

THE CSS POINT

Pakistan Affairs Solved MCQS

A Complete Package

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MCQs for Pakistan Studies

Q1: Sindh was conquered by Mohd bin Qasim during the _____ period

- Umayyads
- Abbasids
- Tulun
- Idrisids

02. Mohd bin Qasim was the nephew of _____

- a. Sulayman bin Abdul Malik
- b. Abdul Malik bin Marwan
- c. Walid bin Abdul Malik
- d. Hajjaj bin Yousaf

03. Raja Dahir was the ruler of _____

- 23 Lahore
- 24 Dehli
- 25 Sindh
- 26 Depalpur

04. Debul and Alor are the names of _____

- a. Places of Ancient Sindh
- b. Old Gardens of Sindh
- c. Ancient bulding
- d. None of them

05. Who was Sisakar ?

- a. Wazir of Hajjij bin Yousaf
- b. Wazir of Mohd bin Qasim
- c. Wazir of Raja Dahir
- d. None of the above

23 Mohd bin Qasim tortured to death in a prison in Iraq during the caliphate of

- _____
- 23 Sulaiman
 - 24 Walid
 - 25 Yazid
 - 26 None of them

07. In 133 A.H / 750 A.D. the Abbasids overthrew the _____

- 23 Safvids
- 24 Mughals
- 25 Umayyads
- 26 Meds

08. The Abbasids Governor _____ came to Sindh in 140 A.H. / 757 A.D.

- 23 Hisham
- 24 Walid
- 25 Musa
- 26 Yasir

23 In 367 A.H / 777 A.D , Subuktigin , a Turkish slave became the master of _____

- 23 Lahore
- 24 Multan
- 25 Depalpur
- 26 Ghazni

23 Mahmood`s first important battle was fought against _____ near Peshawar in 8 Muharram 392 A.H 25 November 1001 A.D.

- 23 Jaipal
- 24 Sukhpal
- 25 Anandpal
- 26 None of them

11. Abu-al-Fath Daud was the Ismail ruler of _____

- 23 Lahore
- 24 Multan
- 25 Sindh
- 26 Depalpur

12. Mahmood set out on the expedition to Somnath on 17 october _____

- a. 1023 A.D
- b. 1024 A.D
- c. 1025 A.D
- d. 1026 A.D

13. Mahmood breathed his last sigh on 30 April _____

- a. 1024 A.D
- b. 1026 A.D
- c. 1028 A.D
- d. 1030 A.D

23 In _____ A.D the first battle of Traain was fought between Mohd Gauri and Rajputs under the command of Govind Rai brother of Prithvi Raj, Mohd Gauri defeated in this battle.

- 23 1189
- 24 1190
- 25 1191
- 26 1192

23 In _____ A.D the second battle of Train was fought and Rajput defeated in this battle.

- 23 1190
- 24 1191
- 25 1192
- 26 1193

Answers :

- 23 A,02.D,03.C,04.A,05.C
- 23 A,07.C,08.A,09.D,10.A
- 23 B,12.B,13.D,14.C,15.C

23 About the end of 2nd century B.C some unusual upheavals in the Central Asia let loose series of human floods that brought about after-wave of invasions into Indo-Pak Sub-continent, First invasion was made by :

- a. The Kushanas
- b. The Sakas
- c. The Bacirians
- d. The Parthians

23 One of the main objectives of All - India Muslim League at the time of its creation was :

- a. To be loyal to the Indian British Government
- b. To take active part in the politics of the country
- c. To be close to Hindu community
- d. Not to take sides with any Indian community

03. The power of the Legislative councils was increased by

- a. Minto - Morley Reforms, 1909
- b. Simon Commission Report
- c. 3rd Round Table Conference
- d. Gandhi - Irwin Pact

04. Hindi - Urdu controversy of 1867 had far-reaching consequences because

- 23 It was the forerunner of the Two-Nation Theory
- 24 Made Muslims think to be close to the Hindu culture
- 25 To depend on the British Government for justice
- 26 To be indifferent to the Controversy

23 The elections should be held on the basis of general adult franchise. This demand was made in

- a. Minto - Morley Reforms, 1909
- b. Lucknow pact
- c. Cripps Mission
- d. Gandhi - Irwin Pact

23 Aligarh Muslim College started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1877 had a clear programme

- a. To keep the Muslim community abreast with western knowledge
- b. To make Muslims learn Arabic and Persian only
- c. To give students military education
- d. To educate Muslim youth to be politically active

23 "The future form of Government would be federal to be joined by provinces and Indian states." This principle was settled in

- a. Nehru Report
- b. 1st Round Table Conference
- c. Simon Report
- d. Minto - Morley Reforms, 1909

08. Simla Deputation of 1906 had the following purpose

- a. For future elections in the country Muslim community would get separate electorate
- b. The Deputation was advised to take active part on politics
- c. The Deputation was directed to be friendly with the rulers
- d. To be in harmony with the Hindu Community of India

23 During the Khilafat Movement, "Chauri chaura" tragedy assumed greater significance. Which of the following incidents was peculiar to that

- a. Country-wide strike of the traders
- b. A police station was burnt in a village
- c. Communal riots erupted
- d. The people refused to pay Government taxes

23 Ch. Rahmat Ali published a leaflet "Now or Never. Are We To Live or Perish Forever" issued on January 28, 1933 ; from Cambridge with the objective

- a. To create a separate and independent Muslim state
- b. To develop amity with the British as a Muslim community
- c. To grow the concept of Indianism
- d. To work with other Indian Communities for liberation of India

Answers :

23 C,02.A,03.A,04.A,05.B

23 A,07.B,08.A,09.B,10.A

01. Moplah`s contribution is that

a. They took part in Khilafat Movement

23 They went to Kerala to organize anti-British movement

24 They were Arab tribes on the Malabar shores who seized ships of East India company

25 They remained involved in a guerilla warfare with the British Government

02. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875

a. To protect the interest of India

b. To revive and reform Hinduisim

c. To cooperate with the British Government

d. To be a social organization working for the good of the poor

03. In the election of 1945-46

a. In NWFP, the Muslim league got majority and won the Muslim seats

b. Muslim League formed ministry in NWFP with Dr. Khan Sahib as the Chief Minister

c. In Bengal Muslim League won 89 out of 110 Muslim seats and formed ministry with H.S. Suhrawardy as Chief Minister

d. None of the above

04. For what purpose Muslim League changed its manifesto in 1913 ?

a. Became hostile towards the British

23 Demanded self-government suitable for India

24 to remain aloof from Indian politics

25 To criticise and oppose the Hindu community

05. Who seconded the Pakistan Resolution from Punjab ?

a. Nawab Muhammad Ismail

b. Dr. Muhammad Alam

c. Abdul Hameed khan

d. Syed Zakir Ali

06. The Kanpur Mosque episode took place in August 1913. Its result was

- a. It made the Muslims feel ignored by the Indian Government
- b. The Muslims were disappointed by the Hindu Press
- c. They decided to leave India and migrate to neighbouring Muslim countries
- d. It created political awakening among the Indian Muslims

23 On May 28, 1920, the Khilafat Committee passed a resolution in support of the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Mr. Gandhi with the result

- a. It created amity between Muslims and Hindus to work together to get their grievances redressed by the Government of India
- b. It could not be activated due to Hindu - Muslim differences
- c. The Congress opposed the movement
- d. By and large the Muslim community did not want to get Hindu support

08. Indicated the main reason for the failure of Land Reforms in Pakistan

- a. Landlords got stay order from courts
- b. Landlords surrendered hilly lands
- c. Landlords got favour from Consolidation Wing of Board of Revenue
- d. Landlords transferred land in the name of their family members

09. The Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam was founded in 1884, with the objective

- a. It was for social gathering among Muslims of Punjab
- b. To help Muslims to secure Government jobs
- c. To encourage non-communal approach to provincial problems
- d. To defend Islam against the onslaughts of the missionaries and to provide western education along with religious instructions

10. Ex-state of "Amb" is famous for

- a. Tidal Forests
- b. Natural Forests
- c. Artificial Forests
- d. Beta Forests

Answers :

23 A, 02.B, 03.C, 04.A, 05.B

23 D, 07.A, 08.D, 09.D, 10.B

.Q1. Why Syed Amir Ali resigned from the Muslim league in 1913 ?

- a. The Muslim league did not do sufficient work for its members
- b. It criticised the Government
- c. It supported the Hindu cause
- d. The party had no clear cut policy

02. What is the most provision of the Simon Commission Report published in 1930 ?

- a. Recommendation for the introduction of federal system of government in India
- b. Dyarchy should continue
- c. No reforms in the provinces
- d. The importance of the majority community should be accepted

03. Indicate the highest civil award among the following

- 23 Sitara-e-Shujaat
- 24 Hilal-e-Shujaat
- 25 Nishan-e-Shujaat
- 26 Tamgha-e-Shujaat

04. The second part of the act 1935 could not be put into practise because

- a. All-India Congress did not wish to join the Federal Government
- b. There was state of emergency on the eve of World War II
- c. There was law and order problem in India
- d. The Indian princes refused to join in Federation

05. "Education Foundation" were set up in the provinces with a view to

- a. Encouraging education in the rural areas
- b. Encouraging private sector investment in education
- c. Encouraging primary education and adult education
- d. Encouraging education at all levels

06. The provincial elections under the Act of 1935 held in 1937 had the following results

- a. The Muslim League won the majority of seats reserved for the community
- b. By and large Muslim league failed miserably in the contest
- c. The Congress had success only in a few provinces
- d. A number of political parties boycotted the elections

07. Sulphur is formed at

- 23 Koh-e-Sultan (Chagi)
- 24 Kala-Chitta Range (Attock)
- 25 Warchha
- 26 Hazro (Attock)

23 Quaid-e-Azam in his presidential address of 25th session of Muslim League at Lucknow on Oct 15, 1937 gave direction about

- 23 Power and self-reliance for political success
- 24 Cooperation with majority community
- 25 To remain loyal to the Government
- 26 Muslim to keep away from politics

23 An agreement for cooperation was signed during Turkish President Kennan Everno`s visit to Pakistan in Feb 1980 in the field of

a. Defence production

- 23 Tourism
- 24 Research and Development
- 25 Shipping

10. Sindh Muslim League passed on of the following resolutions in 1938

a. Federalism to continue

b. Muslims to join other communities for political progress

c. Concentration on education

d. Resolved to have division of India on the basis of Two Nation Theory

Answers :

23 D,02.A,03.C,04.B,05.D

23 B,07.A,08.A,09.C,10.D

23 The Muslim League Resolution of "Divide and Quit" in 1943 was against the movement of quit India proposed in 1942 by

- a. Late Mr. Gandhi
- b. Pandit Nehru
- c. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- d. Pant

02. The institution of Mohtasib was established by

- a. Constitution of 1973
- b. Presidential Order 1983
- c. Article 276 of the interim Constitution 1972
- d. All of the above

03. Gandhi - Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to

- a. Opposition by the Khaksars
- b. Red Shirts
- c. The Ahrar
- d. Two - Nation Theory

23 Quaid-e-Azam sent 600 hundred soldiers to a Muslim country to fight for her freedom. Many of those Soldiers laid thier lives while fighting. That country preserved the tales of the bravery of those soldiers in a book titled "The Six Hundred Brave Pakistani Soldiers". They fought for

- 23 Libya
- 24 Egypt
- 25 Indonesia
- 26 Morocco

05. The Simla Conference of 1945 failed due to

- a. Arrogance of the Congress leaders
- b. Callousness by F.M. Lord Wavel the Viceroy of India
- c. The derogatory approach about Muslim by the Hindu Press
- d. Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslim seats to be allocated to the Muslim league

23 At the NAM Summit in Durban (1998), which issue was discussed concerning Pakistan ?

- a. Child Labour
- b. Environment Pollution
- c. Kashmir Problem
- d. Repayment of Loans

07. The result of the election 1945-46 showed

a. That the Unionist Party won majority of Muslim seats

23 The Jamaat Ulema-i-Hind captured a few seats

24 The National Muslims got a few seats

25 The Muslim League captured all the reserved seats for the Muslims at the centre

08. Indicate the decision taken in the second SAARC Summit (Bangalore) 16 Nov, 1986

- a. Inflation be curbed
- b. A permanent Secretariat was to be set up at Khatmandu
- c. A trade agreement was signed
- d. Mutual problems should be resolved by peaceful means

09. "Qissa Sohni Mahinwal" was written by

- a. Hafiz Barkhurdar
- b. Hashim Shah
- c. Fazal Shah
- d. Waris Shah

10. The interim Government was formed in 1946. Who was the Prime Minister

- a. Pandit Nehru
- b. F.M. Lord Wavel
- c. Liaquat Ali Khan
- d. None of the above

Answers:

23 A,02.B,03.D,04.C,05.D

23 C,07.D,08.C,09.C,10.D

23 Pakistan attended a four-day SAARC Japan-funded workshop in Sep 1999. The workshop was on

- a. The role of media in preventing prostitution
- b. The role of media in preventing Child Labour
- c. The role of media in Drug prevention
- d. The role of media in curbing terrorism

23 Sir Cyril Radcliffe announced the Boundary Commission Award on August 17, 1947. Which was biased due to whom ?

- a. Lord Mountbatten
- b. Pandit Nehru
- c. S.V. Patel
- d. Maharaja Sadul Singh of Bikaner

23 The concept of acting in aid of civil power by the armed forces has been laid down in the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 vide.

