



CSPs

Civil Services Preparatory School

CSS Syllabus & Past Papers



Plot #22-f Near Virtual University G-10 Markaz
Islamabad



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ABOUT CSPs

Civil Services Preparatory School (CSPS) is a proud initiative to impart high-quality education services to young students aspiring to join the prestigious Civil Service of Pakistan. We are the only Institution in the town, Islamabad, to boast a vast and diversified galaxy of experts including prominent civil servants, subject specialists and eminent educationists to guide our young aspirants in all stages of CSS and PMS preparation.

Mindful of the challenges faced in the competitive examination, confident in our capabilities and proud of our glorious success rate in previous examinations, CSPs offers a vibrant environment to our students with a particular focus on pursuit of knowledge, conceptual clarity and individual coaching. Unfettered from commercial lust and business competition, the distinguishing features of our Institute are;

- Best success rates in CSS/PMS Examinations including the toppers
- Most capable and experienced faculty members
- Class enrollment confined to 35-40 students for individual focus (First Come Basis)
- Free of Cost English foundation classes
- Mock Exam Series with Feedback
- Swift Coverage of the whole course in optimum time
- A well equipped library offering research material, magazines, official reports and documents, international journals, newspapers and notes prepared by previous qualifiers and civil servants.



REVISED SYLLABI FOR CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, CE-2016

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REVISED SCHEME OF CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION MAIN EXAMINATION (1200 MARKS)

A: COMPULSORY SUBJECTS (600 MARKS)

Code No.	Subjects	Marks
1.	English Essay	100
2.	English (Precis and Composition)	100
3.	General Science & Ability	100
4.	Current Affairs	100
5.	Pakistan Affairs	100
6.	Islamic Studies OR Comparative Study of Major Religions (For Non Muslims)	100
Total		600

B: OPTIONAL SUBJECTS (600 MARKS)

Group-I: (To select one subject of (200 marks) only)

Code No.	Subject	Marks
11.	Accountancy & Auditing	200
12.	Economics	200
13.	Computer Science	200
14.	Political Science	200
15.	International Relations	200

Group-II: (To select subject(s) of 200 marks only)

Code No.	Subject	Marks
16.	Physics	200
17.	Chemistry	200
18.	Applied Mathematics	100
19.	Pure Mathematics	100
20.	Statistics	100
21.	Geology	100



REVISED SCHEME OF CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION MAIN EXAMINATION (1200 MARKS)

Group-III: (To select one subject of 100 marks only)

Code No.	Subject	Marks
22.	Business Administration	100
23.	Public Administration	100
24.	Governance & Public Policies	100
25.	Town Planning & Urban Management	100

Group-IV: (To select one subject of 100 marks only)

Code No.	Subject	Marks
26.	History of Pakistan & India	100
27.	Islamic History & Culture	100
28.	British History	100
29.	European History	100
30.	History of USA	100

Group-V: (To select one subject of 100 marks only)

Code No.	Subject	Marks
31.	Gender Studies	100
32.	Environmental Sciences	100
33.	Agriculture & Forestry	100
34.	Botany	100
35.	Zoology	100
36.	English Literature	100
37.	Urdu Literature	100



REVISED SCHEME OF CSS COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION MAIN EXAMINATION (1200 MARKS)

Group-VI: (To select one subject of 100 marks only)

Code No.	Subject	Marks
38.	Law	100
39.	Constitutional Law	100
40.	International Law	100
41.	Muslim Law & Jurisprudence	100
42.	Mercantile Law	100
43.	Criminology	100
44.	Philosophy	100

Group-VII: (To select one subject of 100 marks only)

Code No.	Subject	Marks
45.	Journalism & Mass Communication	100
46.	Psychology	100
47.	Geography	100
48.	Sociology	100
49.	Anthropology	100
50.	Punjabi	100
51.	Sindhi	100
52.	Pashto	100
53.	Balochi	100
54.	Persian	100
55.	Arabic	100



Important Notes

Note-1: The question papers in Urdu or other Pakistani regional languages (Punjabi, Sindhi, Pashto and Balochi), Persian and Arabic should be answered in the respective languages. However, question relating with translation from respective language into English or vice versa may be answered as directed in the question paper.

Note-2: There will be two papers of 100 marks each of the subject which carry 200 marks. In other subjects of 100 marks there will be one paper. Each paper will be of 3 hours duration.

Note-3: Ratio of MCQs in compulsory papers for CE-2016 will be 20 MCQs in each paper except in the paper of Essay. Similarly there will be 20 MCQs from each optional paper except Pure Mathematics and Applied Mathematics.

Note-4: The question paper in Islamic Studies OR Comparative Study of Major Religions (For Non Muslims) is to be answered in English or Urdu only. All other papers must be answered in English unless otherwise directed in the Question Paper.

Note-5: Non Muslim Candidates may either opt Islamic Studies OR Comparative Study of Major Religions as may suit to them.



English

English Essay

Candidates will be required to write one or more Essay in English. A wide choice of topics will be given.

Candidates are expected to reflect comprehensive and research based knowledge on a selected topic. Candidate's articulation, expression and technical treatment of the style of English Essay writing will be examined.

English Precise Composition

The examination in this subject will be based upon a paper carrying 100 marks to Test the candidate's abilities to handle Precis Writing, Reading Comprehension, Sentence Structuring, Translation, Grammar and Vocabulary, etc.

I. Precis Writing (20 marks)

A careful selected passage with an orientation of generic understanding and enough flexibility for compression shall be given for précising and suggesting an appropriate title. Out of the total 20 marks allocated to this question, 15 shall go to précising the text and 5 to suggesting the title.

II. Reading Comprehension (20 marks)

A carefully selected passage that is rich in substance but not very technical or disciplinespecific shall be given, followed by five questions, each carrying 4 marks.

III. Grammar and Vocabulary (20 marks)

Correct usage of Tense, Articles, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Punctuation, Phrasal Verbs, Synonyms and Antonyms etc.

IV. Sentence Correction(10 marks)

The sentences shall be given each having a clear structural flaw in terms of grammar or punctuation. The candidates shall be asked to rewrite them with really needed correction only, without making unnecessary alterations. No two or more sentences should have exactly the same problem, and 2-3 sentences shall be based on correction of punctuation marks.



English

English Precise Composition

V. Grouping of Words (10 marks)

A random list of twenty words of moderate standard (neither very easy nor utterly unfamiliar) shall be given, to be grouped by the candidates in pairs of those having similar or opposite meaning, as may be clearly directed in the question.

VI. Pairs of Words (10 marks)

Ten pairs shall be given of seemingly similar words with different meanings, generally confused in communication, for bringing out the difference in meaning of any five of them by first explaining them in parenthesis and then using them in sentences.

VII. Translation (10 marks)

Ten short Urdu sentences involving structural composition, significant terms and figurative/idiomatic expressions shall be given, to be accurately translated into English.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	English Grammar in Use	Raymond Murphy (Cambridge University Press).
2.	Practical English Usage	M.Swan (Oxford University Press).
3.	The Little, Brown Handbook	H. Ramsey Flower & Jane Aaron (The Little, Brown & Co; Harper Collins.)
4.	A University English Grammar	R. Quirk & S. Greenbaum (ELBS; Longmans)
5.	Write Better, Speak Better	Readers Digest Association.
6.	Modern English in Action	Henry Christ (D.C. Heath & Co.)



GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY

Part-I (General Science) 60 Marks

I. Physical Sciences

- **Constituents and Structure:** - Universe, Galaxy, Light Year, Solar System, Sun, Earth, Astronomical System of Units.
- **Process of Nature:** - Solar and Lunar Eclipses, Rotation and Revolution, Weather Variables (Global Temperature, Pressure, Circulation, Precipitation, Humidity) and Weather Variations.
- **Natural Hazards and Disasters:** - Earth Quake, Volcanic Eruption, Tsunami, Floods, Avalanche, Travelling Cyclone (Tropical Cyclone, Middle Latitude Cyclone and Tornadoes), Drought, Wildfire, Urban Fire. Disaster Risk Management.
- **Energy Resources:** - Sources of Energy (Renewable i.e. LED Energy, Solar Energy, Wind Energy and Non-Renewable Energy conservation and its sustainable use.
- **Atomic Structure**, Chemical Bonding, Electromagnetic Radiations.
- **Modern Materials/Chemicals:** - Ceramics, Plastics, Semiconductors. Antibiotics, Vaccines, Fertilizers, Pesticides.

II. Biological Sciences

- **The Basis of Life:** - Cell Structures and Functions (Subcellular Organelles such as Nucleus, Mitochondria and Ribosomes).
- **Biomolecules:** - Proteins, Lipids, Carbohydrates and Enzymes.
- **Plant and Animal Kingdom:** - A brief survey of plant and animal kingdom to pinpoint similarities and diversities in nature.
- **A Brief Account of Human Physiology.**
- **Common Diseases and Epidemics:** - Polio, Diarrhea, Malaria, Hepatitis, Dengue their Causes and Prevention.
- **New Model Concept of Producing BIO Fuel Method**

III. Environmental Science

- **Environment:** - The Atmosphere (Layered Structure and Composition), Hydrosphere (Water Cycle, Major Water Compartments), Biosphere (Major Biomes) and Lithosphere (Minerals and Rocks, Rock Types, Plate Tectonics).
- **Atmospheric Pollution:** - Types, Sources, Causes and effects of major air pollutants (CO_x, Particulate Matter, NO_x, SO_x, Tropospheric Ozone, Volatile Organic Compounds, Dioxins). Regional and Global air pollution issues (Acid-rain, Ozone Depletion, Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming). International agreements on air pollution control (Montreal Protocol and Kyoto Protocol).
- **Water Pollution:** - Types, sources, causes and effects of major water pollutants (Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Oxygen Demanding Wastes, Plant Nutrients, Thermal Pollution, Infectious Agents, Sediments, Radioactivity, Heavy Metals and Acids). Drinking water quality and standards.



GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY

- **Land Pollution:** - Solid waste management and disposal.
- Role of Remote Sensing and GIS in Environmental Science.
- Population Planning.

IV. Food Science

- **Concept of Balance Diet:** - Vitamins, Carbohydrates, Protein, Fats and oil, Minerals, Fiber.
- **Quality of Food:-** Bioavailability of Nutrients, Appearance, Texture, Flavor, Quality of Packed and Frozen Food, Food Additives, Preservatives and Antioxidants
- **Food Deterioration and its Control:** - Causes of Food Deterioration, Adulteration, Food Preservation.

V. Information Technology

- **Computer (Hardware & Software Fundamentals);** I/O Processing and data storage, Networking & Internet Standards, Application and business Software, Social Media Websites. Information Systems. Fundamentals of artificial intelligence.
- **Telecommunications:** - Basics of Wireless Communication (Mobile, Satellite, Surveillance and GPS and Fiber Optic etc.

Part-II (General Ability) 40 Marks

VI. Quantitative Ability/Reasoning

- Basic Mathematical Skills.
- Concepts and ability to reason quantitatively and solve problems in a quantitative setting.
- Basic Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry (Average, Ratios, Rates, Percentage, Angles, Triangles, Sets, Remainders, Equations, Symbols, Rounding of Numbers ? Random Sampling

VII. Logical Reasoning and Analytical Reasoning/Ability

- **Logical Reasoning** includes the process of using a rational, systematic series of steps based on sound mathematical procedures and given statements to arrive at a conclusion
- **Analytical Reasoning/Ability** includes visualizing, articulating and solving both complex and uncomplicated problems and concepts and making decisions that are sensible based on available information, including demonstration of the ability to apply logical thinking to gathering and analyzing information. **VIII. Mental Abilities**



GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY

- Mental Abilities Scales that measures specific constructs such as verbal, mechanical, numerical and social ability.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Authors
1.	Asimov's New Guide to Science 1993	Isaac Asimov
2.	Science Restated: Physics and Chemistry for the Non-Scientist 1970	Harold Gomes Cassidy
3.	Eminent Muslim Scientists 1991	S. Fakhre Alam Naqvi
4.	Exploring Life Science 1975	Walter A. Thurber, Robert E. Kilburn, Peter S. Howell
5.	Exploring Physical Science 1977	Walter A. Thurber, Robert E. Kilburn, Peter S. Howell
6.	Principles of Animal Biology 2011	Lancelot Hogben
7.	The Impact of Science on Society 2005	Isaac Asimov, A. S. a. N. A. S. a.
8.	Fundamentals of Forensic Science 2010	Max M. Houck, Jay A. Siegal
9.	Forensic Science Fundamentals & Investigation 2008	Anthony J. Bertino
10.	Physical Geography 2013	Harm J. de Blij, Peter O. Muller, James E. Burt, Joseph A. Mason
11.	Physical Geography-Science and Systems of the Human Environment 2009	Alan H. Strahler, Arthur N. Strallar.
12.	Introduction to Information Technology 2005	I. T. L. Education Solutions Limited, Itl.
13.	Management Information Systems 2014	Ken Sousa, Effy Oz
14.	Fundamentals of Telecommunications 2005	Roger L. Freeman
15.	Basics of Environmental Science 2002	Michael Allaby
16.	Food Science 1998	Norman N. Potter, Joseph H. Hotchkiss
17.	Environmental Science: Systems and Solutions. 5 th ed. 2013	Michael L. McKinney, Robert Schoch and Logan Yonavjak
18.	Environmental Science: A Global Concern 2012	William P. Cunningham, Barbara Woodworth Saigo
Books for Logical Reasoning		
19.	Logical Reasoning	Rob P. Nederpelt, Farouz D. Kamareddine



GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY

20.	Elements of Logical Reasoning	Jan Von Plato
21.	Reasoning Builder for Admission and Standardized Test	Staff of Research Education
22.	Test of Reasoning	Thorpe
23.	Mental Ability	Dr. Lal & Jain
24.	The Brain Book: Know Your Own Mind and How to Use it	Edgar Thorpe



CURRENT AFFAIRS

Candidates will be expected to display such general knowledge of history, politics and International Affairs, as deemed necessary to interpret current affairs.

I. Pakistan's Domestic Affairs (20 marks)

- Political
- Economic
- Social

II. Pakistan's External Affairs (40 marks)

- Pakistan's relations with its Neighbors (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)
- Pakistan's relations with the Muslim World (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Turkey)
- Pakistan's relations with the United States
- Pakistan's relations with Regional and International Organizations (UN, SAARC, ECO, OIC, WTO, GCC)

III. Global Issues (40 marks)

- International Security
- International Political Economy
- Human Rights
- Environment: Global Warming, Kyoto Protocol, Copenhagen Accord
- Population: world population trends, world population policies
- Terrorism and Counter Terrorism
- Global Energy Politics
- Nuclear Proliferation and Nuclear Security
- Nuclear Politics in South Asia
- International Trade (Doha Development Round and Bali Package)
- Cooperation and Competition in Arabian Sea, Indian and Pacific Oceans.
- Millennium Development Goals, Current Status
- Globalization
- Middle East Crisis
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue



CURRENT AFFAIRS

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Pakistan Foreign Policy 1947-2005: A Concise History, 2011	Abdul Sattar
2.	Issue in Pakistan's Economy, 2010	Akbar S. Zaidi
3.	Pakistan: A Hard Country, 2012	Anatol Lieven
4.	Government & Politics in South Asia, 6th ed., 2009	Baxter, Malik, Kennedy & Oberst,
5.	Introduction to International Political Economy, 2010	David Balaam & Bradford Dillman
6.	International Organization (Second Edition) 2012	Volker Rittberger, Bernhard Zangl and Andress Kruck
7.	The Age of Deception: Nuclear Diplomacy in Treacherous Times (2011)	Mohamed Elbaradei
8.	International Relations, 2012	Joshua Goldstein
9.	World Politics: Trends & Transformation, 2014-2015	Kegley & Blanton
10.	Pakistan Beyond the Crisis, 2011	Maleeha Lodhi
11.	Globalization in Question, 2009	Paul Hirst
12.	International Political Economy: Interests & Institutions in the Global Economy, 2010	Thomas Oatley
13.	Politics and Change in the Middle East, 10th Ed., Pearson, 2012	Andersen, Seibert, and Wagner
14.	Eating Grass: The Making of the Pakistani Bomb, (2012)	Feroz Khan
15.	Pakistan and World Affairs	Shamshad Ahmad (Edition-2015)
16.	World Times Magazine	...



PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

- I. Ideology of Pakistan-----definition and elucidation, historical aspects: Muslim rule in the Sub-Continent, its downfall and efforts for Renaissance. Movements for reforms- - Shaikh Ahmad Sarhindi, Shah Waliullah, Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed, Aligarh, Deoband, Nadwah, and other educational institutions-----Sindh Madrassah and Islamia College Peshawar. Ideology of Pakistan in the light of Speeches and statements of Allama Iqbal and Quaid- i Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- II. Land and people of Pakistan----- Geography, Society, Natural resources, Agriculture, Industry and education with reference to characteristics, trends and problems.
- III. Pakistan and Changing Regional Apparatus
- IV. Nuclear Program of Pakistan, its Safety and Security; International Concerns
- V. Regional Cooperation Organizations (SAARC,ECO,SCO) and the Role of Pakistan
- VI. Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan
- VII. Economic Challenges in Pakistan
- VIII. Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan: Role of Non-State Actors
- IX. Pakistan's Role in the Region
- X. The Palestine Issue
- XI. Changing Security Dynamics for Pakistan: Challenges to National Security of Pakistan
- XII. Political Evolution Since 1971
- XIII. Pakistan and US War on Terror
- XIV. Foreign Policy of Pakistan Post 9/11
- XV. Evolution of Democratic System in Pakistan
- XVI. Ethnic Issues and National Integration
- XVII. Hydro Politics ; Water Issues in Domestic and Regional Context
- XVIII. Pakistan's National Interest
- XIX. Challenges to Sovereignty
- XX. Pakistan's Energy Problems and their Effects
- XXI. Pakistan's Relations with Neighbors excluding India
- XXII. Pakistan and India Relations Since 1947
- XXIII. The Kashmir Issue
- XXIV. The war in Afghanistan since 1979 and its impact on, and challenges to Pakistan in the Post 2014 era.
- XXV. Proxy Wars: Role of External Elements



PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

- I. Economic Conditions of Pakistan, the Most Recent Economic Survey, the Previous and Current Budgets, and the Problems and Performance of Major Sectors of Economy.
- II. The Recent Constitutional and Legal Debates, the Latest Constitutional Amendments and Important Legislations, Legal Cases and the Role of Higher Courts.
- III. The Prevailing Social Problems of Pakistan and the Strategies to Deal with Them, Poverty, Education, Health and Sanitation.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Federalism and Ethnic Conflict Regulation in India and Pakistan.	Adeney, Katharine. , New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.
2.	Labor, Democratization and Development in India and Pakistan.	Candland, Christopher, New York: Routledge, 2007.
3.	Perception, Politics and Security in South Asia: The Compound Crisis in 1990.	Chari, P.R. at al, New York: Routledge, 2003.
4.	The Future of Pakistan.	Cohen Stephen P. et al. Washington: Brookings Institute Press, 2011.
5.	Frontline Pakistan: The Struggle with Militant Islam.	Hussian, Zahid. New York: I.B.Tauris, 2007.
6.	Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy.	Jalal, Aisha and Bose, Sugata. New York: Routledge, 1998.
7.	Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia.	Jalal, Aisha, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.
8.	Conflict Between India and Pakistan: an Encyclopedia.	Lyon, Peter. California: ABC-CLIO, 2008.
9.	Back to Pakistan: A Fifty Year Journey.	Mass, Leslie Noyes. Plymouth: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2011.
10.	Judging the State: Courts and Constitutional Politics in Pakistan.	Newberg, Paula R. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.
11.	Pakistan: Manifest Destiny.	Qureshi, Atiff. London: Epic Press, 2009.
12.	Pakistan, America, and the Future of Global Jihad.	Riedel, Bruce. Deadly Embrace: Washington: Brookings Institute Press, 2011.
13.	Kashmir in Conflict: India, Pakistan and the Unending War.	Schofield, Victoria. New York: I.B.Tauria, 2003.



PAKISTAN AFFAIRS

SUGGESTED READINGS

14.	Islamic Law and the Law of Armed Conflict: The Armed Conflict in Pakistan.	Shah, Niaz A. New York: Routledge, 2011.
15.	Making Sense of Pakistan.	Shaikh, Farzana. New York: Columbia University Press, 2009.
16.	A Brief History of Pakistan.	Wynbrandt, James. New York: Infobase Publishing, 2009.
17.	Powering Pakistan: Meeting Pakistan Energy Needs in 21 st Century	Robert M. Hathaway and Michael Gugelman
18.	Pakistan's Energy Sector: From Crisis to Crisis-Breaking the Chain	Zaid Alahdad



ISLAMIC STUDIES (100 MARKS)

- I. Introduction to Islam.** ? Concept of Islam.
 - Importance of Din in Human Life.
 - Difference between Din and Religion.
 - Distinctive Aspects of Islam.
 - Islamic Beliefs & its Impact on Individual & Society and the Fundamental of Islam ?
Islamic Worships: Spiritual, Moral and Social Impact.
- II. Study of Sirah of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as Role Model for:?** Individual
 - Diplomat
 - Educator
 - Military Strategist
 - Peace Maker
- III. Human Rights & Status of Woman in Islam.**
 - Human Rights and Status of Woman in Islam
 - Dignity of Men and Women
- IV. Islamic Civilization and Culture:**
 - Meanings and the Vital Elements
 - Role of Civilization in Development of Human Personality and Community
 - Characteristics of Islamic Civilization (Tawhid, Self-purification, Dignity of Man, Equality, Social Justice, Moral Values, Tolerance, Rule of Law)
- V. Islam and the World.**
 - Impact of Islamic Civilization on the West and Vice Versa ? The Role of Islam in the Modern World.
 - Muslim World and the Contemporary Challenges. ? Rise of Extremism.
- VI. Public Administration and Governance in Islam**
 - Concept of Public Administration in Islam
 - Quranic Guidance on Good Governance
 - Concept of Governance and its Applications in the light of Qur'an, Sunnah and Fiqh.
 - Governance Structure in Islam (Shura, Legislation, Sources of Islamic Law)
 - Governance under Pious Khilafat
 - Particular letters of Hazrat Umar (R.A) and Hazrat Ali (R.A) to different Authority.
 - Responsibilities of Civil Servants
 - System of Accountability(hisbah) in Islam
- VII. Islamic Code of Life.**
 - Salient Features of Islamic System, Social System, Political System, Economic System, Judicial System, Administrative System,
 - ? Procedure of Ijma and Ijtihad



ISLAMIC STUDIES (100 MARKS)

نصاب: مطالعہ اسلام / معارف اسلامی

1- تعارف اسلام

- تصور اسلام
- انسانی زندگی میں دین کی اہمیت
- دین اور مذہب میں فرق
- اسلام کے نمایاں پہلو
- اسلامی عقائد کے انفرادی و اجتماعی زندگی پر اثرات اور اساس دین / دین کی بنیادیں
- اسلامی عبادات کے روحانی، اخلاقی اور سماجی اثرات

2- سیرت طیبہ کا مطالعہ یہ طبعیت نمونہ عمل

- انفرادی زندگی
- سفارت کار
- معلم انسانیت
- سپہ سالار اور جنگی منصوبہ ساز
- پیغمبر امن

3- انسانی حقوق اور اسلام میں خواتین کا مقام و مرتبہ

- انسانی حقوق اور اسلام میں خواتین کا مقام و مرتبہ
- وقار انسانی (مرد و خواتین کا انسانی وقار، عزت و احترام)

4- اسلامی تہذیب و ثقافت

- معانی اور اہم اجزاء
- سماج اور انسانی شخصیت کی تعمیر میں تہذیب کا کردار
- اسلامی تہذیب کے نمایاں اوصاف (توحید، تزکیہ نفس، انسانی عزت و وقار، مساوات، سماجی انصاف، اخلاقی اقدار، صبر و برداشت، قانون کی حکمرانی)



ISLAMIC STUDIES (100 MARKS)

5- اسلام اور دنیا

- اسلامی تہذیب کے مغرب اور مغرب کے اسلامی تہذیب پر اثرات
- جدید دنیا میں اسلام کا مقام
- اسلام اور عصر حاضر کے چیلنجز
- انتہا پسندی کا فروغ

6- پبلک ایڈمنسٹریشن اور اسلامی طرز سکمرانی

- پبلک ایڈمنسٹریشن کا اسلامی تصور
- اچھے طرز سکمرانی کیلئے قرآنی تعلیمات
- قرآن و سنت اور فقہ کی روشنی میں طرز سکمرانی کا تصور اور عمل درآمد کا طریقہ کار
- اسلامی نظام سکمرانی کا ڈھانچہ (شورٹی، مقننہ، اسلامی قانون کے ماخذ)
- خلفاء راشدین کا طرز سکمرانی
- حضرت عمرؓ اور حضرت علیؓ کے حکومتی عہدے داروں کے نام خطوط
- سرکاری ملازمین کی ذمہ داریاں
- اسلام میں احتساب کا نظام

7- اسلامی ضابطہ حیات

- اسلامی نظام کی نمایاں خصوصیات
- سماجی نظام، سیاسی نظام، اقتصادی نظام، عدالتی نظام، انتظامی نظام
- اجراع اور اجتہاد کے اصول و ضوابط



ISLAMIC STUDIES (100 MARKS)

***** REQUIRED READINGS *****

Sr. No.	Title	Author
1.	Introduction to Islam	Dr. Hamidullah
2.	Islam: its meaning and Message	Khurshid Ahmad
3.	Islam: The Misunderstood Religion	Muhammad Qutub
4.	Islam at the Cross-roads	Muhammad Asad
5.	Islam and the Economic Challenge	Umer Chapra
6.	A brief Survey of Muslim Science and Culture	M. Abdur Rahman
7.	Administrative Development an Islamic Perspective	Muhammad Al-Buraey
8.	Quranic Sciences	Afzalur Rahman
9.	Islamization of Pakistan	Zafar Iqbal
10.	Islamic Law and Constitution	Abul A' la Mawdudi,
11.	Insan e Kamil	Dr Khalid Alvi
12.	Islami Tehzeeb Kay Chund Darakhshan Pehloo	Mustafa Sabali
13.	Islam Aur Tahzeeb -e -Maghrib Ki Kash Makash	Dr Muhammad Ameen,
14.	Aurat Maghrib aur Islam	Serwat Jamal Asmai
15.	Seerat-un-Nabi Vol. I	Shibli Nu'mani
16.	Islam and Secular Mind	Edited by Tarik Jan
17.	Khilafat-o-Malookiat	Abul A' la Mawdudi,



ISLAMIC STUDIES (100 MARKS)

RECOMMENDED READING

18.	Towards Understanding Islam	Abul A' la Mawdudi,
19.	Ideals and Realities in Islam	Hussain Nasr,
20.	Administrative Development; an Islamic Perspective, KP.L. London	Alburay Muhammad A.
21.	Arab Administration	Hussain Shah
22.	The Islamic Republic : Politics, Law and Economy	Hassan Dr. S. Farooq
23.	Studies in Muslim Political Thoughts and Administration	Sherwani, H.K.S.
24.	Reconstruction of Religious Thoughts in Islam	Allama Iqbal
25.	Islamic Political System in the Modern age: Theory and Practice	Manzooruddin Ahmad
26.	Sovereignty-Modern and Islamic:	Ilays Ahmad
27.	Islam in Transition: Muslim Perspectives	Donohue J, John A. and Esposito L. John (eds)
28.	Islam Aik Nazar Main	Sadrudin Islahi
29.	Islami Nazria e Hayat	Khurshid Ahmad
30.	Islami Nizam e Zindgi aur us kay Bunyadi Tassworat	Abul Aala Maudoodi
31.	Jadah o Manzil	Seyyed Qutb



ISLAMIC STUDIES (100 MARKS)

32.	Islam ka Nizam e Hakoomat	Maulana Hamid ul Ansari
33.	Islami Nizam	Dr Yousof al-Qardawi,
34.	Bonyadi Haqooq	Muhammad Salahuddin
35.	Islam Ka Muashi Nizam	Justice Taqi Usamani,
36.	Tahzeeb o Tamaddon e Islami	Rasheed Akhter Nadvi
37.	First Principle of Islamic Economics	Abul A' la Mawdudi
38.	Islamic Civilization Foundations Belief & Principles	Abul A' la Mawdudi
39.	Worship in Islam	Abul A' la Mawdudi
40.	Let us be Muslims	Khurram Murad
41.	Women and Social Justice; an Islamic Paradigm	Prof. Dr. Anis Ahmad



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MAJOR RELIGIONS (100 MARKS)

I. Introduction

- Definition(s) of religion
- Emergence of the study of religion as a discipline
- Theological and academic study of religion
- An overview of religious landscape of the World

II. Hinduism

- Historical Background
Indus valley civilization, Aryan invasion theory, Vedic Dharma, Brahmanism
- Scriptures:
Śruti: Vedas, Upanishads, *Smṛiti*: Manu Smṛiti, Sūtras, Puranas, Great epics: Ramayana, Mahabharata
- Hindu Doctrines:
Dharma, Vedānta, Karma, Transmigration of Souls, Moksha (Liberation)
- Ways to Liberation:
Karma marga (Works/Rituals), Jnana marga (Wisdom), Bhakti marga (Devotion)
- Hindu gods:
Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Trimurti, other gods and divinities
- Major Hindu Sects:
Vaishnavism (Manifestation avatars), Saivism (Supreme God & Phallic worship), Saktism (Goddess worship)
- Hindu society:
Caste System, Ashramas (Stages of life)
- Hinduism in the Modern World
19th century reform and revival movements, Contemporary Hindu Tendencies and movements

III. Buddhism

- Historical Background
Life of Gautama Buddha, Formation and spread of Buddhism, Rivalry between Brahmanism and Buddhism
- Scriptures:
Tripiṭaka: Sutta Piṭaka, Vinaya Piṭaka, Abhidhamma Piṭaka
- Teachings and Doctrines
Three Jewels of Buddhism: Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha, The four noble truths, Eight fold Path
- Buddhist Sects:
Theravādas (Hinayana), Mahayana, other schools and sects
- Buddhism in the Modern world

IV. Judaism

- A brief history of Jews and Judaism:
From Abraham to Moses, peace be upon them all, From Moses to establishment of Jewish rule, Destruction of Jerusalem and dispersion of Jews in the world,
- Jewish Scriptures:



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MAJOR RELIGIONS (100 MARKS)

III. Christianity

- Historical background:
Jewish background of Christianity, Life and of Jesus Christ (Through the Four Gospels), Life and the role of Paul (Through the Letters of Paul), Formation and spread of the Christian Church, Christianization of the Roman Empire, Reform movement
- Scriptures:
The Holy Bible (Old Testament and New Testament)
- Basic Doctrines:
Original Sin, Incarnation of God, Crucifixion and Resurrection of Jesus Christ, Atonement, Trinity
- Christian Sects:
Catholicism, Eastern Orthodoxy, Protestantism
Sub-denominations: Lutherans, Reformed and Presbyterians, Anglicans, Baptists, Methodists, Unitarians
- Christian Festivals and Holidays:
Advent, Christmas, Easter, Pentecost
- Christian worship and Sacraments
Baptism, Eucharist, Communion, Lord's Supper, prayer, fasting, psalms, music,
- Christianity in the Modern Times
Encounter with modernity, modern theological trends, Missionary movement, Dialogue and relationship with other religions

IV. Islam

- Introduction and Historical Background
Islamic concept of religion, universality of religion and diversity of shari'ahs, *Sirah* (Life) of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, The era of rightly guided caliphs of Islam
- Sacred Scriptures:
The Holy Quran, Hadith
- Basic Doctrines and Creed:
Tawhid (Oneness of God), *Risalah* (Belief in Prophets and finality of the prophet-hood with the Prophet Muhammad), *Akhirah* (Belief in Hereafter and the final reckoning by Allah the Almighty), Belief in angels, previous scriptures, predestination and human responsibility before God, infallibility of the Quran
- Five Pillars of Islam:
Utterance of *Shahadatayn* (To proclaim the Oneness of Allah and that Prophet Muhammad is his messenger, *salah* (five daily prayers), *zakah* (compulsory charity), *sawm* (fasting in the month of Ramadan) and Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah who can afford travelling to it)
- Other Teachings of Islam
Equality of mankind, simplicity, spiritual purity and bodily hygiene, patience, contentment, moderation, social justice, Jihad, tolerance towards other religions,



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF MAJOR RELIGIONS (100 MARKS)

- Sects and Schools
Sunnis (mainstream Muslims), Shi'ahs (Special devotion for Hazrat Ali and Family of the Prophet), Khawarij (literalists), Mu'tazilah (rationalists)
- Contemporary Islamic movements and tendencies:
Ikwan al Muslimun (Muslim Brotherhood), Jama'at-i-Islami, Tablighi Jama'at, Salafi movement, Fethullah Gulen movement in Turkey, Iranian revolution, extremist groups.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Approaches to the Study of Religion, 1999	Peter Connolly (ed.)
2.	The Penguin Hand Book of World's Living Religions, 2010.	John R. Hinnells (ed.)
3.	Dunya Kay Baray Mazahib (Major Religions of the World)	Imadul Hasan Azad Faruqi
4.	Hinduism: A Short Introduction, 2006.	Klaus K. Klostermaier
5.	Exploring Buddhism, , 2012.	Christmas Humphreys
6.	Judaism: A Short Introduction, 1999.	Lavinia and Dan Cohn-Sherbok
7.	Christianity: An Introduction, 2006.	Alister E. McGrath
8.	The Messenger: The Meanings of the Life of Muhammad, 2008	Tariq Ramadan
9.	Ideals and Realities of Islam, 1993.	Seyyed Hossein Nasr
10.	Towards Understanding Islam, 1992.	Syed Abul 'Ala Maududi



ACCOUNTANCY & AUDITING

(200 MARKS)

Paper-I (MARKS-100)

(A) Financial Accounting (50 Marks)

- I. **Fundamental Accounting Principles, Concepts, Assumptions and Conventions:** Nature and Scope of Accounting, Accrual/Matching Concept, Consistency of Presentation and Comparability, True and Fair View, Neutrality, Materiality, Prudence, Completeness, Understandability and Usefulness, Going Concern, and Substance over Form.
- II. **Accounting Cycle/Process and Financial Statements:** Transactions and/or Events, General Journal, General Ledger, Trial Balance (Unadjusted), Adjusting Entries and Adjusted Trial Balance, Work Sheet, Financial Statements including Income Statement, Statement of Financial Position (Balance Sheet), Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity in accordance with the Financial Reporting Framework as specified by International Accounting Standard Board (IASB) through IFRSs/IASs, and by Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan through Companies Ordinance 1984, and Closing and Reversing Entries.
- III. **Attributes, and Significance of Accounting Information:** Attributes of Accounting Information, Information/Reporting Requirements of various Users/Stakeholders of Financial Statements including External (Investors/Shareholders, Creditors, Suppliers, Lenders/Financiers, Government Agencies etc.) and Internal (Board of Directors, Partners, Managers, Employees etc.) Stakeholders.
- IV. **Accounting for common Legal Forms of a Business:** Accounting Principles and Financial Statements of Sole-proprietorships, Partnerships and Joint Stock Companies including Banking Companies (Excluding Advanced Topics like Amalgamation, Capital Reduction, Consolidation etc.)
- V. **Accounting for Associations Not-for-profit, and for Public Sector:** Accounting Principles and Financial Statements - of Associations Not-for-profit, and – of Public Sector Entities as per Standardized Financial Reporting Framework provided by International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Board and Practices being followed in the country.
- VI. **Accounting for Non-current Tangible Assets:** Fundamental Concepts and Principles concerning Non-current Assets: Cost; Depreciable Amount; Depreciation; Fair Value; Property, Plant and Equipment; Residual Value; and Useful Life. Depreciation Methods and their Application (as specified by International Accounting Standards Board): Straight-line Method; Reducing Balance Method; Number of Units Produced and basic know-how of other Methods/Techniques being commonly used by the Industry.
- VII. **Fundamental and Technical Analysis of various Forms of Organizations:**



(B) Cost and Managerial Accounting (50 Marks)

VIII. Fundamental Cost Accounting Principles and Concepts: Nature and Scope of Cost and Managerial Accounting; Cost Concepts, Elements and Classification; Underlying Differences among Financial, Cost, and Management Accounting.

IX. Accounting for Material, Labour and Factory Overheads (FOH): Recognition and Valuation Principles for Material Inventory, and Methods to control Material Inventory; Calculation/Measurement and Accounting for Payroll for all forms of Labour, Time Rate and Piece Rate Systems; Commonly used Group Incentive Schemes; Factory Overhead Costs and FOH Rate, Departmentalization of FOH Costs, their Allocation, Apportionment and Reapportionment (Primary and Secondary Distributions), Methods for Secondary Distribution including both Repeated Apportionment/Distribution and Algebraic Method.

X. Costing for Specific Jobs, and Process Costing: Nature of a Specific Job, and Job-order Costing; Process Flow and Process Costing by the use of Cost of Production Report (CPR).

XI. Management Accounting for Planning, Decision-making and Control:

Budgeting and its Use: Meaning and Nature of a Budget; Major Forms of a Budget including Production and Sales Budget, Cash Budget, Flexible Budgets, Zero-based Budget, Master Budget etc.

Break-even Analysis: Difference between Marginal and Absorption Costing Techniques; Concept of Relevant Cost; Application and Use of Contribution Margin and other Concepts for Planning and Decision-making (under Break-even Analysis)

Variance Analysis: Meaning and Use of Standards and Variances; Major Classification of Variances including Material, Labour and FOH Variances, and their Computation.



ACCOUNTANCY & AUDITING

(200 MARKS)

Paper-II (MARKS-100)

(A) Auditing (40 Marks)

- I. **Fundamental Auditing Principles and Concepts:** Audit and Auditing, True and Fair View, Audit Assertions, Reasonable Assurance, Documentation and Audit Evidence, Audit Program, Audit Risks, Computer Information Systems (EDP Systems) and Computer-assisted Audit Techniques (CAAT), Inspection, Fraud, Going Concern, Audit Materiality, Misstatement, Governance and Premise, Tests of Control and Substantive Procedures.
- II. **Audit Considerations, Dimensions and Conduct:** Internal Control System and Internal Audit, Internal VS External Audit, Responsibility for Financial Statements, Audit Planning, Scope of an Audit, Objectives of an Audit, Inherent Limitations of an Audit, Risk Assessment and Management, Internal Audit and Corporate Governance, Classification of Audit, Qualities of an Auditor, Auditing in Computer Information Systems (EDP Systems) and Computer-assisted Audit Techniques, General Auditing Principles and Techniques commonly applicable to various Types of Undertakings including Merchandizing, Manufacturing, Banking, Insurance, Investment Entities etc., Audit Performance and Audit Completion.
- III. **Role and Responsibilities of an Auditor:** Auditor's professional and legal Rights, Responsibilities & Duties, and Liabilities; Auditor's Opinion and Report, and their classification (Types); - as specified under the Companies Ordinance 1984, and in the handbook of IFAC.

(B) Business Taxation (30 Marks)

- IV. **Tax Structure, and Fundamental Concepts vis-à-vis Income Tax in Pakistan:** Tax Structure in Pakistan; Fundamental Definitions/Terminologies defined under Section 2 of the Income Tax Ordinance 2001.
- V. **Income Tax and Sales Tax Principles, and their Application:** Selected Provisions from Income Tax - Income for Tax Purposes [Section 4, 9 & 10], Heads of Income [Section 11], Tax Payable on Taxable Income [First Schedule to the Ordinance], Salary Income and Taxation [Sections 12 to 14], Income from Property [Sections 15 & 16], Income from Business [Sections 18 to 20], Capital Gains [Sections 37 to 38], Income from other sources [Section 39, 40, 101(6), 111], Tax Credits [Sections 61 to 65], Taxation of Individuals, AOPs and Companies [Sections 86, 92, 94], Due Date for Payment of Tax [Section 137], Deduction of Tax at Source/With-holding Tax [Sections 147, 149, 153, 155] and related Income Tax Rules 2002.

Selected Definitions and Provisions from Sales Tax –Scope of Tax [Section 3], Exempt supply [Section 2(11)], Goods [Section 2(12)], Input Tax [2(14)], Registered person [Section 2(25)], Supply [Section 2(33)], Tax [Section 2(34)], Retail Price and



ACCOUNTANCY & AUDITING

(200 MARKS)

(C) Business Studies, and Finance (30 Marks)

- VI. Business Studies:** Nature and Scope of a Business Entity, Contemporary Challenges posed to a Business; Common Legal Forms of a Business Entity – Soleproprietorship, Partnership, Joint Stock Company, their Features, Formation and Management; Business Combinations and their Scope; Business Cycle and its Implications; Role of Information Technology in Business.
- VII. Finance:** Meaning, Nature and Scope of Finance, and Financial Management; Common Modes (Types) of Business Finance – Short-, Medium-, and Long-term Financing; Nature and Scope of Financial Markets and Institutions; Features and Classification of Financial Markets; Financial Management Techniques for Decisionmaking: Time Value of Money, Cost of Capital and Capital Budgeting Techniques.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title of Books	Author
Accounting Paper – I (100 Marks)		
1	Financial Accounting, and Intermediate Accounting	Kieso, Weygandt and Warfield
2	Fundamentals of Accounting Principles	Wild, Larson, Chiappetta
3	Accounting for Decision-making	Meigs, William and Haka
4	IFRSs / IASs	ICAP / IFAC
5	Principles and practice of Book Keeping and Accounts	Vickery, B.G
6	Financial Accounting	M. Hanif and A. Mukherjee
7	Principles of Accounting, and Advanced Accounting	Sohail Afzal
8	Principles of Accounting, and Advanced Accounting	M.A Ghani and Ejaz
9	Cost Accounting – Planning and control	Usry, Hammer, Matz
10	Managerial Accounting	Peter C. Brewer, Ray H. Garison, Eric W. Noreen.
11	Cost Accounting	Jain and Narang
12	Cost Accounting	Nisar ur Din.



ACCOUNTANCY & AUDITING

(200 MARKS)

Accounting Paper – II (100 Marks)		
13	Auditing- Principles and Techniques	S. K. Basu
14	Auditing	Dicksee, L.R
15	Practical Auditing	Spiecer and Pegler
16	Companies Ordinance 1984	SECP
17	Auditing	S. K. Millichamp, ELBS
18	Handbook of International Quality Control, Auditing, Review and Other Assurance	ICAP / IFAC
19	Auditing	M. Irshad
20	Advanced Auditing	Prof. Dr. Khuaja Amjad Seed
21	Income Tax Ordinance 2001	FBR
22	Introduction to Taxation / Synopsis of Taxes in Pakistan	Mirza Munawar Hussain
23	Law in Practice – Income and Sales Tax	Abdul Razzaq
24	Business Taxation	Ijaz Ali Waince

S.No.	Title of Books	Author
25	Principles of Managerial Finance	Lawrence J.Gitman
26	Fundamental of Financial Management	Van Horne. Wachowicz Jr. Bhaduri
27	Basic Business Finance	Hunt, Williams and Donaldson
28	Business Studies	Hall, Jones and Raffo
29	Foundations of Financial Markets and Institutions	Fabozzi, Modigliani, Jones and Ferri
30	Contemporary Business	Kurtz and Boone
31	Principles and Practice of Commerce	Stephenson
32	Introduction to Business	M. Saeed Nasir



AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY (100 MARKS)

Part-I: Agriculture (50 marks)

- I. **Concept of Integrated Agriculture:** Components of natural resources as bases for agriculture production (Land, Water, biological, Environmental, Solar, Energy)
- II. **Challenges in Pakistan's Agriculture:** Present scenario and future prospects. Analytical overview: issues and strategies for improvement of crop management, livestock management, fisheries, cottage industry, resource management and rural development. Institutions and policies: issues and options.
- III. **Elements of Climate and their Relationship with Crop Growth:** Farming Systems, biological nitrogen fixation, soil profile, structure and texture, soil fertility, soil erosion and conservation, water logging and salinity
- IV. **Genetic Improvement for Crop Production:** GMO crops, Seed production technology.
- V. **Horticulture:** Floriculture, landscaping, pests and diseases of agriculture crops and their control, integrated pest management.
- VI. **Rainfed and Irrigated Agriculture:** Agriculture mechanization, land tenure and land reforms, role of agriculture in national economy.

Part-II Forestry = (50 Marks)

- I. Forest, rangelands and wildlife importance and significance
 - II. Forest management and utilization, wood based industries in Pakistan, silviculture
 - III. Range management and utilization
 - IV. National and international forest wealth statistics
 - V. Role of wildlife as value addition to forestry
 - VI. Forest based wildlife resources of Pakistan and their management, eco-tourism
 - VII. Forestry, agroforestry, social forestry and forest biometrics
 - VIII. Socio-economic and ecological impact of man made forests
 - IX. Watershed Management and role of forests in prevailing climate change dilemma
- National forest laws and policies at national level, biodiversity & environment



AGRICULTURE & FORESTRY (100 MARKS)

I. SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Shaping the Future of Water for Agriculture	World Bank, USA
2.	Participatory Rural Development in Pakistan	Khan, M. H
3.	Agriculture in Pakistan	Khan M. H.
4.	Economic Survey of Latest Years	
5.	Agric/Livestock/Machinery/Rural Developments Censes of Latest Years	
6.	Fundamentals of Soil Science	Henry D. Foth
7.	Manual of Plant Production	Abdul Manan.
8.	Principles of Field Crop Production	Martin., J.H. & Leonard, W.H.
9.	Diseases of Field Crops	Dickson, J.G
10.	Irrigation Principles & Practices	Isrealson, O.W. Vaughn, E. Hansen.
11.	A Text Book of Plant Pathology	A.V.S.S. Sambamurti
12.	Breeding Field Crops	Poehlman
13.	The Principles of Agronomy.	Harris, Franklin Stewart
14.	Forest Types of Pakistan	Champion, H.G., S.K. Seth and, G.M.Khattak
15.	Manual of Silviculture for Pakistan	Champion, H.G., S.K. Seth and G.M.Khattak
16.	Trees of Pakistan	M.I. Sheikh
17.	Range Management in Pakistan	M.A.A. Qureshi
18.	Comprehensive Forestry	B.A. Raza
19.	Farm Forestry in Pakistan,	M.A.A. Qureshi
20.	Forest Management	G.M. Khattak,
21.	Wildlife Ecology, Conservation and Management	A. R. E. Sinclair, J. M. Fryxell, G.Caughley



ANTHROPOLOGY (100 MARKS)

I. Anthropology

- Definition of anthropology, its historical development and recent trends
- II. Social Anthropology**
- Definition of culture, its characteristics and functions
- Relationship of anthropology with other social sciences
- Sub fields of anthropology:
 - a) Biological Anthropology,
 - b) Archaeology,
 - c) Linguistic Anthropology
 - d) Socio-Cultural Anthropology
- **Institution of Family and Marriage**
(Definitions, types, structures, functions, family organization)
- **Kinship and Social Organization**
(Definitions, types, functions, kinship terminology etc)
- **Economic Organization:**
(Definitions, evolution, substantivism versus formalism, reciprocity, production, consumption, distribution, barter and primitive economic systems)
- **Political Organization:**
(Definitions, evolution of political system, characteristics of (band, tribal, chiefdom and state societies), theories of the origin of state societies (internal conflict theories, external conflict theories, population and irrigation theories, institutionalization of leadership and the emergence of state, system theories), origin of civilization, the politics of identity, ethnicity and ethnic relations, nationalism, modernism, post-modernism etc.
- **Religion:**
(Definitions, evolution of primitive religions, functions of religion, comparison of devine religions and other world religions such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism etc)
- **Contemporary Human Problems:**
Poverty, social inequality, political instability, population problems, ethnic violence and terrorism etc.

