# 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 Lakshmibai
- C. Kunwar Singh
- D. Tatya 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

# 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.

## 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) Monarchial 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

# Lec 23 - Political History

# Q: Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Indira Gandhi
- D. Rajiv Gandhi
- Answer: A. Jawaharlal Nehru

# Q: What was the main cause of the French Revolution?

- A. Economic inequality
- B. Religious conflicts
- C. Imperialism
- D. Global warming

# Answer: A. Economic inequality

# Q: Who was the first President of the United States?

- A. George Washington
- B. Benjamin Franklin
- C. Thomas Jefferson
- D. John Adams

# Answer: A. George Washington

# Q: Which country was not a part of the Allied Powers during World War II?

- A. United States
- B. Soviet Union
- C. Germany
- D. United Kingdom

## Answer: C. Germany

# Q: Who was the first female Prime Minister of a country?

- A. Margaret Thatcher
- B. Angela Merkel
- C. Indira Gandhi
- D. Golda Meir
- Answer: D. Golda Meir

# Q: What was the main goal of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States?

- A. Women's suffrage
- B. LGBTQ+ rights
- C. Racial equality
- D. Environmental protection

## Answer: C. Racial equality

## Q: Who was the leader of the Soviet Union during the Cold War?

- A. Vladimir Putin
- B. Mikhail Gorbachev
- C. Joseph Stalin
- D. Nikita Khrushchev

# Answer: B. Mikhail Gorbachev

## Q: Who was the first female President of Brazil?

- A. Angela Merkel
- B. Julia Gillard
- C. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
- D. Dilma Rousseff

#### Answer: D. Dilma Rousseff

# Q: Who was the first African American President of the United States?

- A. Joe Biden
- B. Barack Obama
- C. Martin Luther King Jr.
- D. Colin Powell
- Answer: B. Barack Obama

# Q: Who was the first female Prime Minister of the United Kingdom?

- A. Margaret Thatcher
- B. Theresa May
- C. Queen Elizabeth II
- D. Jacinda Ardern

# Answer: A. Margaret Thatcher

# Lec 24 - Political History (1972-2003)

# Who was the President of Pakistan during the period of 1972-1977?

- a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- b) Ghulam Ishaq Khan
- c) Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry
- d) Zia-ul-Haq

# Answer: a) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

## Who led the military coup that toppled Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government in 1977?

- a) General Ayub Khan
- b) General Yahya Khan
- c) General Zia-ul-Haq
- d) General Pervez Musharraf
- Answer: c) General Zia-ul-Haq

## Which constitutional amendment introduced the federal system in Pakistan in 1973?

- a) 8th Amendment
- b) 17th Amendment
- c) 18th Amendment
- d) 3rd Amendment

# Answer: c) 18th Amendment

## Who became the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1988?

- a) Benazir Bhutto
- b) Nusrat Bhutto
- c) Fatima Jinnah
- d) Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan

## Answer: a) Benazir Bhutto

# Which political party won the general elections in Pakistan in 1990?

- a) Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)
- b) Pakistan People's Party (PPP)
- c) Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI)
- d) Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM)

#### Answer: a) Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)

#### Who seized power in a military coup in 1999 and declared himself as Chief Executive of Pakistan?

- a) General Ayub Khan
- b) General Yahya Khan
- c) General Pervez Musharraf
- d) General Raheel Sharif

## Answer: c) General Pervez Musharraf

#### Which political party emerged as the winner in the general elections in 2002?

- a) Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid (PML-Q)
- b) Pakistan People's Party (PPP)
- c) Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N)
- d) Awami National Party (ANP)

### Answer: a) Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid (PML-Q)

#### Who was assassinated in a bomb attack during an election campaign rally in 2007?

- a) Benazir Bhutto
- b) Nawaz Sharif
- c) Imran Khan
- d) Asif Ali Zardari
- Answer: a) Benazir Bhutto

# Who became the President of Pakistan in 2008 after the resignation of Pervez Musharraf?

- a) Asif Ali Zardari
- b) Imran Khan
- c) Nawaz Sharif
- d) Shahbaz Sharif
- Answer: a) Asif Ali Zardari

## Who was the Prime Minister of Pakistan during the period of 2002-2007?

- a) Nawaz Sharif
- b) Shaukat Aziz
- c) Yousaf Raza Gilani
- d) Raja Pervaiz Ashraf

Answer: b) Shaukat Aziz

# Lec 25 - Geography, Land, Boundaries and Neighborhoods

# Which of the following mountain ranges is located in Pakistan?

- a) Rocky Mountains
- b) Alps
- c) Himalayas
- d) Andes

# Solution: c) Himalayas

## Which desert is located in the southeastern part of Pakistan?

- a) Sahara Desert
- b) Gobi Desert
- c) Thar Desert

# d) Mojave Desert

## Solution: c) Thar Desert Which river is the longest and most important river in Pakistan?

- a) Nile River
- b) Amazon River
- c) Yangtze River
- d) Indus River
- Solution: d) Indus River

