistan?

►1960

►1958

►1950

►1948 /63

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the minimum age of the president of Pakistan according to the Constitution of 1956?

►45 years

►40 years

►50 years

►35 years

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Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Constitution of Pakistan is described as the presidential type constitution?

▶The Constitution of 1956

▶The Constitution of 1962 pg42

▶The Constitution of 1973

▶The Objectives Resolution

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

▶The Constitution of 1956

▶The Constitution of 1962

▶The Objectives Resolution 1949

▶The Constitution of 1973

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Muhammad Ali Bogra become the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

▶In October, 1951

▶In April, 1953 pg 52

▶In August, 1955

▶In September, 1956

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Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Indian Army invade East Pakistan?

►In December 1971

►In November, 1971

►In August, 1971

►In September, 1971

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Balouchistan become a full fledged province of Pakistan?

►In 1968

►In 1969

►In 1970

►In 1971

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many seats were captured by Pakistan Peoples Party in the general elections of 1970?

►81 seats /53

►160 seats

►162 seats

►138 seats

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Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

▶In September, 1952

▶In December, 1952 /41

▶In August, 1952

▶In April, 1952

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the four provinces of West Pakistan were amalgamated into One Unit?

▶In December, 1955

▶In October, 1955 pg/42

▶In August, 1955

▶In March, 1955

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the Joint Electorate was adopted for all Pakistan by the National Assembly?

▶1954

▶1955

▶1956

▶1957 pg42

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the original strength of National Assembly now in Pakistan?

▶300 members

▶320 members

▶342 members

▶345 members

PAPER#2

Solved By Muhammad Zeeshan

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ In which constitutional document principle of Separate Electorate was integrated?

▶Government of India Act, 1909

▶Government of India Act, 1935

▶Government of India Act, 1919

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▶Indian Council Act of 1892

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?

▶To prolong British rule in India

▶Because he was a good administrator

▶To wind up the British rule in India

▶Because he was affiliated with Congress

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_____ Why did Muslim League observe "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946?

▶Against the attacks of the Hindus on the Muslims holy places

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▶Against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims

▶Against the harsh treatment of Congress towards the minorities

▶Against the visit of the British King Lord Wavel

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ In which magazine Sir Syed focused on socio-cultural issues and problems of the Indian Muslims?

▶Risala-i-Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind

▶Loyal Muhammadans of India

▶Ahkam-i-Tawam Ahlil Kitaab

▶Tehzib-ul- Akhlaq

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ In which year Iqbal referred to the title of "Sir"?

- ▶ In, 1916
- ▶ In, 1920
- ▶ **In, 1922**
- ▶ In, 1919

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did the Congress start its Non Cooperation Movement?

- ▶**In, 1940**
- ▶In, 1942
- ▶In, 1944
- ▶In, 1945

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Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

▶In, 1930

▶In, 1928

▶In, 1927

▶In, 1926

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

▶Quaid-e-Azam

▶Allama Iqbal

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▶Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

▶Ch. Rehmat Ali

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the chief minister of Punjab during the rule of Congress Ministries?

▶A. K. Fazal-e-Haq

▶Sir Sikander Hayat Khan

▶Sir Saad Ullah

▶**Khizar Hayat Tiwana**

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League badly perform in the elections of 1937?

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_____ When did Kamal Atta Turk turn out to be the head of state of Turkey?

▶In October, 1922

▶In March, 1924

▶In March, 1922

▶In November, 1920

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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Who took the revenge of Jallianwala Bagh incident by killing the Governor Punjab Sir Michael O, Dayer?

▶Baghat Singh

▶Ram Muhammad Azad Singh

▶Ranjit Singh

▶Ghazi Ilam Din Shaheed

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

During the Khilafat Movement,"Chorachori" tragedy assumed huge significant. Which one the following events belong to that incident?

▶Countrywide strike of the traders

▶Communal riots erupted

▶A police station was burnt in a village

Virtual Study Solutions

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_____ Who became the chief minister of NWFP after the elections of 1945-46?

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Virtual Study Solutions

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►To organize the Muslim community in London

►To draw attention to the misinterpretation and plans of the Hindus against the Muslims

►To emphasize the conspiracies of the British against the Muslims

►To create better understanding between Muslims and the British Government

Question No: 17 (Marks: 2) solved by tamimi

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Virtual Study Solutions

Write down the partition process for Bengal?

province sindh was separated from it and it was divided in small provinces

Question No: 18 (Marks: 2) solved by tamimi

What did Muslim gain from the Lucknow Pact?

Question No: 19 (Marks: 3) solved by tamimi

Write a short note on The Quit India Movement 1942?

this movement was started by hindus leaders, in this movement they demanded to british rule that quite india

but muslim league go against congress and said'' divide and quite india''

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5) solved by tamimi

Explain the Evolution of

Virtual Study Solutions

Two-Nation Theory in the Subcon

- there are two nations in india
- hindus and muslims
- thier cultures are different to each other
- their religions are different
- their traditions are different
- hindu worship cows and muslims eat its meal
- their life style is different
- they can not live together
- Question No: 21 (Marks: 10)

_____ What were Delhi Muslim Proposals? Discuss in detail.

PAPPER#3

Solved by Muhammad Zeeshan bc090400771

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Which Act is called as Minto-Morley Reforms also?

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► Government of India Act, 1919

► **Government of India Act, 1909**

► Government of India Act, 1935

► Indian Council Act of 1892

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For what purpose Sir Syed Ahmed Khan visited England in 1869?

► To understand their political system

► To understand their educational system

► To settle there with his son

► **To pursue his higher education there**

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did Quaid-e-Azam join All India Muslim League?

► In, 1906

► In, 1920

► In, 1909

► **In, 1913**

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did the Hindus start Quit India Movement?

► In August, 1944

► **In August, 1942**

Virtual Study Solutions

▶ In September, 1944

▶ In March, 1942

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ "Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign".

Which document this text belongs to?

▶ Allama Iqbal Allahabad Address 1930

▶ **The Lahore Resolution 1940**

▶ Fourteen Points of Jinnah, 1929

▶ Delhi Proposals, 1927

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

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► In, 1930

► In, 1928

► In, 1927

► In, 1926

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

► December 30, 1930

► November 30, 1930

► October 30, 1930

► September 30, 1930

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe?

► **For 3 years**

► For 4 years

► For 5 years

► For 6 years

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Indian Muslims observe the Day of Deliverance?

► On October 22, 1937

► On December 22, 1938

Virtual Study Solutions

► On September 26, 1939

► **On December 22, 1939**

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?

► **In December, 1939**

► In March, 1939

► In March, 1938

► In October, 1939

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

"This report focused on the province of Bihar, what was the Congress ministries doing in Bihar and how the Muslims suffered under

Virtual Study Solutions

the govt of Congress in Bihar This report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar".

Which report this text belongs to?

▶ The Pirpur Report

▶ **The Sharif Report**

▶ Fazal-e-Haq Report

▶ Nehru Report

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Who presented the Pirpur Report?

▶ Ch. Rehmat Ali

▶ Mr. Sharif

▶ A.K. Fazal-e-Haq

Virtual Study Solutions

► **Syed Mehmud Mehdi**

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is meant by “Darul Harab”?

► A country where Muslims are in majority

► **A country where Muslims have no religious freedom**

► A country where Muslims are a minority

► A country where Muslims have full religious freedom

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the Viceroy with whom the Muslim delegation met at Simla in 1906?

► Viceroy Lord Curzon

Virtual Study Solutions

► Viceroy Lord Linlithgow

► **Viceroy Lord Minto**

► Viceroy Lord Mountbatten

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?

► Rowlett Act

► **Lucknow Pact**

► Nehru Report

► Fourteen Points

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published "RISAL-I-ASBAB-I-BAGHAWAT-I-HIND"?

- ▶ 1857
- ▶ **1858**
- ▶ 1859
- ▶ 1864

Question No: 17 (Marks: 2)

Write a very short note on Pakistan National Movement in 1940?

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 18 (Marks: 2)

What did Muslim gain from the Lucknow Pact?

Question No: 19 (Marks: 3)

What were the main points of Lucknow Pact?

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)

Write a note on The Communal Award, 1932?

Question No: 21 (Marks: 10)

What were the main steps that were adopted towards the partition of Indian Subcontinent?

PAPER#4

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which country accepted Pakistan's existence as an independent and sovereign state first?

▶Iran

▶Syria

▶Turkey

▶Labia

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India?

▶In 1857

Virtual Study Solutions

►In 1858

►In 1947

►In 1948

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Why was the Mission send in 1945 called as Cabinet Mission Plan?

►It was recommended by the British Cabinet

►It consisted of three British Cabinet's members

►It consisted of the members of Indian Cabinet

►It was recommended by British Indian Cabinet

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Virtual Study Solutions

In which year the province of Sind was created?

▶In 1901

▶In 1935

▶In 1970

▶In1954

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the population of Pakistan according to the first census in 1951?

▶36.2 Million (34 million)

▶46.2 Million

▶65.3 Million

Virtual Study Solutions

►84.3 Million

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Central Asian States become independent?

►In the year 1990

►In the year 1992

►In the year 1991

►In the year 1993

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the total length of Pakistan's coastal area?

►600 miles

Virtual Study Solutions

►450 miles

►1600 miles

►1200 miles

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ What is the total length of the boundary with India on the Eastern side of Pakistan?

►About 1600 miles

►About 1400 miles

►About 450 miles

►About 1200 miles

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Virtual Study Solutions

When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan?

▶On July, 5 1979

▶On July, 5 1977

▶On April, 4 1979

▶On April, 4 1977

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the Principle of Usher or agricultural tax was introduced on agricultural production?

▶In 1981

▶In 1984

▶In 1983

Virtual Study Solutions

▶In 1985

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League badly perform in the elections of 1937?

▶Due to the organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim groups

▶Because the British government was against the Muslim League

▶Because the Congress Party was very famous among the masses

▶The elections were not transparent and clearly fixed by Congress

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which party formed the government in N.W.F.P after the elections of 1937?

▶Unionist Party

▶Khudai Khidmat gar party

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▶United Party

▶Muslim League

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ "North Western areas are Muslim majority ares. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and Islam".

Who said this statement?

▶Quaid-i-Azam

▶Allama Iqbal

▶Ch. Rehmat Ali

▶Hafiz Jhalandari

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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_____ In which year Chaudhry Rehmat Ali died?

▶In, 1933

▶In, 1940

▶In, 1948

▶In, 1951

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ **What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on The Objectives Resolution?**

▶Highly appreciated by the non-Muslims

▶Highly condemned by the non-Muslims

▶No response was given

▶None of these

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Which was the first

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educational step that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took in academic sphere?

- ▶ MAO College
- ▶ Victoria School
- ▶ Gulshan School
- ▶ Scientific Society

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ How many kinds of education are there in Pakistan?

- ▶ **8**
- ▶ **6**
- ▶ **4**
- ▶ **2**

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ In which year Industrial

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Development Board was formed in Pakistan?

- 1960
- 1958
- 1950
- **1948**

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did Ayub Khan abrogate the Constitution of 1956?

▶8th June, 1958

▶14th August, 1958

▶23rd March, 1958

Virtual Study Solutions

▶7th October, 1958

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Act was introduced at the time of Pakistan's establishment?

▶Interim constitution of Pakistan

▶Indian Independence Act of 1947

▶Government of India Act, 1935

▶The Objectives Resolution

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

▶The Constitution of 1956

▶The Constitution of 1962

Virtual Study Solutions

▶The Objectives Resolution 1949

▶The Constitution of 1973

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who did incorporate the Objectives Resolution in the Constitution of Pakistan?

▶Field Martial Ayub Khan

▶General Yahya Khan

▶General Zia-ul-Haq

▶General Pervaiz Musharraf

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was sure about Pakistan?

Virtual Study Solutions

▶That Pakistan would be An Islamic state

▶That Pakistan would be A secular state

▶That Pakistan would be A democratic state

▶That Pakistan would be An Islamic democratic state

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan?

