

# PAK301

## Pakistan Studies

### Important mcqs

#### Lec 1 - Ideology of Pakistan

**What are the two key principles of the Ideology of Pakistan?**

- A. Socialism and democracy
- B. Islam and nationalism
- C. Secularism and liberalism
- D. Capitalism and authoritarianism

**Answer: B. Islam and nationalism**

**Who is considered the founding father of Pakistan?**

- A. Allama Iqbal
- B. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- C. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- D. Liaquat Ali Khan

**Answer: C. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**

**What is the vision of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah for Pakistan?**

- A. A socialist state
- B. A secular state
- C. An Islamic state
- D. A capitalist state

**Answer: C. An Islamic state**

**What does the Ideology of Pakistan emphasize in terms of governance?**

- A. Democracy
- B. Authoritarianism
- C. Feudalism
- D. Monarchy

**Answer: A. Democracy**

**How does the Ideology of Pakistan view national unity and cohesion?**

- A. Emphasizes regionalism
- B. Encourages division based on ethnicity
- C. Promotes religious intolerance
- D. Fosters a sense of unity and tolerance

**Answer: D. Fosters a sense of unity and tolerance**

**What are the core principles of social justice and equality in the Ideology of Pakistan?**

- A. Poverty and inequality
- B. Economic prosperity and social welfare
- C. Discrimination and prejudice
- D. Elitism and exclusivity

**Answer: B. Economic prosperity and social welfare**

**How does the Ideology of Pakistan view the role of Islam in the state and its institutions?**

- A. Islam is not considered as a guiding force
- B. Islam is seen as the only religion allowed in the state
- C. Islam is considered as the guiding force for the state
- D. Islam is considered as a hindrance in state affairs

**Answer: C. Islam is considered as the guiding force for the state**

**What is the vision of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah for Pakistan in terms of inclusivity and diversity?**

- A. Promoting division among religious communities
- B. Promoting discrimination based on ethnicity
- C. Promoting inclusivity and diversity
- D. Promoting exclusivity and intolerance

**Answer: C. Promoting inclusivity and diversity**

**What is the role of democracy in the Ideology of Pakistan?**

- A. Protecting the rights and freedoms of the people
- B. Suppressing the rights and freedoms of the people
- C. Promoting authoritarianism
- D. Promoting feudalism

**Answer: A. Protecting the rights and freedoms of the people**

**What are the key principles that guide the Ideology of Pakistan?**

- A. Capitalism and liberalism
- B. Socialism and secularism
- C. Islam, democracy, national unity, social justice, and equality
- D. Authoritarianism and exclusivity

**Answer: C. Islam, democracy, national unity, social justice, and equality**

## **Lec 2 - Two-Nation Theory and Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal**

**Who formulated the concept of the Two-Nation Theory?**

- a) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Allama Iqbal
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**Answer: b) Allama Iqbal**

**What was the role of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the creation of Pakistan?**

- a) He was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- b) He was the leader of the Indian National Congress.
- c) He was the spiritual leader of Muslims in the Indian subcontinent.
- d) He was the leader of the All India Muslim League and played a pivotal role in the creation of Pakistan.

**Answer: d) He was the leader of the All India Muslim League and played a pivotal role in the creation of Pakistan.**

**What did the Two-Nation Theory advocate for?**

- a) Unity among all religious communities in India.
- b) The creation of a separate state for Hindus and Muslims.
- c) Complete independence from British rule.
- d) Integration of British India into a single nation.

**Answer: b) The creation of a separate state for Hindus and Muslims.**

**What was the role of Allama Iqbal in the political movement for Pakistan's creation?**

- a) He was the first President of Pakistan.
- b) He was a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress.
- c) He formulated the concept of the Two-Nation Theory and played an active role in advocating for a separate Muslim state.
- d) He was a British colonial officer who supported the creation of Pakistan.

**Answer: c) He formulated the concept of the Two-Nation Theory and played an active role in advocating for a separate Muslim state.**

**What were the main principles of Quaid-e-Azam's vision for Pakistan?**

- a) Socialism and communism.
- b) Democracy and secularism.
- c) Equality, social justice, and tolerance.
- d) Authoritarianism and autocracy.

**Answer: c) Equality, social justice, and tolerance.**

**Which organization did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah lead during the movement for Pakistan's creation?**

- a) All India Hindu Mahasabha.
- b) Indian National Congress.
- c) All India Muslim League.
- d) Indian National Army.

**Answer: c) All India Muslim League.**

**Who served as the first Governor-General of Pakistan?**

- a) Allama Iqbal.
- b) Mahatma Gandhi.
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru.
- d) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

**Answer: d) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.**

**What did the ideology of Pakistan, based on the Two-Nation Theory, emphasize?**

- a) Unity of all religious communities.
- b) Separation of religion and politics.
- c) Equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their religion.
- d) Autonomy from British rule.

**Answer: c) Equal rights for all citizens, regardless of their religion.**

**Who is often regarded as the spiritual father of Pakistan?**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi.
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru.
- c) Allama Iqbal.
- d) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

**Answer: c) Allama Iqbal.**

**What was the significance of the Lahore Resolution in the movement for Pakistan's creation?**

- a) It declared India as a secular state.
- b) It demanded autonomy from British rule.
- c) It called for the creation of a separate state for Muslims.
- d) It advocated for Hindu-Muslim unity.

**Answer: c) It called for the creation of a separate state for Muslims.**

## **Lec 3 - The Aligarh Movement**

**Who was the founder of the Aligarh Movement?**

- a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Allama Iqbal
- c) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

**Answer: a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**

**What were the main objectives of the Aligarh Movement?**

- a) Promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity
- b) Advocacy for Indian independence from British rule
- c) Promotion of modern education among Muslims
- d) Eradication of caste system among Hindus

**Answer: c) Promotion of modern education among Muslims**

**What was the role of the Aligarh Muslim University in the Aligarh Movement?**

- a) It was the center for promoting Hindu-Muslim unity
- b) It provided a platform for modern education and research
- c) It advocated for the eradication of the caste system
- d) It supported the British rule in India

**Answer: b) It provided a platform for modern education and research**

**Which social evils did the Aligarh Movement aim to eradicate?**

- a) Illiteracy
- b) Caste system
- c) Gender inequality
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**How did the Aligarh Movement view cooperation with the British rulers?**

