



PAK302

Quiz for Final-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Pakistan Studies

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1. When did Aurangzeb pass away, marking the beginning of the decline of the Mughal Empire? **(1707)**
2. Who was defeated and killed in the Battle of Plassey? **(Siraj-ud-Daulah)**
3. In which year did the British East India Company receive the Grant of Diwani? **(1767)**
4. Which Muslim scholar warned against religious and social decline during the Mughal period? Mujaddid Alf Sani **(Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi)**
5. Who was the last Mughal Emperor? **(Bahadur Shah Zafar)**
6. Where was Bahadur Shah Zafar exiled by the British? **(Burma (Myanmar))**
7. In which year did the War of Independence take place? **(1857)**
8. Which event marked the end of Mughal rule in India? **(The War of Independence (1857))**
9. Who played a major role in uniting Muslims through Islamic teachings and socio-political awareness during the 18th century? **(Shah Waliullah)**
10. Who translated the Holy Quran into Urdu on the suggestion of Shah Abdul Aziz? **(Shah Abdul Qadir)**
11. Who declared British-ruled India as *Dar-ul-Harb*? **(Shah Abdul Aziz)**
12. Who was martyred while fighting the Sikhs in the Battle of Balakot? **(Syed Ahmad Shaheed)**
13. In which year was the Battle of Balakot fought? **(1831)**
14. Which Muslim philosopher presented the concept of *Khudi* (Selfhood)? **(Allama Muhammad Iqbal)**
15. Which philosophy of Allama Iqbal emphasizes self-realization? **(Khudi)**
16. In which year did Pakistan come into existence? **(1947)**
17. In which year did Allama Muhammad Iqbal pass away? **(1938)**
18. In which year did the British Crown officially take control of India from the East India Company? **(1858)**
19. In which year did the British Crown take direct control of India? **(1858)**
20. Which famous speech laid the philosophical foundation for a separate Muslim state? **(Allahabad Address)**
21. Who delivered the Allahabad Address in 1930? **(Allama Muhammad Iqbal)**
22. In which year was the Allahabad Address delivered? **(1930)**
23. Who is regarded as the ideological founder of Pakistan/ Spiritual Father of Pakistan? **(Allama Muhammad Iqbal)**
24. In which year was the Battle of Plassey fought? **(1757)**
25. Into which language did Shah Waliullah translate the Holy Quran? **(Persian)**
26. Who betrayed Siraj-ud-Daulah during the Battle of Plassey? **(Mir Jafar)**
27. What was the result of the Battle of Plassey? **(British dominance in Bengal)**
28. Which Muslim scholar translated the Holy Quran into Persian? **(Shah Waliullah)**
29. Who led the first armed struggle (Jihad) against the Sikhs? **(Syed Ahmad Shaheed)**
30. What did Allama Iqbal emphasize in his philosophy? **(Spiritual awareness and selfhood (Khudi))**
31. Who is known as the Founder of Pakistan? **(Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah)**
32. Why did the East India Company initially come to India? **(Business and trade)**