- a. Article 245
- b. Article 270
- c. Article 243
- d. Article 200

04. Why Quaid-e-Azam launched Direct Action day on August 16, 1946 ?

- a. To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy FM Lord Wavell
- b. To oppose the Congress policies
- c. To get support from the masses for party membership
- d. To curb the upsurge of the National Muslims

05. Muslim Bagh is famous for

- 23 Copper
- 24 Iron ore
- 25 Gypsum
- 26 Chromite

06. Late Mr. Gandhi renounced his formal leadership from Congress in

- 23 1934
- 24 1940
- 25 1946
- 26 1947

07. Article 25 of the Constitution of 1973 deals with

- a. Rule of law
- b. Equal protection of law
- c. Equality of citizen
- d. All of the above

08. Quaid-e-Azam resigned from membership of Congress in

- 23 1913
- 24 1916
- 25 1920
- 26 1922

23 A former president of the dissolved Constituent Assembly had challenged the legality of the proclamation of the Governor General in

- a. Asif Patel & other V. The Crown
- 23 Maulvi Tamiz-ud-Din Khan's Case
- 24 Miss Asma Jilani Case
- 25 State V. Dosso

10. India recognised the provisional Government of Bangladesh on

- a. Dec 6, 1971
- b. Dec 16, 1971
- c. Jan 1, 1972
- d. Dec 18, 1971

Answers :

- 23 B,02.A,03.A,04.A,05.D
- 23 D,07.C,08.C,09.B,10.B

Q. In which year War of Independence was fought:

Ans. 1857.

23 Where Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental school was established:

Ans. Aligarh.

23 Who established Indian National Congress?

Ans. A.Hume.

Q. When Congress was established?Ans. 1885.

Q. When Sir Syed was born?

Ans. 1817.

Q. When Sir Syed died?

Ans. 1898.

Q. When was Bengal partitioned?

Ans. 1905.

Q. When the partition of Bengal was annulled?

Ans. 1911.

23 When did Quaid-e-Azam join Muslim League? Ans. 1913.

23 When did the First World War started?

Ans. 1911.

Q. When did the First World War came to an end?

Ans. 1918.

Q. When did the Muslim League came into existence?

Ans. 30 September 1906.

Q. Who was the first President of Muslim League?

Ans. Sir Agha Khan.

Q. When did Simla deputation call on Viceroy Lord Minto?

Ans. 1906.

23 When Minto-Morley Reforms were enforced?

Ans. 1909.

Q. When was Lucknow Pact agreed?

Ans. 1916.

Q. When Jallianwala Bagh incident occurred?

Ans. 13 April 1919.

Q. When did Khilafat Movement start?

Ans. 1918.

Q. Who was secretary of Khilafat deputation?

Ans. Hasan Muhammad Hayat.

Q. Who was the editor of "Comrade"?

Ans. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

Q. Who was the editor of "Hamdard"?

Ans. Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

23 Who was the editor of "Al-Hilal"?

Ans. Maulana Azad.

23 Name the newspaper of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan?

Ans. Zamindar.

23 When treaty of Sevres was signed?

Ans. 20 August 1920.

Q. Who was Khalifa of Turkey?

Ans. Sultan Abdul Majid.

Q. Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of?

Ans. Khilafat Movement.

Q. Who was Prime Minister of England during the period of Khilafat Movement?

Ans. Llyde George.

Q. Who issued Fatwa in favour of Khilafat Movement?

Ans. Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari.

Q. Who announced the end of Khilafat Movement?

Ans. Gandhi.

Q. When Princess of Wales visited India?

Ans. November 1921.

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Q. When did Tragedy of Chora Churi happen?

Ans. 4 February 1922.

Q. How many Policemen were burned to death in the Tragedy of Chora Churi?

Ans. 21.

Q. When did Montague visit India?

Ans. 10 November 1917.

23 When did Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in India? Ans. 1919.

23 How many members were in the council of state in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms?

Ans. 60.

23 When Diarchy was introduced in Indian Act?

Ans. 1919.

Q. When Diarchy was introduced in the 8 provinces of India?

Ans. February 1921.

Q. When Diarchy was introduced in NWFP?

Ans. 1932.

Q. How long Diarchy remained in force in India?

Ans. 1921-1937.

Q. Rowlett Act was enforced on:

Ans. 18 March 1919.

Q. When was the formation of Simon Commission announced?

Ans. 8 November 1927.

23 When Quaid-e-Azam said, "This is Parting of Ways"?

Ans. All Parties Conference in Calcutta.

23 When Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points?

Ans. On Muslim League Delhi session 1929.

Q. When did Allama Iqbal Delivered his famous Address in "Allahabad"?

Ans. 30 December 1930.

Q. When Labour Party came in power in England?

Ans. May 1929.

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Q. When First Round Table Conference was called in London?

Ans. 12 November 1930.

Q. How many total delegates were in the First Round Table Conference?

Ans. 89.

Q. Who presided over the First Round Table Conference?

Ans. George 5th.

Q. When did Second Round Table Conference was called?

Ans. 7 September 1931.

Q. When Third Round Table Conference started?

Ans. 17 November 1932.

Q. When Pona Pact was signed?

Ans. 25 September 1932.

Q. Who were the signatories of Pona Pact?

Ans. Ambidkar and Gandhi.

Q. How many seats were in 1937 Elections of Provincial Assemblies?

Ans. 1535.

Q. What was the total number of representative?

Ans. 1771.

Q. How many seats were capture by Congress?

Ans. 706.

Q. How many seats were in Provinces for Muslims?

Ans. 491.

Q. How many seats were captured by Muslim League?

Ans. 211.

Q. When congress ministries came to an end?

Ans. 14 November 1939.

Q. When day of deliverance was solemnized?

Ans. 22 December 1939.

Q. When Pakistan Resolution was passed?

Ans. 23 March 1940.

Q. When Cripps Mission came into India?

Ans. 23 March 1942.

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Q. Quit India Movement was started in?

Ans. 1942.

Q. When Nadir Shah invaded on India?

Ans. 1739.

Q. When the Battle of Plassey was fought?

Ans. 1758.

Q. Sultan Teju was defeated by the British in the year:

Ans. 1799.

23 “Hujjat-al-Baligha” was written by:

Ans. Shah Wali Ullah.

23 Who started Faraizi Movement?

Ans. Haji Shariat Ullah.

23 Who wrote Asrar-Sanadeed?

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Q. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was designated as a member of Imperial Council? Ans. 1877.

Q. When Sir Syed was designated as member of Viceroy's Legislative Council? Ans. 1878.

Q. Who wrote “Khutbat Ahmedia”?

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

23 Who wrote “Taiban-ul-Qalam”?

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

23 Who started “Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq”?

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

23 M.A.O College was established in the year: Ans. 1875.

23 When Mohammedan Educational Conference was formed? 1866.

23 When British Indian Association was formed?

Ans. May, 1866.

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Q. When Indian National Congress was formed?

Ans. 1885.

Q. Who formed Indian Patriotic Association?

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1888.

Q. Who was the founder of Mohammedan Defense Association?

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Q. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?

Ans. Allen Octavian Hume.

Q. Who was the founder of Brahmo Samaj?

Ans. Raja Ram Mohan Ray.

Q. Who was the founder of Parathna Samaj?

Ans. Dr. Atama Ray Pand Ring.

23 Who was the founder of Deo-Samaj?

Ans. Sita Mand Agnihotri.

23 Who was the founder of Ram Krishan Messia?

Ans. Ram Krishan Persat.

23 Who was the founder of Arya Samaj?

Ans. Dianand Saraswati.

Q. When Anjuman Himayat Islam was established?

Ans. 24 September 1884.

Q. Who were the founders of Anjuman Himayat Islam?

Ans. Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din, Dr. Din Muhammad Nazir, Munshi Chiragh Abdul Rahim.

Q. Who was the first President of Anjuman Himayat Islam?

Ans. Khalifa Hamid-ud-Din.

Q. When Islamia College Railway Road was established?

Ans. 1907.

Q. When Islamia College for Girls Copper Road was established?

Ans. 1939.

23 When Hindi-Urdu Controversy started?

Ans. 1867.

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Q. When Indian Council Act was enforced?

Ans. 1861 and 1892.

Q. When Bengal was partitioned?

Ans. 1905.

Q. Who was the head of Simla Deputation?

Ans. Sir Agha Khan.

23 Majlis Khadam-e-Kaba was established in?

Ans. 1913.

23 What was „Muslim Outlook“?

Ans. This was the name of a Journal that was started by Khilafat Deputation in London.

Q. When Treaty of Sevres was signed?

Ans. 10 August 1920.

Q. Was Moplas against British?

Ans. Yes, they supported Khilafat Movement.

Q. Who was General Dyre?

Ans. General Dyre ordered to shoot in Jalianwala Bagh.

Q. Who founded Cow Protection Society?

Ans. Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak.

Q. Who wrote Bande Mathram?

Ans. Bankin Chander Chiterji.

Q. Who founded Mahasabah?

Ans. Madan Mohan Maluir.

Q. Who was the chief protagonist in Shudi?

Ans. Swami Sharad Nand.

Q. Who was Bankin Chaterji?

Ans. He was the writer of “Anand Nath” a novel.

Q. Who is writer of „Toward Pakistan“?

Ans. Waheed-uz-Zaman.

Q. Who is the writer of “Emergence of Pakistan”?

Ans. Chaudry Muhammad Ali.

Q. Who wrote the “Struggle for Pakistan”?

Ans. I.H.Qureshi.

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Q. Why Pirpur Report was prepared?

Ans. To investigate the tyrannies of Congress on Muslims.

Q. Why Shraf Report was prepared?

Ans. To investigate the cruelties on Congress in Bihar.

Q. Who wrote “India Wins Freedom”?

Ans. Abul Kalam Azad.

Q. When Muslims solemnized day of deliverance?

Ans. 22 December 1939.

Q. Who wrote “Verdict on India”?

Ans. B. Nicholson.

Q. Who published “Tehzib”?

Ans. Abdul Haleem Sharar.

Q. Who is the author of “Foundation of Pakistan”?

Ans. Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada.

Q. Who wrote “Evolution of Pakistan”?

Ans. Sharif-ud-Din Pirzada.

Q. Who were Khari brothers?

Ans. They were Professor Abdul Satter Khari and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khari.

Q. Who wrote “The Making of Pakistan”?

Ans. K.K.Aziz.

Q. Who wrote “Now or Never”?

Ans. Chaudry Rehmat Ali.

Q. Who wrote “A Federation of Cultural Zone for India”?

Ans. Dr. Abdul Latif.

Q. Who wrote “A Path Way to Pakistan”?

Ans. Chaudry Khaliq-uz-Zaman.

Q. Who wrote “Pakistan Naguzir Tha”?

Ans. Syed Hasan Riaz.