III. Urban Anthropology

Rural-urban migration, expansion of cities, major environmental issues, sanitation problems, urbanization and development, establishment of slums and squatter settlements, refugees, yankees, betties, gypsies, wars and conflict, conversion of power from feudal to industrialists,



ANTHROPOLOGY (100 MARKS)

demographical, lingual etc.), Karl Marx and conflict theory, problems created by the mechanization and automation.

III. Socio-Cultural Change

Definitions, difference between social and cultural change, various dimension of cultural change, barriers to cultural change including (culture, psychological and political), internal dynamics for change, external dynamics for change, population increase and change, diffusion of innovations, socio-religious barriers in accepting the innovations and new ideas, media and cultural change, dynamics of change in Pakistan (Trends and prospects)

IV. Ethnicity and Race

Theories related to ethnicity and race, ethnicity and racism, nations and nationality, ethnic conflict, degree of social variation, rank societies, caste and class societies and social stratification etc.

V. Anthropological Theories

- Contributors: (Edward Burnett Taylor, Lewis Henry Morgan, James Frazer, Karl Marx, Edmund Leach, Franz Boas, Margaret Mead, Ruth Benedict, Alfred L. Kroeber, Alfred Reginald Radcliffe-Brown, Bronislaw Kasper Malinowski, Clifford Geertz, Talal Asad, Akbar S. Ahmad, Ibn Khaldun, Shah Waliullah)
- Classical Theories: (Degenerations, Evolutionism, Neo-Evolutionism, Diffusions)
- Modern Theories: (Functionalism, Structural-functionalism, Class struggle, Structuralism, Historical Particularism, Feminism, Culture and personality)
- Current Trends in Anthropological Thoughts: (Post Modernism, Romanticism, Poetics and Politics of Ethnography)

VI. Anthropological Research Methods

- Meaning, definition, types and aims of anthropological research
- Qualitative and Quantitative research
- Purpose of research, research question, variables, hypothesis, research objective(s), research design, sampling, field data collection, tools of data collection (questionnaire, interview, participant observation), data classification, data analysis, and reporting.



ANTHROPOLOGY (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Anthropology	William A Haviland
2.	Cultural Anthropology	Onrad Philip Kottak
3.	Diffusion of Innovation	Evert M. Roger
4.	Socio Cultural Dynamics and impact of Technological Change	G. M. Foster
5.	Pakistani Society	Akber S. Ahmed
6.	Economic Anthropology	Sutti Ortiz
7.	Political Anthropology: An introduction	Ted. C. Lawellen
8.	Pukhtun economy and society	Akber S. Ahmed
9.	Principles of Anthropology	Eliot Dismore Chapple and Carleton Stevens Coon
10.	Anthropology and Modern life	Franz Boas
11.	Anthropology and Contemporary Human Problem	John H. Bodley
12.	Sindh and the Races that inhabit the Valley of the Indus	Richard Burton
13.	The People of Pakistan	Yu. V. Gankorvsky
14.	Anthropology and Development	Jean-Pierre Olivier de Sardan
15.	An Introduction to Theory in Anthropology	Robert Layton
16.	Anthropological Theory	John R. McGee and Richard L. Warms
17.	Anthropology in Pakistan	Stephen Pastner and Louis Flam
18.	Anthropology (13th edition)	Carol R. Ember, Melvin R Ember and Pet N Peregrine
19.	Other Cultures	John Beattie
20.	A Hand Book of Social Science Research	Bevelry R. Dixon, Gary D Bouma and G.B.J. Atinson



ANTHROPOLOGY (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
24.	A Punjabi Village in Pakistan	Zekiye Eglar
25.	The social organization of the Marri Baluch	Robert Niel Pehrson
26.	Introducing Anthropology	Park, MA 2007
27.	Peoples and Cultures of Asia	Scupin, R 2005
28.	Outlines and Highlights for Anthropology	Scupin, R and Decorse, CR 2010
29.	Economic Anthropology	Stuart plattner
30.	Economies and Culture	Richard Wilk
31.	Introduction to Anthropology of Religion	Brian Moris



I. Vector Calculus (10%)

Vector algebra; scalar and vector products of vectors; gradient divergence and curl of a vector; line, surface and volume integrals; Green's, Stokes' and Gauss theorems.

II. Statics (10%)

Composition and resolution of forces; parallel forces and couples; equilibrium of a system of coplanar forces; centre of mass of a system of particles and rigid bodies; equilibrium of forces in three dimensions.

III. Dynamics (10%)

- Motion in a straight line with constant and variable acceleration; simple harmonic motion; conservative forces and principles of energy.
- Tangential, normal, radial and transverse components of velocity and acceleration; motion under central forces; planetary orbits; Kepler laws;

IV. Ordinary differential equations (20%)

- Equations of first order; separable equations, exact equations; first order linear equations; orthogonal trajectories; nonlinear equations reducible to linear equations, Bernoulli and Riccati equations.
- Equations with constant coefficients; homogeneous and inhomogeneous equations; Cauchy-Euler equations; variation of parameters.
- Ordinary and singular points of a differential equation; solution in series; Bessel and Legendre equations; properties of the Bessel functions and Legendre polynomials.

V. Fourier series and partial differential equations (20%)

- Trigonometric Fourier series; sine and cosine series; Bessel inequality; summation of infinite series; convergence of the Fourier series.
- Partial differential equations of first order; classification of partial differential equations of second order; boundary value problems; solution by the method of separation of variables; problems associated with Laplace equation, wave equation and the heat equation in Cartesian coordinates.

VI. Numerical Methods (30%)

- Solution of nonlinear equations by bisection, secant and Newton-Raphson methods; the fixed-point iterative method; order of convergence of a method.
- Solution of a system of linear equations; diagonally dominant systems; the Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel methods.
- Numerical differentiation and integration; trapezoidal rule, Simpson's rules, Gaussian integration formulas.
- Numerical solution of an ordinary differential equation; Euler and modified Euler methods; Runge-Kutta methods.



APPLIED MATHEMATICS

(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	An Introduction to Vector Analysis	Khalid Latif,
2.	Introduction to Mechanics	Q.K. Ghori
3.	An Intermediate Course in Theoretical Mechanics	Khalid Latif,
4.	Differential Equations with Boundary Value Problems	D. G. Zill and M. R. Cullen
5.	Elementary Differential Equations	E.D. Rainville, P.E. Bedient and R.E. Bedient
6.	Introduction to Ordinary Differential Equations	A.L.Rabenstein
7.	Advanced Engineering Mathematics	E. Kreyszig
8.	An Introduction to Numerical Analysis	Mohammad Iqbal
9.	Numerical Analysis	R.L Burden and J.D Faires
10.	Elements of Numerical Analysis	F. Ahmad and M.A Rana
11.	Mathematical Methods	S. M. Yousaf, Abdul Majeed and Muhammad Amin



ARABIC (100 MARKS)

A. Pre-Islamic period (الفترة الجاهلية)

1. Influence of poets and poetry in *Jahiliia* period.

) انما الشعر والبيان في الجاهلية (

2. Literary markets in pre-Islamic Arabsespecially *Ukkaz* (أسواق الجاهلية في مكة المكرمة)

3. Purposes and features of pre- Islamic poetry special reference to *Mu'allaqat*.

) انما الشعر والبيان في الجاهلية (

B. Dawn of Islam (الفترة النبوية)

1. Eloquence and Rhetoric of Holy Quran with examples from Quranic verses.

) انما القرآن في مكة المكرمة (

2. Impact of Quran and Hadith on the subsequent literature.

) انما القرآن في مكة المكرمة (

3. Poetry at the Dawn of Islam (الشعر في الفترة النبوية)

C. Umayyad Period (الفترة الأموية)

1. Art of Flyting (البيان)

2. Erotic and platonic *ghazal* (الغزل الفحشي والنبوي)

الفترة العباسية والفترة الأندلسية (الفترة العباسية والأندلسية)

1. Purposes and features of Abbasid poetry with special emphasis on the poetry of Mutanabbi, Abu Tammam, Abu Nuwas, AbulAtahia

2. Prose and its different styles with special emphasis on style of IbnulAmeed, IbnulMuqaffa, Al-Jahiz and Al-Qazi al Fazil.

) انما البيان في العباسية (

3. Spanish poetry, with special reference to poetry of Ibn e Zaidoon

) انما الشعر في الأندلس (

E. Contemporary Arabic literature (الفترة الحديثة)

1. Development of Drama with special focus on services of Toufeeq al Hakeem

2) انما المسرح في العصر الحديث (

3. Development of Novel with special reference to the novels of Taha Husain and NageebMahfooz (الرواية في العصر الحديث)

4. Development of short story with special focus on short stories of MahmoodTaimoor

) انما القصة القصيرة في العصر الحديث (

5. Poetry with special focus on poetry of Ahmad Shouqi and Hafiz Ibraheem

) انما الشعر في العصر الحديث (



ARABIC (100 MARKS)

F. Common Topics of different periods

1. Criticism from pre-Islamic era to the 4th Islamic Century
 اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ (
2. Art of Oratory from pre-Islamic era to Umayyad period
3. Development of Arabic literature in the Sub-Continent: (Ghulam Ali Azad in poetry and Shah WaliUllah in prose)
 اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ

G. Poetry for Arabic paper

Verses from ode of ImraulQais (1-10)

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ .1

2. Verses from Qaseedah of Zuhair bin AbiSulma (50-62).

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ

3. Verses from poetry of Hassan bin Thabit (14-28) (: aa

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ

Verses from poetry of Ka'b bin Zuhair (33-40)

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ

Verses from poetry of Hafiz Ibrahim (1-10)

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ (aa.5

Verses from ode of Ahmad Shouqi(1-10)

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ .6

7. Verses from Qaseedah of Imam Al Booseri (15-24)

: اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ

H. Arabic Grammar(اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ)

1. Syntax (اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ) :Kinds of Sentence (Nominal and Verbal), kinds of Noun ("Proper and Common", "Masculine and Feminine", "Singular, Dual and Plural", "Mu'rab and Mabni"), Case-Ending.

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ

2. Morphology (اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ) :Etymology (roots), Mujarrad, Mazed-fee, Transitive and Intransitiveverb, Active and passive voice.

اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ : اَلْمَقَامُ اَلْمَقَامُ



ARABIC (100 MARKS)

Suggested Readings

- A Literary History of the Arabs by Reynold A. Nicholson, Published by Cambridge University Press.
- History of Arabic Literature (تاريخ الأدب العربي) by Ahmad Hasan Zayyat, Published by Darul Marifat دار المعرفة Beirut Lubnan.
- The Contribution of India to the Arabic Literature by Dr. Zubaid Ahmad, Published by Idara Saqafat Islamia, Lahore.
- Muallim-ul-Insha'a (معلم الإنشاء) by Maulana Abdul Majid Nadavi, Majlis Nashriyat islami, Karachi.
- Arthur J. Arberry, Modern Arabic Poetry, Cambridge University Press London 1962.
- Selections from Arabic Poetry & Prose (شذرات من الشعروالنثر العربي) by Dr. Khaliq Dad Malik, Published by Azad Book Depot, Lahore.
- Applied Arabic Grammar (تطبيق القواعد العربية) by Dr. Khaliq Dad Malik, Published by Azad Book Depot, Lahore.
- Tasheel Al-sarf wa Al-Nahv تسهيل الصرف وتسهيل النحو by Khan Muhammad, Published by Zia ul Quran Lahore.
- "Jawahir al-Shar" جمع وترتيب وشرح الشاعر / الثربيني شريفة، طبع بدار الحديث القاهرة Published by Darul Hadith Cairo.
- Arabic Literature (الأدب العربي) (Elective Arabic Course B.A. Punjab University Lahore).
 - الجامع في تاريخ الأدب العربي، حنا الفاخوري، دار الكتب العلمية، بيروت.
 - تاريخ الأدب العربي، الدكتور شوقي ضيف، دار المعارف، مصر.



BALOCHI (100 MARKS)

(الف) شاعری۔ ۲۰ نمبر

- ۱۔ بلوچی گیدی شاعری (تبرہ پوار)
- ۲۔ کلایکل شاعری (بن گپ، شاعر، شاعری)
(شعرے، مہباز، ہیکر، جمل، جیند، بلاغ، کورج، ملاقات، جام، درک، مست، توکل، مانک، سیک، ملک، دینار، صرافی،
رم، مل، مری، جوانا، لگنی، پیکان، بزار)
- ۳۔ نوگیس شاعری (تبرہ، مہمال، شاعر)
(میر گل خان نسیر، مہلاشا، سید باغی، آزاد، تہالہ، بی، محمد حسین، عطا، مراد، احمد، کبیر، پارکزی، کریم، پوٹی، پتھر، مل، پتھر،
بی، آردا، شیر، بیہ، ار، مبارک، کاشی، ڈاکٹر، قنصل، خاق، نلام، حسین، شوحہ، ماشہ، بخش، بزار)

(ب) روائے۔ ۲۰ نمبر

- ۱۔ روائے تبر
- ۲۔ گنہیں روائے (قصہ، نقل، پانچ، پانچا، بھارت)
- نوگیس روائے (اول، آزانک، کسماک، گدکاری، سفرنامہ، نظر، مزاج)
(سید باغی، مزین، بگنی، نسیر، احمد، دینی، فنی، پرواز، ڈاکٹر، نعمت، شنگلی، نسیم، بلوچی، یوسف، بلوچی، میر، نائل، خان، میمنگل،
میر، مٹھان، مری، محمد، بیگ، شنگل، مہباز، شتیار، صدیق، آزاد، کریم، پوٹی، ڈاکٹر، مل، دوست، بلوچی)

(ج) تاریخ و ثقافت ۱۵ نمبر

- ۱۔ بلوچ، بلوچستان، امید پوری، خرد
- ۲۔ بلوچستان، عالم، بلوچ، حکومت، انگریز، انی، آٹک، تاجپاکستان، جوڑشت
- ۳۔ بلوچ ریوگ، گنہیں، تک، پنتات

(د) بلوچی زبان۔ ۱۵ نمبر

- ۱۔ بلوچی زبان، بگنی، میر، وی، رسم، لٹریچر، گھوڑ، گلوار، معیاری، زبان، بلوچی، گرائمر

(و) ہشتاک۔ ۱۰ نمبر

- ۱۔ گنہیں، سر، حالے، مر، ہر، جس، ہشتاک



BALOCHI (100 MARKS)

- (م) رجا تک ۱۰ نمبر
۱ چانگریزی، بلوچی، چانبلوچی، انگریزی رجا تک
(و) بلوچی لوک ادب ۱۰ نمبر
لوی، سوت، سپت، زبیروک، لاروگ، باو، لیکو، ڈیپی، مو تک، دوستا تک

سرشونی کتاب

- ۱: بلوچی زبان و ادب کی تاریخ (مختصر جائزہ) سید باجمی
۲: بلوچی زبان لہذا تک۔ اشیر عبدالقادر شاہوانی
۳: قدیم بلوچی شاعری کا تنقیدی جائزہ۔ واحدین وار
۴: شائیم۔ واحدین وار
۵: گچیس کسما تک۔ اشیر شاہوانی
۶: بلوچی قصی لہذا تک (کنج و میروی) ڈاکٹر عبدالصبور بلوچی
۷: تاجپیر تران۔ صدیق آزات
۸: بلوچی یوسیا۔ حاجی عبدالقیوم
۹: لوزاگی ہر ادگری۔ میر عاقل خان مینگل
۱۰: بلوچی رزمیہ شاعری۔ میر گل خان نصیر
۱۱: بلوچی عشقیہ شاعری۔ میر گل خان نصیر
۱۲: بلوچستان قدیم و جدید تاریخ کی روشنی میں۔ میر گل خان نصیر
۱۳: تاریخ بلوچستان۔ (اول و دوم) میر گل خان نصیر
۱۴: گچیس (روا تک) صورت خان مری
۱۵: نو کس نام۔ بلوچی لہذاگی دیوان
۱۶: گچیس آزما تک۔ حکیم بلوچی
۱۷: بتل، مشتق، چاچند۔ شے رگام
۱۸: بلوچی روا تک، سنر۔ طاہر حکیم



BOTANY

(100 MARKS)

I. Algae, Fungi and Bryophytes

- Phycology: Distribution, Classification, Structure, Life History and Economic importance of the main groups of Algae.
- Mycology and Plant Pathology: Structure, Reproduction, Classification and Economic importance of the main groups of Fungi. Diseases of economically important crops and general principles of their control
- Bryology: Structure and reproduction of bryophytes, Evolution of Gametophyte and Sporophyte.

II. Pteridophyta and Gymnosperms

- General account with special reference to structure, life history and affinities of both Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms. Ontogeny and structure of seed, classification and economic importance of Gymnosperms.

III. Anatomy and Embryology

- Primary and secondary tissues. Meristems. Secondary growth in dicot stem. Anatomy of leaf, stem and root.
- Micro and megasporogenesis, pollination mechanism, fertilization, development of Embryo and Endosperm, Seed dispersal.

IV. Taxonomy of Angiosperms

- Systems of classification. Rules of botanical nomenclature. Concepts of speciation. Introduction to modern trends in plant taxonomy: bio-systematic, chemotaxonomy and numerical taxonomy. General characters and economic importance of common angiosperm families.

V. Plant Physiology

- Plant water relations, Osmotic Quantities, component potentials of water and their role in transport, water absorption by roots, transpiration. Role of essential mineral elements and their uptake. Plant hormones. Photoperiodism, Vernalization. Dormancy and Seed germination. Enzymes.
- Photosynthesis: Plant pigments, Light reaction, CO₂ fixation, Mechanism of photophosphorylation.
- Respiration: Glycolysis, Krebs cycle, Mechanism of oxidative phosphorylation.

VI. Ecology

- Influence of climatic, edaphic and biotic factors on plant growth. Vegetation sampling techniques. Concepts of ecosystems and their productivity, ecological energetics, Pyramids (of numbers, biomass and energy), trophic levels, food chains and food webs. Biogeochemical cycles (Hydrological and Nitrogen). Succession.
- Causes and reclamation of soil salinity and water logging in Pakistan. Soil erosion, its control and soil conservation methods. Deforestation. Biodiversity conservation. Pollution.



BOTANY

(100 MARKS)

I. Cytology

- Cell cycle, cellular morphology, chemistry of cell wall and cell membrane, cell to cell communication, plant tissue and cell culture, cell senescence and cell death.
- Ultra-structure of various cell organelles: Mitochondria, Golgi bodies, Endoplasmic reticulum, Plastids, Ribosomes, Glyoxysomes, Vacuoles, Nucleus.

II. Genetics

- Mendelian Genetics, Multiple Alleles, Polygenic inheritance, Gene interaction, Epistasis and pleiotropy, Sex-linked inheritance, Chromosomal aberrations, Mutations, DNA repair.

III. Evolution

- Introduction of Evolution, Evolutionary history, Evolution of life, Convergent Evolution, Divergent Evolution, Parallel Evolution and Natural selection

IV. Molecular Biology

- Nucleic acids, DNA as hereditary material, DNA replication, Transcription, Genetic code, Protein synthesis, Genetic engineering and its application, Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO).

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Author
1.	Esau's Plant Anatomy: Meristems, Cells and Tissues of the Plant Body: Their Structure, Function and Development	Evert, F.F. and S. Hichhorn 2006
2.	Cryptogamic Botany-Algae and Fungi	Smith, G. M. 2001
3.	Cryptogamic Botany-Bryophyte and Pteridophyte	Smith, G. M. 2001
4.	Comparative Morphology of the Vascular Plants	Foster, A.S. and E.H. Gifford. 1989
5.	Plant and Environment	Daubermine, R, F, 1974
6.	Plant Taxonomy and Biosystematics	Stac, C. A. 1980
7.	Plant Physiology	Taiz, L.& E. Zeiger 2006
8.	Genetics: A Conceptual Approach. 4 th edition	Pierce, B. A. 2012



BOTANY

(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

9.	Molecular Cell Biology	Lodish, H., A. Berk, S.L. Zipursky, P. Matsudaira, D. Baltimore and J. Darnell 2000
10.	Concepts of Genetics. 10 th edition	William S. Klug. 2012
11.	Ilmi Biomolecules, Cell Biology and Genetics.	Cheema, T.A. and Cheema Z.T. 2009

S. No.	Title	Author
12.	Carvan Textbook of Botany Paper "A" (Morphology of Plants)	Malik, T. A. 2006
13.	Ecology (Principles and applications). 1st ed. Cambridge University Press UK.	Chapman, J.L. and Reiss, M.J. 1992.
14.	Fundamentals of Ecology	Odum, E.P. and Barrett, G.W. 2004
15.	Advanced Plant Taxonomy	Mondal, A. K., 2009
16.	Growth and Differentiation in Plants	Phillips and Wareings



BRITISH HISTORY

(100 MARKS)

Part –I (Marks 50)

I. The Glorious Revolution (1688) ▪ Causes, and Results

- William III and Mary II (1689-1702)
- Queen Anne (1702-1714)

II. Hanoverian Era (1714-1790)

- Jacobite Rebellions (1715 and 1745)
- Robert Walpole and Whig Oligarchy
- American War of Independence (1776)

III. The Union of England and Scotland

IV. Union of England and Ireland

V. The Old Colonial system

VI. The French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars

- Causes
- Britain and Napoleonic Wars
- Impact on Britain

VII. Industrial and Agricultural Revolution

- Causes
- Effects on Political and Social Life of Britain
- Party Politics
- The Methodist Movement
- Socialism
- Liberalism
- Colonization
- Chartest Movement

VIII. Robert Peel and return of Tories

- Internal policies
- Irish Problem

IX. Victorian Era (1837-1901)

- Internal Reforms
- Liberals
- Foreign Policy
- Disraeli, Gladstone and Problems in Ireland



BRITISH HISTORY

(100 MARKS)

- Great Britain and Free Trade

X. Edwardian Era (1901-1910)

- Domestic and Foreign Policies (1901-1910)
- The Origins of Labor Party

XI. Britain, World War I and its Aftermath

- Causes
- Britain and Peace settlement
- Effects of War on Britain
- League of Nations
- The Great Depression
- Appeasement and Rearmament

Part –II (Marks 50)

XII. Britain ,World War II and its Aftermath

- Causes and events
- Churchill, War Conferences
- Creation of U.N.O
- Effects of war
- Reforms of Labour Government

XIII. Great Britain and Cold War

- Creation of Common Wealth
- NATO
- Decolonization of the British Empire
- Internal Policies and EEC
- Foreign Policy

XIV. Thatcherism to Cameron (1979-2012)

- Internal Policy
- Society and culture
- Foreign Policy
- Falkland War
- John Major and his Policies
- European Common Market and the Great Britain
- Formation of EU
- Tony Blair “New Labour” Economic Crunch, War on Terror and his Policies



BRITISH HISTORY

(100 MARKS)

- Global Financial Crisis 2008 and the Great Britain
- Reforms under Cameroun

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	The Conservative Party from Peel to Thatcher	Blake, Robert, 1985
2.	A New History of England, 410-1975.	Oxford, New York, Pergamum Press, 1968.
3.	Trends in Britain Politics since 1945	Cook,Chris and John Ramsden eds. 1978
4.	The Hanoverians, 1714-1815	Green, V.H. 1976
5.	The People's Peace: British History 1945-1990	Morgan,Kenneth O,1992
6.	Textbook of Modern English History 1714-1960	Southgate,G.W.A, 1961
7.	English History, 1914-1945	Taylor, A.J.P. 1965
8.	Europe Since Napoleon	Thompson, David.1983
9.	English Social History	Trevelyan, G.M.
10.	Britain and Empire.	L.J. Butler.
11.	Democracy: Great Britain 1815—1914	Bentley, Michael
12.	England in the Eighteenth Century	Serlley, W.T.
13.	History of Britain	Carter, E.H.
14.	Mastering Modern British History	Norman Lowe
15.	The Struggle for Mastery in Europe 1848—1918	Taylor, A.J.P.



I. Management

- Defining Organization, Management, and Management in Organizations
- Four Management Functions, Management Roles, Management Skills
- Organizational Internal-External Environment
- Management Planning, Goal Setting, and Decision Making
- Strategic Management Process: Strategy Formulation and Implementation
- Developing Organizational Structure and Design
- Designing Adaptive Organizations
- Managing Change and Innovation
- Leadership and Motivation

II. HR Management

- Role of Human Resource Management in Organizational Performance
- Functions of HRM
- Process and Methods of Job Analysis
- Planning and Forecasting Personnel Needs
- Recruitment and Selection
- Training and Development
- Performance Management and Appraisal: Methods and Processes
- Establishing Strategic Pay Plans
- Compensation and Benefits
- Ethics, Justice, and Fair Treatment in HR Management
- Labor Relations and Collective Bargaining

III. Financial Management

▪ **An overview of Financial Management**

Introduction and significance of financial markets, Differentiation between real assets and financial assets, Types of Financial Markets, Role of capital and money markets in economic development, Organizational goals and shareholder wealth maximization perspective

▪ **Time Value of Money**

Cost of money and the factors effecting the cost, Interest rate fundamentals and determinants of market interest rate, Role of Time value of money in finance, Concept of future value and present value, Making timelines, Annuities, Perpetuities and mixed stream of cash flows, with and without growth, Present value and future value of cash flow streams, Compounding Interest; discrete and continuous, Loan amortization



▪ **Analysis and Interpretation of Financial Statements**

Reading the financial statements, Horizontal and vertical analysis including common size, ratio, comparative and index number trend analysis, Forecasting financials for future decision making, Evaluating credit, management, profitability, risk etc using financial statements

▪ **Risk, Return and Introduction to Pricing**

Measures of Risks and return, Investment return and expected rate of return, Standalone risk: standard deviation and coefficient of variation, Risk aversion and required rate of return, Portfolio risk: Diversifiable vs. Market risk, Security Market Line and CAPM, Calculating WACC, Discounting process for price determination, Relevant risk and return for valuation

▪ **Cash flow and Budgeting**

Significance of budgeting, Making cash budgets, Making financial forecasts, Difference between profit and cash flow, Read and analyze Statement of Cash flow.

▪ **Capital Budgeting**

Significance of Capital budgeting, Cash flow calculations: incremental cash flows, Capital budgeting decision rules: NPV, IRR, MIRR, Return, Finding optimal capital structure, calculating appropriate discount rate, Capital Rationing

II. **Operations and Supply Chain Management**

a. **Operations Management**

▪ **Operations & Productivity**

Operations Management (OM) as one of the Three Core Functions in an Organization. Significance and contributions of OM in the field of management. Future trends in OM and differences between goods and services.

▪ **Operations Strategy in Global Environment**

Developing mission & OM strategies, Critical Success Factors (CSF), Aligning Core Competencies with CSF

▪ **Process Strategy**

Four Process Strategies, Process Analysis and Design, Process Mapping, Flow Diagrams, Process Charts, Service process design, Process Re-engineering

▪ **Capacity Planning**

Design & Effective Capacity, Capacity Cushion, Capacity considerations, Managing demand, Capacity Planning, Leading vs Lagging Strategies, Single & Multiple Product Break Even Analysis for Capacity Planning

▪ **Location Strategies**

Factors Affecting Location Decisions, Methods for Evaluating Location Alternatives, Factor Rating Method, Load-Distance Methods, Center of Gravity Method, Service location Strategy



▪ **Layout Strategies**

Types of Layout, Layout Design, Fixed Position Layout, Process- Oriented Layouts, Office Layout, Retail Layout, Assembly Line Balancing

▪ **Inventory Management**

Role of Inventory in Operations, ABC analysis, Record accuracy, Cycle counting, Inventory Models, Fixed Period Systems, Continuous Review Systems, Basic EOQ Inventory Model, Safety Stock, Service Level

b. Supply Chain Management

▪ Introduction to supply chain management and logistics management

What is supply chain management and logistics management, Objectives, Importance, Examples of supply chain management and logistics management, Decision phases in supply chains

▪ Supply chain performance

Achieving strategic fit, Challenges in achieving strategic fit, Supply chain cost, Supply chain quality, Supply chain lead time

▪ Supply chain drivers

Facilities as a driver, Inventory as a driver, Information as a driver, Transportation as a driver, Sourcing as a driver, Pricing as a driver

▪ Balancing supply and demand

Bullwhip effect, Demand collaboration, Information sharing in supply chains, accurate response strategy

▪ Supply chain coordination

Obstacles in coordination, Vendor managed inventory, Collaborative planning forecasting and replenishment, Managerial levers to achieve coordination

▪ IT in supply chain management

Role of IT in supply chain management, Customer relationship management, Supplier relationship management, Risk management in IT, Supply chain IT in practice

V. Marketing

- Introduction to marketing
- Developing marketing strategies and plans
- Scanning the marketing environment
- Analyzing consumer markets
- Market segmentation
- Managing marketing information
- Branding
- Product life cycle
- Pricing
- Managing distribution channels



SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No	Title	Author
1.	Management	Richard L. Daft,
2.	Management	Stephen P. Robbins, Mary Coulter and NeharikaVohara
3.	The Practice of Management	Peter F. Drucker
4.	Human Resource Management	Gary Dessler and BijuVarkkey
5.	Human Resource Management	Noe, Hollenbeck, Gerhart, Wright.
6.	Human Resource Management	David A. DeCenzo& Stephen P. Robbins
7.	Human Resource Management	Derek Torrington & Laura Hall
8.	Essentials of Corporate Finance	Ross, Westerfield and Jordan
9.	Principles of Finance	Besley and Brigham
10.	Financial statement Analysis	George Foster
11.	Principles of Managerial Finance	Gitman and Zitter
12.	Fundamentals of Corporate Finance	Brealey, Myers and Marcus
13.	Advanced Corporate Finance	Ogden, Jen and O' Conner
14.	Operations Management for Competitive Advantage, 2006	Chase, Richard B., Aquilano Nicholas J., and Jacobs, F. Roberts
15.	Principles of Operations Management 2005	Raturi, Amitabh S., Evans, James R
16.	Operations Management 2008	Heizer, Jay and Render, Barry,
17.	Supply Chain Management: Strategy, Planning, and Operations	Sunil Chopra, Peter Meindl, and D.V. Kalra,
18.	Supply Chain Management: From Vision to Implementation	Stanley E. Fawcett, Lisa M. Ellram, and Jeffrey A. Ogden
19.	Business Logistics & Supply chain management	Ronald H. Ballou
20.	Principles of Marketing	Kotler, Armstrong, Agnihotri and Haque
21.	Basic Marketing	Perreault and McCarthy
22.	Marketing a Practical Approach	Peter Rix



Paper-I (100 Marks)

I. Atomic Structure and Quantum Chemistry

Electromagnetic spectrum, photoelectric effect, Bohr's atomic model, wave and particle nature of light matter, de Broglie's equation, Heisenberg's uncertainty principle, wave functions and Born interpretation of wave functions, probability density, Eigen functions and Eigen values, Hamiltonian operator, Schrödinger wave equation and its solution for particle in one and three dimensional box.

II. Electrochemistry

Ions in solution, measurement of conductance and Kohlrausch's law, mobility of ions and transport number, conductometric titrations, Debye-Hückel theory and activity coefficient, determination of activities, Redox reactions, spontaneous reactions, electrochemical cells, standard electrode potentials, liquid junction potential, electrochemical series, Nernst's equation, measurement of pH, electrolytic cells, potentiometry, reference and indicator electrodes, fuel cells, corrosion and its prevention.

III. Thermodynamics

Equation of states, ideal and real gases, the Van der Waals equation for real gases, critical phenomena and critical constants, four laws of thermodynamics and their applications, thermochemistry, calorimetry, heat capacities and their dependence on temperature, pressure and volume, reversible and non-reversible processes, spontaneous and non-spontaneous processes, Hess's law, The Born-Haber cycle, relations of entropy and Gibbs free energy with equilibrium constant, Gibbs Helmholtz equation, fugacity and activity.

IV. Chemical Kinetics

The rate and molecularity of reactions, Factors affecting rate of a chemical reaction, zero, first, second and third order reactions with same initial concentrations, half-lives of reactions, experimental techniques for determination of order of reaction (integration, half-life, initial rate and graphical methods), collision theory, transition state theory, Arrhenius equation and rate equations of complex reactions.

V. Surface Chemistry and Catalysis

Properties of liquids, physical and chemical properties of surface, determination of surface area. Adsorption and absorption; physical adsorption and chemisorption, adsorption isotherms, Langmuir adsorption isotherm and Freundlich Adsorption isotherm. Colloids; properties, classification and preparation of colloidal systems. Surfactants, Phase rule; Gibbs equation of phase rule, one component systems, two component systems and their examples, Catalysis; homogeneous and heterogeneous catalysis, acid-base and enzyme catalysis.



CHEMISTRY

(200 MARKS)

I. Fundamentals of Chemometrics

Sampling, significant figures, stoichiometric calculations, measurement errors, analysis of variance (ANOVA), arithmetic mean, median, mode, standard deviation/relative standard deviation, confidence limits, Gaussian distribution, least square method, Statistical tests.

II. Separation Methods

Solvent extraction; theory of solvent extraction; solvent extraction of metals, analytical separations, multiple batch extraction and counter current distribution.

Chromatography; theory of chromatography, classification and overview of chromatographic techniques (paper, thin layer, column and ion exchange chromatographies). Principle of electrophoresis and its application as separation and characterization of proteins.

III. Basic Inorganic Chemistry

Types of chemical bonding, ionic and covalent bonding, localized bond approach, theories of chemical bonding, valence bond theory (VBT), hybridization and resonance, prediction of molecular shapes using valence-shell electron-pair repulsion (VSEPR) model, Molecular orbital theory (MOT) applied to diatomic molecules, delocalized approach to bonding, bonding in electron deficient compounds, hydrogen bonding, Physical and chemical properties of p-block elements with emphasis on oxygen, carbon, chlorine, silicon, nitrogen, phosphorus and some of their representative compounds.

IV. Acids and Bases

Brief concepts of chemical equilibrium, acid–base theories including soft and hard acid and base (SHAB) concept, relative strength of acids and bases, significance of pH, pK_a , pK_b and buffer solutions. Theory of indicators, solubility, solubility product, common ion effect and their industrial applications.

V. Chemistry of d and f-block elements

General characteristics of d-block elements, historical back ground of coordination chemistry, nomenclature and structure of coordination complexes with coordination number 2-10, Chelates and chelate effect. Theories of coordination complexes; Werner's theory, Valence bond theory (VBT), Crystal field theory (CFT) and Molecular orbital theory (MOT). Jahn-Teller theorem, magnetic properties, spectral properties, isomerism, stereochemistry and stability constants of coordination complexes.

General characteristics of Lanthanides, occurrence, extraction and general principles of separation, electronic structure and position in the periodic table, lanthanide contraction, oxidation states, spectral and magnetic properties and uses. General characteristics of actinides, electronic structure, oxidation state and position in the periodic table, half-life and decay law.



CHEMISTRY

(200 MARKS)

Paper-II (100 Marks)

I. Basic Concepts of Organic Chemistry

Bonding and orbital hybridization, Localized and delocalized bonding, Inductive effect, Dipole moment, Resonance, Hyperconjugation.

II. Saturated and Unsaturated Hydrocarbon

Nomenclature, Physical properties, Preparation and reactions of alkanes, alkenes and alkynes.

III. Chemistry of Aromatic Compounds

Benzene structure, Aromaticity, Mechanism of electrophilic substitution reaction, Activating and deactivating substituents, Effect of substituents on orientation and reactivity.

IV. Chemistry of Functional Groups

Preparation and properties of alcohols, phenols, ethers, and amines with focus on reaction mechanism and applications. Preparation and reactions of alkyl halides. Synthetic applications of Grignard reagent. Carbonyl compounds, preparations and reaction mechanism of aldehydes and ketones and their applications. Carboxylic acids and their derivatives, acidity of carboxylic acids and effect of substituents on their acidity, preparation and reactions of carboxylic acids and their derivatives including acid halides, acid anhydrides, esters and amides.

V. Aliphatic nucleophilic substitution and elimination reactions

Mechanism of nucleophilic substitution reactions. Elimination reactions, Zaitsev rule and Hofmann rule. Competition between Substitution and elimination reactions.

VI. Stereochemistry

Molecular chirality. Types of stereoisomers. R,S configuration and E,Z designation. Optical activity, Stereoselectivity and stereospecificity. Resolution of racemic mixtures.

VII. Organic Spectroscopy

Theory, Principle, instrumentation and applications of UV/Visible, ^1H NMR, IR spectroscopy and Mass spectroscopic techniques.



CHEMISTRY

(200 MARKS)

I. Biomolecules

Carbohydrates; Monosaccharides, oligosaccharides and polysaccharides, biological functions of starch, glycogen, cellulose, and cell wall polysaccharides.

Lipids; Classification and biological importance of lipids. Significance of lipids in biological membranes and transport mechanism.

Amino Acids; Classification of amino acids. Physical and chemical properties of amino acids. Biological significance.

Proteins; Classification. Properties and biological significance. Primary, secondary tertiary and quaternary structures.

Nucleic Acids; Chemical composition of nucleic acids. Structure and biological significance of nucleic acids.

Enzymes; Enzyme-substrate interactions and nature of active site, mechanism of enzyme action, kinetics of single substrate reactions, enzyme inhibition, regulatory enzymes and allosteric enzymes.

IX. Metabolism

Digestion; absorption and transport of proteins, carbohydrates, lipids and nucleic acids. Glycolysis; citric acid cycle, gluconeogenesis, glycogenesis, glycogenolysis and photosynthesis.

Biosynthesis of triglycerides, phospholipids, steroids and bile acids and ketone bodies.

Biochemical reaction of amino acids: decarboxylation, deamination, transamination and transmethylation, etc., urea cycle, creatine and uric acid synthesis.

Catabolism of nucleosides, DNA polymerases and other enzymes involves in metabolism.

X. Chemical Industries

Manufacturing and processing of sugar, cement, glass, paper, fertilizers, soap and detergents.



CHEMISTRY

(200 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Physical Chemistry, 4 th ed., 2005	Silbey, R. J., Alberty, R. A., and Bawendi, M. G.
2.	Physical Chemistry – A Molecular Approach, 1 st ed. 1997	McQuarrie, D. A. and Simon, J. D.
3.	Atkin's Physical Chemistry, 9 th ed. 2010	Atkins, P. and Paula, J. D.
4.	Physical Chemistry, 4 th ed. 1972	Moore. W. J.
5.	Modern Analytical Chemistry, 2000	Harvey, D.
6.	Quantitative Chemical Analysis, 8 th ed. 2011	Harris, D.C.,
7.	Analytical Chemistry. 6 th ed., 2006	Christian, G. D.
8.	CHEMOMETRICS-Statistics and Computed applications in Analytical Chemistry, 2 nd ed., 2007	Matthios, O.
9.	Statistics and Chemometrics for Analytical Chemistry, 5 th ed. 2005	Miller, J. and Miller, J
10.	Separation Chemistry 2004	Budhiraja, R.P
11.	Advanced Inorganic Chemistry, 6 th ed. 2007	Cotton, F.A. and Wilkinson, G.
12.	Inorganic Chemistry, 4 th ed. 2010	Miessler, G. L. and Tarr, D.A.

S.No.	Title	Author
13.	Inorganic Chemistry, 5 th ed. 2010	Shriver, D. and Atkins, P.
14.	Textbook of Inorganic Chemistry 2013	Chaudhary, S. U.
15.	Organic Chemistry, 10 th ed. 2011	Solomons, T. W. G., and Fryhle, C. B.
16.	Organic Chemistry, 6 th ed. 2012	Brown, W. H., Fotte, C. S., Iverson, B.L. and Anslyn, E. V.
17.	Organic Chemistry, 8 th ed. 2012	John, E. M.
18.	Introduction to Spectroscopy, 4 th ed., 2009	Pavia, D. L., Lampman, G. M., Kriz, G.S. and Vyvyan, J. R.,



CHEMISTRY

(200 MARKS)

19.	Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds 2005	Silverstein, R. M. Webster, F. X. and Kiemle, D.
20.	Organic Spectroscopy 2006	Younas, M.
21.	Stereochemistry (Basic Concepts in Chemistry) 2002	Morris, D. G.
22.	Shreve's Chemical Process Industries, 5 th ed. 1984	Shreve, R. N. and Austin, G. T.
23.	Riegel's Handbook of Industrial Chemistry 2003	Riegel, E. R., and Kent, J. A.



COMPUTER SCIENCE

(200 MARKS)

Paper-I (100 Marks)

Section-A (50 Marks)

I. Introduction to Computing

Introduction to Information Technology and Computers, History of Computing, Computer HW and SW Details, Computer System Components and Communication System, Input & Output devices and their types, Storage Media and their types, Types of Computer Hardware, Software, and Programming languages, Information Representation & Number Systems, User interfaces, Major Software Issues, Creation, formatting, and maintenance of Computer documents, Usage of Word processors, Spread sheets, Power-Point, Email, Search Engines, Browsers, Messengers, and Internet, Computers & Society, Information Security/Privacy, Computer Crimes and Ethical Challenges, Viruses, Plagiarism, Intellectual Property Rights, Difference between computer science, software engineering, information technology, information systems, computer engineering and bioinformatics; IEEE / ACM computing disciplines guidelines.

II. Programming Fundamentals

Basic programming elements and concepts, Problem Solving & Program Design, Components of a programming language, Program development and execution, Program structure, Data types and variable declarations, Standard I/O streams, and statements, Control structures, Standard library functions, User defined functions and parameter passing, Arrays, pointers, and strings, Structures, unions, and bit manipulation operators.