- a) It advocated for complete opposition and rebellion against the British rule
- b) It advocated for peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the British rulers
- c) It supported the idea of complete isolation from the British rulers
- d) It did not have any stance on cooperation with the British rulers

**Answer: b) It advocated for peaceful coexistence and cooperation with the British rulers**

**What was the approach of the Aligarh Movement towards modern education?**

- a) It emphasized the importance of modern education for Muslims
- b) It rejected the idea of modern education as against Islamic values
- c) It did not have any stance on modern education
- d) It supported the traditional system of education only

**Answer: a) It emphasized the importance of modern education for Muslims**

**What were the challenges faced by the Aligarh Movement?**

- a) Resistance from conservative Muslim leaders
- b) Limited reach and impact, primarily focusing on the urban elite
- c) Criticism from other religious communities
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What was the role of the Aligarh Movement in the Indian freedom movement?**

- a) It played a leading role in advocating for complete independence from British rule
- b) It supported the British rule in India
- c) It did not have any role in the Indian freedom movement
- d) It played a role in advocating for the rights and welfare of Muslims in British India

**Answer: d) It played a role in advocating for the rights and welfare of Muslims in British India**



**How did the Aligarh Movement view gender equality?**

- a) It advocated for gender equality and women's education
- b) It rejected the idea of gender equality as against Islamic values
- c) It did not have any stance on gender equality
- d) It only focused on male education

**Answer: a) It advocated for gender equality and women's education**

**What was the long-term impact of the Aligarh Movement on Muslim society in South Asia?**

- a) It played a negligible role in shaping Muslim society
- b) It contributed to the development of Muslim identity and consciousness
- c) It promoted Hindu-Muslim unity instead of Muslim identity
- d) It did not have any impact on Muslim society

**Answer: b) It contributed to the development of Muslim identity and consciousness**

## **Lec 4 - Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and His Contributions**

**Q: Who was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?**

- a) A renowned scientist
- b) A social reformer
- c) A politician
- d) A poet

**Answer: b) A social reformer**

**Q: What was the major contribution of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?**

- a) Advocacy for Hindu-Muslim unity
- b) Promotion of Urdu language
- c) Establishment of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College
- d) Advocacy for the caste system

**Answer: c) Establishment of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College**

**Q: Which book written by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation for the Two-Nation Theory?**

- a) "Khutbat-e-Ahmadia"
- b) "Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind"
- c) "Asar-us-Sanadid"
- d) "Hayat-e-Javed"

**Answer: b) "Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind"**

**Q: What was the significance of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?**

- a) It promoted Hindu-Muslim unity
- b) It emphasized the importance of English education
- c) It provided modern education to Muslims in British India
- d) It was a center for promoting Persian language and literature

**Answer: c) It provided modern education to Muslims in British India**

**Q: Which of the following social reforms was advocated by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?**

- a) Promotion of purdah (veiling of women)
- b) Advocacy for polygamy
- c) Eradication of caste system
- d) Opposition to women's education

**Answer: c) Eradication of caste system**

**Q: What was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's stance on Hindu-Muslim unity?**

- a) Supportive of Hindu-Muslim unity
- b) Opposed to Hindu-Muslim unity
- c) Neutral towards Hindu-Muslim unity
- d) No stance on Hindu-Muslim unity

**Answer: a) Supportive of Hindu-Muslim unity**

**Q: What was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's relationship with the British rule in India?**

- a) Supportive of British rule
- b) Opposed to British rule
- c) Neutral towards British rule
- d) No relationship with British rule

**Answer: a) Supportive of British rule**

**Q: Which language did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan promote for communication among Muslims in British India?**

- a) Persian
- b) Arabic
- c) English
- d) Urdu

**Answer: d) Urdu**

**Q: What was the main goal of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's educational reforms?**

- a) Preservation of traditional Islamic education
- b) Promotion of modern scientific education
- c) Emphasis on vocational education
- d) Promotion of British education

**Answer: b) Promotion of modern scientific education**

**Q: What is the legacy of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?**

- a) His contributions are forgotten
- b) His ideas were not implemented
- c) He is remembered as a social reformer and educationalist
- d) He is remembered as a poet

**Answer: c) He is remembered as a social reformer and educationalist.**

## **Lec 5 - MAJOR POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS 1857-1918**

**Q: Who was the leader of the Indian Rebellion of 1857?**

- A. Bahadur Shah II
- B. Rani Lakshmbai
- C. Kunwar Singh
- D. Taty Tope

**Answer: A**

**Q: What was the main objective of the Indian National Congress (INC) when it was formed in 1885?**

- A. To demand complete independence from British rule
- B. To represent the interests of Indian Muslims
- C. To seek social and religious reforms in Indian society
- D. To demand greater political rights from the British government

**Answer: D**

**Q: Who among the following leaders was associated with the radical faction of the Indian National Congress?**

- A. Dadabhai Naoroji
- B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- C. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. A.O. Hume

**Answer: C**

**Q: When was the All India Muslim League (AIML) formed?**

- A. 1857
- B. 1885
- C. 1906
- D. 1916

**Answer: C**

**Q: Who among the following was a prominent leader of the All India Muslim League?**

- A. Mahatma Gandhi
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- D. Annie Besant

**Answer: C**

**Q: What was the main objective of the social and religious reform movements during this period?**

- A. To demand complete independence from British rule
- B. To seek social and religious reforms in Indian society
- C. To promote education among women
- D. To demand greater political rights from the British government

**Answer: B**

**Q: What was the impact of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 on British policies towards India?**

- A. It led to direct control of India by the British government
- B. It resulted in greater autonomy for Indian princely states
- C. It led to the abolition of the British East India Company's rule
- D. It resulted in the granting of universal suffrage to Indians

**Answer: A**

**Q: What was the stance of the moderate leaders in the Indian National Congress?**

- A. They advocated for complete independence from British rule
- B. They sought reforms within the framework of British rule
- C. They demanded immediate and unconditional self-rule
- D. They advocated for violent resistance against the British government

**Answer: B**

**Q: What were the major demands of the All India Muslim League in the early 20th century?**

- A. To seek social and religious reforms in Indian society
- B. To demand complete independence from British rule
- C. To seek representation for Muslims in the Indian National Congress
- D. To demand greater political rights for Muslims from the British government