Q. Who was Master Tara Singh?

Ans. He was the leader of Sikhs.

Q. When “Quit India Movement” was started?

Ans. 1942.

Q. Who wrote “Father and Daughter”?

Ans. Begum Shah Nawaz.

Q. When Simla Conference was held?

Ans. 25 June 1945.

Q. Who wrote “Transfer of Power in India”?

Ans. V.P.Menon.

Q. Who were Members of Cabinet Mission?

Ans. i. Straford Cripps ii. A.V.Alexander iii. Sir Pathic Lawrence.

23 When Quaid-e-Azam called for Direct Nation Day?

Ans. 16 August 1946.

23 Who was the last Viceroy of Britain?

Ans. Lord Mountbattan.

Q. Who were the members of Punjab Boundary Commission?

Ans. i. Justice Muhammad Munir ii. Justice Shah Din iii. Justice Tega Singh iv. Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan.

Q. Who proposed the resolution in the meeting and by whom meeting was presided over?

Ans. the meeting was presided over by Quaid-e-Azam and Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq proposed the Resolution.

Q. Who confirmed the Resolution as a representative of Punjab?

Ans. Zafar Ali Khan.

Q. Who supported the Resolution as a representative of Sindh?

Ans. Sir Abdullah Haroon.

Q. Who confirmed the Resolution as a representative of Balochistan?

Ans. Qazi Muhammad Essa.

Q. Who supported the Resolution as a representative of NWFP?

Ans. Aurangzeb.

Q. In which election Muslim League won all the seats reserved for the Muslims?

Ans. December 1945.

Q. When an interim Government was established in the Sub-Continent? Ans.
September 1946.

Q. The plan of division of sub-continent was declared on:
Ans. June 3, 1947.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
(Pakistan since Independence)

Q. What was the name of that committee which was formed by Constituent Assembly?
Ans. The Committee of Basic Principles.

Q. Soon after Independence Pakistan went against India over Kashmir? Ans. 19th October 1947.

23 When Quaid-e-Azam died?
Ans. 11 September 1948.

23 When Kashmir cease-fire was agreed under U.N.O?
Ans. 26 July 1949.

23 When Liaquat Ali Khan was murdered?
Ans. 16 October 1951.

Q. When Army took over in bloodless coup d'état?
Ans. 7 October 1958.

Q. Who and when first Pakistan Constituent Assembly was dissolved?
Ans. Malik Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly on 21 December 1954.

Q. How the Islamic Identity of Pakistan had been declared in the 1956 Constitution?
Ans. Pakistan had been declared as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Q. When Ayub Khan announced "Basic Democracy"?
Ans. 26 October 1959.

Q. When Presided Ayub Khan signed 1962 Constitution?
Ans. 1st March 1962.

Q. When Martial Law of Presided Ayyub Khan was lifted?
Ans. 8 June 1962.

Q. When war broke out between India and Pakistan?

Ans. 6 September 1965.

23 When cease-fire was announced?

Ans. 23rd September 1965.

23 When Tashkent Agreement was signed?

Ans. 10 January 1966.

23 When government announced Agartala Conspiracy case against Sheikh Mujibur-Rehman and thirty-four others?

Ans. 6 January 1968.

23 When assassination attempt was made on President Ayyub?

Ans. 7 November 1968.

Q. When President Ayyub resigned?

Ans. 25 March 1969.

Q. When Yahya Khan took over?

Ans. 25 March 1969.

Q. When political restrictions were lifted by Yahya Khan?

Ans. 1st January 1970.

Q. When Legal Framework Order was issued?

Ans. 28 March 1970.

Q. On what date elections were held?

Ans. 7 December 1970.

Q. When provincial assembly results were held?

Ans. 17 December 1970.

Q. When Bhutto threatened to withdraw from constitution making? Ans. 17 February 1971.

Q. When Yahya Khan dismissed civilian cabinet?

Ans. 21 February 1971.

Q. When Pakistan was dismembered?

Ans. 16 December 1971.

Q. What name has been given to the Upper House in 1973 Constitution? Ans. Senate.

—

Q. What name has been given to the Lower House in 1973 Constitution?Ans.
National Assembly.

Q. Who is Chief Executive by the National Assembly in accordance with the Constitution of 1973?

Ans. Prime Minister.

Q. When Objectives Resolutions was passed by the Constituent Assembly? Ans. 12 March 1949.

Q. When first Martial Law was declared in Pakistan?

Ans. 7 October 1958.

Q. In which Constitution East Pakistan had been given the representation in accordance with the proportion of its population?

Ans. 1956 Constitution.

Q. When 1956 Constitution was abrogated?

Ans. 1958.

Q. When did General Zia Imposed Martial Law?

Ans. 5 July 1977.

Q. Who suspended the Constitution of 1973?

Ans. General Zia-ul-Haq.

Q. When “Eighth Amendment” was introduced by the Constitution?

Ans. 1985.

Q. When Zia"s plane crashed?

Ans. 17 August 1988.

Q. When Second Constitution was implemented?

Ans. 1962.

Q. When was the third Constitution implemented?

Ans. 14 August 1973.

Q. When first Martial Law was withdrawn?

Ans. 9 June 1962.

Q. When was the Third Martial Law lifted?

Ans. 30 December 1985.

—

Q. When did President Ayyub resign from his office?

Ans. 25 March 1969.

Q. General Zia held Presidential Referendum in:

Ans. 1984.

Q. When were four units merged into one unit?

Ans. 1955.

Q. Who abrogated first Constitution?

Ans. Ayyub Khan.

Q. Who were the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Governor-Generals of Pakistan?

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din, Malik Ghulam Muhammad.

Q. Who were the 1st , 2nd and 3rd Prime Ministers of Pakistan?

Ans. Liaquat Ali Khan, Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din, Muhammad Ali Bogra.

Q. When did second Martial Law was imposed?

Ans. 25 March 1969.

Q. Pakistan became Nuclear Power on:

Ans. 28 May 1997

PAKISTAN'S FOREIGN POLICY

Q. What is the length of common border between India and Pakistan? Ans. 2200 Km.

Q. How many wars were fought between India and Pakistan?

Ans. Three viz 1948, 1965 and 1971.

Q. When Treaty of Tashkent was signed?

Ans. 1965.

Q. When Simla Pact was signed?

Ans. 1972.

Q. When SAARC was established?

Ans. 1980.

Q. When India exploded its first nuclear device?

Ans. 1974.

—

Q. What is the length of common border of China and Pakistan?

Ans. 600 Km.

Q. What is the name of Chinese province to which join the borders of Pakistan? Ans. Sankiang.

Q. When Peoples Republic of China was established?

Ans. 1949.

Q. When were the common borders of China and Pakistan duly demarcated?

Ans. 1965.

Q. How much area was gained by Pakistan as a result of his demarcation? Ans. 750 square meters.

Q. Did Pakistan supporter China to make her permanent of UNO?

Ans. Yes.

Q. How long is Pakistan"s border with Afghanistan?

Ans. 1800 Km.

Q. Khyber connects Pakistan with:

Ans. Afghanistan.

Q. When Russia invaded over Afghanistan?

Ans. December 1979.

Q. When Russia signed withdrawal agreement?

Ans. 1988.

Q. When did Russia withdraw its forces from Afghanistan?

Ans. 1989.

Q. What is the length of common border of Pakistan and Iran?

Ans. 900 Km.

Q. When R.C.D. was signed?

Ans. 1964.

Q. When did R.C.D. converted into E.C.O?

Ans. 1985.

Q. When did Pakistan become the member of U.N.O?

Ans. 30 September 1947.

—

Q. When did U.N.O start functioning?

Ans. 24 October 1945.

Q. What are the important organs of U.N.O?

Ans.

i. General Assembly.

23 Security Council.

24 Economic and Social Council.

25 Trusteeship Council.

26 World Court of Justice.

27 Secretariat.

Q. What are the total members of Security Council?

Ans. 15 members.

Q. When and where did OIC come into being?

Ans. 1965, in Morocco.

Q. When and where was the Second Islamic Conference held?

Ans. 1974, in Lahore.

Q. Where atomic explosions were carried out in Pakistan?

Ans. Chaghai (Balochistan).

When did Pakistan join the Non-aligned Movement?

Ans. 1979.

What is the Pakistani major export?

Ans. cotton.

Q. When Munir Report was prepared?

Ans. 1953.

Q. When Pakistan launched Ghouri Missile?

Ans. 6 April 1998.

Q. When Pakistan exploded its nuclear device?

Ans. 28 May 1998.

Q. How many devices were exploded on 30th May 1998?

Ans. One device.

Q. When did Pakistan rejoin Commonwealth?

Ans. 1989.

Q. When did the State Bank of Pakistan established?

Ans. 1st July 1948.

—

When did Quaid-e-Azam die?

Ans. 11 September 1948.

When did Indian occupy Jundgadh?

Ans. 8 November 1948.

When did Objective Resolution pass?

Ans. 12 March 1949.

When National Bank of Pakistan was formed?

Ans. 8 November 1949.

When did Liaquat Ali Khan visit USA?

Ans. May 1950.

Q. When Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated?

Ans. 16 October 1951.

Q. When Martial Law was imposed in Lahore?

Ans. 6th March 1953.

Q. When Muhammad Ali Bogra became Third Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. 17 April 1953.

Q. When Defense Pact between USA and Pakistan was signed?

Ans. May 1954.

Q. When constituent assembly was dissolved by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad?

Ans. 24th October 1954.

Q. When Chaudry Muhammad Ali took over as the 4th Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. 11 August 1955.

Q. When West Pakistan turned into One Unit?

Ans. 14th October 1955.

Q. When first constitution of Pakistan was introduced?

Ans. 23rd March 1956.

Q. When Sikandar Mirza dissolved East Pakistan Cabinet?

Ans. 26th May 1956.

—

Q. When H.S. Suhrawardy took over as 5th Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. 12th September 1956.

Q. When I.I. Chandrigar was appointed 6th Prime Minister of Pakistan? Ans. 17th October 1957.

Q. When Malik Firuz Khan Noon took over as the 7th Prime Minister of Pakistan?
Ans. 16th December 1957.

When Noon-Nehru agreement was signed?

Ans. 11th September 1958.

When Martial Law was imposed in the country?

Ans. 7th October 1958.

When EBDO was promulgated?

Ans. 25 March 1959.

Q. When System of Basic Democracies was introduced?

Ans. 26th October 1959.

Q. When Capital was shifted to Islamabad?

Ans. 26th November 1959.

Q. When Field Martial Ayyub Khan was elected President by 80,000 Basic Democrats?

Ans. 14th February 1960.

Q. When Constitution of 1962 was enforced?

Ans. 1st March 1962.

Q. When Basic Democracy Election was held in East Pakistan?

Ans. 10th November 1964.

Q. When Ayyub Khan defeated Miss Fatima Jinnah in Presidential Election by 49,951 to 28,691 votes?

Ans. 2nd January 1965.

When Six Points of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman were announced?

Ans. 5th February 1965.

When Rann of Kuch War between Indian and Pakistan was fought?

Ans. April 1965.

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When Indo-Pakistan was started?

Ans. 6th September 1965.

When Tashkent Declaration was signed?

Ans. 10 January 1966.

When did Field Marshal Ayyub Khan relinquish office of President and General A.M.Yahya Khan imposed Martial Law in Pakistan?

Ans. 25 March 1969.

When One Unit was cancelled?

Ans. 1st April 1970.

Q. When National Assembly Election held?

Ans. 7th December 1970.

Q. When Provincial Assemblies Election held?

Ans. 17th December 1970.

Q. When Indian Army attacked East Pakistan?

Ans. 22nd November 1971.

Q. When State of Emergency was declared?

Ans. 23rd November 1971.

Q. When Indian attacked West Pakistan?

Ans. 3rd December 1971.

When cease-fire in East Pakistan was announced?

Ans. 16th December 1971.

When Z.A.Bhutto took over as the 4th President of Pakistan?

Ans. 20 December 1971.

When Hamood-ur-Rehman Commission on East Pakistan was appointed?

Ans. 24th December 1971.

When Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman was freed?