## What is the name of the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan?

- a) Durand Line
- b) Maginot Line
- c) 38th Parallel
- d) Mason-Dixon Line
- Solution: a) Durand Line

# Which country does not share a land border with Pakistan?

- a) China
- b) Afghanistan
- c) India
- d) Iran
- Solution: d) Iran

### Which pass serves as a gateway between Pakistan and China?

- a) Khyber Pass
- b) Karakoram Pass
- c) Malakand Pass
- d) Bolan Pass

## Solution: b) Karakoram Pass

### Which river forms the eastern border between Pakistan and India?

- a) Jhelum River
- b) Chenab River
- c) Ravi River
- d) Sutlej River

## Solution: d) Sutlej River

## Which sea is located to the south of Pakistan?

- a) Red Sea
- b) Caribbean Sea
- c) Arabian Sea
- d) Mediterranean Sea
- Solution: c) Arabian Sea

## Which province of Pakistan shares a border with Afghanistan?

- a) Punjab
- b) Sindh
- c) Balochistan
- d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

# Solution: d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

# Which country does not share a border with Pakistan?

- a) China
- b) India
- c) Iran
- d) Bangladesh

# Solution: d) Bangladesh

# Lec 26 - Natural Resources, Agriculture

## Which of the following is the major cash crop of Pakistan?

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice
- c) Cotton
- d) Sugarcane

## Solution: c) Cotton

## What is the main source of irrigation for agriculture in Pakistan?

- a) Rainwater
- b) Canals
- c) Groundwater
- d) Tube wells

## Solution: b) Canals

## Which of the following is the largest forest in Pakistan?

- a) Cholistan Desert
- b) Thar Desert
- c) Margalla Hills National Park
- d) Changa Manga Forest

## Solution: c) Margalla Hills National Park

## Which of the following minerals is not found in Pakistan?

- a) Coal
- b) Gold
- c) Copper
- d) Bauxite

## Solution: d) Bauxite

## What percentage of Pakistan's population is engaged in agriculture?

- a) 20%
- b) 30%
- c) 40%
- d) 50%
- Solution: c) 40%

## Which of the following is the largest canal in Pakistan?

- a) Sukkur Barrage
- b) Tarbela Dam
- c) Mangla Dam
- d) Indus River System

## Solution: d) Indus River System

## Which of the following is the most important livestock product in Pakistan?

- a) Wool
- b) Poultry
- c) Milk
- d) Meat
- Solution: c) Milk

## Which of the following is the major oilseed crop in Pakistan?

- a) Wheat
- b) Mustard
- c) Sugarcane
- d) Cotton
- Solution: b) Mustard

## Which of the following is a major environmental issue related to agriculture in Pakistan?

- a) Overuse of fertilizers
- b) Excessive use of pesticides
- c) Deforestation
- d) All of the above
- Solution: d) All of the above

## Which of the following is the most common irrigation system used in Pakistan?

- a) Drip Irrigation
- b) Sprinkler Irrigation
- c) Flood Irrigation
- d) Subsurface Irrigation

## **Solution: c) Flood Irrigation**

Note: The options provided are examples, and the actual options in an exam or quiz may differ.

# Lec 27 - Industrial Development

## Which phase of industrial development in Pakistan focused on import substitution?

- a) First phase
- b) Second phase
- c) Third phase
- d) Fourth phase

## Answer: a) First phase

# What were some of the key industries established during the initial years of industrial development in Pakistan?

- a) Textiles, sugar, cement, chemicals, and steel
- b) Pharmaceuticals, automobiles, aviation, and electronics
- c) Food processing, tourism, education, and healthcare
- d) Agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and mining

## Answer: a) Textiles, sugar, cement, chemicals, and steel

### What policy incentives were provided by the government of Pakistan to promote industrialization?

- a) Tax breaks and subsidies
- b) Tariff increases and export bans
- c) Strict regulations and high taxes
- d) Import restrictions and export quotas

## Answer: a) Tax breaks and subsidies

## What was the focus of industrial policy in Pakistan during the 1980s?

- a) Liberalization and privatization
- b) Import substitution and protectionism
- c) Export-oriented growth and foreign investment
- d) Nationalization and state control

## Answer: a) Liberalization and privatization

## What are some challenges faced by the industrial development in Pakistan?

- a) Energy crisis, inadequate infrastructure, taxation issues, and regulation challenges
- b) Political instability, environmental degradation, and social unrest
- c) Lack of skilled labor, low literacy rate, and corruption
- d) All of the above