33. Which Muslim leader is known for providing constitutional representation to Muslims from 1935 to 1947? (**Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**)
34. Who issued the fatwa of Jihad against British rule? (**Shah Abdul Aziz**)
35. Which war is also known as the First War of Independence? (**The 1857 Rebellion**)
36. Which Mughal Emperor attempted to promote religious harmony by introducing a new religion? (**Akbar**)
37. During whose reign was Din-i-Ilahi introduced? (**Akbar**)
38. What was the first phase (time span) of Pakistan after independence? (**1947–1956**)
39. Which area of East Pakistan was most affected by floods? (**Bengal**)
40. Which province became the center of British power after the Battle of Plassey? (**Bengal**)
41. Who was the head of the East India Company during the time of Siraj-ud-Daulah? (**Lord Clive**)
42. What was the main agricultural product of East Bengal? (**Jute**)
43. Which two natural disasters were common in East Pakistan? (**Floods and heavy rainfall**)
44. Which province of West Pakistan received the largest number of refugees after Partition? (**Punjab**)
45. Which principle did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto incorporate in his land reforms? (**Socialism**)
46. Who is associated with the statement: *"If countries like Iran and Egypt can introduce free education and medical care, why should a great Islamic country like Pakistan not be able to do that?"* (**Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**)
47. Which province received the largest number of refugees after the creation of Pakistan? (**Punjab**)
48. Which province of Pakistan was most affected by the communal riots and refugee problem after Partition in 1947? (**Punjab**)
49. During post-Partition migration, what was Lahore known for? (**Having the largest refugee population**)
50. Which city received the largest refugee population after partition? (**Lahore**)
51. Which natural features are found in Pakistan? (**Seas, mountains, deserts, and plains**)
52. Pakistan's geography mainly consists of which physical features? (**Mountains, plains, deserts and coastal areas**)
53. What percentage of Pakistan's population was involved in agriculture after independence? (**34%**)
54. Which province was the richest in agriculture at the time of independence? (**Punjab**)
55. Which province is known as the food basket of Pakistan? (**Punjab**)
56. Who was the first Governor-General of Pakistan? (**Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**)
57. In which year did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah pass away? (**1948**)
58. Who was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan? (**Liaquat Ali Khan**)
59. In which year was Liaquat Ali Khan assassinated? (**1951**)
60. In which year did the language controversy begin in Pakistan? (**1951**)
61. Which political party formed the first government of Pakistan? (**All-India Muslim League**)
62. Which Indian political party remained strong after independence? (**Indian National Congress**)

63. What was the major problem faced by the Muslim League after the creation of Pakistan? (It lost its direction and purpose.)
64. What caused cultural diversity challenges in Pakistan after independence? (Refugee migration from different regions)
65. What was a common issue among people from Bihar, Punjab, and Bengal? (Cultural integration)
66. What title did Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto receive from the British Government? (Sir)
67. What was missing in Pakistan's economy at the time of independence? (Industrial base)
68. Which major financial institution was initially missing in Pakistan? (Reserve Bank / Pakistan initially relied on the Reserve Bank of India)
69. What was one of the major social challenges faced by Pakistan after independence? (Refugee rehabilitation and migration)
70. East India Company Charter: 1600
71. What ideology did General Zia-ul-Haq emphasize during his rule? (Islamization)
72. Which institutions were nationalized under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's economic reforms? (Education and banks)
73. Which institution initially managed Pakistan's currency before the State Bank of Pakistan was established? (Reserve Bank of India)
74. Which country intervened in the civil war in East Pakistan? (India)
75. What was the major objective after settling the refugees? (National integration)
76. What did the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) flag colors (black, green, and red) represent? (Sorrow, progress, and bloodshed)
77. Which was the First Republic of Pakistan? (1956)
78. 1962 Constitution remained operational: 1962–1969 (about 7 years)
79. What was Pakistan's biggest industrial problem after independence? (Lack of an industrial base)
80. 1973 Constitution: Still the Constitution of Pakistan (with amendments)
81. Fall of East Pakistan: 1971
82. Who presented the Six-Point Formula for the rights of East Pakistan? (Mujibur Rahman)
83. Which culture spread in Pakistan as a result of the Afghan refugees? (Kalashnikov and drug culture)
84. From which political party did Subhas Chandra Bose resign? (Indian National Congress)
85. Kargil War: 1999
86. How long is the term of a member of the National Assembly under the 1973 Constitution? (5 years)
87. Musharraf Coup: 12 October 1999
88. Why did General Zia-ul-Haq believe Pakistan was not ready for democracy? (Pakistan had low literacy and modernization)
89. Benazir Bhutto: First female Prime Minister of Pakistan.
90. Which Constitution is regarded as Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's greatest political achievement? (1973 Constitution)

