Unit 3: Constitutional Development

78 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. A constitution is
A. a body of fundamental principles according to which a state is governed
B. a census report
C. a type of law court
D. a political party

2. The British act that served as Pakistan's interim constitution was the
A. Government of India Act 1919
B. Government of India Act 1935
C. Lahore Resolution
D. Indian Independence Act 1947

3. Pakistan and India emerged as sovereign states under the
A. Government of India Act 1935
B. Morley-Minto Reforms
C. Indian Independence Act 1947
D. Cabinet Mission Plan

4. The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan first had _____ members.
A. 389 B. 80 C. 79 **D. 69**

5. The number of members of the first Constituent Assembly was later increased to
A. 79 B. 80 C. 69 D. 100

6. The first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan held its inaugural session on
A. March 12, 1949
B. March 23, 1940
C. August 14, 1947
D. August 10, 1947

7. The first President of the Constituent Assembly was
A. Liaquat Ali Khan
B. Iskander Mirza
C. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
D. Ghulam Muhammad

8. The Objectives Resolution was presented by
A. Quaid-e-Azam
B. Liaquat Ali Khan
C. Ghulam Muhammad
D. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

9. The Objectives Resolution was presented on
A. March 7, 1949
B. March 12, 1949
C. August 14, 1947
D. March 23, 1956

10. The Objectives Resolution was passed on
A. March 23, 1956
B. March 12, 1949
C. March 7, 1949
D. October 24, 1954

11. The Objectives Resolution (Qarardad-e-Maqasid) was debated for
A. ten days B. one day **C. five days** D. one month

12. According to the Objectives Resolution, sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to
A. the people
B. the Parliament
C. the President
D. Allah Almighty

13. The Objectives Resolution was adopted as the preamble of the constitutions of 1956, 1962 and
A. 1949 B. 1947 **C. 1973** D. 1985

14. The Objectives Resolution became an integral part of the Constitution in
A. 1956 **B. 1985** C. 1973 D. 1962

15. The Bogra Formula proposed a
A. bicameral legislature
B. military rule
C. presidential system
D. unicameral legislature

16. The Bogra Formula was proposed by Prime Minister
A. Liaquat Ali Khan
B. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
C. Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy
D. Muhammad Ali Bogra

17. The first Constituent Assembly was dissolved by Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad on
A. October 7, 1958
B. March 25, 1969
C. October 24, 1954
D. July 5, 1977

18. Why did Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dissolve the first Constituent Assembly?
A. Due to disagreements over the national language
B. Because it failed to draft a constitution after several years
C. To overcome economic instability
D. To consolidate power in East Pakistan

19. The second Constituent Assembly had _____ members.
A. 80 B. 100 C. 79 D. 69

20. The second Constituent Assembly was formed
A. by direct elections
B. by the Governor-General's appointment
C. by a referendum
D. indirectly, elected by provincial legislatures

21. The second Constituent Assembly unified West Pakistan into
A. two provinces
B. five provinces
C. One Unit
D. a confederation

22. The Quaid-e-Azam died on
A. August 14, 1947
B. September 11, 1948
C. October 16, 1951
D. March 12, 1949

23. During its seven years the first Constituent Assembly met for only
A. 116 days B. 50 days C. 1000 days D. 500 days

24. The 1956 Constitution was presented by Prime Minister
A. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
B. Ayub Khan
C. Liaquat Ali Khan
D. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

25. The 1956 Constitution was implemented on
A. February 29, 1956
B. March 23, 1956
C. June 8, 1962
D. August 14, 1973

26. The 1956 Constitution had _____ articles.
A. 280 B. 300 C. 250 **D. 234**

27. The 1956 Constitution had _____ schedules.
A. 12 B. 3 **C. 6** D. 7

28. The 1956 Constitution was divided into _____ parts.
A. 13 B. 7 C. 12 D. 6

29. Under the 1956 Constitution the country's name was
A. Dominion of Pakistan
B. Islamic State of Pakistan
C. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
D. Republic of Pakistan

30. The 1956 Constitution was
A. unwritten and rigid
B. written and rigid
C. unwritten
D. written and flexible

31. The 1956 Constitution established a
A. one-party system
B. parliamentary system
C. presidential system
D. military system

32. The 1956 Constitution had a _____ legislature.
A. unicameral
B. no
C. bicameral
D. tricameral

33. The 1956 National Assembly had _____ members.
A. 156 B. 313 **C. 300** D. 218

34. Under the 1956 Constitution the national languages were Urdu and
A. English **B. Bengali** C. Sindhi D. Punjabi

35. The 1956 Constitution lasted
A. 16 years
B. 5 years
C. 9 years
D. 2 years and 7 months

36. The 1956 Constitution was abrogated by
A. Iskander Mirza
B. Ayub Khan
C. Zia-ul-Haq
D. Yahya Khan

37. The 1956 Constitution was abrogated in
A. March 1969
B. October 1958
C. July 1977
D. October 1999

38. Ayub Khan became Chief Martial Law Administrator on
A. October 12, 1999
B. July 5, 1977
C. March 25, 1969
D. October 27, 1958

