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PAKISTAN AFFAIRS MCQ'S

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- Who amongst the following were the first to invade India? Arabs
- Real name of Mohammad-bin-qasims was Amadudin Mohammad (Pillar of Deen).
- Mohd: Bin Qasim was nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousuf the Governor of Iraq (Omayyad Period). He came to Sindh with 12 thousand men.
- Mohd: bin Qasim conquered Sindh during Ummayyads.
- Siskar was Waziir of Dahir.
- Mohd: bin Qasim tortured to death in Iraq by Sulaiman.
- The Abbasid governor Hisham came to Sindh in 757 A.D.
- Shabudding Ghori was the founder of Islamic State in India.
- Qutubudin Aibk was the founder of slave dynasty after Ghoris.
- Ghiyasuddin Tughluq was the first sultan of Tughluq dynasty.
- Aurangzeb reimposed Jaziya?
- Ibn Batutah visited India in reign of Muhammad-bin Tughluq
- Babur used artillery in warfare.
- Emperor Shahjahan=Khurram Shihab-ud-din
- Akbar prohibited the practice of Sati?
- Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya 's Dargah is located at Delhi.
- Baba Farid Gang Shakar was the first Punjabi poet.
- Waris shah is called the Shakespeare of Punjabi literature.
- Tomb named Khawaja Moin ud Din Chisti is in Ajmer.
- Hazrat Bullay Shah was a famous Sufi poet of Punjabi language. His tomb is in the city of Kasur.



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- Thatta was the capital city of Sindh during Argons and Turkans
- Mohd: bin Tughlaq introduced tokens currency firstly.
- Akbar the Great was born in Umar Kot.
- Shalamar Bagh was built by Shah Jahan (Shahabuddin Mohd: Shah Jahan) (also called Shahzada Khuram)
- Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of Shah Jahan.
- Mehmood set out on Somnath on 17 Oct: 1024 A.D.
- 1st battle of Tarrin was fought b/w Mohd: Ghouri & Rajput (1191), Ghori was defeated. In 1192 A.D, the 2nd battle of Tarrin, Ghori wins.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali was the King of Kabul.
- Ahmed Shah Abdali defeated Marhathas in 1761.
- Pan Islamism introduced by Jamaludding Afghani.
- Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of Mohd: Shah Rangila (The Moughal Emperor).
- Original name of Tippu Sultan was Nawab Fateh Ali.
- 4th May 1799 was the day of Shahadat of Tippu Sultan.
- The original name of Sultan Siraj Doullah (the Nawab of Bengal) was Mirza Mohd:
- Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 b/w Clive and Siraj-ud-Daula which established British rule in Bengal.
- Sindh was annexed by Birtish in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935.
- First war of freedom was fought in 1757 b/w Siraju Doullah and Rober Clive.

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- Sheikh Ahmad Sarhindi is known as Majaddid Alf Sani.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi was born in 1564.
- Mausm Khan, soldier of Titu Mir was sentenced to death.
- Hajatullah al-Balaghah written by Shah Waliullah.
- Shah waliullah born in 1703. Shah Waliullah died in 1763.
- Shah Alam II was an ally of Mir Qasim in the Battle of Buxar.
- During Jehangirs reign Sir Thomas Roe and Captain Hawkins visited Moghul court to secure commercial privileges.
- Real name of Shah Waliullah was Ahmed and his historical name was Azimuddin.
- Haji Shareetullah of Bengal was the founder of Farazi Tehriz in 1802. Farazi Tehriz meant to pay more attention on fundamental of Islam.
- Syed Ahmed of Rai Brelli (Oudh) was the founde of Jihad Tehrik against Sikhs. He was martyred at Balakot (NWF) in 1831.
- Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.
- Haji Shariat Ullah was born in 1781(Faraizi Movement 1830-57).
- The main aim of Brahma Samaj was Reform in Hinduism.
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahma Samaj.
- Ani- Muslim Arya Samaj (1877) was founded by Dayanand Sirasoti. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 (chk)
- In 1805, British made Sri Lanka a colony.
- British annexed NWFP in 1849.
- Wardha scheme written by Zakir Hussain.



