**THE ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY BAHAWALPUR**

**Mid Term Examination 2020**

Subject: Parliamentary History of Pakistan Class: BSPPS III

Name: …………………………….. Roll #: …………….

Objective paper Marks: 10 Time Allowed: 15 Minutes

**Q.1: Mark the true and false statements**. (5 marks)

1. Right of separate electorate for Muslims were given in 1919.T/F

2. Lucknow Pact was an agreement between Congress and Muslim League. T/F

3. Transferred subjects were to be administrated by the elected members under Government of India Act 1919. T/F

4. Rowlatt Act came in 1929. T/F

5. Muslims celebrated “Day of deliverance“ in 1939 on the call of Quaid-e-Azam. T/F

**Q.2: Fill in the blanks. (5 marks)**

1. Legislative councils were first formed in each province under Indian Council Act ……………………….. .

2. Indian National Congress was formed in …………………… .

3. Dyarchy means ……………………….. Government.

4. Indian Reforms Act 1909 was presented by ……………………… and ……………………………….. .

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**Subjective paper** Time Allowed: 60 minutes

**Q.3: Define these.(2x5=10)**

1. Organs of government

2. Separate electorate

3. Dyarchy

4. Transferred subject

5. Central Legislative Assembly

**Q. 4:** Elaborate evolution of Parliament under Minto-Morley Reforms 1909 (10 marks)

**THE ISLAMIA UNIVERSITY BAHAWALPUR**

**Final term Examination 2020**

Subject: Parliamentary History of Pakistan Class: BSPPS III

Name: …………………………….. Roll #: …………..

Objective paper Marks: 20 Time Allowed: 30 Minutes

**Q.1: Fill in the blanks**. (10 marks)

1. Total …………….. numbers of amendments has adopted in constitution 1973.

2. 1st constitution of Pakistan was enforced on March, 23, …………………… .

3. According to constitution 1956, Major General SikanderMIrza, became the first ………………………….. Of Pakistan.

4. General Ayub introduced the concept of ……………….. Democracy.

5. On 15th August 1947, Quaid-e azam was appointed as the first ……………………………………………………………… of Pakistan.

6. Under 1956 constitution, National Assembly comprising of 300 members divided equally between …………………….. And ………………….. Pakistan.

7. The constitution 0f 1962 formed a Federal state with ………………………….. Form of government.

8. Basic democrats were 80,000 in number, ………………… from East And ……………………. West of Pakistan.

**Q.2: Mark the true and false statements**. (10 marks)

1. Under constitution 1956, Parliament was Bicameral. T/F

2. The constitution of 1962 provided for a unicameral legislature. T/F

3. The state of Pakistan was created under the independence Act of …………………………. . T/F

4. Under constitution of 1962, the total members of the National Assembly was 156. T/F

5. The constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan was promulgated on 14th August 1973. T/F

6. Under the constitution 1973, the country adopted unicameral system. T/F

7. Under the 1973 constitution, the National Assembly is elected for five years term. T/F

8. 10 seats reserved for minority were held on separate electorate basis under 1973 constitution. T/F

9. Chief of Army staff, General Musharraf took over the government from Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and declared emergency on 12th October, 1999. T/F

10. The Pakistani constitution 1973 reserved 60 seats for women. T/F

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**Subjective paper** Time allowed: 1.30 hours

**Q.3: Discuss the following**. (3x5=15)

1. Merits of ONE UNIT

2. Three causes of delay in first constitution making.

3. Three causes of failure of constitution 1956.

4. Define basic democracy in 1962 constitution.

5. Define Legal Framework Order (LFO).

**Q.4:** Discuss the role of Parliament under constitution 1973. (7)

Q.5: Discuss constitutional amendments during Musharraf regime and their impact on parliament. (8)

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