



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2020
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)
PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE: (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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.
(iv) Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II

- ✓ Q. No. 2. How the reform movement of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi influenced the history of Muslim India? (20)
- Q. No. 3. China, Pakistan-Russia cooperation will find suitable support mechanism in Shanghai Cooperation organization (SCO). Elaborate. (20)
- Q. No. 4. What are the major provisions of Simla Agreement (1972) between Pakistan and India? How it was helpful for establishment of durable peace in the region? (20)
- Q. No. 5. What is meant by the term "Proxy War"? Are there any extrinsic factors at play in the internal security situation of Pakistan? (20)
- ✓ Q. No. 6. Discuss the main features of Political culture of Pakistan. (20)
- ✓ Q. No. 7. Pakistan's energy crisis was due to the lack of strategy and political will. Discuss. (20)
- ✓ Q. No. 8. Discuss revival of Pak-US relations in context of present US-Taliban peace process. (20)



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2019
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III**

Roll Number

(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Critically examine Congress Ministries of 1973. How far it is correct to suggest that it paved the way for the separate Muslim homeland in India? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** How far the nature of center province relations has changed under various amendments to the 1973 constitution? Evaluate. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** What major economic challenges are being faced by Pakistan? What recommendation do you suggest to deal with these issues. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** “The population growth in Pakistan can erupt like an atomic bomb”. Comment **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** What are the main causes of energy crisis in Pakistan? What measure do you recommend to address it ? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Critically analyze the key causes of delaying construction of dams in Pakistan. Give some suggestions to revert this collateral loss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Efficient use of natural resources can make Pakistan a prosperous nation. Discuss in the light of present situation of Pakistan. **(20)**



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Critically evaluate the foundations of Allama Iqbal's concept of Muslim separatism in the context of Indo-Pak Subcontinent. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss the 3rd June Plan or Mountbatten Plan and also describe how it was implemented? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Describe the political system of Pakistan. Which form of government is suitable to make country politically stable? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Define non-state actors. 'Non-state actors are posing more threat to Pakistan's national security than threats from external state actors.' Argue in favour or against. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Discuss the nature of centre-province relations under the 1973 Constitution. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss the changing trends in Pakistan- US relations since 2001. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** There is crisis of national integration in Pakistan since its creation. What measures do you suggest for the promotion of national integration of Pakistan? **(20)**



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2017
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper.		
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.		
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Pakistan's national culture reflects unity in diversity. Elaborate. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss the role of judiciary in the constitutional development of Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** CPEC is a flagship project of One Belt One Road (OBOR) and a regional game changer. Explain. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Explore the significance of Shinghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) for Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Enumerate the measures adopted by HEC for promotion of higher education and qualitative research in Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Explore the option of alternative energy resources to overcome energy crisis in Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** How general elections in 2002, 2008 and 2013 strengthened democracy in Pakistan? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2016
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

GK-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (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) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Give an account of the life and services of Shah Waliullah. How did he save the Indian Muslims from political annihilation and religious degeneration? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** The Aligarh Movement was a pure educational venture but it had deep impacts on Indian politics. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the elections of 1937 and the sufferings and grievances of the Muslims under the Congress rule in the provinces (1937-1939). How much did it help in popularizing the idea of a separate Muslim state in India? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Jinnah in his Presidential Address to the annual session of All India Muslim League in March 1940 said, "The problem in India is not of an inter-communal character, but manifestly of an international one, and it must be treated as such." Write note on the Two Nation Theory and the Lahore Resolution of March 1940 in the light of this statement. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Write note on the post 9/11 foreign policy of Pakistan. What role do you foresee for Pakistan in regional and global politics in the near future? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss the Kashmir problem in its entirety; throwing light on its background and prospects of possible solutions to this core issue between India and Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write note on the Afghan War since 1979 and its impacts on Pakistan. How far the emergence of the "Non-State Actors" and Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan can be attributed to the decades-long warfare in Afghanistan? **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR

RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III

(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs)	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
PART-I(MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II)	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book . (ii) Attempt ONLYT FOUR questions from PART-II . All questions carry EQUAL Marks (iii) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper . (iv) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at One Place instead of at different places. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q.2.** “Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was in no way pro-British”. Agree or disagree, answer your question with arguments. (20)
- Q.3.** “It was over-reaction of Hindus to the partition of the Bengal in 1905 that widened the gulf between Muslims and Hindus”. Comment. (20)
- Q.4.** “Khilafat Movement was an emotional movement”. Discuss. (20)
- Q.5.** “Separation of East Pakistan, though a tragic part of History of Pakistan, was not the negation of two nation theory”. Comment. (20)
- Q.6.** Briefly discuss the main features of cultural heritage of Pakistan. (20)
- Q.7.** Was Islamization during Zia era a need of Pakistan or was it a political propaganda? (20)
- Q.8.** Critically evaluate the role of Pakistan in “The War on Terror”. (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2014
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (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) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper . (iv) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (v) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Highlight the factors which played significant role in the evolution and growth of Muslim Society in the Sub-Continent. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Evaluate the impact of the services rendered by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan towards the regeneration of the Muslims (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Briefly describe the genuine factors which were responsible for the demand of a separate homeland by the Muslims of the Sub-Continent. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** “The Simla Deputation, 1906 laid the foundation for the creation of Pakistan”. Substantiate your view point with solid arguments. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Give a critical analysis of the steps taken for Islamization in Pakistan since 1947. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** “Population explosion in Pakistan is emerging as the greatest threat to the economy of Pakistan”. Comment. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** “Pakistan can become one of the richest countries of the world, if we make the best use of our Natural resources”. Elaborate in the light of the present situation of the country. (20)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2013

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR 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. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Circle ● on the OMR Answer Sheet. (20x1=20)**
(ii) Answers given anywhere, other than OMR Answer Sheet, shall not be considered.