91. Why did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto hold the offices of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator simultaneously in 1971? **(Because there was no Constitution at that time)**
92. Leadership crisis after independence: **Death of Quaid-e-Azam and assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan.**
93. Main difference between Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh: **Their religious outlook and beliefs.**
94. What was Iskander Mirza's professional background? **(Military bureaucrat)**
95. Which Prime Minister was appointed by Iskander Mirza? **(Chaudhry Muhammad Ali)**
96. Who was responsible for framing Pakistan's first Constitution in 1956? **(Chaudhry Muhammad Ali)**
97. Who was the first President of Pakistan? **(Iskander Mirza)**
98. What was unique about the Second Constituent Assembly? **(It had representation on a party basis)**
99. On which date was the first Constitution of Pakistan enforced? **(23 March 1956)**
100. What system of government did the 1956 Constitution enforce? **(Parliamentary system)**
101. How were Members of Parliament elected under the 1956 Constitution? **(By adult franchise (universal adult voting))**
102. Which foreign constitution most influenced Pakistan's 1956 Constitution? **(British Constitution)**
103. Who was declared the Head of State under the 1956 Constitution? **(The President)**
104. What was a major difference between the British Constitution and Pakistan's 1956 Constitution? **(The position of the Head of State)**
105. What type of state structure was adopted under the 1956 Constitution? **(Federal structure)**
106. How many provinces were defined under the federal structure of the 1956 Constitution? **(Four provinces)**
107. Which territory was not included as a province under the 1956 Constitution? **(Kashmir)**
108. How many houses did Parliament have under the 1956 Constitution? **(One house (Unicameral))**
109. Who has the authority to declare an emergency under the 1973 Constitution? **(President)**
110. What type of legislature was introduced under the 1956 Constitution? **(Unicameral legislature)**
111. Which Bengali poet is most admired by the people of Bengal? **(Kazi Nazrul Islam)**
112. In a typical federal system, how many houses represent the people and the provinces? **(Two houses)**
113. According to the 1973 Constitution, the relationship between the Federal Government and the Provinces is based on which system? **(Federal system)**
114. How many houses does the Parliament of Pakistan consist of under the 1973 Constitution? **(Two)**
115. Which house of the Parliament of Pakistan is elected on the basis of population? **(National Assembly)**
116. Who had the power to appoint the Prime Minister under the 1956 Constitution? **(The President)**
117. Who is the head of the Cabinet under the 1973 Constitution? **(Prime Minister)**

118. What was a major weakness of the 1956 Constitution? (**An overpowered President**)
119. Who appointed judges under the 1956 Constitution? (**The President, in consultation with the Prime Minister**)
120. According to the 1956 Constitution, who could become the President of Pakistan? (**A Muslim only**)
121. Which political leader of Bengal presented the idea of Greater Bengal? (**Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy**)
122. Which laws were prohibited under the 1956 Constitution? (**Laws against Islam**)
123. Which directive principle required Muslims to live according to the Quran and Sunnah? (**Islamic way of life**)
124. What provision was made for minorities in the 1956 Constitution? (**Protection of their rights**)
125. Which directive principle emphasized the protection of women and children? (**Protection of women and children**)
126. Which directive principle focused on improving people's living standards? (**Socio-economic development**)
127. Which issue remained unresolved between East and West Pakistan? (**The parity issue**)
128. What does "parochialism" mean in the constitutional context? (**Regional favoritism**)
129. Who served as Defence Secretary before becoming President? (**Ayub Khan**)
130. What happened in 1958 under Ayub Khan? (**The 1956 Constitution was abrogated/dismissed**)
131. What type of rule began after the removal of Iskander Mirza? (**Martial Law**)
132. For how many years did Ayub Khan remain President? (**10 years**)
133. What was the ultimate fate of Pakistan's first Constitution? (**It failed / was abrogated**)
134. Who became the first national leader after Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan? (**Ayub Khan**)
135. Which Constitution was implemented during Ayub Khan's rule? (**The 1962 Constitution**)
136. By what name is Ayub Khan's era known in Pakistan's constitutional history? (**The Second Republic**)
137. Which Constitution failed before Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law? (**The 1956 Constitution**)
138. What was the key leadership weakness under the 1956 Constitution? (**Absence of effective leadership**)
139. What was the main cause of the legitimacy crisis under the 1956 Constitution? (**Lack of a majority political party**)
140. Which statement reflects the legitimacy crisis under the 1956 Constitution? (**Several Prime Ministers were repeatedly replaced**)
141. Which issue did Ayub Khan try to address through the 1962 Constitution? (**Parochialism (regionalism)**)
142. What does political conviction mean? (**A strong belief in democratic participation**)
143. Which problem could not be eliminated despite the intentions of the 1956 Constitution? (**Parochialism**)

