

7 Lecture - PAK301

Important Subjective

Q: When was the All India Muslim League formed?

A: The All India Muslim League was formed in 1906.

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

A: Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a prominent leader of the Muslim League during the period of 1924-1935.

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

A: The Muslim League demanded separate electorates, which would ensure that Muslims had their own electorate to choose their representatives.

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

A: The Muslim League boycotted the Simon Commission as they felt that it did not adequately represent the interests of Muslims.

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

A: The "All Parties Muslim Conference" aimed to bring together various Muslim organizations and present a united front for the protection of Muslim rights.

Q: Which religious organization represented the interests of Muslim clerics during this period?

A: The Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind represented the interests of Muslim clerics during this period.

Q: What was the aim of the Khilafat Movement?

A: The Khilafat Movement aimed to protect the institution of the caliphate and promote Muslim solidarity.

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

A: Yes, the Muslim League faced internal divisions on various issues including the demand for separate electorates and the nature of political representation.

Q: What were the Round Table Conferences?

A: The Round Table Conferences were convened in London in 1930 to discuss constitutional reforms in India.

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

A: No, the talks at the Round Table Conferences did not result in significant concessions from the British government.