▶Quaid-e-Azam

▶Ghulam Mohammad

▶Khawaja Nazimuddin

▶Iskander Mirza

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Muhammad Ali Bogra become the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Virtual Study Solutions

▶In October, 1951

▶In April, 1953

▶In August, 1955

▶In September, 1956

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ How many seats were captured by Awami League in the general elections of 1970?

▶81 seats

▶160 seats

▶162 seats (167)

▶138 seats

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Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society?

▶Constituent Assembly

▶Constitution

▶National Assembly

▶Senate

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

▶In September, 1952

▶In December, 1952

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▶In August, 1952

▶In April, 1952

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Two Language Formula was adopted in Pakistan?

▶1954

▶1955

▶1956

▶1957

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

what was the status of the Constitution of 1973 from1999-2002?

Virtual Study Solutions

▶Operational

▶Operational with amendments

▶Suspended

▶Operational after changes

Question No: 31 (Marks: 2)

Define Constitution?

Ans. Constitution is the system for government often codified a written document that establishes the rules and principles of autonoumus.

Question No: 32 (Marks: 2)

Central Asian Stats and Pans.

Question No: 33 (Marks: 2)

Very shortly tell about the Fisheries Sector in Pakistan

Ans. It offers direct employmentto our one million peoples most of which work as fisherme

Question No: 34 (Marks: 3)

Virtual Study Solutions

Write not on the National Language Issue under the Constitution of 1973?

Ansr:

1) The National language of Pakistan is Urdu, and arrangements shall be made for its being used for official and other purposes within fifteen years from the commencing day.

(2) Subject to clause (1), the English language may be used for official purposes until arrangements are made for its replacement by Urdu.

(3) Without prejudice to the status of the National Language, a Provincial Assembly may by law prescribe measure for the teaching, promotion and use of a provincial language in addition to the national language.

Question No: 35 (Marks: 3)

In recent geopolitical scenario what role Pakistan's foreign policy should perform?

Question No: 36 (Marks: 3)

Write note on Islamic Research Institute under the 1962 Constitution?

Question No: 37 (Marks: 5)

Draw attention to The Civilian Rule 1985-1999 in a country.

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Question No: 38 (Marks: 5)

Write a short note on the Dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly?

Question No: 39 (Marks: 10)

Elucidate Pakistan's relations with the world in detail?

Question No: 40 (Marks: 10)

How far it is true that Pakistan is rich in Natural Resources?

PAPER#5

Solved By Muhammad Zeeshan bc090400771

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which constitutional

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document principle of Separate Electorate was integrated?

▶**Government of India Act, 1909**

▶Government of India Act, 1935

▶Government of India Act, 1919

▶Indian Council Act of 1892

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?

▶To prolong British rule in India

▶Because he was a good administrator

▶**To wind up the British rule in India**

Virtual Study Solutions

▶Because he was affiliated with Congress

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Why did Muslim League observe “Direct Action Day” on August 16, 1946?

▶Against the attacks of the Hindus on the Muslims holy places

▶Against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims

▶Against the harsh treatment of Congress towards the minorities

▶Against the visit of the British King Lord Wavel

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_____ In which magazine Sir Syed focused on socio-cultural issues and problems of the Indian Muslims?

▶Risala-i-Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind

Virtual Study Solutions

▶Loyal Muhammadans of India

▶Ahkam-i-Tawam Ahlil Kitaab

▶Tehzib-ul- Akhlaq

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ In which year Iqbal referred to the title of "Sir"?

- ▶ In, 1916
- ▶ In, 1920
- ▶ **In, 1922**
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Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did the Congress start its Non Cooperation Movement?

▶**In, 1940**

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▶In, 1942

▶In, 1944

▶In, 1945

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_____ When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

▶In, 1930

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Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

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▶Allama Iqbal

▶Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

▶Ch. Rehmat Ali

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ Who was the chief minister of Punjab during the rule of Congress Ministries?

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Virtual Study Solutions

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Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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Virtual Study Solutions

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Virtual Study Solutions

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MIDTERM EXAMINATION

PAK301

Solved By Muhammad Zeeshan bc090400771

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Virtual Study Solutions

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Virtual Study Solutions

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►Simon Commission

►Communal Award

►Nehru Report

►Lucknow Pact

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 1 (M a r k s: 1)

“The political right of the majority to the exercise of power within the boundaries of a generally accepted political unit, area, or territory”.

Which one of the following highlights the above definition?

- ► Decolonization
- ► Right of self-determination

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- Freedom movement
- Anti –colonialism

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 2 (M a r k s: 1)

When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India?

- In 1857
- In 1858
- In 1947
- In 1948

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 3 (M a r k s: 1)

In which year the mosque in KANPUR was demolished?

- In 1911
- In 1913
- In 1916
- In 1908

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 4 (M a r k s: 1)

Why was the Mission send in 1945 called as Cabinet Mission Plan?

- It was recommended by the British Cabinet
- It consisted of three British Cabinet's members
- It consisted of the members of Indian Cabinet
- It was recommended by British Indian Cabinet

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 5 (M a r k s: 1)

Who imposed the longest martial law in Pakistan?

- ► General Ayub Khan
- ► General Yahya Khan
- ► General Zia-Ul-Haq
- ► General Pervaiz Musharraf

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 6 (M a r k s: 1)

When the system of Local government was abolished from Pakistan?

- ► In 1977
- ► In 1979
- ► In 1981
- ► In 1983

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 7 (M a r k s: 1)

When did Zia's military government hold presidential referendum in Pakistan?

- ► In 1983
- ► In 1979
- ► In 1984
- ► In 1985

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 8 (M a r k s: 1)

For what purpose Wardha Educational Scheme was introduced by Hindus?

- ► To convert Muslims into Hinduism through primary educational literature
- ► To preach the basics of Hindu religion at the primary level
- ► To convert Sikhs into Hinduism through primary educational literature
- ► To convert the British into Hinduism through primary educational literature

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 9 (M a r k s: 1)

When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?

- ► In December, 1939
- ► In March, 1939
- ► In March, 1938
- ► In October, 1939

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 10 (M a r k s: 1)

How many members of the First Constituent Assembly were increased after the 1947?

- ► From 49 to 59
- ► From 59 to 69
- ► From 69 to 79
- ► From 39 to 49

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 11 (M a r k s: 1)

What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?

- ► To prolong British rule in India

To prolong British rule in India

To prolong British rule in India

- ► Because he was a good administrator
- ► To wind up the British rule in India
- ► Because he was affiliated with Congress

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 12 (M a r k s: 1)

What is literacy rate of Pakistan?

- ► 40%

► 46%

► 50%

► 56%

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 13 (M a r k s: 1)

What is meant by Distance Education?

► Education through phone

► Education through post mail

► Education through TV and Internet

► All of them

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 14 (M a r k s: 1)

How many kinds of education are there in Pakistan?

► 8

► 6

► 4

► 2

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 15 (M a r k s: 1)

Who was the president of Pakistan in 1958?

► Field Martial Ayub Khan

► Ghulam Muhammad

► Iskander Mirza

► None of these

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 16 (M a r k s: 1)

When did military assume power in Pakistan for the first time?

- ▶ On 23 March, 1956
- ▶ On 17 February, 1960
- ▶ On 7 October, 1958
- ▶ On 14 August, 1956

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 17 (M a r k s: 1)

What was sure about Pakistan?

- ▶ That Pakistan would be An Islamic state
- ▶ That Pakistan would be A secular state
- ▶ That Pakistan would be A democratic state
- ▶ That Pakistan would be An Islamic democratic state

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 18 (M a r k s: 1)

Who was the first president of Pakistan?

- ▶ Ayub Khan
- ▶ Iskander Mirza
- ▶ Ghulam Mohammad
- ▶ Khawaja Nazimuddin

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 19 (M a r k s: 1)

Which constitutional body in Pakistan enjoys only advisory capacity?

- ▶ National Assembly
- ▶ Senate
- ▶ National Security Council
- ▶ Supreme Court

PAK301 Pakistan Studies - Question No: 20 (M a r k s: 1)

In which year the incident of "Chaura Chori" took place?

- ▶ In 1919
- ▶ In 1920
- ▶ In 1922
- ▶ In 1924

Who created the NWFP and when?

- Congress, 1905
- Muslim League, 1922
- Lard Mountbatten, 1945
- **Lord Cuezon, 1900**

Iran and Turkey signed Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) in

- **July, 1964**
- June, 1947
- August, 1964

Virtual Study Solutions

- March, 1948

Why did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started Aligarh Movement?

- To create brotherhood among the Muslim
- For battle with India
- For British Education challenges
- **to create awareness among the Muslims about their separate identity**

Who Form the Home Rule League in Bombay? And when?

- **On April 23, 1916 Bal Gangadhar Tilak formed The Home Rule League in Bombay.**
- On August 31, 1922 Allama Iqbal formed The Home Rule League in Bombay.

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- On Feb 30, 1933 CH Rehmat Ali formed The Home Rule League in Bombay.
- On April 1, 1901 Lord Minto formed The Home Rule League in Bombay.

Who was the president of Indian Home Rule League'?

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- **Joseph Baptista**
- N.C. Kelkar
- Annie Besant

Who was the secretary of 'Indian Home Rule League'?

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Joseph Baptista
- **N.C. Kelkar**
- Annie Besant

Virtual Study Solutions

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MIDTERM EXAMINATION
PAK301- Pakistan Studies

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Which country accepted Pakistan's existence as an independent and sovereign state first?

► **Iran**

► Syria

►

Turkey

► Labia

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India?

► In 1857

► **In 1858**

► In

1947

► In

1948

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Why was the Mission send in 1945 called as Cabinet Mission Plan?

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► It was recommended by the British Cabinet

► It consisted of three British Cabinet's members

► It consisted of the members of Indian Cabinet

► It was recommended by British Indian Cabinet

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year the province of Sind was created?

► In 1901

► In 1935

Virtual Study Solutions

► In1954

Question No: 5(Marks: 1) - Please choose one
What was the population of Pakistan according to the first census in 1951?

► **36.2 Million (34 million)**

► 46.2 Million

► 65.3 Million

► 84.3 Million

Question No: 6(Marks: 1) - Please choose one
When did the Central Asian States become independent?

► In the year 1990

► In the year 1992

► In the year 1991

► In the year 1993

Question No: 7(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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What is the total length of Pakistan's coastal area?

► 600 miles

► **450 miles**

► 1600 miles

► 1200 miles

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the total length of the boundary with India on the Eastern side of Pakistan?

► About 1600 miles

Virtual Study Solutions

► About 1400 miles

► **About 450 miles**

► About 1200 miles

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan?

► On July, 5 1979

► **On July, 5 1977**

► On April, 4 1979

► On April, 4 1977

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the Principle of Usher or agricultural tax was introduced on agricultural production?

► In 1981

► In 1984

► **In 1983**

► In 1985

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 11 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Why did Muslim League badly perform in the elections of 1937?

► Due to the organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim groups

► Because the British government was against the Muslim League

► Because the Congress Party was very famous among the masses

► The elections were not transparent and clearly fixed by Congress

Question No: 12 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which party formed the government in N.W.F.P after the elections of 1937?

Virtual Study Solutions

► Unionist Party

► Khudai Khidmat gar party ► United Party

► Muslim League

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

"North Western areas are Muslim majority ares. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and Islam".

Who said this statement?

► Quaid-i-Azam

► Allama Iqbal

► Ch. Rehmat Ali

► Hafiz Jhalandari

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Chaudhry Rehmat Ali died?

► In, 1933

► In,

Virtual Study Solutions

1940

► In,

1948

► **In, 1951**

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on The Objectives Resolution?

► Highly appreciated by the non-Muslims
► **Highly condemned by the non-Muslims**
► No response was given
► None of these

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Virtual Study Solutions

Which was the first educational step that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took in academic sphere?

- MAO College
- **Victoria School**
- Gulshan School
- Scientifi c Society

Question No: 17(Marks: 1) - Please choose one
How many kinds of education are there in Pakistan?