144. Which issue was more serious in West Pakistan than in East Pakistan? (**Parochialism / regional favoritism**)
145. Why were many people not interested in politics? (**Corruption and mistrust of politicians**)
146. Who is considered the ideal example of honest and visionary political leadership in Pakistan? (**Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**)
147. What ultimately led to the abrogation of the 1956 Constitution? (**Ayub Khan's Martial Law**)
148. What system of government was established under the 1962 Constitution? (**Presidential system**)
149. What type of legislature was introduced under the 1962 Constitution? (**Unicameral legislature**)
150. Which university in India did Ayub Khan attend? (**Aligarh Muslim University**)
151. Which military academy did Ayub Khan attend in England? (**Royal Military Academy Sandhurst**)
152. What system for local government was introduced under the 1962 Constitution? (**Basic Democracies System**)
153. Which event led to the withdrawal of Martial Law in 1972? (**The adoption of the Interim Constitution**)
154. Which council was formed to examine laws according to Islam? (**Islamic Ideological Council**)
155. From where were representatives elected under the Basic Democracies System? (**From each ward**)
156. Under the One Unit Scheme, into how many parts was Pakistan divided? (**Two: East Pakistan and West Pakistan**)
157. Why was Ayub Khan called the "Charles de Gaulle of the East"? (**Because he had a military background similar to Charles de Gaulle**)
158. Who abrogated the 1962 Constitution? (**General Yahya Khan**)
159. What was the major criticism of the 1962 Constitution? (**It was overly complex and difficult to understand**)
160. What type of representation was given to East and West Pakistan in the National Assembly under Ayub Khan? (**Equal representation**)
161. Which political party did Ayub Khan rely on during his rule? (**Convention Muslim League**)
162. Which feature was common to both the 1956 and 1962 Constitutions? (**Fundamental Rights**)
163. What was the purpose of the One Unit Scheme? (**To remove provincialism/parochialism**)
164. Who served as Chairman of the District Council under Ayub Khan's Basic Democracies System? (**Deputy Commissioner**)
165. How were members of the District Councils selected? (**Half elected and half government officials**)
166. Who chaired the Divisional Council under Ayub Khan's administration? (**Commissioner**)

167. What was a major criticism of Ayub Khan's Basic Democracies System? (**It was dominated by bureaucracy**)
168. How many Basic Democrat (BD) members were initially elected under Ayub Khan's system? (**80,000**)
169. Which two regions contributed equally to the Basic Democrat membership? (**East Pakistan and West Pakistan**)
170. Who appointed the Governors under the 1962 Constitution? (**The President**)
171. What type of political structure did Ayub Khan's system follow? (**Democratic centralism**)
172. Who selected the members of Ayub Khan's Cabinet? (**The President himself**)
173. How did the American Cabinet system differ from Pakistan's Cabinet system under Ayub Khan? (**The American Cabinet required Senate approval**)
174. What was the main goal of the Basic Democracies System? (**To educate people about politics**)
175. Who elected the President under the Basic Democracies System? (**Basic Democrat (BD) members**)
176. How were National and Provincial Assembly members elected under the Basic Democracies System? (**By Basic Democrat (BD) members**)
177. What was one of Ayub Khan's major achievements? (**Industrial decentralization and economic growth**)
178. Why did Ayub Khan hand over power in 1969? (**Political instability and public unrest**)
179. Who declared India as *Dar-ul-Harb* during British rule? (**Shah Abdul Aziz**)
180. Who translated the Holy Quran into Persian? (**Shah Waliullah**)
181. Which scholar is associated with the revival of Islam during the Mughal period? (**Mujaddid Alf Sani (Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi)**)
182. Which leader is known as the constitutional representative of Muslims during 1935–1947? (**Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah**)
183. Which speech is regarded as the philosophical basis of the Pakistan Movement? (**Allahabad Address (1930)**)
184. Which Constitution replaced the 1956 Constitution in Pakistan? (**The 1962 Constitution**)
185. When was the State Bank of Pakistan established? (**1948**)
186. Which major economic resource was affected when India stopped the water supply? (**Agriculture**)
187. Why was unemployment a serious issue in the early years of Pakistan? (**Lack of industries and resources**)
188. Which sector had almost no development at the time of Pakistan's independence? (**Industrial sector**)
189. What caused the delay in constitution-making in Pakistan? (**Political instability**)
190. When was the first Constitution of Pakistan promulgated? (**23 March 1956**)
191. What type of system was established under the 1956 Constitution? (**Islamic democratic system**)
192. How many years did Pakistan take to frame its first Constitution? (**9 years**)