- Who was the governor of Sindh after Muhammad Bin Qasim?
(a) Zaid Bin Marwan (b) Yazid Bin Muhallab (c) Abdullah Bin Haris (d) None of these
- Who was the Mughal Emperor who accepted the British pension firstly?
(a) Alamgir-II (b) Shah Alam-II (c) Akbar-II (d) None of these
- Ahmad Shah Abdali launched his early invasions against:
(a) Mughals (b) Marhattas (c) Sikhs (d) None of these
- The British fought Plassey war against:
(a) Haider Ali (b) Tipu Sultan (c) Sirajuddaula (d) None of these
- Dars-i-Nizami was named after:
(a) Nizamuddin Auliya (b) Nizamul Mulk (c) Mullah Nizamuddin (d) None of these
- Before 1857 how many universities on Western pattern were established in India?
(a) 16 (b) 13 (c) 3 (d) None of these
- When the MAO College at Aligarh was started?
(a) 1864 (b) 1877 (c) 1875 (d) None of these
- Anjuman-i-Hamayati-Islam was started in:
(a) 1849 (b) 1884 (c) 1885 (d) None of these
- The Constitution of All India Muslim League was written by:
(a) Mohsinul Mulk (b) Muhammad Ali Jauhar (c) Nawab Salimullah of Dacca (d) None of these
- The first session of Mohammadan Educational Conference was held in Bengal:
(a) 1886 (b) 1899 (c) 1906 (d) None of these
- The London branch of Muslim League was started by:
(a) Syed Amir Ali (b) Sir Wazir Hassan (c) Hasan Bilgrami (d) None of these
- “Hamdard” was edited by:
(a) Moulana Shaukat Ali (b) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar (c) Moulana Zafar Ali Khan
(d) None of these
- “Shudhi” movement was started by:
(a) Jawahar Lal Nehru (b) Tilak (c) Gandhi (d) None of these

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

14. Majlis-i-Ahrar was formed in:
(a) 1928 (b) 1929 (c) 1931 (d) None of these
15. In Kashmir the ceasefire between Pakistan and India was signed on:
(a) 27th July, 1948 (b) 27th July, 1949 (c) 27th July, 1950 (d) None of these
16. Islamabad was declared capital of Pakistan in:
(a) 1959 (b) 1960 (c) 1961 (d) None of these
17. Majority of Southern Pakistan population lives along the:
(a) River Indus (b) River Ravi (c) River Jhelum (d) None of these
18. The Aryans arrived in South Asia:
(a) 3000 BC – 3500 BC (b) 4000 BC – 4500 BC (c) 4500 BC – 5000 BC (d) None of these
19. The most ancient civilization is:
(a) Harrapa (b) Moenjodaro (c) Mehargarh (d) None of these
20. The author of “The Case of Pakistan” is:
(a) Rafiq Afzal (b) S.M. Ikram (c) I.H. Qureshi (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE: (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Candidate must write **Q. No.** in the **Answer Book** in accordance with **Q. No.** in the **Q. Paper**.
(iii) Attempt **ONLY FOUR** questions from **PART-II**. **ALL questions carry EQUAL marks**.
(iv) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

- Q.No.2.** Critically examine the Muslim shift from militancy to education with a special reference to the educational movements launched during the 19th century in South Asia. (20)
- Q.No.3.** Trace the history of the Muslim conquests of present day Pakistan areas highlighting their contributions in transforming the society and culture. (20)
- Q.No.4.** What was the contribution of the Muslim Press in the struggle for creation of Pakistan? Examine the role of prominent Muslim journalists in this regard. (20)
- Q.No.5.** Compare the socio-economic and political conditions of the Muslims and non-Muslims at the advent of British rule in South Asia. (20)
- Q.No.6.** Elucidate the difficulties in establishment of an Islamic order in Pakistan after independence. (20)
- Q.No.7.** “The twentieth century witnessed the war for oil. The twenty-first century will witness the war for water”. Examine the practical implications of this statement on situation of Pakistan. (20)
- Q.No.8.** Through Allama Iqbal’s writings and views of Quaid-i-Azam explain their conceptual understanding about the Islamic state. Do you agree that their vision found some place while explaining the constitutional developments throughout the case of Pakistan’s political history? (20)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper. (ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.			

PART-II

NOTE: (i)	PART-II is to be attempted on 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.

- Q. 2.** Discuss critically the role of Silsilah (Orders) in the development and progress of Muslim society in the Sub-Continent of Indo-Pakistan. **20**
- Q. 3.** Sir Syed Ahmad Khan believed in “Trinity of ideas” i.e loyalty, devotion and aloofness”. Discuss it in perspective of his reformation movement. **20**
- Q. 4.** Before passing of Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) the division of Indian Sub-Continent was advocated by various thinkers, intellectuals and reformers. Discuss. **20**
- Q. 5.** The “Objective Resolution” (1949) satisfied both orthodox and modernists by combining the features of Western and Islamic democracy. Discuss critically. **20**
- Q. 6.** What is bureaucracy and what are its characteristics? How did it play its role in strengthening and integration of Pakistan? **20**
- Q. 7.** What are the security concerns of Pakistan? Suggest measures by revisiting the foreign policy of Pakistan. **20**
- Q. 8.** The location of Pakistan has given the strategic strength to the State. What are its physical features and narrate its advantages and dis-advantages. **20**

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011 GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) 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 MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

