

Mcq's first sessional (pak, studies)



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

MCQ's FIRST SESSIONAL (PAK, STUDIES) 1. The Arab Muslims traders stepped on the Indian soil for the first time in the first hijra century. 2. The first Indian national to embrace Islam was the ruler of a small state known as ' Kirning Noor'. 3. Muslims fought their first battle on the Indian shore during the Khilafat of Caliph Umar when the governor of Bahrain invaded a sea port ' Tana' situated near Bombay. 4. Muhammad Bin Qasim was seventeen when he invaded Sindh. on 28th October 711 A. D. 5. At the time of advent of Islam Buddhism, Jainism, and Hinduism were the main three religions in India. 6. Indian was known as the ' Golden sparrow' because of its sound economy and resources. 7. The spread of Islam in the Sub-continent, owes much to the selfless and dedicated services of eminent sufis, mystics, and religious leaders such as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh, Khawaja Mueen-ud-Din Chishty, Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakria, Khawaja Bakhtiar Kaki, Baba Farid-ud-Din Olia, Majadid Alf Sani, Shah Wali Ullah and many others of those times. 8. The first incidence of War of independence took place on 26th February 1857. 9. Mangal Panda is the first soldier of war of independence. 10. On April 24th 1857, sepoy in Meerut, started war of independence. 11. In September 1857 Delhi was regained, and Bahadar Shah Zafar was surrendered. 12. In Punjab Rae Ahmed Kharal and Nizam Lohar fought against British bravely. 13. Urdu and Hindi languages are the result of the interaction of Sanskrit, Parakrit, Arabic, Persian and Turkish languages. 14. The term ' ideology' means science of idea. 15. Ideology is a system of ' ideas' which reflect the way of thinking of a nation or a class who has been denied its due place in society. 16. Pakistan ideology is based on the ideals of Islamic system and it was a reaction of the sub-continent. 17. The famous slogan ' Pakistan Ka matlab kiya, La illal-lah' become the core of freedom movement and the basis of

Pakistan. 18. Pakistan ideology is based on the fact that the Muslims are a separate nation, having their own culture, civilization, customs, literature, religion and way of life. 19. Pakistan ideology was founded on the Two-Nation Theory which meant that Hindus and Muslims were two different and separate nations whose understanding of life was quite different from each other. 20. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the pioneer of the Two-Nation Theory. 21. As far as the meaning and definition of Pakistan ideology is concerned, it basically means that Pakistan should be a state where the Muslims should have an opportunity to live according to their faith and creed based of Islamic principles. 22. During stay in England MA. Jinnah took part in the election campaign of Dadabhai Noroji, a leading Indian nationalist, who become the first ever Indian to be elected to the House of Commons. 23. In 1906 Jinnah become the member of All Indian National Congress. 24. The first stage of Quaid upto 1906 is called germination stage. 25. Frome 1906-1916 this period of Quaid is called and idealism period. 26. Quaid first political visit to England is with Gopal Krishana Gokhale. 27. Quaid served as secretary to Dadabhai Noaroji. 28. Quaid in December 1906 made his first political speech in support of resolution on self government. 29. In 1909, Jinnah was elected to the Imperial Legislative Council. 30. In 1913, Jinnah becomes member of All India Muslim League. 31. In 1920, Jinnah resigned from Congress. 32. In k1937 Lacknow session Quaid successfully convinced Sir Skindar Hayat Khan to join the Muslim League. 33. Divide and Quit movement started in 1942. 34. On 28th June 1933, Ch. Rehmat Ali issued a pamphlet entitled ' Now or Never'. 35. Ch. Rehmat Ali became the originator of the name ' Pakistan'. 36. In 1933 Ch. Rehmat Ali established ' Pakistan National Movement' to launch his struggle for the idea of Pakistan. 37. In

