



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010

Roll Number

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

- (i) Chachnama was originally written in:
(a) Persian (b) Arabic (c) Turkish (d) Sindhi
- (ii) First Muslim Expedition was sent to India by:
(a) Hazrat Umar (b) Hazrat Usman (c) Hazrat Ali (d) Hijaj Bin Yousaf
- (iii) Muhammad Bin Qasim stayed at Makran before entering Sindh for:
(a) 3 Months (b) 2 Months (c) 1 Month (d) 2 Weeks
- (iv) The first mosque in South Asia was built in:
(a) Sindh (b) Bhopal (c) Baluchistan (d) Bengal
- (v) The Ghazanvid rule over present day Pakistan areas lasted for:
(a) 300 years (b) 250 years (c) 200 years (d) 150 years
- (vi) Ibn-Batuta travelled for:
(a) 35 years (b) 28 years (c) 20 years (d) 15 years
- (vii) Sultan Qutub-ud-Din Aibak could rule India for:
(a) 35 years (b) 18 years (c) 15 years (d) 5 years
- (viii) The Khilji Dynasty enjoyed Indian rule for:
(a) 90 years (b) 70 years (c) 50 years (d) 30 years
- (ix) The Khayal system of music was founded by:
(a) Amir Khusraw (b) Hussain Shah Sharqi (c) Mian Tan Sain (d) Baiju Bawara
- (x) Queen Noor Jahan was born at:
(a) Dehli (b) Iran (c) Chaghi (d) Agra
- (xi) In the year 1719 how many Mughal Kings sat on throne?
(a) 5 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 1
- (xii) Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasions against:
(a) Mughals (b) Marathas (c) Sikhs (d) Rajputs
- (xiii) When the third battle of Panipat was fought?
(a) 1526 (b) 1757 (c) 1761 (d) 1764
- (xiv) The British fought Plassy War against:
(a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan (c) Sirajiddaula (d) Marathas
- (xv) Darsi-Nizami was named after:
(a) Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Nizamul Mulk
(c) Mulla Nizamuddin (d) Nizamul Mulk Junaidi
- (xvi) Maharaja Ranjit Singh ruled Punjab for:
(a) 60 years (b) 50 years (c) 40 years (d) 20 years
- (xvii) Karachi was occupied by the British in:
(a) 1820 (b) 1839 (c) 1842 (d) 1843
- (xviii) Delhi fell to the British Army in:
(a) 1796 (b) 1803 (c) 1849 (d) 1857
- (xix) When the First Anglo – Afghan War was fought:
(a) 1813 (b) 1820 (c) 1839 (d) 1843
- (xx) Before 1857 how many universities had been established by the British:
(a) 16 (b) 13 (c) 3 (d) Not a single

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-I

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Trace the history of the Arab Conquests of present day Pakistan highlighting the contributions of the Muslims in transformation of the society and culture. **(20)**
- Q.3.** Elaborate the importance of Delhi as the centre of Muslim cultural advancement and bride of all cities in orient and its devastation during the Muslim rule by the invaders. **(20)**
- Q.4.** Write a comprehensive account of rebelling states weaning away from the weakening Mughal Centre during the 18th century. **(20)**
- Q.5.** “None of the Mughal succession since Akbar was without a stain of blood.” Discuss the statement with examples and arguments in each case. **(20)**
- Q.6.** Compare the South Asian plain society with the desert and mountain society invaders applying Ibn-i-Khaldun’s philosophy. **(20)**
- Q.7.** Why the weak and incapable Mughal rulers were unable to rule India, discuss with reference to the role of nobility keeping in view their main factions and the leadership? **(20)**
- Q.8.** Whom you consider as real founder of Delhi Sultanate? Discuss with judgement of the roles of Shahab-ud-Din Ghouri, Qutub-ud-Din Aibak and Iltutmish. **(20)**