III. Object Oriented Paradigm

Object Oriented Programming Concepts (Object-oriented paradigm, data abstraction, encapsulation, inheritance, Polymorphism), Introduction to Classes and Objects (classes, objects, data members, member functions), Classes Advanced (friends, static, composition, this, const), Operator overloading (stream insertion, stream extraction, binary operator, unary operator), Inheritance (single inheritance, multiple inheritances, protected members, method over-riding), Polymorphism (virtual function, pure-virtual functions, abstract class, abstract super class), Standard Template Library (STL), Files & streams (sequential access files, random access files), File processing, Exception Handling

Section-B (50 Marks)

IV. Algorithms & Data Structures

Fundamental concepts, Properties of algorithms, Criteria for an Algorithm, Parameters for selecting an algorithm, Algorithm Representations, Pseudo Code and Flow Charts, Designing Algorithms, Algorithm Analysis and Asymptotic Notations, Classification of Lists, Abstract Data Types, Implementation of Stacks and Queues using ADTs, Searching and Sorting Algorithms (Linear Search, Binary Search, Bubble Sort, Merge Sort, Quick Sort,



COMPUTER SCIENCE

(200 MARKS)

Heap Sort), Stacks and Queues, Hash Tables (Linear Probing, Bucketing, Chaining), Recursion, Trees (Binary Trees, Binary Search trees, AVL Trees, Two-Three Trees), Graphs, Heuristic (Guided) Search, Genetic Algorithms, Encryption Algorithms (DES, RSA)

I. Software Engineering

Software Processes, Software Process Models, Agile Software Development, Analysis Modeling, Requirements Engineering, Design Concepts, Architectural Design, Design & Implementation, Software Testing, System Delivery and Maintenance, Software Evolution Formal Specification, Software Quality Assurance, Introduction to Proofs of Correctness (LNO), Distributed Software Engineering, Aspect-Oriented Software Engineering, Project Management, Process Improvement

II. Compiler Construction

Difference among various type of Translators, Phases of Compilers, Classification of Compilers, Lexical Analysis (Input buffering, Specification & Recognition of tokens, Regular expressions, Finite automata, Syntax Analysis (Context-free grammars and their classification, LL(k) vs. LR(k) grammars, Top-down vs. Bottom-Up parsers, Parsing Techniques, FIRST and FOLLOW sets, Predictive Parsing using LL(1) grammars, Syntax error handling and recovery strategies), Syntax Directed Translation (Synthesized attributes, Inherited attributes, Construction of syntax trees, Top-down translation), Semantic analysis (Symbol tables, Type Expressions, Type Checking of statements), Intermediate Code Generation, Code Generation (Issues in the design of code generation, The target machine, Run-time storage management, Register allocation), Code optimization (Elimination of Redundant code, Folding of Constant, Loop optimization, Peephole optimization, Problems of optimization)

Paper-II (100 Marks)

Section-A (50 Marks)

I. Computer Organization & Architecture

Fundamental concepts, Overview of a Computer System, Evolution & Performance Languages, Architectural levels, Virtual machines, Processor types, Metrics, Machine instructions, Instruction execution cycle, CISC vs. RISC, Parallelism, Internal/External data representation, Computer Function and Interconnections, Cache Memory, Internal Memory, External Memory, Input /Output System, Computer Arithmetic Microprocessor and its Bus Structure, I/O Types, Types of Buses, Memory Organization and Structure, information flow and execution in Machine, Instruction Representation, Machine Instruction Characteristics, Instruction Processing, Processor Structure & Function, Control Unit Operation, Micro-programmed Control, Instruction-Level Parallelism And Superscalar Processors, Parallel Processing, Multi-Processor and Multi-core Systems

II. Computer Communications & Networks

Basic Concepts and Classification of Networks, Circuit switching, Packet switching, Multiplexing (TDM, FDM), Layering: OSI and TCP/IP, Application Layer (Network application



COMPUTER SCIENCE (200 MARKS)

data transfer and control, congestion avoidance and control), Network Layer (The Internet Protocol, IPv4 Datagram, Internet Address Classes, Special IP Addresses ARP, IPv6, ICMP, Network Address Translation (NAT), Internet Routing Protocols and Algorithms, X.25, Frame relay and ATM, MPLS), Physical & Link Layer Functionalities (Error Detection & Control, ARQ, Link layer addressing, LAN Technologies, Bridges and Hubs, Multiple Access), Special topics (Security, Overlay networks, naming, Content distribution networks, Peer to peer systems, DHTs, Network Attacks)

I. Operating Systems Concepts

Roles of an Operating System, Operating-System Evolution, Structures, and Operations, Classification of Operating Systems, Computing Environments, Design and Components of OS, Process Management, Process Synchronization, Deadlocks, Memory Management, Virtual Memory Management, File Systems (UNIX and Windows Systems), I/O Management

Section-B (50 Marks)

II. Database Systems

Introduction to Database Systems, Relational Data Model & Relational Database Constraints, Relational Data Model, SQL, Relational Algebra & Calculus, ER Model, ER to Relational Mapping, PL/SQL Stored Procedures & Triggers, Functional Dependencies and Normalization, Storage & Indexing, Indexing Structure, XML documents & Web Services, Query Processing & Evaluation, Query Optimization, Transaction processing, ObjectOriented Databases, Distributed Databases, Database Security & Access Control ObjectOriented Databases, Distributed Databases, Database Security & Access Control

III. Digital Image Processing

The relation between Image Processing, Computer Graphics, Computer Vision and Artificial Intelligence; Image Sensing and Acquisition Techniques; Representing Digital Image; Image Sampling and Quantization; Image Storage and Operations; Image Transformations (Translation, Scaling, Rotation, Shear); Image Histogram; Image Enhancement (Contrast, Smoothing, Sharpening); Gray-scale and Color Images; Color Models (RGB, CMYK and HIS); Image Restoration; Noise Models; Morphological Operators (Erosion, Dilation, Opening, Closing, Skeletonization, Thinning); Image Segmentation; Point Detection, Line Detection, Edge Detection and Boundary Detection; Image Compression

IV. Web Engineering & Technologies

Modeling techniques for web applications, Introduction to web engineering, requirement engineering, requirement, types of requirements, functional requirements, non functional requirements, Requirement engineering process (Elicitation and negotiation, Documentation, Validation and verification, Management), HTML(hypertext markup language), Software Architecture, Styles, Patterns, and frameworks, Components of Web Architecture, Classifications of web architecture, Web Application layered architecture (client server, n-layered, JSP model, struts, OOHDM), Integration Architecture, Data Aspect



COMPUTER SCIENCE (200 MARKS)

architectures, Cascading Style Sheet(CSS), CSS properties, JavaScript (Functionalities, Events, Variables, Operators), DOM(Document Object Model), XML, RSS, API, Client-side programming using (HTML, XHTML, XML, JavaScript, and CSS), Serverside programming using PHP, Web development process, Web Application Development Methodologies, Web site promotion and deployment, Web applications Issues (Accessibility, testing, performance, operation, maintenance, security)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Author
1.	C++ How to Program	Harvey M. Deitel and Paul J. Deitel.
2.	Compilers: Principles, Techniques, and Tools	Alfred V. Aho, Ravi Sethi, and Jeffrey D. Ullman
3.	Operating System Concepts	Silberschatz, Galvin, and Gagne. John
4.	Operating Systems	William Stallings
5.	Computer Organization & Architecture	William Stallings
6.	Computer System Architecture	M. Morris Mano
7.	Computer Organization and Design: The Hardware/ Software Interface	David A. Patterson and John L. Hennessy
8.	Software Engineering	Ian Sommerville
9.	Software Engineering A Practitioner's Approach	Roger S. Pressman
10.	Data Structures and Algorithm Analysis in C++	Mark Allen Weiss
11.	Computer Networking: A Top Down approach featuring the Internet	James F. Kurose and Keith W. Ross
12.	Data and Computer Communications	William Stallings
13.	Computer Networks	Andrew Tanenbaum
14.	Fundamentals of Database Systems	Ramez Elmasri and S. B
15.	Database Systems Concepts	Silberchatz, Abraham & Korth, Sudarshan
16.	Web Services: Principles and Technology	Michael Papazoglu
17.	Electronic Commerce: The Second Wave, Ninth Edition	Gary P. Schneider



COMPUTER SCIENCE

(200 MARKS)

18.	Electronic-Commerce –A Managerial Perspective	Turban, Lee, King, Chung
19.	Web Engineering	Kappel, G., Proll, B. Reich, S. & Retschitzegger
20.	Styling Web Pages with CSS	Tom Negrino and Dori Smith
21.	PHP: The Good Parts	Peter B. MacIntyre
22.	Learn JavaScript	Chuck Easttom
23.	ADTs, Data Structures, and Problem Solving with C++	Larry R. Nayhoff
24.	Digital Image Processing	Gonzalez and Woods



CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(100 MARKS)

- I. **Definition and Scope** of Constitutional Law, Basic Constitutional Concepts (Constitutional Conventions, Rule of Law, Due Process), Constitutional Structures (Parliamentary, Presidential, Separation of Powers), Judiciary (Independence of Judiciary, Judicial Review, Theories of Constitutional Interpretation) Fundamental Human and Political Rights and Civil Liberties (freedom of speech, association, assembly, movement and Right to Counsel, life, property, religion, privacy, self incrimination, double jeopardy).
- II. **Principles of Constitutional Law** with special reference to United Kingdom, United States of America, France, Russia, China, Pakistan, India and Turkey.
- III. **Constitutional History of Pakistan:** Principles of Constitutional Law of Pakistan, Salient feature of the Government of India Act, 1935, Indian Independence Act 1947, Objectives Resolution 1949, Constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973, Abrogation and Suspension of the Constitutions and the Martial Laws, Legal Framework Order, 1970, The PCO of 1981, The RCO of 1985, The LFO-2002, Amendments in the 1973 Constitution.
- IV. **Legal Development:**
 - Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan v. Federation of Pakistan PLD 1955 Sindh 96.
 - Federation of Pakistan vs. Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan, PLD 1955 FC 240
 - Reference by the Governor-General PLD 1955 FC 435 ▪ State v. Dosso PLD 1958 SC 533.
 - Usif Patel v. Crown PLD 1955 FC 387
 - Begum Nusrat Bhutto v. Chief of the Army Staff PLD 1977 SC 657
 - Hakim Khan v. Government of Pakistan PLD 1992 SC 595
 - Nawaz Sharif v. President of Pakistan PLD 1993 SC 473
 - Benazir Bhutto v. the President of Pakistan PLD 1992 SC 492
 - Khawaja Muhammad Sharif, PLD 1988 Lah. 725
 - Federation of Pakistan v. Haji Saifullah Khan PLD 1989 SC 166
 - Khawaja Ahmad Tariq Rahim PLD 1992 SC 646
 - Benazir Bhutto v. President of Pakistan, PLD 1998 SC 388
 - Asma Jilani v. Government of the Punjab PLD 1972 SC 139
 - State v. Zia ur Rehman PLD 1973 SC 49
 - Mahmood Khan Achakzai v. Fed. of Pakistan PLD 1997 SC 426
 - Zafar Ali Shah v. General Pervez Musharraf, PLD 2000 SC 869.
 - Sindh High Court Association v. Federation of Pakistan, PLD 2009 SC 879.



CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Comparative Constitutional Law	Hamid Khan & M.W. Rana
2.	Constitution of Pakistan 1973	Shabbar Raza Rizvi
3.	Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution	Dicey
4.	Elgar Encyclopedia of Comparative Law	J.M. Smits
5.	Constitutional & Political History of Pakistan	Hamid Khan, Advocate
6.	Human Rights in Constitutional Law	SR. Bansali
7.	Constitutional Documents of Pakistan	Safdar Mahmood
8.	The Leading Cases in Constitutional Law	A.G.Chaudhry



CRIMINOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

Section-I (25 Marks)

I. Introduction

Basic concepts used in understanding crime, criminality and criminal behaviour.

II. Understanding Criminology

Definition, meaning and scope of criminology; Criminology and criminal law; Crime as social problem; Deviance, Sin Vice, Evil, Norms, Values; Security (Physical, Social, Economic)

III. Crime and Criminals

Occasional criminals, Habitual criminals, Professional criminals, White-collar crime, Organized crime, corporate crimes.

IV. Crime and Criminality: Theoretical Perspectives

Early explanation of criminal behavior

- Biological Theories; Psychological Theories; Sociological Theories.
 - ✧ Social Disorganization theory
 - ✧ Strain theory
 - ✧ Social Control theory
 - ✧ Learning theory
 - ✧ Labeling Theory
- Islamic perspective on deviance and crime.

Section-II (25 Marks)

V. Juvenile Delinquency

Meaning, definitions (Behavioral Vs Legal), Juvenile delinquent Vs status offender, Official statistics of juvenile delinquency

VI. Juvenile Justice System

- Role of police
- Juvenile court process:
 - ✧ pretrial, trial and sentencing
 - ✧ Role of prosecutor, defense counsel, juvenile judge, juvenile probation officer
- Juvenile correctional institutions; probation and non-punitive alternatives

VII. The Criminal Justice System:

- Police and its role
- Trial and Conviction of Offenders



CRIMINOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

- ✧ Agencies: formal and informal
- ✧ Criminal courts: procedures and problems
- ✧ Role of prosecutors
- Prisons, Probation and Parole

II. Punitive and Reformative Treatment of Criminals

Corporal punishment, Imprisonment, Rehabilitation of criminals.

Section-III (25 Marks)

IX. Criminal Investigation

Principles of criminal investigation, Manual of preliminary investigation, Intelligence operations, Data base investigation, Electronic investigation, Forensic Investigation

X. Techniques of Investigations

Gathering information from persons, Interviewing and interrogation techniques, Criminal investigation analysis,

XI. Legal and Ethical Guidelines for Investigators

Stop and frisk operations, Arrest procedures, Search and seizure.

XII. International Policing and Criminal Justice Monitoring Organizations UNAFEI, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, UNODC, UNICEF, IPA, etc.

Section-IV (25 Marks)

XIII. Modern Concepts in Contemporary Criminology

- Terrorism, Radicalism and War on Terror
- Media's representation of Crime and the Criminal Justice System
- Modern Law Enforcement and Crime Prevention
 - ✧ Intelligence-led Policing
 - ✧ Community Policing
 - ✧ Private Public Partnership
- Gender and Crime in Urban and Rural Pakistan
- Crime and Urbanization, Organized Crime and White-Collar Crime
- Human Rights Abuses and Protection, especially of Children; Women and Minorities; The role of civil society and NGOs
- Money-laundering
- Cyber Crime
- Role of NAB, FIA, ANF



CRIMINOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	New Perspectives in Criminology	Conklin, J.E
2.	Criminal Interrogation and Confessions.	Fred, E.I., John, E.R., Joseph, P.B. and Brian, C.J.
3.	Theoretical Criminology	George B. Vold, Thomas J. Bernard, Jeffrey B. Snipes
4.	Modern Criminology: Crime, Criminal Behavior and its Control.	Hagan, J.
5.	Juvenile Delinquency: An Integrated Approach	James, B.
6.	Security Studies: An Introduction	Paul, D.W.
7.	Crime, Justice and Society: An Introduction to Criminology	Ronald, J.B., Marvin, D.F. and Patricia, S.
8.	Juvenile Delinquency: Theory, Practice, and Law	Seigel, L.J.
9.	Crime Prevention: Theory and Practice	Stephen, S.
<u>Suggested Websites</u>		
10.	International Society of Criminology (ICS): http://www.isc-sic.org	
11.	American Society of Criminology (ASC): http://www.asc41.com/	
12.	British Society of Criminology (BSC): http://www.britsoccrim.org/	
13.	European Society of Criminology (ESC): http://www.esc-eurocrim.org/	
14.	International Police Executive Symposium (IPES); http://www.ipes.info/	
15.	Asian Criminological Society (ACS): http://www.ntpu.edu.tw/college/e4/acs/home.php	
16.	Asian Association of Police Studies (AAPS): http://www.aaps.or.kr/	
17.	Campbell Library: http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/library.php	
18.	UNAFEI (Japan): http://www.unafei.or.jp/english/	
19.	Pakistan Society of Criminology (PSC): www.pakistansocietyofcriminology.com	
20.	South Asian Society of Criminology and Victimology (SASCV): http://www.sascv.org/	



ECONOMICS

(200 MARKS)

Paper-I (100 Marks)

I. Micro Economics

Consumer behaviour, Determination of market demand and supply i.e. concept of elasticity of Demand & Supply, Static, Comparative Static Analysis, Distinction between partial and general equilibrium analysis (basic level), theory of the Firm, Producer's equilibrium, Pricing of the factors of production

II. Macro Economics

Basic Economic Concepts, National Income Accounting, Consumption Function, Multiplier, Accelerator, Component of Aggregate Demand, Labour Demand and Supply, Un-Employment, Determination of equilibrium level of income and output (at least with reference to two or three "schools of thought"), Inflation.

III. Money and Banking

Functions of Money, Quantity Theory of Money, The Fisher and Cambridge Formulations, Systems of note issue, Credit Creation, Functions of Central Banks, Instruments of Credit Control, Distinction between Goals, Operational & Intermediate Target of Central Banks Policy, Concept of Reserves, Liquidity Premium, Term Structure of Interest Rate, etc; Transmission Mechanisms of Monetary Policy, Theory of Liquidity Preference. TVM, Capital Structure, Capital Restructuring, IS-LM Analysis and The role of Central Bank, Money Demand and Supply.

IV. Public Financing

Government expenditure, Sources of Government Revenue, Privatization, Taxes and nontaxes, Incidence of different taxes, Public Debt, Objectives, methods of repayment, Deficit financing, General Equilibrium Analysis, Welfare Economics, Fiscal Policy.

V. International Trade

Theories of comparative advantage and Factor Endowments, Trade & Growth, Colonialism, Imperialism and International Trade, Trade Restrictions, Economic Integration, Trade Policy, Balance of Payments, Foreign Exchange, International Monetary system, Custom Unions.



ECONOMICS

(200 MARKS)

I. Economic Development

Concepts of development, Human development, Historical growth process and Development, Theories of development, structural issues of development, Income distribution and poverty, sectoral (agricultural, Industry, trade and fiancé) issues and development, environment and development.

Paper-II (100 Marks) (Economics of Pakistan)

- I. **Definition and Measurement of Development:** Characteristics of under development, rethinking on the concept of development: Growth vs. Redistributive justice, Absolute and Relative Poverty, Basic Needs Approach, Sustainable Development, Environmental Degradation & other Issues.
- II. **Planning Experience of Pakistan:** A critical evaluation of the strategy of economic planning, governance & Institutions.
- III. **Agricultural Development in Pakistan:** Changes in Agricultural Policies over plan periods, Major Monetary and Fiscal measures to promote Agricultural development, Green Revolution Strategy and its implications for growth and redistribution, Land Reforms and changes in the Tenure System 1950—1980, Cooperative Farming, Rural Development.
- IV. **Industrial Development in Pakistan:** Early industrialization strategy, Creation of Financial and Development Institutions, Major monetary and fiscal measures to promote industrial development, changing role of public sector over the plan periods, Evaluation of Nationalization Policy, Concentration of industrial income and wealth, Evaluation of Import Substitution Policy and Export led Growth Strategy in Pakistan.
- V. **Role of Foreign Trade and Aid in Economic Development :** Trends in Pakistan's Balance of Payments, Terms of Trade, Changes in direction of trade, Trends in Pakistan's major exports and imports, Causes of significant changes in the trends, the role of migration and remittances in Pakistan's economy, costs and benefits of Foreign Aid, Role of Foreign Investment.
- VI. **Privatization, Denationalization, Deregulation:** conceptual and operational aspects. International comparisons. Pakistan Experience of Privatization.



ECONOMICS

(200 MARKS)

- I. **Interest Free Banking in Pakistan**
- II. **Energy Policy of Pakistan**
- III. **Social Sector Development in Pakistan**
- IV. **Major Issues in Pakistan Economy:** Energy crisis, Corruption, Bad governance, External debt accumulation and dependency, Unemployment, Income inequality, Inflation, Fiscal and trade deficits, Balance of payment issues, Shortage of irrigation water.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	A Text-book of Economics Theory	Stonier & Hague
2.	Economic Development	Todaro, M.P.
3.	Under Development and Agrarian Structure in Pakistan	Khan, Mahmood Hassan
4.	Economic of Islam	Ahmed, S.M.
5.	Economics	Paul A. Samuleson
6.	Factors in Economic Development	Cairncross, A.K
7.	Foreign Aid Theory and Practice in Southern Asia	Wolf, Jr. DC
8.	Government Finance—An Economic Analysis	Due John, F.
9.	Introduction to International Economics	Snider, D.A, Paul Krugman, Donimich Salvatore
10.	Microeconomic	Ferguson, C.E. & Gould, J.P., Nicholson, Mankiw
11.	Macroeconomics	Rudigar Dorubush and Stanley Fisher Blanchard
12.	Population Problems	Theompson & Lewis
13.	Studies in Economic Development with Special Reference to Pakistan	Ghouse, A.
14.	History of International Trade	Findlay, R and O' Rourke, K
15.	Colonialism and Modernization	Karl Marx Anchor books
16.	On Colonialism	Karl Marx and Frederick Engels,



ECONOMICS

(200 MARKS)

17.	Economic Survey of Pakistan	Government Publication
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ENGLISH LITERATURE

(100 MARKS)

The paper is divided into six components along with the marks allocation for each component.

I. Essays: (10 Marks)

- Bertrand Russell (The Conquest of Happiness)
- George Orwell (Politics and the English Language; The Prevention of Literature)
- Ralph Waldo Emerson (The Transcendentalist; Self-Reliance)

II. Short Stories: (10 Marks)

- Somerset Maugham (The Lotus-Eater)
- G.K.Chesterton (A Somewhat Improbable Story)
- O'Henry (The Gift of the Magi)

III. Poetry: (20 marks)

- William Wordsworth (Resolution and Independence; Lines Composed Few Miles Above, Tintern Abbey)
- John Keats (Ode to a Nightingale; Ode to Autumn)
- Lord Alfred Tennyson (Ulysses; The Lady of Shalott)
- Yeats (A Dialogue of Self and Soul; The Second Coming)
- Eliot (The Wasteland; Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock)
- Philip Larkin (Maturity; Continuing to Live; The Trees)
- Wallace Stevens (A Postcard from the Volcano; Continual Conversation with a Silent Man; Dry Loaf) **OR** Walt Whitman (As I Ponder'd in Silence; Are You the New Person Drawn Toward Me?; This Moment Yearning and Thoughtful)

IV. Drama: (20 marks)

- Shakespeare (*Hamlet; King Lear; Twelfth Night*)
- William Congreve (*The Way of the World*)
- Shaw (*Pygmalion; Heartbreak House*)
- Harold Pinter (*The Caretaker*)
- Samuel Beckett (*Waiting for Godot*)
- Eugene O'Neill (*Long Day's Journey into Night*)

V. Novels: (20 marks)

- Thomas Hardy (*Far from the Madding Crowd*)
- D.H. Lawrence (*Sons and Lovers*)
- George Orwell (*Nineteen Eighty-four*)
- James Joyce (*A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*)
- Iris Murdoch (*Under the Net*)
- Nathaniel Hawthorne (*The Scarlet Letter*) or William Faulkner (*The Sound and the Fury*)



ECONOMICS

(200 MARKS)

I. Literacy Theory & Criticism (20 Marks)

- Structuralism
- Marxism
- Deconstructionism
- Psychoanalytic criticism
- Feminist criticism
- Postcolonial Criticism

Note: The texts are mentioned in brackets in front of each author's name. However, for the component on "Literary Theory and Criticism" and for understanding poetry and drama, particularly 20th century poetry and Drama, following readings are suggested:

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	The basics Literary Theory. (Second edition). Routledge.	Bertens, H. (2008).
2.	Literary Theory: An Introduction. (Anniversary Edition).	Eagleton, E. (2008).
3.	A New Handbook of Literary Terms.	Mikics, W. (2007).
4.	A Companion to Twentieth Century Poetry.	Roberts, N. (2003).
5.	A Reader's Guide to Contemporary Literary Theory. (Fifth edition).	Selden, R., Widdowson, P., & Brooker, P. (2005)
6.	Twentieth Century British Drama.	Smart, J. (2001).
7.	Modern Critical Views & Interpretations, ed: 80's and 90's editions.	Harold Bloom (these include all range of authors and their works given above)
8.	A Companion to 20 th Century Drama Oxford: Blackwell.	Krasner David. 2005.



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE (100 MARKS)

I. History of Environmental Thought

Environment and Sustainable Development, History of Environmental Movements, Industrial and Agriculture Revolution, United Nations Conference on Human Environment 1972, Our Common Future 1987, Rio Summit 1992, Agenda 21, World Summit on Sustainable Development 2002, Rio Summit-II, 2012, Millennium Development Goals.

II. Sustainable Development Issues

Population growth, Poverty, Biodiversity loss and its Conservation, Energy security (energy conservation and alternative energy resources), Urbanization and sustainable cities, Carrying capacity and ecological footprint. Food security and sustainable agriculture. Ecological restoration.

III. Interdisciplinary nature of Environmental Science

Orientation on convergence of various social and natural sciences to evolve a new discipline of environmental science: Environmental Biology, Environmental Chemistry, Environmental Physics, Environmental Microbiology, Environmental Toxicology, Environmental Economics, Environmental Geology, Environmental Geography, Environmental Biotechnology, Environmental Sociology.

IV. Environmental Pollution

Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Soil Pollution, Noise Pollution, Solid Waste, Water Logging & Salinity, Deforestation, Desertification, Eutrophication, Global and regional air pollution problems (Greenhouse effect, Global Warming/Climate Change, Ozone Depletion, Acid Rain).

V. Climate Change

Climate Pattern at local, regional and global scale. Different types of climate including tropical and mid latitude climate, polar climates. Climate change processes, Drivers and Indicators of Climate Change, Effects of Climate Change on natural and societal systems. Carbon foot print. Climate change adaptation and mitigation, Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), REDD+. Global environmental politics on climate change: role of India, China and USA (Copenhagen Accord 2009).



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE (100 MARKS)

I. Environmental Governance

Policy, legal and institutional frameworks for governance of environment in Pakistan: National Conservation Strategy of 1992, National Environmental Policy Act of Pakistan 2005, Environmental Protection Act of 1997, Pak-EPA (Review of IEE/EIA) Regulations 2000, Hospital Waste Management Rules 2005, Pollution Charge Rules, Sample Rules, Solid Waste Management Plan 2005, Hazardous Substances Rules 2005, National Drinking Water Policy 2009, Sanitation Policy, National Climate Change Policy 2012.

II. Global initiatives

Brief on some of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements ratified by Pakistan, Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), Cartagena Protocol on Bio-safety, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on Wetlands of International Importance Especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species (CMS), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Kyoto Protocol to UNFCCC, Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

III. Environmental Assessment and Management

Environmental Impact Assessment, Strategic Environmental Assessment, Environmental Management Systems (ISO 14000), Occupational Health & Safety management systems (OHSAS 18000), Participatory Approaches to Environmental Management, Technological Approaches to Environmental Management, Approaches to Solid Waste Management, Disaster Risk Management, Pollution Control Technologies, Geographic Information System & Remote Sensing, Natural Resources Management.



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Environmental Economics in Theory and Practice.	Hanley, N. Shorgen,J,White,B
2.	Industrial Safety Health and Environmental Management	Jain R.K. Rao S.S
3.	Environmental Science: Earth as a living Planet, 9 th ed.	Botkin, D. Keller, E. 2014
4.	Environmental Geology Facing the Challenges of Our Changing Earth	Erickson, J
5.	Environmental Geology.	Keller A.Edward
6.	Earth Science.	Tarback. J. Edward Lutgens K. Friederick
7.	Environmental Science: A Study of Interrelationship	Enger ED, Smith, B.F
8.	Basics of Forestry and Applied Sciences, Concepts and Theory	Masood A.A Qureshi
9.	Environmental Science: Working with Earth	Miller. T.G
10	Disaster Management: A Disaster Manager's Handbook	Carter N.W
11	Disasters and Development	Cuny, F.C.
12	Disaster Management: Warning Response and Community Relocation	Perry R.W. Mushkatel, A.H.
13	Energy: Crisis or Opportunity, An Introduction to Energy Studies	Diana Schumacher
14	Environmental Geology	Carla W. Montgomery
15	Environmental Health; Ecological Perspective	Kathryn Hilgenkamp
16	Official Website of Govt. of Pakistan	www.environment.gov.pk
17	Official Website of UN Environment Programme.	www.unep.org



EUROPEAN HISTORY

(100 MARKS)

Part –I (Marks 50)

I. The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era (1789-1815)

- The causes of French Revolution
- The consequences of Revolution
- Napoleon rise to power
- Creation of Empire
- The Continental system
- The fall of Napoleon

II. The Concert of Europe (1815-1830)

- The Congress of Vienna
- Metternich's Era
- The Concert of Europe and Congress System
- Balance of Power

III. Forces of Continuity and Change in Europe (1815-1848)

- Nationalism
- Liberalism
- Romanticism
- Socialism
- Industrial Revolution
- Colonialism
- Cosequences

IV. The Eastern Question (1804-1856)

- The nature of the Eastern question
- The Crimean War
- Russo Turkish War 1877
- Consequences

V. Unification of Italy

- The effects of the revolution of 1848
- The obstacles to unification
- Cavour and the unification of Italy
- The Process of Italian unification (1859-1871)



EUROPEAN HISTORY

(100 MARKS)

I. Unification of Germany

- The rise of Bismarck
- Diplomatic events
- The Austro-Prussian War (1866)
- The Franco- Prussian War (1870-1871)
- The triumph of Bismarck and process of unification

II. The Origins of First World War (1890-1914)

- Formation of Alliances and Counter Alliances
- The Balkans War (1912-1913)
- The outbreak of the World War 1

Part –II (Marks 50)

III. The First World War and its aftermath

- The War (1914-1918) and peace treaties
- The League of Nations

IV. Dictatorships in Europe

- Fascism in Italy under Mussolini
- Hitler, Nazism and Germany
- Russia , Marxism Revolution and its working under Stalin
- Great Depression and its effects on Europe
- Appeasement
- The Arm race
- The Sudetenland Crisis (1938)
- The distraction of Czechoslovakia (1939)

V. The Second World War and its Effects on Europe

- The Main Events of the War
- Impact of war

VI. Post- War Europe

- The post war settlements
- German Question
- The United Nations
- NATO
- Economic Recovery of Europe, Marshal Plan
- Decolonization



EUROPEAN HISTORY

(100 MARKS)

I. Cold War Europe (1955-1991)

- Effects of cold war
- Warsaw Pact (1955)
- The European Economic Community (EEC)
- Nuclear Non-Proliferation Agreement
- Charles De Gaulle and France
- Spread of communist regimes in Europe

II. Europe (1991-2012)

- The Gorbachev and Disintegration of USSR
- The reunification of Germany
- The Balkan crisis of 1990s
- The European Union
- Role of Europe in War against terrorism
- Global Economic Crisis and Europe



EUROPEAN HISTORY (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Author
1.	A History of Modern Europe (1789-1991)	H.L. Peacock,
2.	The Struggle for Mastery in Europe: 1848-1918	A.J.P Taylor,
3.	The Cold War: Ideological Conflict or Power Struggle	Normali A. Grabener
4.	The USSR: A Share History	Vladimir Polrtayen,
5.	Development in Russian Politics	Stephen White,
6.	Mastering Modern European History	Stuart Miller,
7.	A Text Book of European History	by Southgate, G.W.
8.	Aspects of European History 1789-1980.	Stephen J. Lee
9.	Europe Since Napoleon	Thompson, D.
10.	European Union: European politics.	Tim Bale.
11.	Modern Europe in the Making from the French Revolution to the Common Market	Fasal, G.
12.	The Norton History of Modern Europe	Gilbert, F.
13.	The Origins of the Second World War	Taylor, A.J.P.
14.	The Rise and Fall of Great Powers.	Paul Kennedy.



GENDER STUDIES

(100 MARKS)

I. Introduction to Gender Studies

- Introduction to Gender Studies
- Difference between Gender and Women Studies
- Multi-disciplinary nature of Gender Studies
- Autonomy vs. Integration Debate in Gender Studies
- Status of Gender Studies in Pakistan

II. Social Construction of Gender

- Historicizing Constructionism
- Problematizing the category of “Sex”: Queer Theory ▪ Is “Sex” socially determined, too?
- Masculinities and Femininity
- Nature versus Culture: A Debate in Gender Development

III. Feminist Theories and Practice

- What is Feminism ▪ Liberal Feminism
- Radical Feminism
- Marxist/Socialist Feminism
- Psychoanalytical Feminism
- Men’s Feminism
- Postmodern Feminism

IV. Feminist Movements

- Feminist Movements in the West. First Wave, Second Wave and Third Wave Feminism. United Nation Conferences on Women, Feminist Movements in Pakistan.

V. Gender and Development

- Colonial and Capitalistic Perspectives of Gender
- Gender Analysis of Development Theories; Modernization Theory, World System Theory, Dependency Theory, Structural Functionalism.
- Gender Approaches to Development: Women in Development (WID), Women and Development (WAD), Gender and Development (GAD); Gender Critique of Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs).
- Globalization and Gender

I. Status of Women in Pakistan

- Status of Women’s health in Pakistan
- Status of Women in Education
- Women and Employment
- Women and Law



GENDER STUDIES

(100 MARKS)

I. **Gender and Governance**

- Defining Governance
- Suffragist Movement
- Gender Issues in Women as Voters
- Gender Issues in Women as Candidates
- Gender Issues in Women as Representatives
- Impact of Political Quota in Pakistan

II. **Gender Based Violence**

- Defining Gender Based Violence
- Theories of Violence against Women
- Structural and Direct Forms of Violence
- Strategies to Eliminate Violence against Women IX. **Case Studies of:**
- Mukhtaran Mai
- Mallala Yousaf Zai

Shermin Ubaid Chinoy



GENDER STUDIES

(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Theories of Women Studies	Eds., Bowles. Gloria and Renate D. Klein
2.	Introduction: Theories of Women Studies and the Autonomy/ Integration Debate in Theories of Women Studies.	Bowles G and Renate, K.
3.	The State of the Discipline of Women Studies in Pakistan in Social Sciences in Pakistan	Saigol, Rubina
4.	The State of Women Studies in Pakistan in Journal of Asian Women Studies	Bari, Farzana
5.	Women's Law in Legal Education and Practice in Pakistan.	Shaheed, F. and Mehdi, R. (ed.) (1997)
6.	Locating the self: Perspectives on Women and Multiple Identities.	Khan, N.S. et al.(ed.) (1998)
7.	The Social Construction of Gender	Lorber, Judith
8.	Queer Theory	Lorber, Judith
9.	Gender,USA,	Harriet Bradley(2013)
10.	Women of Pakistan: Two Steps Forward, One Step Back.	Mumtaz,Khawar& Shaheed, Farida(1987)

S.No.	Title	Author
11.	Feminism and its Relevance in South Asia	Saeed K, Nighat & Bahsin, Kamla
12.	Feminist Thoughts	Tong, Rosemarie
13.	Reversed Realities	Kabeer, Naila
14.	Gender Planning and Development	Moser, Caroline
15.	Electoral Politics: Making Quotas Work For Women.	Hoodfar,Homa&Tajali, Mona (2011)
16.	The Gender face of Asian Politics	Ayaz, Aazar & Fleschenberg, Andrea(2009)



GENDER STUDIES

(100 MARKS)

17.	Performance Assessment of Women Parliamentarians in Pakistan	Bari, Farzan (2002)
18.	Base line Report: Women's Participation in Political and Public Life	Zia, Shahla & Bari, Farzana. (1999)
19.	Freedom from Violence	Schuler, Margarte (1992)
20.	Human Rights Commission of Pakistan Report	



GEOGRAPHY

(100 MARKS)

Part –I (Marks 50) **Physical Geography**

- I. Factors controlling landform development; endogenic and exogenic forces; origin and evolution of the earth's crust; physical conditions of the earth's interior; geosynclines; continental drift; isostasy; sea-floor spreading; plate tectonics; mountain building; volcanicity; earthquakes; concepts of geomorphic cycles; landforms associated with fluvial, arid, glacial, coastal and Karst cycle; groundwater.
- II. Elements and Factors of climate, structure and composition of atmosphere, insolation, temperature, Pressure belts of the world; Heat budget of the earth; Atmospheric circulation: planetary, monsoon and local winds; Air masses and Fronts; Hydrological cycle; Types of condensation and precipitation; Factors of global distribution of precipitation.
- III. Origin of oceans and seas, Characteristic features of the ocean basins, temperature, salinity distribution cause and effects, Ocean floor deposits, their characteristics and classification, Ocean circulation, Waves, currents and tides, their nature, causes and effects.
- IV. Factors of climate and Environmental change. Transformation of nature by man; environmental degradation and conservation; Nature and Types of pollution. Problems caused by pollution, Global Warming, Global Environment Patterns, Environmental Hazards and Risk Management.

Part –II (Marks 50) **Human Geography**

- V. Origin and Diffusion of Culture, Geographic patterns of culture, Classification of Languages, World Distribution of Languages, Indo-European Languages, Origins of Religions, Diffusion of Religions, Global Distribution, Regional conflicts, Ethnicities and Nationalities, Ethnic Conflicts, Ethnic Diversity in the World, Factors of Ethnic Cleansing, Ethnic Cleansing in the World, Development Indicators, Economic Indicators, Social Indicators, Health Indicators, Development through Trade, Impacts of development Indicators.
- VI. Factors effecting Agriculture, Subsistence Agriculture and population growth, Commercial Agriculture and Market Forces, Sustainable Agriculture, Types and Distribution of Agriculture, Factors of Industrial locations, The Industrial Revolution, Industrial Theories, Distribution of Industries and Industrial Estates, Renewable Resources, Recycling Resources, Sustainable resources.
- VII. Factors of Population Growth, Components of Change, Population Structure, The Demographic Transition, World distribution of Population, Over and under Population threats and their consequences, Models of Internal Structure of Cities, World Urban Patterns, Settlement Theories, Patterns and Problems within urban areas.



GEOGRAPHY

(100 MARKS)

- V. Politics, Geography and Political Geography, State as a Politico-Territorial Phenomenon, State, Nation and the Nation-State, World Politics and International Relations, Geopolitics of uneven Development and Globalization of Capital, Geography of Tourism and Recreation, The demand for tourism and recreation, The supply for tourism and recreation, The impact of tourism and recreation: (Socioeconomic impacts, Physical-environmental impacts), Global patterns in health and diseases, Models in medical geography, Recent issues and developments.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Discovering Physical Geography 2nd ed. Hoboken:John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	Alan F. Arbogast (2011).
2.	Introducing Physical Geography. Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons	Alan Strahler, (2011).
3.	Atmosphere, Weather and Climate (7th ed.). London: Clays St. Davis.	Barry, R. (1998).
4.	Meknight's Physical Geography A Landscape application 10 th ed PHI Learning, New Delhi.	Darrel Hess (2012).
5.	Text Book of Population Geography, Random Publications, New Delhi.	Dr. Martin Ardagh (2013).
6.	Atmosphere, Climate and Change. New York: Scientific American Library	Graedel, T. (1995).
7.	An Introduction to Oceanography.	Johnson H. (1996).
8.	Economic Geography, Random Publications, New Delhi.	Philip Emeral (2013).
9.	Essentials of Physical Geography 8 th ed Australia.	Robert E. Gabler & James F. Petersen (2007)
10.	Geosystems: An Introduction to Physical Geography 7 th ed. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall	Robert W. Christopherson (2009),
11.	Tourism Geography: Random Publications, New Delhi.	Shweta Singh (2013).
12.	Elements of physical geography. New York. John Wiley.	Strahler, A. N. (1998).
13.	Natural Disaster Management: New technologies and opportunities, The Icfai Uni. Press, Agartala.	Subir Ghosh (2012).
14.	Economic Geography 3 rd ed. PHI Learning, New Delhi.	Truman A. Hartshorn (2010).



GEOGRAPHY

(100 MARKS)

15.	Environmental Geography: Science Landuse	William M. Marsh (2005).
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S.No.	Title	Author
	and Earth System 3rd ed.Hobken: John Wiley & Sons	
16.	Geography, Regions and Concepts. U.S.A: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.	Blif, H. J. (1971).
17.	Human Geography. Canada: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.	Blij, H. J. (2000).
18.	Population Geography Oxford: Pergamon Press.	Clarke, J. I. (1965).
19.	Human Geography Cultural Society and Space. (5 th ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons.	De Blij. H. J. (2003).
20.	Political Geography: The Spatiality of Politics. (3 rd ed.). New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited.	Dikshit, R. D. (2001).
21.	Agricultural Geography: Issues and Applications. New Delhi: Gian Publishing House.	Dube, R. S. (1987).
22.	Human Geography Landscape of Human Activities. (8 th ed.). New York: Mc.Graw Hill Higher Education.	Getis, Fellman. (2005).
23.	An Introduction to Agricultural Geography. London: Hutchinson.	Grigg, D. (1984).
24.	The Geography of Tourism and Recreation (1 st ed.). London: Routledge.	Hall, C. M; & Page, S. J. (1999).
25.	Economic Geography. New York: Prentice Hall, Inc. Englewood Cliffs.	Hartshorne, T. A. & Alexander, J. W. (1988).
26.	Geography & Health: A study in medical Geography. New Delhi: A.P.H. Publishing corporation.	Izhar, F. (2004).
27.	Geographies of Global Change. Blackwell Publishers Inc.	Johnston, R. J. (1996).
28.	Urban Geography, New York: McGraw Hill.	Kaplan, Wheeler (2009).
29.	Human Geography Place and Region in Global context. (2 nd ed.) .New Jersey: Prentice Hall.	Knox Paul L. (2001).
30.	Agricultural Geography. London: Longman.	Newbury, P. A. R. (1999).



GEOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

Part-I (50-marks)

I. Introduction to Physical Geology

Introduction and scope of geology, its importance and relationship with other sciences; Earth as a member of the solar system: its origin, age, composition and internal structure; Introduction to rocks and minerals; Weathering and erosion; Isostasy; Geological Time Scale.

II. Stratigraphy and Paleontology

Principles of stratigraphy; Laws of superposition and faunal succession; Geological time scale with divisions; Classification and nomenclature of stratigraphic units: lithostratigraphic units, biostratigraphic units and chronostratigraphic units.

Introduction to fossils and their significance; Modes of fossilization; Study of morphology, range and broad classification of major invertebrate phyla; Introduction to micro fossils; Introduction to Paleobotany; Introduction and classification of major vertebrates; Introduction to micropaleontology

III. Mineralogy

Classification of minerals; Study of internal structure; Polymorphism and isomorphism; Paragenesis; Physical and optical properties of the common silicate and non-silicate mineral groups; Introduction to crystallography: elements of symmetry, study; normal classes of crystallographic systems.

IV. Structural Geology and Tectonics

Stress-strain concepts; factors controlling the mechanical behavior of materials; Folds; Faults; Joints; Foliation: terminology, classification and relationship with bedding; Lineation; Unconformity.

Plate tectonics theory; Geological evidences for continental drift; Sea-floor spreading; Oceanic ridges; Continental rifts; Intra-oceanic islands; Hot spot and Mantle plumes; Wilson Cycle; Tectonic framework of Pakistan.

V. Petrology and Petrography

Introduction, classification and description of sedimentary rocks; origin; transportation and deposition of sediments; Texture of sedimentary rocks;

Sedimentary structures, their classification, morphology and significance; Composition, origin, differentiation and evolution of magma; Classification of igneous rocks; Mode of occurrences and types of extrusive rocks; Texture and structure of igneous rocks; Introduction to metamorphism; Types of metamorphism; Grades, zones and facies of metamorphism; Metamorphic diffusion and differentiation; Metamorphism in relation to Plate Tectonics; Differentiation between metamorphism and metasomatism.

Introduction to Polarizing Microscope; Optical properties of opaque and non-opaque minerals in plane polarized light and under crossed nicol including metallic under reflected light; Description of optical properties of common rock forming minerals.



GEOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

Part- II (50-marks)

I. Introduction to Geophysics

Definition and relation of geophysics with other sciences; Classification and brief description of various branches of geophysics such as seismology, geomagnetism, geoelectricity, tectonophysics, gravimetry, geo-thermy and geodesy; Introduction to various geophysical techniques for exploration of mineral deposits, oil and gas, subsurface water and engineering works.

II. Sequence Stratigraphy

Introduction: history, concept and significance of sequence stratigraphy; Data sources: seismic reflections, outcrops, well logs, core and seismic facies; Sea level changes: their causes and effects, accommodation, eustatic and relative sea curve; Hierarchy of sequence stratigraphic elements; Types of sequences and systems tracts.

III. Petroleum Geology

The nature and classification of petroleum hydrocarbons, their origin, migration and accumulation; Source sediments, reservoir rocks and trapping mechanism for oil and gas; Prospecting and exploration of oil and gas; Reservoir: characteristics, drive mechanism, energy and pressure maintenance; Secondary and enhanced recovery; Introduction to Sedimentary Basins of Pakistan.

IV. Engineering and Environmental Geology

Rock and soil mechanics and its application in civil engineering; Rock mass characteristics; Geotechnical studies of rocks and soils; Geological factors and strength of rocks; Study of geological factors in relation to the construction of buildings' foundations, roads, highways, tunnels, dams and bridges; Application of geophysical methods for site investigation; Construction materials; Mass movement: their causes and prevention.

Introduction to environmental geology; Management of natural resources; Global climatic changes; Environmental controls for erosion, desertification and coastal degradation; Geological hazards such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, glaciers and shoreline processes; Remedial measures; Clean sources of energy; Industrial pollution, solid and liquid waste disposal, Introduction to environmental impact assessment and initial environmental examination.

I. Petrology and Petrography

Introduction, classification and description of sedimentary rocks; origin; transportation and deposition of sediments; Texture of sedimentary rocks; Sedimentary structures, their classification, morphology and significance; Composition, origin, differentiation and evolution of magma; Classification of igneous rocks; Mode of occurrences and types of extrusive rocks; Texture and structure of igneous rocks; Introduction to metamorphism; Types of metamorphism; Grades, zones and facies of metamorphism; Metamorphic diffusion and differentiation; Metamorphism in relation to Plate Tectonics; Differentiation between metamorphism and metasomatism.



GEOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

Introduction to Polarizing Microscope; Optical properties of opaque and non-opaque minerals in plane polarized light and under crossed nicol including metallic under reflected light; Description of optical properties of common rock forming minerals.

Part- II (50-marks)

I. Introduction to Geophysics

Definition and relation of geophysics with other sciences; Classification and brief description of various branches of geophysics such as seismology, geomagnetism, geoelectricity, tectonophysics, gravimetry, geo-thermy and geodesy; Introduction to various geophysical techniques for exploration of mineral deposits, oil and gas, subsurface water and engineering works.

II. Sequence Stratigraphy

Introduction: history, concept and significance of sequence stratigraphy; Data sources: seismic reflections, outcrops, well logs, core and seismic facies; Sea level changes: their causes and effects, accommodation, eustatic and relative sea curve; Hierarchy of sequence stratigraphic elements; Types of sequences and systems tracts.

III. Petroleum Geology

The nature and classification of petroleum hydrocarbons, their origin, migration and accumulation; Source sediments, reservoir rocks and trapping mechanism for oil and gas; Prospecting and exploration of oil and gas; Reservoir: characteristics, drive mechanism, energy and pressure maintenance; Secondary and enhanced recovery; Introduction to Sedimentary Basins of Pakistan.

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Rock and soil mechanics and its application in civil engineering; Rock mass characteristics; Geotechnical studies of rocks and soils; Geological factors and strength of rocks; Study of geological factors in relation to the construction of buildings' foundations, roads, highways, tunnels, dams and bridges; Application of geophysical methods for site investigation; Construction materials; Mass movement: their causes and prevention.

Introduction to environmental geology; Management of natural resources; Global climatic changes; Environmental controls for erosion, desertification and coastal degradation; Geological hazards such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanoes, glaciers and shoreline processes; Remedial measures; Clean sources of energy; Industrial pollution, solid and liquid waste disposal, Introduction to environmental impact assessment and initial environmental examination.

I. Mineral and Energy Resources

Introduction of geological exploration/prospecting. Brief description of hydrocarbons, coal, gemstones, copper, lead, zinc, iron, gold, chromite, manganese, salt, gypsum, bauxite, sulphur, barite, fluorite, clays, phosphorite, building and dimension stones; Industrial rocks and minerals; Radioactive minerals and rocks; Special reference to economic mineral deposits in Pakistan.

Origin, occurrence, and depositional environments of coal; Coal constitution and its kinds; Coal rank, grade and calorific value; Coal deposits of Pakistan with reference to Thar Coal; Geothermal energy resources of Pakistan.



GEOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

I. Economic and Applied Geology

Metallic and Non-metallic mineral resources of Pakistan; Mineral-based industries. Overview of Recodec Copper; Radioactive minerals and their occurrences in Pakistan; Gemstones of Pakistan.