**Answer: D**

**Q: What was the significance of Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address in 1930?**

- A. It demanded complete independence from British rule
- B. It outlined the vision for a separate Muslim state in India
- C. It called for a united front against British rule
- D. It advocated for social and religious reforms in Indian society

**Answer: B**

## **Lec 6 - The Khilafat Movement**

**Who were the prominent leaders of the Khilafat Movement?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Maulana Mohammad Ali Jouhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Bhagat Singh and Rajendra Prasad

**Answer: b) Maulana Mohammad Ali Jouhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali**

**What was the main objective of the Khilafat Movement?**

- a) Demand for complete independence from British rule
- b) Demand for the restoration of the Ottoman Caliphate
- c) Demand for Hindu-Muslim unity in India
- d) Demand for social and economic reforms for Muslims

**Answer: b) Demand for the restoration of the Ottoman Caliphate**

**When did the Khilafat Movement take place?**

- a) 1947
- b) 1905
- c) 1857
- d) 1919

**Answer: d) 1919**

**Who supported the Khilafat Movement from outside the Muslim community?**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- d) Rajendra Prasad

**Answer: a) Mahatma Gandhi**



**What were the methods of protest employed by the Khilafat Movement?**

- a) Non-cooperation, strikes, and boycotts
- b) Armed rebellion and violence
- c) Diplomatic negotiations with the British government
- d) Peaceful protests and demonstrations

**Answer: a) Non-cooperation, strikes, and boycotts**

**Why did the Khilafat Movement lose momentum?**

- a) Lack of support from other religious and ethnic groups
- b) Repression and crackdown by the British government
- c) Internal conflicts among the leaders of the movement
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**Who were the Ali Brothers?**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Maulana Mohammad Ali Jouhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali
- c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Bhagat Singh and Rajendra Prasad

**Answer: b) Maulana Mohammad Ali Jouhar and Maulana Shaukat Ali**

**What impact did the Khilafat Movement have on the demand for a separate Muslim state of Pakistan?**

- a) It had no impact on the demand for Pakistan
- b) It strengthened the demand for Pakistan
- c) It weakened the demand for Pakistan
- d) It resulted in a compromise on the demand for Pakistan

**Answer: b) It strengthened the demand for Pakistan**

**What were the outcomes of the Khilafat Movement?**

- a) Restoration of the Ottoman Caliphate
- b) Complete independence from British rule
- c) Emergence of new Muslim leaders and emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity
- d) All of the above

**Answer: c) Emergence of new Muslim leaders and emphasis on Hindu-Muslim unity**

**What were the forms of protest used by the Khilafat Movement?**

- a) Demonstrations, strikes, and boycotts
- b) Armed rebellion and violence
- c) Diplomatic negotiations with the British government
- d) Peaceful protests and demonstrations

**Answer: a) Demonstrations, strikes, and boycotts**

## **Lec 7 - Muslim Politics in British India: 1924-1935**

**Q: When was the All India Muslim League formed?**

- A. 1906
- B. 1919
- C. 1924
- D. 1935

**Answer: A. 1906**

**Q: Who was the prominent leader of the Muslim League during this period?**

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. Subhas Chandra Bose

**Answer: B. Muhammad Ali Jinnah**

**Q: What was the demand of the Muslim League regarding electoral representation?**

- A. Joint electorates
- B. Separate electorates
- C. Reserved seats for Muslims
- D. Universal adult suffrage

**Answer: B. Separate electorates**

**Q: Why did the Muslim League boycott the Simon Commission in 1924?**

- A. They were not invited to participate
- B. They did not agree with the proposed reforms
- C. They wanted more Muslim representation in the Commission
- D. They were not satisfied with the British government's response to their demands

**Answer: A. They were not invited to participate**

**Q: What was the aim of the "All Parties Muslim Conference" organized by the Muslim League in 1924?**

- A. To demand complete independence from British rule
- B. To promote Hindu-Muslim unity
- C. To present a united front for the protection of Muslim rights
- D. To boycott the British government's reforms

**Answer: C. To present a united front for the protection of Muslim rights Q: Which religious organization represented the interests of Muslim clerics during this period?**

**A. Indian National Congress**

- B. All India Muslim League
- C. Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind
- D. Hindu Mahasabha

**Answer: C. Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind**

**Q: What was the aim of the Khilafat Movement?**

- A. To promote Hindu-Muslim unity
- B. To demand complete independence from British rule
- C. To protect the institution of the caliphate and promote Muslim solidarity
- D. To boycott the British government's reforms

**Answer: C. To protect the institution of the caliphate and promote Muslim solidarity**

**Q: Did the Muslim League face internal divisions during this period?**

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: A. Yes**

**Q: What were the Round Table Conferences?**

- A. Meetings between British and Indian leaders to discuss constitutional reforms

- B. Meetings between Hindu and Muslim leaders to promote communal harmony
- C. Meetings between British and Indian business leaders to discuss economic reforms
- D. Meetings between British and Indian military leaders to discuss defense strategies

**Answer: A. Meetings between British and Indian leaders to discuss constitutional reforms**

**Q: Did the talks at the Round Table Conferences result in significant concessions from the British government?**

- A. Yes
- B. No

**Answer: B. No**

## **Lec 8 - ALLAMA IQBAL's Presidential Address December 1930**

**Who delivered the Presidential Address in December 1930?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
- d) Muhammad Ali Jinnah

**Answer: c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal**

**When and where was the Presidential Address delivered?**

- a) December 1930, Lahore
- b) January 1940, Dhaka
- c) March 1940, Allahabad
- d) December 1930, Allahabad

**Answer: d) December 1930, Allahabad**

**What was the key challenge faced by Muslims in India, as highlighted by Allama Iqbal in his address?**

- a) Economic disparity
- b) Political marginalization
- c) Religious discrimination
- d) Educational backwardness

**Answer: b) Political marginalization**

**What did Allama Iqbal suggest regarding the future of Muslims in India in his address?**

- a) Muslims should assimilate into the Hindu-majority society
- b) Muslims should demand a separate state

- c) Muslims should join the British government
- d) Muslims should focus on economic empowerment

**Answer: b) Muslims should demand a separate state**

**Which regions did Allama Iqbal suggest to be amalgamated into a single Muslim state in his address?**

- a) Punjab, Bihar, and Madras
- b) Punjab, Bengal, and Assam
- c) Sindh, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan
- d) Balochistan, Gujarat, and Uttar Pradesh