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- Sati was abolished by Lord William Bantink.
- First census in India made during the period of Lord Mayo.
- Moen-jo-Daro & Herapa discovered in 1922.
- Sir John Marshal ordered digging of Moen jo Daro in 1922.
- East India Company was formed in 1600 in London.
- In India French East India company was established in 1664.
- Raishmi Romal campaign started by Ubaidullah Sindhi before war of Independence.
- War of Independence started on 7th May, 1857 from Delhi.
- Lord Canning was the Governor General of India during Sepoy Mutiny.
- In India the first gate of entrance of Europeans was Bengal.
- At Meerath firstly the war of independence was fought.
- War of independence started on 9th May, 1857.
- The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was Lord Canning.
- Queen 's Proclamation was made in 1858.
- Indian National Congress made by Allan O. Hume in 1885.
- First president of Congress was W.C. Benerjee.
- 72 members attended the first meeting of Congress at Bombay out of them only 2 were Muslims.
- Warren Hastings was the first Governor General of Bengal.
- Hindi-Urdu controversy started in 1867.
- Mohsin-ul-Mulk founded Urdu Defence Association.



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- Syed Ahmed Khan born on 17th Oct: 1817 in Delhi & died March 24 1898 at Ali Garh.
- Sir Syed is buried in Ali Garh Muslim University.
- Tahzibul Ikhelaque was published in 1870. (1867 chk).
- Asrar-us-Sanadeed was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Sir Syed wrote Loyal Mohammandans of India & Causes of Indian Revolt.
- Hayate-e-Javed is written by Maulana Hali about Sir Syed.
- In Indai English education was first initiated in Bengal in 1835.
- Shah Waliullah was born in Delhi.
- Madressah Rahimiya was established by Shah Abdul Rahim.
- Scientific society was established in 1863.
- Albert Bill was presented in 1883
- NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901, Lord Curzon was then the viceroy and GG of British India.
- Mohammadan Educational Conference was formed on 27 Dec: 1886 by Sir Syed.
- Muhammadan Literacy Society of Calcutta founded in 1860.
- Indian Patriotic Association was founded in 1861.
- Nidwatul Ulema (1884) was founded by Molvi Abdul Ghafoor Qasim Nativi.
- Nadvat-ul-Ulema was founded in 1894 and Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor was its founder.(chk)
- Darul-ul Deoband (1867) was founded by Mohd: Qasim Nanavatavi.



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- MAO College founded on Jan: 8, 1877 and inaugurated by Governor General Lord Lyton.
- Present Sindhi alphabets made by Sir Barter Frere in 1883.
- Anjuman-e-himayat-Islam was founded in 1884.
- Sindh Madrasa built by Hassan Ali Afandi on 1st Sep: 1885.
- DJ (Diwan Dayaram Jethmal) Science College was opened by Governor of Bombay Lord Reay on 17th Jan: 1887.
- Islamia High School Peshawar was founded in 1890.
- Muslim Aligarh University was established in 1920.
- Treaty of Amritsar took place in 1876.
- Kashmir was sold to Gulab Singh in 1845.
- NWFP was given status of province in 1901.
- Shakespeare (not William Shakespeare) was the governor of Banarus.
- Mohammadan Political Association was formed in 1903.
- Partition of Bengal announced on 1st Sept: 1905 & implemented on 16 Oct: 1905 by Lord Curzon.
- Partition of Bengal annulled: 10th Dec: 1911 by Lord Hardinge.
- Swadeshi movement was started against Partition of Bengal.
- Bengal divided in East Bengal (Muslim Bengal) & West Bengal (Hindu Bengal) in July 1905 by Lord Curzon. Capital of Muslim Bengal was Dacca and that of Hindu Bengal was Calcutta.
- Muslim League founded on 30 Dec: 1906 at Decca.



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- The partition of Bengal was annulled on 12th Dec: 1911 by King George-V and Queen Marry.
- The president of Simla Deputation (1st Oct: 1906) was Agha Khan III and secretary was Mohsanul Mulk.
- ML was formed in the annual session of Muslim Educational Conference in Decca with the proposal of Nawab Salimullah.
- The HQ of ML was established at Lucknow.
- Initial membership of ML was 400.
- Mohd: Ali Johr wrote the constitution of ML: The Green Book.
- Inagural session of ML was presided by Nawab Samiullah.
- Inagural address was delivered by Nawab Vikarul Mulk.
- First session of ML was held on 30th Dec: 1907 at Karachi.
- First session of ML held in Karachi 31st Dec: 1907 was presided over by Adamjee Pri Bhai of Bombay.
- The original name of Mohsanu-ul-Mulk was Mehdi Ali Khan.
- Original name of Waqaul Mulk was Molvi Mohd: Shah.
- 1st President of ML was Agha Khan III. (upto 1913).
- Sir Agha Khan remained permanent president of ML till 1913.
- First VC of Aligarh University was Agha Khan 3.
- Agha Khan III was born in Karachi and was buried in Egypt.
- Real name of Agha Khan III was Sultan Mohd: Shah.
- First secretary general of ML was Hussain Bilgrami.