- **8**
- **6**
- **4**
- **2**

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
In which year Industrial Development Board was formed in Pakistan?

Virtual Study Solutions

1960

1958

1950

1948

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Ayub Khan abrogate the Constitution of 1956?

► 8th June, 1958

► 14th August, 1958

► 23rd March, 1958

► **7th October, 1958**

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Which Act was introduced at the time of Pakistan's establishment?

► Interim constitution of Pakistan

► Indian Independence Act of 1947

► Government of India Act, 1935

► The Objectives Resolution

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

► The Constitution of 1956

► The Constitution of 1962

► **The Objectives Resolution 1949**

► The Constitution of 1973

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one
Who did incorporate the Objectives Resolution in the Constitution of Pakistan?

► Field Martial Ayub Khan

► General Yahya Khan

► General Zia-ul-Haq

► General Pervaiz Musharraf

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 23(Marks: 1) - Please choose one
What was sure about Pakistan?

► That Pakistan would be An Islamic state
► That Pakistan would be A secular state
► That Pakistan would be A democratic state
► **That Pakistan would be An Islamic democratic state**

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Virtual Study Solutions

Who was the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan?

► **Quaid-e-Azam**

► Ghulam Mohammad

► Khawaja Nazimuddin

► Iskander Mirza

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Muhammad Ali Bogra become the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

► In October, 1951

► **In April, 1953**

► In August, 1955

► In September, 1956

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many seats were captured by Awami League in the general elections of 1970?

► **81 seats**

► 160 seats

► 162 seats

Virtual Study Solutions

(167) ► 138

seats

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society?

► Constituent Assembly

► **Constitution**

► National

Assembly ►

Senate

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Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

► In September, 1952

► **In December, 1952**

► In August, 1952

► In April, 1952

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Two Language Formula was adopted in Pakistan?

► **1954**

► 1955

► 1956

► 1957

Question No: 30(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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what was the status of the Constitution of 1973 from1999-2002?

► **Operational**
► Operational with amendments

► Suspended

► Operational after changes

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan joined the ECO (renamed of RCD) later on. Which one of the following joined it first?

► **Pakistan, Iran, Turkey**

► Pakistan, Egypt, Iran

► Turkey, Egypt, Pakistan ► Iran, Turkey, Egypt

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which city the Second OIC conference 1974 was held?

► Cairo

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►

Makah

► Rabat

► **Lahore**

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who did initiate the notion of Two Nation Theory?

► Quaid-e-Azam

► **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**

Virtual Study Solutions

► Allama Iqbal

► Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?

► Rowlett Act

► Lucknow Pact

► Nehru Report

► **Fourteen Points pg 19**

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who did lead The Simla Delegation?

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Virtual Study Solutions

► Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk

► **Sir Agha Khan**

► Wiqar-ul-Mulk

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many seats, in the provincial assembly elections 1946, Muslim League won in Bengal Province?

► 79 out of 86 seats

► **113 out of 119 seats pg 28**

► 28 out of 35 seats

Virtual Study Solutions

► 17 out of 38 seats

Question No: 7(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who did move the resolution in Delhi Convention for a separate state?

► Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy

► Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

► Quaid-e-Azam M. A. Jinnah

► Sardar Abdurrab Nishtar

Question No: 8(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the govt conduct last census in Pakistan?

► In 1991

► In 2001

► In 1998

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► In 2004

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which element is used for atomic power generation?

► Platinum

► **Uranium pg 60**

► Lithium

► Potassium

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 10 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan?

► **On July, 5 1979 pg 54**

► On July, 5 1977

► On April, 4 1979

► On April, 4 1977

Question No: 11 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When the Principle of Usher or agricultural tax was introduced on agricultural production?

► In 1981

► In 1984

► **In 1983 pg 55**

► In 1985

Question No: 12 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

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Why did the Congress Ministries resign in 1939?

► Because there was agitation by Muslim League

► The British government pressurized the ministries to resign

► **The British declared war on behalf of India without consulting Congress pg 25**

► There were organizational problems in Congress Party

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Virtual Study Solutions

When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

► **December 30, 1930 pg 21**

► November 30,
1930

► October 30,
1930

► September 30,
1930

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on The Objectives Resolution?

► Highly appreciated by the non-Muslims **pg 4**

► **Highly condemned by the non-Muslims**

► No response was given

► None of these

Question No: 15(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What does BPC stand for?

Virtual Study Solutions

► Basic Primary Constitution

► Basic Parliament Commission

► Basic Permanent Committee

► **Basic Principle Committee 41**

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Jinnah declared Urdu as the National Language of Pakistan?

► 1947

Virtual Study Solutions

► **1948 /42**

► 1949

► 1950

Question No: 17(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is meant by Distance Education?

► Education through phone

► Education through post mail

► Education through TV and Internet

► **All of them 67**

Question No: 18(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What does the term "Ghost School" Stand for?

► **Number of schools exist on papers only**

► It is a myth only

► Where Ghosts live

► None of them 64 not cnfrm

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Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Industrial Development Board was formed in Pakistan?

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► 1960

►

1958

►

1950

► **1948 /63**

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the minimum age of the president of Pakistan according to the Constitution of 1956?

► **45 years**

► 40 years

► 50 years

► 35 years

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 21 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which Constitution of Pakistan is described as the presidential type constitution?

► The Constitution of 1956

► **The Constitution of 1962 pg42**

► The Constitution of 1973

► The Objectives Resolution

Question No: 22 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

Virtual Study Solutions

► The Constitution of 1956

► The Constitution of 1962

► **The Objectives Resolution 1949**

► The Constitution of 1973

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Muhammad Ali Bogra become the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

► In October, 1951

► **In April, 1953 pg 52**

► In August, 1955

► In September, 1956

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Indian Army invade East Pakistan?

► In December 1971

► In November, 1971

Virtual Study Solutions

► In August, 1971

► In September, 1971

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Balouchistan become a full fledged province of Pakistan?

► In 1968

► In 1969

Virtual Study Solutions

► In 1970

► In 1971

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many seats were captured by Pakistan Peoples Party in the general elections of 1970?

► **81 seats /53**

► 160 seats

► 162 seats

► 138 seats

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

► In September, 1952

► **In December, 1952 /41**

Virtual Study Solutions

► In August, 1952

► In April, 1952

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the four provinces of West Pakistan were amalgamated into One Unit?

► In December, 1955

► **In October, 1955 pg/42**

► In August, 1955

► In March, 1955

Virtual Study Solutions

Question No: 29 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When the Joint Electorate was adopted for all Pakistan by the National Assembly?

► 1954

►

1955

►

1956

► **1957 pg42**

Question No: 30 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

What is the original strength of National Assembly now in Pakistan?

► **300 members not cnfrm**

► 320 members

► 342 members

► 345 members

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Who gave the Philosphical explanasion to ideology of pakistan?

- Sir Syyad
- Sir aaga Khan
- **Allama Iqbal**
- Quaid-e Azam

Who was the 1st president of Muslim League?

- Sir Aga Khan
- Nawab smiullah
- Waqar-ul malik
- **Sir Aga khan**

When did CH Rehmat Ali establish Pakistan National Movement?

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- In, 1933
- In, 1948
- **In, 1040**
- In, 1951

When did CH Rehmat Ali wrote his Novel "Now or Never"?

- In, 1930
- In, 1931
- In, 1932

Virtual Study Solutions

- **In, 1933**

Why poona pact was concluded in september 1932?

- It was an agreement between congress and British
- It was an agreement between congress and Muslim League
- **It was an agreement between congress and Lower Cast of India**
- It was an agreement between Muslim league and the british

In 1933 NOW OR NEVER was written by?

- Quaid-e Azam
- **CH rahmet Ali**
- Allama Iqbal
- Hafiz jalandhri

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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Which Act is called as Minto-Morley Reforms also?

► Government of India Act, 1919

► **Government of India Act, 1909**

► Government of India Act, 1935

► Indian Council Act of 1892

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Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For what purpose Sir Syed Ahmed Khan visited England in 1869?

- ► To understand their political system
- ► To understand their educational system
- ► To settle there with his son
- ► **To pursue his higher education there**

Question No: 3(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Quaid-e-Azam join All India Muslim League?

- ► In, 1906
- ► In, 1920
- ► In, 1909

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► In, 1913

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Hindus start Quit India Movement?

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► In August, 1944

► **In August, 1942**

► In September, 1944

► In March, 1942

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

"Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign".

Which document this text belongs to?

► Allama Iqbal Allahabad Address 1930

► **The Lahore Resolution 1940**

► Fourteen Points of Jinnah, 1929

► Delhi Proposals, 1927

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

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► In, 1930

► **In, 1928**

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► In, 1927

► In, 1926

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

► **December 30, 1930**

► November 30, 1930

► October 30, 1930

► September 30, 1930

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe?

► **For 3 years**

Virtual Study Solutions

► For 4 years

► For 5 years

Virtual Study Solutions

► For 6 years

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Indian Muslims observe the Day of Deliverance?

► On October 22, 1937

► On December 22, 1938

► On September 26, 1939

► **On December 22, 1939**

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?

► **In December, 1939**

► In March, 1939

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► In March, 1938

► In October, 1939

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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"This report focused on the province of Bihar, what was the Congress ministries doing in Bihar and how the Muslims suffered under the govt of Congress in Bihar. This report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar".

Which report this text belongs to?

- ► The Pirpur Report
- ► **The Sharif Report**
- ► Fazal-e-Haq Report
- ► Nehru Report

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who presented the Pirpur Report?

- ► Ch. Rehmat Ali
- ► Mr. Sharif

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► A.K. Fazal-e-Haq

► **Syed Mehmud Mehdi**

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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What is meant by “Darul Harab”?

► A country where Muslims are in majority

► **A country where Muslims have no religious freedom**

► A country where Muslims are a minority

► A country where Muslims have full religious freedom

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the Viceroy with whom the Muslim delegation met at Simla in 1906?

► Viceroy Lord Curzon

► Viceroy Lord Linlithgow

► **Viceroy Lord Minto**

► Viceroy Lord Mountbatten

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Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?

- ► Rowlett Act

Virtual Study Solutions

► **Lucknow Pact**

► Nehru Report

► Fourteen Points

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published "RISAL-I-ASBAB-I-BAGHAWAT-I-HIND"?

► 1857

► **1858**

► 1859

► 1864

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?

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- To prolong British rule in India
- Because he was a good administrator

Virtual Study Solutions

- **To wind up the British rule in India**
- Because he was affiliated with Congress

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League observe "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946?

- Against the attacks of the Hindus on the Muslims holy places
- **Against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims**
- Against the harsh treatment of Congress towards the minorities
- Against the visit of the British King Lord Wavel

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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In which magazine Sir Syed focused on socio-cultural issues and problems of the Indian Muslims?

- Risala-i-Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind

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- **Loyal Muhammadans of India**
- Ahkam-i-Tawam Ahlil Kitaab
- Tehzib-ul- Akhlaq

Question No: 5(Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Iqbal referred to the title of "Sir"?

- In, 1916
- In, 1920
- **In, 1922**
- In, 1919

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Question No: 6 **(Marks: 1) - Please choose one**

When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

- In, 1930
- **In, 1928**

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- In, 1927
- In, 1926

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

- Quaid-e-Azam
- **Allama Iqbal**
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- Ch. Rehmat Ali

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Why did Muslim League badly perform in the elections of 1937?

- **Due to the organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim groups**

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- Because the British government was against the Muslim League

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- Because the Congress Party was very famous among the masses

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Virtual Study Solutions

- The elections were not transparent and clearly fixed by Congress

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Kamal Atta Turk turn out to be the head of state of Turkey?

- In October, 1922
- In March, 1924
- **In March, 1922(may be not confirmed)**
- In November, 1920

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Who took the revenge of Jallianwala Bagh incident by killing the Governor Punjab Sir Michael O, Dayer?