**Answer: b) Punjab, Bengal, and Assam**

**What did Allama Iqbal emphasize regarding education in his address?**

- a) Need for modern Western education
- b) Importance of religious education
- c) Need for vocational training
- d) Importance of primary education

**Answer: a) Need for modern Western education**

**What did Allama Iqbal say about the principle of European democracy in India?**

- a) It should be adopted as it is
- b) It should be modified for India
- c) It is not applicable to India
- d) It should be combined with Islamic principles

**Answer: c) It is not applicable to India**

**What impact did Allama Iqbal's Presidential Address have on the Muslim community in India?**

- a) It led to the creation of Pakistan
- b) It resulted in widespread protests
- c) It led to communal riots
- d) It had no significant impact

**Answer: a) It led to the creation of Pakistan**

**When did Allama Iqbal's vision for a separate state for Muslims in India materialize?**

- a) 1940
- b) 1930
- c) 1947
- d) 1924

**Answer: c) 1947**

**What is Allama Iqbal's title in relation to Pakistan?**

- a) Quaid-e-Azam
- b) Shaheed-e-Millat
- c) Mufakkir-e-Pakistan
- d) Sher-e-Kashmir

**Answer: c) Mufakkir-e-Pakistan (The Thinker of Pakistan)**



## **Lec 9 - Muslim Politics and Chaudhry Rahmat Ali**

**Who was Chaudhry Rahmat Ali?**

- A) A prominent Muslim political leader in British India
- B) A British colonial officer
- C) A Hindu nationalist leader
- D) A British historian

**Answer: A) A prominent Muslim political leader in British India**

**What was Chaudhry Rahmat Ali's vision for Pakistan?**

- A) An independent Hindu state
- B) An independent Sikh state
- C) An independent Muslim state
- D) An independent Buddhist state

**Answer: C) An independent Muslim state**

**What was the title of Chaudhry Rahmat Ali's famous pamphlet?**

- A) "Freedom or Slavery"
- B) "Pakistan: A Dream Come True"
- C) "Now or Never: Are We to Live or Perish Forever?"
- D) "United We Stand"

**Answer: C) "Now or Never: Are We to Live or Perish Forever?"**

**Chaudhry Rahmat Ali advocated for the rights and separate identity of which community?**

- A) Hindus
- B) Christians
- C) Sikhs
- D) Muslims

**Answer: D) Muslims**

**Chaudhry Rahmat Ali's ideas and activism contributed to the eventual creation of which country?**

- A) Bangladesh
- B) India
- C) Pakistan
- D) Sri Lanka

**Answer: C) Pakistan**

**Chaudhry Rahmat Ali's advocacy for the creation of Pakistan faced opposition from:**

- A) Other Muslim leaders
- B) British colonial government
- C) Hindu nationalist leaders
- D) All of the above

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**Chaudhry Rahmat Ali emphasized the importance of preservation of which community's culture and heritage in British India?**

- A) Hindu culture and heritage
- B) Christian culture and heritage
- C) Sikh culture and heritage
- D) Muslim culture and heritage

**Answer: D) Muslim culture and heritage**

**Chaudhry Rahmat Ali's writings and speeches focused on:**

- A) Unity and solidarity among Muslims
- B) Economic empowerment of Muslims
- C) Promotion of education
- D) All of the above

**Answer: D) All of the above**

**Chaudhry Rahmat Ali presented a memorandum at which conference in London in 1932?**

- A) First Round Table Conference
- B) Second Round Table Conference
- C) Third Round Table Conference
- D) Fourth Round Table Conference

**Answer: C) Third Round Table Conference**

**Chaudhry Rahmat Ali is considered as a:**

- A) Hindu leader
- B) Sikh leader
- C) Muslim leader
- D) British leader

**Answer: C) Muslim leader**

## **Lec 10 - The Congress Ministries-- Policies towards Muslims**

**What were the policies of the Congress Ministries towards Muslims?**

- a. Promoting Hindu-Muslim unity
- b. Providing equal opportunities for all citizens
- c. Implementing social and economic reforms for marginalized sections
- d. All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**

**How did the Congress Ministries seek to promote communal harmony among Hindus and Muslims?**

- a. Joint celebrations of religious festivals
- b. Emphasizing religious tolerance
- c. Fostering an environment of inclusivity
- d. All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**

**What were the challenges faced by the Congress Ministries in addressing the concerns of Muslims?**

- a. Managing communal tensions
- b. Balancing Hindu and Muslim interests
- c. Addressing demands for greater political representation and autonomy for Muslims
- d. All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**

**Did the Congress Ministries adequately represent Muslims in key decision-making roles?**

- a. Yes, Muslims were adequately represented
- b. No, Muslims were not adequately represented
- c. It varied depending on the province
- d. None of the above

**Answer: c. It varied depending on the province**

**How did the demand for a separate Muslim state of Pakistan impact the policies of the Congress Ministries towards Muslims?**

- a. Strengthened the policies towards Muslims
- b. Weakened the policies towards Muslims
- c. Had no impact on the policies towards Muslims
- d. Created conflicts within the Congress Ministries

**Answer: d. Created conflicts within the Congress Ministries**

**What were the criticisms faced by the Congress Ministries regarding their policies towards Muslims?**

- a. Not doing enough to protect the rights and interests of Muslims
- b. Being predominantly Hindu in their composition and policies
- c. Muslims were not adequately represented in key positions of power
- d. All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**

**What were the key social and economic reforms implemented by the Congress Ministries for the upliftment of marginalized sections, including Muslims?**

- a. Education and healthcare reforms
- b. Social welfare measures
- c. Poverty reduction and inequality reduction measures
- d. All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**

**How did the rise of communal tensions impact the policies of the Congress Ministries towards Muslims?**

- a. Strengthened the policies towards Muslims
- b. Weakened the policies towards Muslims
- c. Led to stricter measures against communal tensions
- d. Had no impact on the policies towards Muslims

**Answer: b. Weakened the policies towards Muslims**

**How did the policies of the Congress Ministries towards Muslims reflect the vision of a united and inclusive India?**

- a. Promoting Hindu-Muslim unity
- b. Fostering an environment of inclusivity
- c. Providing equal opportunities for all citizens
- d. All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**

**What was the significance of the Congress Ministries in the history of the Indian independence movement?**

- a. Played a crucial role in achieving independence from British rule
- b. Marked a significant chapter in the history of Indian politics
- c. Shaped the course of Indian history and eventual partition in 1947
- d. All of the above