Geology of Reservoirs, dams, highways and tunnels; Major natural hazards and their impacts on the environment with special reference to Pakistan.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Physical Geology	Charles Plummer, David McGeary, Diane Carlson,
2.	Physical Geology	Charles (Carlos) Plummer, Diane Carlson
3.	Principles of Physical Geology	Holmes, A
4.	Principles of Paleontology	Raup, D.M. & Stanley, S.M
5.	Vertebrate Paleontology	Romer, A.S
6.	Invertebrate Paleontology and Evolution	Clakson, E.N.K
7.	Stratigraphy of Pakistan	Shah, S.M.I.
8.	Principles of Sedimentology and Stratigraphy	Boggs, S
9.	Stratigraphy and Historical Geology of Pakistan	Kazmi, A.H and Abbasi, I.A
10.	Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology	Best, M.G.,
11.	Introduction to Optical Mineralogy	Nesse, W.D
12.	An Atlas of Minerals in Thin Section	Schulze, D.J.,
13.	Minerals and Rocks	Klein, C.,
14.	Mineral Characterisation and Processing	Mohapatra, B.K., Misra, V
15.	Principles of Mineralogy	William. H.B.,
16.	Mineralogy	Perkins, D
17.	Plate Tectonics – Geodynamics	Moores, E.M. & Twiss, R.J
18.	Structural Geology of Rocks and Regions	George H. Davis, Stephen J. Reynolds, Charles F. Kluth
19.	Structural Geology	Twiss, R.J. & Moores, E.M.,



GEOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

20.	Carbonate Sedimentology	Tucker, M.E. & Wright, V.P
21.	Applied Sedimentology	Selly, R.C.,
22.	Petrology of Sedimentary Rocks	Boggs Jr. S
23.	Sedimentary Rocks	Pettijohn, F.J
24.	Introduction to Applied Geophysics	Burger R.H., Sheehan, A. & Jones, C

S.No.	Title	Author
25.	Geophysical Methods in Geology	Sharma, P.V
26.	The Solid Earth: An Introduction to Global Geophysics	Fowler, CMR
27.	Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology	Best, M.G
28.	Petrology: Igneous, Sedimentary, & Metamorphic	Blatt, H., Tracy, R.& Owens, D
29.	Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology	Best, M.G.,
30.	Metamorphic Petrology	Turner, F.J.,
31.	Sequence Stratigraphy	Emery, D. & Myers, K.J.,
32.	Elements of Petroleum Geology	Richard C. Selley,
33.	Petroleum Geology	North, F.K.,
34.	Geology of Pakistan	Bender, F.K. & Raza, H.A.,
35.	Engineering Geology: Principles and Practice	David George Price, Michael de Freitas
36.	Engineering Geology	F G Bell
37.	Fundamentals of Engineering Geology	Bell, F.A.G.,
38.	Environmental Geology	Montgomery, C.W.,
39.	Geology of Himalaya, Karakoram, Hindukush in Pakistan	Tahirkheli, R.A.K.,
40.	Geology of Pakistan	Bender, F.K. & Raza,
41.	Stratigraphy and Historical Geology of Pakistan	Kazmi, A.H and Abbasi, I.A
42.	Economic Geology: Principles and Practice	Walter L. Pohl
43.	Directory of Mineral Deposits of Pakistan	Zaki, A.,



GEOLOGY

(100 MARKS)

44.	An Introduction to Ore Geology	Evans, A.M.,
45.	Metallogeny and Mineral Deposits of Pakistan	Kazmi, A.H. & Abbas, S.G.,
46.	Introduction to Mineral Exploration	Moon, C.J., Whateley, M.K.G. and Evans, A.M.
47.	Energy Resources	Brown and Skipsy
48.	Pakistan Energy Yearbook 2012	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources Hydrocarbon Development Institute of Pakistan. Islamabad



GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC POLICIES (100 MARKS)

I. **Basic Concepts of Governance:**

- Origin of the term Governance
- Definition of Governance
- Definition of Good Governance
- Characteristics of Good Governance: Participation, Rule of law, Transparency, Responsiveness, Equity, Effectiveness and Efficiency, Accountability, Strategic Vision
- Collapse/Failure of Governance: its indicators diagnostic tools & Effects

II. **Governance Theories:**

- Communitarianism
- Decentered Theory
- Libertarian Socialism
- Institutionalism
- Marxism
- Neoliberalism
- Rational Choice Theory
- Regulation Theory

III. **Governance Indicators laid by World Bank/IMF/UNESCO/UNDP/ADB, their Explanation & Application Level in Pakistan:**

- Voice and Accountability
- Political Stability and Absence of Violence
- Government Effectiveness
- Regulatory Authorities & their Quality
- Rule of Law
- Control of Corruption

IV. **Public Policy and Planning Institutions and their role in Planning**

- Institutional Framework for Policy Coordination and Planning (ECNEC, Economic Coordination Committees of the Cabinet, The Federal Cabinet, The Secretaries Committee, The Prime Minister's Secretariat, The Planning Commission, The Finance Division, The Cabinet Division, and all Federal Ministries for their respective subjects)
- Role of Planning Commission in Policy and Planning
- Strategic Planning in Federal
- Provincial Government and Local Government
- Role of International Donors in Policy Formulation (IMF Document "Memorandum on Economic and Financial Policies 2013/14–2015/16," that underpins almost all public policies.)
- Public Policy and Implementation in Key Sectors (i.e., Health, Education).



GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC POLICIES (100 MARKS)

I. **Accountability:**

- General Introduction to Accountability and its concepts (Standards, Symbolism, regional and country-wide comparisons, a Review of Contemporary Studies)
- Types of Accountability- Political Accountability, Legal/ Judicial Accountability, Administrative Accountability, Professional Accountability, Private vs. Public Accountability
- National Strategies against Corruption and remedial measures.

II. **Bureaucracy:**

- Introduction to the Concept of Bureaucracy (History, Neutrality, Steel Frame of the State, Negative Connotations Associated with the term)
- Theories of Bureaucracy (Max Weber, Marx, John Stewart Mill, Woodrow Wilson)
- Role of Bureaucracy in Pakistan (British legacy, civil-military relations, neutrality, dilution of neutrality, political allegiance, power, corrupting the incumbent, institutional degradation, constitutional guarantees, indexing of salaries with the CPI or lack thereof.)
- Public Administration and Code of Ethics (Effectiveness of the Estacode and the Code of Ethics, Comparison with other countries)

III. **Public Policy Formulation and Implementation**

- The Policy Making Process: How Policies are Made (Six including diagnosis and six stages with cautions to be exercised at each stage)
- Policy Implementation & Role of Bureaucracy (Training, Pervasive Inertia and how to break it, Lack of Decision Making, Culture of postponement and delays, Lack of resources, Political interference, Ability to say "No.")
- Policy Analysis, The Quest for Solutions (Lack of research in policy analysis, Lack of coordination among departments, secrecy, openness)
- Policy Evaluation: Assessing The Impact of Public Policy, Program Evaluation Success and failure of Govt.

IV. **Multi-level Governance in Pakistan:**

- Legislature: National Assembly, Senate, Provisional Assemblies ? Judiciary: Supreme Court, High Courts, Lower Courts ? Functioning of the offices:
- President of Pakistan,
- Prime Minister of Pakistan
- Office of Governor,
- Office of Chief Minister, Federal Cabinet, Cabinet Committees, Federal Secretariat, Provincial Secretariat
- Local Government system: District Government, Zila Government, Tehsil Government, Union Administration, Its Efficacy, Performance & Causes of Success or Failure



GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC POLICIES (100 MARKS)

I. Federalism, Devolution and Decentralization

- Constituents participation in Federal Structure
- Principle of Subsidiarity in Public Service Delivery
- Decentralization Model of Kerala

II. Role of Citizens in Governance

III. Good Governance in Islam

- Quranic Guidance on Good Governance
- Concept of Governance and its application in light of Quran; Sunnah and Fiqh.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Titles	Author
1.	Governance	Anne Mette Kjær
2.	Encyclopedia of Governance, Volume 2	Mark Bevir
3.	Implementing Public Policy: Governance in Theory and in Practice.	Hill M. and Hupe P.
4.	Accountability: Managing for Maximum Results	Sam R Llyod
5.	Guidance for Good Governance: Explorations in Qur'anic, Scientific & Cross-Cultural Approaches	Abdullah Ahsan& Stephen Bonsal Young
6.	How Governments Work	Muzaffar A. Ghaffaar
7.	Government and Administration in Pakistan	Dr Jamil-ur Rehman
8.	Public Administration With Special Reference To Pakistan	Dr Sultan Khan
9.	Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan,	National Assembly of Pakistan
10.	Pakistan: Beyond the Crisis State	Maleeha Lodhi
11.	Power Dynamics, Institutional Instability and Economics Growth: The Case of Pakistan	Akmal Hussain
12.	Federalism and Rights	Ellis Katz and G Allan Tarr
13.	Local Government Reforms in Pakistan: Context, Content and Causes	Ali Chmeema, Asim Ijaz Khawaja and Adnan Qadir



GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC POLICIES (100 MARKS)

14.	Economics Democracy Through Pro Poor Growth	PonnaWignaraja, Akmal Hussain Susil Sirivardana
15.	Governance: South Asian Perspective	Hasnat Abdul Hye
16.	Governance, Economic Policy and Reform in Pakistan	Abdus Samad

S. No.	Titles	Author
17.	"Pakistan—Problems of Governance," 1993.	Hussain, M., Hussain. A.
18.	"Pakistan's Predicament: The Diagnostic and the Debates within," <i>Journal of Pakistan Vision</i> , 13/1 (2012).	Racine, Jean-Luc.
19.	<i>The Culture of Power and Governance of Pakistan—1947-2008</i> , Oxford, 2010.	Niaz, I.
20.	"Legitimacy and the Administrative State: Ontology, History, and Democracy," <i>Public Administration Quarterly</i> , UC Berkeley, 2013.	Bevir, M.,
21.	Handbook of Public Policy Analysis	Frank Fischer, Gerald J. Miller, and Mara S. Sidney,
22.	Public Policy: Politics, Analysis, and Alternatives, 4th Ed., CQ Press, 2012	Kraft, Michael E., Scott R. Furlong
23.	Public Policy in An Uncertain World,: Analysis and Decisions, Harvard, 2013	Manski, Charles F.



HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA (100 MARKS)

- I. **Muslim Rule and Heritage in India (712-1857):** Political History Arrival, foundation and consolidation of Muslim rule in India, important rulers of the Slave Dynasty and the Mughals. The Spirit and legacy of Muslim civilization, Art, Architecture and literature, Public Administration under Muslim Rules. Sultans, Kings, Economic, Social, Judicial, Civil and Military system during the Muslim rule, Industry, trade and commerce under the Muslim patronage, Financial Administration.
- II. **British Rule in India: 1857-1947:** British Imperialism, origin and growth of the East India Company, Causes and effects of downfall of the Mughal Empire in India, War of Independence in 1857: Causes and effects.
- III. **Constitutional and Political Reforms of the British Government (1858-1947)** and growth of the Political Parties –Indian Congress
- IV. **Muslim Struggle for Independence:** Role of Shah Wali Ullah, Syed Ahmad Shaheed and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan towards regeneration of the Muslim of South Asia, All India Muslim League, Partition of Bengal, Simla Deputation, Lucknow pact; Khilafat movement. Nahru Report Quaid-i- Azam's Fourteen Points.
- V. **Pakistan Movement:** Allama Iqal's Allahabad Address 1930, and Round Table Conference. The Congress Rule in the provinces-1937-1939, Lahore Resolution 1940, various Missions and Plans for the partition of the South Asia. Founders of Pakistan: Quaid-i-Azam, Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Syed Amir Ali, Ali Brothes. Sir Agha Khan, Chaudhry Rahmat Ali, etc.
- VI. **History of Pakistan (1947- Todate):** Pakistan's early Challenges—Quaid-i-Azam as Governor-General, various attempts at constitution making.
- VII. **Military in Politics:** Ayub Khan, Yahya, Zia-ul-Haq and Pervaiz Musharaf regimes, Civil Military Relationship in Pakistan,
- VIII. **Separation of East Pakistan:** Causes and Effects,
- IX. **Working of Democracy in Pakistan:** Liaquat Ali Khan to Firoz Khan Noon (1947-1958), Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Period,(1971-1977), Benazir, Nawaz Sharif ,Revival of Democracy: 1988-1999, Restoration of Democracy (2008 to date), Role of Major Political Parties and Pressure Groups in the history of Pakistan.
- X. **Foreign Policy of Pakistan (1947-1999)**



HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	TITLE	AUTHOR
1.	POLITICAL PARTIES IN PAKISTAN: 1947-1958	AFZAL, M. RAFIQUE, 1986
2.	GOVERNMENT & POLITICS IN PAKISTAN	AHMAD, MUSHTAQ, 1970
3.	PARTY POLITICS IN PAKISTAN: 1947-58	AZIZ, K.K. 1976
4.	INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE	CHANDRE BIPIN, 1989
5.	CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN	CHAUDHARY, G.W. 1959
6.	WAVELL AND THE DAYS OF THE RAJ: BRITAIN'S PENULTIMATE VICEROY IN INDIA,	CHAWLA, MUHAMMAD IQBAL, 2011
7.	NATIONALISM AND COMMUNAL POLITICS IN INDIA.	HASSAN, MUSHIRUL 1991
8.	THE CHARISMATIC LEADER: JINNAH AND THE CREATION OF PAKISTAN	HAYAT, SIKANDAR, 2007
9.	THE CULTURE OF POWER AND GOVERNANCE OF PAKISTAN 1947-2008	ILHAN NIAZ, 2011
10.	MUSLIM CIVILIZATION OF INDO-PAKISTAN.	IKRAM, SHAIKH MUHAMMAD, 1966
11.	PAKISTAN'S FAILURE IN NATIONAL INTEGRATION	JAHAN, ROUNAQ, 1972
12.	CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN	KHAN, HAMID, 2005
13.	THE MUSLIM POLITICS IN PUNJAB	QALB-I-ABID ,S, 1992
14.	THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY OF THE INDO-PAK	QURESHI ISHTIAQ HUSAIN, 1962
15.	THE STRUGGLE FOR PAKISTAN	QURESHI, ISHTIAQ HUSAIN, 1965
16.	PAKISTAN: THE FORMATIVE PHASE	SAYEED, KHALID BIN, 1968
17.	THE MILITARY AND POLITICS IN PAKISTAN 1947-86	RIZVI, HASSAN ASKARI
18.	PAKISTAN: A NEW HISTORY	TALBOT, LAN, 1999
19.	POLITICS AND THE STATE IN PAKISTAN	WASEEM, MOHAMMAD, 1989
20.	JINNAH OF PAKISTAN	WOLPERT, STANLEY, 1984



HISTORY OF USA

(100 MARKS)

I. Introduction:-

- From ancient times to 1492
- Advent of the Europeans to British supremacy (1492-1606) II. USA

as a British Colony (1606-1783).

III. USA as an Independent Country (1783 - 1819)

IV. Expansion of USA: From 13 to 50 States (1820 - 1949)

V. Constitution of the USA: Salient Features

VI. Civil War between the North and the East (1850 - 1869)

VII. Industrialization and its emergence as one of the world powers (1870 -1916)

VIII. USA's role in the Two World Wars (1914 – 1918 & 1939 - 1945)

IX. Post 1945 world scenario and emergence of USA and USSR as the Two World Powers.

X. American Role in patronizing UNO and International Organizations 1945 - 2012

XI. American Role in Cold War and its emergence as the Sole Super Power (1945 1990).

XII. International Concerns of USA: An Overview.

XIII. The War on Terror: The Role of Pakistan and USA (2001 - 2012) XIV. Global perceptions of the USA.

XV. Progressive Era: Reforms of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson,

XVI. The Great Depression and the New Deal

XVII. Civil Rights Movement

XVIII. United States' role in International Conflicts

XIX. US Presidential Election

XX. The US Congress: Role and Functions

XXI. Separation of Powers: Check and Balances



HISTORY OF USA

(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	The Ideological Origins of the American Revolution,	Bailyn. Bernard, 1992
2.	A Pocket History of the United States	Commager, H. and Nevins, Allan, 1967
3.	Painless American History,	Curt Lader, 2009
4.	The Politically Incorrect Guide to American History	E.Woods, Thomas Jr., 2004
5.	The Civil War: A Narrative	Foote, Shelby, 1986
6.	The American Political Tradition and the Men Who Made it.	Hofstadter. Richard , 1948
7.	US-South Asian Relations 1784 – 1940: A History Perspective,	Iftikhar H. Malik, ed., 2006
8.	The Tragedy of Great Power Politics	Mearsheimer, John, 2001
9.	Enlightenment Revolution and the Birth of Modern Nation	Nelson, Craig, Thomas Paine, 2006
10.	The USA: 1917 – 1980	Smith, Nigel, 2006
11.	American Colonies: The Selling of North America	Taylor, Alan, 2002
12.	White Over Black: American Attitudes Toward the Negro 1550 – 1812	Winthrop D. Jordan,
13.	The Complete Book of U.S. Presidents.	William. A. De Gregorio, 2005
14.	A people's History of the United States: 1492 to Present.	Zinn, Howard, 1980



INTERNATIONAL LAW

(100 MARKS)

I. Nature, Origin and Basis of International Law.

- The Emergence of International Law, Early European Authors, The Nation-State System, The Enforcement of International Law, The Effectiveness of International Law, The Weakness of International Law, The Juridical Basis of International Law, The Future of International Law and Material Sources of International Law.

II. Relation between International Law and State Law.

- Article 38 of the Statute of International Court of Justice, Primary Sources of International Law, Subsidiary Sources of International Law, International Soft Law

III. State in General and Recognition

- Personality and Statehood in International Law, The Subjects of International Law, Recognition of State and Government in International Law, Recognition of State and Government in National Law.

IV. The Law and Practice as to Treaties

- The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

V. The Settlement of International Disputes.

- Negotiation, Mediation and Good Offices, Inquiry, Settlement by the United Nations, Conciliation, Arbitration, The International Court of Justice.

VI. International Humanitarian Law.

- International and Non-International Armed Conflicts, Non-International Armed Conflict, 'Combatant' and 'Protected Persons', Protection of Wounded, Sick and Ship-Wrecked Persons, POWs, Civilians, Limitations on the Conduct of War, Limits on the Choice of Methods and Means of Warfare.

I. The Use of Force

- The Law before the UN Charter, The Law after the Charter, The Collective Use of Force, The Right of Self-Defence.

II. International Institutions

III. State Territorial Sovereignty. X. State Responsibility.

XI. State Jurisdiction.

XII. Succession to Rights and Obligations.

XIII. The State and the Individual.

XIV. The State and the Economic Interest.

XV. Diplomatic Envoys, Counsels and other Representatives.

XVI. War, Armed Conflicts and other Hostilities.

XVII. Neutrality.



INTERNATIONAL LAW

(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	International Law	Malcolm N. Shaw
2.	Principles of Public International Law	Lan Brownlie
3.	International Law	Dr. S.K. Kapoor
4.	Introduction to International Law	J.G. Starke, QC
5.	International Humanitarian Law	ICRC Pakistan
6.	Extradition Act, 1972	Nil
7.	The Diplomatic and Consular Privileges Act, 1972	Nil
8.	Territorial Waters and Maritime Zone Act, 1976	Nil
9.	U.N. Convention on Law of the Sea, 1984	Nil
10.	Cases and Materials on International Law	D.J. Harris



Paper—1 (Marks-100)

I. Introduction

- The Definition and Scope of International Relations.
- The Nation-State System
- Evolution of International Society

II. Theories and Approaches

- The Classical Approaches-Realism and Idealism
- The Scientific Revolution-Behavioral Approach, System Approach, ▪ Neo-realism, Neo-liberalism.
- Post-modernism, Critical Theory, Feminism, Constructivism

III. International Political Security.

- Conceptualization of security in the Twenty-First century
- Power. Elements of National Power
- Balance of Power
- Foreign Policy: Determinants, Decision Making and Analysis
- Sovereignty
- National Interest

IV. Strategic Approach to International Relation.

- War: Causation of War, Total War, Limited War, Asymmetric Warfare, Civil War, Guerilla Warfare
- Strategic Culture: Determinants of Pakistani Strategic Culture.
- Deterrence: Theory and practice with special reference to India and Pakistan

V. International Political Economy.

- Theories in IPE: Mercantilism, Economic Liberalism, and Neo- Marxism
- Theories of Imperialism, Dependence and Interdependence discourse

VI. International political community.

- Nationalism
- Internationalism
- Globalization



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(200 MARKS)

I. Approaches to Peace

- Diplomacy
- International Law
- Arms Control /Disarmament and Nuclear Non proliferation Regime

II. International Political Institution

- United Nations
- International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- World Bank
- International Court of Justice

Paper- II (Marks-100)

I. International Relation between two Wars

- Russian Revolution, Fascism, League of Nations, Second World War

II. Cold War

- Decolonization in Asia and Africa.
- Rise of United States and Soviet Union,
- Era of Tight Bipolarity, Détente and Loose Bipolarity, Revival of Cold War

III. Post Cold War

- End of History, Clash of Civilizations, Terrorism, Globalization, Unipolarity (New World Order) and Revival of Multi-Polarity

IV. International and Regional Organizations

- League of Nations, United Nations, Regional Organizations, EU, ASEAN, NAFTA, SAARC, SCO, OIC, ECO, WTO.
- Reforms in the United Nations, World Bank and the IMF

V. Foreign Policy of Selected Countries

- USA, Russia, China, UK, India, Pakistan and EU

VI. South Asia

- Peace-making and Peace-Building in South Asia: Analytical overview of peace processes between/among the states of South Asia especially between India and Pakistan.
- India and Pakistan: Overview of agreements and accords, Indus Water Treaty; Composite Dialogue; Sir Creek & Siachen border, Visa and People to people contact; Trade; and Role of civil society
- Afghanistan: Cold war theatre; Soviet Invasion and Mujahedeen; Geneva Accord; Post Cold War situation---Rise of Taliban, AL-Qeada & 9/11; Operation Enduring Freedom; The Bonn Process- Withdrawal



I. Weapons of Mass Destruction

- Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
- Nuclear Weapon States- Programs and Postures: Indian-Pakistan Nuclear Doctrines
- Nuclear Non –Proliferation Regime: International Atomic Energy Agency, Nuclear Non- Proliferation Treaty; Nuclear Supplier Group; Partial Test Ban Treaty; Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty; Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty
- Challenges of Non-Proliferation, Cooperation for Nuclear Energy
- The Missile Defence Systems and their impact on global strategic environment
 - Militarization and Weaponization of Space.

II. Contemporary Issues

- Euro-Atlantic Vs. Asia Pacific: Great Power Policies
- Kashmir Issue
- Palestine Issue

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	World Politics: Trend and Transformation, Ninth Edition	Charles W. Kegley JR. and Eugene R Wittkopf
2.	Understanding International Relations, Second Edition	Chris Brown
3.	Politics Among Nations	Hans j. Morgenthau
4.	International Politics: A Framework for Analysis	Holsti, K.J.
5.	Contemporary Security and Strategy	Craig A. Snyder (ed.),
6.	The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations	John Baylis and Stev Smith, eds
7.	Games Nations Play, Seventh Edition	John Spanier
8.	Essentials readings in World Politics	Karen Mingst
9.	World in Collision: Terror and the Future of Global Order	Ken Booth and Tim Dunne, ed
10.	Theory of International Politics	Kenneth N. Waltz



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(200 MARKS)

11.	Theories of International Relations	Scott Burchill and Andrew Linklater
12.	The Cause of Wars	Michael Howard
13.	Politics of Nuclear Weapons in south Asia	Bhumitra Chakma, ed

S.No.	Title	Author
14.	The Twenty Year's Crisis ; 1919-1939:An Introduction to the Study of International Relation	E.H. Carr
15.	Bomb Scare: The History and Future of Nuclear Weapons	Joseph Cirincione
16.	Arms Control: The New Guide to Negotiations and Agreements	Jozef Goldblat
17.	Explaining Foreign Policy	Llyod Jenson
18.	The International Politics of Space	Michael Sheehan
19.	Foreign Policy Making Process: A Case Study of Pakistan	Moonis Ahmar, ed
20.	Planning the Unthinkable How New Powers Will Use Nuclear Biological And Chemical Weapons	Peter R. Lavoy, Scott D. Sagan, and James J. Wirtz
21.	Pakistan's Foreign Policy : An Historical Analysis	S.M. Burke
22.	International Relations: Politics and Economy in the 21st Century	William Nester
23.	Foreign Policy and Political process	William Wallace
24.	Nuclear Risk Reduction Measures and Restraint Regime in South Asia	Zafar Nawaz Jaspal
25.	The India- Pakistan Military Standoff; Crisis and Escalation in South Asia (United States	Zachary S. Davis, ed
26.	Nuclear Pakistan: Strategic Dimensions	Zulfiqar Khan, ed



Part –I (Marks 50)

I. Pre-Islamic Near East: An Overview

- Political, Social, Cultural, Religious and Economic Conditions in the Near East including Arabia before the dawn of Islam

II. The Dawn of Islam: The Prophetic Age (570-632)

- Biography of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH): A Chronology of the Major Events in his Life
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a Motivator (Daa'i), Major points of his mission
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a Military Leader/Strategist
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) as a Political Leader/Head of the State

III. The Pious Caliphate (632-660)

- Caliph Abu Bakr (632-34): Apostasy Wars and Consolidation of Islam
- Caliph Umar b.Khattab (634-44): Establishment of Administrative System and Expansion of Muslim Empire
- Caliph Uthman b.Affan (644-56): Problems and Issues in the Muslim Community
- Caliph Ali b.Talib (656-660): Rise of Factionalism
- Abdication of Imam Hasan and Establishment of Umayyad Dynasty (660)

IV. Political System of Islam under the Prophet (PBUH) and the Pious Caliphate

- Nature of Islamic State
- Form of the Government
- Functions of the Islamic State
- Sovereignty of God
- Caliphate or Vicegerency of Man
- Appointment of Caliph
- Shura or the Consultative Body and its Role

V. Institutional Development of the Muslim Civilization: The Early Phase (622-660)

- Development of Law and Judiciary in Early Islam
- Administration and State Conduct
- Defense in Early Islam
- Educational System
- Propagation of Islam



- Financial Administration
- Heritage and Culture

II. The Umayyads in Power (660-749)

- Political History of the Umayyad Dynasty ▪ Statecraft and Administration under the Umayyads ▪ Society and the Development of Arabic Literature.
- Cultural Achievements

Part –II (Marks 50)

I. The Abbasids of Baghdad (749-1258)

- The Abbasid Revolution and the Establishment of the Abbasid Dynasty
- Administrative Structure under the Abbasids
- Development of Scientific Knowledge under the Abbasids
- Muslim Philosophy under the Abbasids
- Cultural Achievements

II. Spain under the Muslim Rule

- Spain under the rule of the Arabs and Moors (711-1492)
- Political Fragmentation and the Fall of Granada (1492)
- Muslim Contribution in the Realm of Culture, Arts and Architecture

The Crusades against Islam

- Major Encounters and Actors (1092-1228)
- Impact of the Crusades on Muslim-Christian Relations

IV. The Ottoman Empire

- Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Turks (1299-1923)
- State, Society and Economy under the Ottomans
- Treatment with the Religious Minorities
- Contribution towards Culture, Arts and Architecture

V. Sufism as an Institution of the Muslim Society ▪ Origin and Development of Sufism

- Contribution of the Sufis to the Muslim Civilization
- Relationship of the Sufis with the State and Political Authorities.
- A Critical View of Sufism

VI. Islam and Modernity in Contemporary World

- The Emergence of Islamic Modernism



ISLAMIC HISTORY & CULTURE

(100 MARKS)

- Intellectual, Political, Economic, Social and Educational Aspects of Islamic Modernism
- Dissemination of Muslim Learning in the West

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Titles	Author
1.	Discovering Islam—Making Sense of Muslim History and Society	Ahmad, Akbar
2.	Islam: Ideology and Leading Issues	Ali, Anwar.
3.	The Spirit of Islam	Ali, S. Ameer
4.	Aspects of Islamic Civilization: As Depicted in the Original Texts	Arberry, A. J.
5.	The Preaching of Islam—A History of the Propagation of the Muslim Faith	Arnold, T.W.
6.	The History of Philosophy in Islam	De Boer, T. J.
7.	The History of Islamic Peoples	Brockelmann, Carl (ed)
8.	Spanish Islam	Dozy, R.
9.	Studies on the Civilization of Islam	Gibb, Hamilton A.R.
10.	The Religion of Islam, Vol. I & II	Gaqwash, Ahmad A.
11.	Classical Islam: A History 600—1258	Von Grunebaum, G.E
12.	The Cambridge History of Islam	Holts, P. M., Lewis, Bernard, Ann KS Lambton
13.	Islam Resurgent: The Islamic World Today	Irving, T.B.
14.	Islam: From the Prophet Mohammad to the Capture of Constantinople.	Lewis, Bernard
15.	Islam in History.	Munir, Muhammad
16.	Islam and The Modern World	Nadvi, Abu Hasan Ali.
17.	The Making of the Past: the Spread of Islam	Rogers, Michael
18.	A History of Medieval Islam	Saunders, J.J.
19.	Introduction to Islamic Civilization	Savory, R.M. (ed)
20.	The Legacy of Islam	Schacht, Joseph & Bosworth, C.E (eds)



ISLAMIC HISTORY & CULTURE

(100 MARKS)

21.	Islamic History—A New Interpretation AD 750—1055	Shaban, M.A.
22.	The Abbasid Revolution	Shaban, M.A.
23.	A History of Muslim Philosophy	Sharif, M.M.
24.	Muslim Thought :Its Origin and Achievements	Nadvi Muhammad Hanif
25.	Studies in Islamic History	Siddiqi, Amir Hasan.
26.	The Revolution which Topped the Umayyads': Neither Arab nor Abbasid	Agha, Saleh Said
27.	Sirat un Nabi Vol. I & II	Nomani, Shibli

S.No.	Titles	Author
28.	Rasol-e-Akram ki Siasi Zindagi	Hamidullah, Dr. Muhammad
29.	Khilafat-o-Malokiat	Syed Abul Aala Maudoodi
30.	Ahd-e-Nabawi main Riyasat ka Nash o Irtaqa	Ahmad Nisar
31.	Siddiq-e-Akbar	Akbarabadi, Saeed Ahmad
32.	Al-Farooq	Nomani, Shibli
33.	History of Islam	Najeebabadi, Akbar Shah
34.	Painting in Islam	Arnold, Thomas.
35.	Early Islamic Pottery	Lane, Arthur
36.	Muslim Calligraphy	Ziauddin, M.
37.	Islamic Art & Architecture	Kuhnel, E.
38.	Daira Ma'arif e Islamia (relevant articles)	University of Punjab
39.	The Cultural Atlas of Islam	Isma'il Raji al-Faruqi & Lois Lamy' al-Faruqi



JOURNALISM & MASS COMMUNICATION (100 MARKS)

I. Introduction to Mass Communication

- Concept – Definitions, Need/Importance/Purposes, Types of Communication, Process of Communication, Basic Models.
- Functions of a model, Evaluation of a model
- Basic models in Mass Communication: ○ Lasswell's Model (1948) ○ Shannon-Weaver model (1948) ○ Osgood's model (1954) ○ Schramm's model (1954) ○ Newcomb's symmetry theory (1953) ○ Westley-McLean's model (1976) ○ Gerbner model (1956)

II. Mass Communication Theories

- Normative theories of the press: Schramm's four theories and criticism on these theories
- Media as agents of power
- The Spiral of silence
- Media Usage and gratifications
- Media hegemony
- Diffusion of innovations
- Powerful effects model: hypodermic needle, magic bullet theory.
- Moderate effects model: two-step and multi-step flow of communication.
- Powerful media revisited: Marshal McLuhan's media determinism

III. Global / International Communication

- The Historical Context of International Communication
- Globalization, technology, and the mass media
- Communication and Cultural imperialism
- Communication Flow in Global Media: Imbalance in the flow of information between North and South
- McBride commission and its recommendations.
- International Communication in the Internet Age: the new social media and its effects on developing world

IV. Media and Society

- Mass media and social change
- Media as a social system: The balance between interrelation and interdependence
- Media freedom and its role for democracy,



JOURNALISM & MASS COMMUNICATION (100 MARKS)

- The functional approach to mass media: four social functions of the media
 - Media as an awareness agent
 - Mass media and social representation **V. Mass Media in Pakistan:**
 - Media system in Pakistan: historical, chronological, and analytical review
 - The system of journalism and the media system
 - Employer-employee relations in Pakistani media
 - Government-press relations
 - Press in Pakistan: The newspaper industry, from mission to the market
 - Electronic media: from total dependence to enormous power
 - The new 24/7 television: uses and abuses
 - The new radio: potential for change and the present performance.
 - The question of freedom and responsibility **VI. Development Support Communication**
 - Theories of development support communication with specific focus on the developing world
 - The dominant paradigm of development: historical, analytical perspective
 - The Alternative paradigm of development
 - Small is beautiful: community development as a snowball effect.
 - Globalization vs Localization
 - Glocalization
 - Social Marketing: how to infuse new ideas into a developing population **VII. Public Relations:**
 - Concept of Public Relations
 - Historical development of public relations: from press agency to PR
 - Public relation in Pakistan
 - Ministry of information
 - Press Information Department (PID)
 - Public relations and publicity
 - PR as a tool for governance
 - Private PR agencies and their structure
 - Basic methods of PR: press release, press note, press conference ▪ PR Ethics
- VIII. Media Laws and Ethics:**
- History of Media Laws in Pakistan



JOURNALISM & MASS COMMUNICATION (100 MARKS)

- Development of media regulations from British colonial era to independent Pakistan
- Libel, Defamation and relevant portions of PPC
- PPO, RPPPO
- PEMRA: establishment, development, and operational mechanisms
- Press Council of Pakistan (PCP)
- Citizens Media Commission: need, present status, and reasons for inactivity
- Press Code of Ethics
- Inability of the media to develop a code of ethics as an institution ▪ The media's quest for freedom and its inability to self regulate.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S No.	Title	Author
1.	Broadcast Regulations: the German Example	Metzger, Herbert. FES 1993.
2.	Communication Models for The Study of Mass Communication, 2 nd Ed	McQuail, Dennis & Windhal, Swer Longman, 1982.
3.	Convergence Culture: Where old and new Media	Blackwell publishing Ltd, USA.
4.	Communication Theories: Origins, Methods and Uses in the Mass Media 5 th Ed	Werner J. Severin, James W Tankard Jr. Longman, 1997.
5.	Diffusion of Innovations 5 th Ed	Rogers, Everett M. Free Press 2003
6.	Ethics in Journalism: A Reader on Their Perception in the Third World	Kunczik, Michael (Ed.). FES 1999
7.	Handbook of International and Intercultural Communication 2 nd Ed	Gudykunst & Mody, Sage, 2001.
8.	McQuail's Mass Communication Theory, 4 th Ed	Denis McQuail. Sage, 2000.
9.	Media And Society into the 21 st Century: A Historical Introduction	Blackwell publishing Ltd, USA.
10.	"Media / Impact"	Wads Worth/ Thompson Learning Belmont, CA
11.	"Media Now: Communication Media in the Information Age"	Wads Worth/Thompson Learning Belmont, CA



JOURNALISM & MASS COMMUNICATION (100 MARKS)

S No.	Title	Author
12.	News Media and Journalism in Pakistan	Khan, Altaf. LAP Lamber Academic Publishing. June 2011.
13.	News Media and Journalism in Pakistan and Germany (Ed.)	Khan, Altaf. Peshawar, 2003.
14.	Participatory Development	Hasan, Arif, Oxford, 2010.
15.	Political Communication in Britain: The Leader Debates, the Campaign and the Media in the 2010 General Election, (Ed)	Palgrave McMillan, UK
16.	Political Communication in Asia,	Roultage, NY.
17.	"Precision Journalism: A Reporter's Introduction to Social and Science Methods", 4 th Ed	Rowman and Littlefield, Lanham, MD.
18.	Report and Recommendations of the Media Commission, appointed by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, 2013	FES, Islamabad, 2013.
19.	Reporting the Frontier: Media Capacity Building for Peace in Pakistan's Tribal Areas	Khan, Altaf VDM Verlag Dr. Müllere.K. June 2011.
20.	"Writing, Directing, and Producing Documentary Films and Vidoes", 3 rd edition	Carbondale: Southern Illinois Press, 2002.
21.	"Directing the Documentary", 4 th edition	Focal Press, 2004.
22.	"Documentary Storytelling: Making Stronger and More Dramatic Nonfiction Films", 2 nd edition	Focal Press, 2007.
23.	Principles of Editing	McGraw-Hill 1996
24.	Journalism–Principles and Practices	Vistaar Publications 2006
25.	The Hand Book of New Media	London: Sage
26.	Applying Communication Theory for Professional Life: An Introduction (2 nd Edition)	London: Sage
27.	Controversies in Contemporary Advertising	Newbury Park: Sage Publications
28.	"Public Relations-Writing & Media Techniques"	Harper Collins College Publishers, NY
29.	Telecommunications Policy in Pakistan"	Telematics and Informatics



JOURNALISM & MASS COMMUNICATION (100 MARKS)

30.	“Guaranteeing Copyright- Media Manager’s Guide to Pakistani Broadcast Law”	Media Manager Companion Serie Internews Pakistan
31.	“Model Freedom of Information Act”, 2001	Consumer rights Protector Commission of Pakistan



LAW

(100 MARKS)

I. Definitions of Crime

II. All Provisions of:

- i. Concept of arbitration, arbitration with or without intervention of court and in civil suits.
- ii. Establishment of Civil Courts with their Original & Appellate Jurisdiction.
- iii. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 iv. Pakistan Penal Code, 1860
- v. Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984 vi. Criminal Procedure Code, 1898

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Pakistan Penal Code, 1860	M. Mahmood
2.	Criminal Procedure Code, 1898	Shaukat Mahmood
3.	Law of Evidence	Justice (R) Khalil ur Rahman Khan as adapted form Principles and Digest of the Law of Evidence by M. Monir
4.	Qanun-e-Shahadat Order, 1984	
5.	The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908	Aamir Raza A. Khan
6.	The Arbitration Laws in Pakistan	M. Mahmood
7.	Civil Courts Ordinance, 1962	Nisar Ahmad Nisar



MERCANTILE LAW

(100 MARKS)

I. **Law of Contract, 1872**

- Definitions
- Essentials of a valid contract (Proposal, Acceptance, Consideration, Free consent, Capacity of Parties, Not hereby declared to be Void)
- Kinds of Contracts (Valid, Void, Voidable, Not Voidable)
- Variety of Contracts (Contingent, Quasi, Bailment, Pledge, Indemnity, Agency)
 - Performance of Contract, contracts that need not to be performed.
- Breach of contract, consequences of breach, damages for breach of contract.

II. **Sales of Goods Act, 1930**

- Definitions
- Differences: Sale & agreement to sell, conditions and warranties, express & implied conditions.
- Doctrines: Caveat emptor, Nemo dat
- Right and duties of seller & buyer, rights of unpaid seller.

III. **Partnership Act, 1932**

- Definitions
- Essentials of partnership
- Kinds of partnership (partnership at will, particular partnership, limited partnership)
- Rights and duties of Partners
- Relation of partners to third persons (implied authority of partner, doctrine of holding out)
- Incoming and outgoing partners (minor)
- Dissolution of firms (compulsory, by agreement, by court, by notice on happening of contingencies)

IV. **Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881**

- Definitions
- Types of negotiable instruments (Cheque, bill of exchange, promissory note)
- Parties to instruments, holder & holder in due course
- Rules (as to negotiation, presentment, payment & interest, discharge, noting and protest, compensation, acceptance, payment for honour)
- Special rules of evidence
- Special provisions relating to cheques & bills of exchange (dishonor, duties of banker)
- Provisions as to foreign instruments



I. **Electronic Transaction Ordinance, 2002**

- Definitions
- Recognition and presumption of electronic transactions (writing, signature, stamp duty, attestation etc.)
- Electronic documents (attribution, acknowledgement, time and place of dispatch)
- Certification of service providers
- Application to acts done outside Pakistan
- Offences & Nature (false information, false certificates, damage to information system etc)

II. **The Arbitration Law in Pakistan**

- Definitions
- Appointment, number and removal of arbitrator
- Award by arbitrator
- Powers of court upon award (remittance, modification and setting aside of award)
- Types of arbitration (with or without intervention of court)
- Stay of legal proceedings in presence of arbitration agreement

III. **Consumer's Protection Act, 2006**

- Definitions
- Consumer Commission (establishment, powers and functions, complaints before commission and disposal)
- Provisions as to compulsory recall of goods
- Duties and liabilities of provider of goods (return and refund of goods)
- Offences and penalties
- Contract between consumer and provider

IV. **Companies Ordinance, 1984**

- Definitions
- Types of Companies
- Fundamental papers of company (Memorandum of association, articles of association, prospectus)
- Transfer of shares and debentures
- Management and administration (promoters, share holders, directors, chief executive, auditors)
- Meeting's and proceedings (statutory, general, annual general meeting)
- Winding up (voluntary, by court)



MERCANTILE LAW

(100 MARKS)

I. Electronic Fund Transfer Act, 2007

- Definitions
- Payment system and their operation (designation of payment system & revocation, real time gross settlement system, governance & operation arrangement)
- Payment instruments (designation, issuing and prohibition of instruments)
- Clearing and other obligations
- Supervisory Control of state bank
- Documentation of transfers
- Notification of error and liabilities of parties ▪ Law relating to action before court.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Author
1.	Law of Contract	Agarwala, M. Mehmood
2.	Sales of Goods Act	Pollock & Mulla
3.	Bare Acts:	Government of Pakistan
i)	Contract Act, 1872	
ii)	Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881	
iii)	Sale of Goods Act, 1930	
iv)	Companies Ordinance, 1984	
v)	Arbitration Act, 1940	
vi)	Competition Act, 2010	
vii)	Electronic Transactions Ordinance, 2002	
viii)	Consumers' Protection Act, 2006	
ix)	Electronic Fund Transfer Act, 2007	

S. No.	Title	Author
4.	Case Law Reading	



MERCANTILE LAW

(100 MARKS)

i)	Carlil vs. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co. (1893) 1 QB 256
ii)	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain vs. Boots Cash Chemicals Ltd. (1952) 2 QB 795
iii)	Curie vs. Misa (1875) LR 10 Ex 153
iv)	Byrne & Co. vs. Van Tienhaven & Co. (1880) 5 CPD 344
v)	Mohri Bibi vs. Dharmodas Ghose (1903) 30 IA 114
vi)	Derry vs. Peeks (1889) 14 App. Cas 337
vii)	Mannu Singh vs. Umadat Panday (1890) 12 ALL 523
viii)	Coggs vs. Bernard (1703) 2Ld Raym 909
ix)	Lumley vs. Wanger (1852) EW HC (Ch)J 96
x)	Manni Devi vs. Ramayan Singh AIR 1985 Pat. 35
xi)	Lachhman Joharimal vs. Bapu Khandu (1869) 6 Bombay High Court Reports 241
xii)	Mischeff vs. Springett (1942) 2 KB 331
xiii)	Watson vs. Coupland (1945) 1 All ER 217
xiv)	Ashbury Railway Carriage & Iron Co. Ltd. Vs. Riche (1875) LR 7HL 653
xv)	Lee vs. Lee's Air Farming (1960) 3 All ER420
xvi)	Salomon vs. A. Salomon & Co. Ltd. (1897) AC 22
xvii)	Royal British Bank vs. Turqnand (1856) 6 E&B 327
xviii)	Ram Raja Ram vs. Dhirba Charan Jen AIR 1982 Ori 264
xix)	Badridas Kothari vs. Megraj Kothari AIR 1967 Cal 25
xx)	Hitachi Ltd. & others vs. Rupali Polyester & others (1998 SCMR 1618)
xxi)	Marflower Theatre Trust Ltd. Vs. HMRC (2007) STC 880
xxii)	Pickering vs. Bux (1812) 15 East 38
xxiii)	Liaqat Islam vs. State (2011 YLR 2280)
xiv)	Alamgir Khalid Chughtai vs. State (PLD 2009 Lahore 259)



MERCANTILE LAW

(100 MARKS)

xv)	United States vs. Forty Barrels and Twenty Kegs of Coca Cola, 241 U.S. 265 (1916)
xvi)	Hedley Byrne & Co. Ltd. Vs. Hella & Partners Ltd. (1964) AC 465



MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE

(100 MARKS)

I. The Sources of Islamic Law

- The Quran
- The Sunnah
- Ijma
- Qiyas
- Ijtehad

II. Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence III. Islamic Criminal

Law

- Hadd
- Taz'ir
- Qisas and Diyat IV. Islamic Family Law
- Marriage
- Dower
- Divorce
- Separation by Repudiation (Talaq)
- Separation by Mutual Agreement (Khula)
- Judicial Separation (Faskh)
- Post-Divorce Maintenance
- Child Custody
- Succession

V. Islamic Law of Contract

VI. Islamic Banking and Insurance

VII. Islamic International Law

VIII. Islamic Law and Human Rights

IX. Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939

X. Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961



MUSLIM LAW & JURISPRUDENCE (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	An Introduction to the Study of Islamic Law	Dr. Hussain Hamid Hassan
2.	Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence	Mohammad Hashim Kamali
3.	Theories of Islamic Law	Prof. Imran Ahsan Nyazee
4.	Islamic Law of Contracts and Business Transactions	Tahir Mansuri
5.	Family Law in Islam	Dr. Mohammad Tahir Mansuri
6.	Outlines of Islamic Jurisprudence	Prof. Imran Ahsan Nyazee
7.	General Principles of Criminal Law	Prof. Imran Ahsan Nyazee
8.	State and Legislation in Islam	Dr. Mahmood Ahmad Gazi
9.	Mahomedan Jurisprudence	Abdur Rahim
10.	Islamic Law of Inheritance	Hamid Khan, Advocate
11.	Munir” Principles of Muhammadan Law	Munir Ahmad Siddiqui



PASHTO (100 Marks)

I. Origin of Pashto language, its dialects and alphabets II.

Pashto Grammar

III. General question on history of Pashto literature and literary movements in Pashto

IV. Essay on prominent aspects of Pashto Culture, Historical and Literary personalities. V.

Translation of unseen passages from Pashto in to English or Urdu.

