

# 14 Lecture - PAK301

## Important Subjective

**Q: What were the main objectives of the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 in British India?**

A: The main objectives of the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 were to introduce separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims, expand the powers of the legislative councils, and give each community the right to elect its own representatives.

**Q: What was the significance of the Government of India Act 1935 in the constitutional development of British India?**

A: The Government of India Act 1935 introduced provincial autonomy, allowing the provinces to have their own governments with elected representatives. It also expanded the powers of the central legislature, but fell short of the demands of the Indian National Congress for full independence.

**Q: Who was the leader of the All India Muslim League during the constitutional development in British India?**

A: The leader of the All India Muslim League during the constitutional development in British India was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

**Q: What was the Lahore Resolution of 1940, also known as the Pakistan Resolution?**

A: The Lahore Resolution of 1940, also known as the Pakistan Resolution, called for the creation of an independent Muslim state in the regions of British India where Muslims were in the majority.

**Q: What was dyarchy in the context of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 in British India?**

A: Dyarchy was a system introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 in British India, where certain areas of governance were devolved to Indian ministers, giving them limited autonomy.

**Q: Which act introduced the concept of separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims in British India?**

A: The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 introduced the concept of separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims in British India.

**Q: What was the main demand of the Indian National Congress during the constitutional development in British India?**

A: The main demand of the Indian National Congress during the constitutional development in British India was for greater autonomy and self-governance, including the demand for full independence.

**Q: What was the significance of the Indian Councils Act of 1861 in the constitutional development of British India?**

A: The Indian Councils Act of 1861 expanded the powers of the legislative councils and allowed for some representation of Indians in the decision-making process, although the majority of the seats were still reserved for British officials.

**Q: What was the outcome of the Indian Independence Act 1947 in British India?**

A: The Indian Independence Act 1947 granted independence to India and Pakistan, leading to the establishment of Pakistan as an independent state on August 14, 1947, and India on August 15, 1947, ending the British rule in the subcontinent.

**Q: Who led the demand for a separate nation for Muslims during the constitutional development in British India?**

A: Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the All India Muslim League, led the demand for a separate nation for Muslims during the constitutional development in British India.