## Answer: a) Energy crisis, inadequate infrastructure, taxation issues, and regulation challenges

# Which sector has contributed to employment generation, increased production, and export earnings in Pakistan?

- a) Industrial sector
- b) Agriculture sector
- c) Service sector
- d) Informal sector
- Answer: a) Industrial sector

### What is the potential of Pakistan's industrial sector for achieving sustainable economic development?

- a) High potential with continued efforts to address challenges
- b) Low potential due to external factors beyond control
- c) Moderate potential dependent on global economic trends
- d) No potential due to lack of resources

## Answer: a) High potential with continued efforts to address challenges

### What are special economic zones (SEZs)?

- a) Designated areas with reduced taxes and regulations to attract foreign investment
- b) Areas reserved for military purposes to promote national security
- c) Protected natural areas to conserve biodiversity
- d) Zones for agricultural production and rural development

## Answer: a) Designated areas with reduced taxes and regulations to attract foreign investment

## What is the role of high-tech and knowledge-based industries in Pakistan's industrial development?

- a) To promote innovation and technological advancement
- b) To support traditional industries and crafts
- c) To promote employment in rural areas
- d) To protect domestic industries from foreign competition

## Answer: a) To promote innovation and technological advancement

## What is the key to achieving sustainable industrial development in Pakistan?

- a) Addressing challenges such as energy crisis and inadequate infrastructure
- b) Dependence on foreign aid and loans
- c) Protectionism and import substitution
- d) Nationalization of industries

## Answer: a) Addressing challenges such as energy crisis and inadequate infrastructure

Note: Please note that answers to MCQs may vary depending on the context and time period of the 'Industrial Development' in Pakistan. It's important to refer to the specific time frame and context when answering MCQs related to historical events or policies.

## Lec 28 - Education in Pakistan

## What is the literacy rate of Pakistan according to the latest census?

a) 48%

- b) 58%
- c) 68%
- d) 78%

## Answer: b) 58%

# Which Article of the Constitution of Pakistan guarantees free and compulsory education for children aged 5 to 16 years?

- a) Article 22
- b) Article 24
- c) Article 25A
- d) Article 26

## Answer: c) Article 25A

## Which organization is responsible for curriculum development and textbook production in Pakistan?

- a) Higher Education Commission (HEC)
- b) Federal Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education (FBISE)
- c) National Testing Service (NTS)
- d) National Curriculum Council (NCC)

## Answer: d) National Curriculum Council (NCC)

## Which of the following is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area?

- a) Punjab
- b) Sindh

- c) Balochistan
- d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

## Answer: c) Balochistan

## Which province of Pakistan has the highest literacy rate?

- a) Punjab
- b) Sindh
- c) Balochistan
- d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

## Answer: a) Punjab

## Which of the following is the oldest university in Pakistan?

- a) University of the Punjab
- b) Quaid-e-Azam University
- c) Karachi University
- d) Peshawar University

## Answer: a) University of the Punjab

### What is the main medium of instruction in public schools in Pakistan?

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

## Answer: a) English

## Which of the following is a common challenge faced by public schools in Pakistan?

- a) Lack of funding
- b) Lack of qualified teachers
- c) Overcrowded classrooms
- d) All of the above

## Answer: d) All of the above

Which province of Pakistan has introduced the Education Emergency Initiative to improve the quality of education?

- a) Punjab
- b) Sindh
- c) Balochistan
- d) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

### Answer: a) Punjab

### Which of the following is a key aspect of the National Education Policy 2021 of Pakistan?

- a) Promoting inclusive education
- b) Enhancing digital literacy
- c) Strengthening vocational education
- d) All of the above

### Answer: d) All of the above

## Lec 29 - Foreign Policy of Pakistan

## What is the main guiding principle of Pakistan's foreign policy?

- a) Peaceful coexistence and mutual respect
- b) Dominance over neighboring countries
- c) Non-alignment with any nation
- d) Isolation from the international community

Answer: a) Peaceful coexistence and mutual respect

## Which regional organization does Pakistan actively participate in for promoting regional cooperation?

- a) NATO
- b) EU
- c) SAARC
- d) ASEAN

Answer: c) SAARC

# What is the significance of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) in Pakistan's foreign policy?

- a) To promote military cooperation with China
- b) To boost trade and economic ties with China
- c) To counter the influence of other countries in the region
- d) To establish Pakistan as a global economic superpower

# Answer: b) To boost trade and economic ties with China

## What has been Pakistan's stance on the issue of Kashmir in its foreign policy?

- a) Advocating for the independence of Kashmir
- b) Pursuing diplomatic dialogue with India for a resolution
- c) Supporting armed struggle in Kashmir
- d) Ignoring the issue altogether