1940 the All India Muslim League adopted his demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims. 38. There were fifteen Mughal Kings who ruled India from 1526-1857. 39. In 1657 A. D the British established their hold on Bengal by defeating Nawab-Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey. 40. The Slave Dynasty was the first which established first permanent Muslim rule in Indo-Pakistan. 41. The British defeated Sultan Tipu in 1799. 42. In 1849 the British annexed Punjab by defeating the Sikhs. 43. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in 1817. 44. Sir Syed joined the services of East India Company in 1838. 45. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded M. A. O High School, Aligarh in the year 1875. 46. In 1877, the M. A. O High School Aligarh, was given the status of a College. 47. In 1881-82, M. A. O College passed out his first batch. 48. M. A. O College, Aligarh became a university in the year 1920. 49. In 1866, Deoband Movement was founded by Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi. 50. Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi, Maulana Rasheed Ahmed Gangohi and Maulana Mehmood-ul-Hassan belonged to Deoband Movement. 51. In 1886 Syed Ahmed Khan founded Muhammadan Educational Conference. 52. In 1905 Simla Deputation met Lord Minto. 53. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote ' Khutbat-i-Ahmadiyah' in reply to the book ' Life of Muhammad' which was written by Willian Muir. 54. In 1898, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan died. 55. The book entitled ' The Indian Mussalman' published in 1871 was written by William Hunter. 56. In 1864 Syed Ahmed Khan founded ' Scientific Society'. 57. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded ' Patriotic Association' to counter anti- Muslim propaganda of Hindus. 58. Muhammadan Educational Conference was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1866 to create political awareness among the Muslims. 59. Indian Councils Act of 1861 was the first legislation by the British Government in India. 60. The Simla Deputation was consisted

of 35 members. 61. The Simla Deputation presented its demands to Lord Minto. 62. The main Muslim demand of Simla Deputation which was accepted in the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 was ' Separate Electorates'. 63. In 1939, Muslim League observed ' Day of Deliverance' after the resignation of Congress Ministries. 64. Re-Organization of Muslim League was carried out by Muhammad Ali Jinnah from the year 1934-1939. 65. All-India Muslim League passed the historic Lahore Resolution in its 27th annual session held in Minto Park, Lahore on 23 March 1940. 66. In the Provincial Assembly elections held in 1946 the Muslim League won 428 out of 492 Muslim seats. 67. In the 1945 general elections, Muslim League won 30 seats of the Central Legislature which was 86% of total Muslims seats. 68. Jinnah's fourteen points were the Muslims reply to the Nehru Report. 69. According to the Fourteen Points of Jinnah no bill or resolution could be passed in any legislation until it was approved by Three-fourth members of concerned community. 70. On 4th July 1947 Lord Attlee introduced the Bill of Indian Independence in the House of Commons. 71. On 18th July 1947, the Indian Independence Bill, 1947 received the Royal assent. 72. The most significant development of the 1930's which strengthened Muslim belief in the Two-Nation Theory was, misrule by Congress Ministries. 73. The actual name of Sir Agha Khan was Sultan Muhammad Khan. 74. The actual name of Mahatama Ghandi was Mohan Das Karam Cand Ghandhi. 75. Johar Lal Nehru was son of Moti Lal Nehru. 76. As early as 11th century Al-Biruni observed that Hindu and Muslims are quite different in their habits, beliefs and attitudes. 77. in 1908 Iqbal was selected as a member of the Executive Council of British Branch of the Indian Muslim League. 78. Iqbal got Bachelor's degree from the Government College Lahore, then another

Bachelor's from the Cambridge University, Master's degree from the Punjab University, Law degree from the Lincoln's Inn London, and a PhD from the University of Munich. 79. In 1922 British Crown Knighted Iqbal. 80. On December 29, 1930, Iqbal demanded the separate homeland for the Indian Muslims. 81. Iqbal attended 1st 2nd & 3rd round table conference in London. 82. Iqbal died in April 1938. The answer of the following questions is available from the book "Pakistan study" pp. 1-42. 83. Who translated the Holy Qur'an into Persian language? 84. Who first translated the Holy Qur'an into Urdu? 85. Name one great Sufi Saint of Sindh? 86. Who hailed as Mujaddid-i-Alf Thani? 87. Who wrote the Hujjatullah-ul- Balighah? 88. Name the Madrassa where Shah Walli Ullah's family members were the teachers? 89. Name any two books written by Shah Walli Ullah? 90. In which year was the Indian National Congress founded? 91. In what year Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded a school that was to later develop into the famous Aligarh University? 92. What was the name of the theory Sir Syed developed to explain Hindu-Muslim relations in the sub-continent? 93. Who wrote the pamphlet "Now or Never? 94. What is the title of " Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's book on the war of independence 1858? 95. In which year did the MAO College become a university? 96. Name the two pamphlets that Sir Syed Ahmed wrote shortly after the war of independence in 1857? 97. Who coined the name "Pakistan"? 98. When did Allama Iqbal make his first important speech in which he demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims? 99. Who moved the Lahore resolution? 100. In which year did Jinnah join Muslim League? The answer of the following questions is available from the book "Pakistan study" Pages 44-77. 101. Where did the War of Independence begin? 102. Where was the first annual session of the Muslim League held?