- Baghat Singh

Virtual Study Solutions

- **Ram Muhammad Azad Singh**
- Ranjit Singh
- Ghazi Ilam Din Shaheed

Virtual Study Solutions

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During the Khilafat Movement,"Chorachori" tragedy assumed huge significant. Which one the following events belong to that incident?

- Countrywide strike of the traders
- Communal riots erupted
- **A police station was burnt in a village**
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Who became the chief minister of NWFP after the elections of 1945-46?

- Dr. Abdul Sattar Khan
- Sardar Abdurrab Nishtar

Virtual Study Solutions

- **Dr. Khan sahib**

- Khizar Hayat Tiwana

Virtual Study Solutions

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

- Simon Commission
- Communal Award
- **Nehru Report**
- Lucknow Pact

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- To organize the Muslim community in London
- To draw attention to the misinterpretation and plans of the Hindus against the Muslims

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- To emphasize the conspiracies of the British against the Muslims

- **To create better understanding between Muslims and the British Government**

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following Muslim leaders was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?

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_____ Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his colleagues advise the Muslims to stay away from the Congress Party?

▶Because it was headed by the Hindus

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▶Because Congress agenda was not in the favor of Muslims

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▶Lord Cruzan

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►Lord Mountbatten

►Lord Wavell

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Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did the province of N.W.F.P was set up?

►**In 1970**

►In 1935

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Virtual Study Solutions

Virtual Study Solutions

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Whom the term “AKALIS” was used for?

▶The members of Khudai Khidmatgar Party

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▶The participants in the Delhi Convention

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►Because there was agitation by Muslim League

►The British government pressurized the ministries to resign

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_____ Who presented the Pirpur Report?

▶Ch. Rehmat Ali

▶Mr. Sharif

▶A.K. Fazal-e-Haq

▶Syed Mehmud Mehdi

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_____ For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe?

Virtual Study Solutions

▶**For 3 years**

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▶For 6 years

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_____ Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

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Virtual Study Solutions

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_____ When was Chaudhry Rhamat Ali born?

▶In, 1897

▶In, 1893

▶In, 1851

▶In, 1817

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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When Muhammadan Anglo Orient College was given the status of a University known as Muslim University Alighar by the British Govt?

▶In, 1920

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Virtual Study Solutions

▶Nazir Ahmed

▶Maulana Shibli

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_____ Which Act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3rd June Plan?

▶**Indian Independence Act July, 1947**

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Virtual Study Solutions

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_____ Who launched a movement for the Muslim tenants against the Hindu landlords?

▶Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

▶Maulana Bhashani

▶Maulana Azad Hussain

▶Khizer Hayat Tiwana (Not Sure)

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

_____ When did India and Pakistan sign Indus Basin Treaty?

▶September, 1960

▶October, 1960

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▶November, 1960

▶December, 1960

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PAK301 - Pakistan Studies

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MIDTERM EXAMINATION
Spring 2010
PAK301- Pakistan Studies (Session - 1)

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Act is called as Minto-Morley Reforms also?

- ► Government of India Act, 1919
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Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For what purpose Sir Syed Ahmed Khan visited England in 1869?

- ► To understand their political system
- ► To understand their educational system

► To settle there with his son

► **To pursue his higher education there**

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Quaid-e-Azam join All India Muslim League?

► In, 1906

► In, 1920

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► **In, 1913**

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When did the Hindus start Quit India Movement?

► In August, 1944

► **In August, 1942**

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"Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign".
Which document this text belongs to?

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► **The Lahore Resolution 1940**

► Fourteen Points of Jinnah, 1929

► Delhi Proposals, 1927

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When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

► In, 1930

► **In, 1928**

► In, 1927

► In, 1926

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When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

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► October 30, 1930

► September 30, 1930

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► On October 22, 1937

► On December 22, 1938

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When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?

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"This report focused on the province of Bihar, what was the Congress ministries doing in Bihar and how the Muslims suffered under the govt of Congress in Bihar This report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar".
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Who was the Viceroy with whom the Muslim delegation met at Simla in 1906?

► Viceroy Lord Curzon

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► 1857

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Write a very short note on Pakistan National Movement in 1940?

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What were the main steps that were adopted towards the partition of Indian Subcontinent?

MIDTERM EXAMINATION
Spring 2010
PAK301- Pakistan Studies (Session - 2)

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which constitutional document principle of Separate Electorate was integrated?

- Government of India Act, 1909
- Government of India Act, 1935
- Government of India Act, 1919
- Indian Council Act of 1892

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?

- To prolong British rule in India
- Because he was a good administrator
- To wind up the British rule in India
- Because he was affiliated with Congress

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League observe "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946?

- Against the attacks of the Hindus on the Muslims holy places
- Against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims
- Against the harsh treatment of Congress towards the minorities
- Against the visit of the British King Lord Wavel

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which magazine Sir Syed focused on socio-cultural issues and problems of the Indian Muslims?

- Risala-i-Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind
- Loyal Muhammadans of India
- Ahkam-i-Tawam Ahlil Kitaab
- Tehzib-ul- Akhlaq

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Iqbal referred to the title of "Sir"?

- In, 1916

- In, 1920
- In, 1922
- In, 1919

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Congress start its Non Cooperation Movement?

- In, 1940
- In, 1942
- In, 1944
- In, 1945

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?
http://vustudents.ning.com

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Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

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Who was the chief minister of Punjab during the rule of Congress Ministries?

- K. Fazal-e-Haq
- Sir Sikander Hayat Khan
- Sir Saad Ullah
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http://vustudents.ning.com

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Write down the partition process for Bengal?

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What did Muslim gain from the Lucknow Pact?

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Write a short note on The Quit India Movement 1942?

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)

Explain the Evolution of Two-Nation Theory in the Subcon

http://vustudents.ning.com
Question No: 21 (Marks: 10)

What were Delhi Muslim Proposals? Discuss in detail.

MIDTERM EXAMINATION
Spring 2009
PAK301- Pakistan Studies

Time: 60 min
Marks: 38

Student Info	
StudentID:	
Center:	
ExamDate:	

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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Who presented the Pirpur Report?

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► November, 1960

► December, 1960

Question No: 17 (Marks: 2)

Express Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, September 1944

Question No: 18 (Marks: 2)

Highlight The Second Roundtable Conference?

Question No: 19 (Marks: 3)

Briefly tell The Direct Action Day August 16, 1946?

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)

Explain the Cancellation of the Partition of Bengal?

Question No: 21 (Marks: 10)

Highlight Iqbal's vision of a separate Muslim state in the Subcontinent?

MIDTERM EXAMINATION
Fall 2008
PAK301- Pakistan Studies (Session - 2)

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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What were the main steps that were adopted towards the partition of Indian Subcontinent?

(Marks: 3)

What did Muslim gain from the Lucknow Pact?
ANS: The most significant achievement of this pact for the Muslims was that for the first time the Congress had recognized the Muslim League as a representative body of the Muslims of the sub-continent and they were granted separate electorates in the provincial as well as in Imperial Legislative Council.

Question No: 17 (Marks: 2)

Write a very short note on Pakistan National Movement in 1940?
ANS: The **Pakistan Movement** refers to the independence movement of Pakistan from the British Indian empire and its emergence as a sovereign country. It has its origins in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The movement was led by lawyer Muhammad Ali Jinnah and such leaders as Allama Iqbal, Liaqat Ali Khan, Fatima Jinnah,Bahadur Yar Jung, Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar, Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy, A.K. Fazlul Huq, and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Sir Ziauddin Ahmed.

Question No: 19 (Marks: 3)

What were the main points of Lucknow Pact?
ANS: The main clauses of the Lucknow Pact were:
1. There shall be self-government in India.
2. Muslims should be given one-third representation in the central government
3. There should be separate electorates for all the communities until a community demanded for joint electorates.
4. System of weightage should be adopted.

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)

Write a note on The Communal Award, 1932?
Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award:
1. Separate electorate for all minorities ofIndia.
2. Weightage to minorities
3. No Muslim majorities in Punjab and Bengalas was followed in Lucknow Pact
4. One third representation for Muslims in Central legislature
5. One fourth representation for Muslims in services
6. Sind to be made a province

Question No: 17 (Marks: 2)

Express Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, September 1944
MK Gandhi did not accept the Hindus and Muslims as Two Nations and emphasized on the freedom of united India. Jinnah told him that the Muslims could never budge even a single inch from their ideological and constitutional demand.

Write down the partition process for Bengal?
ANS: The **Partition of Bengal** in 1947 divided Bengal into the two separate entities of West Bengal belonging to India, and East Bengal belonging to Pakistan. This was part of the Partition of India and officially took place during August 14-August 15, 1947. East Bengal was renamed East Pakistan, and

later became the independent nation of Bangladeshafter the Bangladesh Liberation War of 1971.

Write a short note on The Quit India Movement 1942?

ANS: The **Quit India Movement** ***(Bharat Chhodo Andolan*** or the ***August Movement***) was a civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942 in response to Mohandas Gandhi's call for immediate independence. Gandhi hoped to bring the British government to the negotiating table. Almost the entire Indian National Congress leadership, and not just at the national level, was put into confinement less than twenty-four hours after Gandhi's speech, and the greater number of the Congress leaders were to spend the rest of World War II in jail...

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)

Explain the Evolution of Two-Nation Theory in the Subcon?

ANS: The Two-Nation Theory was the basis for the Partition of India in 1947. It stated that Muslims and Hindus were two separate nations by every definition, and therefore Muslims should have an autonomous homeland in the Muslim majority areas ofBritish India for the safeguard of their political, cultural, and social rights, within or without a United India. The **Two-Nation Theory** is the ideology that the primary identity of Muslims in the Indiansubcontinent is their religion, rather than their language or ethnicity, and therefore Indian Hindus and Muslims are two distinct nationalities, regardless of ethnic or other commonalities.This Theory was a founding principle of the Pakistan Movement (i.e. the Ideology of Pakistan), and the Partition of India in 1947.

What were Delhi Muslim Proposals? Discuss in detail.?
ANS: Important Muslim leaders on the initiative of the Quaid met in Delhi to discuss constitutional and political issues. The major demands were:
_ Punjab and Bengal: statuary Muslim majorities
_ No Weightage in provinces
_ Sind to be separated from Bombay
_ Constitutional Reforms in NWFP
_ One-third seats for Muslims in Central Legislature
_ On communal issues, no law will be passed if three-fourth members of the concerned community oppose it. If these demands are accepted, they will give up ‘separate electorate.’ Subsequently, the Muslim League was divided in the Punjab, Shafi League and Jinnah League. Sir Muhammad Shafi opposed Jinnah on the issues: _ Separate electorate _ Attitude towards the Simon Commission. Jinnah continued his unremitting efforts to promote Hindu-Muslim unity.

Question No: 1 (Marks: 20)

Write a detailed note on the impacts of Khilaphat Movement on Indian politics.

ANS:

The **Khilafat movement** (1919-1924) was a pan-Islamic, political campaign launched byMuslims in British India to influence the British government and to protect the Ottoman Empire during the aftermath of World War I. The position of Caliph after the Armistice of Mudros of October 1918 with the military occupation of Istanbul and Treaty of Versailles(1919) fell into a disambiguation along with the Ottoman Empire's existence. The movement gained force after the Treaty of Sèvres (August 1920) which solidified the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire[1]. In India, although mainly a Muslim religious movement, the movement became a part of the wider Indian independence movement. The movement was a topic in Conference of London (February 1920). The Lucknow pact showed that it was possible for middle-class, English-educated Muslims and Hindus to arrive at an amicable settlement on Hindu-Muslim constitutional and political problems. This unity reached its climax during the Khilafat and the Non-Cooperation Movements.After World War I, the Ottoman Empire faced dismemberment. Under the leadership of the Ali Brothers, Maulana Muhammad Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali, the Muslims of South Asia launched the historic Khilafat Movement to try and save it. Mohandas Karam Chand Gandhi linked the issue of Swaraj with the Khilafat issue to associate Hindus with the movement. The ensuing movement was the first countrywide popular movement.The Muslims of India had a strong feeling of identity with the world community of Islam. They had seen the decline in the political fortunes of Islam as the European powers conquered the Muslim lands one after the other. The Anglo-Russian convention of 1908 had reduced their next-door neighbor Iran to a mere dependency.Afghanistan also suffered as it was a bone of contention between Russia and Britain, and was now under the latter's sphere of influence.The general impression among the Muslims of India was that the western powers were waging a war against Islam throughout the world in order to rob it of all its power and influence. The Ottoman Empire was the only Muslim power that had maintained a semblance of authority and the Muslims of India wanted to save the Islamic political power from extinction.