193. What was another major reason for the delay in constitution-making? (**Political selfishness and feudal dominance**)
194. Which leaders' deaths created a major leadership vacuum in Pakistan? (**Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan**)
195. Which temporary constitutional arrangement was adopted before the 1956 Constitution? (**Government of India Act, 1935**)
196. The concept of federalism in Pakistan was influenced by which Act? (**Government of India Act, 1935**)
197. What type of system was introduced under the Government of India Act, 1935? (**Parliamentary system**)
198. How was power distributed under the Government of India Act, 1935? (**Based on the Federal and Provincial Lists**)
199. What did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto mean by modernization in contrast to westernization? (**Creating change and progress in society**)
200. What was the federal capital of Pakistan after independence? (**Karachi**)
201. Which resolution laid the ideological foundation of Pakistan's Constitution? (**Objectives Resolution**)
202. Who was the Head of State under the 1956 Constitution? (**President**)
203. How many provinces existed under the 1956 Constitution? (**Four**)
204. What type of legislature was established under the 1956 Constitution? (**Unicameral Legislature**)
205. Who appointed the Prime Minister under the 1956 Constitution? (**President**)
206. Who appointed the judges under the 1956 Constitution? (**President (in consultation with the Prime Minister)**)
207. Who could become President under the 1956 Constitution? (**A Muslim**)
208. Could any law be made against Islam under the 1956 Constitution? (**No**)
209. What type of life was the State responsible for promoting under the 1956 Constitution? (**Islamic way of life**)
210. Were minority rights protected under the 1956 Constitution? (**Yes**)
211. Which groups received special protection under the 1956 Constitution? (**Women and children**)
212. What was one of the important objectives of the 1956 Constitution? (**Socio-economic development**)
213. What was the major constitutional issue between East and West Pakistan? (**Parity issue**)
214. What does the term "Parochialism" refer to? (**Regional favoritism and narrow provincial interests**)
215. In which year was the 1956 Constitution abrogated? (**1958**)
216. What was the immediate result of the abrogation of the 1956 Constitution? (**Martial Law**)
217. Who imposed Martial Law in Pakistan in 1958? (**General Ayub Khan**)
218. In which year was the 1962 Constitution enforced? (**1962**)
219. Which republic was established under the 1962 Constitution? (**Second Republic**)

220. What was one of the main reasons for the failure of the 1956 Constitution? **(Absence of effective leadership)**
221. What was another political reason for the failure of the 1956 Constitution? **(Lack of a majority political party)**
222. Who introduced the 1962 Constitution? **(General Ayub Khan)**
223. Which system of government was introduced under the 1962 Constitution? **(Presidential system)**
224. What electoral system was introduced by Ayub Khan? **(Basic Democracies System)**
225. Who elected the President under the Basic Democracies System? **(Basic Democrats)**
226. How many Basic Democrats were elected under Ayub Khan's system? **(80,000)**
227. Who was the head of the Cabinet under the 1962 Constitution? **(President)**
228. Which office was abolished under the 1962 Constitution? **(Prime Minister)**
229. Which advisory body was established under the 1962 Constitution for Islamic matters? **(Islamic Ideological Council)**
230. What was the name of Ayub Khan's political party? **(Convention Muslim League)**
231. Which policy was introduced to reduce administrative differences between East and West Pakistan? **(One Unit Scheme)**
232. What was the main objective of Ayub Khan's industrial policy? **(Industrial decentralization)**
233. During whose rule did Pakistan experience rapid economic growth known as the "Decade of Development"? **(General Ayub Khan)**
234. In which year did Ayub Khan resign? **(1969)**
235. Who assumed power after Ayub Khan resigned? **(General Yahya Khan)**
236. In which year were Pakistan's first general elections held on the basis of adult franchise? **(1970)**
237. Which political party won the majority in East Pakistan in the 1970 elections? **(Awami League)**
238. Which political party won the majority in West Pakistan? **(Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP))**
239. Who presented the Six-Point Formula? **(Sheikh Mujibur Rahman)**
240. What was the main demand of the Six-Point Formula? **(Greater provincial autonomy for East Pakistan)**
241. Which event led to the creation of Bangladesh? **(Civil War of 1971)**
242. Which country intervened in the 1971 civil war? **(India)**
243. What was the result of the 1971 Indo-Pak War? **(Creation of Bangladesh)**
244. What position did Zulfikar Ali Bhutto assume after Yahya Khan's resignation? **(President and Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA))**
245. When did the Interim Constitution of Pakistan come into force? **(21 April 1972)**
246. Which system of government was established under the Interim Constitution of 1972? **(Parliamentary system)**
247. What type of legislature was established under the Interim Constitution of 1972? **(Unicameral Legislature)**