Ans. 3rd January 1972.

Q. When Simla Agreement was signed?

Ans. 3rd July 1972.

Q. When Constitution of 1973 was enforced. Ch. Fazal Elahi was sworn in as the 5th President and Mr.Z.A. Bhutto as the 10th Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. 14th August 1973.

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Q. When National Assembly declared the Ahmadis as a minority in Pakistan?

Ans. 7th September 1974.

Q. When Awami Party was banned after the assassination of Hayat Sher Pao and on 20th October 1975 Supreme Court upheld this decision?

Ans. 10th February 1975.

Q. When National Assembly Elections held. PPP won sweeping victory but other parties refused to accept the results?

Ans. 7th March 1977.

Q. When PNA started country wide movement against Bhutto Government?

Ans. 14th March 1977.

Q. When talks between PNA and Bhutto Government held. An agreement was reached but could not be implemented?

Ans. 3rd to 15th June 1977.

When General Zia-ul-Haq imposed Martial Law in Pakistan. Mr. Z.A. Bhutto and other leaders were taken in custody?

Ans. 5th July 1977.

When Supreme Court announced that Martial Law was legal?

Ans. 10th November 1977.

Q. When Hadood Ordinance was promulgated?

Ans. 10th February 1979.

Q. When Wafaqi Shariat Court was established?

Ans. 26th May 1980.

Q. When Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was issued?

Ans. 20th June 1980.

When Zia-ul-Haq addressed U.N.O.?

Ans. 1st October 1980.

When Islamic University was established?

Ans. 10th November 1980.

When Ramazan Ordinance was promulgated?

Ans. July 1981.

When Majlis-e-Shoora was formed?

Ans. 4th December 1981.

Q. When Qazi Courts were established?

Ans. February 1983.

When 6th Five-Year Plan was made?

Ans. May 1983.

When Wafaqi Mohtasib was appointed?

Ans. August 1984.

When Interest Free Banking was introduced?

Ans. July 1984.

When Nizam-e-Salat was introduced?

Ans. August 1984.

Q. When Presidential Referendums held?

Ans. 19th December 1984.

Q. When Election Schedule for 1985 elections announced?

Ans. 12th January 1985.

Q. When National Assembly Elections held?

Ans. February 1985.

Q. When Provincial Assembly Elections held?

Ans. 8th February 1985.

When Zia-ul-Haq nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. 10th March 1985.

When Muhammad Khan Junejo sworn-in as Prime Minister of Pakistan?

Ans. March 1985.

When Martial Law was lifted and Fundamental rights restored?

Ans. December 1985.

Q. When President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National and Provincial Assemblies?

Ans. 6th August 1990.

Q. When National Assembly elections held in 1990?

Ans. 24th October 1990.

Q. When Provincial Assembly elections held in 1990?

Ans. 27th October 1990.

Q. When Mian Nawaz Sharif was elected leader of the Parliamentary group? Ans. 1st November 1990.

When Member of National Assembly sworn-in?

Ans. 3rd and 4th November 1990.

When Mian Nawaz Sharif elected as the 13th Prime Minister of Paksitan?

Ans. 6th November 1990.

When President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National Assembly and Nawaz Sharif's Government was dismissed. Mir Balakh Sher Mazari was sworn-in as caretaker Prime Minister in 1993?

Ans. 19th April 1993.

When President appointed Nazim Hasan Shah as permanent Chief Justice of Pakistan?

Ans. 27th April 1993.

When Nawaz Government and National Assembly was restored. Supreme Court declared Presidential Order ultra vires Judgment passed?

Ans. 26th May 1993.

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INDO-PAK HISTROY PAPPER-II (1985)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought between:

- i. The English and French in India.
- The ruler of Bengal and the East Indian Company.
- Mughal King of Delhi and the English.
- Hidus and Muslims.

Ans. The Ruler of Bengal and East Indian Company.

b. Write the incorrect statement:

Lucknow Pact (1916) provided for the representation of Muslims in the Provincial Lagislative Councils in the following proportion.

- i. One-half of the elected members in the Punjab to the Muslims.
- One-half of the elected members in Bengal to the Muslims.
- One-third of the elected members in Bombay to the Muslims.
- 30% of the elected members in UP to the Muslims.

Ans. ii. One-Half of the Elected members in Bengal to the Muslims.

c. Write the correct statement:

When All India Muslim League was found in 1906, one of its written aims was:

- i. To unite Muslims on one platform.
- To fight for independence.
- To fight against Hindus.
- To promote loyalty to the British Government.

Ans. iv. To promote loyalty to the British Government.

The August Offer (1940) was aimed at:

- i. Inviting a certain number of Indian representatives to join viceroy"s Executive Council.
- Resolving Hindu-Muslim differences.
- Offering autonomy to provinces.
- Offering greater share to Indians in Services.

Ans. Offering greater share to Indians in Services.

—

e. Answer in Yes or No:

i. Aurangzeb was the last Mughal Emperor.

Ans. No.

Tipu Sultan was the ruler of Hyderabad Deccan.

Ans. No.

Nadir Shah, King of Persia, marched into Delhi in 1739.

Ans. Yes.

Diarchy was introduced in the government of Indian Act of 1919.

Ans. Yes.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1986)
(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

(a). What was the aim of Shah Waliullah"s Movement?

- i. To crush the Marhattas.
- To establish an Islamic State.
- To reform the beliefs of Muslims.
- To revive the spirit of Islam in the sub-continent.

Ans. (iv). To revive the spirit of Islam in the sub-continent.

(b). In order to inquire into the injustice done to the Muslims during congress ministries, the Muslim League appointed a committee under the chairmanship of:

- i. Maulana Shaukat Ali.
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- Raja Muhammad Mehdi.
- Chaudry Fazal Haq.

Ans. (iii). Raja Muhammad Mehdi.

(c). The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly in:

Ans. (ii). 1949.

(d). The bill of One Unit was accepted by the Assembly on:

Ans. 30 September 1955.

(e). Write the correct statement:

—

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When Indian National Congress was founded in 1885, one of its aim was:

- i. To fight for Independence.
- To fight against Muslims.
- To promote loyalty to the British Government.
- To be representative of the sub-continent.

Ans. (iii). To promote loyalty to the British Government.

(f). Fill in the blanks with correct answers:

i. The day of Deliverance was observed on.....

Ans. 22nd December 1939.

The Pakistan Resolution was passed on.....

Ans. 23rd March 1940.

Allahabad Address was delivered by Allama Iqbal in.....

Ans. December 1930.

Round Table Conference were held in London from.....to.....

Ans. 1930 to 1932.

The Indus Basin Agreement was signed after years of negotiation in.....

Ans. 1960.

(g). True/false.

i. The sole aim of the “Khilafat Movement” was the establishment of Muslim government in the sub-continent.

Ans. False.

The Delhi Muslims Proposals were the reflection of the Political fat-sightedness of Quaid-e-Azam.

Ans. True.

The right of separate electorate for the Muslims was accepted in Lucknow Pact.

Ans. True.

The annulment of the Partition of Bengal set a wave of despair in the minds of Muslims of the sub-continent.

Ans. True.

—

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v. The Congress claimed that it was representative of the entire population of the sub-continent.

Ans. True

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1987)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

(a). Fill in the blanks.

i. Pakistan Resolution was passed on.....at.....

Ans. 23rd March 1940 at Lahore.

Second Round Table Conference was held in.....in.....

Ans. September 1931 in London.

Zakat at the rate of.....percent was introduced in Pakistan in the year.....

Ans. 2.5, 1980.

Objectives Resolutions was passed in 1940 by the session held at.....

Ans. Karachi.

(b). Answer the following questions in Yes or No.

i. War of Independence 1857 was fought between Aurangzeb and Marhattas.

Ans. No.

Lucknow Pact (1916) denied separate representation of Muslims in Provincial Legislatures.

Ans. No.

Shah Waliullah started the Khilafat Movement.

Ans. No.

First Constitution of Pakistan was passed in 1948.

Ans. No.

(c). Fill in the blanks.

i. Muslim League was founded in.....under the leadership of.....

Ans. 1906, Nawab Saleemullah Khan.

Iqbal was born in.....and died in.....

Ans. 1877, 1938.

—

Allama Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in.....and chosen President of Muslim League in.....

Ans. 1926, 1930.

Iqbal's early poems were composed mainly inand published in the year.....

Ans. Bang-e-Dara, 1924.

(d). Complete the following statements with the help of choice given in brackets:

i. Mr.....announced the Partition of India into two independent states on 3rd June 1947. (Mountbattan, Cripps, Simon).

Ans. Mountbattan.

British Cabinet Minister Mr. Cripps came to India in..... (June 1947, March 1942, February 1946).

Ans. June 1947.

Simla Conference was held in the year..... (April 1944, March 1940, June 1945).

Ans. June 1945.

The Cabinet Mission Scheme was Place before Quaid-e-Azam in..... (November 1945, March 1947, April 1946).

Ans. April 1946.

(e). Answer the following questions in Yes or No.

i. Diarchy was introduced in the government of Indian Act 1919.

Ans. Yes.

Jinnah's famous Fourteen Points were formulated in March 1929.

Ans. Yes.

Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in April 1930.

Ans. No.

The British Communal Award was announced in September 1933.

Ans. No.

—

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1988)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

Compulsory question.

(a). Fill in the blanks.

The Quaid-e-Azam:

i. Became the member of the All India Muslim League in.....

Ans. 1913.

Became the President of the Muslim League for the first time in.....

Ans. 1916.

Resigned from the Legislative Assembly of India in protest against.....

Ans. Rawalt Act.

Asked to observe the "Deliverance Day" in.....

Ans. 1939.

(b). Identify the following in two to three sentences.

i. Bal Gangadhar Tilak:

Ans. Bal Gangadhar Tilak (1856-1920) was an Indian Nationalist Leader. He was a great Sanskrit scholar and astronomer. He was a journalist in Pune and his newspaper in Merathi language "Kesari" served a lot to India to get freedom from British rule.

ii. The Agha Khan:

Ans. Agha Khan is the title of spiritual leader of a sect within the Ismaili branch of Islam, which was formed in 1094. Agha Khan III Sir Sultan Shah, was one of the founders of the Muslim League in 1906. The present Agha Khan IV, Prince Karim Agha Khan is the 49th hereditary Imam.

iii. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk:

Ans. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk was the immediate successor of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He remained secretary of MAO College, Aligarh. He organized the Urdu Defense Association in 1900.

iv. Lord Hume:

Ans. Lord Hume a retired English Civil Servant founded Indian National Congress in 1885.

—

(c). Who wrote the following books:

i. Jinnah of Pakistan.

Ans. Stanly.

Five Thousand Years of Pakistan.

Ans. R.E.M

Pakistan: The Formative Phase.

Ans. K. B. Saeed.

Constitutional Development in Pakistan.

Ans. G. W. Chaudry.

(d). Given below are certain statements. Please answer in True or False.

i. The Government of Indian Act 1919 gave the right to separate electorate to the Muslim in India.

Ans. False.

1988 Elections in Pakistan were held on the basis of separate electorates.

Ans. True.

Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points were formulated in answer to the Nehru Report.

Ans. True.

The Nehru Report was named Jawaharlal Nehru.

Ans. False.

(e). Please state.

i. The name of one Muslim member who took part in writing the Nehru Report.

Ans. Shoaib Qureshi.

The year when the Quaid-e-Azam decided that the Muslim League would join the Interim Government in India.

Ans. 1946.

The name of the non-Muslim member who became a minister in the Interim Government on Muslim League's behalf. Ans. J. N. Mandal.

The name of a person who has been the Governor General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ans. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.

—

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1989)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

(a). Fill in the blanks.

i. The Civil Disobedience Movement was started on.....

Ans. 12 March 1930.

The Objectives Resolution was accepted by the Constituent Assembly on.....

Ans. 12 March 1949.

Round Table Conferences were held in London from.....to.....

Ans. 1930 to 1932.

Allama Iqbal was chosen President of Muslim League in.....

Ans. 1930.

Mr. Cripps Visited India in.....to meet the political leaders.

Ans. 1942.