**Answer: d. All of the above**

## **Lec 11 - The Lahore Resolution, 1940**

**Who initiated the Lahore Resolution in 1940?**

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

**Answer: a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah**

**When was the Lahore Resolution adopted?**

- a) March 23, 1940
- b) August 14, 1947
- c) December 25, 1930
- d) March 23, 1931

**Answer: a) March 23, 1940**

**What was the main demand of the Lahore Resolution?**

- a) Establishment of an independent state for Muslims
- b) Equal rights for Hindus and Muslims
- c) Reforms in the British administration
- d) Complete independence from British rule

**Answer: a) Establishment of an independent state for Muslims**

**Where was the Lahore Resolution adopted?**

- a) Lahore, Pakistan
- b) Delhi, India
- c) Dhaka, Bangladesh
- d) Mumbai, India

**Answer: a) Lahore, Pakistan**

**What was the reaction of Hindu leaders and the Indian National Congress to the Lahore Resolution?**

- a) Supported the Lahore Resolution
- b) Opposed the Lahore Resolution
- c) Remained neutral
- d) Formed an alliance with the Muslim League

**Answer: b) Opposed the Lahore Resolution**

**Who among the following supported the Lahore Resolution?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose
- c) Muhammad Iqbal
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

**Answer: c) Muhammad Iqbal**

**What is the significance of the Lahore Resolution?**

- a) It led to the creation of Pakistan
- b) It established Hindu-Muslim unity
- c) It called for complete independence from British rule
- d) It demanded equal rights for all communities in British India

**Answer: a) It led to the creation of Pakistan**

**Which principle was emphasized in the Lahore Resolution?**

- a) Federalism
- b) Socialism
- c) Capitalism
- d) Monarchy

**Answer: a) Federalism**



**What is the Lahore Resolution also known as?**

- a) Pakistan Resolution
- b) Delhi Declaration
- c) Gandhian Resolution
- d) Nehru's Proposal

**Answer: a) Pakistan Resolution**

**How is the Lahore Resolution commemorated in Pakistan?**

- a) Independence Day
- b) Republic Day
- c) Pakistan Day
- d) Lahore Day

**Answer: c) Pakistan Day**

## **Lec 12 - Major Political Developments in 1945-46 Political Situation in 1945**

**Which year marked significant political developments in British India?**

- a) 1945
- b) 1946
- c) 1947
- d) 1948

**Answer: a) 1945**

**Who were the key political leaders during the political situation in 1945-46 in British India?**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Rajendra Prasad
- d) Subhas Chandra Bose and Bhimrao Ambedkar

**Answer: b) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**

**What was the Cabinet Mission Plan?**

- a) A plan proposed by the Indian National Congress for the creation of Pakistan
- b) A plan proposed by the All India Muslim League for the formation of an interim government
- c) A plan proposed by the British government for the formation of an interim government in India
- d) A plan proposed by the British government for the creation of a united India

**Answer: c) A plan proposed by the British government for the formation of an interim government in India**

**What was the significance of the Pakistan Resolution?**

- a) It demanded the creation of an independent state for Muslims in British India.
- b) It demanded the creation of a united India with a secular government.
- c) It demanded the immediate withdrawal of the British from India.
- d) It demanded the division of India into multiple states.

**Answer: a) It demanded the creation of an independent state for Muslims in British India.**

**Which political party emerged as the dominant force in the Muslim-majority regions of British India during the general elections of 1945-46?**

- a) Indian National Congress (INC)
- b) All India Muslim League (AIML)
- c) Communist Party of India (CPI)
- d) Hindu Mahasabha

**Answer: b) All India Muslim League (AIML)**

**What was the key difference between the Indian National Congress (INC) and the All India Muslim League (AIML) during the political situation in 1945-46?**

- a) The stance on a united or divided India.
- b) The demand for immediate independence from British rule.
- c) The demand for a separate state for Hindus.
- d) The stance on a communist government in India.

**Answer: a) The stance on a united or divided India.**

**How did the political situation in 1945 impact the negotiations between the British government and the Indian political parties?**

- a) It led to successful negotiations and the creation of a united India.
- b) It led to successful negotiations and the creation of Pakistan.
- c) It failed to reach a consensus and added to the uncertainty and tensions.
- d) It resulted in the immediate withdrawal of the British from India.

**Answer: c) It failed to reach a consensus and added to the uncertainty and tensions.**

**What was the significance of the All India Muslim League's success in the general elections of 1945-46?**

- a) It strengthened the demand for a united India.
- b) It weakened the demand for Pakistan.
- c) It strengthened the demand for a separate state for Muslims.
- d) It resulted in the immediate creation of Pakistan.

**Answer: c) It strengthened the demand for a separate state for Muslims.**

**How did the political situation in 1945 contribute to the eventual creation of Pakistan?**

- a) It led to successful negotiations with the British government for the creation of Pakistan.
- b) It weakened the demand for a separate state for Muslims.
- c) It resulted in the immediate creation of Pakistan.
- d) It added momentum to the demand for Pakistan.

**Answer: d) It added momentum**

## **Lec 13 - Towards Independence, 1947**

**Who was the leader of the All India Muslim League during the struggle for independence in South Asia?**

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- D) Subhas Chandra Bose

**Solution: C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah**

**When did India and Pakistan gain their independence from British rule?**

- A) 1942
- B) 1947
- C) 1950
- D) 1965

**Solution: B) 1947**

**What was the main demand of the All India Muslim League in the struggle for independence?**

- A) Complete independence from British rule
- B) Hindu-Muslim unity
- C) A separate nation for Muslims
- D) Economic reforms for farmers

**Solution: C) A separate nation for Muslims**

**Which document led to the creation of Pakistan as an independent state?**

- A) Lahore Resolution
- B) Nehru Report

C) Simon Commission Report

D) Lucknow Pact

**Solution: A) Lahore Resolution**

**Who was the last Viceroy of British India?**

A) Lord Mountbatten

B) Lord Curzon

C) Lord Canning

D) Lord Cornwallis

**Solution: A) Lord Mountbatten**

**What was the immediate consequence of the partition of British India in 1947?**

A) Formation of Pakistan as an independent state

B) Formation of India as an independent state

C) Communal riots and violence

D) All of the above

**Solution: D) All of the above**

**What was the main reason for the inclusion of the principle of 'Two-Nation Theory' in the demand for Pakistan?**

A) Economic disparity between Hindus and Muslims

B) Social inequality between Hindus and Muslims

C) Political differences between Hindus and Muslims

D) Religious differences between Hindus and Muslims

**Solution: D) Religious differences between Hindus and Muslims**

**Who was the first Governor-General of Pakistan?**

- A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- B) Liaquat Ali Khan
- C) Iskander Mirza
- D) Ayub Khan