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- Jilianwalla Bagh is in Amritsar. It was place where a number of Indian killed by the English on 13th April, 1919.
- General Dair was the army commander of Amritsar during Jullianwala bagh slaughter (1919).
- Home Rule Movement was founded by Mrs. Annie Basent an English Parsi lady in 1916 after Lucknew pact.
- Rowalt Act was passed in 1919.
- Khilafat Movement started in 1919 and ended in March 1921.
- All Indai Khilafat committee was founded in Bombay on 5th Juley 1919 and Seth Chuttani became its first president.
- First meeting of All Indai Khilafat Movement was held on 23rd Nov: 1919 and was presided over by Molvi Fazal Haq of Bengl. Its headquarter was at Bombay.
- Khilafat day was observed on 27th October, 1919.
- Indian Khilafat Delegation met with Lloyd George.
- Mopala uuprising in Malabar 1921.
- Chauri Chura incident tookplace in 1922.
- Non-cooperation movement was called off by Gandhi because of Chauri-Chaura incident 1922.
- Shuddi and Sangathan movement was started at the end of Tahreek Khilafat.
- Sangathan movement was started by Pandit Malavia.
- Treaty of Lausanne was signed in 1923.
- Mustafa Kamal: first president of Turkey on 23rd Oct: 1923.



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- Atta Turk means the father of Turks.
- Khilafat was abolished in 1924.
- Last caliph of Turkish State was Abdul Majeed Afandi.
- Hijrat Movement took place in 1924
- Reshimi Roomal movement of 1915 started by Maulana Mehmood-ul-Hassan.
- Lord Rippon is associated with the Hunter Commission.
- Lord Dalhousie is associated with Woods Dispatch.
- Lord Cornwallis is associated with permanent settlement of Bengal.
- Delhi proposals presented by Quaid-e-Azam in March 1927.
- Nehru Report was produced by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
- Shoaib Qureshi was one muslim member who took part in writing Nehru Report.
- Fourteen-Points-of-MA Jinnah came in March 1929 from Delhi.
- Simon-Commission-1927 visited India in 1928 and consisted of 7 members.
- British cabinet minister Cripps came to India in March 1942.
- Civil Disobedience Movement started by Gandhi on 12th March, 1930.
- Simon Commission submitted its report in 1930.
- 1st Session of Round-Table-Conferences from 12Nov1930 to 19Jan1931. (Mohd: Ali Johar participated in it, Congress was absent.)
- Congress absent in 1st RTC, leaders were in jail due to civil disobedience.
- Leader in the 1st RTC was Agha Khan III.
- Quaid attended RTC 1, not attended RTC 2&3. After RTC 1, he renounced politics and pursued lawyership.



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- The PM of England during 1st Roundtable was Ramsay Macdonald.
- 2nd Session of RTC from 7Sep1931 to 31stSep1931. Gandhi represented Congress.
- Gandhi-Irwin pact was made on March 5, 1931.
- 3rd Session of RTC from 17Nov:1932 to 24Dec: 1932.
- British opposition did not participate in RTC III.
- Communal award published in 1932.
- White Paper of RTC published in March 1933.
- Begum Shahnawaz attended one RTC.
- Mohd: Ali Johar Started Comrade & Hamdard (1912) from Calcutta.
- Name of Bi-Aman was Abidi Begum. (chkafridi begum)
- Mohd: Ali Johar born in 1878 at Rampur and died at the age of 54 on 4th Jan: 1931 at London and was buried in Bait-ul-Mukadas (Jerusalem).
- Wife of Mohd: Ali Johar was Amjadi Begum.
- Moulana Shoukat Ali, the elder brother of Mohd: Ali was born in 1872 and died on 28th Nov: 1938 and buried at Jamia Mosque Delhi.
- Zamindar (1903) started by Zafar Ali Khan from Lahore.
- Daily Dawn (1942) by Quaid.
- Daily Jang (1940) by Mir Khalilur Rehman.
- Daily al-Halal by Abdeul Kalam.
- Ch: Rehmat Ali is associated with Delhi Darbar.
- IN 1908, Iqbal was awarded Ph.D from Munich University for Persian Philosophy.
- Allama Iqbal born on 9th Nov: 1877 at Sialkot and died on 21st April, 1938.