The year of 1956 will be remembered in Pakistani history because in that year Pakistan became.....

Ans. Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

.....was the last Governor General of Pakistan.

(b). Write the correct answers.

Zill-e-Elahi means:

Ans. Shadow of Allah.

Jalianwala Bagh firing took place at:

Ans. Amritsar.

The Swadeshi movement means:

Ans. Bycotting British of foreign goods and the use of local goods.

The Battle of Plasey took place in:

Ans. 1775.

When the Congress rule same to an end in 1939 the Muslims observed a “Day of Deliverance” on:

Ans. 20th December 1939.

—

(c). Match List B.

Ans.

LIST A.....LIST B

Lord Rippon..... a. Local Self Government.

Lord Dalhousie.... b. Doctrine of lapse.

Lord Curzon..... c. Partition of Bengal.

Lord Bentinck..... d. Abolition of Suettee.

(d). Arrange the following in chronological order.

i. First Sikh War.

First Afghan War.

First Burmese War.

First World War.

Ans.

i. First Burmese War.

First Sikh War.

First Afghan War.

First World War

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1990)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

1. Complete the following sentences.

a. The „Objectives Resolution“ was passed at.....by the Constituent Assembly in.....

Ans. Karachi, 1949.

b. The “One Unit” bill was accepted by the Parliament onwhen.....was Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ans. 19th October 1955, M. Ali Bogra.

c. The Indian National Congress was founded by.....in.....

Ans. A. O. Hume, 1885.

d. The day of deliverance was observed by.....in.....

Ans. Muslims, 1939.

—

e. The Pakistan Resolution was passed at.....on.....

Ans. Lahore, 23rd March 1940.

f. Allama Iqbal was elected as the member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in.....and became President of Muslim League in.....

Ans. 1926, 1930.

g. Mr.announced the partition of India into two independent states on.....

Ans. Mountbatten, 3rd June 1947.

h. The Battle of Plassey was fought in.....between.....

Ans. 1757, Clive and Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula.

i. Muslim League was founded in.....and its first President was.....

Ans. 1906, Sir Agha Khan.

j. Second Round Table Conference was held in the year.....in.....

Ans. 1931, London.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1991)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

a. Write the correct answers.

i. The Indian National Congress was founded in the year:

a. 1869 b. 1879 c. 1881 d. 1885.

Ans. d. 1885.

ii. 19th February 1946 is associated with:

a. The day of Deliverance b. The Second Round Table Conference c. Arrival of Cabinet Mission in India d. None of the above.

Ans. c. Arrival of Cabinet Mission in India.

In India, the legal status of the provinces was for the first time recognized under:

a. The Indian Council's Act 1892 b. The Minto-Morley Reforms 1909 c. The Montague-Chelmsford Reforms 1919 d. The Govt. of India Act 1935.

Ans. d. The Govt. of India Act 1935

The proposal of Union of India embracing both British India and the states was put forward by:

a. The Cripps Proposals b. The Cabinet Mission c. The Indian Independence Act d. None of the above.

Ans. b. The Cabinet Mission.

—

v. The L.F.O was issued by:

a. Muhammad Ayyub Khan b. Yahya Khan c. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto d. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Ans. b. Yahya Khan.

b. Fill in the blanks.

i. Prada stand for.....

Ans. Public Representation Offices Disqualification Act.

The system of Diarchy in the provinces was abolished in.....

Ans. 1935.

The First Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on.....1956.

Ans. 23rd March.

The Partition of Bengal was cancelled during the viceroyalty of.....

Ans. Lord Harding.

“Life of Teachings of Muhammad (P.B.U.H)” was written by.....

Ans. Syed Amir Ali.

The JUP was set up in.....

Ans. 1948.

b. Match list A with list B.

Ans.

List A.....List B

a. Lord Dalhousiea. Wood"s Despatch.

b. Lord Mintob. Constitutional Reforms of 1909.

c. Lord Rippon..... c. The Hunter Commission.

d. Lord Cornwallis.....d. Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

—

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1992)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

1. Please write the correct answer in each of the following questions.

i. I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it. Who stated this about the Government of India Act 1935?

Ans. M. K. Gandhi.

The Rashmi Roomal Movement of 1905 was initiated by:

Ans. Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

Swadeshi Movement was organized to:

a. Oust British from India. b. Give minority a right to vote in assembly c. Strengthen the Khilafat Movement d. None of the above.

Ans. d. None of the above.

Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League in:

Ans. 1913.

In protest on the enactment of Rowlatt Act who resigned from Assembly?

Ans. Quaid-e-Azam.

The Indian Independence Act was passed in the British Parliament on:

Ans. 18th July.

The 1956 Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan envisaged:

a. A Senate with 20 members b. A Senate with 50 members c. A Senate with 60 members d. None of the above.

Ans. d. None of the above.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1993)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq"s)

Compulsory question. a.

Fill in the blanks.

i. Home Rule League was founded in.....

Ans. 1916.

The Second Round Table Conference was held in.....

Ans. 1931.

The Baghdad Pact was signed in.....

Ans. 1955.

The System of Basic Democracy was first introduced in.....

Ans. 1959.

b. Identify the following into Two to Three sentences.

i. Hazrat Mehal.

Ans. Hazrat Mehal's real name was Umrao. She valiantly took part in 1857 War of Independence. She was the wife of Wajjid Ali Shah of Oadh.

ii. Syed Ameer Ali.

Ans. He was an intellectual of high caliber. He worked as a lawyer, a Judge of Calcutta High Court, founded Central National Mohammedan Association and remained President of the Hughlie Imambara. He worked hard for Muslim League and Khilafat Movement. He settled down in London and died there.

iii. Manzoor Qadir.

Ans. He was son of Sheikh Abdul Qadir. He was a seasoned advocate. He represented Pakistan at the International Law Association in Yugoslavia. He worked as Foreign Minister of Pakistan and Chief Justice of West Pakistan High Court.

iv. Lala Lajpat Rai.

Ans. He was a great Arya Samajist. He took a most prominent part in the Congress affairs and along with Tilak and Bebin Pal took a prominent part in changing the Congress method from one of petition to that of application of direct sanction. He incurred displeasure of the British Government and was deported to Burma in 1907. He took part in non-cooperation movement and boycott movement.

c. Match List A with List B.

Ans.

List A List B

Mohsin-ul-Mulk.....i. Urdu Defense Association

Liyod George.....ii. Indian Khilafat Deligation

Ch.Rehmat Ali.....iii. Dehli Durbar

Muhammad Ali Bogra...iv. SEATO

d. Name the authors of the following books.

Hayat-e-Javed.

Ans. Maulana Hali.

—

Divide & Quit. Ans.
Penderel Moon.

India Wins Freedom.
Ans. Abul Kalam Azad

Foreign Policy of Pakistan: An Historical Analysis.
Ans. S. M. Burk.

f. Name the following.

i. Name the American Dignitary who flew from Pakistan to China to improve relations between China and the US.

Ans. Henry Kessinger.

Name the person who negotiated the Canal Water Dispute between India and Pakistan.

Ans. Ayyub Khan.

Name the person who has been the President as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ans. Z. A. Bhutto.

Name the person who flew in Pakistan in April 1988 to be accorded a great reception.

Ans. Benazir Bhutto.

e. True or False.

i. The Quaid-e-Azam was one of the founding members of the all India Muslim League.

Ans. False.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan created the Aligarh University.

Ans. False.

Begum Shahnawaz attended one of the Round Table Conferences.

Ans. True.

The Quaid-e-Azam although the Governor General, used to preside over the cabinet meeting.

Ans. True.

General Ayyub Khan was the first C-in-C of the Pakistan Army.

Ans. False.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1994)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

Who is who/what is what?

a. Sivaji:

Ans. He was the founder of the independent Maratha Kingdom.

b. Battle of Buxar was fought in:

Ans. 1764.

c. When Communal Award was announced:

Ans. 1932.

d. Importance of Battle of Plassey:

Ans. The Battle of Plassey firmly established the British Rule in Bengal. It exposed the Hindu-Muslim disaffection from one another.

e. Date of arrival of Simon Commission:

Ans. 3rd November 1927.

f. Date of Radcliff Award:

Ans. 15 August 1947.

g. Date of Ayyub Khan's revolution:

Ans. 27 October 1958.

h. Date of Separation of East Pakistan:

Ans. 16 December 1971.

i. When Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated:

Ans. 16 October 1951.

j. When presidential form of constitution was imposed:

Ans. 1st March 1962.

—

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1995)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

1. (a). Fill in the blanks.

i. Syed Ahmad Shaheed fell martyr in.....at.....

Ans. 1831, Balakot (NWFP)

The Scientific Society was founded inat.....

Ans. 1864, Ghazipur.

In 1946 Elections, the All India Muslim League got.....percent seats in the Central Assembly and over.....percent seats in the Provincial Assemblies.

Ans. 100, 88.8.

The State Bank of Pakistan was established on.....and it was inaugurated by.....

Ans. 1st July, Quaid-e-Azam.

The Second Summit Conference of the OIC was held in.....at.....

Ans. 1974, Lahore.

(b).

The “Asrar-us-Sanadeed” was compiled by.....

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

The Urdu-Hindi Controversy started in the year.....

Ans. 1867.

iii. The Central Muhammadan Association was founded by.....

Ans. Syed Amir Ali.

Mr. Jinnah joined AIML in the year.....

Ans. 1913.

The Muhammadan Literary Society of Calcutta was founded by.....

Ans. Syed Amir Ali.

The Day of Deliverance was celebrated by the Indian Muslims on.....

Ans. 22nd December 1939.

The author of “Making of Pakistan” is.....

Ans. K. K. Aziz.

—

Mr. Jinnah returned from England in year.....to reorganize the AIML.

Ans. October 1935.

The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament on.....

Ans. 15th July 1947.

The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year.....

Ans. 19th September 1960.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1996)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

1. Fill in the Blanks.

i. Arya Samaj was founded by.....

Ans. Swami Dayanand.

Battle of Buxar was fought in the year.....

Ans. October 1764.

The Indus Water Basin Treaty was signed in the year.....

Ans. 19th September 1960 at Karachi.

Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established in the year.....

Ans. 1884.

Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were announced in the year.....

Ans. 1919.

Quaid-e-Azam announced his Fourteen Points in the year.....

Ans. 1929.

Massacre of Jallianwala Bagh took place in the year

Ans. 7th April 1919.

The author of Khutbat-e-Ahmadya is.....

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

Islamabad was made capital of Pakistan in the year.....

Ans. 1959.

Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed in the year.....

Ans. 8th April 1950.

—

The collection of Zakat and Ushr started in the year.....

Ans. 1980.

Ch. Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister of Pakistan in the year.....

Ans. 1955.

Gandhi was assassinated by.....

Ans. Godsay.

The Third Round Table Conference was held in the year.....

Ans. 1932.

Partition of Bengal was annulled in the year.....

Ans. 1911.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1997)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

1. (a) Fill in the blanks.

i. The Brahmo Samkaj was founded by.....in.....

Ans. Raja Ram Mohan Rai, 1928.

Mr. Jinnah joined Muslim League in.....and left Congress in.....

Ans. 1913, 1920.

The R.C.D. was brought about in.....among.....(name countries).

Ans. 1964, (Pakistan, Iran, Turkey).

The first and second Presidents of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan were.....and.....respectively.

Ans. M. A. Jinnah, Ch. Muhammad Ali.

PARODA and EDBO were promulgated inand. In.....respectively.

Ans. 1949, 1958.

The All Indian Muhammadan Educational Conference was founded in.....

Ans. 1886.

—

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Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq was started in.....

Ans. 1867.

The Queen"s Proclamation was made in.....

Ans. 1858.

Hiyat-e-Javeed was written by.....

Ans. Hali.

x. The Rowaltt Act was passed in.....

Ans. 1919.

The Home Rule League was founded by.....

Ans. Annie Besant.

The author of "Mission with Mountbattan"

Ans. Compbell Johnson.

Siddique Salik wrote.....on East Pakistan Tragedy.

Ans. Witness to Surrender.

L.F.O. was issued by.....

Ans. Yahya Khan.