VI. Translation of unseen passages of English or Urdu into Pashto.

VII. General Questions on evolution and criticism of Pashto Prose and Poetry. VIII.

Pashto Classic Poetry

(i) Khoshal Khan Khattak (ii) Rahman Baba (iii) Abdul Hamid Baba

(iv) Ali Khan (v) Kazim Khan Sheda IX.

oPashto Modern Poetry

(i) Amir Hamza Khan Shinwari (ii) Ghani Khan (iii) Qalandar Momand (iv) Abdur Rahim Majzooob (v) Younas Khalil

X. Pashto Folk Literature,

(i). Tappa' (ii) Charbaita' (iii) Neemakai' (iv) Badala etc and Pashto proverbs,

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Author
1.	Life and Works of the Illustrious Khushal Khan Khattak	Dr. Khadeeja Feroz Ud Deen
2.	The Pathans	Sir Olaf Careo.
3.	Selected poems of KhushalKhan Khattak	Major Ravert.
4.	The Rowshanites and Pashto Literature	Dr. Yar Muhammad Maghmoom

5.	دب تو ادبیا تو تاریخ (دویمے او دویم جلد)	عبدالحمید حبیبی
6.	پشتون تاریخ کے آئینے میں	سید بہادر شاہ ظفر کاکاخیل
7.	صرف و نحو	خیال بخاری
8.	روہی ادب	پروفیسر محمد نواز طائر
9.	پا تو ادبی تحریکونہ	ڈاکٹر راج ولی شاہ خٹک
10.	روہی سندری	سلمیٰ شاہین
11.	پا تانہ لیکوال (اول او دویم جلد)	بمیش خلیل



PASHTO (100 Marks)

12.	سرحد كے لوڪ گيت	فارغ بخارى
13.	خوشحال خان خ ك (اردو)	دوست محمد خان كامل مومند

S. No.	Title	Author
14.	پشتو زبان و ادب كى مختصر تاريخ	ڈاكٽر عبداللہ جان عابد
15.	دنيا تو يي عمراني مطالعہ	ڈاكٽر نور محمد دانش بي نى
16.	پا تو او مستشرقين	ڈاكٽر محمد جاويد خليل
17.	ادب ء دے	سحر يوسفزے
18.	پا تو يہ	داور خان داؤد
19.	دنيا تو نثر تاريخى او تنقيدى جائزہ	بى بى مريم



PASHTO (100 Marks)

ولی نمبری: ۱۰۰

پ تو

پیر

- i. پ تو ژبه: اوریجن، لهجې او الفبا
 ii. پ تو رامر
 iii. د پ تو ادب تاریخ او پ تو ادبی تحریکونو باندې عمومی سوال
 iv. د پ تون کلچر کاره اړخونو، تاریخی او ادبی شخصیتونو باندې مضمون
 v. په اردو یا ان رېزی کې د پ تو د نالیدلي پېرا رافونو ترجمه
 vi. په اردو یا پ تو کې د ان رېزی د نالیدلي پېرا رافونو ترجمه
 vii. د پ تو نظم او نثر په ارتقا او تنقید باندې عمومی سوال
 viii. پ تو کلاسیکی شاعري:
 i. خوشحال خان خک
 v. کاظم خان شیدا
 ix. پ تو جدید شاعري:
 i. امیر حمزه خان سنواری
 ii. غنی خان
 iii. قلندر مومند
 iv. عبدالرحیم مجنوب
 v. یونس خلیل
 x. پ تو اولسی ادب
 i. په
 ii. چار بېته
 iii. نیمک
 iv. بدله وغیره او پ تو متلونه

مجوزہ کتابونه

مصنف	د کتاب نوم	شمېره
Dr. Khadeeja Feroz Ud Deen	Life and Works of the Illustrious Khushal Khan Khattak	.1
Sir Olaf Careo	The Pathans	.2
Major Raverty	Selected poems of Khushal Khan Khattak	.3
Dr. Yar Muhammad Maghmoom	The Rowshanites and Pashto Literature	.4
عبدالحنی حبیبی	دب تو ادبیاتو تاریخ (ورمبے او دویم جلد)	.5
سید بهادر شاه ظفر کاکا خیل	یشتون تاریخ کے آئینے میں	.6
خیال بخاری	صرف و نحو	.7
پروفیسر محمد نواز طائر	روہی ادب	.8
اک راج ولی شاہ خک	پ تو ادبی تحریکونہ	.9
سلمیٰ شاہین	روہی سندری	.10



PASHTO (100 Marks)

11.	ب تانۀ ليکوال (اول او دويم جلد)	همېش خليل
شمبره	د کتاب نوم	مصنف
12.	سرحد کے لوک گيت	فارغ بخاري
13.	خوشحال خان خ ک (اردو)	دوست محمدخان کامل مومند
14.	پښتو زبان و ادب کی مختصر تاريخ	ډاک ر عبداللہ جان عابد
15.	د ب تو بي عمراني مطالعہ	ډاک ر نور محمد دانش بي لے
16.	د ب تو او مستشرقين	ډاک ر محمد جاوېد خليل
17.	ادب ؤ دے	سحر يوسفزے
18.	تو پھ	داور خان داؤد
19.	د ب تونر تاريخي او تنقيدی جائزہ	بي بي مريم



PERSIAN (100 Marks)

- I. Elementary Information about the Pre Islamic Persian Languages: Avesta, Old Persian and Pahlavi.
- II. Origin and development of the new Persian Language (In this part Revivalist movement, Purist movement and the adaptation of foreign loan words need to be studied).
- III. The advent and history of Classical Persian Literature from SAMANID's period to the Mushrootah Movement with special emphasis on the outstanding Persian prose writers and poets. (The Persian prose writers and poets from 4th century H to 10th century H).
- IV. The contemporary Persian Literature with special emphasis on the New Poetry (نویز) and Fiction writing and their outstanding representatives

شمار	نام مصنف	نام کتاب
1	امام محمد غزالی	- کیمیای سعادت : در رعیت داشتن و ولایت راندن
2	علی بن عثمان بجزیری	کشف المحجوب : باب التصوف
3	نظام الملک طوسی	سیاست نامه فصل ششم: اندر قاضیان و خطیبان و محتسب
4	سعدی شیرازی	گلستان : باب اول ، حکایت اول، ششم ، هفتم، چهاردهم ، نوزدهم ، بیست و دوم ، چهل و یکم باب دوم – حکایت هفتم ، بیستم

Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent.

- VI. Significant features of the grammar of the language as under:

اسم ، فعل ، ضمیر ، صفت ، کُند ، حرف ، شیخه جمله / صوت

In classical background, the four styles known as Khurasani, Iraqi, Hindi and Revivalist may be studied.

- VII. A Short essay writing in Persian on literary and cultural themes.
- VIII. Translation of simple English passage into Persian.



PERSIAN (100 Marks)

PART—II (Marks-50)

This part will require first hand reading of the texts prescribed and questions will be designed to test the candidate's critical abilities.

TEXT SELECTION

1. PROSE:

شمار	نام مصنف	نام کتاب
		باب سوم - حکایت شانزدهم : نوزدهم : بیست و دوم باب چهارم - حکایت دوم باب ششم - حکایت چهارم باب هفتم - حکایت سوم : حکایت ششم
5	حسن سجزی	قواید القواد : جلد دوم، مجلس هشتم
6	جلال آل احمد	سه تار (قسمت)

2-POETRY

شمار	نام شاعر	نام کتاب
1	فردوسی	شاهنامه : • در ستایش خرد • در ستایش دانگستری
2	مولانا رومی	مثنوی معنوی : • تی نامه • داستان پیر جنگی با عمر رضی الله (دقتر اول) • خازین روستایی به تاریکی شیر را (دقتر دوم) • انکار کردن موسی بر مناجات چوپان (دقتر دوم) • اختلاف کردن در جنگوتگی و شکل بیل (دقتر سوم) دیوان شمس : • بروید ای حریفان بکشید یار ما را • بنمای رخ که باغ و گلستانم آرزو ست • به روز مرگ چو تا بوی من روان باشد • بیا تا قدر یکدیگر بدانیم • خنک آن دم که تشنیم در ایوان من و تو
3	امیر خسرو	دیوان غزلیات (غزلیات یا مطلع های زیر) • دلم زو شب حدیث تاز می گفت • خیرم شده ست کا مشب سر یار خواهی آمد • بیا نظاره کن ، ای دل که یار می آید • نمی دانم چه منزل بود شب جالی که من بودم • ای چهره زینای تو رشک بتان آزی
4	حافظ	دیوان حافظ (غزلیات یا مطلع های زیر) • بیا که قصص اهل سخت سست بنیاد است • رسید مرده که ایام تم نخواهد ماند • شام می گویم و از گفته خود دلشادم • سألها دل طلب جام جم از ما می کرد • ای بی خیر بکوش که صاحب خیر شوی
5	غالب	دیوان غالب دهلوی (غزلیات یا مطلع های زیر): • به وانی که در آن خضر را تصما خفته است • آنان که وصل یار همی آرزوی کنند • جلوه معنی به جیب و دم پنهان کرده ایم • بیا که قاعده آسمان بگردانیم



PERSIAN (100 Marks)

شمار	نام شاعر	نام کتاب
6	علامه اقبال	مثنوی اسرار خودی : • اسرار خودی تا مرحله سوم تیابت الهی به استثنای حکایت : در معنی اینکه اطلاق یونانی حکایت : در حقیقت شعر و اصلاح ادبیات اسلامیہ. زیور تعجب : • من بنده آزادم عشق است امام من • چون چراغ لاله سوزم در خیابان شما • ای عشق! خوابیده جو ترگس نگران خیزارمعان حجاز : • غلامم جز رضای تو تجویم • در آن دریا که او را ساحلی نیست • اناالحق جز مقام کبریا نیست • مسلمانی که داند رمز نین را • قلندر میل تقریری ندارد
7	نیما یوشیج	ای آدمها (نظم)
8	احمد شاملو	تا شکوفه سرخ یک پیراهن (نظم)
9	فروغ فرخ زاد	دلیم برای یاعنجه می سوزد (نظم)
10	شقیعی کدکنی	هزاره نوم آهوی کوهی (نظم)

(نمره 100)

فارسی

برگه آزمون

بخش اول (نمره 50)

- اطلاعات بنیادی دربارهٔ زیانهای بیش از اسلام؛ اوستایی، فارسی باستان و پهلوی
- منشاء و تکامل فارسی معاصر (در این قسمت جنبش بازگشت ادبی، نهضت سره نویسی و اقتباس و اتخاذ وام واژه های خارجی باید مطالعه شود)
- ظهور و تاریخ ادبیات کلاسیک فارسی از دورهٔ ساسانیان تا انقلاب مشروطه یا تأکید ویژه بر نویسندگان و شاعران برجسته فارسی. (نویسندگان و شاعران از قرن چهارم هجری تا قرن دهم هجری)
- ادبیات معاصر فارسی یا تأکید بر شعر نو و داستان نویسی و نمایندگان برجسته آنها.
- معرفی کوتاه زبان و ادبیات فارسی، به علاوه ایران، در افغانستان، تاجیکستان و شبه قاره پاکستان و هند.
- انواع مهم دستور زبان فارسی مانند: اسم، فعل، ضمیر، صفت، قید، حرف، شبه جمله/صوت.
- سبک های ادبی چهارگانه و زمینه های ایجاد آنها؛ خراسانی، عراقی، هندی و نهضت بازگشت باید مطالعه شود.
- نگارش انشای کوتاه به زبان فارسی دربارهٔ ادبیات فارسی و موضوعات فرهنگی.
- ترجمه پیراگراف انگلیسی ساده به زبان فارسی.

بخش دوم (نمره 50)

در این بخش از دای طلیان درخواست می شود تا متون مشخص شده را به دقت خوانده و به سوالات مطرح جهت تعیین توانایی هایشان پاسخ دهند.



PERSIAN (100 Marks)

1. متن:

شماره	نام مصنف	نام کتاب
1	امام محمد غزالی	- کیمیای سعادت : در رعیت داشتن و ولایت راندن
2	علی بن عثمان بحریری	کشف المحجوب : باب التصوف
3	نظام الملک طوسی	سیاست نامه فصل ششم: اشر قاضیان و خطیبان و محتسب

4	سعدی شیرازی	گلستان : باب اول ، حکایت اول، ششم ، هفتم ، چهاردهم ، نوزدهم ، بیست و دوم ، چهل و یکم باب دوم - حکایت هفتم ، بیستم باب سوم - حکایت شانزدهم ، نوزدهم ، بیست و دو چهارم - حکایت دوم باب ششم - حکایت چهارم باب هفتم - حکایت سوم ، حکایت ششم
شماره	نام مصنف	نام کتاب
5	حسن سجزی	نوائید القراء : چند نوحه مجلسی هشتم
6	جلال الی احمد	سه تار (السهامه)

2-POETRY

شماره	نام شاعر	نام کتاب
1	فردوسی	شاهنامه : در ستایش شه در ستایش داور گستر
2	مولانا رومی	مثنوی معنوی : بی نامه داستان پیر چنگی یا عمر رضی الله (دکتر اول) شاریدن روستایی به تاریخی شیر را (دکتر دوم) التجار نردن موسی بر مناجات چوپان (دکتر دوم) اختلاف نردن در چگونگی و شکل بیگ (دکتر سوم) دیوان شمس : بروید ای حرفان بختیله یار ما را بنمای رخ که باغ و گلستانم آرزوست به روز مرگه چو تا بویت من روان باشد بیا تا قدر بعدیگر بدانیم خفتک آن دم که تشنیم در ایران من و تو
3	امیر خسرو	دیوان غزلیات (غزلیات یا مطلع های زیر) دلم روی شب حدیث تاز می گفت خیره شده ست تا محسب سر یار خواهی آمد بیا نظاره کن ، ای دلم که یار من آید تسلی دلم چه منزل بود شب جانی که من بودم ای چهره زیبای من رشک بجان آوری
4	حافظ	دیوان حافظ (غزلیات یا مطلع های زیر) بیا که نضر امل سست سست بلیا است رسید مرده که ایام عم نخواهد ماند شاه می گویم و از گفته خود دانشم سالیها دل طلب جام جم از ما می تره ای بی خبر بخواهی که صاحب خبر شوی



PERSIAN (100 Marks)

5	غالب	<p>دیوان غالب دهلوی (عزلیات یا مطلع های زیر):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • به وادیی که در آن خصر را عصا خفته است • آنان که وصل یار همی آرزو کنند • جلوه معنی به جیب و هم پنهان کرده ایم • بیا که قاعده آسمان یگردانیم
شمار	نام شاعر	نام کتاب
6	علامه اقبال	<p>متنوی اسرار خودی :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • اسرار خودی تا مرحله سوم نیابت الهی به استثنای حکایت : در معنی اینکه افلاطون یوتانی • حکایت : در حقیقت شعر و اصلاح ادبیات اسلامی. <p>زبور عجم :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • من بنده آزادم عشق است امام من • چون چراغ لاله سوزم در خیابان شما • ای غنچه خوابیده جو ترگس نگران خیزارمغان حجاز : • غلامم جز رضای تو تجویم • در آن دریا که او را ساحلی نیست • اناالحق جز مقام کبریا نیست • مسلمانی که داند رمز دین را • قلندر میل تقریری ندارد
7	نیما یوشیج	ای آدمها (نظم)
8	احمد شاملو	تا شکوفه سرخ یک پیراهن (نظم)
9	فروغ فرخ زاد	دلم برای باعجه می سوزد (نظم)
10	شقیعی کدکنی	هزاره دوم آهوی کوهی (نظم)



PERSIAN (100 Marks)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Author
1.	ادب نامہ ایران (اردو)	مرزا مقبول بیگ بدخشانی
2.	تاریخ ایران جلد اول و دوم (اردو)	مرزا مقبول بیگ بدخشانی
3.	اقبال کامل (اردو)	مولانا عبدالسلام ندوی
4.	فکر اقبال (اردو)	خلیفہ عبدالحکیم
5.	نیا ایرانی ادب (اردو)	دکتر ظہورالدین احمد
6.	ایرانی ادب (اردو)	دکتر ظہورالدین احمد
7.	فارسی ادب کی مختصر ترین تاریخ (اردو)	دکتر محمد ریاض - دکتر محمد صدیق شبلی
8.	کلیات تاریخ ادبیات فارسی (فارسی)	دکتر محمد جعفر یاحقی
9.	مقالات احسن	مرتبہ آفتاب اصغر ، معین نظامی
10.	سجری کہ زندگی است	محمد ناصر
11.	منتخبات مثنوی فارسی	دکتر علی یدرام میرزائی و دکتر مہر نور محمد خان و دیگران
12.	خود آموز فارسی (۲ جلدیں)	ایف ڈی رازی
13.	History of Iranian Literature	Jam Rypka
14.	Anthology of Persian Texts(CSS competitive Examination) Compiled by Dr. Ali Pedram Mirzaei , Dr. Mahr Noor Muhammad Khan and others	
15.	Website: Http: //president.ir/en	



PHILOSOPHY

(100 MARKS)

I. Introduction:

Definition, Nature and Scope of Philosophy

II. Philosophical Methods:

Socratic Method (Socrates); Inductive Method (Bacon, Mill); Deductive Method (Aristotle, Descartes); Dialectical Method (Hegel); Fallibilistic Method (Popper)

III. **Epistemology:** Rationalism (Plato, Descartes, Spinoza); Empiricism (Locke, Berkeley, Hume); Transcendentalism (Kant); Intuitionism (Bergson)

IV. **Ontology:** Idealism (Plato, Berkeley); Representative Realism (Locke); Historical and Dialectical Materialism (Marx)

V. **Ethics:** What is morality? The challenge of cultural relativism; Does morality depend on religion? Psychological and ethical egoism: Virtue Ethics (Aristotle); Moral Absolutism (Kant), Utilitarianism (J.S. Mill); Social Contract Theory (Hobbes, Rawls).

VI. **Muslim Thinkers:** Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Al-Ghazali, Ibn Rushid, Ibn Khaldun, Shah Waliullah, Muhammad Iqbal.

VII. Contemporary Philosophical Movements:

Existentialism (Heidegger, Sartre); Pragmatism (Peirce, James, Dewey); Neo-pragmatism (Rorty); Postmodernism (Lyotard, Foucault, Derrida)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	A History of Western Philosophy	Bertrand Russell
2.	Philosophy: The Power of Ideas	Brooke Noel Moore & Kenneth Bruder
3.	Elements of Moral Philosophy	James Rachels
4.	Existentialism & Human Emotions	Jean Paul Sartre
5.	The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge	Jean-Francois Lyotard
6.	Descartes to Derrida: An Introduction to European Philosophy	Peter Sedgwick
7.	Continental Philosophy in the 20 th Century	Richard Kearney
8.	A Short History of Modern Philosophy	Roger Scruton
9.	A History of Muslim Philosophy. Volume I & II	M. M. Sharif
10.	A History of Islamic Philosophy	Majid Fakhry
11.	The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam	Muhammad Iqbal
12.	Iqbal	Mustansir Mir
13.	Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy (plato.stanford.edu).	Internet Resources
14.	Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy (www.iep.utm.edu).	Internet Resources



PHYSICS

(200 MARKS)

PAPER—I (Marks-100)

I. Mechanics

- Vectors: Dots, Cross and triple products, Gradient, divergence, curl and applications.
- Newtonian laws of motion: calculus based approach to kinematics, forces and dynamics, conservation law of energy; conservation of linear and angular momentum; Dynamics of rigid body; spin and precession; gyroscope; Gravitation; planetary motion and satellites; Kepler's laws; centripetal forces
- Special theory of relativity: Michelson-Morley experiment and Einstein's postulates; Lorentz transformation; time dilation and length contraction; equivalence of mass and energy.

II. Fluid Mechanics

- Surface tension; Viscosity; Elasticity; fluid motion and Bernoulli's theorem.

III. Waves and Oscillations, Optics

- Free oscillation with one and two degrees of freedom; forced and damped oscillations and phenomenon of resonance; Simple harmonic motion; Traveling waves and transmission of energy; Phase and Group velocity; standing waves; Basics of sound waves.
- Reflection, Refraction, Interference, Diffraction and Polarization of waves; interferometer and Newton's rings; Diffraction Gratings and their resolving power; spectro meters. Electromagnetic wave equation; normal and anomalous dispersion; coherence, lasers and applications.

IV. Heat and Thermodynamics

- Perfect gas, real gas and Van der Waals equation; Three Laws of Thermodynamics; internal energy; temperature; entropy; Thermal properties of simple systems; kinetic theory of gases; Maxwellian distribution of molecular velocities; Brownian motion; Transport phenomena. Classical Maxwell-Boltzmann Statistics and its application; Bose-Einstein and Fermi-Dirac Statistics.



PHYSICS

(200 MARKS)

PAPER—II (Marks-100)

I. Electricity and Magnetism

- Electric field due to point charges; Gauss' law; Electric potential; Poisson and Laplace's equations; Dielectric medium and Polarization; Capacitance; Moving charges and resulting magnetic field; Ampere's law; Magnetic properties of matter; Faraday's law of electromagnetic induction; Alternating current and RLC circuit; Poynting theorem and Poynting Vector. Maxwell's equations in integral and differential form; scalar and vector potential.

II. Modern and Quantum Physics

- Waves and particles and De Broglie's Hypothesis; Operators and quantum states; observables; time dependent and independent Schrodinger equation; angular momentum; spin-1/2 particle in a magnetic field; wave mechanics; particle in a box; tunneling; one-dimensional harmonic oscillator; Heisenber's uncertainty relationship and indeterminacy based on commutation properties of operators; Bohr's theory and quantum numbers including electron spin; Pauli's exclusion principle; Spectra of simple systems with one or two valence electrons; photo electric effect; Compton scattering; pair production; Lande's g factor and Zeeman effect. Raman effect;

III. Solid State Physics

- Crystal lattice and structure, Bravais lattice, free electron model, Band theory and electron in a periodic potential, Fermi energy and density of states, n and p type semiconductors, physics of the transistor and MOSFET, dielectric properties, magnetic properties and origin of magnetism.

IV. Nuclear Physics

- Structure of Nuclei; Radioactivity, α , β and γ decay; Methods of detection of nuclear radiation, Mass Spectrometer; Accelerators; Phenomenon of fission; reactor and nuclear power; nuclear fusion and its applications; Elementary particles and their properties.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Author
1	Perspectives of Modern Physics.	A. Beiser.
2	Fundamentals of Physics.	Halliday & Resnick
3	Introduction to Electromagnetic Fields and Waves.	D. Corson & P. Lorrain.
4	Heat and Thermodynamics.	D. Zemansky
5	Introduction to Quantum Mechanics	D. Griffiths
6	Modern Physics	Serway, Moses, Moyer.
7.	Solid State Physics	C. Kittel



POLITICAL SCIENCE (200 MARKS)

PAPER I- (Marks - 100)

Part-A (50 Marks)

I. Western Political Thought:

Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Montesquieu, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Kant, Mill, Bentham, Hegel, Marx, Lenin, Mao, Gramsci, Karl Popper, Pierre Bourdieu, John Rawls, Frances Fukuyama, Foucault, Derrida, Kierkegaard, Jean Paul Sartre, Rene Descartes.

II. Muslim Political Thought:

Al-Farabi, Al-Mawardi, Ibn Rushd, Imam Ghazali, Ibn Taymiyyah, Nizam-ul-Mulk Tusi, Ibn Khaldun, Shah Waliullah, Allama Muhammad Iqbal, Jamaluddin Afghni, Rashid Rida.

Part -B (50 Marks)

III. State System:

The nature and emergence of modern nation-state system, Islamic concept of state and Ummah.

IV. Political Concept (Western and Islamic):

Sovereignty, Justice, Law, Liberty, Freedom, Equality, Rights and Duties, Human Rights, Political Authority and Power.

V. Comparative Politics:

Political Socialization, Political Culture, Political Development, Political Recruitment, Social Change, Civil Society, Violence and Terrorism in Politics, Gender and Politics, Women Empowerment.

VI. Political Participation:

Political Change and Revolution, Elections, Electoral System, Public Opinion, Propaganda, Political Parties, Pressure Groups and Lobbies.

VII. Political Institutions and Role of Government:

Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, Political Elites, Civil and Military Bureaucracy.

VIII. Forms of Government:

Monarchy, Democratic, Dictatorship, Totalitarian/Authoritarian, Unitary, Federal, Confederation, Presidential and Parliamentary.

IX. Political Ideologies:

Capitalism, Marxism, Communism, Socialism, Totalitarianism, Fascism, Nationalism, Islamic Political Ideology.



POLITICAL SCIENCE (200 MARKS)

I. Local Self Government:

Theory and practice of Local Self-Government with special reference to Pakistan, Comparative analyses of systems of local governance, Public Administration and Public Policy.

PAPER-II (MARKS-100)

Part-A (30 Marks)

I. Comparative and Analytical Study of the Political Systems:

Political System of U.S.A, U.K, France and Germany

II. Global and Regional Integration

Globalization and Politics, Global Civil Society, Regional politico-economic integration and organizational structure of the European Union, SAARC, ECO, International Financial Regimes IMF and WTO.

Part-B (70 Marks)

III. Comparative and Analytical Study of the Political Systems:

Political system of Turkey, Iran, Malaysia, India and China.

IV. Political Movements in India (Colonial Period):

Rise of Muslim Nationalism in South Asia and Pakistan Movement (with special reference to the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah)

V. Government and Politics in Pakistan:

Constitution making from 1947 -1956, A comparative and critical analysis of 1956, 1962, 1973 Constitutions of Pakistan, Constitutional Amendments up-to-date, Federal Structure in Pakistan, and Central-Provincial relations after 18th amendment,

Political Culture of Pakistan, Political Developments and the Role of Civil and Military Bureaucracy, Judiciary, Feudalism, Dynastic Politics, Political Parties and Interest Groups, Elections and Voting Behavior, Religion and Politics, Ethnicity and National Integration.

VI. International Relations:

History of International Relations: Post World War-II (WW-II) Period.

Foreign Policy of Pakistan: National Interests and Major Determinants i-e

- 1). Size/Geography
- 2). Economic Development
- 3). Security
- 4). Advancement in Technology
- 5). National Capacity
- 6). Political Parties/Leadership
- 7). Ideology
- 8). National Interest
- 9). Role of Press/Bureaucracy
- 10). Social Structure
- 11). Public Opinion
- 12). Diplomacy.
- 13). Foreign Policy-making Process in Pakistan

Also External Factors like International Power Structure, International Organizations, World Public Opinion and Reaction of other States.



POLITICAL SCIENCE (200 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S. No.	Title	Author
1.	Pakistan's Foreign Policy, 1947-2005	Abdul Sattar,
2.	Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia	Ayesha Jalal
3.	Military, Civil Society and Democratization in Pakistan	Akbar Zaidi
4.	The Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam	Allama Iqbal
5.	A history of Pakistan and its origins	Christophe Jaffrelot,
6.	Greek Political Thought: Plato & Aristotle	Eearnest Barker,
7.	Political Thought From Plato to Present	Ebenstein
8.	Political Thought in Medieval Islam	Erwin I.J. Rosenthal
9.	Constitutional Developments in Pakistan	G.W.Choudhury,
10.	Comparative Politics Today: A Theoretical Framework	Gabriel A. Almond, G.Bingham Powell,
11.	Contemporary Political Analysis	Garles Worth James,
12.	A History of Political Theory	George Holland Sabine
13.	Studies in Muslim Political Thought and Administration	H K Sherwani,
14.	Modern Islamic Political Thought	Hamid Enayat,
15.	Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan	Hamid Khan,
16.	Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace	Hans J. Morgenthau,
17.	Military and Politics in Pakistan	Hasan Askari Rizvi,
18.	Pakistan Foreign Policy: An Overview 1947-2004 (PILDAT)	Hasan Askari Rizvi
19.	Pakistan and Geostrategic Environment : A Study of Foreign Policy	Hasan Askari Rizvi
20.	International Politics: A Framework for Analysis	Holsti, K.J.
21.	Pakistan: A Modern History	Lan Talbot,



POLITICAL SCIENCE (200 MARKS)

S. No.	Title	Author
22.	21st Century Political Science: A Reference Handbook	John T. Ishiyama, Marijke Breuning,
23.	Political Thought from Plato to Present	Judd Herman,
24.	The Political System of Pakistan,	K.B.Sayeed,
25.	Pakistan: A Political Study	Keith Callard,
26.	Pakistan: An Enigma of Political Development	Lawrance Ziring,
27.	Pakistan in the Twentieth Century	Lawrance Ziring,
28.	Pakistan: At the Crosscurrent of History	Lawrance Ziring,
29.	History of Muslim Philosophy	M M.Sharif,
30.	History of Local Government in Pakistan	Masudul Hasan
31.	Nationalism: The Nation-State and Nationalism	Montserrat Guibernau,
32.	Politics and the State in Pakistan	Muhammad Waseem,
33.	Government and Politics in Pakistan	Mushtaq Ahmad
34.	Making of Pakistan	Noor ul Haq
35.	Pattern of Government	Samuel H. Beer & Adam B. Ullam
36.	Political Thinkers: From Socrates to the Present	Paul Kelly (Ed)
37.	Introduction to Political Science, Islamabad, National Book Foundation,	Rodee Anderson etc.
38.	Pakistan's Foreign Policy : An Historical Analysis	S.M. Burke
39.	State & Society in Pakistan	Shahid Javed Burki
40.	Islami Riyasat	Syed Abul Aala Maudoodi
41.	Khilafat O Malookeyat	Syed Abul Aala Maudoodi
42.	Ethno National Movements of Pakistan	Tahir Amin
43.	Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups	V.O. Key Jr.



POLITICAL SCIENCE (200 MARKS)

43.	Politics, Parties and Pressure Groups	V.O. Key Jr.
44.	Democratization in Pakistan	Waseem, M.
45.	Contemporary Political Philosophy: An Introduction	Will Kymlicka
46.	History of Political Theories (Three Volumes)	William A. Dunning,
47.	International Relations: Politics and Economy in the 21 st Century	William Nester



PSYCHOLOGY (100 MARKS)

- I. **Nature and Scope of Psychology:** Definition and scope, Psychology as a Science, Schools, Perspectives, and Models of Psychology, Recent Trends
- II. **Biological Basis of Behaviour:** Nervous System, Neuron and its function, Central and Peripheral Nervous System, Endocrine System
- III. **Sensation and Perception:** Sensory process, Perception, Gestalt Principles, Binocular and Monocular cues, Illusions and Extra Sensory Perception, Determinants of Perception
- IV. **Learning and Memory:** Nature and Forms of Learning, Types of learning: Classical and Operant Conditioning, Reinforcement, Extinction, Discrimination, Punishment, Observational Learning, Theories of Learning, Types of Memory, Process of Memory, Forgetting, Theories of Memory
- V. **Motivation and Emotion:** Homeostasis, Factors affecting Motivation, Biogenic and Social Motives, Measurement of Human Motivation, Theories of Motivation, Emotions, Types of Emotions, Physiological changes in Emotion, Theories of Emotions.
- VI. **Psychological Assessment:** Attributes of Psychological Measures, Validity, Reliability, Item Analysis, Norms, Modern Test Theory, Selection and Training, Educational and Clinical Assessment, Ethical and Legal Issues in Assessment.
- VII. **Personality:** Determinants of Personality, Factors in Development of Personality, Theoretical Perspectives, Personality Assessment and Techniques, Cross-Cultural Issues.
- VIII. **Intelligence:** Theories of Intelligence, Types of intelligence (IQ, EQ), Assessing Intelligence
- IX. **Social Influence and Group Dynamics:** Social Facilitation, Attribution, Conformity, Obedience, Altruism, Attitudes, Social Norms.
- X. **Developmental Psychology:** Physical, Cognitive, Social and Emotional development in Childhood, Adolescence, Adulthood and Old Age
- XI. **Abnormal and Clinical Psychology:** Concept and causes of Abnormality, Clinical Assessment and Intervention, Different disorders such as Schizophrenia, Mood disorder, Anxiety disorder, Personality disorder, etc. Psychological treatment including different Therapeutic instructions.
- XII. **Organizational/Industrial Psychology:** Leadership styles, Decision making, Work motivation, Organizational Culture, Stress and Conflict at Work and its Management, Organizational Socialization, Job related Attitude, Sexual Harassment, Glass Ceiling, Human Computer interaction.
- XIII. **Health Psychology:** Beliefs and Behaviour, Models of Health Psychology, Assessment and Intervention, Models of Stress, Chronic and Terminal Illness, Role of Social Support.



PSYCHOLOGY (100 MARKS)

- I. **Forensic Psychology:** Psychology and Law, Investigation, Confession, Eyewitness Testimony, Working with Offenders, Juvenile Delinquents, Drug Addicts, Sex Offenders etc.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Applied Industrial/Organizational Psychology	Aamodt, M.
2.	Introduction to Psychology	Atkinson R. C., & Smith, E. E
3.	Social Psychology	Baron, R. A
4.	Introduction to Forensic Psychology	Bartol, C. R
5.	Foundation of Physiological Psychology	Carlson, N. R.
6.	Introduction to Psychology: Gateways to Mind and Behavior	Coon, D., & Mitterer, J.
7.	Development Across the Life Span	Feldman, R.
8.	Introduction to Psychology	Fernald, L. D., & Fernald, P.S
9.	Introduction to Psychology	Atkinson & Hilgard's, Fredrickson, B
10.	Forensic Psychology	Fulero, S. M., & Wrightsman
11.	Foundation of Psychology	Hayes, N
12.	Introduction to Psychology	Kalat, J. W
13.	Abnormal Psychology	Kring, A. M
14.	Psychology	Myers, D. G.
15.	Psychology: Concepts and Connections	Rathus, S.
16.	Life Span Development	Santrock, J. W.
17.	Organizational Psychology	Singh, P.



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(100 MARKS)

I. Public Administration: Concepts, Approaches and Context

Definitions; Role and Scope of Public Administration in Society; Issues in Public Administration Theory and Practice: Democracy versus Bureaucracy, Politics versus Administration, Efficiency versus Equity; Core Values of Public Administration: Rule of Law, Efficiency, Equity and Fairness, Responsiveness; Traditional Public Administration; New Public Management; New Public Service; Governance Approach to Public Administration; Islamic Concept of Public Administration; Historical roots of Public administration in Pakistan.

II. Public Administration: Classical and Contemporary Theories and Concepts

Bureaucracy; Scientific Management; Human Relations Approach; Leadership, Motivation, Network Governance; Strategic Management; Public Choice Theory; Types of Organizational Structure; Organization of Federal, Provincial, and Local Government in Pakistan; Administrative Culture of Pakistan; Inter-governmental Relations at Federal and Provincial level in Pakistan.

III. Public Policy Planning, Implementation and Evaluation

Strategic Planning and Management; Planning Process; Policy Analysis; Policy Implementation; Program Evaluation; Planning Machinery; Role of Donors and International Institutions in Public Policy and Management; Policy making and implementation in Pakistan.

IV. Budgeting and Financial Management

Budget as a Policy Tool; The Budget as a Managerial Tool; Principles of Budgeting, Audit and Accounting in Government; Line-Item Budgeting; Performance Budgeting; Program Budgeting; Zero-Base Budgeting; Outcome-Based Budgeting. Planning and Budgeting in Pakistan.

V. Managing Human Resources

Spoil system versus Merit System in Public Employment; Personnel versus Human Resources Management; Close system versus Open System of Public Employment; Functions of Human Resources Management; Implementation of HRM in Public Sector: Key Issues and Challenges.

VI. Administrative Law

Meaning; Scope and Significance; Nature and Contents of Administrative Law, Administrative Ethics, Delegation of Authority and Legislation, Administrative Tribunals; Administrative Law in Pakistan.

VII. Public Management Skills

Planning; Decision Making, Conflict Management; Leading, Communication, Administrative Buffering; Managing Change; Managing Diversity; Stress Management;



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(100 MARKS)

Delegation; Public Service Motivation; Creativity and Problem Solving; Issues of Public Management.

I. The Civil Service of Pakistan

Historical Background of Civil Service, The Structure of civil Service; History of Civil Service Reform; Management of Civil Service; Institutional and Cultural Context of Civil Service; Role of Civil Service in Good Governance, Gender and Civil Service.

II. Organization of Provincial and Local Government

Governance Structure of Provincial Administration; Organization of Provincial Secretariat; Organization and Functions of Provincial Authorities and Agencies and their Relationship with Government Departments; Post-devolution Local Governance; Organization and Functions of District Government and Administration; Organization and Structure of City District Government; Issues and Challenges of Local Governance.

III. Governance and Administrative Reforms

Theories of Administrative Reforms; Types of Administrative Reforms; Privatization; Regulation; De-regulation; Decentralization; Partnerships and Collaboration; Business Re-engineering, Quality Assurance; Administrative Reform in Pakistan.

IV. Public Administration Accountability & Control

Bureaucratic Responsiveness; Representative Bureaucracy; Citizens Engagement in Public Service; Accountability & Control; Concept and Approaches to Public Accountability; Institutional Framework for Administrative Accountability; Legislative, Executive and Judicial Control over Administration; Administrative Corruption; Role of Civil Society in Good Governance; Media, Interest Groups and Civil Society Organizations; The Situation in Pakistan.

V. Public Administration and Development

Role of Public Administration in Development; Concept of Development Administration; Difference Between Development Administration and Development Management; Changing Role of Public Administration in Development, Issues and Challenges of Public Administration in Pakistan.



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Public Administration 7 th Ed	Denhardt Robert
2.	Public Administration: Understanding Management, Politics and Law 8 th Ed	David Rosenbloom
3.	Public Administration 2 nd Ed	Caiden, Gerald E.
4.	Public Administration for the twenty first century	Cooper Et Al,
5.	Organization Theory for Public Administration	Harmon Michael & Mayer Richard
6.	Public Administration and Public Affairs 12 th Ed	Nicholas Henry
7.	Classics of Public Administration 7 th Ed	Shafritz Jay
8.	Reinventing Government	Osbourne D
9.	Evolution of Pakistan's Administration System	Braibanti, Ralph
10.	Human Development in South Asia	Mahbub-ul-Haq
11.	Bureaucracy, basic books	Wilson, James Q
12.	Bureaucracy in Pakistan	Kennedy, Charles H
13.	Public Administration and Law	Julia Beckett
14.	Public Administration: A Comparative Perspective 6 th ed.	Ferrel Heady
15.	Public Administration and Public Management: The Principle- Agent Perspective	Jan-Erik Lane
16.	Governance: South Asian Perspectives	Hasnat Abdul Hye
17.	Governance, economic policy and reform in Pakistan: Essay in political economy	Abdus Samad
18.	Government and Administration in Pakistan	Jameelur Rehman Khan
19.	Public Administration with special reference to Pakistan	Sultan Khan
20.	Public Administration in Asia Vol. I & II	Srinivasan Kalyanaraman
21.	Organizational Theory and the Public Sector	Tom Christensen Per Laegreid
22.	Public Administration in South Asia: India, Bangladesh and Pakistan	Meghna Sabharwal, Evan M. Berman



PUNJABI (100 MARKS)

(15)		<u>زبان سے زبان دی تاریخ:</u>
	محمد آصف خاں	-1 پنجابی بولی دا پچھو کڑ
	ڈاکٹر شہباز ملک	-2 پنجابی لسانیات
	عبدالغفور قریشی	-3 پنجابی ادب دی کہانی
(15)		<u>کلاسیکی شاعری:</u>
	بابا فرید حسن شکر	-1 شلوک فریدی
	شاہ حسین	-2 کافیاں شاہ حسین
	سلطان باہو	-3 سی حرفی سلطان باہو
	بلھے شاہ	-4 کافیاں بلھے شاہ
	وارث شاہ	-5 ہیر
	میاں محمد بخش	-6 سیف الملوک
(15)		<u>جدید شاعری:</u>
	احمد راہی	-1 ترنجن
	باقی صدیقی	-2 کچے کھوے
	منیر نیازی	-3 کل کلام
	ڈاکٹر فقیر محمد فقیر	-4 مو آتے
	مرتبہ: ڈاکٹر نیلہ رحمن	-5 کلیات ہیر فضل کھراتی
	رؤف شیخ	-6 بلدا شہر
(10)		<u>اسلامی ادب</u>
	مرتبہ سید شرافت نوشاہی	-1 موعظہ نوشہ حسن بخش
	حکیم عہد اکرم شمر	-2 جی سرکار (سیرت)
(15)		<u>تخلیقی نثر</u>
	نواز	-1 ڈونگھیاں شاماں (افسانہ)
	فرخندہ لوہی	-2 پنے دے اوہلے (افسانہ)
	انفصل احسن رندھاوا	-3 دیواتے دریا (ناول)
	سجاد حیدر	-4 بول مٹی دیا باویا (ڈرامہ)
	ارشد میر	-5 چوہنچراں (انٹائیہ)

(15) تحقیق و تنقید (و)

شریف کجای	1- جھاتیاں
حسین شاہد	2- پورنے
نجم حسین سید	3- ساراں
ڈاکٹر عصمت اللہ زہد	4- ادب سمندر
عارف عبدالمبین	5- پرکھ پراچول

(15) (ز) اصنافِ ادب و لوک ادب
(اصنافِ ادب) شاعری:

جنگ نامہ	3-	کافی	2-	شلوک	1-
		نظم	5-	غزل	4-
انسانہ	3-	ڈرامہ	2-	ناول	1- نثر:
		سفر نامہ	5-	انشائیہ	4-
بولی	3-	ڈھولا	2-	ماہیا	1- (لوک ادب):
دوہڑا	6-	لوری	5-	مپہ	4-

مجوزہ کتاب:

مولانا بخش کشتہ	1- پنجابی شاعراں دا تذکرہ
اقبال صلاح الدین	2- لطاں دی پنڈ
انعام الحق جاوید	3- پنجابی ادب دا ارتقاء
شفیع عقیل	4- پنجابی کے پانچ قدیم شاعر
شریف کجای	5- پاکستانی پنجابی شاعری
سید علی عباس جہا پوری	6- وحدت الوجود تے پنجابی شاعری
ڈاکٹر عصمت اللہ زہد	7- ادب پریت
ڈاکٹر اسلم رانا	8- رنگ سنگ
گروپ کیپٹن سید فیاض محمود	9- تاریخ ادبیات مسلمانان پاکستان و ہند (جلد 13)
ڈاکٹر نوید شہزاد	10- پنجابی لوک گیتاں دا موضوعاتی مطالعہ
ڈاکٹر سرفراز حسین قاضی	11- نویں نظم



PURE MATHEMATICS (100 MARKS)

Section-A (40- marks)

I. Modern Algebra

- Group, subgroups, Lagranges theorem, Cyclic groups, Normal subgroups, Quotient groups. Fundamental theorem of homomorphism. Isomorphism theorems of groups, Inner automorphisms. Conjugate elements, conjugate subgroups. Commutator subgroups.
- Ring, Subrings, Integral domains, Quotient fields, Isomorphism theorems, Field extension and finite fields.
- Vector spaces, Linear independence, Bases, Dimension of a finitely generated space. Linear transformations, Matrices and their algebra. Reduction of matrices to their echelon form. Rank and nullity of a linear transformation.
- Solution of a system of homogeneous and non-homogeneous linear equations. Properties of determinants.

Section-B (40- marks)

II. Calculus & Analytic Geometry

- Real Numbers. Limits. Continuity. Differentiability. Indefinite integration. Mean value theorems. Taylor's theorem, Indeterminate forms. Asymptotes. Curve tracing. Definite integrals. Functions of several variables. Partial derivatives. Maxima and minima. Jacobians, Double and triple integration (techniques only). Applications of Beta and Gamma functions. Areas and Volumes. Riemann-Stieltje's integral. Improper integrals and their conditions of existences. Implicit function theorem.
- Conic sections in Cartesian coordinates, Plane polar coordinates and their use to represent the straight line and conic sections. Cartesian and spherical polar coordinates in three dimensions. The plane, the sphere, the ellipsoid, the paraboloid and the hyperboloid in Cartesian and spherical polar coordinates.

Section-C (20-marks)

III. Complex Variables

Function of a complex variable; Demoiver's theorem and its applications. Analytic functions, Cauchy's theorem. Cauchy's integral formula, Taylor's and Laurent's series. Singularities. Cauchy residue theorem and contour integration. Fourier series and Fourier transforms.



PURE MATHEMATICS (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Advanced Calculus	Kaplan, W.
2.	Analytic Function Theory Vol.1	Hille, E.
3.	Calculus	Anton H., Biven I and Davis, S.
4.	Complex Analysis	Goodstein G.R.G.
5.	Complex Variables	Murray R. Spiegel
6.	Calculus with Analytic Geometry	Yusuf, S.M.
7.	Calculus and Analytic Geometry	Zia ul Haq
8.	Elements of Complex Analysis	Pennisi, L.L.
9.	Theory of Groups	Majeed, A.
10.	Mathematical Methods	Yusuf, S.M.
11.	Mathematical Techniques	Karamat H.Dar
12.	Mathematical Analysis	Apostal, T.M.
13.	The Theory of Groups	Macdonald, I.N.
14.	Topics in Algebra	Herstein, I.N.



