7 Lecture - PAK301

Important Mcqs

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

Q: When was the All India Muslim League formed?

- 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