The Federal Shariat Court was established in.....

Ans. 25th June 1980.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1998)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

a. Fill in the blanks. Write only correct answers in the answer book. Don"t reproduce the question.

i. According to doctrines of lapse, Sitara and Oudh were annexed to.....in.....and.....respectively.

Ans. The East Indian Company, 1848, 1856.

Central Muhammadan Association was founded by.....in.....

Ans. Syed Amir Ali, 1876.

Partition of Bengal was enforced on.....and annulled of.....

Ans. 16 October 1905, 12 December 1911.

—

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Pirpur Committee was formed in.....and was headed by.....

Ans. 1937, Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur.

OIC was established in.....with its secretariat at.....

Ans. 1969, Jeddah.

.....was the Supreme Commander of the rebellious armies in the War of Independence, 1857.

Ans. Bahadur Shah II.

Hyderabad Deccan surrendered to India on.....

Ans. 17 September 1948.

Gawadar became part of Pakistan in.....

Ans. 1958.

Nehru Report was published in.....

Ans. 1928.

x. State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated in.....

Ans. 1948.

Peshawar was captured by Syed Ahmad Shaheed in.....

Ans. 1830.

Government of Indian Act, 1935 came into operation in.....

Ans. 1937.

Basic Democracy System was launched in.....

Ans. 1959.

Durand Line was drawn in.....

Ans. 1894.

Pakistan became the member of NAM in.....

Ans. 1979.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (1999)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

1. Fill in the blanks.

i. Arya Samaj was founded by.....in.....

Ans. Swami Dayanand.

.....inaugurated M.A.O College Aligarh on.....

Ans. Lord Lytton, 1877.

Sir Anthony McDonnell.....as the Lieutenant Governor of U.P.

Ans. Succeeded.

The population and area of Bengal at the time of partition (1905) were.....and.....respectively.

Ans. 85 million, 189,000 square miles.

.....was responsible for Jalianwala Massacre in.....

Ans. General Dyre, 1919.

Khutbat-e-Ahmadia was written by:

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

The full name of A. Q. Hume was:

Ans. Allan Octavian Hume.

.....was the first president of Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam.

Ans. Shabbir Ahmad Usmani.

My life.....A Fragment was written by.....

Ans. Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

Quaid-e-Azam took the oath as first Governor General of Pakistan on.....

Ans. 15th August 1947.

One Unit Bill was passed by the National Assembly on.....

Ans. 14 October 1955.

Yayha Khan became the Chief Martial Law Administrator on.....

Ans. 25 March 1969.

Liaquat Ali Khan was killed on.....

Ans. 16 October 1951.

—

The institution of the Federal Ombudsman was created in.....

Ans. 13 January 1983

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2000)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

1. Fill in the blanks.

i. Syed Ahmad Shaheed fought his last battle against Sikhs at.....in.....

Ans. Balakot, 1831.

The real names of Nawab Mohsin-ud-Mulk and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk are.....and.....respectively.

Ans. Mehdi Ali Khan, Mushtaq Hussain.

The “Zamindar” and “Comrade” newspapers were edited by.....and.....respectively.

Ans. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.

.....Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred by.....on.....

Ans. Prime Minister, Said Muhammad, 16 October 1951.

On.....dissolved the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.

Ans. 24 October.

Punjab was given the status of a province on.....

Ans. 1st April 1970.

The Kaunpur Mosque incident took place.....

Ans. 3 August 1913.

Police firing on Khaksars in Lahore took place on.....

Ans. 19 March 1940.

Gndhi-Irwan Pact was signed on.....

Ans. 5 March 1931.

x. The Muslims observed the Day of Deliverance on.....

Ans. 22nd December 1939.

.....Pact was signed on 18th April 1950.

Ans. Liaquat-Nehru.

—

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Indus Basin Treaty was signed on.....

Ans. 19 September 1960.

.....was the Prime Minister of India at the time of Tashkent Declaration.

Ans. Lal Bahadur Shahstri.

.....is the name of Boundary line, between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Ans. Durand Line.

“Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam” was written by.....

Ans. Allama Muhammad Iqbal.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2001)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

Fill in the blanks:

i. Sir Syed established MAO College in.....

Ans. 1875.

Nawab Saleemullah Khan died on.....

Ans. 12 February 1915.

Maulana Azad"s real name was.....

Ans. Abu-al-Kalam.

Hamdard was published by.....

Ans. Ali Jauhar.

v. First Round Table Conference was held from.....to.....

Ans. 7th September 1931 to 1st December 1931.

Communal Award was published in.....

Ans. August 1932.

.....was the viceroy of Indian during the 2nd World War.

Ans. Lord Linlithgow.

Defense Council was formed on.....

Ans. 1st April 1948.

—

The author of "Jinnah of Pakistan" is.....

Ans. Stanley Walport.

The author of "Emergence of Pakistan" is.....

Ans. Ch. Muhammad Ali.

Objectives Resolutions was passed on.....

Ans. 12 March 1949.

State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated in.....

Ans. 1948.

Liaquat Ali Khan went to America in.....

Ans. May 1950.

The author of "Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan" is.....

Ans. Stanley Walport.

The Simla Agreement was signed on.....

Ans. 3rd July 1972.

xvi. The Legal Framework Order was issued by.....

Ans. Yahya Khan.

Myth of Independence was written by.....

Ans. Z. A. Bhutto.

Author of.....is.....

Ans. My Brother, Miss Fatima Jinnah.

The First Constituent Assembly was dissolved on.....

Ans. 24th October 1954.

8th Amendment in the Constitution of 1973 was made in.....

Ans. 1985.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2002)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

Fill in the blanks.

i. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan went to England along with his son named:

Ans. Syed Mahmud.

Viceroy.....laid the foundation stone of MAO College Aligarh.

Ans. Lord Lytton.

The real name of Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk was:

An. Mushtaq Hussain.

Chaudry Rehmat Ali wrote his booklet "Now or Never" in the year:

Ans. 1933.

Nawab Abdul Latif founded Muhammadan Literary Society in the year:

Ans. 1863.

The author of the book "The Spirit of Islam" was:

Ans. Syed Amir Ali.

The founder of "Islamia College Peshawar" was:

Ans. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.

Nehru Report was prepared under the chairmanship of:

a. Jawahar Lal Nehru b. Indira Nehru c. Lakshami Pandit Nehru d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

Allama Iqbal died on:

Ans. 21 April 1938.

Pakistan Resolution was presented by:

Ans. Fazal-ul-Haq.

Allama obtained his Ph.D Degree from the university of:

Ans. Munich.

Founded the Unionist Party:

a. Sikandar Hayat b. Zafar Ali Khan c. Khizar Hayat d. None of these.

Ans. None of these.

Sikandar Mirza took over as President of Pakistan in the year:

Ans. 1956.

—

The author of the book "Two Nation Theory" is:

Ans. Shafiq Ali Khan.

The author of the book "Political System of Pakistan" is:

Ans. Khalid bin Saeed.

The Canal Water Dispute was solved through the good offices of:

Ans. World Bank.

The site for Islamabad was selected in:

Ans. 1960.

Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto inaugurated the new Education Policy in:

Ans. 1974.

NAM is the abbreviation of:

Ans. Non-Aligned Movement.

E.C.O. is the new name of:

Ans. R.C.D.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2003)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

Select the right answer.

i. Bombay came to British possession through.

Ans. Dowry.

Haileybury College is known for training of the Indian:

Ans. Civil Service.

The High Courts in Indian were established under the Act of:

Ans. 1861.

Bee Amma"s real name was:

Ans. Abida Bano.

Quaid-e-Azam visited NWFP in his life time:

Ans. Twice.

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Bande Mathram was composed in:

Ans. Bengal.

Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad's actual name was:

Ans. Amir Ahmad.

Muslim League Government in Balochistan was formed in: a. 1940 b. 1942 c. 1945 d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

Pirpur Committee report appeared in:

a. 1936 b. 1940 c. 1942 d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

x. Ataullah Shah Bukhari was the founder of:

Ans. Chattan Magazine.

Anglo-Sikh war concluded in 1849 at:

Ans. Lahore.

Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932?

Ans. Aziz Ahmad.

Chaudry Rehmat Ali was a student at Cambridge's college called:

Ans. Trinity.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in:

Ans. 1915.

xv. Afghanistan was ruled in 1947 by:

a. Amanullah b. Sardar Daud c. Zahir Shah d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

The Prime Minister of England during the Round Table Conference was: a. George Canning b. Gladstone c. Disraeli d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

The Chief Minister of Punjab in 1940 was:

Ans. Sikandar Hayat.

NWFP got the status of the Governor's province in:

Ans. 1937.

First Chief Minister of Sindh was:

a. Abdullah Haroon c. Ayyub Khuro c. Syed Mehdi c. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

—

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2004)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

Who is who/what is what?

i. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from service in:

Ans. 1876.

The Fraizi Movement was founded by:

Ans. Hajji Shariat Ullah.

The first Central Office of Muslim League was established in:

Ans. Lucknow.

All India Muslim Students Federation was founded at:

Ans. Aligarh.

v. Allama Iqbal get his Ph.D degree from:

Ans. Munich University.

The first Anglo-Sikh war started in:

Ans. 1845.

Lord Minto succeeded as Viceroy of India:

a. Lord Rippon b. Lord Curzon c. Lord Lytton d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

The Muslims were granted the right of separate electorate under the Act of:

Ans. 1909.

Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar did during the Table Conference:

Ans. First.

x. Cripps Mission reached India in:

Ans. 1942.

Quaid-e-Azam reached Pakistan on.....August, 1947.

Ans. 7th.

The First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consisted of.....members at the time of the creation of Pakistan:

Ans. 79.

—

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Pakistan became Islamic Republic in: a. 1947 b. 1956 c. 1962 d. None of these.

Ans. b. 1956.

Nizam-e-Islam Party was founded by:

Ans. Chaudry Muhammad Ali.

The famous book “ Hayat-e-Javed” was written on the life of:

Ans. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.

The Sino-Pak Boundary Agreement was signed in:

Ans. 1963.

1962 Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on.....1962.

Ans. 8th June.

OJRI camp was:

Ans. An Ammunition Depot.

I. I. Chandrigar was the.....Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Ans. 6th.

The author of “Political System in Pakistan” is:

Ans. Khalid Bin Sayyed

—

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2005)

(Solved Objectives/Mcq's)

Who is who/what is what?

The Faraizi Movement was founded by:

Ans. Hajji Shariat Ullah.

On which aspect of Islam did the great poet, philosopher Allama Iqbal emphasized in the famous book „Reconstruction of Religious “Thoughts in Islam””.

Ans. Ijtihad.

Sir Syed founded MAO College Aligarh in:

Ans. 1877.

Who was A. O. Hume?

Ans. A retired civil officer.

Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University in:

Ans. 1920.

Name the Viceroy with whom the Simla Deputation met:

Ans. Lord Minto.

The Muslims and Hindus started non-cooperative movement for:

Ans. Restoration of Khilafat.

Which report rejected the demand for separate electorate previously accepted by Hindus in Lucknow Pact:

Ans. Nehru Report.

The Simon Commission arrived in the Sub-continent in:

a. 1929 b. 1930 c. 1928 d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah was given the title of Quaid-e-Azam in: a. 1936 b. 1938 c. 1935 d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

Who is the author of the book titled “Last Days of Quaid”?

Ans. Col: Elahi Bakhsh.

Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam?

a. Justice R.A.Kiani b. Justice Gulzar Ahmad c. Justice Wali Mehmood d. None of

—

these.

Ans. d. None of these.

In which Constitution system of Zakat and Ushr was introduced in the country? a. 1956 b. 1962 c. 1973 d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member and which country opposed it:

a. India b. Iran c. Egypt d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

In the North-East, Pakistan has a common border with:

Ans. China.

The oldest regional language of Pakistan is:

Ans. Sindhi.

Pakistan joined Non-Aligned Movement at Bandung in:

Ans. 1979.

Under the Constitution of 1956 which language was declared as the National Language?

Ans. Urdu and Bengali.

Under which Constitution, "Bicameralism" was introduced in Pakistan.

Ans. 1973.