103. Who was the first President of the Muslim League? 104. In which year did Jinnah join the Muslim League? 105. In which city did the Congress and the Muslim League sign an agreement in 1916? 106. Who was the Muslim League leader who opposed Jinnah's decision to boycott the Simon Commission of 1927? 107. When did Allama Iqbal demand a separate homeland for Muslims of India? 108. When did Jinnah leave the Congress? 109. Why did Jinnah return to the sub-continent? 110. Why did the Muslims object to the Nehru report? 111. Under which parliamentary enactment were elections held in 1937? 112. Why did the Congress ministries resign in 1939? 113. Why 22nd December 1939 is known as the Day of Deliverance? 114. In response to what did Jinnah issue his fourteen points? 115. What was the Muslim reaction to the resignation of the Congress ministries in 1939? 116. Before the conquest of Sindh by the Arabs in 712 A. D the Sindh province was ruled by Raja Dhair. 117. In 712 A. D a Muslim expedition to conquer Sindh was sent by Hajjaj Bin Yousaf who was Governor of Iraq. 118. The Arabs conquered Sindh in the year 712 A. D. 119. The famous King named Alaptigin was the founder of Ghaznavid dynasty. 120. Mahmood Ghaznavi who ruled Ghazni from 997-1030 A. D. raided India on seventeen times. 121. Mughal Empire was the sixth dynasty who ruled India. 122. The British established their hold on Bengal by defeating Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey in the year of 1757. 123. The Muslim dynasty which established first permanent Muslim rule in Indo-Pakistan was The Slave Dynasty. 124. Zaheerudin Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in 1526 A. D and laid the foundation of Mughal Dynasty. 125. Aurangzeb Alamgir died in 1707 A. D. 126. Nadir Shah Abdali attacked and captured Delhi in 1739. In the process he defeated the Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah. 127. Ahmad

Shah Abdali defeated the Marhathas in the third battle of Panipat in the year of 1761. 128. The British defeated Sultan Tipu in 1799. 129. The British defeated Marhathas in 1818. 130. The British annexed Punjab in 1849 A. D. 131. The first constitution of 1956 was introduced on 23rd March 1956. 132. The 1956 constitution was parliamentary form of government. 133. In 1956 constitution real power went off P. M. 134. 1956 constitution was One house Parliament. 135. 1956 constitution has total 310 members. 136. 1956 constitution, federation means East Pakistan+West Pakistan+ federal control areas. 137. 1956 constitution there were three concurrent lists. 138. 1956 constitution There were chief minister in the provinces. 139. 1956 constitution was abolished on 7th October 1958. 140. Governor General Skindar Mirza abrogated the 1956 constitution. 141. 1962 constitution worked from June 1962-March 1969. 142. Chief Justice of Pakistan M. Shahbuddin was the head of the committee of 1962 constitution. 143. 1962 constitution was presidential form of government. 144. An electoral college was suggested in the 1962 constitution 145. President was given veto power 1962 constitution 146. 1962 constitution federation means federal government, with . two provinces East and West Pakistan. 147. 1962 constitution Electoral College consisted upon 80, 000. members. 148. 1962 constitution was unicameral legislature. 149. 1962 constitution Governors were provided to the provinces by the President. 150. 1962 constitution Each province was of 150 members.