Sindhi 100Marks

1. سنڌي ٻوليءَ جي قدامت
 - ❖ سنڌي ٻولي بابت عالمن جا نظريا.
 - ❖ سنڌي ٻولي جا اهم لهجا.
2. سنڌي لوڪ ادب
 - ❖ لوڪ گيت (سپرو، هو جمالو، لولي، مورو، وغيره)
 - ❖ لوڪ ھاڻيون
 - ❖ ٿور
 - ❖ ڳجهارت
 - ❖ ٻيولي
3. سنڌي ادب جا مختلف دور.
 - ❖ سومرا دور
 - ❖ سما دور
 - ❖ ارغون، ترخان ۽ مغل دور
 - ❖ لھوڙا دور
 - ❖ اليرن جو دور
 - ❖ انگريز جو دور
 - ❖ يا سٺان يعني موجوده دور
4. لاسي ل شاعر
 - ❖ قاضي قادن
 - ❖ شاهه ريم
 - ❖ شاهه عبداللطيف ڀٽائي
 - ❖ خواجه محمد زمان لنواري
 - ❖ سچل سرمست
 - ❖ عبدالرحيم نگر هوڙي
 - ❖ سامي
 - ❖ سسي
5. جديد سنڌي شاعرن جون صنفون.
 - ❖ غزل
 - ❖ نظم
 - ❖ آزاد نظم
 - ❖ گيت
 - ❖ ھاڻي و
6. قديم سنڌي شاعرن جون صنفون.
 - ❖ سورنو
 - ❖ دوهو
 - ❖ بيت
 - ❖ وائي
 - ❖ لافي
7. جديد دور جا سنڌي شاعر.
 - ❖ عبدال ريم گدائي
 - ❖ حاجي احمد ملاح
 - ❖ حيدر بخش جتوئي
 - ❖ شيخ اياز



Sindhi 100Marks

- ❖ ايڙ ڳڻ
- ❖ تاجل بيوس
- ❖ عبدالغفار تبسم
- ❖ انا، سومرو
- ❖ نصير سومرو
- ❖ رخسالا پريت چڊ
- ❖ ماهين هنيسائي
- 8. سنڌي نثر نگار
- ❖ ۱ و پيرومل
- ❖ هوتچند مولچند گربخشاڻي
- ❖ ميران محمد شاهه
- ❖ مرزا قليچ بيگ
- ❖ ۲ ر عمر بن دائود پو و
- ❖ پير علي محمد راشدي
- ❖ پير حسام الدين راشدي
- ❖ جي ايم سيد
- ❖ ۳ ر نبي بخش خان بلوچ
- ❖ ۴ ر غلام علي الانا
- ❖ محمد عثمان ڏيپلائي
- ❖ ۵ ر يم فتح محمد سيو هائي
- ❖ ۶ ر فهميده حسين
- ❖ تاج جوڀو
- ❖ ۷ ر مال جام و
- 9. جديد نثري ادب
- ❖ ناول
- ❖ افسانو
- ❖ ڊرامو
- ❖ سفرنامو
- 10. ناول جا ڇهه اهم مجموعا
- ❖ زينت
- ❖ سانگه
- ❖ ۱۱ ر است
- ❖ ۱۲ اوڙاهه
- ❖ ۱۳ ر اڻو سوني سد
- ❖ ر هجي ويل منظر
- ❖ لاش
- ❖ موتن جو ڌڙو
- ❖ خوانجوشيو ۽ چو
- ❖ پيار پناهون ۽ چانورا
- 11. افسانن جا ڇهه اهم مجموعا
- ❖ بلو دانا
- ❖ پشو پاشا
- ❖ آب حيات
- ❖ دل جي دنيا
- ❖ سقيد وحشي
- ❖ پٿر تي لپ و
- ❖ چو ڀيون ڌڙ

مرزا قليچ بيگ
محمد عثمان ڏيپلائي
آغا سليم
غلام نبي مغل
سراج ميمڻ
طارق عالم اڻ و
غلام علي الانا
علي بابا
ماهتاب محبوب
ماهتاب محبوب

۱۲ ر ايڙ قانري
جمال اڻ و
غلام رباني آگرو
امر جليل
شيخ ايڙ
نجم عباسي
نسيم گرل

1. سنڌي ٻوليءَ جي قدامت
 - ❖ سنڌي ٻولي بابت عالمن جا نظريا
 - ❖ سنڌي ٻولي جا اهم لهجا.
2. سنڌي لوڪ ادب
 - ❖ لوڪ گيت (سهرور، هو جمالو، لولي، مورو، وغيره)
 - ❖ لوڪ ٻائون
 - ❖ ٿور
 - ❖ ڳجهارت
 - ❖ ڀرولي
3. سنڌي ادب جا مختلف دور
 - ❖ سومرا دور
 - ❖ سما دور
 - ❖ ارغون، ترخان ۽ مغل دور
 - ❖ ٺهڙا دور
 - ❖ اڀرن جو دور
 - ❖ انگريز جو دور
 - ❖ ۴. پا ستن يعني موجوده دور
4. لاسو ل شاعر
 - ❖ قاضي قان
 - ❖ شاهه ريم
 - ❖ شاهه عبداللطيف ۽ اٺي
 - ❖ خواجه محمد زمان لٽواري
 - ❖ سچل سرمست
 - ❖ عبدالرحيم گرهوڙي
 - ❖ ساسي
5. جديد سنڌي شاعرن جون صنفون
 - ❖ غزل
 - ❖ نظم
 - ❖ آزاد نظم
 - ❖ گيت
 - ❖ ۶. هاڻو و
6. قديم سنڌي شاعرن جون صنفون
 - ❖ سورلو
 - ❖ دوهو
 - ❖ بيت
 - ❖ وائي
7. جديد دور جا سنڌي شاعر
 - ❖ عيڏال ريم گدائي
 - ❖ حاجي احمد ملاح
 - ❖ حيدر بخش جتوئي
 - ❖ شيخ ايڙ
 - ❖ تقوير عباسي
 - ❖ امداد حسيني
 - ❖ استاد بخاري
 - ❖ مخدوم ملتان المونلي



Sindhi 100Marks

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Revised Scheme and Syllabus for CSS Competitive Examination

امر جنيل	❖ جن مان نه هوندين
ستار ۽ بي	❖ قيديءَ جي عيد
عائده گهانگهرو	❖ تخليق جو لائق
النور ۱ ۱	❖ وصيت نامو
آغا سليم	❖ چڙ جا تعاقب
ماهتاب محبوب	❖ چاندي جون تارون
مرزا قليچ بيگ	❖ 12 ٿيلن جا ڇهه اهم مجموعا
مرزا قليچ بيگ	❖ ايلي مجنون
مرزا قليچ بيگ	❖ حسنا نادر
مرزا قليچ بيگ	❖ شهزادو بهرام
محمد اسماعيل عرسلم	❖ اڙ وائري قيسر
شمشير الحيدري	❖ بد نصيب اُڙي
ممتاز مرزا	❖ اڪ محل
قاضي خادم	❖ آخري رات
شيخ اياز	❖ لڪل ڪلڪ زنجير
قمر شهباز	❖ بي جو پيچل ٻوليو
	❖ واچوڙن ۽ لائق
	13. اهم سفرناما
قاضي عبدالمجيد عابد	❖ يورپ جي ڏانڊي
سيد غلام مصطفيٰ شاه	❖ سير ۽ سفر
ڀا ر عبدالجبار جوتيجا	❖ ماڻو جي ماڻ ۽
الطاف شيخ	❖ منهنجو سلگر منهنجو ساحل
فقير محمد لاشاري	❖ سنگهارو هماليه هليا ماڻهو
شيخ عزيز	❖ مون لپان جو ٽيهه ٽٽو
محبوب شيخ	❖ ڀميه ڪان مانس و
تلوير عباسي	❖ ٿوري ٿوري ٽيهه
احمد علي رند	❖ چار گه ٻون چين ۽
ماهتاب محبوب	❖ سرهي سرهي سار
اسحاق الصباري	❖ پرين هن پار
	14. ٿياري لاءِ منڊي تاب
لياڻ آڏواڻي	1 شاهه جو رسالو
ڀا ر گربخشاڻي	2 مقدمه لطيفي
سراج	3 سنڌي ٻولي
جي ايم سيد	4 پيغام لطيف
تلوير عباسي	5 شاهه جي عوامي شاعري



Sindhi 100Marks

ڊا ر نبي بخش بلوچ	6 سنڌي ٻولي ۽ ادب جي تاريخ
پيرومل آڻواڻي	7 سنڌي ٻولي جي تاريخ
ڊا ز غلام علي الانا	8 سنڌي ٻولي جو پڻ بنياد
ڊا ر عبدالجبار جوڻيجو	9 سنڌي ادب جي تاريخ
پبلشر: سنڌي لئنگويج اٿارٽي، حيدرآباد	جلد 1
	جلد 2
	جلد 3
هيرو ر	10 اڻاسي قانون جو اٿم



SOCIOLOGY (100 Marks)

I. General Sociology

1. **Individual:** Sociability or the sociality of man.
2. **Culture:** Meaning and Characteristics (Culture is variable, learnt, social, shared, transmissive, dynamic and adaptive), types (Material, Non –material), functions (transfer of knowledge, define situation, provide behaviour pattern, moulds personality) and elements of culture (norms, values, beliefs, sanctions, customs). Culture and Socialization; formal and non-formal socialization, transmission of culture, cultural relativism. Sub-cultures. Ethnocentrism and xenocentrism, Cultural lag, High culture and popular culture. Multiculturalism, assimilation, and acculturation.
3. **Society:** Meaning and characteristics. Community; meaning and characteristics. Individual and society. Relationship between individual and society. Two main theories regarding the relationship of man and society (i) the social contact theory and (ii) the organismic theory. Social and cultural evolution of society (Hunting and Gathering Society, Herding and Advance Herding Society, Horticultural Society, Agrarian Society, Industrial Society, Post modern Society).
4. **Social Interaction:** Caste and classes, Forms of social classes, Feudal system in Pakistan, Social Mobility-nature of social mobility and its determinants in Pakistani society, Culture of poverty.
5. **Social Control:** Mechanisms of social control-formal and informal means of social control, Anomie, Alienation and social Integration-Means of social integration in Pakistani Society.
6. **Social and Cultural Change and Social Policy:** Processes of Social and Cultural Change-discovery, Inhibitions to social and cultural change in Pakistan, Social planning and directed social and cultural change, Effect of Industrialization, Urbanization, Modernization and Modern Means of Communication on Social Change.
7. **Public Opinion:** Formation of public opinion, concept of opinion leader, characteristics of opinion leadership.
8. **Community:** The rural community, Traditional Characteristics of rural life, The urban community, Rural – Urban convergence, Urbanism, Future of cities in Pakistan.
9. **Social Institutions:** The nature and genesis of institutions, The process of institutionalization, Functions of Social Institutions: Family, Religion, Education, Economy and Politics.
10. **Social Problems in Pakistan:** High population growth rate, Rural –urban migration. Issues of technical/vocational training, Deviance and street crime, Unemployment, illiteracy and School drop out, Smuggling, Prostitution, Poverty, Drug Addiction, Child Labour and Abuse, Bonded Labour, Social customs and Traditions affecting Women in Pakistan, Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence, Issues concerning the Elderly in Pakistan.



SOCIOLOGY (100 Marks)

I. Sociological Theory:

Three sociological perspectives: Structural Functionalism, Symbolic interactions and Conflict. Theorists: Ibn-i-Khaldun, Spencer, August Comte, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Karl Marx, Parson.

II. Methods of Sociological Research:

Scientific Method, Steps in research, Types of Questionnaire Research Design, Surveys, Observation and Case Studies.

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Sociology : A down to earth approach	James M. Henslin
2.	Methods of Social Research	Baily
3.	Poverty Curtains	Dr. Mehboob-ul-haq
4.	Contemporary Sociological Theories	Pitrim Sorokin
5.	Master of Sociological Thought	Lewis A. Coser
6.	Sociology	Ogburn & Nimkoff
7.	Social Change and History	Robert Nisbet
8.	Feudal System in Pakistan	Nawab Haider Naqvi
9.	The Sociology of Rural Life	Lynn Smith, T.
10.	Sociology-Social Structure and Social Conflict	Kerbo, Harold R. (1989).
11.	Sociology: An Introduction to the Science of Society	Koening Samuel
12.	Marriage and The Family	Lee, Alfred Mclung and Lee, Elizabeth Briant (1961).
13.	The Design of Social Research,	Ackoff, Russel, L. (Latest ed.)
14.	An Introduction to the History of Sociology	Barnes, H.E. (Ed.) (1966)
15.	Pakistani Society	Akbar Ahmad, S.
16.	Contemporary Sociological Theories	Pitrim Sorokin
17.	Sociology, 10th edition	John, J. Macionis. 2004.
18.	Research Methodology	Neuman, Lawrance (Rvs. Ed.)
19.	Sociological Theory	Ritzer, Georg, (1988).



STATISTICS (100 MARKS)

I. Descriptive Statistics

Definition, Importance and scope of Statistics, Descriptive and Inferential Statistics, Presentation of the Data, Tables, Graphs and Charts: Stem-and leaf diagram, Box and Whisker Plots. Measures of Central Tendency/location, Measures of Dispersion/Variability: Measures of Skewness and Kurtosis.

II. Basic Probability

Basic Probability Concepts, Additive and Multiplicative laws of Probability, Joint and Marginal Probabilities, Conditional Probability and Statistical Independence, Bayes' rule. Concept of a Random Variable, Mathematical Expectations, Discrete and Continuous Random Variables, Probability Distribution, Mean and Variance of a Discrete Probability Distribution.

III. Probability Distributions

Discrete and continuous Probability Distributions. Properties, applications of Binomial, Poisson, Hyper-geometric distribution, Normal Distribution and its properties, Standard Normal Curve, Normal approximation to Binomial and Poisson distribution.

IV. Regression Analysis & Correlation Analysis

Concepts of Regression and Correlation and their application, Simple and Multiple Linear Regression (upto three variables), Estimation of the Parameters of simple regression Model, Method of least square, Inference regarding regression parameters.

Correlation, Correlation Coefficient, Properties of Correlation Coefficient, Inference regarding correlation coefficient, Partial Correlation and Multiple Correlation Coefficients (upto three variables).

V. Non-Parametric Methods

Parametric versus nonparametric tests, when to use non-parametric procedures, One-sample tests: Sign test, Wilcoxon signed ranks tests, Kolmogrov-Smirnov test, run test.

Tests for two related samples: sign test, run tests, chi-square test, Test for two independent samples: Mann-Whitney test, Kolmogrov-Smirnov test.

Part – II (50 marks)

I. Sampling & Sampling Distributions

Population and Sample, Advantages of Sampling, Sampling Design, Probability & Non-Probability Sampling techniques. Brief Concepts of Simple Random, Stratified, Systematic, Cluster, Multiphase and Multistage Sampling. Non-probability sampling: Purposive, Quota Sampling, Convenience & Accidental Sampling.

Sampling with and without replacement, Application of Central Limit Theorem in Sampling, Sampling Distribution of Mean, difference between two Means, Proportion, difference between two Proportion and Variance.



STATISTICS (100 MARKS)

I. Statistical Inferences

Estimation: Point Estimation, Properties of a good Estimator. Interval Estimation. Interval Estimation of Single Population means and Single proportion. Difference between two means and Difference between two proportions.

Hypothesis Testing: Types of errors. Hypothesis Testing for Population Mean. Inferences for difference between Two Population Means. Inferences for the difference between Means of Two Normal Populations using Independent Samples (variances are assumed Equal) for sample size. Inference for Two Populations Mean using Paired Samples. Hypothesis testing for Single Population Proportion and difference between two population proportions. Estimation of sample size

Analysis of categorized data. Goodness of fit tests. Contingency tables. Test of independence in contingency tables.

II. Design of Experiments

One-way and Two-way Analysis of Variance, Design of Experiments, Concepts of Treatment, Replication, Blocking, Experimental Units and Experimental Error, Basic Principles of Design of Experiments, Description, Layout and Statistical Analysis of Completely Randomized Design (CRD), Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD), Multiple Comparison tests (LSD test).

III. Population Analysis & Vital Statistics

Population and Demographic Methods, Sources of Demographic data, Basic Demographic Measures, Sex Ratio, Child Women Ratio, Vital Index, Crude and Specific Birth and Death Rates, Total Fertility and Net Reproduction Rates.

Official Statistics: Statistical Systems in Pakistan, Functions of Statistics Division, Bureaus of Statistics and NADRA. The National Income, Gross Domestic Product, Saving and Wealth, Index Numbers.



STATISTICS (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

Sr. No.	Title	Author
1.	Principles and Procedures of Statistics	Steel, R and Torrie, J.H.
2.	Probability and Statistics for Engineers and Scientist	Walpole, R.E., Myers, R.H. and Myers, S.L.
3.	Introduction to Statistical Theory, Part-I & II	Chaudhry, S.M. and Kamal, S.
4.	Introduction to Probability Theory and Statistical Inference, 3 rd Edition.	Larson, H.J.
5.	Design and Analysis of Experiments	Montgomery, D.C.
6.	Fundamentals of Modern Statistical Methods	Wilcox, R.
7.	Biostatistical Analysis	Zar, J.H.
8.	Latest Statistical Methods	Vaidyanathan, M.
9.	Statistical Methods	Aggarwal, Y.P.
10.	Mathematical Statistics	Freund, John E.
11.	Demographic Methods	Andrew Hinde
12.	Publications of Federal Board of Statistics and Provincial Board of Statistics, Pakistan.	Govt. of Pakistan



TOWN PLANNING & URBAN MANAGEMENT(100 MARKS)

- I. **Definition of Town Planning, Goals and objectives of Town Planning:** Town Planning as a multi-disciplinary approach and relationship of Town Planning with other professions.
- II. **Historical Perspective of Urban Planning:** Planning of historical towns in the world. Examples of planned towns in Europe, Nile Valley region, Euphrates and Tigris Valley region and Indus Valley region (Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kot Diji and Mehr Garh and Gandhara Civilization).
- III. **Urban Rural Differences and Hierarchy of Settlements:** Urbanization and its effects on the environment of urban areas.
- IV. **History of planning in Pakistan:** 5 year plans, Regional Plans, Master Plans etc.
- V. **Managing Urbanization**
 - How to manage urbanization
 - Best Practices
 - Land use classification policy
 - Building and development control
 - Removal of encroachments
 - Introduction to Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)
- VI. **Housing community and Economic Development:** To prepare professionals with the skills and knowledge of equitable development. Commitment to expanding opportunities and providing quality of life for disadvantaged groups.
- VII. **Public Policy and Urban Design Management:** Solving social and environmental problems using:
 - a. Economics,
 - b. Policy analysis,
 - c. Political science and
 - d. Urban Design
- VIII. **Sustainability, Environmental Policy and Planning:** How society conserves and manages its natural resources and works to promote development, while conserving and maintaining healthy environment.
 - I. **Urban Information Systems:** Use of planning related software and spatial analysis tools and systems e.g. GIS, SPSS etc.



TOWN PLANNING & URBAN MANAGEMENT(100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Introducing Town Planning	Clara Greed
2.	Introduction to Town and Country Planning	John Ratcliff
3.	Town Planning for the Third World	A.K. Bhatti
4.	Contemporary Urban Planning	J.M. Levy
5.	Land Use, Planning, and Zoning	Peter J. Loughlin,
6.	Town and Country Planning in the UK	J.B. Cullingworth, Vincent Nadin
7.	Town Planning in Practice	Raymond Unwin,
8.	World Cities and Urban	Mike Janks
9.	Urban Land Use Planning	Philip R. B
10.	Environmental Science: A Global Concern	William P
11.	Megacity Management in the Asian and Pacific Region (Vol-2)	Stubbs, Jeffery Giles Clarke
12.	Dying Cities: Surviving the Urban Jungle	Somaiya N
13.	Handbook on Urban Sustainability	Springer
14.	Emerald Cities – Urban sustainability and Economics	Joan Fitzgerald
15.	Growing Greener Cities	Eugene Birch, Susan Wachter
16.	The Earth scan Reader in Sustainability Cities	David Sattethwaite
17.	The Poverty Curtain	Dr. Mehboob –ul-Haq
18.	Reflections on Human Development	Dr. Mehboob –ul-Haq
19.	Smart Cities	Anthony Townsend



URDU LITERATURE (100 MARKS)

- 25 ۱۔ اردو ادب کا مطالعہ
- i۔ اُردو زبان و ادب کی اسلامی شناخت
ii۔ بیسویں صدی کی ادبی تحریکیں
iii۔ پاکستانی ادب کی اصطلاح: تشکیل و روایت اور ارتقاء
- ۲۔ شعری ادب کا تنقیدی مطالعہ
- 15 الف۔ دورِ قدیم
- i۔ میر (غزل - انتخاب میر مولوی عبدالحق)
ii۔ غالب (دیوان غالب)
iii۔ حالی (مسدس)
iv۔ اقبال (طلوع اسلام، حضر راہ، مسجد قرطبہ)
- 10 ب۔ دورِ جدید
- i۔ فیض (غزل - دستِ صبا)
ii۔ راشد (نظم - ایران میں اجنبی)
iii۔ مجید امجد (نظم - شبِ رفته)
iv۔ ناصر کاظمی (غزل - برگ نے)
- ۳۔ نثری ادب کا تنقیدی مطالعہ
- 10 الف۔ غیر افسانوی نثر
- i۔ شبلی (سیرت النبی ﷺ، جلد اول)
ii۔ مولوی عبدالحق (خاکے، چند ہم عصر)
- 15 ب۔ افسانوی نثر
- i۔ منٹو (افسانے، منٹو کے بیس افسانے، مرتب ڈاکٹر انوار احمد، ڈاکٹر اے بی اشرف)
ii۔ احمد ندیم تاشمی (افسانے، کپاس کا پھول)
iii۔ مشتاق احمد یوسفی (طنز و مزاح، آبِ گم)



URDU LITERATURE

(100 MARKS)

10

۳۔ تخصیص

15

۵۔ مضمون

مجوزہ کتب برائے مطالعہ

ڈاکٹر وزیر آغا	۱۔ تنقید اور جدید اردو تنقید
ڈاکٹر انور سدید	۲۔ اردو ادب کی تحریکیں
شیخ محمد کرام	۳۔ آب کوثر
شیخ محمد کرام	۴۔ روڈ کوثر
شیخ محمد کرام	۵۔ موج کوثر
ڈاکٹر روبینہ شہناز	۶۔ اردو تنقید میں پاکستانی تصور قومیت
مرتبین: ڈاکٹر رفیع الدین ہاشمی، ڈاکٹر سہیل عمر، ڈاکٹر وحید شہرت	۷۔ قبایات کے سو سال
ترتیب نو: ڈاکٹر خواجہ محمد زکریا	۸۔ تاریخ ادبیات مسلمانان پاکستان و ہند
مرتب: ڈاکٹر نواز شہ علی	۹۔ اردو ادب کے پچاس سال



ZOOLOGY (100 MARKS)

I. Animal Diversity-Invertebrates

- Architectural pattern of an animal, Taxonomy and phylogeny, Major subdivisions of animal kingdom.
- Animal-Like Protists: The Protozoa: evolutionary perspective, locomotion and reproduction, Protozoa of veterinary and medical importance.
- Porifera: Body wall, skeleton and water currents system. Coelenterates: Reproduction plan and alteration of generation (Polymorphism), Coral reefs.
- Platyhelminthes and Nematodes: Parasitic adaptations and medical importance. Annelids: Metamerism and ecological importance.
- Molluscs: Modification of foot, Feeding and their role in the shell fishery.
- Arthropods: Modification in their mouth parts, Role of arthropods as vectors in the transmission in microbial infection. Arthropods and their ecological importance.
- Echinoderms: Characteristics, Evolutionary perspective, Relationships to other animals; echinoderm characteristics.

II. Animal Diversity-Chordata

- Hemichordates and Invertebrate Chordates: Evolutionary Perspective: Phylogenetic Relationships and considerations.
- Fishes: Structural and functional adaptations of fishes.
- Amphibians: Movement onto land and early evolution of terrestrial vertebrates.
- Reptiles: Characteristics of reptiles, adaptations in reptilians.
- Birds: Migration and navigation, adaptations.
- Mammals: Structural and functional adaptations of mammals.

III. Principles of Animal Life

- The chemical basis of animal life: Brief introduction to bio-molecules; carbohydrates, lipids, proteins and nucleic acids.
- Cell concept and cell theory, Organization of cellular organelle (their structure and functions), Central dogma of cell biology (Transcription and Translation), Meiosis and Mitosis
- Protozoa: Reproduction pattern in protozoan, Parasitism in protozoan
- Mesozoa and Parazoa: Porifera: Cells types, body wall and skeleton and water currents system, Coelenterata: Reproduction plan and alteration of generation (Polymorphism)
- Tissues Types: epithelial, connective, muscle and nervous tissues; organs and organ systems.
- Enzymes function and factors affecting their activity, cofactors and coenzymes. Energy Harvesting: Aerobic and anaerobic respiration the major source of ATP.



ZOOLOGY (100 MARKS)

- Mendel's law of inheritance, Chromosomal basis of inheritance, Multiple alleles, Eukaryotic chromosomes: Mutations and chromosomal aberrations.
- Ecological Concepts: Interactions, Concepts and components of ecosystem, Food chain, Food web, Biogeochemical cycles, Forests, Biomes, Wildlife conservation and management, Environmental pollution, Green house effect, Acid rain, Global warming and climate change.
- Evolution: Darwinian evolutionary theory based on natural selection and the evidence, Microevolution: Genetic variation and change within species, Macroevolution: Species and speciation (Allopatric, Parapatric and Sympatric speciation)

II. Animal Form and Function

- Protection, Support and Movement: Integumentary system of invertebrates and vertebrates; Animal muscles: the muscular system of invertebrates and vertebrates.
- Digestion and Nutrition: Feeding mechanism, Digestion, Organization and regional function of alimentary canal, Regulation of food intake, Nutritional requirements
- Internal Fluids and Respiration: Internal fluid environment, Composition of blood, Circulation and respiration mechanisms
- Homeostasis: Excretion, Vertebrate kidney mechanisms, Temperature regulation
- Nervous Coordination: Nervous system and Senses: Functional units of nervous system, Synapses junctions between nerves.
- Chemical Coordination: Endocrine System; Vertebrate endocrine glands and types of hormones, Mechanism of hormones action,
- Animal Behavior: Learning, Habituation, Insight learning, latent learning, classical learning: Control of Behavior; social behavior



ZOOLOGY (100 MARKS)

SUGGESTED READINGS

S.No.	Title	Author
1.	Integrated Principles of Zoology.	Hickman, Jr. C.P., Keen, S. L, Larson, and Eisenhour, D.J.
2.	Zoology	Miller, S. A. and Harley, J. B.
3.	Biology	Campbell, N.A.
4.	Evolution. 2nd Edition	Douglas Futuyma
5.	Animal behavior:- An Evolutionary Approach, (9 th Edition)	John Alcock



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ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2000)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2000.

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. Good governance and the role of the public servant.
2. Sweet are the uses of adversity.
3. "Hero-worship is the strongest where there is least regard for human freedom".
4. Advancement in science and technology is the gateway to the economic prosperity of a country.
5. The barbarity of ethnic cleansing.
6. "Education makes a people easy to lead, but difficult to drive, easy to govern, but impossible to enslave".
7. "We never know the worth of water till the well is dry:."
8. Progressive alleviation of poverty in Pakistan - an overview.
9. "If you wish the sympathy of broad manes, then you must tell them the crudest and most stupid things".
10. Moral standards in international relations.
11. "Personal liberty is the paramount essential to human dignity and human happiness".
12. "The purification of politics is an iridescent dream".



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2001)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. “Turn not thy cheek in scorn towards folk nor walk with pertness in the land”. (Al-Quran)
 2. Economic prosperity of a nation is directly proportional to the level of literacy in it.
 3. “Justice delayed is justice denied”.
 4. National integration.
 5. “Experience is the name everyone gives to their mistakes”.
 6. It is not only fine feathers that make fine birds.
 7. On tolerance.
 8. Self-conceit may lead to self destruction.
 9. He who eats the fruit should at least plant the seed.
 10. “The best place to find a helping hand is at the end of your arm”.
 11. Public office is a public trust.
- Devolution of power in Pakistan.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2002)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. World scenario in 21st century and Pakistan's Role in it.
2. International Crisis in Terrorism.
- 3 "Every art is an imitation of nature".
- 4 Higher Science Education in the developing countries.
- 5 Austerity as a solution of all our economic problems.
6. "Politics is perhaps the only profession for which no preparation is thought necessary".
7. Higher Economic problems in Pakistan and how to. meet them.
8. , "A little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth man's minds about to religion".
9. Art and Morality.
10. "Of all the needs a book has, the chief need is that it be readable".
11. "Education ahs for its object the formation of character".
12. Need for serious planning in technical education in Pakistan.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2003)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. Formal and Casual dressing Codes.
2. Attitude of indifference.
3. "Only the wisest and stupidest of men never change".———Kung Fu-lzu Confucius.
4. Dilemma of the water and energy crisis in Pakistan.
5. Art Critics and reviewers.
6. Young habits die-hard.
7. Existentialism.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2004)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

- 1) Humanism
- 2) The end of cheap oil
- 3) All recorder history is contemporaneous
- 4) Pluralistic vision of Islam
- 5) Longing for Love
- 6) "A long Dispute means that both parties are wrong"
- 7) Modern Banking, finance and employment are part of one single paradigm 8)
Peer Pressure



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2005)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. Strategies for the alleviation of poverty.
2. Socio-Economic Challenges faced by Pakistan.
3. Estrangement from our own culture is driving us on the verge of collapse, not just our identity but also morality.
4. Reforms in Examination systems
5. Persecuted poor woman.
6. The search for truth.
Islam versus the West.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2006)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2006

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. Truth In Short Supply
 2. Liberalism
 3. Humour In Urdu Literature
 4. Foreign Direct Investment In Pakistan
 5. Personalization Of Pakistani Politics
 6. Global Warming
 7. Nuclear Weapons Are 'not Only A Great Peril, But A Great Hope'
 8. 'brain, Like Hearts, Go Where They Are Appreciated'
 9. 'lots Of Folks Confuse Bad Management With Destiny'
 10. 'there Comes A Time To Put Aside Principles And Do What's Right'
 11. 'we Grown Too Old Soon And Too Late Smart'
- 'every Solution Breeds New Problems'



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2007)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2007

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

- 1- The more developed a country, the more lethally it is armed.
- 2- Higher Education as an agent of change
- 3- The future of mankind in a global warming perspective
- 4- The image of Islam in the western world and responsibilities of the Muslim Ummah
- 5- A country is backward because it's people are backward
- 6- Globalization and electronic media
- 7- The present system of Education must assume some of responsibilities of our failure
- 8- Politics is the art of possible
- 9- Terrorism as a new threat to the contemporary world
- 10- The state of women rights in Pakistan



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2008)

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

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. Moral depravity is the root cause of poverty.
2. Peace the essential message of our religion 3. Time management is the key note of success.
4. Lack of discipline - a national disaster.
5. Materialism in the death of spirituality.
6. Poetry is teh highest form of expression - the greatest proof is the Holy Quran.
7. Dreams for future rely on the work of today.
8. Can be prevent the Third World War?
9. Global Warming, fact or fiction?



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2009)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. The Future of Democracy in Pakistan.
2. Health is not a condition of matter, but of mind.
3. co.education , Merits and Demerits
4. The food crisis: problems , challenges and opportunities for Pakistan.
5. English as the Medium of Education in Pakistan.
6. The future of UNO, Hopes and Hurdles
7. There is no great genius without a mixture of madness.
8. Status of Women in Islam
9. Pakistan's War on terror and its impact on our psyche and politic.socio.economic fronts.
10. Power of Media in the Modern World.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2010)

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

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

01. Literature is the best criticism of life.
02. Dialogue is the best course to combat terrorism.
03. Pakistan is rich in natural resources but very poor in their management.
04. The U.N.O has failed to measure up to the demands of its charter.
05. All humans are born equal in dignity and rights but they are in shackles everywhere.
06. Why is there no status of the third gender in Pakistan?
07. Can women be equal to men in Pakistan?
08. Without independent truth-finding commission , accountability is unachievable.
09. Religion has done more harm than help to human relations in the world.
10. The world politics stands more derisive than it was ever before due to the specific imperialist designs.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2011)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS – 17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Write a comprehensive and analytical essay on ONE of the following topics:

1. Truth is a rare commodity despite the freedom by the print and electronic media
2. Without good communication skills, life becomes impossible in the modern world.
3. The time we live in is the winter of the world.
4. In this country reason does not apply to anything,
5. Does Pakistan society regard woman as the angel in the house or source of all evils?
6. Disaster management and government preparedness
7. Fair play and life, as it is lived, in the land of the pure.
8. The pleasures of reading.
9. What are the hurdles in our way to becoming a truly independent state?
10. Insanity in individuals is something rare but in groups, parties and nations it is the rule.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2012)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

Roll Number

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Make an outline and write a **COMPREHENSIVE ESSAY** (2500-3500 words) on any **ONE** of the given topics. Make sure you use different forms of discourse e.g. exposition, argumentation, description and narration. Credit will be given for organization, relevance and clarity.

1. Energy Crisis in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences.
2. Obesity is the root cause of all diseases.
3. Beggars cannot be choosers.
4. The United Nations in the 21st Century: Obligations and Limitations.
5. Brains, like hearts, go where they are appreciated.
6. The Emerging Power of Public Opinion.
7. The Suffering Soul in the Scientific Age.
8. A Critical Analysis of Education Systems in Pakistan.
9. Democracy is a culture rather than a process.
10. Social and Economic Securities for Women in Islam.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2015)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

Roll Number

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: (i) Make an outline and write a COMPREHENSIVE ESSAY (2500-3000 words) on any ONE of the given topics. Make sure you use different forms of discourses, e.g., exposition, argumentation, description and narration. Credit will be given for organization, relevance and clarity.
(ii) No Page/Space be left blank between the answer. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

1. The war on terror has contributed to the growing abuse of human rights.
2. Anticipation is often greater than realization.
3. Punctuality is the virtue of bored.
4. The introduction of new digital technologies has radically altered identities.
5. In a hierarchy every employee tends to rise to his level of incompetence.
6. I disapprove of what you say, but I defend to death your right to say.
7. Luxury predecessors becomes the necessity of successors.
8. When life throws you lemons, make lemonade.
9. Government should eliminate subsidies and incentives for manufacturers and consumers of electric cars as they are costly and do not do enough to protect the environment.
10. Labor saving devices are more troublesome than they are worth.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2016)

Roll Number

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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



ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: (i) Make an outline and write a COMPREHENSIVE ESSAY (2500-3000 words) on any ONE of

the given topics. Make sure you use different forms of discourses, e.g. exposition, argumentation, description and narration. Credit will be given for organization, relevance and clarity.

(ii) No Page/Space be left blank between the answer. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

1. **World as a global village: Learning to live together.**
2. **We have to learn to be our own best friends, because we fall too easily into the trap of being our own worst enemies.**
3. **Water crisis and national unity.**
4. **The place of Urdu in Pakistan and Supreme Court's ruling on making Urdu the official language of the country.**
5. **Crisis of good governance in Pakistan: Need for reforms and institution building.**
6. **Promotion of tax culture in Pakistan: Perspective, prospects and challenges.**
7. **Gender equality is a myth!**
8. **The creation of new provinces in Pakistan: Implications for an integrated country.**
9. **Does foreign aid help to achieve economic stability?**
10. **Frailty, thy name is woman.**



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2017)

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

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE:(i) Make an outline and write a **COMPREHENSIVE ESSAY** (2500-3000 words) on any **ONE** of the given topics. Make sure you use different forms of discourses, e.g. exposition, argumentation, description and narration. Credit will be given for organization, relevance and clarity.
(ii) No Page/Space be left blank between the answer. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

1. **Is colonial mentality impeding Pakistan's progress?**
2. **Brexit means globalization is the rhetoric of the privileged, and capitalism will return ferociously as ever.**
3. **More and more International military engagements by the United Nations; is the world moving towards peace?**
4. **Modernity is an unending project.**
5. **Feminism is not really a Third World issue.**
6. **Literature is a lonely planet of idealists.**
7. **Being a minority is a fate no one wants. Can nationalism be really inclusive?**
8. **Ideologies thrive on notions of resistance, yet change is a simulation.**
9. **Are modern wars not holy wars?**
10. **Life without controversy is no life. But why one should not choose the safe haven of conformism?**



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2018)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2018
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll No.

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: (i) Make an outline and write a COMPREHENSIVE ESSAY (2500-3000 words) on any ONE of the given topics. Make sure you use different forms of discourses, e.g. exposition, argumentation, description and narration. Credit will be given for organization, relevance and clarity.
(ii) No Page/Space be left blank between the answer. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

- 1. Real development should transform people's lives, not just economic statistics.**
- 2. Higher Education in Pakistan: Ills and Remedies.**
- 3. Too many of us are not living our dreams because we are living our fears.**
- 4. China – Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) and its Socio-economic Implications for the Region and the World.**
- 5. Beware the barrenness of a busy life!**
- 6. The Emerging Power of Social Media: Prospects and Problems.**
- 7. In the fight against terrorism and corruption, it is imperative not to compromise human rights and civil liberties.**
- 8. The threat of Global Warming and the ways to counter it.**
- 9. Will “Rule of law” always remain an impracticable myth in our country?**
- 10. Democracy in Pakistan: Hopes and Hurdles.**



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2019)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2019 FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Make an outline and write a **COMPREHENSIVE ESSAY** (2500-3000 words) on any **ONE** of the given topics. Make sure you use different forms of discourse e.g. exposition, argumentation, description and narration. Credit will be given for organization, relevance and clarity.

1. Let there be more light in the corridors of worship places.
2. New war fronts lie in economic zones.
3. Urdu literature and progressive movement.
4. Art for peace.
5. Truth is lived not taught.
6. New Waves of feminism and our culture.
7. Democracy and illiteracy do not move together.
8. Sometimes we do not see what we see.
9. Expanding information technology: a curse or blessing.
10. Classrooms decide the future of the nation.



ENGLISH ESSAY (Year-2020)



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

Roll No.

ESSAY

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE:(i) Make an outline and write a COMPREHENSIVE ESSAY (2500-3000 words) on any ONE of the given topics. Make sure you use different forms of discourses, e.g. exposition, argumentation, description and narration. Credit will be given for organization, relevance and clarity.
(ii) No Page/Space be left blank between the answer. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

1. **Do we really need literature in our lives?**
2. **Women universities as agents of change.**
3. **Pakistan and the future of Kashmir cause.**
4. **Polarized politics: the issues and challenges of democracy in Pakistan.**
5. **Global power dynamics and Pakistan's foreign policy.**
6. **Pakistan's informal economy: the way forward.**
7. **Promoting tourism in Pakistan: opportunities and challenges.**
8. **I do not agree with what you have to say, but I'll defend to the death your right to say it.**
9. **Is Pakistan ready for digital revolution?**
10. **IMF bailouts: roads to stability or recipes for disaster.**




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English Precise & Composition (Year-2000)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. MAKE A PRÉCIS OF THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE IN ABOUT ONE THIRD OF ITS LENGTH. Suggest a suitable title also. (20)

Besant describing the middle class of the 9th century wrote " In the first place it was for more a class apart. "In no sense did it belong to society. Men in professions of any kind (except in the Army and Navy) could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections; men in trade—bankers were still accounted tradesmen—could not possibly belong to society. That is to say, if they went to live in the country they were not called upon by the county families and in the town they were not admitted by the men into their clubs, or by ladies into their houses... The middle class knew its own place, respected itself, made its own society for itself, and cheerfully accorded to rank the deference due."

Since then, however, the life of the middle classes had undergone great changes as their numbers had swelled and their influence had increased.

Their already well –developed consciousness of their own importance had deepened. More critical than they had been in the past of certain aspects of aristocratic life, they were also more concerned with the plight of the poor and the importance of their own values of society, thrift, hand work, piety and respectability. Above all they were respectable. There were divergences of opinion as to what exactly was respectable and what was not. There were, nevertheless, certain conventions, which were universally recognized: wild and drunker behaviors were certainly not respectable, nor were godlessness or avert promiscuity, not an ill-ordered home life, unconventional manners, self-indulgence or flamboyant clothes and personal adornments.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2000)

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

The vitality of any teaching, or historical movement, depends upon what it affirms rather than upon what it denies, and its survival and continued power will often mean that its positives are insufficiently regarded by opposing schools. The grand positives of Bentham were benevolence and veracity: the passion for the relief of man's estate, and the passion for truth. Bentham's multifarious activities, pursued without abatement to the end of a long life, were inspired by a "dominant and all-comprehensive desire for the amelioration of human life"; they were inspired, too, by the belief that he had found the key to all moral truth. This institution, this custom, this code, this system of legislation-- does it promote human happiness? Then it is sound. This theory, this creed, this moral teaching – does it rightly explain why virtue is admirable, or why duty is obligatory? The limitation of Bentham can be gauged by his dismissal of all poetry (and most religion) as "misrepresentation"; this is his negative side. But benevolence and veracity are Supreme Values, and if it falls to one of the deniers to be their special advocate, the believers must have long been drowsed. Bentham believes the Church teaches children insincerity by making them affirm what they cannot possibly understand or mean. They promise, for example, to fulfill the undertaking of their god--parents, that they will "renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world" etc. 'The Devil' Bentham comments: "who or what is he, and how is it that he is renounced?" Has the child happened to have any dealings with him? Let the Archbishop of Canterbury tell us, and let him further explain how his own "works" are distinguished from the aforesaid "Pomps and Vanity". What king, what Lords Temporal or Spiritual, have ever renounced them? (Basil Willey)

Questions

(a) What does the writer mean by the following expressions:

Multifarious activities, amelioration of human Life, it is sound, be their special advocate, Renounce the devil, drowsed, aforesaid.

(a) On what grounds does Bentham believe that the Church

(b) What is Bentham's philosophy based upon?



English Precise & Composition (Year-2000)

(a) What according to the writer is Bentham's limitation?

Teaches children insincerity?

(b) In what context has the Archbishop of Canterbury been quoted i.e. is he praised or condemned?

Q3. Write a comprehensive note (250 –300 words) on ONE of the following subjects:(20)

(a) Society is produced by our wants and government by our wickedness (Thomas Pain).

(b) We learn from history that we do not learn from history. (Hegel)

(c) Liberty doesn't work as well in practice as it does in speeches. (Will Rogers)

(d) Politics is strife of interests masquerading as a contest of principles. (Ambrose Pierce)

Q4. Correct the following sentences:

(a) The lake free zed rapidly.

(b) The firm was unwilling to forego its usual commission.

(c) We watched the lambs gamble on the green.

(d) He belonged to the gild of carpenters.

(e) He hadn't ought to have spoken.

(f) Is this his half – brother?

(g) Hay! Watch out for the car!

(h) This is the historical spot where he was shot dead.

(i) We bought a Japanee print.

(j) Fresh flowers smell sweetly.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2000)

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

The vitality of any teaching, or historical movement, depends upon what it affirms rather than upon what it denies, and its survival and continued power will often mean that its positives are insufficiently regarded by opposing schools. The grand positives of Bentham were benevolence and veracity: the passion for the relief of man's estate, and the passion for truth. Bentham's multifarious activities, pursued without abatement to the end of a long life, were inspired by a "dominant and all-comprehensive desire for the amelioration of human life"; they were inspired, too, by the belief that he had found the key to all moral truth. This institution, this custom, this code, this system of legislation-- does it promote human happiness? Then it is sound. This theory, this creed, this moral teaching – does it rightly explain why virtue is admirable, or why duty is obligatory? The limitation of Bentham can be gauged by his dismissal of all poetry (and most religion) as "misrepresentation"; this is his negative side. But benevolence and veracity are Supreme Values, and if it falls to one of the deniers to be their special advocate, the believers must have long been drowsed. Bentham believes the Church teaches children insincerity by making them affirm what they cannot possibly understand or mean. They promise, for example, to fulfill the undertaking of their god---parents, that they will "renounce the devil and all his works, the pomps and vanity of this wicked world" etc. 'The Devil' Bentham comments: "who or what is he, and how is it that he is renounced?" Has the child happened to have any dealings with him? Let the Archbishop of Canterbury tell us, and let him further explain how his own "works" are distinguished from the aforesaid "Pomps and Vanity". What king, what Lords Temporal or Spiritual, have ever renounced them? (Basil Willey)

Questions

(a) What does the writer mean by the following expressions:

Multifarious activities, amelioration of human Life, it is sound, be their special advocate, Renounce the devil, drowsed, gauged, aforesaid.

(a) On what grounds does Bentham believe that the Church

(b) What is Bentham's philosophy based upon?

(c) What according to the writer is Bentham's limitation?

Teaches children insincerity?

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English Precise & Composition (Year-2000)

Q3. Write a comprehensive note (250 –300 words) on ONE of the following subjects:(20)

- (a) Society is produced by our wants and government by our wickedness (Thomas Pain).
- (b) We learn from history that we do not learn from history. (Hegel)
- (c) Liberty doesn't work as well in practice as it does in speeches. (Will Rogers)
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- (c) We watched the lambs gamble on the green.
- (d) He belonged to the gild of carpenters.
- (e) He hadn't ought to have spoken.
- (f) Is this his half – brother?
- (g) Hay! Watch out for the car!
- (h) This is the historical spot where he was shot dead.
- (i) We bought a Japanee print.
- (j) Fresh flowers smell sweetly.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2000)

Q5. Use any FIVE of the following idioms in sentences to make their meaning clear:

- (i) Blow one's top,
- (ii) A cock-and-bull story,
- (iii) Find one's feet,
- (iv) Call it a night,
- (v) The tip of the iceberg,
- (vi) Below par,
- (vii) From pillar to post,
- (viii) Hang up,
- (ix) Turn some one in,
- (x) By and by.

Q6. Use FIVE of the following pairs of words in sentences of your own to bring out the difference: (10)

1. Knead, need;
2. Queue, cue;
3. quarts, quartz;
4. choral, coral;
5. discrete, discreet;
6. epoch, epic;
7. Libel, liable;
8. male, mail;
9. banned, band;
10. barred, bard;



English Precise & Composition (Year-2000)

Q7. Complete the conversation with the correct idiom in the correct form: (10)

Keep regular hours, an unearthly hour, the small hours, a night owl, have a night out, at any moment, have one's moments, have a minute to all one's own, a night on the town, on the spur of the moment:

"morning, Paul! You look tired". "Yes I am. I had a late night last night. I'm not usually-----but I ----- with some friends yesterday. I have been so busy all week that I've hardly-----, so I really enjoyed ----- . I start work early, so I usually ----- -- but yesterday was an exception. I didn't think. I got into bed and must have fallen asleep, because the next thing I knew my landlady was shaking me, saying she was sorry to wake me at such-----, but she thought there was a burglar in the kitchen".

"Well where was her husband?"

"Mr. Dick's working on the night-shift, and I was the only man in the house. I am usually a coward, but I do-----, so I grabbed my tennis racket, which was the only thing I could think of -----, and crept downstairs".

"And then?"

" I saw a dark figure in the kitchen with a knife in his hand, ready to strike----- . I was just about to hit him with the racket, when a voice shouted out, " "Hey! It's me! It was Mr. Dick. He had forgotten his sandwiches".



English Precise & Composition (Year-2001)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. Make a precise of the following passage in about one third of its length and suggest a suitable heading. (20)

It was not from want of perceiving the beauty of external nature but from the different way of perceiving it, that the early Greeks did not turn their genius to portray, either in colour or in poetry, the outlines, the hues, and contrasts of all fair valley, and hold cliffs, and golden moons, and rosy lawns which their beautiful country affords in lavish abundance.

Primitive people never so far as I know, enjoy when is called the picturesque in nature, wild forests, beetling cliffs, reaches of Alpine snow are with them great hindrances to human intercourse, and difficulties in the way of agriculture. They are furthermore the homes of the enemies of mankind, of the eagle, the wolf, or the tiger, and are most dangerous in times of earthquake or tempest. Hence the grand and striking features of nature are at first looked upon with fear and dislike.

I do not suppose that Greeks different in the respect from other people, except that the frequent occurrence of mountains and forests made agriculture peculiarly difficult and intercourse scanty, thus increasing their dislike for the apparently reckless waste in nature. We have even in Homer a similar feeling as regards the sea, --- the sea that proved the source of all their wealth and the condition of most of their greatness. Before they had learned all this, they called it "the unvintagable sea" and looked upon its shore as merely so much waste land. We can, therefore, easily understand, how in the first beginning of Greek art, the representation of wild landscape would find no place, whereas, fruitful fields did not suggest themselves as more than the ordinary background. Art in those days was struggling with material nature to which it felt a certain antagonism.

There was nothing in the social circumstances of the Greeks to produce any revolution in this attitude during their greatest days. The Greek republics were small towns where the pressure of the city life was not felt. But as soon as the days of the Greeks republics were



English Precise & Composition (Year-2001)

over, the men began to congregate for imperial purposes into Antioch, or Alexandria, or lastly into Rome, than we seek the effect of noise and dust and smoke and turmoil breaking out into the natural longing for rural rest and retirement so that from Alexander's day We find all kinds of authors --- epic poets, lyricist, novelists and preachers --- agreeing in the precise of nature, its rich colours, and its varied sounds. Mohaffy: Rambles in Greece

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

Poetry is the language of imagination and the passions. It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human mind. It comes home to the bosoms and business of men: for nothing but what comes home to them in the most general and intelligible shape can be a subject of poetry. Poetry is the universal language which the heart holds with nature and itself. He who has a contempt for poetry cannot have much respect for himself or for anything else. Whatever there is a sense of beauty, or power, or harmony, as in the motion of the waves of the sea, in the growth of a flower, there is a poetry in its birth. If history is a grave study, poetry may be said to be graver, its materials lie deeper, and are spread wider. History treats, for the most part, cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things, the empty cases in which the affairs of the world are packed, under the heads of intrigue or war, in different states, and from century to century but there is no thought or feeling that can have entered into the mind of man which he would be eager to communicate to others, or they would listen to with delight, that is not a fit subject for poetry. It is not a branch of authorship: it is "the stuff of which our life is made". The rest is mere oblivion, a dead letter, for all that is worth remembering in life is the poetry of it. Fear is Poetry, hope is poetry, love is poetry; hatred is poetry. Poetry is that fine particle within us that expands, refines, raises our whole being; without "man's life is poor as beasts". In fact, man is a poetical animal. The child is a poet when he first plays hide and seek, or repeats the story of Jack the Giant Killer, the shepherd – boy is a poet when he first crowns his mistress with a garland of flowers; the countryman when he stops he stops to look at the rainbow; the miser when he hugs his gold; the courtier when he builds his hope upon a smile; the vain, the ambitious the proud, the choleric man, the hero and the coward, the beggar and the king, all live in a world of their own making; and the poet does no more than describe what all others think and act. Hazlitt

Questions

- In what sense is poetry the language of the imagination and the passion?
- How is poetry the Universal Language of the heart?
- What is the difference between history and poetry?
- Explain the phrase: "Man is a poetical animal".