- Q.1.** Select the best option/answer and fill in the **appropriate box** on the **Answer Sheet**. **(1 x 20=20)**
- (i) Who recalled Muhammad Bin Qasim from Sindh?
 - (a) Caliph Walid
 - (b) Caliph Sulaiman
 - (c) Caliph Abdul Aziz
 - (d) None of these
 - (ii) What was the real name of Shah Waliullah?
 - (a) Qutubuddin Ahmad Faruqi
 - (b) Qutubuddin Ahmad Siddiqui
 - (c) Qutubuddin Ahmad Syed
 - (d) None of these
 - (iii) Who was formal teacher of Syed Ahmad Bareilvi?
 - (a) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi
 - (b) Shah Waliullah
 - (c) Shah Abdul Aziz
 - (d) None of these
 - (iv) Who for the first time translated the Holy Quran in Urdu language?
 - (a) Shah Waliullah and Shah Abdul Aziz
 - (b) Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin
 - (c) Syed Ahmad Baralvi and Shah Ismail Dehlavi
 - (d) None of these
 - (v) Faraizi Movement was primarily a religious movement. What change Dudhu Mian brought in the movement?
 - (a) Transferred it into a guerrilla movement
 - (b) Transferred it into a political movement
 - (c) Transferred it into a cultural movement
 - (d) None of these
 - (vi) Which of the following was/were the drawback(s) of the Government of India Act of 1858?
 - (a) Control of the Secretary of State for India and his Council was bureaucratic in nature
 - (b) Expense of the Secretary of State for India and his Council became a burden on Indian revenues:
 - (c) Both of these
 - (d) None of these
 - (vii) By how many member(s) the Executive Council of the Governor General was enlarged under the Indian Councils Act of 1861?
 - (a) One member
 - (b) Two members
 - (c) Four members
 - (d) None of these
 - (viii) As per the Government of India Act 1858, the transfer of the control of the Government of India from the East India Company and assumption by the Crown was to be announced by Queen's Proclamation, which was accordingly read in a Darbar. Where was this Darbar held?
 - (a) Calcutta
 - (b) Delhi
 - (c) Allahabad
 - (d) None of these
 - (ix) Where, during the War of Independence, was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan working/posted?
 - (a) Delhi
 - (b) Bijnaur
 - (c) Aligarh
 - (d) None of these
 - (x) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a Translation Society (later, renamed as 'Scientific Society') in 1864. In which town was it founded?
 - (a) Bijnaur
 - (b) Aligarh
 - (c) Ghazipur
 - (d) None of these
 - (xi) In 1867, some prominent Hindus of Banares launched a movement for the replacement of Urdu written in Nasta'leeq by Hindi written in Deva Nagiri script as the Court language. In which province(s) was this movement started?
 - (a) Bengal Province
 - (b) Central Provinces
 - (c) North-Western Provinces
 - (d) None of these

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

- (xii) What was the designation of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in M.A.O. School at Aligarh?
(a) Secretary, Managing Committee (b) President, Managing Committee
(c) Patron, Managing Committee (d) None of these
- (xiii) Which organisation is considered the first Muslim political body constituted to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole?
(a) Anjuman-e-Mussalmanan-e-Hind (b) Central National Mohammadan Association
(c) Urdu Defence Association (d) None of these
- (xiv) Mention the important announcement(s) that was/were made by the Governor General Lord Hardinge in his Darbar at Delhi in 1911?
(a) Annulment of the partition of Bengal (b) Transfer of Capital from Calcutta to Delhi
(c) Both of these (d) None of these
- (xv) Which Muslim leader left the politics after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal?
(a) Nawab Salimullah Khan (b) Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk
(c) Nawab Hamidullah Khan (d) None of these
- (xvi) First Session of the All-India Muslim League was held on 29-30 December 1907. Where was it held?
(a) Lahore (b) Aligarh (c) Karachi (d) None of these
- (xvii) “Few individuals significantly alter the course of history. Fewer still modify the map of the world. Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state. Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three”. Who made these remarks about Quaid-e-Azam?
(a) Stanley Wolpert (b) Ian Stephens (c) Lawrence Ziring (d) None of these
- (xviii) The All-India Muslim League observed ‘Day of Deliverance’ after the resignation of the All-India Congress ministries. On what date was it observed?
(a) 22 October, 1938 (b) 22 December, 1938 (c) 22 October, 1939 (d) None of these
- (xix) Who was the first leader of opposition in the first National Assembly constituted under the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan?
(a) Sardar Bahadur Khan (b) Khan A. Sabur (c) Mumtaz Daultana (d) None of these
- (xx) In which year Pakistan became ‘Republic’?
(a) 1947 (b) 1956 (c) 1962 (d) None of these

PART-II

NOTE: (i) PART-II is to be attempted on 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.

- Q.2.** Briefly analyse and discuss the contribution of the religious reformers – Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Barelvi and the like – in the growth of Muslim consciousness in the South-Asian subcontinent. (20)
- Q.3.** John Plamenatz defines ‘Nationalism’ as “the desire to preserve or enhance peoples national or cultural identity, when that identity is threatened or the desire to transform or even create it when it is felt to be inadequate or lacking.”
In the light of above definition, briefly but comprehensively discuss the respective roles played by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and the Quaid-e-Azam in strengthening the Muslim nationalism in India. (20)
- Q.4.** Describe the main contents and relative importance of the Lucknow Pact and Delhi Muslim Proposals and their respective impact on the subsequent political developments in India. (20)
- Q.5.** Can the Lahore Resolution be termed as the ‘Magna Carta’ of Pakistan? Take a position and support your argument by historical facts, if any. (20)
- Q.6.** Give a critical appraisal of the constitutional crisis/crises initiated by the controversial actions taken by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad and endorsed by the superior Court of Pakistan. Discuss and analyse its effects on the subsequent history of Pakistan. (20)
- Q.7.** Federalism has been a continuing cause of political tension in our country. Will the 18th amendment made in the Constitution by the present Government solve this issue once for all? Take a position and support with your argument. (20)
- Q.8.** Given the problems that Pakistan is facing today, what is your vision of Pakistan in the year 2011? How, in your opinion, can be its internal and external problems solved? (20)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION****COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010****GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)****Roll Number**

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) Name the saint, who first came in Lahore?
 - (a) Ali Makhdum Hujwari
 - (b) Shaikh Ismail
 - (c) Data Ganj Bakhsh
 - (d) None of these
- (ii) Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban declared himself the king of Delhi Sultanate in the year.
 - (a) 1166
 - (b) 1266
 - (c) 1366
 - (d) None of these
- (iii) Who founded Daulatabad and shifted the capital of Delhi Sultanate?
 - (a) Ghiyas-ud-Din Tughluq
 - (b) Muhammad Tughluq
 - (c) Feroze Shah Tughluq
 - (d) None of these
- (iv) Who set up the chain of justice to redress the grievances of oppressed people?
 - (a) Zaheer-ud-Din Babar
 - (b) Shahab-ud-Din Shahjahan
 - (c) Aurangzeb Alimgir
 - (d) None of these
- (v) Who was known in history as Mujaddid Alf Thani, the Reformer of the Second Millennium?
 - (a) Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi
 - (b) Shah Waliullah
 - (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - (d) None of these
- (vi) Who called the “spiritual guides” as shopkeepers?
 - (a) Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi
 - (b) Shah Waliullah
 - (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - (d) None of these
- (vii) When Nadva-tul-Ulema came into being?
 - (a) 1873
 - (b) 1883
 - (c) 1893
 - (d) None of these
- (viii) Who initiated the cult of Shivaji against the Muslims of India?
 - (a) Bal Ganga Dher Tilak
 - (b) Bennerji
 - (c) Pandit Madan Mohan
 - (d) None of these
- (ix) Who led the Simla Deputation in 1906?
 - (a) Sir Agha Khan
 - (b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - (c) Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
 - (d) None of these
- (x) When Nahru Committee was constituted to propose the future constitution of India?
 - (a) February 1927
 - (b) February 1928
 - (c) February 1929
 - (d) None of these
- (xi) When the Congress Ministries resigned from their offices?
 - (a) November 1937
 - (b) November 1938
 - (c) November 1939
 - (d) None of these
- (xii) Who first thought of the possibility of a Muslim Republic embracing the present Central Asian states in North West of Sub-continent?
 - (a) Abdul Halim Sharar
 - (b) Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
 - (c) Ch. Rehmat Ali
 - (d) None of these