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HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) All-India National Congress was established by:
(a) An official of the British Government (b) A British loyalist (c) British dissident
(d) A retired British official (e) None of these
- (ii) Kabir Das of Bakhti Movement was:
(a) A Preacher (b) A Mystic (c) A Poet
(d) A Warrior (e) None of these
- (iii) *Kashful Mahjub* was written by:
(a) Mujaddid Alf Thani (b) Syed Ali Hajveri (c) Syed Muinuddin Ajmeri
(d) Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya (e) None of these
- (iv) The Millenial Movement was launched against:
(a) The Mughals (b) The British (c) The Marhattas
(d) The Muslims (e) None of these
- (v) The East India Company owes its success in India to:
(a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Conrnwallis (c) Lord Curzon
(d) Warren Hastings (e) None of these
- (vi) Third battle of Panipat was fought between:
(a) British and Mughals (b) British and Sikhs (c) British and Afghans
(d) Afghans and Marhattas (e) None of these
- (vii) Syed Ahmad Shaheed launched his Jihad Movement against:
(a) The Christians (b) The Sikhs (c) The Hindus
(d) The Hypocrites (e) None of these
- (viii) The Faraidi Movement was launched in:
(a) Bengal (b) Hyderabad (c) Kashmir
(d) Maharashtra (e) None of these
- (ix) Hazrat Mahal who fought during the War of Independence 1857 against the British was:
(a) Queen of Jhansi (b) Ruler of Jodhpur (c) Begum of Nizam of Hyderabad
(d) Begum of Awadh (e) None of these
- (x) Darul Uloom Deoband was founded in:
(a) 1865 (b) 1855 (c) 1875 (d) 1857 (e) None of these
- (xi) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah got his early education from:
(a) MAO College, Aligarh (b) St. Patrick High School, Bombay
(c) Sindh Madrassatul Islam, Karachi (d) Islamia College, Lahore
(e) None of these
- (xii) The Simla Deputation of 1906 was led by:
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Nawab Salimullah Khan (c) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
(d) Sir Agha Khan (e) None of these

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-II

- (xiii) Delhi Muslim Proposals were presented in:
(a) 1927 (b) 1925 (c) 1930 (d) 1932 (e) None of these
- (xiv) One of the main points of Jinnah's 14 points was Muslim's representation in the Central Legislature equal to:
(a) Half of the members (b) 2/3 of the members (c) 1/3 of the members
(d) 1/4 of the members (e) None of these
- (xv) The inaugural session of Pakistan's First Constituent Assembly was chaired by:
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Liaquat Ali Khan (c) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(d) J.N. Mandal (e) None of these
- (xvi) The First Chief Minister of West Pakistan Province in 1955 was:
(a) Abdul Qaiym Khan (b) Dr. Khan Sahib (c) Malik Feroz Khan Noon
(d) Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy (e) None of these
- (xvii) The First Indigenous Constitution was given to Pakistan by:
(a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Liaquat Ali Khan (c) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
(d) Chaudhri Muhammad Ali (e) None of these
- (xviii) In September 1958 the Deputy Speaker was killed in the provincial assembly of:
(a) Bengal (b) Punjab (c) N.W.F.P.
(d) Sindh (e) None of these
- (xix) In the 1970-71 general elections which party got the majority seats in the National Assembly of Pakistan:
(a) Pakistan Peoples Party (b) Pakistan Muslim League (c) Awami League
(d) National Awami Party (e) None of these
- (xx) Friday was declared for the first time as an official weekly holiday by:
(a) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (b) General Zia ul Haq (c) Nawaz Sharif
(d) Benazir Bhutto (e) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Critically evaluate the causes for the decline of Muslim Rule in India. **(20)**
- Q.3.** Compare and contrast the manifestos of All-India National Congress and All-India Muslim League at the time of their establishments. Do you think there were some common points between the two parties? If yes, how they differed with each other later on? **(20)**
- Q.4.** Lucknow Pact, 1916 is considered the culmination of Hindu-Muslim unity. What circumstances led to the historical pact between the Hindus and Muslims? Discuss its main points and also analyze the causes for its failure. **(20)**
- Q.5.** Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 is considered by some quarters as the best alternative for the partition of India in 1947. Discuss its main recommendations and also analyze why it failed to get the approval from the major political parties of India? **(20)**
- Q.6.** Amongst many reasons Joint versus Separate Electorate, Language issue and quantum of representation of different federating units of Pakistan in the parliament played main role in the delay of constitution making. Critically evaluate the aforementioned issues highlighting its role in the process of constitution making. **(20)**
- Q.7.** Kashmir is a major bottle-neck between Pakistan-India friendly relations. Trace out the history of Kashmir problem with focus on different suggestions for its solution from different quarters. Also come up with your own recommendations for its amicable solution. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Compare the ideological and social trends highlighting some important aspects of the General Zia ul Haq and General Pervaiz Musharaf eras in the history of Pakistan. Do they had any commonalities, or they were totally different in all respects? Critically evaluate. **(20)**