**Solution: A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah**

**What was the role of the British during the process of independence in 1947?**

- A) They fully supported the demand for Pakistan
- B) They opposed the demand for Pakistan
- C) They remained neutral in the demand for Pakistan
- D) They played a limited role in the demand for Pakistan

**Solution: B) They opposed the demand for Pakistan**

**What was the significance of August 11, 1947, in the history of Pakistan?**

- A) Pakistan's Independence Day
- B) Quaid-e-Azam's birthday
- C) Quaid-e-Azam's famous speech on constitutional rights
- D) Signing of the Lahore Resolution

**Solution: C) Quaid-e-Azam's famous speech on constitutional rights**

## **Lec 14 - Constitutional Development in British India**

**Q: Which act introduced the concept of dyarchy in British India?**

- a. Government of India Act 1919
- b. Government of India Act 1935
- c. Indian Councils Act 1861
- d. Morley-Minto Reforms 1909

**Answer: a. Government of India Act 1919**

**Q: Who was the Viceroy of India when the Morley-Minto Reforms were introduced?**

- a. Lord Curzon
- b. Lord Mountbatten
- c. Lord Ripon
- d. Lord Morley

**Answer: d. Lord Morley**

**Q: Which act expanded the powers of the central legislature in British India?**

- a. Government of India Act 1919
- b. Indian Councils Act 1861
- c. Government of India Act 1935
- d. Morley-Minto Reforms 1909

**Answer: c. Government of India Act 1935**

**Q: Who led the All India Muslim League during the constitutional development in British India?**

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Jawaharlal Nehru
- c. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

**Answer: c. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**



**Q: Which resolution called for the creation of an independent Muslim state in British India?**

- a. Lahore Resolution of 1940
- b. Nehru Report of 1928
- c. Simon Commission Report of 1930
- d. Lucknow Pact of 1916

**Answer: a. Lahore Resolution of 1940**

**Q: What was the main demand of the Indian National Congress during the constitutional development in British India?**

- a. Separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims
- b. Provincial autonomy
- c. Full independence
- d. Dyarchy

**Answer: c. Full independence**

**Q: Which act introduced separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims in British India?**

- a. Government of India Act 1935
- b. Morley-Minto Reforms 1909
- c. Indian Councils Act 1861
- d. Government of India Act 1919

**Answer: b. Morley-Minto Reforms 1909**

**Q: What was the outcome of the Indian Independence Act 1947 in British India?**

- a. Creation of India as an independent state
- b. Creation of Pakistan as an independent state
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

**Answer: c. Both a and b**

**Q: What was the system of governance introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 in British India?**

- a. Provincial autonomy
- b. Full independence
- c. Dyarchy
- d. Separate electorates

**Answer: c. Dyarchy**

**Q: Who was the leader of the Indian National Congress during the constitutional development in British India?**

- a. Mahatma Gandhi
- b. Jawaharlal Nehru
- c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- d. A.O. Hume

**Answer: d. A.O. Hume**

## **Lec 15 - The Problems of the New State**

**What was the major challenge faced by the new state of Pakistan in managing the mass migration of refugees after its creation in 1947?**

- a) Limited financial resources
- b) Overwhelming influx of refugees
- c) Administrative and institutional weaknesses
- d) Geopolitical challenges

**Answer: b) Overwhelming influx of refugees**

**What was the key challenge in establishing a constitutional framework for Pakistan?**

- a) Limited financial resources
- b) Rehabilitation of refugees
- c) Establishment of infrastructure
- d) Complex debates and negotiations among stakeholders

**Answer: d) Complex debates and negotiations among stakeholders**

**How did economic challenges impact the new state of Pakistan?**

- a) Limited financial resources
- b) Agrarian economy
- c) Lack of skilled manpower
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What was the key issue of dispute between Pakistan and India after the creation of Pakistan in 1947?**

- a) Issue of refugees
- b) Issue of Kashmir

- c) Issue of national unity
- d) Issue of social inequalities

**Answer: b) Issue of Kashmir**

**What were the social issues that posed challenges for Pakistan after its independence?**

- a) Poverty and healthcare disparities
- b) Illiteracy and social inequality
- c) Gender discrimination
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What were the challenges in protecting minority rights in Pakistan?**

- a) Tolerance and inclusivity
- b) Equal participation in the socio-political fabric
- c) Promoting diversity
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**How did geopolitical challenges impact Pakistan as a new state?**

- a) Diplomatic relations with other countries
- b) Defining foreign policy
- c) Navigating regional and global dynamics
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What were the key challenges in fostering national unity and cohesion in Pakistan?**

- a) Bridging cultural and regional differences
- b) Promoting inclusivity
- c) Building shared sense of identity and belonging
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What were the social inequalities that needed to be addressed by Pakistan after its independence?**

- a) Illiteracy and poverty
- b) Healthcare disparities
- c) Gender discrimination
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What was the major challenge faced by Pakistan in managing its limited financial resources after its independence?**

- a) Rehabilitation of refugees
- b) Establishing infrastructure
- c) Economic development
- d) Overcoming administrative and institutional weaknesses

**Answer: a) Rehabilitation of refugees**

## **Lec 16 - The Objectives Resolution (1949)**

**Who adopted the Objectives Resolution (1949)?**

- a) Constituent Assembly of India
- b) Constituent Assembly of Pakistan
- c) British Parliament
- d) All India Muslim League

**Answer: b) Constituent Assembly of Pakistan**

**When was the Objectives Resolution (1949) adopted?**

- a) March 14, 1947
- b) March 12, 1949
- c) August 14, 1947
- d) April 13, 1948

**Answer: b) March 12, 1949**

**What is the main objective of the Objectives Resolution (1949)?**

- a) To declare Pakistan an Islamic Republic
- b) To establish a secular state
- c) To proclaim sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah
- d) To promote socialism in Pakistan