# Answer: b) Pursuing diplomatic dialogue with India for a resolution

## How has Pakistan's foreign policy addressed the issue of terrorism?

- a) Supporting and harboring terrorist organizations
- b) Promoting extremism and radicalization
- c) Actively cooperating with other countries to counter terrorism
- d) Ignoring the issue of terrorism

## Answer: c) Actively cooperating with other countries to counter terrorism

### What has been Pakistan's stance on nuclear weapons in its foreign policy?

- a) Promoting global nuclear disarmament
- b) Pursuing aggressive nuclear proliferation
- c) Seeking nuclear weapons for offensive purposes
- d) Rejecting any form of nuclear disarmament

## Answer: a) Promoting global nuclear disarmament

# Which organization has Pakistan actively engaged with to promote Muslim countries' interests in the international arena?

a) UNICEF

b) OPEC

c) G8

d) World Bank

Answer: b) OPEC

## How has Pakistan's foreign policy addressed the issue of Afghan conflict and refugees?

- a) Promoting violence and instability in Afghanistan
- b) Supporting Taliban and extremist groups in Afghanistan
- c) Seeking a political solution to the Afghan conflict and hosting Afghan refugees
- d) Ignoring the issue of Afghan conflict and refugees

## Answer: c) Seeking a political solution to the Afghan conflict and hosting Afghan refugees

## What has been Pakistan's approach to diplomatic engagement with neighboring countries?

- a) Promoting regional cooperation and peaceful relations
- b) Pursuing aggressive and confrontational approach
- c) Ignoring diplomatic engagement with neighboring countries
- d) Seeking dominance and hegemony over neighboring countries

### Answer: a) Promoting regional cooperation and peaceful relations

### How has Pakistan's foreign policy promoted economic ties with other countries?

- a) By isolating itself from the international community
- b) By promoting protectionist trade policies
- c) By seeking foreign aid and assistance
- d) By participating in regional and international economic forums and trade agreements

## Answer: d) By participating in regional and international economic forums and trade agreements

## Lec 30 - Pakistan and the Muslim World

## Which organization represents the Muslim world and Pakistan actively participates in it?

- a) United Nations
- b) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- c) Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
- d) World Trade Organization (WTO)

## Answer: c) Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

### What is the significance of Hajj pilgrimage for Pakistan's relationship with the Muslim world?

- a) It promotes cultural exchange with other Muslim countries.
- b) It fosters inter-faith dialogue among Muslim countries.
- c) It strengthens economic partnerships with other Muslim countries.
- d) It demonstrates Pakistan's commitment to Islamic principles and values.

## Answer: d) It demonstrates Pakistan's commitment to Islamic principles and values.

## What role does Pakistan play in promoting inter-faith harmony in the Muslim world?

- a) It promotes understanding and cooperation among different sects of Islam.
- b) It provides logistical support for Hajj pilgrimage.
- c) It engages in economic partnerships with other Muslim countries.
- d) It participates in the United Nations.

### Answer: a) It promotes understanding and cooperation among different sects of Islam.

### What drives Pakistan's engagement with the Muslim world?

- a) Economic interests
- b) Strategic considerations

- c) Pursuit of regional and global alliances
- d) All of the above

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

# How does Pakistan use the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) to promote its foreign policy objectives?

- a) By providing logistical support for Hajj pilgrimage
- b) By participating in economic forums and initiatives
- c) By raising issues of concern to the Muslim world
- d) By promoting inter-faith dialogue

## Answer: c) By raising issues of concern to the Muslim world

### What role does Pakistan play in promoting cultural exchange with other Muslim countries?

- a) Providing educational scholarships
- b) Organizing cultural events and festivals
- c) Facilitating Hajj pilgrimage
- d) All of the above

## Answer: d) All of the above

#### What factors drive Pakistan's engagement with the Muslim world?

- a) Islamic identity
- b) Strategic considerations
- c) Economic interests
- d) All of the above

### Answer: d) All of the above

## How does Pakistan seek support from other Muslim countries on international platforms?

- a) Through the United Nations
- b) Through the World Trade Organization
- c) Through the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
- d) Through the European Union

## Answer: c) Through the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

### What does Pakistan consider as a key driver of its engagement with the Muslim world?

- a) Strategic considerations
- b) Economic interests
- c) Commitment to Islamic principles and values
- d) Pursuit of regional and global alliances

### Answer: c) Commitment to Islamic principles and values

### How does Pakistan's foreign policy towards the Muslim world align with its national interests?

- a) By promoting economic and investment opportunities
- b) By addressing common challenges faced by Muslims globally
- c) By building diplomatic alliances
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above