When was the first SAARC Conference held?

Ans. 1985.

—

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2006)

Who is who/what is what?

Which of the European nations came first to South Asia?

Ans. Portuguese.

Lahore was given to Ranjet Singh by:

Ans. Zaman Shah.

The Battle of Plassey was fought in:

Ans. 1757.

Haider Ali died in:

a. 1784 b. 1884 c. 1901 d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

5. Tipu Sultan in buried at:

a. Delhi b. Agra c. Saringa Patan d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

Sir Syed was born in:

Ans. 1817.

Syed Ahmad Brailvi fell martyr at Balakot in: a.

1757 b. 1830 c. 1857 d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

The war of Independence of 1887 started form:

Ans. Meerut.

Islamia College, Peshawar was founded by:

Ans. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.

Anjuman-e-Himayat Islam was founded in:

Ans. 1884.

The name of the newspaper edited by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar was: a.

Zamindar b. Inqilab c. Al-Hilal d. None of these.

Ans. None of these.

Unionist Party was founded by:

a. Zafar Ali Khan b. Sikandar Hayat c. Khizar Hayat d. None of these.

Ans. None of these.

—

Ghazi Iulumddin killed:

Ans. Raj Pal.

Who compiled the Nehru Report?

a. Mr. Gandhi b. Jawaharlal Nehru c. Indira Gandhi d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

Lahore Resolution was presented by:

Ans. Fazl-ul-Haq.

Sikandar Mirza declared Martial Law on:

Ans. October 1958.

War of 1965 resulted in the signing of:

a. Delhi Pact b. Lahore Pact c. Moscow Pact d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

Pakistan People"s Party was founded in:

Ans. 1967.

The First President of Pakistan was:

Ans. Sikandar Mirza.

The Constitution of 1973 was promulgated on:

Ans. 14th August 1973.

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2007)

Shah Waliullah was born in:

Ans. 1703.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died in:

Ans. 1898.

Partition of Bengal took place in:

Ans. 1905.

When All Indian Muslim League was founded in 1906, one of its aim was:

Ans. To promote loyalty of British Government.

Mr. Jinnah joined the Muslim League in:

Ans. 1913.

—

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Simla Deputation was led by:

Ans. Sir Agha Khan.

Waqar-ul-Mulk died in:

Ans. 1917.

In 1913 Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar started as Urdu newspaper:

Ans. Hamdard.

The Communal Award was announced in:

a. 1930 b. 1931 c. 1933 d. None of these.

Ans. d. None of these.

The “Day of Deliverance” was observed on:

Ans. 22 December 1939.

British Cabinet Minister Mr. Cripps came to India in:

Ans. 1942.

Who took the oath of Governor-General of Pakistan from Quaid-e-Azam?

Ans. Justice Mian Abdul Rashid.

The Objective Resolutions was accepted by the Constituent Assembly in:

Ans. 1949.

Write the name of a person who has been the Governor-General as well as the Prime Minister of Pakistan:

Ans. Khwaja Nazim ud Din

When Pakistan gave an application to the United Nations to become its member which country opposed it?

Ans. Afghanistan.

Pak-China border dispute was settled in:

Ans. 1963.

Pakistan Peoples Party was founded in:

Ans. 1966.

The Constitution of 1956 was promulgated on:

Ans. 23rd March 1956.

The Last Governor General of Pakistan was:

Ans. Iskandar Mirza.

Pakistan became member of Non-Aligned Movement in: a. 1977 b. 1978 c. 1980 d. None of these.
Ans. d. None of these.

Tadar Mal was the revenue minister of:
Ans. Akbar

2.Manuchi was a European traveler who came in the court of:
Ans. Shah Jahan

3. Francois Burnier the English traveler visited India during the period of:

a. Jehangir b. Shah Jehan c. Aurangzeb d. none of these.
Ans. b. Shah Jahan.

Hamayun Nama was written by:
Ans. Gulbadan Begum.

.....secured many trade facilities for the English by Emperor Jehangir.

a. William Hawkins b. William Edward c. Sir Thomas Roe d. None of these.
Ans. William Hawkins.

Akbar's tomb is situated at:
Ans. Sikandra

Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh Ali Hajveri came to India with:

a. Muhammad bin Qasim b. Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi c. Sultan Masood of Ghazna d. None of these.
Ans. B. Sultan Muhmud Ghaznavi

Zaheer-ud-Din Babur had:
Ans. Three Daughters.

Mahmud Gawaan was a minister under the:
a. Khilji b. Mughals c. Bahmani's d. None of these.
Ans. b.Bahmani

Deccan was conquered first under:
Ans. Ala-ud-uddin

Sultan Rukn-ud-Din Firoz Shah belonged to the dynasty of:
Ans. Slave Dynasty

12. Ibn-e-Batuta by birth was a:
a. Turk b. Afghan c. Arab d. None of these
Ans. d. None of these

INDO-PAK HISTORY PAPER-II (2008)

(1). In which language Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran:

- a). English
- b). Persian**
- c). Turkish
- d). none of these

(2). Indian National Congress was established in :

- a). 1883
- b). 1885**
- c). 1887
- d). none of these

(3). Who was the Viceroy at the time of partition of Bengal :

- a). Lord Caning
- b). Lord Curzon**
- c). Lord Minto
- d). none of these

(4). The Simla deputation was headed by :

- a). Agha Khan**
- b). M.A. Johar
- c). Syed Amir Ali
- d). none of these

(5). Separate electorate was provided in :

- a). 1909
- b). 1919**
- c). 1935
- d). none of these

(6). Who was the author of „My India Years“:

- a). Lord Curzon
- b). Lord Hardinge**
- c). Lord Mountbatten
- d). none of these

(7). Sanghata Movement was started by:

- a). Dr. Hergopal
- b). Dr Moonje**

—

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- c). Dr Swami
- d). none of these

(8). Mopla revolt was started in:

- a). 1920
- b). 1921
- c). 1922**
- d). none of these

(9). Who started the Home Rule Movement :

- a). M. A. Jinnah
- b). B.G. Tilak
- c). Mrs. Annie Besant**
- d). none of these

(10). The subjects were divided into central and provincial by the Act of:

- a). 1909
- b). 1919**
- c). 1935
- d). none of these

(11). The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was:

- a). Abdur Rashid**
- b). Sajjad Ali Shah
- c). Zafar ul Haq
- d). none of these

(12). Treaty of Lausanne was signed in :

- a). 1921
- b). 1922
- c). 1923**
- d). none of these

(13). Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League in :

- a). 1911
- b). 1912
- c). 1913**
- d). none of these

(14). Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar was the editor of :

- a). Hindustan Times
- b). Azadi
- c). Comrade**
- d). none of these

(15). Who started the Shuddin Movement:

—

a). Nehru

b). Tilak

c). Gandhi

(16). Bande-Matram was a:

a). Anthem

b). Film

c). Novel

d). none of these

(17). Now or Never pamphlet was written by :

a). Agha Khan

b). Ch. Rehmat Ali

c). Mohammad Ali Jinnah

d). none of these

(18). The book „verdict on India“ was written by :

a). Beverlay Nickolas

b). Charles Nicholas

c). Peter Nicholas

d). none of these

(19). The first Round Table was held in :

a). London

b). Delhi

c). Lahore

d). none of these

(20). Famous Wardha scheme was about :

a). Culture

b). Education

c). Religion

d). none of these

—

Other Pakistan Affairs MCQS

The Swadeshi movement means
Boycott of goods (British goods)

Simla Deputation was led by
Sir Agha Khan

Who moved the resolution for establishing Muslim League?
Nawab of Dacca

Who delivered the Presidential address in which the Muslim League was established?
Nawab Waqr ul Mulk

Separate electorate was awarded to Muslims in
1909

Annulment of partition of Bengal was announced in
1911

Jinnah was formally enrolled in All India Muslim League in
1913

"Comarade" was started by
Moulana Muhammad Ali

Al Hilal was started by
Moulana Muhammad Ali

Jinnah was the Principle architect of
Lucknow pact

The most important change brought about by Minto Morley Reforms was **Separate Electorate**

Turkey in the First World War was chose to fight on the side of
Germany

Treaty of Severes was announced in
1920

Shuddhi and Sangthan movements were started at the end of
Tehrik e Khilafat

—

"Zamindar" was brought about by
Zafar Ali Khan

Report of Rowlatt Committee was published in
1918

Jallianwala Bagh tragedy took place in:
1919

Jinnah resigned from congress during Nagpur session in
1920

Moplah rising in Malabar took place in
1921

20. The Moplah rose against
the British and Hindu Zamindar.

Which movement was started by Sir Swami Shradhnand?
Shuddhi

Sangthan was started by
Pandit Malavia

Swami Shradhnand was murdered in
1926

Chauri Chaura incident took place in
1922

Khilafat was abolished by Mustafa Kamal Pasha in
1924

Simon Commission was sent to India in
1927

On the arrival Simon Commission Muslim League was Split into two groups one was led by
Sir Muhammad Shafee and the other was led by Quaid e Azam

Which party was divided into pro changers and changers?
Congress

Nehru Report was an answer to the challenge given by
Lord Birkenhead

—

30. Nehru Report accepted the following demand
a separate province for North-West Frontier and Sindh

Jinnah Fourteen points were offered in
1929

Which member of Simon Commission resigned and replaced by another member
Stephen Walsh

Dyarchy was scrapped in
1919 Reforms

The first session of Round Table Conference was opened in
London

Which party was not present in First Round Table Conference
Congress

Federal form of Government for India was approved by British in
First Round Table Conference

Who was the Prime Minister of England during First Round Table Conference?
Ramsay Macdonald

Second Round Table Conference was held in
1931

Communal award was published in
1932

What was the reaction of Congress and Muslim League over Communal Award?
Both Disliked

The recommendation of Round Table Conference was published in
1933

The whole of India Act of 1935 came into operation in provincial part in
1937

Anandhnath is a
novel

Nagri is a
Script

—

Pirpur Report was about
Congress ministries

Shareef Pur report was about
Bihar

Who wrote "Muslim Suffering under Congress Rule"?
Fazl ul Haq

Wardha scheme was about
Education

The author of Wardha Scheme was
Zakir Hussain

Band e Matarm was an
anthem

Day of Deliverance was celebrated on
22nd December 1939

"Now or Never" pamphlet was written in 1933
by **Ch. Rehmat Ali**

"Pakistan National Movement" was founded
by **Ch. Rehmat Ali**

"Outline of a Scheme of Indian federation" was written by
Sikandar Hayat Khan

Lahore resolution was introduced by
Fazl ul Haq

"Thoughts on Pakistan" was written by
Ambedkar.

The British August offer was made in
1940

What was the response of Muslim League over British offer?
Neither accepted nor rejected

—

Which Congress leader thought after Lahore Resolution that the partition was unavoidable?

Raja Gopal Acharia

Sapru proposals were offered in

1945

Liaquat – Desai Pact was concluded in

1945

Wavell plan was made in

1945

Parity was the issue in

Wavel Plan

Simla Conference was held in

1945

In 1945 elections, out of total 102 seats of Central Assembly, Congress

won 57

And Muslim league won

28 seats

In the provincial elections of 1946 Congress won 930 seats and Muslim League

won **428 seats**

In Provincial elections of 1946 total seats of Muslim League were

492

In the Cabinet mission who many Cabinet Ministers were

present **3**

The name of the Cripps Mission was made after Sir Stafford Cripps who was

The President of the Board of Trade

The Cabinet Mission members were parleyed with how many Muslim members

4

Under **Satyagarh Tehreek** people chose by Gandhi were to Offer

arrest

Cripps Mission Published its report on

30th March 1942

The main emphasis in Cripps Mission was on Creation of **new Dominion**

Non accession clause was mentioned in **Cripps mission**

"Quit India" movement was started in **1942**

In the Cabinet Mission provinces were divided into how many sections?
Three

Quaid e Azam, for the continuation of Cabinet mission, demanded how many portfolios?
Five

In Cabinet Mission plan total portfolios were **Sixteen**

Congress was awarded how many portfolios?
Six

How many portfolios were given to Muslim League?
Five

How many portfolios were reserved for minorities?
Three

Lord Wavell was replace by Lord **Mountbatten**

The only Indian on the Viceroy lord Mountbatten staff was **V.P. Menon**
V.P. Menon prepared the final draft of the transfer of Power

Lady Mountbatten is said to be the close friend of **Nehru**

What was the name of the daughter of Nehru?
Indra

Who wanted to become the joint Governor General of India and Pakistan?
Mountbatten

Who decided, at the time of partition, the fate of Baluchistan?