As an institution, the Khilafat had a checkered past. It had originally migrated from Medina toDamascus and from Damascus to Baghdad. For sometime it was located in Egypt, then it fell to the lot of Turkey, very much as a prize.The Turkish Sultans had claimed to be the caliphs of the Muslim world. As long as the Mughal Empire had been in existence, the Muslims of India had not recognized their claim. At this critical juncture, when the Muslims of the Sub-continent had no sovereign ruler of their own, they began to see the necessity of recognizing the Sultan of Turkey as their caliph. Tipu Sultan was the first Indian Muslim who, having been frustrated in his attempts to gain recognition from the Mughals, had turned to the Sultan of Turkey to establish a legal right to his throne.

The European powers had played a leading role in reducing the might of Turkey in Europeto Eastern Thrace, Constantinople and the straits in the Balkan Wars (1912-13). To seek revenge, the Turks decided to side with the Germans against the Allied Forces. The Indian Muslims supported this decision. Muhammad Ali argued that for Muslims to accept mandates over Iraq, Syria andPalestine would amount to a total disregard of the wishes of the Holy Prophet (S. A. W.). Thus the Muslims of India launched the Tehrik-i-Khilafat. The objectives were as follows:

1. To maintain the Turkish Caliphate.

2. To protect the holy places of the Muslims.
3. To maintain the unity of the Ottoman Empire.
Although the Khilafat Movement failed to achieve its declared objectives, it carried political awakening to large masses of Muslims. It was during the Khilafat days that representatives of Indian Muslims came into contact with eminent personages from other Muslims countries to save the semblance of unity in the world of Islam. The Khilafat Movement was an asset for the struggle of Pakistan. It made clear to the Indian Muslims to trust neither the British nor the Hindus, but to look to their own strengths for self-preservation.

(b) 1973 Constitution 5
Constitutional Committee comprising National Assembly (NA) members from all parties was set up in April 1972. Law Minister was the Chairman of this Committee.All parties agreed on the future political system in October 1972. The Committee reported onDecember 31, 1972. After long deliberations and compromises final draft was approved unanimously on April 10, 1973. The new Constitution was enforced on August 14, 1973.

(c) General Mirza Aslam Beg 5

General **Mirza Aslam Beg**, born 2 August, 1931, is a retired four star rank general who was the Chief of Army Staff of the Pakistan Army succeeding General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, after the latter died in an air crash on August 17, 1988. He continued to hold the powerful post of Army Chief till 1991, when his political ambitions forced the then President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to nominate General Asif Nawaz as the new Army chief three months prior to Gen Beg's retirement

(d) Importance of Cotton export 5
The importance of cotton can hardly be over emphasized in the economy of Pakistan.Pakistan is the 3rd largest exporter of raw cotton and a leading exporter of yarn in the world. Cotton is not only an export-earning crop but also provides raw material to local textile industry. A profound investment in the form of over1000 ginning factories, over 400, textile mills heavily depends upon cotton.

(c) The Lahore Resolution http://www.vustudents.net
The Muslim League held its annual session atLahore on 22-24 March 1940. The Lahore Resolution was moved by Maulvi Fazlul Haq and seconded by Ch. Khaliquzzaman that finally approved on March 24, 1940. Jinnah rightly expressed his valuable remarks about the political circumstances of India and the Muslims stand. He said: "Indian problem is not communal but international. No Constitution can work without recognizing this reality. Muslims of India will not accept a constitution that establishes a government of the Hindu majority on them. If Hindus and Muslims are placed under one democratic system, this would mean Hindu Raj."

(d) Achhut community

(e) i

: Describe the causes of the division of Bengal and its impact on the Muslim politics in

the subcontinent

ANS: United Bengal's area covered 189,000 sq. miles with 80 million populations. Dr Abdul Hameedwrites in his book, Muslim Separatism in India, that the partition was imperative even if Curzon had not initiated it. A Lt. Governor had problems in looking after the eastern areas. Mainly Muslim suffered because of the rotten administration by the British. Before 1905, many proposals of partition of Bengal had been under consideration but Lord Curzon decided to practicalise this administrative scheme. East Bengal became incidentally a Muslim majority province having 13000000 out of 31000000. West Bengalwas a Hindu majority province. Muslims were very happy on the partition as this had enabled them to promote their life conditions. It was rightly an opportunity for compensation. The Muslim community supported it strongly but Hindus retaliated furiously saying it the division of motherland. The Congress joined the anti-partition movement.They started widespread agitation, violence and boycott of foreign goods. The main reason of Hindu protest was that they had loosened grip over the eastern parts.

Explain the Cabinet Mission Plan and reaction of the political parties.

ANS: The British **Cabinet Mission** of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British Raj to Indian leadership, providing India with independence under Dominion status in the Commonwealth of Nations. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, thePrime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty. Lord Wavell, the Viceroy of India, did not participate. TheMission's purpose was:

1. Hold preparatory discussions with elected representatives of British India and the Indian states in order to secure agreement as to the method of framing the constitution.
2. Set up a constitution body.
3. Set up an Executive Council with the support of the main Indian parties.

The approval of the plans would determine the composition of the new government. The Congress Working Committee had initially approved the plan. However, on 10 July, Jawaharlal Nehru, who later became the first prime minister of India, held a press conference in Bombaydeclaring that the Congress had agreed only to participate in the Constituent Assembly and "regards itself free to change or modify the Cabinet Mission Plan as it thought best."[2] The Congress ruled out the June 16 plan, seeing it as the division of India into small states[*citation needed*]. Moreover,the Congress was a Centralist party. Intellectuals like Kanji Dawarkadas criticized the Cabinet Plan. Congress was against decentralization and it had been under pressure from Indian capitalists who wanted a strong Center. The plan's strongest opponent was the principal Indian leader Mohandas Gandhi, due to the

reason that the territories had been grouped together on the basis of religion[citation needed].
The Muslim League gave its approval to the plan. There was an impression that the Congress also had accepted the scheme and the Plan would be the basis of the future constitution of India[citation needed]. Jinnah, in his speech to the League Council, clearly stated that he recommended acceptance only because nothing better could be obtained[citation needed]. However, on declaration from the Congress President that the Congress could change the scheme through its majority in the Constituent Assembly, this meant that the minorities would be placed at the mercy of the majority. The Muslim League Council met at Bombay on 27 July. "Mr. Jinnah in his opening speech reiterated the demand for Pakistan as the only course left open to the Muslim League. After three days' discussion, the Council passed a resolution rejecting the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Question No: 17 (Marks: 2)

Express Gandhi-Jinnah Talks, September 1944?

ANS: MK Gandhi did not accept the Hindus and Muslims as Two Nations and emphasized on the freedom of united India. Jinnah told him that the Muslims could never budge even a single inch from their ideological and constitutional demand.

Question No: 18 (Marks: 2)

Highlight The Second Roundtable Conference?

ANS: Maulana M. A. Jauhar had died after the first conference. Iqbal, Jinnah and others participated in the second conference. Gandhi represented the Congress. The key issues of the session were ‘Federation’ and ‘Minorities.

Question No: 19 (Marks: 3)

Briefly tell The Direct Action Day August 16, 1946?

ANS: August 16,1946 The ML’s timely coercive political strategy brought the Congress on table with the British. The Interim Government was formed under Nehru onSeptember 2, 1946 and the ML stayed away. They joined it on October 25, 1946:
_ Liaquat Ali Khan
_ Sardar Abdur-Rab Nishtar
_ Raja Gazanfar Ali
_ Chundrigar
_ J. N. Mandal
There were a number of problems of smooth functioning of the Interim Government due to the Muslim-Hindu differences.

Question No: 20 (Marks: 5)

Explain the Cancellation of the Partition ofBengal?

ANS: The cancellation of the Partition ofBengal was announced in **1911**.The British government revoked the partition to avoid trouble on the visit of King George V. The Muslims were disappointed by the government response to the violent strategy of protests adopted by the Hindus.

Question No: 21 (Marks: 2)

Briefly tell about the Relations betweenPakistan and Egypt?

ANS: Egypt under Nasser had some reservations due to Pakistan's ties with the West. Pakistan supported Egypt when it was attacked by Israel in 1956, 1967, 1973. The relations began to improve since 1967 and especially after the death of Nasser in 1970.

Question No: 22 (Marks: 2)

Write a very brief note on Land Reforms in Pakistan?

Ans: Land Reforms are introduced from time to time by different governments: in 1959, 1972, and 1977. The aim was to reduce land holding and to strengthen the position of tenants. It was done for improving yield per acre and poverty alleviation in agriculture field.

Question No: 23 (Marks: 2)

What was the total strength of the National Assembly under the 1956 Constitution?

The President was to be elected by National Assembly (NA)
PM would be appointed by President. President could not remove him unless he was sure that PM did not enjoy the support of majority in the National Assembly.
National Assembly was the only house of the parliament having a membership of 300 plus10 women seats.
All legislative powers were rested with NA.
NA could control the Executive.

Question No: 24 (Marks: 2)

Draw attention to Junagarh issue.

It was a small state with access to sea having about 7 lakh population and 3377 mile area. The ruler

was Muslim while the majority of its population was Hindu. The ruler decided to accede to Pakistan and Pakistanalso accepted the accession. In November 1947, the Indian troops entered the state and took its control. The referendum favoured India.

Question No: 25 http://www.vustudents.net (Marks: 3)

Briefly tell about the issue of Islamic or Secular status of Pakistan as a State?

From the very beginning of Pakistan Movement there was an agreement that the state will have close relationship with Islam. Muslims defined their national identity with reference to Islam and its heritage. Some opposition came from the Congress members of the Constituent Assembly, and a few secularists. There was a BROAD AGREEMENT that the state will identify itself with Islam. The Constituent Assembly took time to define the precise relationship between the state and Islam.

Question No: 26 (Marks: 3)

Write down some line about the educational career of Allama Iqbal.

Iqbal began his education in a Maktab (Religious School).He passed his matriculation in 1893, and joined the Scotch Mission College (now called Murray College) for his intermediate examination. Iqbal passed intermediate with honour and shifted toLahore and joined the Government College.He graduated cum-laude and was also awarded a scholarship for further study leading towards a master's degree in Philosophy.

Question No: 27 (Marks: 3)

Write a note on the Geographical location of Pakistan.

Pakistan is located between 24_37 degrees North latitude 61_75 degrees East longitude. Its area is 796,095 sq Kilometers.

.Question No: 29 (Marks: 5)

What do you know about the River/Cannal System in Pakistan?

The river system of Pakistan is consisted ofIndus and other associated rivers. We have a well defined Canal system. The most important one is the Indus Basin project.

What we require is the proper management of water, its conservation, effective use, storage,dams and flood control. Water is dangerous if it is too much, it become a problem if it is too little.It is used for Agriculture where it is the backbone of agro-economy. It is also a cheapest source of hydroelectric Power generation.

Question No: 30 (Marks: 5)

Write a note on the industrialization inPakistan during Bhutto and Zia's regimes.

New democratic government of PPP after assuming power adopted the policy of nationalisation.Ten basic industries were nationalised. Later some others were also taken over to have a greater state role.

Initial euphoria ended and industrial output suffered. It also caused flight of capital from the country.

Write down the names of the members of Simla Deputation?

The Simla deputation comprised 35 Muslims from all over India.it was the most representative Muslim delegation. This delegation was led by Sir Agha Khan and Nawab Mohsin ul Malik served as a secretary.

Question No: 31 (Marks: 2)

Define Constitution?