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

- (xiii) When Simla Conference was concluded with failure?
(a) June 14, 1945 (b) July 14, 1945
(c) August 14, 1945 (d) None of these
- (xiv) Who negotiated with cabinet Mission (1946) on behalf of All India National Congress?
(a) Ghandi (b) Nehru
(c) Abul Kalam Azad (d) None of these
- (xv) When Abu A'la Maududi was awarded death punishment by Military Court on "Qadiani issue"?
(a) March 1953 (b) April 1953
(c) May 1953 (d) None of these
- (xvi) Muhammad Ali Bogra, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, presented his constitutional formula to the constituent Assembly on:
(a) September 7, 1953 (b) October 7, 1953
(c) November 7, 1953 (d) None of these
- (xvii) When was the 17th Amendment bill ratified by the President, after getting passed by both Houses of Majlis-e-Shura?
(a) December 29, 2003 (b) December 30, 2003
(c) December 31, 2003 (d) None of these
- (xviii) When was the local government system under the Devolution of Power Plan, 2001, inaugurated?
(a) August 4, 2001 (b) August 14, 2001
(c) August 24, 2001 (d) None of these
- (xix) When was Gas (Natural) discovered at Sui Baluchistan?
(a) 1950 (b) 1952
(c) 1954 (d) None of these
- (xx) The Suleman mountain, one of the western series, is as high as:
(a) 1100 ft (b) 2200 ft
(c) 3300 ft (d) 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.** Shah Waliullah realized "The renaissance of Islam and Muslim Society can not be affected until the intellectual life of the Muslims is re-oriented." Discuss critically. **(20)**
- Q.3.** Aligarh and Deoband movements had great contrast in their views and mission and their leaders were at daggers drawn with each other. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q.4.** How far is it correct to say that Quaid-i-Azam consolidated the nascent state of Pakistan? Comment. **(20)**
- Q.5.** Why military of Pakistan intervened in Pakistan's politics? What is the role of the present leadership to de-politicize army? Give specific measures. **(20)**
- Q.6.** What is meant by National Reconciliation? What are its ingredients? Can we equate National Reconciliation with National Reconciliation Ordinance? **(20)**
- Q.7.** Compare and contrast the resistance movement of East Pakistan with the present movement of Baluchistan. Suggest remedies. **(20)**
- Q.8.** Pakistan's industry is providing jobs to various categories of workers and is earning foreign exchange for the country. Comment. **(20)**

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009**
**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

S.No.	
R.No.	

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) Who rejected the verdict of jurists that idol-worshippers are liable to be murdered?
(a) Mahmood Ghaznavi (b) Shams-ud-din Iltutmish
(c) Jalal-ud-din Feroz (d) None of these
- (ii) Who constructed five canals to remove scarcity of water?
(a) Alauddin Khalji (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq
(c) Feroz Shah Tughlaq (d) Akbar
- (iii) Who laid foundation of Agra city?
(a) Sikandar Lodhi (b) Babur
(c) Shah Jahan (d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (iv) Who wrote 'Humayun Nama'?
(a) Shahabuddin (b) Gulbadan Begum
(c) Humayun (d) Qudrat ullah Shahab
- (v) Who accepted Akbar's "Din-i-Elahi"?
(a) Todar Mal (b) Ma'an Singh
(c) Birbal (d) None of these
- (vi) Which office held supreme judicial authority during Mughal rule?
(a) King (b) Qazi-ul-Quzzat
(c) Sadar-us-Sadur (d) None of these
- (vii) Who supported Muslim-Participation in politics?
(a) Wiqar-ul-Mulk (b) Mohsin-ul-Mulk
(c) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (d) Allama Iqbal
- (viii) Who is the author of "Hunter Par Hunter"?
(a) Deputy Nazir Ahmad (b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(c) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (d) None of these
- (ix) Who drafted "Wardha Scheme" under the guidance of Ghandi?
(a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Nahru
(c) Dr. Zakir Hussain (d) None of these
- (x) How many Muslim seats were secured by All India Muslim League, in 1945-46 Election of Provincial legislatures?
(a) 396 (b) 425
(c) 441 (d) None of these
- (xi) Who presided over the session of Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 10 August 1947?
(a) Quaid-i-Azam (b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) Ch. Khaliqzaman (d) Sir Aga Khan
- (xii) Who rejected the theory of composite nationalism, advanced by Indian National Congress?
(a) Maulana Maudoodi (b) Allama Mashriqi
(c) Hussain Ahmad Madni (d) Quaid-e-Azam

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

- (xiii) Who was convicted in Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case:
(a) Shorash Kashmiri (b) Habib Jalib
(c) Faiz Ahmad Faiz (d) None of these
- (xiv) In which constitution of Pakistan, the Ministers were neither members of the parliament nor answerable to parliament?
(a) 1956 (b) 1962
(c) 1973 (d) None of these
- (xv) From which country, Pakistan purchased Gawadar?
(a) Kuwait (b) Iran
(c) Muscat (d) None of these
- (xvi) Which provincial Chief Minister was dismissed, on the issue of One Unit?
(a) Chief Minister NWFP (b) Chief Minister Sindh
(c) Chief Minister Punjab (d) Chief Minister Balochistan
- (xvii) Which Radio Station already existed at the time of creation of Pakistan?
(a) Peshawar (b) Karachi
(c) Quetta (d) None of these
- (xviii) Under Yahya's LFO, what option National Assembly had if it could not frame the constitution within 120 days?
(a) Dissolved automatically (b) President will dissolve it
(c) Extension in time-frame (d) None of these
- (xix) What percentage of total polled votes in East Pakistan, was secured by Awami League in 1970 Elections?:
(a) 54% (b) 60%
(c) 75% (d) None of these
- (xx) When was the state of Swat included in Pakistan?
(a) 4th April 1969 (b) 28th July 1969
(c) 29th June 1970 (d) None of these

