

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