248. What was the main outcome of the civil war between East and West Pakistan? (**The creation of Bangladesh**)
249. In which year was the Objectives Resolution passed? (**1949**)
250. What principle does the Objectives Resolution emphasize? (**Sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty**)
251. According to the Objectives Resolution, the State of Pakistan is a trust from whom? (**Allah Almighty**)
252. Which values were promoted in the Objectives Resolution? (**Democracy, equality, tolerance, and social justice**)
253. What role did the Objectives Resolution play in the Constitution? (**It became part of the Preamble**)
254. What were the three ideological groups in the First Constituent Assembly? (**Liberals, Moderates, and Conservatives**)
255. What was the major reason for the delay in framing the first Constitution? (**Ideological differences among Assembly members**)
256. Which resolution helped resolve ideological differences in the Assembly? (**Objectives Resolution**)
257. Which major issue did the Bengalis raise during constitution-making? (**Language issue**)
258. What was the solution to the language issue in Pakistan? (**Urdu and Bengali were both adopted as national languages**)
259. Who became the second Governor-General of Pakistan? (**Khawaja Nazimuddin**)
260. Who succeeded Liaquat Ali Khan as Prime Minister? (**Khawaja Nazimuddin**)
261. Who replaced Khawaja Nazimuddin as Prime Minister? (**Muhammad Ali Bogra**)
262. Which civil servant was appointed Governor-General after Khawaja Nazimuddin? (**Malik Ghulam Muhammad**)
263. What was Muhammad Ali Bogra's major contribution to constitution-making? (**The Bogra Formula**)
264. What did the Bogra Formula propose? (**A bicameral legislature**)
265. How many members were proposed for the House of the People under the Bogra Formula? (**300 members**)
266. On what basis was representation in the House of the People proposed? (**Population**)
267. Why was the Bogra Formula rejected? (**East Pakistan was not given proper representation**)
268. Which region had the larger population in early Pakistan? (**East Pakistan**)
269. Which side was more politically and educationally experienced? (**West Pakistan**)
270. What was the major disagreement during constitution-making? (**Provincial autonomy**)
271. Why did West Pakistan demand a strong central government? (**To maintain national unity**)
272. Which document was re-adopted because of the constitutional deadlock? (**Government of India Act, 1935**)
273. Which three major issues were highlighted during this constitutional period? (**Language, legislature, and political culture**)

274. Which region opposed Urdu as the only national language? (**East Bengal**)
275. Which political party raised the language issue in the early 1950s? (**National Front Party**)
276. In which year did the language riots take place in East Bengal? (**1952**)
277. What was the final decision regarding Pakistan's national language? (**Urdu and Bengali were both adopted as national languages**)
278. Which unresolved issue contributed to the separation of East Pakistan in 1971? (**Language issue**)
279. Approximately how many political parties existed in Pakistan by 1967–1968? (**110**)
280. Why did Pakistan struggle to develop national leadership? (**Too many regional political parties**)
281. Who dissolved the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan? (**Malik Ghulam Muhammad**)
282. Why was the First Constituent Assembly dissolved? (**It failed to draft a Constitution**)
283. Who succeeded Malik Ghulam Muhammad as Governor-General? (**Iskander Mirza**)

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