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- Iqbal was elected as a member of Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1926 and chosen president of ML in 1930.
- Jinnah means Lion.
- Jinnah means Thiner. He was 5 feet, 11 ½ inches in height.
- Quaid got education of law from Lincolins Inn.
- Quaid used by Molvi Mazharul Haq in newspaper Al-Aman.
- Wife of Quaid was Ratan Bai.
- Quaid's father was Jinnah Poonja.
- Jinnah Poonja was born in 1850 and married with Mithi Bai.
- Poonja was grand father of Quaid.
- Jinnah joined Congress in 1906 & in 1913 ML in London.
- Quaid born on 25th Dec: 1876 and died on 11 Sep: 1948.
- Jinnah joined ML on the insistence of Mohd: Ali Johar and Syed Wazir Hassan.
- Jinnah got admission in at Gokal Das Teg primary school Bombay at the age of 10 he studied for 5 ½ months.
- Jinnah went to London and got law degree at the age of 18 from LINCONINN.
- Sir Dinsha was the father of Ratna (the wife of Jinnah).
- Ratna embraced Islam on 18th April 1918 and married Jinnah on 19th April 1918. before that she was Parsi. She died on 20th Feb: 1929 and was buried in Aram Bagh Bombay.
- Dinna, the daughter of Jinnah was born on 14th August, 1919.
- Dinna married a Parsi boy named Navel Wadya.



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- Jinnah left the lawyership after 23rd March, 1940 and returned to India in April 1934.
- Pakistan national movement was founded by Ch: Rahmat Ali.
- Lilaquat Ali Khan Joined Muslim League in 1924.
- Sindh separated from Bombay in 1935.
- The system of Dyarchy (Two authorities) was in operation from 1921-1937. (chk it).
- Dyarchy introduced in 1919 reforms and removed in 1935 Act.
- Dyarchy was introduced as a constitutional reform by E.S. Montague and Lord Chelmsford.
- Dyarchy divided India into 8 major provinces (excluding Burma.)
- Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad formula came in 1935.
- Provincial elections held in 1937.
- Pirpur Report about congress ministries came in 1938.
- Shareef report about Bihar came in 1939.
- Muslims observed Day of Deliverance on 22nd Dec: 1939.
- A committee under the chairmanship of Raja Mohd: Mehdi was appointed to inquire into congress ministries.
- August Offer was offered by Viceroy Lord Llinthgow in 1940.
- Cripps visited India in 1942.
- Quit India movement started in 1942.
- Simla conference (June, 1945) was presented by Lord Wavel.
- Wavel plan was made in 1945.
- In 1945, Labour Party came to power.



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- In 1946, Quaid decided to join Interim govt in India.
- Unionists Ministry was in Punjab.
- Founder of Unionist Party in Punjab was Sir Fazle Hussain.
- Sir Siney Rollet was the president of Rollet Committee whose objective was to check Home Rule Movement.
- Real name of Gandhi was Mohan Das Karam Chand Gandhi.
- Burma separated from India in 1935 and was made independent in 1947.
- Sindh assemlay passed the resolution for the creation of Pak: firstly on June 26, 1947.
- The book last dominion was written by Carthill.
- Divide and Quit is wttitten by Penderel Moon.
- Mission with Mountbatten written by Campbell Johnson.
- Liaquat Desai pact was concluded in 1946.
- Cabinet mission announced its plan on 16th May, 1946.
- Cabinet Mission consisted of 8 members.
- ML accepted Cabinet Mission but Congress rejected it.
- Muslim League observed direct action day on 16th August 1946.
- On 18th July, 1947, British parliament passed Indian Independence Bill.
- MP of England at the time of independence of Pak: was Lord Cunet Iteley.
- Redcliffe Award announced on 15th August 1947.
- On April, 1947, All India States Conference was held in Gawalior.
- Inquilab Zindabad slogan was given by Mohammd Iqbal.