English Precise & Composition (Year-2001)

- (e) What are some of the actions which Hazlitt calls poetry and its does poet?
- (f) Explain the followings underlined expression in the passage.
- (i) It relates to whatever gives immediate pleasure or pain to human heart (ii) A sense of beauty, or power, or harmony.
- (iii) Cumbersome and unwieldy masses of things.
- (iv) It is the stuff of which our life is made.
- (v) The poet does no more than describe what all others think and act.

Q3. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300) on ONE of the following subjects. (20)

- (a) Modern history registers so primary and rapid changes that it cannot repeat itself.
- (b) “The golden rule is that there is no golden rule”. G. B. Shaw
- (c) Crisis tests the true mettle of man
- (d) It is excellent to have a giant’s strength; but it is tyrannical to use it like a giant.

Q4. Correct the following sentences. (10)

- (a) His wisdom consisted of his handling the dangerous situation successfully
- (b) Many a girls were appearing in the examination.
- (c) The vehicles run fastly on the Motorway.
- (d) Smoking is injurious for health.
- (e) He availed of this situation very intelligently.
- (f) The black vermin is an odious creature.
- (g) What to speak of meat, even, vegetables were not available now.
- (h) No sooner we left our home when it started raining.
- (i) Little money I had I spent on the way.
- (j) The criminal was sent on the goal.

Q5. Use FIVE of the following in sentences to make their meaning clear. (10)

- (i) The teeming meanings
- (ii) To kick the bucket
- (iii) To push to the walls
- (iv) To read between the lines
- (v) To be at daggers drawn
- (vi) To throw down the gauntlet
- (vii) To be a Greek
- (viii) To stand on ceremony
- (ix) From the horse’s mouth
- (x) To carry the cross



English Precise & Composition (Year-2001)

Q6. Use FIVE of the following pairs of words in sentences. (10)

1. Brooch, broad
2. Collusion, collision
3. Fain, feign
4. Hoard, horde
5. Illusion, delusion
6. Persecute, prosecute
7. Prescribe, proscribe
8. Respectfully, respectively
9. Complacent, complaisant

Q7. Read the following dialogue and place the following words in it at proper places. (10)

1. Sweating away as usual
2. Health first, exam second
3. Can you study while confined to bed.
4. Has anyone be marketed anywhere? 5. An unwanted commodity
6. As long as there is life, there is hope.
7. You will become a thin, gaunt, half-blind weakling with sunken cheeks and haggard looks.
8. Once again grow into a rose-cheeked young man.
9. There is no deviation form it.
10. The paring of ways.

- Good morning Waseem _____ and looking pale. Come out in the open.
- I am sorry, Nadeem. I cannot do that. The examination is drawing near and I want to utilize every minute for its preparation.
- To hell with exam _____
- Well, health is good but failure is bad. Therefore, one should take books and study them for the University exam.
- Suppose you grow into a bookworm and as a result fall ill. _____
Again, many boys work hard and get degrees. Do you think they get jobs. Our society is flooded with graduates but _____? They are roaming about with degrees in their hands. They are _____.
- Well. Degree is an ornament in itself, job or no job. Besides, there is no need to be hopeless. I am sure when I get a degree with a good grade, I am sure to get a job in a Government office or in a private firm. You know that _____.
- Well, how should I explain to you the blessing of a good health. If you continue treading on this path, _____.
- Please come into the fresh air take exercise and play some game and _____ Don't grow old prematurely.
- Please listen, I _____
- want to be a graduate this year, now or never. I have made up my mind for this and _____.
- Well, if this is your aim, then _____.
- Bye
- Bye



English Precise & Composition (Year-2002)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. Make a precis of the given passage, also give a suitable heading" (20)

'The official name of our species is homo sapiens; but there are many anthropologists who prefer to think of man as homo Fabcr-thc smith, the maker of tools It would be possible. I think, to reconcile these two definitions in a third. If man is a knower and an efficient doer, it is only because he is also a talker In order to be Faber and Sapiens, Homo must first be loquax, the loquacious one. Without language we should merely be hairless chimpanzees. Indeed \vc should be some thing much worse. Possessed of a high IQ but no language, we should be like the Yahoos of Gulliver's Travels- Creatures too clever to be guided by instinct, too Self-centered to live in a state of animal grace, and therefore condemned forever, frustrated and malignant, between contented apehood and aspiring'humanity. It was language that made possible the accumulation of knowledge and the broadcasting of information. It was language that permitted the expression of religious insight, the formulation of ethical ideals, the codification to laws, It was language, in a word, that turned us into human beings and gave birth to civilization.

Q2. Read the given passage, then give brief answers, to the questions placed at the end, in your own words: - (20)

There is indeed, something inexpressibly pleasing in the annual renovation of the world and the new display of the treasures of nature. The darkness and cold of winter with the naked deformity of every object, on which we turn our eyes, make us rejoice at the succeeding season, as well for what we have escaped, as for what we may enjoy. Every budding Flower, whLch a warm situation brings early to our view, is considered by us a messenger to notify the approach of more joyous days.

The spring affords to a mind free from the disturbance of cares or passions almost everything that our present state makes us capable of enjoying. The Variegated Verdure



English Precise & Composition (Year-2002)

of the fields and woods, the succession of grateful Odours, the Voice of pleasure pouring out its notes on every side, with the gladness apparently conceived by every animal from the growth of liis food and the clemency of the weather, throw over the whole.earth an air of gaiety, significantly expressed by Smile of nature. (Samuel John Son)

Questions:

- (a) Give meanings of the under lines expressions in the passage in your own words. (10)
- (b) Say howr an early budding flower becomes a messenger of happy days? (3)
- (c) Who, according to the writer can make the best of the spring season? (3)
- (d) Why are all animals glad at the approach of spring9 (3)
- (e) Suggest a title for the passage. (1)

Q3. Write a Comprehensive note (250-300 words) on ONE of the following subjects (20)

- (a) The winds are always on the side of the ablest navigator. ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)
- (b) Keep your face to the Sunshine and you cannot see the Shade.
- (c) In strategy it is important to see distant things close, and take a distant view of close things.
- (d) You \will find poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you.

Q4. Change the Voice of the verb following sentences (10)

1. The production of Cash Crops directly affects the economy of an agricultural country.
 2. The accelerated car sped past the traffic signal and crashed into a van and killed two men.
 3. The students were asked to submit the assignment before to end of day.
 - 4 The new budget was being discussed.
 5. The Manager has announced a bonus for all the workers.
 6. The police chased the dacoit and finally arrested : . him
 7. It was difficult to finish the work on time.
 8. At last the Speech ended and prizes were distributed.
 9. She manages her duties, without any help, despite her blindness.
- I appreciate your efforts and hope you will continue in the same fashion.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2002)

Q5. Change the following sentences from direct speech to Indirect Speech:

1. "Hurrah"! Said the captain of the team, "we won the match".
2. "Please Sir, take pity on a poor beggar woman", the wretched old woman asked for alms
3. They say. "Is this the right time to arrive? Aren't you forgetting something"?
4. He often says, "I am always willing to help the needy, if I am assured they are really in need".
5. The master said, "How long will you take in warming my (10)
- 6 The boy said. "Alas' I could not pass my examination"
7. "Come here quickly and work out this problem on the blackboard" said the teacher.
8. "What a lovely evening!" Said Irum.
9. "What is the name of this beautiful building?" asked the visitor. 10. He said "Sit down over here and don't move until I allow you".

Q6-Correct the following sentences: (10)

1. I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
2. He does not have some devotion for the project you have given him. 3 I went to either of the Four hill stations.
4. Who did you meet on your way to school?
5. You must remember that you are junior than Hamid.
6. Aslam, as well as, his Four friends were planning to visit the museum..
7. Where you went in the vacation?
8. This is the youngest and most intelligent of my two sons.
9. He is one of those who always succeed.
10. I congratulate you for your success.

Q7-Make sentences with the given

Idiomatic phrases so that their meaning become clear: (10)

- (1) take aback
- (2) take after
- (3) take for
- (4) take ill
- (5) take off
- (6) take over
- (7) take to
- (8) take to task
- (9) take to One's heels
- (10) take with a grain or pinch of salt.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2003)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. Make a precis of the given passage and give a suitable heading:(20)

If then a practical end must be assigned to a University course, I say it is that of training good members of a society. Its aim is the art of social life, and its end is fitness for the world. It neither confines its views to particular professions on the one hand, nor creates heroes or inspires genius on the other. Works indeed of genius fall under no art; heroic minds come under no rule; a University is not a birthplace of poets or of immortal authors, of founders of schools, leaders of colonies, or conquerors of nations. It does not promise a generation of Aristotles or Newtons or Napoleons or Washingtons or Raphaels or Shakespeares though such miracles of nature it has before now contained within its precincts. Nor is it content on the other hand with forming the critic or the experimentalist, the economist or the engineer, through such too it includes within its scope. But a University training is the great ordinary means to a great ordinary end; it aims at raising the intellectual tone of society, at cultivating the public mind, at purifying the national taste, at supplying true principles to popular aspirations. It is the education which gives a man a clear conscious view of his own opinions and judgments, a truth in developing them, an eloquence in expressing them, and a force in urging them, it teaches him to see things as they are, to go right to the point, to disentangle a skein of thought, to detect what is sophistical and to - discard what is irrelevant. It prepares him to fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility. (John H. Newman)

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, in YOUR OWN WORDS. 20

My father was back in work within days of his return home. He had a spell in the shipyard, where the last of the great Belfast liners, the CANBERRA, was under construction, and then moved to an electronics firm in the east of the city. (These were the days when



English Precise & Composition (Year-2003)

computers were the size of small houses and were built by sheet metal workers). A short time after he started in this job, one of his colleagues was sacked for taking off time to get married. The workforce went on strike to get the colleague reinstated. The dispute, dubbed the Honeymoon Strike, made the Belfast papers. My mother told me not long ago that she and my father, with four young sons, were hit so hard by that strike, that for years afterwards they were financially speaking, running to stand still. I don't know how the strike ended, but whether or not the colleague got his old job back, he was soon in another, better one. I remember visiting him and his wife when I was still quite young, in their new bungalow in Belfast northern suburbs. I believe they left Belfast soon after the Troubles began.

My father then was thirty-seven, the age I am today. My Hither and I are father and son, which is to say we are close without knowing very much about one another. We talk about events, rather than emotions. We keep from each other certain of our hopes and fears and doubts. I have never for instance asked my father whether he has dwelt on (he direction his life might have taken if at certain moments he had made certain other choices. Whatever, he found himself, with a million and a half of his fellows, living in what was in all but name a civil war. As a grown up I try often to imagine what it must be like to be faced with such a situation. What, in the previous course of your life, prepares you for arriving, as my father did, at the scene of a bomb blast close to your brother's place of work and seeing what you suppose, from the colour of the hair, to be your brother lying in the road, only to find that you are cradling the remains of a woman? (Glenn Patterson)

Questions

- From your reading of the passage what do you infer about the nature of the 'Troubles' the writer mentions.
- What according to the writer were the working conditions in the Electronics firm where his father worked?
- Why was his father's colleague sacked?
- How does the writer show that as father and son they do not know much about each other?
- Explain the underlined words/phrases in the passage:
Made the Belfast papers, had a spell, dubbed, was sacked, hit hard.

Q3. Write a comprehensive note (250-300) words on ONE of the following: (20)

- Lots of people confuse bad management with destiny.
- If a window of opportunity appears don't pull down the shade.
- We are all inclined to judge ourselves by our ideals: others by their act.
- Goodwill is earned by many acts: it can be lost by one.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2003)

Q4. Change the voice of the verb in the following sentences:(10)

- (1) The assassins shot the leader in broad daylight.
- (2) The President inaugurated the Motorway recently.
- (3) Will you negotiate the matter with the opposition?
- (4) Why should I be suspected by you?
- (5) The establishment is pleased with your performance. (6) The Parliament members gave a hard time to the Prime • Minister.
- (7) The Prisoners in Cuba arc being treated cruelly, by the so-called Human Rights custodians.
- (8) The present Government is serving the people honestly! .
- (9) Who did this?
- (10) The Palestinians are avenging the death of their leaders.

Q5. Change the following to reported speech: (10)

- (1) "This is your house, isn't it?" asked Jcmmic.
- (2) "Where do you want to be dropped?" said the taxi driver.
- (3) "Call (he first witness," said the judge.
- (4) "Don't blame him for the accident," the boy's mother said.
- (5) He said, "I baiigcd on Cliffs door but he did not answer".
- (6) "Where is the boat? Hurry up we are being chased", she cried.
- (7) "I have lost my way. Can you direct me to the Post Office please?" said the old lady.
- (8) He said to me, "what a pity you missed such an important meeting.
- (9) "How wonderful! Why didn't you suggest this plan earlier".
- (10) He said, "Let's wait till the road gets cleared".

Q6. Correct the following sentences:

- (1) The hostel provides boarding and lodging to students.
- (2) My cousin-brother will come to meet me.
- (3) He lives backside of my house.
- (4) You have read it. Isn't it?
- (5) We discussed about this question.
- (6) I am studying in an University for an year.
- (7) Neither he nor I arc at fault.
- (S) The committee have issued a notice.
- (9) One must boast of his great qualities.
- (10) . It is one of the best speeches that has ever been made in the General Assembly.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2003)

Q7. Use the following in your own sentences to bring out their meaning: (10)

- (1) Kick the bucket
- (2) Bolt from the blue
- (3) Put your foot down
- (4) Worth your salt
- (5) Down the drain
- (6) All cars
- (7) Swan song
- (8) Cheek by Jowl
- (9) in a nutshell
- (10) Give me five



English Precise & Composition (Year-2004)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. Make a precis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading:

We're dealing with a very dramatic and very fundamental paradigm shift here. You may try" to lubricate your' social interactions with personality techniques and skills, but in the process, you may truncate the vital character base. You can't have the fruits without the roots. It's the principle of sequencing: Private victory precedes Public Victory. Selfmastery and self-discipline are the foundation of good relationship with others. Some people say that you have to like yourself before you can like others. I think' that idea has merit but if you don't know yourself, if you don't control yourself, if you don't have mastery over yourself, it's very hard to like yourself, except in some short-term, psychup, superficial way. Real self-respect comes from dominion over*self from true independence. Independence is an achievement. Inter dependence is a choice only independent people can make. Unless we are willing to achieve real independence, it's foolish to try to develop human relations skills. We might try. We might even have some degree of success when the sun is shining. But when the difficult times come - and they will - We won't have the foundation to keep things together. The most important ingredient we put into any relationship is not what we say or what we do, but what we are. And if our words and our actions come from superficial human relations techniques (the Personality Ethic) rather than from our own inner core (the character Ethic), others will sense that duplicity. We simply won't be able to create and sustain the foundation necessary" for effective interdependence. The techniques and skills that really make a difference in human interaction are the ones that almost naturally flow from a truly independent character. So the place to begin building any relationship is inside ourselves, inside our Circle of Influence, our own character. As we become independent - Proactive, centered in correct principles, value driven and able to organize and execute around the priorities in our life with integrity - we then can choose to become interdependent - capable of building rich, enduring, highly productive relationships with other people.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2004)

Q2. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end, in YOUR OWN WORDS. (20)

We look before and after, wrote Shelley, and pine for what is not. It is said that this is what distinguishes us from the animals and that they, unlike us, live always for and in the movement and have neither hopes nor regrets. Whether it is so or not I do not know yet it is undoubtedly one of our distinguishing mental attributes: we are actually conscious of our life in time and not merely of our life at the moment of experiencing it. And as a result we find many grounds for melancholy and foreboding. Some of us prostrate ourselves on the road way in Trafalgar Square or in front of the American Embassy because we are fearful that our lives, or more disinterestedly those of our descendants will be cut short by nuclear war. If only as" squirrels or butterflies are supposed to do, we could let the future look after itself and be content to enjoy the pleasures of the morning breakfast, the brisk walk to the office through autumnal mist or winter fog, the mid-day sunshine that sometimes floods through windows, the warm, peaceful winter evenings by the fireside at home. Yet all occasions for contentment are so often spoiled for us, to a greater or lesser degree by our individual temperaments, by this strange human capacity for foreboding and regret - regret for things which we cannot undo and foreboding for things which may never happen at all. Indeed were it not for the fact that over breaking through our human obsessions with the tragedy of time, so enabling us to enjoy at any rate some fleeting moments untroubled by vain yearning or apprehension, our life would not be intolerable at all. As it is, we contrive, everyone of us, to spoil it to a remarkable degree.

Questions

1. What is the difference between our life and the life of an animal? (3)
2. What is the result of human anxiety? (3)
3. How does the writer compare man to the butterflies and squirrels? (3)
4. How does anxiety about future disturb our daily life? (3)
5. How can we make our life tolerable? (3)
6. Explain the underlined words/phrases in the passage. (5)



English Precise & Composition (Year-2004)

Q3. Write a comprehensive note (250-300 words) on ONE of the following: (20)

1. One may smile and smile, and be a villain.
2. Gather ye rosebuds while ye may.
3. No sensible man ever made an apology.
4. Our thoughts are ours, their ends none of our own.

Q4. (a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. * (5)

(1) ARCHIPELAGO:

Reef
Glacier
Cluster of islands
Lagoon

(2) PIAZZA:

Cheese dish
Veranda
Public Square
Style or dash

(3) BAKLAVA:

Stringed instrument
Dessert
Whining dance
Gratuity

(4) IONIC:

Indian stone monument
Greek architecture
Roman Sculpture
Mediterranean Sea

(5) CICERONE:

Teacher



English Precise & Composition (Year-2004)

Q4. (b) Pick the one most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word: * (5)

(1) DESICCATE:

Lengthen
Hallow
Exonerate
Saturate
Anesthetize

(2) APOTHEOSIS:

Departure from tradition
Impatience with stupidity
Demotion from glory
Surrender to impulse
Cause for grief

(3) SPUNK:

Success
Timidity
Growing awareness
Loss of prestige
Lack of intelligence

(4) CAVIL:

Discern
Disclose
Introduce
Flatter
Commend

(5) RAUCOUS:

Orderly
Absorbent,
Boyant
Mellifluous
Contentious



English Precise & Composition (Year-2004)

Q5. (a) Change the Voice of any FIVE of the following sentences: (5)

1. International Humanitarian Law forbids actions leading to unnecessary death and suffering.
2. Why should I antagonize you?
3. Let Manchoo be told about the jokes of Mulla Nasiruddin.
4. Why have the roads not been constructed by the government in this part of the country?
5. Do not kill your ability by roaming in the streets.
6. Your cousin is drawing a large sum of money from his account.
7. The arrangements of holding the Art Exhibition could not be completed on time.
8. Build your house when cement is cheap;

Q5. (b) Correct any FIVE of the following sentences: (5)

1. Passing through ten different cities, Karachi is the most active.
2. He was laid up for six weeks with two broken ribs.
3. Someone showed the visitors in the room.
4. Until you remain idle you will make no progress.
5. It is very wrong to be devoted to lying and cheating.
6. He told me that he is waiting for me since a long time.
7. The house stood up in the dull street because of its red door.
8. He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

6. (a) Use any FIVE of the following in your own sentences to bring out their meaning: (5)

1. To bring grist to the mill.
2. Set one's cap at.
3. To draw the long bow.
4. To send a person to Coventry.
5. Beer and skittles.
6. The acid test.
7. A skeleton in the cupboard.

To discover a mare's nest.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2004)

Q6. (B) Use FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings: * (10)

1. Auger, Augur
2. Fain, Feign
3. Emigrate, Immigrate
4. Envy, Jealousy
5. Invade, Attack
6. Trifling, Trivial
7. Simulation, Dissimulation
8. Venal, Venial



English Precise & Composition (Year-2005)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading (20 +5)

Basically, psychoses and neuroses represent man's inability to maintain a balanced or equated polarity in conducting his life. The ego becomes exclusively or decidedly one sided. In psychoses there is a complete collapse of the ego back into the inner recesses of the personal and collective unconscious. When he is repressed toward fulfilling some life goal and where he is further unable to sublimate himself toward another goal, man regresses into goal structures not actually acceptable to himself or to the society. Strong emotional sickness of the psychotic type is like having the shadow run wild. The entire psyche regresses to archaic, animal forms of behaviors. In less severe forms of emotional sickness there may be an accentuated and overpowering use of one of the four mental functions at the expense of the other three. Either thinking, feeling, intuiting or seeing may assume such a superior role as to render the other three inoperative. The persona may become so dominant as to create a totally one-sided ego, as in some forms of neurotic behavior. All in all, whatever the type of severity of the emotional disorder, it can be taken as a failure of the psyche to maintain a proper balance between the polarities of life. Essentially, psychoses and neuroses are an alienation of the self from its true goal of self actualization. In this sense the culture is of no consequence. Emotional disorder is not a question of being out of tune with one's culture so much as it is of being out of tune with one's self. Consequently, neurosis is more than bizarre behavior, especially as it may be interpreted by contemporaries in the culture. This interpretation avoids the sociological question of what is a mental disorder, since form of behavior which is acceptable in one culture may be considered neurotic in other culture. To Jung, the deviation from cultural norms is not the point. The inability to balance out personal polarities is.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2005)

Q2. Here is an excerpt from the autobiography of a short story writer. Read it carefully and answer the questions that follow.

My father loved all instruments that would instruct and fascinate. His place to keep things was the drawer in the 'library table' where lying on top of his folder map was a telescope with brass extensions, to find the moon and the Big Dipper after supper in our front yard, and to keep appointments with eclipses. In the back of the drawer you could find a magnifying glass, a kaleidoscope and a gyroscope kept in black buckram box, which he would set dancing for us on a string pulled tight. He had also supplied himself with an assortment of puzzles composed of metal rings and intersecting links and keys chained together, impossible for the rest of us, however, patiently shown, to take apart, he had an almost childlike love of the ingenious. In time, a barometer was added to our dining room wall, but we didn't really need it. My father had the country boy's accurate knowledge of the weather and its skies. He went out and stood on our front steps first thing in the morning and took a good look at it and a sniff. He was a pretty good weather prophet. He told us children what to do if we were lost in a strange country. 'Look for where the sky is brightest along the horizon,' he said. 'That reflects the nearest river. Strike out for a river and you will find habitation'. Eventualities were much on his mind. In his care for us children he cautioned us to take measures against such things as being struck by lightning. He drew us all away from the windows during the severe electrical storms that are common where we live. My mother stood apart, scoffing at caution as a character failing. So I developed a strong meteorological sensibility. In years ahead when I wrote stories, atmosphere took its influential role from the start. Commotion in the weather and the inner feelings aroused by such a hovering disturbance emerged connected in dramatic form.

Questions

- why did the writer's father spend time studying the skies ? (3)
- why the writer thinks that there was no need of a barometer? (3)
- what does the bright horizon meant for the writer's father ? (3)
- How did her father influence the writer in her later years ? (3)
- explain the underlined words and phrases in the passage. (8)

Q3. Write a comprehensive note (250-300) words) on any one of the following . (20)

- each man is the architect of his own destiny
 - ignorance is bliss, knowledge worry
 - democracy fosters mediocrity
 - unhappiness is best defined as the difference between our talent and our expectations
- they know enough who know how to learn



English Precise & Composition (Year-2005)

Q4. (A) choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters

- 1). ANATHEMA a) curse b) cure c) anemia d) asthma
- 2). TORPOR a) fever b) lethargy c) taciturn d) torrid
- 3). TOUCHSTONE a) criterion b) gold c) character d) characteristics
- 4). SEQUESTER a) eliminate b) finalize c) sedate d) isolate
- 5). DENOUEMENT a) denunciation b) dormancy c) termination d) explanation

Q4. (B) pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized letters

- 1). DELETERIOUS a) nourishing b) injurious c) vital d) fatal
- 2). VALEDICTORY a) farewell b) final c) hopeful d) parting
- 3). SEDENTARY a) afraid b) loyal c) active d) torpid
- 4). TURBID a) muddy b) clear c) invariable d) improbable
- 5). PHLEGMATIC a) dull b) active c) lymphatic d) frigid

Q5. (A) change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech (do any five)

- 1). Our sociology professor said , 'I expect you to be in class every day. Unexcused absences may affect your grades.'
- 2). My father often told me , 'every obstacle is a steppingstone to success. You should view problems in your life as opportunities to prove yourself.'
- 3). When tom asked Jack why he could'nt go to the game, Jack said he didn't have enough money for a ticket.
- 4). When I asked the ticket seller if the concert was going to be rescheduled, she told me that she didn't know and said that she just worked there.
- 5). Ali said, 'I must go to Lahore next week to visit my ailing mother.'
- 6). The policeman told the pedestrian, 'you mustn't cross the road against the red light'
- 7). Ahmed asked if what I said was really true.
- 8). Sarah wanted to know where they would be tomorrow around three O'clock



English Precise & Composition (Year-2005)

Q5 (B) Make corrections in any five of the following where necessary ?

- 1). What does a patient tell a doctor it is confidential ?
- 2). It is a fact that I almost drowned makes me very careful about water safety whenever I go swimming
- 3). Did they not consider this as quiet convincing 4). St Peter's at Rome is the largest of all other churches
- 5). The amount they receive in wages is greater than twenty years ago
- 6). They succeeded with hardly making any effort 7). Whatever have you done !
- 8). The officers were given places according to their respective ranks

Q6 (A) use any five of the following in your own sentences to bring out their meaning

- 1). Keep ones nose to the grindstone
- 2). Throw someone for a loop
- 3). Letter perfect
- 4). Off the wall
- 5). Out to lunch
- 6). Salt something away
- 7). Take someone to the cleaners
- 8). Wear the pants in the family

Q6 (B) use five of the following pairs of words in your own sentences so as to bring out their meanings

- 1). Council, counsel
- 2). Distinct, distinctive
- 3). Apposite, opposite
- 4). Deprecate, depreciate
- 5). Punctual, punctilious
- 6). Judicial, judicious
- 7). Salutary, salubrious
- 8). Canvas, canvass



English Precise & Composition (Year-2006)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2006

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q # 1... Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: (20 + 5)

It was not so in Greece, where philosophers professed less, and undertook more. Parmenides pondered nebulously over the mystery of knowledge; but the pre-Socratics kept their eyes with fair consistency upon the firm earth, and sought to ferret out its secrets by observation and experience, rather than to create it by exuding dialectic; there were not many introverts among the Greeks. Picture Democritus, the Laughing Philosopher; would he not be perilous company for the dessicated scholastics who have made the disputes about the reality of the external world take the place of medieval discourses on the number of angles that could sit on the point of a pin? Picture Thales, who met the challenge that philosophers were numskulls by “cornering the market” and making a fortune in a year. Picture Anaxagoras, who did the work of Darwin for the Greeks and turned Pericles from a wire-pulling politician into a thinker and a statesman, Picture old Socrates, unafraid of the sun or the stars, gaily corrupting young men and overturning governments; what would he have done to these bespectacled seedless philosophasters who now litter the court of the once great Queen? To Plato, as to these virile predecessors, epistemology was but the vestibule of philosophy, akin to the preliminaries of love; it was pleasant enough for a while, but it was far from the creative consummation that drew wisdom’s lover on. Here and there in the shorter dialogues, the Master dallied amorously with the problems of perception, thought, and knowledge; but in his more spacious moments he spread his vision over larger fields, built himself ideal states and brooded over the nature and destiny of man. And finally in Aristotle philosophy was honoured in all her boundless scope and majesty; all her mansions were explored and made beautiful with order; here every problem found a place and every science brought its toll to wisdom. These men knew that the function of philosophy was not to bury herself in the obscure retreats of epistemology, but to come forth bravely into every realm of inquiry, and gather up all knowledge for the coordination and illumination of human character and human life.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2006)

Q # 2... Read the passage and answer the questions that follow: (20 Marks)

“Elegant economy!” How naturally one fold back into the phraseology of Cranford! There economy was always “elegant”, and money-spending always “Vulgar and Ostentatoin;” a sort of sour grapeism which made up very peaceful and satisfied I shall never forget the dismay felt when certain Captain Brown came to live at Cranford, and openly spoke of his being poor ___ not in a whisper to an intimate friend, the doors and windows being previously closed, but in the public street! in a loud military voice! alleging his poverty as a reason for not taking a particular house. The ladies of Cranford were already moving over the invasion of their territories by a man and a gentleman. He was a half-pay captain, and had obtained some situation on a neighbouring rail-road, which had been vehemently petitioned against by the little town; and if in addition to his masculine gender, and his connection with the obnoxious railroad, he was so brazen as to talk of his being poor ___ why, then indeed, he must be sent to Coventry. Death was as true and as common as poverty; yet people never spoke about that loud on the streets. It was a word not to be mentioned to ears polite. We had tacitly agreed to ignore that any with whom we associated on terms of visiting equality could ever be prevented by poverty from doing anything they wished. If we walked to or from a party, it was because the weather was so fine, or the air so refreshing, not because sedan chairs were expensive. If we wore prints instead of summer silks, it was because we preferred a washing material; and so on, till we blinded ourselves to the vulgar fact that we were, all of us, people of very moderate means.

- (a) Give in thirty of your own words what we learn from this passage of Captain Brown. (4 marks)
- (b) Why did the ladies of Cranford dislike the Captain. (2 marks)
- (c) What reasons were given by the ladies of Cranford for “not doing anything that they wished”? (2 marks)
- (d) “Ears Polite”. How do you justify this construction? (2 marks)
- (e) What is the meaning and implication of the phrases? (2 marks each)
 - (1) Sour-grapeism
 - (2) The invasion of their territories
 - (3) Sent to Coventry
 - (4) Tacitly agreed
 - (5) Elegant economy

This one is quite simple and easy. THANKS ALMIGHTLY.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2006)

**Q # 3... Write a comprehensive note (250-300 words) on any ONE of the following:
(20 marks)**

- (a) Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise.
- (b) A pen becomes a clarion.
- (c) Charms strike the sight but merit wins the soul (d) What fools these mortals be!
- (e) Stolen glances, sweeter for the theft.

Q # 4 (A)... Chose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. (1 mark each)

(1) FINICKY: (a)

- unstable
- (b) troubled
- (c) fussy
- (d) unpleasant

(2) SAMIZDAT:

- (a) underground press
- (b) secret police
- (c) twirling jig
- (d) large metal tea urn

(3) VELD:

- (a) arctic wasteland
- (b) European plains
- (c) South African grassland
- (d) Deep valley

(4) CAJUN:

- (a) French-Canadian descendant
- (b) American Indian
- (c) Native of the Everglades
- (d) Early inhabitant of the Bahama Islands

(5) LOGGIA:

- (a) pathway
- (b) Marsh
- (c) gallery
- carriage



English Precise & Composition (Year-2006)

(B) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word: (1 mark each)

(1) CAPTIOUS:

(a) Tolerant (b) capable (c) Winning (d) Recollected

(2) PENCHANT:

(a) Dislike (b) Attitude (c) Imminence (d) Distance

(3) PUTATIVE:

(a) Powerful (b) Colonial (c) Undisputed (d) Unremarkable

(4) FACSIMILE:

(a) imitation (b) model (c) mutation (d) pattern

(5) LARCENY:

(a) appropriation (b) peculation (c) purloining (d) indemnification

Q # 5... (A) Change the narration from direct to indirect and from indirect to direct speech (only five)

(1) He said, "let it rain ever so hard I shall go out".

(2) The mother said to the young girl, "Do you know where salim is"? (3) The officer said, "Hand it all! Can you not do it more neatly".

(4) Invoking our help with a loud voice she asked us whether we would come to her aid.

(5) He exclaimed with an oath that no one could have expected such a turn of events. (6) The teacher said to his students, "Why did you come so late"?

(7) They applauded him saying that he had done well.

(8) "You say," said the judge, "the bag you lost contained one hundred and ten pounds"?

(B) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following:

(1) Playing a game regularly is better than to read books always.

(2) A good reader must be hardworking and possess intelligence.

(3) I noticed Akbar was carrying a bag in his hand.

(4) Having entered his house, the door was shut at one.

(5) He thinks that his writing is better than his friend.

(6) He is such a man who is liked by everyone.

(7) I sent a verbal message to my friend.

(8) He has visited as many historical places as one has or can visit.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2006)

- (4) He exclaimed with an oath that no one could have expected such a turn of events. (6)
The teacher said to his students, "Why did you come so late"?
- (7) They applauded him saying that he had done well.
- (8) "You say," said the judge, "the bag you lost contained one hundred and ten pounds"?

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- (1) Playing a game regularly is better than to read books always.
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(3) I noticed Akbar was carrying a bag in his hand.
(4) Having entered his house, the door was shut at once.
(5) He thinks that his writing is better than his friend.
(6) He is such a man who is liked by everyone.
(7) I sent a verbal message to my friend.
(8) He has visited as many historical places as one has or can visit.

Q # 6... (A) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences to bring out their meaning:

- (1) Twiddle with
(2) Vamp up
(3) Whittle away
(4) Winkle out
(5) Give someone the bum's rush
(6) Loom large
(7) Besetting sin
(8) To hang fire

(B) Use ONLY FIVE pair of words in sentences:

- (1) Veracity, Voracity
(2) Persecute, Prosecute
(3) Moat, Mote
(4) Loath, Loathe
(5) Ingenious, Ingenuous
(6) Fair, Feign (7) Emigrant, Immigrant (8) Wreak, Wreck.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2007)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q#1 Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading.

The author of a work of imagination is trying to effect us wholly, as human beings, whether he knows it or not; and we are affected by it, as human beings, whether we intend to be or not. I suppose that everything we eat has some effect upon us than merely the pleasure of taste and mastication; it affects us during the process of assimilation and digestion; and I believe that exactly the same is true of any thing we read.

The fact that what we read does not concern merely something called our literary taste, but that it affects directly, though only amongst many other influences, the whole of what we are, is best elicited, I think, by a conscientious examination of the history of our individual literary education. Consider the adolescent reading of any person with some literary sensibility. Everyone, I believe, who is at all sensible to the seductions of poetry, can remember some moment in youth when he or she was completely carried away by the work of one poet. Very likely he was carried away by several poets, one after the other. The reason for this passing infatuation is not merely that our sensibility to poetry is keener in adolescence than in maturity. What happens is a kind of inundation, or invasion of the undeveloped personality, the empty (swept and garnished) room, by the stronger personality of the poet. The same thing may happen at a later age to persons who have not done much reading. One author takes complete possession of us for a time; then another, and finally they begin to affect each other in our mind. We weigh one against another; we see that each has qualities absent from others, and qualities incompatible with the qualities of others: we begin to be, in fact, critical: and it is our growing critical power which protects us from excessive possession by anyone literary personality. The good critic- and we should all try to critics, and not leave criticism to the fellows who write reviews in the papers- is the man who, to a keen and abiding sensibility, joins wide and increasingly discriminating. Wide reading is not valuable as a kind of hoarding, and the accumulation of knowledge or what sometimes is meant by the term „a well-stocked mind. It is valuable because in the process of being affected by one powerful personality after another, we cease to be dominated by anyone, or by any small number. The very different views of life, cohabiting in our minds, affect each other, and our own personality asserts itself and gives each a place in some arrangement peculiar to our self.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2007)

Q.2 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

Strong section of industrials who still imagine that men can be mere machines and are at their best as machines if they are mere machines are already menacing what they call “useless” education. They deride the classics, and they are mildly contemptuous of history, philosophy, and English. They want our educational institutions, from the oldest universities to the youngest elementary schools, to concentrate on business or the things that are patently useful in business. Technical instruction is to be provided for adolescent artisans; book keeping and shorthand for prospective clerks; and the cleverest we are to set to “business methods”, to modern languages (which can be used in correspondence with foreign firms), and to science (which can be applied to industry). French and German are the languages, not of Montaigne and Goethe, but of Schmidt Brothers, of Elberfeld and Dupont et Cie., of Lyons. Chemistry and Physics are not explorations into the physical constitution of the universe, but sources of new dyes, new electric light filaments, new means of making things which can be sold cheap and fast to the Nigerian and the Chinese. For Latin there is a limited field so long as the druggists insist on retaining it in their prescriptions. Greek has no apparent use at all, unless it be as a source of syllables for the hybrid names of patent medicines and metal polishes. The soul of man, the spiritual basis of civilization- what gibberish is that?

Questions

- a) What kind of education does the writer deal with? (2)
- b) What kind of education does the writer favour? How do you know? (3)
- c) Where does the writer express most bitterly his feelings about the neglect of the classics? (3)
- d) Explain as carefully as you can the full significance of the last sentence. (4)
- e) Explain the underlined words and phrases in the passage (8)

Q-3 Note (250-300 words) on any one of the following

- 1- Honesty is the best policy but advertising also helps.
- 2- It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.
- 3- A suspicious parent makes an artful child.
- 4- Spontaneity and creativity as symbols of freedom. 5- Means justify ends.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2007)

Q-4 Choose synonyms (only five)

1- LACUNAE

a-tiny marine life b-shallow
water c-local dialect
d-missing parts

2-PAROXYSM a-moral lesson b-
sudden outburst c-contradiction
d-pallid imitation

3-GROTTO

a-statue b-cavern c-
neighbourhood
d-type of moth

4-FETTER

a-rot b-to restrain c-make
better
d-enable to fly

5-STOICISM

a-indifference b-boldness c-deep
affection
d-patient endurance

6-SUCCULENT

a-edible b-parched c-generous
d-mature

7-MALEDICTION a-compliment b-
summary c-perfume
d-awkwardness

(B) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized words.

1-TWINE

a-straighten
b-continue
c-unravel
d-detach

2-FRUGAL

a-prodigal b-
intemperate c-
extravagant
d-profuse



English Precise & Composition (Year-2007)

3-GAWKY

a-neat

b-

handy

c-

gracef

ul

d-handsome

4-CAPRICIOUS

a-firm b-

decided

c-inflexible

d-constant

5-CONGEAL

a-liquify

b-molify

c-

harden

d-

solidify



English Precise & Composition (Year-2008)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q.1. Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

Objectives pursued by, organizations should be directed to the satisfaction of demands resulting from the wants of mankind. Therefore, the determination of appropriate objectives for organized activity must be preceded by an effort to determine precisely what their wants are. Industrial organizations conduct market studies to learn what consumer goods should be produced. City Commissions make surveys to ascertain what civic projects would be of most benefit. Highway Commissions conduct traffic counts to learn what constructive programmes should be undertaken. Organizations come into being as a means for creating and exchanging utility. Their success is dependent upon the appropriateness of the series of acts contributed to the system. The majority of these acts is purposeful, that is, they are directed to the accomplishment of some objectives. These acts are physical in nature and find purposeful employment in the alteration of the physical environment. As a result utility is created, which, through the process of distribution, makes it possible for the cooperative system to endure.

Before the Industrial Revolution most cooperative activity was accomplished in small owner managed enterprises, usually with a single decision maker and simple organizational objectives. Increased technology and the growth of industrial organization made necessary the establishment of a hierarchy of objectives. This is turn, required a division of the management function until today a hierarchy of decision makers exists in most organizations.

The effective pursuit of appropriate objectives contributes directly to organizational efficiency. As used here, efficiency is a measure of the want satisfying power of the cooperative system as a whole. Thus efficiency is the summation of utilities received from the organization divided by the utilities given to the organization, as subjectively evaluated by each contributor.

The functions of the management process is the delineation of organizational objectives and the coordination of activity towards the accomplishment of these objectives. The system of coordinated activities must be maintained so that each contributor, including the manager, gains more than he contributes.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2008)

Q.2. Read the following passage carefully and answer all the questions given at the end.

These phenomena, however, are merely premonitions of a coming storm, which is likely to sweep over the whole of India and the rest of Asia. This is the inevitable outcome of a wholly political civilization, which has looked upon man as a thing to be exploited and not as a personality to be developed and enlarged by purely cultural forces. The people of Asia are bound to rise against the acquisitive economy which the West have developed and imposed on the nations of the East. Asia cannot comprehend modern Western capitalism with its undisciplined individualism. The faith, which you represent, recognizes the worth of the individual, and disciplines him to give away all to the service of God and man. Its possibilities are not yet exhausted. It can still create a new world where the social rank of man is not determined by his caste or colour or the amount of dividend he earns, but by the kind of life he lives, where the poor tax the rich, where human society is founded not on the equality of stomachs but on the equality of spirits, where an untouchable can marry the daughter of the king, where private ownership is a trust and where capital cannot be allowed to accumulate so as to dominate that real producer of wealth. This superb idealism of your faith, however, needs emancipation from the medieval fancies of theologians and logists? Spiritually, we are living in a prison house of thoughts and emotions, which during the course of centuries we have woven round ourselves. And be it further said to the shame of us—men of older generation—that we have failed to equip the younger generation for the economic, political and even religious crisis that the present age is likely to bring. The while community needs a complete overhauling of its present mentality in order that it may again become capable of feeling the urge of fresh desires and ideals. The Indian Muslim has long ceased to explore the depths of his own inner life. The result is that he has ceased to live in the full glow and colour of life, and is consequently in danger of an unmanly compromise with force, which he is made to think he cannot vanquish in open conflict. He who desires to change an unfavourable environment must undergo a complete transformation of his inner being. God changes not the condition of a people until they themselves take the initiative to change their condition by constantly illuminating the zone of their daily activity in the light of a definite ideal. Nothing can be achieved without a firm faith in the independence of one's own inner life. This faith alone keeps a people's eye fixed on their goal and save them from perpetual vacillation. The lesson that past experiences has brought to you must be taken to heart. Expect nothing form any side. Concentrate your whole ego on yourself alone and ripen your clay into real manhood if you wish to see your aspiration realized.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2008)

Questions:

- i. What is the chief characteristic of the modern political civilization? (4) ii. What are possibilities of our Faith, which can be of advantage to the world? (4) iii. What is the chief danger confronting the superb idealism of our Faith? (4) iv. Why is the Indian Muslim in danger of coming to an unmanly compromise with the Forces opposing him? (4) v. What is necessary for an achievement? (2) vi. Explain the expression as highlighted/under lined in the passage. (5) vii. Suggest an appropriate title to the passage. (2)

Q.3. Write a comprehensive note (250—300 words) on any one of the following: (20)

- To rob Peter to pay Paul
- The child is father of the man.
- Art lies in concealing art
- Life without a philosophy is like a ship without rudder
- A contented mind is a blessing kind.

Q.4. a. Use any FIVE of the following idioms in sentences to make their meaning clear: (5)

- Blow one's top
- A cock and bull story
- Find one's feet
- Call it a night
- The tip of the iceberg
- Below par
- From pillar to post
- Hang up
- Turn some one in
- By and by

b. Use any FIVE of the following pairs of words in your own sentences to bring out their meanings: (5)

- Mitigate, Alleviate
- Persecute, Prosecute
- Popular, Populace
- Compliment, Complement
- Excite, Incite
- Voracity, Veracity
- Virtual, Virtuous
- Exceptional, Exceptionable



English Precise & Composition (Year-2008)

Q.5. a. Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word. Do any FIVE. (5)

- i. MORATORIUM..a. Large tomb.....b. Waiting period..c. Security for debt.....d. Funeral house
ii. PROLIFIC.....a. Skilful.....b. Fruitful.....c. Wordy.....d. Spread out
- iii. BI-PARTISAN....a. Narrow minded.....b. Progressive.....c. Representing two parties....d. Divided
iv. UNEQUIVOCAL.a. Careless.....b. Unmistakable...c. Variable.....d. Incomparable
- v. COVENANT.....a. Prayer.....b. Debate.....c. Garden.....d. Agreement
vi. TENTATIVE.....a. Expedient.....b. Nominal.....c. Provisional.....d. Alternative
- vii. DEMOGRAPHIC..a. Relating to theb. Demons.....c. Communications..d. Population
.....study of Government
viii. SONAR.....a. Apparatus to Detect ..b. Locate objects...c. Measure rain.....d. Anticipate Earthquake
.....something in the air.....under water

b. Indicate the meaning of any FIVE of the following: (5)

- i. Brag
ii. Antiquarian
iii. Input
iv. Prodigal
v. Bibliophile
vi. Nostalgia
vii. Burn one's boats
viii. Feedback
ix. Agrarian



English Precise & Composition (Year-2008)

Q.6. a. Correct the following sentences. Do any FIVE. (5)

- i. Please tell me where is your brother? ii. Sajjad as well as Saleem were late. iii. He is the most cleverest boy in the class. iv. I have met him last month. v. Your writing is inferior than him. vi. Nothing but novels please him. vii. The teacher gave the boy an advice which he refused. viii. He brought the articles to the market which he wanted to sell.

b. Change the narration from Direct to Indirect or Indirect to Direct speech. (5)

- i. He said to his friend, "Let me go home now" ii. I will say "Mother, I will always obey you" iii. "Splendid": said father as he read my report, iv. He said, "Good morning, can you help me" v. She said "Brother, why do you tease me" vi. The King said to the Queen, "If I die, take care of my people" vii. "By God", he said" I do not know his name" viii. You exclaimed with sorrow that you lost your pen.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2009)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009

ENGLISH (Precis & Composition)

(PART-I) 10 MINUTES

MAXIMUM MARKS:10

TIME ALLOWED:

NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 10 minutes.