Shahi Jirga

By which method fate of NWFP was decided?

Referendum

Jinnah was by origin a

Khoja

"Dawn", the Muslim League newspaper was started in

1942

Besides Jinnah who was the ex-officio member of Muslim League Working Committee

Liaquat Ali Khan

Direct Action resolution was passed in

July 1946

Jinnah's speeches were translated into Urdu often by

Nawab Bahadur YAr Jung

Who gave Fatwas in 1945 and forbade to joining Muslim League?

Maulana Hussain Ahmad

Which party leader labeled Quaid e Azam as "Kafre azam"?

Jamiyat al Ulema-i- Hind

Which magazine criticized Jinnah's decision to become the Governor General?

Economist

Whom Jinnah appointed the Governor of NWFP?

Sir George Cunningham

Whom Jinnah appointed the Governor of PUNJAB?

Why Jinnah appointed British Governors in four Provinces?

They were more experienced

Soon after the establishment of Pakistan which Prime minister had been the Ambassador to Burma also?

Muhammad Ali Bogra

**HISTORY OF PAKISTAN SINCE 1947 INCLUDING
FOREIGN POLICY, POLITICS AND DEFENCE Important
events from 1947 to 1958**

He was the Governor – General of *Indo*-Pakistan before Mountbatten:

Lord Wavel

Mountbatten came to India in

March 1947

Mountbatten was an officer in

British Navy

Plan for the Separation of Indo Pakistan was announced on

23rd June 1947

Election to the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan took place in:

1946

The first Cabinet of Pakistan consisted of

7 members.

Finance Portfolio in the first Cabinet was held by

Malik Ghulam Muhammad.

The Chief Minister of the following province refused to salute the Pakistani flag in 1947:

NWFP

CM of NWFP Doctor Khan Sahib was dismissed by Quaid e Azam who was his successor?

Chief Minister of the following Province was dismissed by Quaid e Azam

Bengal

Approximate population of Pakistan at the inception in 1947 was

7 crores

First census of Pakistan was held in

1951

Population of west Pakistan in 1951 was

million

—

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The only country to oppose Pakistan's entrance into the UNO in 1947 was
Afghanistan

Total area of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 was
84,471 sq. miles

India stopped the passage of water from the rivers Ravi and Sutluj in
April 1948

Madhupur Head works is located on the
river Ravi
Ferozpur Head works is located on river
Sutluj

Muslim majority Tehsil Zira was handed over to India in Redcliff award it was a tehsil
of
Ferozepur District.

He was the first head of state to visit Pakistan in 1947
Amir of Kuwait

Quaid e Azam relief fund was set up in
September 1947

At the time of division the cash balances of undivided India stood at about
Rs. 4,000 million

India and Pakistan mutually came to an agreement that Pakistan would get
Rs. 750 crore as her share.

Only **Rs. 200 crores** had been paid as an interim installment

Referendum in 1947 in NWFP province was held in
July.

On 15th August 1947 the state of Junagadh announced that it had acceded to
Pakistan.

He was the first Governor of Punjab

Governor Moody imposed the Governor Rule in Punjab in
January 1949.

—

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Pakistan Fund was setup by Quaid in **June 1947.**

State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Quaid in **July 1948.**

The initial assets of SBP were equal to **three Crore**

Karachi was declared Federal area by the legislative Assembly in **May 1948.**

He was the only Muslim to oppose the Objectives Resolution in the Assembly.
Mian Iftikhar –ud- din

"The Myth of Independence" was written by **Z.A. Bhutto**

Muslim yesterday and today was written by **A.B.Rajput**

Pakistan's flag was designed by two brothers and name of one of them is **Altaf Hussain.**

White strip in the flag was added in August 1947. When was moon and star added in the flag
February 1949.

Ayub Khoro ministry in Sindh was dissolved by Quaid in **April 1948.**

The Quaid delivered his last message to the nation on:
27th August, 1948.

He was called the iron man of NWFP
Khan Qayyum Khan

Peer Sahib Manki Shareef founded the following party in September 1949
Awami Muslim League

In the East Bengal elections were held in
1954

He is the only man to be prosecuted under PRODA
Khoro

It was the first opposition party of the country
Jinnah Awami League

Awami League was found by Abdul Hameded Bhashani in
1950

Rawalpindi Conspiracy was unearthed in
March 1951

The accused of the conspiracy were prosecuted in the following jail
Hyderabad Jail

Liaqat Nehru Pact announced at Delhi
in April 1950.

Liaquat ali Khan visited America in
May 1950

"Wheat Crisis" in Pakistan took place in
1952

Martial Law in Lahore was imposed in
MARCH 1953

MALIK GHULAM Muhammad dissolved the Govt. of
Nazi mud Din in April 1953

Shortage of Salt took place in 1952 in
East Bengal

Pakistan became member of Baghdad pact in
September 1955.

The Manila Pact is the other name of
SEATO

The Manila Pact was signed in
September 1954

Muhammad Ali Bigra formula was put forward in
October 1954

According to Bogra formula the Lower house consisted of
seats

—

Out of the total 309 seats Muslim League secured only 9 seats in **1954**.

PRODA was replaced in **September 1954**

Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly on: **24th October, 1954**.

Ghulam Muhammad resigned in **August 1954**

One unit bill was brought into effect on **October, 1955**

He became the first Governor of West Pakistan **Gorman**

The First Five Year Plan was announced by Chaudhary Muhammad Ali on **18th May 1956**

Principle of joint electorate was accepted by the Assembly on **10th October 1956 at Dacca**

Suez Canal Crisis took place in the reign of: **Soharwardy**

Pakistan bought Gwadar from King of Muscat at the cost of 40 lakh pounds on **8th September 1958**

Deputy speaker of East Pakistan was killed during a rumpus in the Assembly in **1958**.

After the promulgation of Martial Law in 1958 when did the new cabinet take oath?
24th October 1958

Z.A. Bhutto had the following portfolio in the Ayub Khan's cabinet **Trade**.

—

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HISTORY FROM 1958 TO 1969

According to the agriculture Reforms announced in January 1959, maximum limit of non irrigated lands was fixed at:

1000 acres.

How many land farm holders were affected by the Ayub Reforms

902

Which ordinance contributed a great deal towards generating public resentment against Ayub regime:

Muslim family Law Ordinance.

In the Basic Democratic System introduced by Ayub the number of basic Democrats was

80,000

Ayub lifted the Martial Law in

June 1962

Presidential Elections between Ayub Khan and miss Fatima Jinnah held in **January 1965**

Pakistan launched an operation in Kashmir in 1965 which was called operation

Gibralter

India mounted upon a three pronged attack against Pakistan along Lahore on **6th September 1965**

China issued an ultimatum to India on

17th September 1965

Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman presented his 6 points for the first time in February 1966 at the house of Former premier Ch. Muhaamad Ali in a meeting of

All Parties Conference.

What was the name of opposition alliance against Ayub in 1965 elections?

Combined Opposition Parties

In 1967 five parties formed an alliance against Ayub Khan which was called

PDM

The Ayub regim celebrated tis 10 years of rule in

October 1968

As a result of boundary settlement between Pakistan And China Pakistan got 750 sq. miles of land out of a total of:
3400 sq. miles

U- 2 incident took place in
1960

The old name of Round garden was changed into Nasir garden in 1966 after the visit of
Egyptian President Nasir.

Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar died in
1958

EBDO was promulgated in
1959

Ayub Khan took oath as President of Pakistan in
February 1960

I.I. Chandaraker died in
1960

Muhammad Ali Bogra died in
1963

Soharwardy died in 1963 in
Bairut

Islamabad was completed in
1966

Bhutto was arrested in
November 1968.

States of Dir, Chitral and Swat were incorporated in NWFP in
August 1969.

DEVELOPMENTS FROM 1969 TO 1977:

Yahya khan became C-in-C in March 1966. Who was C-in-C before him.
Musa Khan

Ayub Khan handed over the reins of Government to Yahya Khan on
25th March 1969.

—

In April 1969 yahya regime announced
Labour Reforms

One Unit Scheme was done away with on
1st January 1971

Total number of National Assembly seats in the L.F.O. was

East Bengal has **169** seats in the L.F.O.

Punjab had **85** seats in L.F.O.

Elections could not be held on fixed date and had to be postponed till 7th
December due to
Floods in East Pakistan

In the 1971 elections out of total 162 common seats in East Bengal Mujeeb ur
Rehman won
seats

In the elections of 1971 PPP got **62 seats** out of total 82 common seats in Punjab

Agartala conspiracy was about
Kidnap and murder of Ayub Khan

Kashmir Mujahideen hijacked an Indian plane "Ganga" in
1971

Army action was started in Easr Pakistan from March 1971
Mother of Z.A.Bhutto was
Hindu

Z.A. Bhutto studied in the following university
Southern California University

Bhutto was appointed Foreign Minister in
1963

113.EAST Pakistan BECAME AN INDEPENDENT ENTITIY in December **1971**

A commission was appointed by Bhutto to probe into the 1971 crisis. It was called
Hamood ur Rehman commission

—

In March Mr. Bhutto dismissed
1300 service men

The banks were nationalized in
May 1972

In his agricultural reforms Bhutto put ceiling to land holding at
acres of irrigated land.

Bhutto announced second package of agricultural reforms in
1977

In April 1974 Bangladesh agreed to release 195 held up
POWs

Mr. Bhutto announced to dissociate Pakistan from the Commonwealth of Nations
in
1972

Martial Law was imposed in Balochistan in
May 1973

The Qadyanis were declared non Muslims in
Semptember1974

He is the only person who resigned from national Assembly on this decision
Ahmaad Raza Qasuri

Elections to the National Assembly were held under Z.A. Bhutto in
March 1977

Martial Law was imposed in the country on 5th July 1977 in
the morning

Pakistan announced to delink from SEATO in
November 1972

Chaudhary Khaleeq uz Zaman died in
1973

Ayub Khan Passed away in
1974

Friday was declared a weekly holiday in
January 1977

—

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF PAKISTAN

How many constitutions have been tried in in Pakistan so far?

1973 constitution was promulgated in
14th August

How many amendments have been made in 1973 constitution up to 1999

The 16th amendment is about the expansion of
Quota

Quota has been extended to the year
2013

The Quran and Sunnah are declared the Supreme law of Pakistan under this
Amendment
9th.

The Qaduanis were declared non Muslims in this amendment
2nd

The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan consisted of 79 members
objectives resolution was passed in
12th March 1949

The Ulmas **offered 22 points** for the future constitution of Pakistan.

The 2nd Basic principle Committee Report was published on
22nd December 1952.

The following constitutional draft was called as the Bengali Punjab Crisis Report
2nd BPC Report

Muhammad Ali Bogra formula was put forward in the Assembly on:
7th October, 1953

Bogra Formula offered a bicameral legislature wherein every unit had
seats in the Upper House

The number of East Bengal Seats in the Lower House in the Bogra Formula was:

—

The First constituent assembly of Pakistan was dissolved by Ghulam Muhammad on;

24th October 1954

The Sindh chief court restored the

1st Constituent Assembly

He was the first governor of the West Pakistan

Mushtaq Ahmed Grmani

It was necessary for both the President and the Prime Minister to be Muslims in this Constitution.

1973

The Objectives Resolution was made the part of the Constitution instead of being merely a document of guiding Principles in

8th Amendment

Bicameral legislature was provided for in the

1973 constitution.

The minimum age of a Senator is

years.

The minimum age of Prime Minister under the constitution is

years.

The age of President is

45

The retirement age of justice of High court is

years

The retirement age of justice of Supreme Court is

years

How much practice as a lawyer is must for becoming Justice of a High Court

years.

—