Constitution is a set of basic principles and framework for governance and exercise of political power and legal authority. It clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society. It has precedence over ordinary laws and cannot be changed like ordinary laws.

Question No: 34 (Marks: 3)

In recent geopolitical scenario what rolePakistan's foreign policy should perform?

The main aims of features of 'Foreign Policy' are protection of- independence, Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity. Primary concern is the SECURITY through diplomacy and military security arrangements. National mobilization regarding Pakistan's security vis-à-vis India influenced foreign policy options. Strong defense is indispensable for survival.

Question No: 36 (Marks: 3)

Write note on Islamic Research Institute under the 1962 Constitution?

Islamic Research Institute It was designed for the Research and instructions in Islam for assisting the reconstruction of Muslim society on truly Islamic lines.

Question No: 38 (Marks: 5)

What were the Islamic Provisions introduced in the Constitution of 1962?

Islamic Provisions

Objectives Resolution was the Preamble of the Constitution. Other Islamic provisions were a part of Principles of Policy and not the constitution.

Question No: 40 (Marks: 10)

Comment on the importance of Education and why Pakistan's position is low down in Literacy?

Importance of Education:

Education is a key to development for individual, society and state. It shapes natural qualities and talents of the individuals. It has positive relevance to family and society. It also confers citizens' confidence to

deal with environment, a sense of purpose. Education provides a goal orientation and is helpful to others by educating them. Education provides entitlement to job and professions. It gives effective tanning to the citizens about their rights and duties. It plays a more constructive role in character building of the person and in turn society as a whole. Education should be integrated to nation building and should be able to transmit the primary values. Education should be responsible for the formation of attitude.
It should transmit socialization among individuals. Education system is designed according to the ideology of the state and its identity. Education is the indicator of socio-economic development. For the real progress proper educational facilities should be provided. Literacy rate should be enhanced. Trained and qualified human power can make a nation success. Only such educated people can better be equipped to deal with changing situations and challenges of the time. Education provides better understanding of international environment that affects all of us. Islam asks Muslims to get education. Other religions also value education. Resource allocation for education is far from satisfactory. It is much less than what a large number of countries spend on education, especially those having developed after World War II. Most of these allocations go to salaries and administration. Fewer amounts are given for infrastructure, facilities of research and development.

Low Literacy:
In Pakistan literacy rate is 46 per cent. While meaningful literacy is far less. Female literacy is lower. In rural areas literacy is much low.

Question No: 32 (Marks: 2)

Who was Justice Shahabuddine?
He was the former chief justice; he was the chairman of a constitutional commission in 1960.

Question No: 33 (Marks: 2)

Very shortly describe Pakistan's Literacy Rate?
In Pakistan literacy rate is 46 per cent. While meaningful literacy is far less. Female literacy is lower. In rural areas literacy is much low.

Question No: 35 (Marks: 3)

Draw attention to the Criticism on the 2nd Basic Principles Committee Report 1952?
The politicians particularly from the Punjabdeplored the Report because formation of the UH on the basis of representation was not acceptable. It was declared against the principle of federation. The WP favoured equality only for Upper House. The political crisis removed Prime Minister Nazimuddin and attention diverted from the core issue.

Question No: 38 http://www.vustudents.net (Marks: 5)

Describe the Background of the Constitution of 1962?
Background Military took over on 7 October 1958 and consequently Ayub Khan became Chief Martial

Law Administrator. One major task was to frame a new Constitution. The administration was critical of Parliamentary system because it caused instability in the past. They sought stability of the nation in the gradual development of democracy.

Question No: 39 (Marks: 10)

What were the main constitutional issues which Pakistan had to face at the beginning?

Major Issues

The major issues, the first constituent assembly faced, were about:

1. Federalism
2. Representation
3. Separate or Joint Electorate
4. The National Language Issue
5. Parliamentary or Presidential system
6. The Islamic or Secular State

1: Federalism

There was consensus on federalism but yet there were many issues to be settled. The main was that Pakistan consisted of two territorial parts,East Pakistan (with more population, less territory but administratively one unit) and West Pakistan (administratively 4 units). Federalism is meant to accommodate such kind of diversity maintaining the unity of the state or country. Division of power: It was the most difficult question that how the power would be divided between Centre and the Provinces. The heritage of British rule gave the tradition of a Strong Centre. But the provinces were demanding more Autonomy and Provincial Rights. In the Interim Constitution and the 1956 Constitution tradition of strong centre continued.

2: Representation

Representation at the federal level was another conflicting issue because East Pakistan and West Pakistan were different in population and size. On the other hand there was diversity in Western part of Pakistan. The provinces ofWest Pakistan were also different in population and size. All of them were sensitive to their representation and provincial autonomy. To have a Standard Formula for the representation of units and population the Constituent Assembly (CA) formed a Basic Principle Committee (BPC) on March 12, 1949. The primary task of this committee was to frame a set of basic principles for the future constitution of Pakistan.

3: Separate or Joint Electorate

Separate electorate was adopted on the demand of Muslims in 1909 by the British Government. But the minorities did not favour this after independence. Religious elements supported this as a part of heritage.

East: decided for Joint Electorate.

West: Separate electorate.

1957: Joint Electorate was adopted for allPakistan by the National Assembly.

4: The National Language Issue

Pre-independence: Muslim elite all over Indiaadopted Urdu. In 1948 Jinnah declared that Urdu would be the national language but provinces could use their languages. Opposition against Urdu was there in East

Bengal. This became more pronounced after the death of Jinnah as controversies erupted on constitution making. Language Movement started in East
Pakistan February, 1952.
There was a complaint about anti Bengali language attitude of the federal government. Two-language formula was adopted in 1954. Since 1973 Urdu was adopted as national language along with the support for development of regional languages.
5: Parliamentary or Presidential
There was a consensus for parliamentary system. But there was a limited demand for presidential system. Supporters of Presidential system became dominant after the 1958 military takeover. The 1962 Constitution was a Presidential constitution.
7: The Islamic or Secular State
From the very beginning of Pakistan Movement there was an agreement that the state will have close relationship with Islam. Muslims defined their national identity with reference to Islam and its heritage. Some opposition came from the Congress members of the Constituent Assembly, and a few secularists. There was a BROAD AGREEMENT that the state will identify itself with Islam. The Constituent Assembly took time to define the precise relationship between the state and Islam.

Question No: 34 (Marks: 3)
Give details about the 1977 Elections and Agitation
1977 Elections and Agitation:
As a result of elections of 1977 PPP won the elections. But joint opposition blamed a mass rigging in the election results. They demanded fresh elections. Bhutto initially was stubborn but later showed inclination to compromise but history has taken a U-turn. As he refused to negotiate the elected majority party in 1971, now opposition refused to compromise and took the case to the streets. Urban shopkeepers, businessmen, students, women and even the intelligentsia joined hands against the government. The result was the third Martial Law and end of democracy.

Question No: 35 (Marks: 3)
Write a very brief note on the 2nd Constituent Assembly 1955?
2nd Constituent Assembly, June-July 1955
Ghulam Muhammad called a Convention onMay 10, 1955. All its members were to be elected indirectly (by the provincial assemblies). In this way, the 2nd CA came into existence.

Question No: 40 (Marks: 10)
Draw attention to the characteristics/features of the constitution of 1973?
Features of the Constitution
3.1. Parliamentary System
It was a parliamentary constitution having powerful Prime Minister (PM) as head of government with a very weak President. President must act on the advice of PM. All his orders were to be countersigned by PM. Prime Minister to be elected by the NA.
PM exercised all executive authority. PM was answerable to the NA. In 1985, powers of the President were increased. He enjoyed some discretion in appointments of PM. He had power to dissolve the NA. He had the powers of appointment of caretaker PM. He gives his assent to bills passed by the parliament or

returns these.
3.2. President: Must be at least 45 years of age, Muslim, qualified to become member of the NA. He is elected by the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies for 5 years. 3.3. Parliament with two houses: Upper House called Senate. In this house equal representation is given to Provinces. Seats are reserved for the tribal areas, women and technocrats. Its original strength net was 63, which was later raised to 87 and then 100. Senate is elected indirectly. It's a permanent House as half of its members are elected after three years. Lower House: National Assembly is elected on population basis. Its Original strength was 210 but now it is 342. NA is elected for five years. Senate: Indirect elections National Assembly: Direct elections Voting age for the franchise is lowered from 21 to 18. Parliament under 1973 constitution is a powerful legislative body. It enjoys all
legislative powers. It has control of the executive through questions, resolutions,
parliamentary committees etc. National Assembly is more powerful than the Senate. Budget is presented before NA. Cabinet is answerable to National Assembly.
3.4. Federal System
Federation of Pakistan has four provinces and federally administered areas.
Two lists are given in the constitution: Federal list and Concurrent list. Residuary powers belong to provinces. 3.5. Provincial Structure: Provincial Governors are appointed by the President on the advice of the PM. Elected Chief Minister exercises executive powers. Parliamentary system is there in the provinces.Size of the provincial assemblies varies:
In 2002:
Punjab 371
Sindh 168
NWFP 124
Balochistan 65
Enough provincial autonomy is guaranteed. Tradition of strong centre continues.
Centre has emergency powers. Governor's rule can be imposed if the government cannot
function in the provinces.
Provinces are dependent on centre for Finances.
3.6. Principles of Policy:
a. Islamic provisions are provided in Principles of Policy. Foreign policy
principles are also given under this heading.
3.7. Fundamental Rights:
b. Fundamental Rights are secured in the constitution and are implemented
through the highest court.
3.8. Islamic Provisions:
c. Title of the state is Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
d. The objectives resolution was the Preamble in the initial constitution but
through article 2-A of 8th amendment it was inserted in the constitution in 1985.
e. Islam was declared the State Religion of Pakistan.
f. Definition of Muslim was included by an amendment.
g. Principles of Policy also carry some Islamic clauses.
h. Council for Islamic Ideology is established under the constitution.
i. Federal Shariat Court was added in 1981.

3.9. National Language:
j. Urdu is declared National Language, however English may be used for official purposes until arrangements would be made for its replacement by Urdu.
k. Provincial Assembly may prescribe measures for teaching, promotion and use of a provincial language in addition to the national language.
3.10. National Security Council:
l. National Security Council was added in 2002 in advisory capacity.
3.11. Judiciary:
m. An independent judiciary is given under the constitution. Supreme Court of Pakistan is the highest court. One High Court is established in each province and one in Azad Kashmir. A chain of lower courts is there under the high courts.

Question No: 32 (Marks: 2)
What was the issue of Separate or Joint Electorate in the begining years of Pakistan?
3: Separate or Joint Electorate
Separate electorate was adopted on the demand of Muslims in 1909 by the British Government. But the minorities did not favour this after independence. Religious elements supported this as a part of heritage. East: decided for Joint Electorate. 1957: Joint Electorate was adopted for allPakistan by the National Assembly.

Question No: 33 (Marks: 2)
Who was Khawaja Nazimuddine?
He was the governal general of Pakistanduring Sept. 1948-Oct 1951
He was also the prime minister of Pakistandurig oct1951-apri1953

Question No: 34 (Marks: 3)
Highlight the Shahabuddine Commission set up by Ayub Khan in 1960?
A Constitutional Commission was established in February 1960 under the chairmanship of Justice Shahabuddin, former Chief Justice. The tasks assigned to the Commission were:
□□To examine the causes of failure of Parliamentary system.
□□Recommend a new system keeping in view the
(a) genius of people
(b) standard of education
(c) internal conditions of the country
(d) need of development

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MIDTERM EXAMINATION
PAK301- Pakistan Studies

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which country accepted Pakistan's existence as an independent and sovereign state first?

► **Iran**

► Syria

► Turkey

► Labia

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India?

► In 1857

► **In 1858**

► In 1947

► In 1948

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why was the Mission send in 1945 called as Cabinet Mission Plan?

► It was recommended by the British Cabinet

► It consisted of three British Cabinet's members

► It consisted of the members of Indian Cabinet

► **It was recommended by British Indian Cabinet**

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year the province of Sind was created?