**Answer: c) To proclaim sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah**

**What does the Objectives Resolution (1949) recognize as the state religion of Pakistan?**

- a) Hinduism
- b) Islam

- c) Sikhism
- d) Christianity

**Answer: b) Islam**

**What principles of Islam are emphasized in the Objectives Resolution (1949)?**

- a) Democracy and socialism
- b) Equality and social justice
- c) Monarchy and aristocracy
- d) Communism and capitalism

**Answer: b) Equality and social justice**

**Who opposed the adoption of the Objectives Resolution (1949) in the Constituent Assembly?**

- a) All India Muslim League
- b) Pakistan People's Party
- c) Indian National Congress
- d) Hindu Mahasabha

**Answer: c) Indian National Congress**

**What is the significance of the Objectives Resolution (1949) in Pakistan's constitutional history?**

- a) It establishes Pakistan as an Islamic Republic
- b) It promotes secularism in Pakistan
- c) It emphasizes the principles of democracy and socialism
- d) It lays the foundation for Pakistan's constitutional vision

**Answer: d) It lays the foundation for Pakistan's constitutional vision**

**What is the relationship between Islam and the state in the Objectives Resolution (1949)?**

- a) Islam is the only religion allowed in the state
- b) Islam is recognized as the state religion
- c) There is no relationship between Islam and the state
- d) Islam is prohibited in the state

**Answer: b) Islam is recognized as the state religion**

**How has the Objectives Resolution (1949) been used in Pakistan's constitutional jurisprudence?**

- a) It has no legal significance
- b) It has been disregarded in Pakistan's constitution
- c) It has been relied upon by the courts for interpreting the constitution
- d) It has been used to promote secularism in Pakistan

**Answer: c) It has been relied upon by the courts for interpreting the constitution**

**What does the Objectives Resolution (1949) emphasize regarding religious, ethnic, and minority communities?**

- a) Protection of their rights
- b) Suppression of their rights
- c) Promotion of their rights
- d) Ignoring their rights

**Answer: a) Protection of their rights**



## **Lec 17 - Constitutional Issues**

**Which of the following is a challenge related to constitutional amendments in Pakistan?**

- a) Consistency and clarity in amendments
- b) Lack of political polarization
- c) Smooth governance and stability
- d) Frequent alterations of the original intent and spirit of the Constitution

**Answer: d) Frequent alterations of the original intent and spirit of the Constitution**

**Why is federalism and provincial autonomy a contentious issue in Pakistan?**

- a) Clear distribution of powers and resources
- b) Harmony between federal and provincial governments
- c) Agreement on extent of provincial autonomy
- d) Disputes over distribution of powers and resources

**Answer: d) Disputes over distribution of powers and resources**

**What is the importance of the principle of separation of powers in a democracy?**

- a) Concentration of power in one branch of government
- b) Safeguarding against abuse of power
- c) Democratic accountability
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What are some challenges related to fundamental rights and human rights in Pakistan?**

- a) Lack of discrimination
- b) Violence against minorities
- c) Full freedom of expression
- d) Upholding of fundamental rights and human rights

**Answer: b) Violence against minorities**

**Why are electoral reforms important for ensuring free and fair elections in Pakistan?**

- a) Improve voter registration
- b) Enhance transparency in electoral process
- c) Ensure independence of Election Commission of Pakistan
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What role do political parties play in shaping the democratic landscape of Pakistan?**

- a) Representing interests and aspirations of the people
- b) Upholding democratic principles
- c) Ensuring transparency and accountability
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**How can conflicts related to federalism and provincial autonomy be resolved in Pakistan?**

- a) Strengthening of legal mechanisms
- b) Dialogue and negotiation between federal and provincial governments
- c) Promoting mutual understanding
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What measures can be taken to protect fundamental rights and human rights in Pakistan?**

- a) Strict adherence to the Constitution
- b) Strengthening legal mechanisms
- c) Promoting awareness and education on human rights
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**How can the principle of separation of powers be upheld in Pakistan?**

- a) Ensuring independence and impartiality of judiciary
- b) Preventing encroachment or violation of powers
- c) Promoting respect for separation of powers among branches of government
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

**What are some potential solutions for ensuring fair and transparent elections in Pakistan?**

- a) Use of technology for voter registration and vote counting
- b) Strengthening role of Election Commission of Pakistan
- c) Promoting voter education and awareness
- d) All of the above

**Answer: d) All of the above**

## **Lec 19 - Constitution Making (1947-56)**

**What was the main form of government adopted in Pakistan's first constitution of 1956?**

- a. Federal parliamentary system
- b. Presidential system
- c. Unitary system
- d. Monarchy

**Answer: a. Federal parliamentary system**

**Who was responsible for imposing martial law in Pakistan in 1958?**

- a. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b. Allama Iqbal
- c. General Ayub Khan
- d. Liaquat Ali Khan

**Answer: c. General Ayub Khan**

**What was the significance of the Objectives Resolution adopted in 1949 during the constitution making process?**

- a. It provided for a presidential system in Pakistan.
- b. It laid down the guiding principles for the future constitution.
- c. It established Islam as the state religion.
- d. It granted equal rights to all minority groups.

**Answer: b. It laid down the guiding principles for the future constitution.**

**Which assembly was responsible for drafting Pakistan's first constitution?**

- a. Constituent Assembly
- b. National Assembly
- c. Senate
- d. Provincial Assemblies

**Answer: a. Constituent Assembly**

**What was the main challenge faced during the constitution making process in Pakistan from 1947 to 1956?**

- a. Economic instability
- b. Lack of resources
- c. Political instability and regional conflicts
- d. External interference

**Answer: c. Political instability and regional conflicts**

**What was the fate of the Constitution of 1956 in Pakistan?**

- a. It was successfully implemented.
- b. It was abrogated in 1958.
- c. It was amended multiple times.
- d. It was replaced by a presidential system.