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.** Keeping in view the diverse Muslim Reformist Movements of the sub-continent, delineate the sequential unity in formulation of Ideology of Pakistan. (20)
- Q.3.** What specific steps were initiated by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan which later-on became the Agenda-points of the movement for Pakistan? How did these steps orient the political system in Pakistan? (20)
- Q.4.** Illustrate the role of Quaid-i-Azam for protecting the constitutional rights of Muslims of the sub-continent from 1916 to 1933. (20)
- Q.5.** Referring to the evolution of political system, identify the commonalities among Martial Law Administrators of Pakistan. (20)
- Q.6.** Discuss and debate the strength of diplomatic stance of Pakistan regarding “War on Terror”. How it can be improvised in present geo-political scenario? (20)
- Q.7.** Compare and contrast the dynamics of recent Civil Society Movement, with other movements in the history of Pakistan. What impact it would print on the future of Pakistan? (20)
- Q.8.** In spite of strong research-base, rich lands, reasonable water-resources and various land-reforms, why agriculture sector remained less-developed in Pakistan? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2008

<u>Roll Number</u>

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED:

(PART-I).....30 MINUTES..... MAXIMUM MARKS:20

(PART-II).....2 Hours & 30 Minutes.....MAXIMUM MARKS:80

NOTE: First attempt Part-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 Minutes.

PART-I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

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

i. Mahmud of Ghazni waged war against rebellious India in the year of:

- a. 900
- b. 1000
- c. 1100
- d. None of these

ii. Shahab-ud-Din Muhammad Ghuri defeated Pirthviraj in the year 1192 in the field of:

- a. Panipat
- b. Nagpur
- c. Tarori
- d. None of these

iii. Qutb-ud-Din Aibak was succeeded on Delhi throne by:

- a. Aram Shah
- b. Iltumish
- c. Razia Sultana
- d. None of these

iv. The downfall of Muslim rule in India started with the demise of:

- a. Akbar
- b. Aurangzeb
- c. Bahadur Shah Zafar
- d. None of these

v. The Holy Quran was first translated into Persian by:

- a. Shah Ismail Shaheed
- b. Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi
- c. Shah Waliullah
- d. None of these

vi. Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in the year:

- a. 1849
- b. 1859
- c. 1869
- d. None of these

vii. "Pakistan's Constitution should incorporate the essential principles of Islam, which are as good and relevant in our day, as were 1300 years ago. But Pakistan should not be a theocratic state ruled by priests." This statement was given by:

- a. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
- b. Allama Iqbal
- c. Quaid-e-Azam
- d. None of these

viii. Who was appointed first President of Muslim league?

- a. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
- b. Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk
- c. Nawab Saleem Ullah
- d. None of these

ix. Who divided Bengal into East and West Bengal in July 1905?

- a. Lord Curzon
- b. Lord Minto
- c. Lord Morely
- d. None of these

x. Dyarchy was first introduced in the Act of:

- a. 1909
- b. 1919
- c. 1935
- d. None of these.

xi. The resolution of non-cooperation with British Government was passed in the meeting of All India National Congress in 1920, which was held at:

- a. Madras
- b. Bombay
- c. Nagpur
- d. None of these

xii. The Simon Commission arrived in India on:

- a. 3rd February, 1927
- b. 3rd February, 1928
- c. 3rd February, 1929
- d. None of these

xiii. The British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of:

- a. First Round Table Conference
- b. Second Round Table Conference
- c. Third Round Table Conference
- d. None of these

xiv. All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" on:

- a. August 6, 1944
- b. August 6, 1945
- c. August 6, 1946
- d. None of these.

xv. Objective Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on:

- a. March 12, 1947
- b. March 12, 1948
- c. March 12, 1949
- d. None of these

xvi. With regard the division of power between Federation and Provinces the Constitution of Pakistan (1962) was provided with:

- a. Single list of subjects
- b. Two lists of subjects
- c. Three lists of subjects
- d. None of these

xvii. The height of Pakistan's highest mountain Pak-Godwin Austin is as high as:

- a. 26, 250 ft
- b. 27, 250 ft
- c. 28, 250 ft
- d. None of these

xviii. The Government of Pakistan established the Indus River System Authority in the year:

- a. 1960
- b. 1970
- c. 1980
- d. None of these

xix. Under the Indus Water Treaty of 1960 Pakistan has the right to use exclusively the water of:

- a. Ravi, Sutleg and Chenab
- b. Sutleg, Chenab and Jhelum
- c. Chenab, Jhelum and Indus
- d. None of these

xx. At present Pakistan has vast natural resources and items of mineral as many as:

- a. 14 items
- b. 15 items
- c. 16 items
- d. None of these.

PART-II

Q.2. What influence Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi has left on the history of Muslims of India? Discuss critically. (20)

Q.3. Aligarh Movement injected a new life in the dead body of the Muslim nation and helped to regain its lost glory and prestige. Discuss. (20)

Q.4. Quaid-e-Azam was the ambassador of "Hindu-Muslim Unity". Discuss it in perspective of Lukhnow Pact and what future vision depicted from the pact? (20)

Q.5. The proposals of "Cabinet Mission" (1946) could defer the establishment of Pakistan, if accepted by Muslim League. Evaluate Critically. (20)

Q.6. The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) is the "mouth piece of Islam". Discuss. (20)

Q.7. What is "Judicial Activism"? Has it brought Pak-Judiciary in the state of morality in the recent past? Give suggestion for the independence of Judiciary. (20)

Q.8. What are principal industries of Pakistan and what problems Government of Pakistan is facing for its industrial development? (20)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2007**

Roll Number

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

TIME ALLOWED:

(PART-I).....30 MINUTES..... MAXIMUM MARKS:20

(PART-II).....2 Hours & 30 Minutes.....MAXIMUM MARKS:80

NOTE: First attempt Part-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 Minutes.