► In 1901

► In 1935

► In 1970

► In1954

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the population of Pakistan according to the first census in 1951?

► 36.2 Million (34 million)

► 46.2 Million

► 65.3 Million

► 84.3 Million

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Central Asian States become independent?

► In the year 1990

► In the year 1992

► In the year 1991

► In the year 1993

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the total length of Pakistan's coastal area?

► 600 miles

► 450 miles

► 1600 miles

► 1200 miles

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is the total length of the boundary with India on the Eastern side of Pakistan?

► About 1600 miles

► About 1400 miles

► **About 450 miles**

► About 1200 miles

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan?

► On July, 5 1979

► **On July, 5 1977**

► On April, 4 1979

► On April, 4 1977

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When the Principle of Usher or agricultural tax was introduced on agricultural production?

► In 1981

► In 1984

► **In 1983**

► In 1985

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League badly perform in the elections of 1937?

► Due to the organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim groups

► Because the British government was against the Muslim League

► Because the Congress Party was very famous among the masses

► The elections were not transparent and clearly fixed by Congress

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which party formed the government in N.W.F.P after the elections of 1937?

- ► Unionist Party
- ► Khudai Khidmat gar party
- ► United Party
- ► Muslim League

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

"North Western areas are Muslim majority ares. We will not only keep these majorities but will turn them into a Muslim state. Muslims should get rid of Indianism, it is better for Muslims and Islam".

Who said this statement?

- ► Quaid-i-Azam
- ► Allama Iqbal
- ► Ch. Rehmat Ali
- ► Hafiz Jhalandari

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Chaudhry Rehmat Ali died?

- ► In, 1933
- ► In, 1940
- ► In, 1948
- **► In, 1951**

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on The Objectives Resolution?

- ► Highly appreciated by the non-Muslims
- **► Highly condemned by the non-Muslims**
- ► No response was given
- ► None of these

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which was the first educational step that Sir Syed Ahmed Khan took in academic sphere?

- MAO College
- **Victoria School**
- Gulshan School
- Scientific Society

Question No: 17 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many kinds of education are there in Pakistan?

- **8**
- **6**
- **4**
- **2**

Question No: 18 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Industrial Development Board was formed in Pakistan?

- 1960
- 1958
- 1950
- **1948**

Question No: 19 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Ayub Khan abrogate the Constitution of 1956?

- 8th June, 1958
- 14th August, 1958
- 23rd March, 1958
- **7th October, 1958**

Question No: 20 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Act was introduced at the time of Pakistan's establishment?

- ► Interim constitution of Pakistan
- ► Indian Independence Act of 1947
- ► Government of India Act, 1935
- ► The Objectives Resolution

Question No: 21 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

- ► The Constitution of 1956
- ► The Constitution of 1962
- ► **The Objectives Resolution 1949**
- ► The Constitution of 1973

Question No: 22 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who did incorporate the Objectives Resolution in the Constitution of Pakistan?

- ► Field Martial Ayub Khan
- ► General Yahya Khan
- ► General Zia-ul-Haq
- ► General Pervaiz Musharraf

Question No: 23 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was sure about Pakistan?

- ► That Pakistan would be An Islamic state
- ► That Pakistan would be A secular state
- ► That Pakistan would be A democratic state
- ► **That Pakistan would be An Islamic democratic state**

Question No: 24 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan?

► **Quaid-e-Azam**

► Ghulam Mohammad

► Khawaja Nazimuddin

► Iskander Mirza

Question No: 25 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Muhammad Ali Bogra become the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

► In October, 1951

► **In April, 1953**

► In August, 1955

► In September, 1956

Question No: 26 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

How many seats were captured by Awami League in the general elections of 1970?

► **81 seats**

► 160 seats

► 162 seats (167)

► 138 seats

Question No: 27 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society?

► Constituent Assembly

► **Constitution**

► National Assembly

► Senate

Question No: 28 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

► In September, 1952

► **In December, 1952**

► In August, 1952

► In April, 1952

Question No: 29 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Two Language Formula was adopted in Pakistan?

► **1954**

► 1955

► 1956

► 1957

Question No: 30 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

what was the status of the Constitution of 1973 from1999-2002?

► **Operational**

► Operational with amendments

► Suspended

► Operational after changes

Question No: 31 (Marks: 2)

Define Constitution?

Ans. Constitution is the system for government often codified a written document that establishes the rules and principles of autonoumus.

Question No: 32 (Marks: 2)

Central Asian Stats and Pans.

Question No: 33 (Marks: 2)

Very shortly tell about the Fisheries Sector in Pakistan

Ans. It offers direct employmentto our one million peoples most of which work as fisherme

Question No: 34 (Marks: 3)

Write not on the National Language Issue under the Constitution of 1973?

Ansr:

1) The National language of Pakistan is Urdu, and arrangements shall be made for its being used for official and other purposes within fifteen years from the commencing day.

(2) Subject to clause (1), the English language may be used for official purposes until arrangements are made for its replacement by Urdu.

(3) Without prejudice to the status of the National Language, a Provincial Assembly may by law prescribe measure for the teaching, promotion and use of a provincial language in addition to the national language.

Question No: 35 (Marks: 3)

In recent geopolitical scenario what role Pakistan's foreign policy should perform?

Question No: 36 (Marks: 3)

Write note on Islamic Research Institute under the 1962 Constitution?

Question No: 37 (Marks: 5)

Draw attention to The Civilian Rule 1985-1999 in a country.

Question No: 38 (Marks: 5)

Write a short note on the Dissolution of the First Constituent Assembly?

Question No: 39 (Marks: 10)

Elucidate Pakistan’s relations with the world in detail?

Question No: 40 (Marks: 10)

How far it is true that Pakistan is rich in Natural Resources?

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MIDTERM EXAMINATION
Fall 2008
PAK301- Pakistan Studies (Session - 2)

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Act is called as Minto-Morley Reforms also?

► Government of India Act, 1919

► Government of India Act, 1909

► Government of India Act, 1935

► Indian Council Act of 1892

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For what purpose Sir Syed Ahmed Khan visited England in 1869?

► To understand their political system

► To understand their educational system

► To settle there with his son

► To pursue his higher education there

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Quaid-e-Azam join All India Muslim League?

► In, 1906

► In, 1920

► In, 1909

► In, 1913

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Hindus start Quit India Movement?

► In August, 1944

► In August, 1942

► In September, 1944

► In March, 1942

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

"Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign".
Which document this text belongs to?

► Allama Iqbal Allahabad Address 1930

► The Lahore Resolution 1940

► Fourteen Points of Jinnah, 1929

► Delhi Proposals, 1927

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

► In, 1930

► In, 1928

► In, 1927

► In, 1926

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

► December 30, 1930

► November 30, 1930

► October 30, 1930

► September 30, 1930

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe?

► For 3 years

► For 4 years

► For 5 years

► For 6 years

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Indian Muslims observe the Day of Deliverance?

► On October 22, 1937

► On December 22, 1938

► On September 26, 1939

► On December 22, 1939

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?

► In December, 1939

► In March, 1939

► In March, 1938

► In October, 1939

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

"This report focused on the province of Bihar, what was the Congress ministries doing in Bihar and how the Muslims suffered under the govt of Congress in Bihar This report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar".
Which report this text belongs to?

- ► The Pirpur Report
- ► The Sharif Report
- ► Fazal-e-Haq Report
- ► Nehru Report

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who presented the Pirpur Report?

- ► Ch. Rehmat Ali
- ► Mr. Sharif
- ► A.K. Fazal-e-Haq
- ► Syed Mehmud Mehdi

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is meant by “Darul Harab”?

- ► A country where Muslims are in majority
- ► A country where Muslims have no religious freedom
- ► A country where Muslims are a minority
- ► A country where Muslims have full religious freedom

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the Viceroy with whom the Muslim delegation met at Simla in 1906?

- ► Viceroy Lord Curzon

► Viceroy Lord Linlithgow

► Viceroy Lord Minto

► Viceroy Lord Mountbatten

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?

► Rowlett Act

► Lucknow Pact

► Nehru Report

► Fourteen Points

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published "RISAL-I-ASBAB-I-BAGHAWAT-I-HIND"?

► 1857

► 1858

► 1859

► 1864

Question No: 1 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which one of the following Muslim leaders was not in the favor of Two Nation Theory?

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► Allama Iqbal

► Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

► Quad-e-Azam

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and his colleagues advise the Muslims to stay away from the Congress Party?

► Because it was headed by the Hindus

► Because Congress policies did not protect the Muslim interests

► Because Congress agenda was not in the favor of Muslims

► Because Sir Syed wanted to have separate Muslim organization (Not Sure)

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was working as the Viceroy of India at the time of Bengal's separation in 1905?

► **Lord Cruzan**

► Lord Mountbatten

► Lord Wavell

► Ramsay McDonald

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the province of N.W.F.P was set up?

► **In 1970**

► In 1935

► In 1901

► In 1954

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Whom the term "AKALIS" was used for?

► The members of Khudai Khidmatgar Party

► The members of Khizar Hayat Tiwana group

► The members of Unionist Party in Punjab

► The participants in the Delhi Convention

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What is meant by "Darul Harab"?

► A country where Muslims are in majority

► A country where Muslims have no religious freedom

► A country where Muslims are a minority

► A country where Muslims have full religious freedom

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did the Congress Ministries resign in 1939?

► Because there was agitation by Muslim League

► The British government pressurized the ministries to resign

► The British declared war on behalf of India without consulting Congress

► There were organizational problems in Congress Party

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who presented the Pirpur Report?

► Ch. Rehmat Ali

► Mr. Sharif

► A.K. Fazal-e-Haq

► **Syed Mehmud Mehdi**

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For how many years Allama Iqbal stayed in Europe?

► **For 3 years**

► For 4 years

► For 5 years

► For 6 years

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

► Quaid-e-Azam

► **Allama Iqbal**

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► Ch. Rehmat Ali

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When was Chaudhry Rahmat Ali born?

► In, 1897

► **In, 1893**

► In, 1851

► In, 1817

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When Muhammadan Anglo Orient College was given the status of a University known as Muslim University Alighar by the British Govt?

► **In, 1920**

► In, 1877

► In, 1916

► In, 1874

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who is the Author of the book "The Indian Musalman"?

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► **W. W. Hunter**

► Nazir Ahmed

► Maulana Shibli

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Which Act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3rd June Plan?

► **Indian Independence Act July, 1947**

► Government of India Act 1935

► Constitution of 1956

► Interim Constitution of Pakistan

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who launched a movement for the Muslim tenants against the Hindu landlords?

► Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

► Maulana Bhashani

► Maulana Azad Hussain

► **Khizer Hayat Tiwana (Not Sure)**

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did India and Pakistan sign Indus Basin Treaty?

► **September, 1960**

► October, 1960

► November, 1960

► December, 1960

which constitutional document principle of Separate Electorate was integrated?

► Government of India Act, 1909

► Government of India Act, 1935

► Government of India Act, 1919

► Indian Council Act of 1892

Question No: 2 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947?

► To prolong British rule in India

► Because he was a good administrator

► **To wind up the British rule in India**

► Because he was affiliated with Congress

Question No: 3 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League observe "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946?

► Against the attacks of the Hindus on the Muslims holy places

► **Against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims**

► Against the harsh treatment of Congress towards the minorities

► Against the visit of the British King Lord Wavel

Question No: 4 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which magazine Sir Syed focused on socio-cultural issues and problems of the Indian Muslims?

► Risala-i-Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind
► Loyal Muhammadans of India

► Ahkam-i-Tawam Ahlil Kitaab

► Tehzib-ul- Akhlaq

Question No: 5 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

In which year Iqbal referred to the title of "Sir"?

► In, 1916
► In, 1920
► **In, 1922**
► In, 1919

Question No: 6 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did the Congress start its Non Cooperation Movement?

► **In, 1940**

► In, 1942

► In, 1944

► In, 1945

Question No: 7 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras?