**Answer: b. It was abrogated in 1958.**

**Who served as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan under the Constitution of 1956?**

- a. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b. Allama Iqbal
- c. Khawaja Nazimuddin
- d. Liaquat Ali Khan

**Answer: c. Khawaja Nazimuddin**

**Which document laid the foundation for the Constitution of 1956?**

- a. The Government of India Act, 1935
- b. The Objectives Resolution of 1949
- c. The Charter of Democracy
- d. The Lahore Resolution of 1940

**Answer: b. The Objectives Resolution of 1949**

**Who assumed the presidency after the abrogation of the Constitution of 1956 in Pakistan?**

- a. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b. Allama Iqbal
- c. General Ayub Khan
- d. Liaquat Ali Khan

**Answer: c. General Ayub Khan**

**What was the main reason for the abrogation of the Constitution of 1956 in Pakistan?**

- a. Economic instability
- b. Foreign interference
- c. Political instability and regional conflicts
- d. Lack of public support

**Answer: c. Political instability and regional conflicts**

## **Lec 20 - The 1956 Constitution**

**What was the preamble of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan?**

- a) Declaration of Independence
- b) The Objectives Resolution
- c) Bill of Rights
- d) Fundamental Principles

**Answer: b) The Objectives Resolution**

**Which of the following rights was NOT guaranteed by the 1956 Constitution?**

- a) Right to equality
- b) Freedom of speech
- c) Right to property
- d) Right to life and liberty

**Answer: c) Right to property**

**What was the structure of the legislature under the 1956 Constitution?**

- a) Unicameral
- b) Bicameral
- c) Tricameral
- d) No legislature

**Answer: b) Bicameral**

**Who framed the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan?**

- a) Constituent Assembly
- b) President of Pakistan
- c) Judiciary
- d) Military

**Answer: a) Constituent Assembly**

**How many articles were there in the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan?**

- a) 150
- b) 195
- c) 234
- d) 350

**Answer: c) 234**

**What was the official status of the 1956 Constitution in relation to Islam?**

- a) Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- b) Secular Republic of Pakistan
- c) Democratic Republic of Pakistan
- d) Federal Republic of Pakistan

**Answer: a) Islamic Republic of Pakistan**

**Which year was the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan adopted?**

- a) 1947
- b) 1954
- c) 1956
- d) 1958

**Answer: c) 1956**

**What was the main language used in the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan?**

- a) English
- b) Urdu
- c) Bengali
- d) Sindhi

**Answer: a) English**



**What was the term of the President under the 1956 Constitution?**

- a) 3 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 7 years
- d) 10 years

**Answer: b) 5 years**

**Which of the following was NOT a challenge faced by the 1956 Constitution?**

- a) Ambiguity in language
- b) Opposition from political and religious groups
- c) Lack of fundamental rights
- d) Instability in political situation

**Answer: c) Lack of fundamental rights**

## **Lec 21 - The 1962 Constitution**

**Who promulgated the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan?**

- a) General Ayub Khan
- b) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- c) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- d) Liaquat Ali Khan

**Answer: a) General Ayub Khan**

**When was the 1962 Constitution adopted?**

- a) 14th August 1947
- b) 1st March 1962
- c) 23rd March 1956
- d) 14th August 1973

**Answer: b) 1st March 1962**

**What was the system of government established by the 1962 Constitution?**

- a) Parliamentary system
- b) Presidential system
- c) Monarchical system
- d) Feudal system

**Answer: b) Presidential system**

**What was the main criticism of the 1962 Constitution?**

- a) Lack of representation
- b) Concentration of power in the President
- c) Lack of fundamental rights
- d) Ineffective electoral system

**Answer: b) Concentration of power in the President**

**What was the term of the President under the 1962 Constitution?**

- a) 4 years
- b) 5 years
- c) 6 years
- d) 7 years

**Answer: d) 7 years**

**What was the electoral system introduced by the 1962 Constitution?**

- a) Universal adult franchise
- b) System of Basic Democracy
- c) First-past-the-post system
- d) Proportional representation system

**Answer: b) System of Basic Democracy**

**Who had the power to dissolve the National Assembly and provincial assemblies under the 1962 Constitution?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) President
- c) Chief Justice
- d) Chief of Army Staff

**Answer: b) President**

**What was the main issue with the electoral system introduced by the 1962 Constitution?**

- a) Lack of representation
- b) Corruption in the elections
- c) Concentration of power in the President
- d) Ineffective voter registration process

**Answer: c) Concentration of power in the President**

**How did the 1962 Constitution impact regional disparities in Pakistan?**

- a) It promoted regional harmony
- b) It led to the empowerment of provinces
- c) It resulted in regional discontent
- d) It had no impact on regional disparities

**Answer: c) It resulted in regional discontent**

**How did the 1962 Constitution eventually come to an end?**

- a) Through a constitutional amendment
- b) Through a referendum
- c) Through a military coup
- d) Through a popular uprising

**Answer: c) Through a military coup**

## **Lec 22 - The 1973 Constitution**

**Which year was the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan adopted?**

- a) 1956
- b) 1962
- c) 1973
- d) 1985

**Answer: c) 1973**

**What type of government system does the 1973 Constitution establish in Pakistan?**

- a) Federal parliamentary democratic republic
- b) Presidential system
- c) Monarchy
- d) Military rule

**Answer: a) Federal parliamentary democratic republic**

**How many articles are there in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan?**

- a) 280
- b) 200
- c) 195
- d) 150

**Answer: a) 280**

**Which article of the 1973 Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech, religion, and association?**

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19

c) Article 25

d) Article 32

**Answer: b) Article 19**

**How many amendments have been made to the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan as of 2021?**

a) 10

b) 20

c) 25

d) 30

**Answer: c) 25**

**Which organ of the state has the power to initiate amendments to the 1973 Constitution?**

a) President

b) Prime Minister

c) Parliament

d) Judiciary

**Answer: c) Parliament**

**Which article of the 1973 Constitution establishes the Council of Common Interests (CCI) to address inter-provincial issues?**

a) Article 153

b) Article 141

c) Article 149

d) Article 154

**Answer: d) Article 154**

**What is the procedure for amending the Constitution under Article 239 of the 1973 Constitution?**

- a) Simple majority in both houses of Parliament
- b) Two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament
- c) Approval by the President
- d) Referendum

**Answer: b) Two-thirds majority in both houses of Parliament**

**How does the 1973 Constitution address the issue of provincial autonomy in Pakistan?**

- a) Through the creation of a Council of Common Interests (CCI)
- b) Through the distribution of financial resources among provinces
- c) Through the establishment of a federal system of government
- d) Through the devolution of powers to provinces

**Answer: d) Through the devolution of powers to provinces**

**Which article of the 1973 Constitution establishes the independence of the judiciary in Pakistan?**

- a) Article 8
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 175
- d) Article 212

**Answer: c) Article 175**