**PART-I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)**

Q.1 Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.

(1) The first Muslim general entered Victorious in the sub-continent Indo-Pak in the year:

- (a) 612 AD
- (b) 712 AD
- (c) 812 AD
- (d) None of these

(2) On the execution of Muhammad Bin Qasim, the rule of Caliph ended and Arab princes in Mansura (Sindh) and Multan (Punjab) established their independent dynasties in Sub-continent in the year:

- (a) 861 AD
- (b) 871 AD
- (c) 881 AD
- (d) None of these

(3) Who became the first Sultan of newly established Muslim Sultanate of Delhi in 1207:

- (a) Shahabudin Ghuri
- (b) Qatub-din Aibek
- (c) Zaheer-u-din Babar
- (d) None of these

(4) Who has written the book entitled "The Making of Pakistan"

- (a) Qurashi I.H.
- (b) --- Muhammad Ali Ch.
- (c) Waheed-uz-Zaman
- (d) None of these

(5) Who was first appointed Nazim of Nadva-ul-ulema in 1883:

- (a) Maulana Shibli
- (b) Maulvi Abdul Ghafoor
- (c) Maulana Syed Muhammad Ali
- (d) None of these

(6) Pakistan's ideology is based on the ideals of:

- (a) Democracy
- (b) Theocracy
- (c) Islam
- (d) None of these

(7) Quaid-e-Azam called Islam "Our bedrock and sheet anchor" while addressing:

- (a) Punjab Students Federation
- (b) Muslim Students Peshawar
- (c) Indian Muslims
- (d) None of these

(8) The resolution for formation of All-Indian Muslim League was passed at the meeting of All India Educational Conference (1906) and was moved by:

- (a) Nawab Viqar ul Mulk
- (b) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
- (c) Nawab Salim ullah
- (d) None of these

(9) The demand of separate electorate for Indian Muslims was first accepted in the Act of:

- (a) 1909
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1935
- (d) None of these

(10) The provincial governments of Congress resigned and All-India Muslim League as a mark of relief observed the "Day of Deliverance" on:

- (a) 22 Oct. 1939
- (b) 22 Nov. 1939
- (c) 22 Dec. 1939
- (d) None of these

(11) The Lahore Resolution was amended and Pakistan was made an integral part of League's objective. The amendment was made in the Annual session (1941) of All India Muslim League, which was held at:

- (a) Karachi
- (b) Lahore
- (b) Madras
- (d) None of these

(12) Radcliffe Commission submitted its formula for the division of India in to two countries to Lord Mountbatton on:

- (a) v/ 9 August 1947
- (b) 19 August 1947
- (c) 29 August 1947
- (d) None ofthese

(13) Ch. Rahmat Ali, the architect\ofthe name ofthe Pakistan, died on:

- (a) Feb. 2, 1951
- (b) Feb. 12,1951
- (c) Feb. 22,1951
- (d) None of these

(14) Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, while addressing a meeting at Rawalpindi was assassinated on:

- (a) Oct 6, 1951
- (b) Oct 16, 1951
- (c) Oct. 26,1951
- (d) None of these

(15) The Legal Frame Work Drder, which amended a constitution of Pakistan unilaterally was issued by:

- (a) Yahya Khan
- (b) Ayub Khan
- (c) Zia-ul-Haq"
- (d) None of these

(16) The country, which supported the Pakistan Movement before the emergence of Pakistan:

- (a) Iran
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Saudi Arabia
- (d) None of these

(17) Durand Line, which divides the borders of Pakistan and Afghanistan is as long as:

- (a) 2252 Km
- (b) 2262 Km
- (c) 2272 Km
- (d) None of these

(18) Which mountain range is located between China and Pakistan:

- (a) Siwaliks
- (b) Hindu Kush Range
- (c) Great Himalayas
- (d) None of these

(19) What is the total area of Pakistan (in square kilometers)?

- (a) 695095
- (b) 795095
- (c) 796096
- (d) None of these

(20) The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was established among Pakistan, Iran and Turkey in 1964 and was annualised in:

- (a) 1969
- (b) 1979
- (c) 1989
- (d) None of these

PART - II

Q.2. Critically evaluate the contribution made by missionaries in the growth of Muslim society in the Sub-continent of Indo-Pak.

Q.3. The Deoband School stood for "definite religious- political goals with limited sphere of influence." Discuss.

Q.4. Elucidate Ideology of Pakistan. What are the reasons which contributed for the development of two-nation-theory? Is two-nation-theory relevant after the fall of Dacca? Discuss.

Q.5. Minto Morely Reform was a "tool of change" in the political system of India. Discuss it with special reference to the demands of Simla Deputation.

Q.6. Local government system under the "Devolution of Power Plan 2001" has miserably failed in delivering service to the masses. . Discuss.

Q.7. "Pakistan is a federation in form and unitary in spirit." Discuss it keeping in view the strengths and weakness of Federation of Pakistan.



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

TIME ALLOWED:

(PART-I).....30 MINUTES..... MAXIMUM MARKS:20

(PART-II).....2 Hours & 30 Minutes.....MAXIMUM MARKS:80

NOTE: First attempt Part-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 Minutes.

**PART-I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)**

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

1. From 1858 upto about 1870 nearly all British Politicians, authors blamed the Muslims for:

- a. Disloyalty
- b. Independence
- c. Leadership
- d. None of these

2. Indo-Muslim culture in details is overwhelmingly:

- a. Central Asian
- b. Arabian
- c. Iranian
- d. None of these

3. "The Millat and Menace of Indianism" is written by:

- a. Muhammad Ali
- b. Ch. Rehmat Ali
- c. Shaukat Ali
- d. None of these

4. Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England to put their views before Llyod George in:

- a. 1940 b. 1930 c. 1920 d. None of these

5. The Lucknow Pact was conceived by:

- a. Lord Chemsford
- b. John Simon
- c. Edward Cadogan
- d. None of these

6. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was leader of:

- a. Muslim League
- b. Unionist Party
- c. Congress
- d. None of these

7. In 1917 Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in:

- a. London
- b. Oslo
- c. Stockholm
- d. None of these

8. In 1928 Agha Khan III advocated independence of each province at the meeting of All parties convention in:

- a. Patna
- b. Hyderabad
- c. Calcutta
- d. None of these

9. Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given to:

- a. The Hindustan Times
- b. Manchester Guardian
- c. The Financial Times
- d. None of these

10. Kazi Saeed-ud-Din Ahmad, an Aligarh geographer clearly demarcated areas to substantiate the two nation theory were in all:

- a. Four
- b. Six
- c. Eight
- d. None of these

11. On 7th August, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left India for the last time and flew to:

- a. Quetta
- b. Lahore
- c. Karachi
- d. None of these

12. Junagadh was a small maritime state and had an area of:

- a. 4500 Sq Km
- b. 9000 Sq Km
- c. 10000 Sq Km
- d. None of these

13. Tethys's deposits finally turned to be:

- a. Western Ghats
- b. Himalayas
- c. Karakoram
- d. None of these

14. The Salt Range lies in the large accumulation of pure salt at Khewra and:

- a. Attock
- b. Jhelum
- c. Kalabagh
- d. None of these

15. Land holdings in Pakistan are characterized by:

- a. Huge farms
- b. Very big farms
- c. Large farms
- d. None of these

16. The Pakistan Forest Institute, a national organization was established in:

- a. 1957
- b. 1947
- c. 1967
- d. None of these

17. Relics of stone tools found in caves and terraces that date back to Pleistocene period have been discovered in:

- a. Sind
- b. Punjab
- c. Balochistan
- d. None of these

18. National Highway Authority receipts to the tune of 1850 million rupees have been reported by May:

- a. 2002 b. 2003 c. 2004 d. None of these

19. Recent earthquake of October, 2005 was result of:

- a. Volcanic activity
b. Tectonic dislocation
c. Severe flooding
d. None of these

20. Pakistan foreign policy is the safe-guarding of its sovereignty, security and:

- a. International Relations
b. External Trade
c. Territorial integrity
d. None of these

PART-II

NOTE:

(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.

Q2. Describe the most notable feature of Muslims in India in the light of their monotheistic religion and egalitarian social structure.

Q3. Discuss the role of Muslim Majority provinces in the establishment of Pakistan.

Q4. Assess the account for the problems which Quaid-e-Azam had to face as Governor General of Pakistan

Q5. Highlight the various characteristics of Pakistani culture. bring out the importance of customs and traditions in the society.

Q6. Summarize the government measures to improve the agricultural productivity in the light of introducing new irrigation projects

Q7. Describe the distribution of Iron and Steel industry of Pakistan. Evaluate its role in the industrial development of the country

Q8. Political map of Pakistan is the outcome of its geo-strategic location. Give a reasoned account for the statement



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

TIME ALLOWED:

(PART-I).....30 MINUTES..... MAXIMUM MARKS:20

(PART-II).....2 Hours & 30 Minutes.....MAXIMUM MARKS:80

NOTE: First attempt Part-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 Minutes.

**PART-I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)**

1. Write only the correct answer in the answer book, do not reproduce the question

1). Sir syed ahmed khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, Causes of the Indian Revolt, as early as

a) 1850 b) 1860 c) 1870 d) non of these

2). Who repeatedly refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India

a) Hali b) Abdul Qadir c) Ch. Khaliquz Zaman d) non of these

3). Military strength of East India Company and the Financial Support of Jagat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at

a) Plassey b) Panipat c) non of these

4). Clive in one of his Gazettes made it mandatory that no Muslim shall be given an employment higher than that of chaprasy or a junior clerk has recorded by

a) Majumdar b) Hasan Isphani c) Karamat Ali d) non of these

5). The renowned author of the Spirit of Islam and a Short History of the Saracens was

a) Shiblee b) Nawab Mohsin c) non of these

- 6). Nawab Sir Salimullah Khan was President of Bengal Muslim League in
a) 1903 b) 1913 c) 1923 d) non of these
- 7). The first issue of Maulana Abul Kalam Azads 'Al Hilal' came out on 13 July
a) 1912 b) 1922 c) 1932 d) non of these
- 8). At the annual session of Anjuman Hamayat Islam in 1911 Iqbal's poem was recited,
poetically called
a) sham-o-shahr b) shikwa c) jawab-i-shikwa d) non of these
- 9). Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, the Aga Khan headed the historic Simla Deputation which
successfully presented Muslim demands on 01, October 1906 before
a) Lord Curzon b) Lord Irwin c) Lord Minto d) non of these
- 10). Quaid-i-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful
settlement 'provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan
on an equal footing given to special correspondent from
a) Germany b) France
c) Switzerland
d) non of these
- 11). Which are the aligned years in Pakistan's foreign policy
a) 1963-1972 b) 1954-1962 c) 1947-53 d) non of these
- 12). Zia established a course for Pakistan that enabled the government to manage a complex
a) foreign policy b) co-existence c) non of these
- 13). In the Hindu Kush mountains all passes connect Pakistan with
a) China b) Afghanistan c) Tajikistan d) non of these
- 14). The Hanji tribe is settled in
a) Southern NWFP b) Western Balochistan c) Central Sindh d) non of these
- 15). Rechna and Bari Doabs are considered
a) thickly populated region b) very thickly populated region c) most thickly populated region d)
non of these

- 16). In connection with land reforms the Punjab tenancy act was passed in
a) 1877 b) 1887 c) 1897 d) none of these
- 17). Excavations at moenjo daro have revealed in earthen vessels
a) millet grains b) lentils c) rice grains d) non of these
- 18). Kalabagh iron deposits are largest in Pakistan with an estimated reserve of
a) 309 m tons b) 509 m tons c) 709 m tons d) non of these
- 19). Cotton textile the largest industry of Pakistan employ industrial labour force of magnitude of
a) 80 % b) 65 % c) 50% d) non of these
- 20). The emergence of gwadar port and its development has promoted
a) rural –urban migration b) urban-urban migration c) non of these

PART - II

- Q2. summarize the political scene of the sub continent at the opening of the eighteenth century
- Q3. critically evaluate the contribution of fraizi movement in the life of Muslims in the sub continent
- Q4. examine allama iqbal's concept of Muslim Nationalism in the light of allahabad address
- Q5. address the importance of Pakistan's relations with the European Union for the foreign policy of Pakistan as a whole
- Q6. Define and explain the geographic inertia and its role in the development of Pakistan
- Q7. Account for the initial concentration of agro based industry in the manufacturing belt of Pakistan
- Q8. Using as much evidence as possible, outline a case for the development of water resources in the Indus Basin. Examine also polity in this phenomenon.