► In, 1930

► **In, 1928**

► In, 1927

► In, 1926

Question No: 8 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people?

► Quaid-e-Azam

► **Allama Iqbal**

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► Ch. Rehmat Ali

Question No: 9 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who was the chief minister of Punjab during the rule of Congress Ministries?

► A. K. Fazal-e-Haq

► Sir Sikander Hayat Khan

► Sir Saad Ullah

► **Khizar Hayat Tiwana**

Question No: 10 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Why did Muslim League badly perform in the elections of 1937?

► **Due to the organizational problems and opposition by local Muslim groups**

► Because the British government was against the Muslim League

► Because the Congress Party was very famous among the masses

► The elections were not transparent and clearly fixed by Congress

Question No: 11 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

When did Kamal Atta Turk turn out to be the head of state of Turkey?

► In October, 1922

► **In March, 1924**

► In March, 1922

► In November, 1920

Question No: 12 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who took the revenge of Jallianwala Bagh incident by killing the Governor Punjab Sir Michael O, Dayer?

► Baghat Singh

► **Ram Muhammad Azad Singh**

► Ranjit Singh

► Ghazi Ilam Din Shaheed

Question No: 13 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

During the Khilafat Movement,"Chorachori" tragedy assumed huge significant. Which one the following events belong to that incident?

► Countrywide strike of the traders

► Communal riots erupted

► **A police station was burnt in a village**

► The people refused to pay Government taxes

Question No: 14 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

Who became the chief minister of NWFP after the elections of 1945-46?

► Dr. Abdul Sattar Khan

► Sardar Abdurrab Nishtar

► **Dr. Khan sahib**

► Khizar Hayat Tiwana

Question No: 15 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

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

► Simon Commission

► Communal Award

► **Nehru Report**

► Lucknow Pact

Question No: 16 (Marks: 1) - Please choose one

For what purpose Muslim League branch in London was established?

► To organize the Muslim community in London

► To draw attention to the misinterpretation and plans of the Hindus against the Muslims

► To emphasize the conspiracy of the British against the Muslims

► To create better understanding between Muslims and the British Government

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http://vustudents.ning.com

In which constitutional document principle of Separate Electorate was integrated ►Government of India Act, 1935

What was the basic objective of the appointment of Mountbatten as Viceroy in 1947? ► To wind up the British rule in India

Why did Muslim League observe "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946? ► Against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims

In which magazine Sir Syed focused on socio-cultural issues and problems of the Indian Muslims? ► Risala-i-Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind

In which year Iqbal referred to the title of "Sir"?► In, 1922

When did the Congress start its Non Cooperation Movement? ► In, 1940

When did Iqbal deliver lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad and Madras? ► In, 1928

Who said, that Islam is a people building force in India that has given moral consciousness and political identity to the people? ► Allama Iqbal

Who was the chief minister of Punjab during the rule of Congress Ministries? ► Khizar Hayat Tiwana

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When did Kamal Atta Turk turn out to be the head of state of Turkey? ► In March, 1924

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

For what purpose Muslim League branch in London was established? ► To draw attention to the misinterpretation and plans of the Hindus against the Muslims

Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan joined the ECO (renamed of RCD) later on. Which one of the following joined it first? ► Pakistan, Iran, Turkey

In which city the Second OIC conference 1974 was held? ► Lahore

Who did initiate the notion of Two Nation Theory?

► Quaid-e-Azam

► Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

► Allama Iqbal

► Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

In which document Muslims' demand of Separate Electorate was accepted?

► Lucknow Pact

Who did lead The Simla Delegation?

► Sir Agha Khan

How many seats, in the provincial assembly elections 1946, Muslim League won in Bengal Province?

► 113 out of 119 seats

Who did move the resolution in Delhi Convention for a separate state?

► Sardar Abdurrab Nishtar

When did the govt conduct last census in Pakistan? ► In 1998

Which element is used for atomic power generation? ► Uranium

When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan? ► On July, 5 1977

When the Principle of Usher or agricultural tax was introduced on agricultural production? ► In 1983

Why did the Congress Ministries resign in 1939?

► There were organizational problems in Congress Party

When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address?

► December 30, 1930

What was the reaction of Non-Muslims on The Objectives Resolution?

► No response was given

What does BPC stand for? ► Basic Principle Committee

What does the term "Ghost School" Stand for?

► Number of schools exist on papers only

In which year Industrial Development Board was formed in Pakistan?

► 1948

What is the minimum age of the president of Pakistan according to the Constitution of 1956? ► 45 years

Which Constitution of Pakistan is described as the presidential type constitution?

► The Constitution of 1962

Which constitutional document is described as Magna Carta in the constitutional history of Pakistan?

► The Objectives Resolution 1949

The Constitution of 1973

When did Muhammad Ali Bogra become the Prime Minister of Pakistan?

► In April, 1953

When did the Indian Army invade East Pakistan? ► In December 1971

When did Balouchistan become a full fledged province of Pakistan? ► In 1970

How many seats were captured by Pakistan Peoples Party in the general elections of 1970? ► 81 seats

When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?
► In December, 1952
When the four provinces of West Pakistan were amalgamated into One Unit?
► In October, 1955
When the Joint Electorate was adopted for all Pakistan by the National Assembly?
► 1957
What is the original strength of National Assembly now in Pakistan?
► 342 members
When the powers of the president were increased under the Constitution of 1973?
► In, 1985
What was the status of the Constitution of 1973 from1977-1985?
► Operational after changes
When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?
► In December, 1952
Which one of the following clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society? ► Constitution
How many seats were captured by Awami League in the general elections of 1970?
► 160 seats
Which constitutional document is proved to be the 'foundation' of the constitutional developments in Pakistan?
► The Objectives Resolution 1949
Which Act was introduced at the time of Pakistan's establishment?
► Government of India Act, 1935
"The Constitution had 234 articles and 6 schedules in which the whole constitutional framework and principles for governance and power management have been outlined". This text belongs to which constitution? ► The Constitution of 1956
When did Ayub Khan abrogate the Constitution of 1956? ► 7th October, 1958
When did Industrial Development Bank establish in Pakistan? ► 1961
When did Chaudhry Rehmat Ali establish Pakistan National Movement?
► In, 1940
When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address? ► December 30, 1930
In which of his writings Iqbal talked about the Indian unity and the differences among the Muslims and the Hindus?
► Nala-i-Yatim
What was the factor which undermined the civilian governments installed during 1988 to 1996? ► The military interference in politics
Who became the Interim Prime Minister of Pakistan minister in 1990?
► Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
When did Zia's military government hold presidential referendum in Pakistan?
► In 1984
Which mineral resource is used in chemical industry? ► Sulphur
Which mineral resource is used for the production of steel?► Chromites
What is the total length of Pakistan's coastal area? ► 450 miles
In which year the province of Sind was created? ► In 1970
Why did Quaid-i-Azam launch "Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946?
► To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy F.M Lord Wavel

in which year the mosque in KANPUR was demolish? ► In 1913
In which year Quad-e-Azam joined Muslim League? ► In 1913
What does the abbreviation OIC stand for? ► Organization of Islamic Conference
When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India?
► In 1858
In which city the Second OIC conference 1974 was held ► Lahore
Which state's head was the very first to visit Pakistan?► Iran
Sovereignty, state survival, territorial integrity, military security arrangements, bilateral and multilateral relations, all are the features of Foreign Policy
What was the function of the Council of Islamic ideology that was established under the1973 Constitution? To make Islamic laws in the country
When did the Land Reforms introduce in Pakistan for the first time? In 1959
When did Yahya Khan order military action in East Pakistan? In March, 1971
Who was the first civilian chief martial law Administrator in Pakistan? General Zial-ul
When did Ayub Khan resign from his office as president? (Dec. 20, 1971).
Which mineral resource is found in Dera Ghazi Khan, Hazara and Kohat? Uranium
What was the purpose of formulation of Basic Principles Committees in 1950?
Select correct option: To frame the constitution for the new state of Pakistan
In which year Jinnah declared Urdu as the National Language of Pakistan? 1948
What is the original strength of the members of the senate in Pakistan? 100 members
When was the First BPC Report presented to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? In, 1950
What should be the minimum age of the President according to the 1973 Constitution?
45 years
When did Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolve the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? In October, 1953
How many censuses have been done so far in Pakistan? Five
When did the system of Local government abolish from Pakistan? In 1979
What were the charges that led to agitation against the government of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto in 1977?
The charge of rigging the elections
Under the 1973 Constitution the President of Pakistan is elected by the National Assembly
Provincial Assemblies
Senate
Which Act is called as Minto-Morley Reforms also?
► Government of India Act, 1909
When did the Hindus start Quit India Movement?
► In August, 1942
"Adjacent units where Muslims are in a majority, as in Northwest and East, should be constituted as Independent States where the constituent units will be autonomous and sovereign". ► The Lahore Resolution 1940
When did the Indian Muslims observe the Day of Deliverance? ► On December 22, 1939
When was the report on Muslims sufferings presented by Fazal-e-Haq?► In December, 1939

"This report focused on the province of Bihar, what was the Congress ministries doing in Bihar and how the Muslims suffered under the govt of Congress in Bihar This report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar". ► The Sharif Report

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► Viceroy Lord Minto

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Who was working as the Viceroy of India at the time of Bengal's separation in 1905?

► **Lord Cruzan**

When did the province of N.W.F.P was set up? ► **In 1970**

Whom the term "AKALIS" was used for?

► **The members of Khizar Hayat Tiwana group**

When was Chaudhry Rahmat Ali born? ► **In, 1893**

Who is the Author of the book "The Indian Musalman"? ► **W. W. Hunter**

Which Act was promulgated to give legal shape to the 3rd June Plan?

► **Indian Independence Act July, 1947**

Who launched a movement for the Muslim tenants against the Hindu landlords?

► Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar

► Maulana Bhashani

► Maulana Azad Hussain

► **Khizer Hayat Tiwana (Not Sure)**

When did India and Pakistan sign Indus Basin Treaty? ► **September, 1960**

In which constitutional document principle of Separate Electorate was integrated?

► Government of India Act, 1919

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► **To wind up the British rule in India**

Who became the chief minister of NWFP after the elections of 1945-46?

► **Dr. Khan sahib**

When the powers of the president were increased under the Constitution of 1973?

► In, 1985

What was the status of the Constitution of 1973 from1977-1985?

► Operational after changes

When did the Second Basic Principles Committee present its final report?

► In December, 1952

Which one of the following clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society? ► Constitution

How many seats were captured by Awami League in the general elections of 1970?

► 160 seats

Which Act was introduced at the time of Pakistan's establishment?

► Government of India Act, 1935

"The Constitution had 234 articles and 6 schedules in which the whole constitutional framework and principles for governance and power management have been outlined". This text belongs to which constitution? ► The Constitution of 1956

When did Ayub Khan abrogate the Constitution of 1956? ► 7th October, 1958

When did Industrial Development Bank establish in Pakistan? ► 1961

When did Chaudhry Rehmat Ali establish Pakistan National Movement?

► In, 1940

When did Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address? ► December 30, 1930

What was the factor which undermined the civilian governments installed during 1988 to 1996? ► The military interference in politics

Who became the Interim Prime Minister of Pakistan minister in 1990?

► Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi

When did Zia's military government hold presidential referendum in Pakistan?

► In 1984

Which mineral resource is used in chemical industry? ► Sulphur

Which mineral resource is used for the production of steel?► Chromites

What is the total length of Pakistan's coastal area? ► 450 miles

In which year the mosque in KANPUR was demolished? ► In 1913

When did the rule of East India Company come into end in the British India? ► In 1858

Which state's head was the very first to visit Pakistan?

When did Zial-ul-Haq impose third martial law in Pakistan? ► On July, 5 1977

When the Principle of Usher or agricultural tax was introduced on agricultural production? ► In 1983

In which year Industrial Development Board was formed in Pakistan? ► 1948

When the Joint Electorate was adopted for all Pakistan by the National Assembly?

► 1957