39. The 1962 Constitution was promulgated on
A. March 1, 1962
B. August 14, 1973
C. March 23, 1956
D. June 8, 1962

40. The 1962 Constitution came into effect on
A. April 10, 1973
B. March 1, 1962
C. June 8, 1962
D. March 23, 1956

41. The 1962 Constitution had _____ articles.
A. 280 **B. 250** C. 234 D. 300

42. The 1962 Constitution had _____ schedules.
A. 3 B. 12 C. 6 D. 7

43. The 1962 Constitution established a
A. monarchy
B. parliamentary system
C. one-party system
D. presidential system

44. The 1962 Constitution was
A. written and flexible B. unwritten
C. written and rigid D. flexible and unwritten

45. The 1962 Constitution initially named the country
A. Dominion of Pakistan **B. Republic of Pakistan**
C. Islamic Republic of Pakistan D. Islamic State of Pakistan

46. Under the 1962 Constitution, elections were
A. indirect, through Basic Democrats B. not held
C. direct D. by referendum only

47. The number of Basic Democrats was
A. 800,000 B. 1,000 C. 8,000 **D. 80,000**

48. The 1962 Constitution introduced the new institution of
A. Senate B. Supreme Judicial Council
C. referendum D. Federal Shariat Court

49. The 1962 Constitution proposed an Advisory Council of
A. Islamic Ideology B. Economic Planning
C. Basic Democrats D. Foreign Affairs

50. The Islamic Research Institute was proposed in the Constitution of
A. 1973 **B. 1962** C. 1956 D. 1935

51. The 1962 Constitution was abrogated in
A. 1977 B. 1958 C. 1971 **D. 1969**

52. President Ayub Khan resigned on
A. December 16, 1971 B. July 5, 1977
C. March 25, 1969 D. October 27, 1958

53. After Ayub Khan, power was taken over by
A. Yahya Khan B. Zia-ul-Haq
C. Ghulam Ishaq Khan D. Iskander Mirza

54. General elections were held in
A. 1965 B. 1985
C. December 1970 D. 1977

55. The Awami League was led by
A. Ayub Khan B. Maulana Maududi
C. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto **D. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman**

56. East Pakistan became Bangladesh on
A. August 14, 1973 **B. December 16, 1971**
C. December 20, 1971 D. March 25, 1969

57. The interim constitution was introduced by Bhutto on
A. April 10, 1973 B. December 20, 1971
C. August 14, 1973 **D. April 12, 1972**

58. The 1973 Constitution was promulgated on
A. August 14, 1973 B. March 23, 1956
C. June 8, 1962 D. April 10, 1973

59. The 1973 Constitution has _____ articles.
A. 300 B. 250 **C. 280** D. 234

60. The 1973 Constitution has _____ schedules.
A. 3 **B. 7** C. 12 D. 6

61. The 1973 Constitution is Pakistan's first
A. consensual constitution B. presidential constitution
C. military constitution D. interim constitution

62. Under the 1973 Constitution the head of government is the
A. President B. Chief Justice
C. Governor **D. Prime Minister**

63. Under the 1973 Constitution the head of state is the
A. Prime Minister B. Speaker
C. President D. Chief Justice

64. The 1973 Constitution introduced a _____ system called Majlis-e-Shura.
A. unicameral **B. bicameral**
C. tricameral D. no

65. The National Assembly is elected for
A. 3 years B. 6 years **C. 5 years** D. 4 years

66. The 1973 Constitution declared the state religion of Pakistan as
A. none B. Secularism
C. Christianity **D. Islam**

67. The 1973 Constitution defined a Muslim
A. for the first time B. in 1962
C. never D. in 1956

68. Under the 1973 Constitution, both the President and Prime Minister must be
A. elected by referendum **B. Muslim**
C. military officers D. lawyers

69. The Council of Islamic Ideology was established to
A. guide legislatures to make laws in line with Islam
B. run elections
C. collect taxes
D. command the army

70. The Federal Shariat Court was established under the
A. 1962 Constitution B. 1956 Constitution
C. 1935 Act **D. 1973 Constitution**

71. The 1973 Constitution declares abrogation or suspension of the constitution as
A. an election issue B. a legal right
C. high treason D. a minor offence

72. The 1973 Constitution established the principle of
A. dual citizenship **B. single citizenship**
C. no citizenship D. provincial citizenship

73. The 1973 Constitution envisions Pakistan as a
A. welfare state B. colony
C. monarchy D. military state

74. Judges of superior courts under 1973 can be removed only on the recommendation of the
A. Prime Minister **B. Supreme Judicial Council**
C. National Assembly D. President

75. The national language of Pakistan under the 1973 Constitution is
A. English B. Punjabi
C. Urdu D. Urdu and Bengali

76. A cause of failure of the 1956 Constitution was
A. too many fundamental rights
B. a strong judiciary
C. too many elections
D. political conflict between head of state and head of government

77. A major cause of failure of the 1962 Constitution was its
A. lack of popularity among the masses B. bicameral legislature
C. parliamentary system D. popularity among the masses

78. The Convention Muslim League was led by
A. Iskander Mirza B. Bhutto
C. Yahya Khan **D. Ayub Khan**