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004**

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

<u>Roll Number</u>

TIME ALLOWED : THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 Note: Attempt any FIVE questions. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

Q1. Analyze the factors responsible for degeneration of muslim society in 18th century?

Q2. 'Aligarh is arsenal of Muslim India' (Quaid-e-Azam) Narrate briefly the role of Aligarh for the cause of the muslims of the Subcontinent with special reference to the final phase of their independence?

Q3. Account for emergence of All India Muslim League and assess its importance in Indian politics during 1906-1913?

Q4. Trace the course of khilafat movement and assess its significance for the development of muslim nationalism?

Q5. "Between 1937-1947 congress policies were such as to make Pakistan inevitable", Discuss.

Q6. What do you know about water crisis in Pakistan. Also suggest concrete steps for its solution.

Q7. Throw light on the steps taken under various Govts. for the promulgation of Islamic system in the country?

Q8. Write notes on any two:

- a. Objective resolution
- b. Six points of Mujeeb ur Rehman
- c. Pakistan's role in the war against terrorism.



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003**

Roll Number

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

TIME ALLOWED : THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 Note: Attempt any FIVE questions. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

Q1. Discuss the role and efforts of Muslim religious leaders for the establishment of Muslim Society in the Sub-Continent.

Q2. Discuss the ideological foundations of the "Two Nations Theory" with reference to the contributions of Dr. Iqbal and the Quaid-i-Azam.

Q3. Examine the nature of Congress rule in the Provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935. What was its impact on the Muslim Politics? (10,05)

Q4. As a result of British-Hindu conspiracy on the eve of independence the State of Pakistan which ultimately emerged in August 1947, was not so strong as visualized by the Quaid-i-Azam but only a "mutilated", "moth-eaten" and "truncated" Pakistan. Elucidate.

Q5. "Muhammad Ali Formula was practicable compromise between the two wings of Pakistan on the questions of representation." To what extent, it was acceptable to both the wings of Pakistan?

Q6. To what extent the version of Francis Mudie was true that "the greatest danger to Pakistan in 1947 was 'the refugee problem in West Punjab'" and how did the Policy-makers of Pakistan respond to it?

Q7. The so-called 'Instrument of Accession' of Bharat with Kashmir "is fraudulent and impossible to accept" as it is "based on violence". In the light of the Quaid-i-Azam's statement make a comparison and correlation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir with the State of Junagadh, Manavadar, Mangrol, Sardargarh, Bantva and Hyderabad etc.

Q8. Write short notes on any TWO of the following: (10,10)

- (a) Problems of Educational System in Pakistan
- (b) Geo-Political; position of Pakistan.
- (c) "Pakistan is a rich country where poor people live."



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Roll Number

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002**

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

TIME ALLOWED : THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 Note: Attempt any FIVE questions. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

1. Briefly describe the evolution of Muslim society in the sub-continent.
2. There is an “unbridgeable gulf between Hinduism and Islam and their followers existed together in the same land for hundreds of years like tow streams which continue to un parallel to each other indefinitely, without ever becoming one body of water”. Elucidate.
3. State the reasons Sir Syed advanced to the Indian Muslims to eschew politics. To what extent he was successful?
4. The Ulemas of Nadwah attempted to make a synthesis of Modernism of Aligarh and Conversation of Deoband in their syllabus. Discuss.
5. The Quaid-e-Azam was against the performance of “a surgical operation” on the provinces because such a step would be a dangerous proposition and would “let loose terrible forces”. In the light of the statement, discuss the division of the Punjab and Bengal.
6. Why ONE-UNIT was created and subsequently abolished? Explain.
7. The Indian Policy on Kashmir is caught on the horns of a dilemma and that dilemma is that if it accepts the verdict of the people, it has to vacate the territory of state of Junagarh, Manavadhar, Mangrol, Hyderabad etc. Explain.
8. What are the problems of industrialization in Pakistan? How they can be solved?



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Roll Number

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001**

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

TIME ALLOWED : THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 Note: Attempt any FIVE questions. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

1. Briefly describe the evolution of Muslim Society in the Subcontinent from 1206 onwards and analyze its downfall after the 17th century.
2. Discuss the salient aspects of Shah Waliullah's Movement and analyze its impact on the Muslims of the Subcontinent.
3. "Basically educational in character, the Aligarh Movement was not devoid of political objectives". Discuss.
4. Make a critical comparison of the Nehru Report and the Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points.
5. Write a comprehensive essay on the promulgation of Islamic system in Pakistan with special reference to the role played by the Ulema in the process.
6. 'The US attack on Afghanistan in October 2001 has had serious repercussions for Pakistan'. Discuss.
7. Write an analytical essay on the growth of population in Pakistan after Independence and underscore its effects on the country's socioeconomic climate.
8. Write detailed notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (i) Chaudhri Rehmat AH.
 - (ii) Allama Iqbal.
 - (iii) Kashmir conflict.
 - (iv) Kalabagh Dam.



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2000**

Roll Number

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III
(PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)**

TIME ALLOWED : THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 Note: Attempt any FIVE questions. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

1. Give an account of the evolution of the Muslim society in the sub-continent from 1206 to 1526 A.D.
2. Analyze the significance of Lahore Resolution in the History of freedom movement.
3. Evaluate the policies of the Cripps Mission. To what extent were these policies favorable for the Muslims of the sub-continent?
4. Give a critical appraisal of the constitutional crisis during the period of Governor General Ghulam Mohammad. Write its effects on the subsequent history of Pakistan.
5. Analyze the main causes of the debacle of East Pakistan. What are its consequences on the history of Pakistan?
6. Discuss Corruption as number one problem of Pakistan. What practicable and feasible steps should be taken to eradicate this menace.
7. Write a note on Balochistan; its area, population, economy, education and the problems of the people.
8. Write short notes on any Two of the following:-
 - (a) Assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan.
 - (b) The salient features of the Constitution of 1956.
 - (c) Unemployment in Pakistan.