

7 Lecture - PAK301

Important Mcqs

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