(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 50 MINUTES

MAXIMUM MARKS:90

PART – I (MCQs)

Q.1.(a) Choose the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the word in capital letters. (5) (Do only FIVE)
Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

(i) OBSCURE

(a) unclear (b) doubtful

(ii) AMIABLE

(a) obnoxious (b) affable

(iii) HOODWINK

(a) delude (b) avoid

(iv) GUILFUL

(a) honourable (b) disingenuous

(v) OBSESSION

(a) fixed ideas (b) delusion

(vi) RADICAL

(a) innate (b) moderate

(vii) PRESUMPTIVE

(a) credible (b) timid

(b) Pick the most nearly opposite in meaning to the capitalized word: (5)

(viii) PRESENTABLE

(a) unable (b) scruffy (c) suitable (d) personable

(ix) SALVATION

(a) escape (b) starvation (c) doom (d) rescue

(x) PLAIN

(a) clean (b) distinct (c) ambiguous (d) frugal

(xi) ODIIOUS

(a) porous (b) charming (c) horrid (d) offensive

(xii) INFLAME

(a) calm (b) anger (c) excite (d) kindle



English Precise & Composition (Year-2009)

PART – II

NOTE:	(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book . (ii) Attempt ALL questions from PART-II .
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Q.2 Make a precis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading.

(20+5)

From Plato to Tolstoi art has been accused of exciting our emotions and thus of disturbing the order and harmony of our moral life. "Poetical imagination, according to Plato, waters our experience of lust and anger, of desire and pain, and makes them grow when they ought to starve with drought. "Tolstoi sees in art a source of infection. "Not only in infection," he says, "a sign of art, but the degree of infectiousness is also the sole measure of excellence in art." But the flaw in this theory is obvious. Tolstoi suppresses a fundamental moment of art, the moment of form. The aesthetic experience – the experience of contemplation – is a different state of mind from the coolness of our theoretical and the sobriety of our moral judgment. It is filled with the liveliest energies of passion, but passion itself is here transformed both in its nature and in its meaning. Wordsworth defines poetry as "emotion recollected in tranquility". But the tranquility we feel in great poetry is not that of recollection. The emotions aroused by the poet do not belong to a remote past. They are "here"-alive and immediate. We are aware of their full strength, but this strength tends in a new direction. It is rather seen than immediately felt. Our passions are no longer dark and impenetrable powers; they become, as it were, transparent. Shakespeare never gives us an aesthetic theory. He does not speculate about the nature of art. Yet in the only passage in which he speaks of the character and function of dramatic art the whole stress is laid upon this point. "The purpose of playing," as Hamlet explains, "both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as, twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure." But the image of a passion is not the passion itself. The poet who represents a passion does not infect us with this passion. At a Shakespeare play we are not infected with the ambition of Macbeth, with the cruelty of Richard III, or with the jealousy of Othello. We are not at the mercy of these emotions; we look through them; we seem to penetrate into their very nature and essence. In this respect Shakespeare's theory of dramatic art, if he had such a theory, is in complete agreement with the conception of the fine arts of the great painters and sculptors.

Q.3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow.

(20)

It is in the very nature of the helicopter that its great versatility is found. To begin with, the helicopter is the fulfillment of one of man's earliest and most fantastic dreams. The dream of flying – not just like a bird – but of flying as nothing else flies or has ever flown. To be able to fly straight up and straight down – to fly forward or back or sidewise, or to hover over and spot till the fuel supply is exhausted.

To see how the helicopter can do things that are not possible for the conventional fixed-wing plane, let us first examine how a conventional plane "works." It works by its shape – by the shape of its wing, which deflects air when the plane is in motion. That is possible because air has density and resistance. It reacts to force. The wing is curved and set at an angle to catch the air and push it down; the air, resisting, pushes against the under surface of the wing, giving it some of its lift. At the same time the curved upper surface of the wing exerts suction, tending to create a lack of air at the top of the wing. The air, again resisting, sucks back, and this gives the wing about twice as much lift as the air pressure below the wing. This is what takes place when the wing is pulled forward by propellers or pushed forward by jet blasts. Without the motion the wing has no lift.

Questions:

- (i) Where is the great versatility of the helicopter found?
- (ii) What is the dream of flying?
- (iii) What does the wing of the conventional aircraft do?
- (iv) What does the curved upper surface of the wing do? (v) What gives the wing twice as much lift?



English Precise & Composition (Year-2009)

- Q.4.** Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any ONE of the following: (20) (i) The importance of industrialization.
(ii) Do we live better than our forefathers?
(iii) Protecting freedom of expression not lies.
(iv) Adopting unchecked Western life style. (v) Variety is the spice of life.

- Q.5.(a)** Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (Do only **FIVE**) Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered. (5)
(i) He said to him, “why do you waste your time?” (ii) He ordered his servant not to stand there doing nothing.
(iii) He exclaimed with joy that he had won the match. (iv) The traveler said, “What a dark night?”
(v) He said, “Let it rain even so hard, I will start today.”
(vi) My mother said, “May you live happily and prosper in your life.”
(vii) He said, “How foolish have I been?”

- (b) Correct **ONLY FIVE** of the following: (5)
Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

- (i) He swore from God
(ii) Is your dress different than mine?
(iii) He inquired whether I live in Karachi.
(iv) He spoke these words upon his face.
(v) They ran direct to their college.
(vi) I shall not come here unless you will not call me.
(vii) They have been building a wall since three days. (viii) He does not have some devotion to his studies.

- Q.6.(a)** Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (5) Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

- (i) Leave in the lurch. (ii) Hard and fast. (iii) Weather the storm.
(iv) Bear the brunt. (v) Meet halfway. (vi) Turncoat.
(vii) Where the shoe pinches.

- (b) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following pairs of words in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (10)
Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

- (i) Persecute, Prosecute (ii) Luxuriant, Luxurious (iii) Mean, Mien
(iv) Observation, Observance (v) Naughty, Knotty (vi) Ghostly, Ghastly
(vii) Hew, Hue (viii) Hoard, Horde



English Precise & Composition (Year-2010)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
2010

THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ENGLISH (Precis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 10 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:10
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 50 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:90

NOTE: (i) First attempt **PART-I (MCQ)** on separate **Answer Sheet** which shall be taken back after **10 minutes**.

(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQs)

Q.1.(a) Pick the word that is nearly similar in meaning to the capitalized word. (5) (Do any **FIVE**). Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

(i) ACRIMONIOUS

- (a) Bitter (b) Provocative (c) Cheap (d) Volatile

(ii) CALLIGRAPHY

- (a) Computers (b) Handwriting (c) Blood pressure (d) Brain waves

(iii) UNEQUIVOCAL

- (a) Variable (b) Plain (c) Unmistakable (d) Negligent

(iv) DEMISE

- (a) Conclude (b) End (c) Affection (d) Death

(v) INCENDIARY

- (a) Happy (b) Sneer (c) Causing fire (d) Jolly

(vi) TOUCHSTONE

- (a) Remind (b) A hall (c) At rest (d) Criterion

(vii) VOID

- (a) Emptiness (b) Lea (c) Anger (d) Trick

(viii) ESSAY

- (a) Direct (b) Compose (c) Attempt (d) Suppose

(b) Indicate the most nearly opposite in meaning to the word in capital letters: (5) (Do only **FIVE**). Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

(i) IGNOBLE

- (a) Lowly (b) Vile (c) Good (d) Noble

(ii) MELANCHOLY

- (a) Sorrowful (b) Happy (c) Forbidden (d) Brisk

(iii) OBLITERATE

- (a) Preserve (b) Destroy (c) Ravage (d) Design

(iv) ALLY

- (a) Alloy (b) Foe (c) Partner (d) Accessory

(v) VULGAR

- (a) Coarse (b) Gross (c) Exquisite (d) Obscene

(vi) PRETEND

- (a) Sham (b) Substantiate (c) Feign (d) Fabricate



English Precise & Composition (Year-2010)

(vii) LIBERTY

- (a) Permission (b) Licence (c) Serfdom (d) Bound

(viii) CONSCIENTIOUS

- (a) Uncorrupt (b) Honourable (c) Principled (d) Profligate

PART – II

NOTE:

- (i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ALL** questions from **PART-II**.

Q.2 Write a precis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest a suitable title. (20+5)

Of all the characteristics of ordinary human nature envy is the most unfortunate; not only does the envious person wish to inflict misfortune and do so whenever he can with impunity, but he is also himself rendered unhappy by envy. Instead of deriving pleasure from what he has, he derives pain from what others have. If he can, he deprives others of their advantages, which to him is as desirable as it would be to secure the same advantages himself. If this passion is allowed to run riot it becomes fatal to all excellence, and even to the most useful exercise of exceptional skill. Why should a medical man go to see his patients in a car when the labourer has to walk to his work? Why should the scientific investigator be allowed to spend his time in a warm room when others have to face the inclemency of the elements? Why should a man who possesses some rare talent of great importance to the world be saved from the drudgery of his own housework? To such questions envy finds no answer. Fortunately, however, there is in human nature a compensating passion, namely that of admiration. Whoever wishes to increase human happiness must wish to increase admiration and to diminish envy.

What cure is there for envy? For the saint there is the cure of selflessness, though even in the case of saints envy of other saints is by no means impossible. But, leaving saints out of account, the only cure for envy in the case of ordinary men and women is happiness, and the difficulty is that envy is itself a terrible obstacle to happiness.

But the envious man may say: 'What is the good of telling me that the cure for envy is happiness? I cannot find happiness while I continue to feel envy, and you tell me that I cannot cease to be envious until I find happiness.' But real life is never so logical as this. Merely to realize the causes of one's own envious feeling is to take a long step towards curing them.

Q.3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow. (20)

And still it moves. The words of Galileo, murmured when the tortures of the **Inquisition** had driven him to recant the Truth he knew, apply in a new way to our world today. Sometimes, in the knowledge of all that has been discovered, all that has been done to make life on **the planet** happier and more worthy, we may be tempted to settle down to enjoy our heritage. That would, indeed, be the betrayal of our trust.

These men and women of the past have given everything --- comfort, time, treasure, peace of mind and body, life itself --- that we might live as we do. The challenge to each one of us is to carry on their work for the sake of future generations.

The adventurous human mind must not **falter**. Still must we question the old truths and work for the new ones. Still must we risk scorn, **cynicism**, neglect, loneliness, poverty, persecution, if need be. We must shut our ears to the easy voice which tells us that 'human nature will never alter' as an excuse for doing nothing to make life more worthy.

Thus will the course of the history of mankind go onward, and the world we know move into a new splendour for **those who are yet to be**. **Questions:**

- (i) What made Galileo recant the Truth he knew?
(ii) What is the heritage being alluded to in the first paragraph?
(iii) What does the 'betrayal of our trust' imply?
(iv) Why do we need to question the old truths and work for the new ones?



English Precise & Composition (Year-2010)

(i) Explain the words or expressions as highlighted/underlined in the passage.

Q.4. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any **ONE** of the following: (20)

- (i) When flatterers get together, the devil goes to dinner.
(ii) The impossible is often the untried. (iii) A civil servant is a public servant. (iv) Internet --- a blessing or a bane. (v) Hope is the buoy of life.

Q.5.(a) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (5)

Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

- (i) Make for. (ii) Yeoman's service. (iii) Discretion is the better part of valour.
(iv) A casting vote. (v) Look down upon. (vi) Iconoclast.
(vii) Out of the wood. (viii) A swan song

(b) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following pairs of words in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (10)

Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

- (i) Adverse, Averse (ii) Maize, Maze (iii) Medal, Meddle
(iv) Imperious, Imperial (v) Veracity, Voracity (vi) Allusion, Illusion
(vii) Ordinance, Ordinance (viii) Willing, Wilful

Q.6.(a) Correct **ONLY FIVE** of the following: (5)

Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered.

- (i) This house is built of bricks and stones.
(ii) The climate of Pakistan is better than England?
(iii) He swore by God.
(iv) You ought to have regarded him your benefactor.
(v) My friend is very ill, I hope he will soon die.
(vi) He is waiting for better and promising opportunity.
(vii) When I shall see her I will deliver her your gift. (viii) Many a sleepless nights she spent.

(b) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (Do only **FIVE**) Extra attempt of any Part of the question will not be considered. (5)

- (i) On Monday he said, "My son is coming today."
(ii) They wanted to know where he was going the following week.
(iii) He said, "Did she go yesterday?"
(iv) 'By God', he said, "I do not know her nickname." (v) He says that we are to meet him at the station.
(vi) He said, "I don't know the way. Ask the old man sitting on the gate." (vii) My father prayed that I would recover from my illness.
(viii) He said, "How will you manage it?"



English Precise & Composition (Year-2011)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2011 ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	10 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 10
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 50 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 90

- NOTE: (i)** First attempt **PART-I (MCQs)** on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after **10** minutes.
- (ii)** **Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.**

(PART-I MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (a) Choose the word that is **nearly similar** in meaning to the word in Capital letters. **(Do only FIVE)** Extra attempt of any Part of the question shall not be considered. **(05)**

- (i) CHRONICLE:**
(a) Daily ritual (b) Widely held belief (c) Account of events.
- (ii) FLUME:**
(a) Sea bird with a wing span four times its body length
(b) Narrow gorge with a stream running through it (c) Warm summer wind.
- (iii) EPITAPH:**
(a) Editorial (b) Clever head line (c) Tomb stone inscription.
- (iv) LACONIC:**
(a) Concise (b) Weekly (c) Circular.
- (v) SHINGLE:**
(a) Gravelly beach (b) Exposed sand bar (c) Group of dolphins.
- (vi) FILIAL:**
(a) Related by marriage (b) Of sons and daughters (c) Of brothers.
- (vii) MISOPEDIA:**
(a) A hatred for children (b) Middle age (c) Family history.
- (viii) MENAGE:**
(a) Marriage vow (b) Household (c) Golden years.

(b) Choose the word that is **nearly most opposite** in meaning to the Capitalized words. **(Do only FIVE)** Extra attempt of any Part of the question shall not be considered. **(05)**

- (ix) ANNIHILATE:**
(a) Supplement (b) Augment (c) Append (d) Contract.
- (x) BRACE:**
(a) Prop (b) Knock (c) Invigorate (d) Refresh.
- (xi) BRUSQUE:**
(a) Gruff (b) Curt (c) Smooth (d) Discourteous.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2011)

- (ii) **CONCORD:**
(a) Amity (b) Accord (c) Variance (d) Unity.
- (iii) **CONSCIENTIOUS:**
(a) Uncorrupt (b) Honourable (c) Principled (d) Profligate.
- (iv) **DIPLOMATIC:**
(a) Sagacious (b) Shrewd (c) Bungling (d) Prudent.
- (v) **HYPOCRISY:**
(a) Uprightness (b) Pretence (c) Cant (d) Deceit. (xvi) **ONEROUS:**
(a) Burdensome (b) Wearing (c) Difficult (d) Fluent.

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

PART-II

NOTE: (i) **PART-II** is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.

(ii) **Attempt all questions from PART-II.**

Q.2. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading: **(20 + 5 = 25)**

The Psychological causes of unhappiness, it is clear, are many and various. But all have something in common. The typical unhappy man is one who having been deprived in youth of some normal satisfaction, has come to value this one kind of satisfaction more than any other, and has, therefore, given to his life a one-sided direction, together with a quite undue emphasis upon the achievement as opposed to the activities connected with it. There is, however, a further development which is very common in the present day. A man may feel so completely thwarted that he seeks no form of satisfaction, but only distraction and oblivion. He then becomes a devotee of "Pleasure". That is to say, he seeks to make life bearable by becoming less alive. Drunkenness, for example, is temporary suicide; the happiness that it brings is merely negative, a momentary cessation of unhappiness. The narcissist and the megalomaniac believe that happiness is possible, though they may adopt mistaken means of achieving it; but the man who seeks intoxication, in whatever form, has given up hope except in oblivion. In his case the first thing to be done is to persuade him that happiness is desirable. Men, who are unhappy, like men who sleep badly, are always proud of the fact. Perhaps their pride is like that of the fox who had lost his tail; if so, the way to cure it is to point out to them how they can grow a new tail. Very few men, I believe, will deliberately choose unhappiness if they see a way of being happy. I do not deny that such men exist, but they are not sufficiently numerous to be important. It is common in our day, as it has been in many other periods of the world's history, to suppose that those among us who are wise have seen through all the enthusiasms of earlier times and have become aware that there is nothing left to live for. The man who hold this view are genuinely unhappy, but they are proud of their unhappiness, which they attribute to the nature of the universe and consider to be the only rational attitude for an enlightened man. Their pride in their unhappiness makes less sophisticated people suspicious of its genuineness; they think that the man who enjoys being miserable is not miserable.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2011)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

(5 x 4 = 20)

Knowledge is acquired when we succeed in fitting a new experience in the system of concepts based upon our old experiences. Understanding comes when we liberate ourselves from the old and so make possible a direct, unmediated contact with the new, the mystery, moment by moment, of our existence. The new is the given on every level of experience – given perceptions, given emotions and thoughts, given states of unstructured awareness, given relationships with things and persons. The old is our home-made system of ideas and word patterns. It is the stock of finished articles fabricated out of the given mystery by memory and analytical reasoning, by habit and automatic associations of accepted notions. Knowledge is primarily a knowledge of these finished articles. Understanding is primarily direct awareness of the raw material.

Knowledge is always in terms of concepts and can be passed on by means of words or other symbols. Understanding is not conceptual and therefore cannot be passed on. It is an immediate experience, and immediate experience can only be talked about (very inadequately), never shared. Nobody can actually feel another's pain or grief, another's love or joy, or hunger. And similarly no body can experience another's understanding of a given event or situation. There can, of course, be knowledge of such an understanding, and this knowledge may be passed on in speech or writing, or by means of other symbols. Such communicable knowledge is useful as a reminder that there have been specific understandings in the past, and that understanding is at all times possible. But we must always remember that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding which is the raw material of that knowledge. It is as different from understanding as the doctor's prescription for penicillin is different from penicillin.

Questions:

- (i) How is knowledge different from understanding?
- (ii) Explain why understanding cannot be passed on.
- (iii) Is the knowledge of understanding possible? If it is, how may it be passed on?
- (iv) How does the author explain that knowledge of understanding is not the same thing as the understanding?
- (v) How far do you agree with the author in his definitions of knowledge and understanding? Give reasons for your answer.

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

Q.4. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any ONE of the following: (20) (i)

Child is the father of man.

- (ii) Life succeeds in that it seems to fail.
- (iii) Yellow Journalism.
- (iv) The violence of war can be diluted with love.
- (v) Love is a beautiful but baleful god.

Q.5. (a) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| (i) To eat one's words. | (ii) Dog in the manger | (iii) A close shave |
| (iv) A Freudian Slip | (v) A Gordian knot | (vi) A cog in the machine |
| (vii) A sugar daddy | (viii) A wet blanket. | |



English Precise & Composition (Year-2011)

(b) Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following Pairs of words in sentences which illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt shall not be considered. **(10)**

- (i) Capital, Capitol (ii) Assay, Essay (iii) Envelop, envelope
(iv) Decree, Degree (v) Desolate, Dissolute (vi) Species, Specie
(vii) Tortuous, Torturous (viii) Wet, Whet

Q.6. (a) Correct **ONLY FIVE** of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. **(05)** (i)

Please speak to the concerned clerk.

- (ii) You have got time too short for that.
(iii) Not only he was a thief, but he was also a murderer.
(iv) They thought that the plan would be succeeded.
(v) It is unlikely that he wins the race.
(vi) My uncle has told me something about it yesterday.
(vii) I hoped that by the time I would have got there it would have stopped raining. (viii) They prevented the driver to stop.

(b) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. **(DO ONLY FIVE)** Extra attempt shall not be considered. **(05)**

- (i) "I couldn't get into the house because I had lost my key, so I had to break a window", he said.
(ii) "Would you like to see over the house or are you more interested in the garden"? She asked me.
(iii) "Please send whatever you can spare. All contributions will be acknowledged immediately", Said the Secretary of the disastrous fund.
(iv) She asked if he'd like to go to the concert and I said I was sure he would.
(v) I told her to stop making a fuss about nothing and said that she was lucky to have got a seat at all.
(vi) The teacher said, "You must not forget what I told you last lesson. I shall expect you to be able to repeat it next lesson by heart."
(vii) He asked me if he should leave it in the car.
(viii) He said, "May I open the window? It's rather hot in here."



English Precise & Composition (Year-2012)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

Roll Number

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

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 Question 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 all questions from PART-II.

(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

Q.2. Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(20+5=25)

One of the most ominous and discreditable symptoms of the want of candour in present-day sociology is the deliberate neglect of the population question. It is, or should be, transparently clear that, if the state is resolved, on humanitarian grounds, to inhibit the operation of natural selection, some rational regulation of population, both as regards quality and quantity, is imperatively necessary. There is no self-acting adjustment, apart from starvation, of numbers to the means of subsistence. If all natural checks are removed, a population in advance of the optimum number will be produced and maintained at the cost of a reduction in the standard of living. When this pressure begins to be felt, that section of the population which is capable of reflection and which has a standard of living which may be lost will voluntarily restrict its numbers, even to the point of failing to replace death by an equivalent number of new births; while the underworld, which always exists in every civilized society, the failure and misfits and derelicts, moral and physical, will exercise no restraint and will be a constantly increasing drain upon the national resources. The population will thus be recruited in a very undue proportion by those strata of society which do not possess the qualities of useful citizens.

The importance of the problem would seem to be sufficiently obvious. But politicians know that the subject is unpopular. The urban have no votes. Employers are like a surplus of labour, which can be drawn upon when trade is good. Militarists want as much food for powder as they can get. Revolutionists instinctively oppose any real remedy for social evils; they know that every unwanted child is a potential insurgent. All three can appeal to a Quasi-Religious prejudice, resting apparently on the ancient theory of natural rights which were supposed to include the right of unlimited procreation. This objection is now chiefly urged by celibate or childless priests; but it is held with such fanatical vehemence that the fear of losing the votes which they control is a welcome excuse for the baser sort of politicians to shelve the subject as inopportune. The socialist calculation is probably erroneous; for experience has shown that it is aspiration, not desperation, that makes revolutions.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2012)

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language. (5x4 = 20)

Human Beings feel afraid of death just as children feel afraid of darkness; and just as children's fear of darkness is increased by the stories which they have heard about ghosts and thieves, human beings' fear of death is increased by the stories which they have heard about the agony of the dying man. If a human being regards death as a kind of punishment for the sins he has committed and if he looks upon death as a means of making an entry into another world, he is certainly taking a religious and sacred view of death. But if a human being looks upon death as a law of nature and then feels afraid of it, his attitude is one of cowardice. However, even in religious meditation about death there is something a mixture of folly and superstition. Monks have written books in which they have described the painful experience which they underwent by inflicting physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification. Such books may lead one to think that, if the pain of even a finger being squeezed or pressed is unbearable, the pains of death must be indescribably agonizing. Such books thus increase a Man's fear of death.

Page 1 of 2

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

Seneca, a Roman Philosopher, expressed the view that the circumstances and ceremonies of death frighten people more than death itself would do. A dying man is heard uttering groans; his body is seen undergoing convulsions; his face appears to be absolutely bloodless and pale; at his death his friends begin to weep and his relations put on mourning clothes; various rituals are performed. All these facts make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise.

Questions:

- (1) What is the difference between human beings' fear of death and children's fear of darkness?
- (2) What is a religious and sacred view of death?
- (3) What are the painful experiences described by the Monks in their books?
- (4) What are the views of Seneca about death?
- (5) What are the facts that make death appear more horrible than it would be otherwise?

Q.4. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any **ONE** of the following: **(20)**

- (i) Self done is Well done.
- (ii) The Bough that bears most bend most.
- (iii) Nearer the Church, farther from God.
- (iv) Rich men have no fault.
- (v) Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Q.5. Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: Extra attempt shall not be considered. **(05)**

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| (i) Wool gathering | (ii) Under the harrow | (iii) Cold comfort |
| (iv) A gold digger | (v) Walk with God | (vi) On the thin ice |
| (vii) A queer fish | (viii) Unearthly hour | |



English Precise & Composition (Year-2012)

Q.6. (a) Correct ONLY FIVE of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

- (i) A ten-feet long snake made people run here and there.
- (ii) We are going to the concert, and so they are.
- (iii) Enclosed with this letter was a signed Affidavit and a carbon copy of his request to our office. main
- (iv) Fear from God.
- (v) Pakistan has and will support the Kashmiris.
- (vi) He has come yesterday.
- (vii) Arshad's down fall was due to nothing else than pride. (viii) Do not avoid to consult a doctor.

(b) Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. (DO ONLY FIVE) Extra attempt shall not be considered. (05)

- (i) He said to us, "You cannot do this problem alone".
- (ii) The beggar asked the rich lady if she would not pity the sufferings of an old and miserable man and help him with a rupee or two. man
- (iii) The Commander said to the soldiers, "March on".
- (iv) He entreated his master respectfully to pardon him as it was his first fault.
- (v) "Do you really come from America? How do you feel in Pakistan?" Said I to the stranger.
- (vi) The officer threatened the peon to come in time otherwise he would be turned out.
- (vii) People wished that the Quaid-i-Azam had been alive those days to see their fate. (viii) They said, "Bravo! Imran, what a shot".



English Precise & Composition (Year-2013)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Roll Number

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

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 MCQs) (COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Choose the word that is nearly most similar in meaning to the Capitalized words: (1 Mark each) (20)

- (1) **BRISTLE:** (a) Regulate (b) Flare up (c) Frail (d) Exhilarate (e) None of these
(2) **DELUGE:** (a) Immerse (b) Rescue (c) Drown (d) Overflow (e) None of these
(3) **TIRADE:** (a) Argument (b) Procession (c) Angry Speech (d) Torture (e) None of these
(4) **QUASI:** (a) Secret (b) Improper (c) Seeming (d) Whole (e) None of these
(5) **VILIFY:** (a) To Prove (b) Boast (c) Defraud (d) Defame (e) None of these
(6) **RIGMAROLE:** (a) Unnecessary (b) Disorder (c) Confused talk (d) Game (e) None of these
(7) **DEIGN:** (a) Condescend (b) Pretend (c) Disparage (d) Refuse (e) None of these
(8) **PROLETARIAT:** (a) Trade agreement (b) Government Secretariat (c) Labouring Class
(d) Wealthy Class (e) None of these
(9) **LUDICROUS:** (a) Liberal (b) Fearful (c) Comic (d) Praise Worthy (e) None of these
(10) **MALEFIC:** (a) Baleful (b) Belonging to a male person (c) Social
(d) Fighting by nature (e) None of these

Choose the word that is nearly most opposite in meaning to the Capitalized words:

- (11) **LANGUID:** (a) Feeble (b) Dull (c) Vigorous (d) Weak (e) None of these
(12) **HIGH-STRUNG:** (a) Nervous (b) Tense (c) Costly (d) Calm (e) None of these
(13) **METTLE:** (a) Courage (b) Boldness (c) Cowardice (d) Spirit (e) None of these
(14) **ABRIDGEMENT:** (a) Epitome (b) Dissect (c) Abstract (d) Synopsis (e) None of these
(15) **CAJOLE:** (a) Flaunt (b) Coax (c) Beguile (d) Flatter (e) None of these
(16) **CELIBACY:** (a) Virginity (b) Wedlock (c) Chastity (d) Single (e) None of these
(17) **INCLEMENT:** (a) Rough (b) Unpleasant (c) Unfavourable (d) Genial (e) None of these (18)
IRRESOLUTE: (a) Ineffective (b) Without resolution (c) Yielding (d) Sturdy (e) None of these
(19) **ANNEXATION:** (a) Supplement (b) Augmentation (c) Appendix (d) Contraction (e) None of these
(20) **INCUR:** (a) Shun (b) Run (c) Blame (d) Meet (e) None of these



English Precise & Composition (Year-2013)

PART-II

NOTE:(i) PART-II is to be attempted on separate **Answer Book**.

(ii) Attempt all questions from PART-II.

(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

(iv) Candidate must write Q.No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q.No. in the Q. Paper.

Q.2. Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading.

(20+2=22)

Culture, in human societies, has two main aspects; an external, formal aspect and an inner, ideological aspect. The external forms of culture, social or artistic, are merely an organized expression of its inner ideological aspect, and both are an inherent component of a given social structure. They are changed or modified when this structure is changed or modified and because of this organic link they also help and influence such changes in their parent organism. Cultural Problems, therefore, cannot be studied or understood or solved in isolation from social problems, i.e. problems of political and economic relationships. The cultural problems of the underdeveloped countries, therefore, have to be understood and solved in the light of the larger perspective, in the context of underlying social problems. Very broadly speaking, these problems are primarily the problems of arrested growth; they originate primarily from long years of imperialist – Colonialist domination and the remnants of a backward outmoded social structure. This should not require much elaboration European Imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were fairly developed feudal societies with ancient traditions of advanced feudal culture. Others had yet to progress beyond primitive pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development of them all was frozen at the point of their political subjugation and remained frozen until the coming of political independence. The culture of these ancient feudal societies, in spite of much technical and intellectual excellence, was restricted to a small privileged class and rarely intermingled with the parallel unsophisticated folk culture of the general masses. Primitive tribal culture, in spite of its child like beauty, had little intellectual content. Both feudal and tribal societies living contagiously in the same homelands were constantly engaged in tribal, racial, and religious or other feuds with their tribal and feudal rivals. Colonialist – imperialist domination accentuated this dual

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ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

fragmentation, the vertical division among different tribal and national groups, the horizontal division among different classes within the same tribal or national group. This is the basic ground structure, social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former over lords.

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language.

(20)

The civilization of China - as every one knows, is based upon the teaching of Confucius who flourished five hundred years before Christ. Like the Greeks and Romans, he did not think of human society as naturally progressive; on the contrary, he believed that in remote antiquity rulers had been wise and the people had been happy to a degree which the degenerate present could admire but hardly achieve. This, of course, was a delusion. But the practical result was the Confucius, like other teachers of antiquity, aimed at creating a stable society, maintaining a certain level of excellence, but not always striving after new successes. In this he was more successful than any other man who ever lived. His personality has been stamped on Chinese Civilization from his day to our own. During his life time, the Chinese occupied only a small part of present day China, and were divided into a number of warring states. During the next three hundred years they established themselves throughout what is now China proper, and founded an empire exceeding in territory and population any other that existed until the last fifty years. In spite of barbarian invasions, and occasional longer or shorter periods of Chaos and Civil War, the Confucian system survived bringing with it art and literature and a civilised way of life. A system which has had this extra ordinary power of survival must have great merits, and certainly deserves our respect and consideration. It is not a religion, as we understand the word, because it is not associated with the super natural or with mystical beliefs. It is purely ethical system, but its ethics, unlike those of Christianity, are not too exalted for ordinary men to practise. In essence what Confucius teaches is something is very like the old-fashioned ideal of a 'gentleman' as it existed in the eighteenth century. One of his sayings will illustrate this: 'The true gentleman is never contentious.....he courteously salutes his opponents before taking up his position,.....so that even when competing he remains a true gentleman'.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2013)

Questions:

- (1) Why do you think the author calls Confucius' belief about the progress of human society as a delusion? **(04)**
- (2) How did Confucius' thought affect China to develop into a stable and 'Proper' China? **(04)**
- (3) Why does the author think that Confucian system deserves respect and admiration? **(04)**
- (4) Why does the author call Confucian system a purely ethical system and not a religion? **(04)**
- (5) Briefly argue whether you agree or disagree to Confucius' ideal of a gentleman. **(04)**

- Q.4.** Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any **ONE** of the following: **(20)**
- (i) Revolution versus Evolution.
 - (ii) Let us agree to disagree in an agree-able way.
 - (iii) Say not, the struggle not availth.
 - (iv) Beneath every cloud there is always a silver lining.
 - (v) In democracy an ideal form of government?

- Q. 5.(a)** Use **ONLY FOUR** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (Extra attempt shall not be considered). **(04)**

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| (i) The milk of human kindness | (ii) A rule of thumb | (iii) Out and out |
| (iv) To wash one's dirty linen in public | (v) To pay through the nose | (vi) To lose face |

- (b)** Use **ONLY FOUR** of the following pairs of words in sentences which illustrate their meanings. Extra attempt shall not be considered: **(04)**

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| (i) Adjoin, Adjourn | (ii) Allay, Ally | (iii) Bases, Basis |
| (iv) Click, Clique | (v) Distract, Detract | (vi) Liable, Libel |

- Q.6. (a)** Correct **ONLY FIVE** of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. **(05)**

- (i) My boss agreed with my plan.
- (ii) If he was here, he would be as wise as he was during the war.
- (iii) We have amusements in form of music.
- (iv) You get hungry for all the work you have to do.
- (v) We were glad for being there.
- (vi) I prefer the fifth act of Shakespeare King Lear the best of all.
- (vii) After finishing my lecture, the bell rang.
- (viii) We needed not to be afraid.

- (b)** Change the narration from direct to indirect or indirect to direct speech. **(DO ONLY FIVE)** Extra attempt shall not be considered. **(05)**

- (i) "If I had spoken to my father as you speak to me he'd have beaten me," he said to me.
- (ii) "How far is it?" I said, "and how long will it take me to get there"?
- (iii) "Do you know any body in this area or could you get a reference from your landlady"?' he asked me.
- (iv) She told me to look where I was going as the road was full of holes and very badly lit.
- (v) He wanted to know if I was going to the concert and suggested that we should make up a party and go together.
- (vi) He said, I must'nt mind if the first one wasn't any good.
- (vii) "What a nuisance! Now I'll have to do it all over again", he exclaimed.
- (viii) "I must go to the dentist tomorrow", he said. "I have an appointment".



English Precise & Composition (Year-2014)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR

RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2014

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

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

PART-II

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

(ii) Attempt all questions from PART-II.

(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

(iv) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Question Paper.

(v) No page/space should be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed.

Q.2. Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable heading.

(20+2=22)

Probably the only protection for contemporary man is to discover how to use his intelligence in the service of love and kindness. The training of human intelligence must include the simultaneous development of the empathic capacity. Only in this way can intelligence be made an instrument of social morality and responsibility – and thereby increase the chances of survival.

The need to produce human beings with trained morally sensitive intelligence is essentially a challenge to educators and educational institutions. Traditionally, the realm of social morality was left to religion and the churches as guardians or custodians. But their failure to fulfil this responsibility and their yielding to the seductive lures of the men of wealth and pomp and power are documented by history of the last two thousand years and have now resulted in the irrelevant “God Is Dead”

theological rhetoric. The more pragmatic men of power have had no time or inclination to deal with the fundamental problems of social morality. For them simplistic Machiavellianism must remain the guiding principle of their decisions – power is morality, morality is power. This over-simplification increases the chances of nuclear devastation. We must therefore hope that educators and educational institutions have the capacity, the commitment and the time to in-still moral sensitivity as an integral part of the complex pattern of functional human intelligence. Some way must be found in the training of human beings to give them the assurance to love, the security to be kind, and the integrity required for a functional empathy.

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language.

(20)

In the height of the Enlightenment, men influenced by the new political theories of the era launched two of the largest revolutions in history. These two conflicts, on two separate continents, were both initially successful in forming new forms of government. And yet, the two conflicts, though merely a decade apart, had radically different conclusions. How do two wars inspired by more or less the same ideals end up so completely different? Why was the American Revolution largely a success and the French Revolution largely a failure?

Historians have pointed to myriad reasons—far too various to be listed here. However, the most frequently cited are worth mentioning. For one, the American Revolution was far removed from the Old World; that is, since it was on a different continent, other European nations did not attempt to interfere with it. However, in the French Revolution, there were immediate cries for war from neighboring nations. Early on, for instance, the ousted king attempted to flee to neighboring Austria and the army waiting there. The newly formed French Republic also warred with Belgium, and a conflict with Britain



loomed. Thus, the French had the burden not only of winning a revolution but also defending it from outside. The Americans simply had to win a revolution.

Page 1 of 2

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition):

Secondly, the American Revolution seemed to have a better chance for success from the get-go, due to the fact that Americans already saw themselves as something other than British subjects. Thus, there was already a uniquely American character, so, there was not as loud a cry to preserve the British way of life. In France, several thousands of people still supported the king, largely because the king was seen as an essential part of French life. And when the king was first ousted and then killed, some believed that character itself was corrupted. Remember, the Americans did not oust a king or kill him—they merely separated from him.

Finally, there is a general agreement that the French were not as unified as the Americans, who, for the most part, put aside their political differences until after they had already formed a new nation. The French, despite their Tennis Court Oath, could not do so. Infighting led to inner turmoil, civil war, and eventually the Reign of Terror, in which political dissidents were executed in large numbers. Additionally, the French people themselves were not unified. The nation had so much stratification that it was impossible to unite all of them—the workers, the peasants, the middle-class, the nobles, the clergy—into one cause. And the attempts to do so under a new religion, the Divine Cult of Reason, certainly did not help. The Americans, remember, never attempted to change the society at large; rather, they merely attempted to change the government.

- (1) Why and how did the Reign of Terror happen?
- (2) In what ways does the author suggest that the American Revolution was easier to complete than the French Revolution?
- (3) Of the challenges mentioned facing the French revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their inability to complete a successful revolution? Why?
- (4) Of the strengths mentioned aiding the American revolutionaries, which do you think had the greatest impact on their ability to complete a successful revolution? Why?

Q.4. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any **ONE** of the following: **(20)** (i) Actions speak louder than words.

- (ii) Girls are more intelligent than boys.
- (iii) First deserve, then desire.
- (iv) Nothing is certain unless it is achieved.

Q.5. Use **ONLY FIVE** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meanings: (Extra attempt shall not be considered). **(10)**

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| (i) To bring grist to the mill | (ii) To keep one's fingers crossed |
| (iii) With one's tongue in one's cheek | (iv) A storm in the tea cup |
| (v) To talk through one's hat | (vi) Hum and Haw |
| (vii) To let the grass grow under one's feet | (viii) Penny wise and pound foolish. |



English Precise & Composition (Year-2014)

Q.5. Correct **ONLY FOUR** of the following: Extra attempt shall not be considered. **(08)**

- (i) Each furniture in this display is on sale for half price.
- (ii) He is abusing the money of his father.
- (iii) The duties of the new secretary are to answer the telephone, to type letters and bookkeeping.
- (iv) The new models are not only less expensive but more efficient also.
- (v) He complied with the requirement that all graduate students in education should write a thesis.
- (vi) No sooner we left the shop it began to rain.
- (vii) The population of Karachi is greater than any other city in Pakistan.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2015)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

ENGLISH (Precis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

(PART-I MCQs):

MARKS: 20

(PART-II):

MARKS: 80

NOTE:(i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.

(ii) Attempt ALL questions from **PART-II**.

(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. Make a précis of the following text and suggest a suitable title. (20)

In studying the breakdowns of civilizations, the writer has subscribed to the conclusion – no new discovery! – that war has proved to have been the proximate cause of the breakdown of every civilization which is known for certain to have broken down, in so far as it has been possible to analyze the nature of these breakdowns and to account for their occurrence. Like other evils, war has an insidious way of appearing not intolerable until it has secured such a stranglehold upon the lives of its addicts that they no longer have the power to escape from its grip when its deadliness has become manifest. In the early stages of a civilization's growth, the cost of wars in suffering and destruction might seem to be exceeded by the benefits accruing from the winning of wealth and power and the cultivation of the "military virtues"; and, in this phase of history, states have often found themselves able to indulge in war with one another with something like impunity even for the defeated party. War does not begin to reveal its malignity till the war-making society has begun to increase its economic ability to exploit physical nature and its political ability to organize manpower; but, as soon as this happens, the god of war to which the growing society has long since been dedicated proves himself a Moloch by devouring an ever larger share of the increasing fruits of man's industry and intelligence in the process of taking an ever larger toll of life and happiness; and, when the society's growth in efficiency reaches a point at which it becomes capable of mobilizing a lethal quantum of its energies and resources for military use, then war reveals itself as being a cancer which is bound to prove fatal to its victim unless he can cut it out and cast it from him, since its malignant tissues have now learnt to grow faster than the healthy tissues on which they feed.

In the past, when this danger-point in the history of the relations between war and civilization has been reached and recognized, serious efforts have sometimes been made to get rid of war in time to save society, and these endeavours have been apt to take one or other of two alternative directions. Salvation cannot, of course, be sought anywhere except in the working of the consciences of individual human beings; but individuals have a choice between trying to achieve their aims through direct action as private citizens and trying to achieve them through indirect action as citizens of states. A personal refusal to lend himself in any way to any war waged by his state for any purpose and in any circumstances is a line of attack against the institution of war that is likely to appeal to an ardent and self-sacrificing nature; by comparison, the alternative peace strategy of seeking to persuade and accustom governments to combine in jointly resisting aggression when it comes and in trying to remove its stimuli before hand may seem a circuitous and unheroic line of attack on the problem. Yet experience up to date indicates unmistakably, in the present writer's opinion, that the second of these two hard roads is by far the more promising.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2015)

Q.3. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions below: (20)

Experience has quite definitely shown that some reasons for holding a belief are much more likely to be justified by the event than others. It might naturally be supposed, for instance, that the best of all reasons for a belief was a strong conviction of certainty accompanying the belief. Experience, however, shows that this is not so, and that as a matter of fact, conviction by itself is more likely to mislead than it is to guarantee truth. On the other hand, lack of assurance and persistent hesitation to come to any belief whatever are an equally poor guarantee that the few beliefs which are arrived at are sound. Experience also shows that assertion, however long continued, although it is unfortunately with many people an effective enough means of inducing belief, is not in any way a ground for holding it.

The method which has proved effective, as a matter of actual fact, in providing a firm foundation for belief wherever it has been capable of application, is what is usually called the scientific method. I firmly believe that the scientific method, although slow and never claiming to lead to complete truth, is the only method which in the long run will give satisfactory foundations for beliefs. It consists in demanding facts as the only basis for conclusions, and in consistently and continuously testing any conclusions which may have been reached, against the test of new facts and, wherever possible, by the crucial test of experiment. It consists also in full publication of the evidence on which conclusions are

Page 1 of 2

based, so that other workers may be assisted in new researchers, or enabled to develop their own interpretations and arrive at possibly very different conclusions.

There are, however, all sorts of occasions on which the scientific method is not applicable. That method involves slow testing, frequent suspension of judgment, restricted conclusions. The exigencies of everyday life, on the other hand, often make it necessary to act on a hasty balancing of admittedly incomplete evidence, to take immediate action, and to draw conclusions in advance of the evidence. It is also true that such action will always be necessary, and necessary in respect of ever larger issues; and this in spite of the fact that one of the most important trends of civilization is to remove sphere after sphere of life out of the domain of such intuitive judgment into the domain of rigid calculation based on science. It is here that belief plays its most important role. When we cannot be certain, we must proceed in part by faith—faith not only in the validity of our own capacity of making judgments, but also in the existence of certain other realities, pre-eminently moral and spiritual realities. It has been said that faith consists in acting always on the nobler hypothesis; and though this definition is a trifle rhetorical, it embodies a seed of real truth. **Answer briefly in your own words the following questions:**

1. Give the meaning of the underlined phrases as they are used in the passage. (04)
2. What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method? (04)
3. Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by the scientific method should be considered final? Give reasons for your answer. (04)
4. In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method? (04)
5. How does the basis of “intuitive judgment” differ from that of scientific decision? (04)

Q.4. Write a comprehensive note (250 – 300 words) on any ONE of the following topics: (20)

- | | |
|--|--|
| (i) Education should be for life, not for livelihood | (ii) The art of being tactful |
| (iii) Human nature is seen at its best adversity | (iv) Spare the rod and spoil the child |



English Precise & Composition (Year-2015)

Q.5. (a) Use only **Five** of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning (Extra attempt shall not be considered). **(05)**

- (i) Itching palm (ii) The primrose path (iii) Break one's fall (iv) Wash one's hands of
(v) To become reconcile to (vi) To militate against (vii) To be cognizant of (viii) Wages of sin

(b) Explain the difference between the following word pairs by defining each word. (Do only Five) **(05)**

- (i) Plaintiff, plaintive (ii) valet, varlet (iii) monitor, mentor (iv) complacent, complaisant
(v) penitence, penance (vi) crevice, crevasse (vii) beneficent, beneficial

Q.6. (a) Correct only **Five** of the following sentences: **(05)**

- (i) Have either of you seen my pen?
(ii) On attempting to restore the picture to its original condition, almost irreparable change was discovered.
(iii) The child is the prettiest of the two.
(iv) I was annoyed arriving late, also his rather insolent manner put me out of temper.
(v) He is anxious not only to acquire knowledge, but also eager to display it.
(vi) If he was here now, we should have no difficulty.
(vii) Due to unforeseen environments, we shall have to leave early.
(viii) People have and still do disagree on this matter.

(b) Rewrite **One** of the following passages, converting what is in direct speech into indirect, and what is in indirect speech into direct. **(05)**

- (i) Just as we came in sight of the valley Jamil met us,--"yes, the valley is all very fine, but do you know there is nothing to eat?"
"Nonsense; we can eat anything here."
"Well, the brown bread's two months old, and there's nothing else but potatoes."
"There must be milk anyhow."
"Yes, there was milk", he supposed.
- (ii) Miss Andleeb said she thought English food was lovely, and that she was preparing a questionnaire to be circulated to the students of the university, with a view to finding out their eating preferences.
"But the students won't fill up questionnaires," said Miriam.
"Won't fill up questionnaire?" cried Miss Andleeb, taken aback.
"No", said Miriam, "they won't. As a nation we are not, questionnaire-conscious."
"Well, that's too bad," said Miss Andaleeb.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2016)



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

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

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 **ALL** questions from **PART-II**.
- (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. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and suggest a suitable title: (20)

During my vacation last May, I had a hard time choosing a tour. Flights to Japan, Hong Kong and Australia are just too common. What I wanted was somewhere exciting and exotic, a place where I could be spared from the holiday tour crowds. I was so happy when John called up, suggesting a trip to Cherokee, a county in the state of Oklahoma. I agreed and went off with the preparation immediately.

We took a flight to Cherokee and visited a town called Qualla Boundary surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery, the town painted a paradise before us. With its Oconaluftee Indian Village reproducing tribal crafts and lifestyles of the 18th century and the outdoor historical pageant *Unto These Hills* playing six times weekly in the summer nights, Qualla Boundary tries to present a brief image of the Cherokee past to the tourists.

Despite the language barrier, we managed to find our way to the souvenir shops with the help of the natives. The shops were filled with rubber tomahawks and colorful traditional war bonnets, made of dyed turkey feathers. Tepees, coneshaped tents made from animal skin, were also pitched near the shops. "Welcome! Want to get anything?" We looked up and saw a middle-aged man smiling at us. We were very surprised by his fluent English. He introduced himself as George and we ended up chatting till lunch time when he invited us for lunch at a nearby coffee shop.

"Sometimes, I've to work from morning to sunset during the tour season. Anyway, this is still better off than being a woodcutter ..." Remembrance weighed heavy on George's mind and he went on to tell us that he used to cut firewood for a living but could hardly make ends meet. We learnt from him that the Cherokees do not depend solely on trade for survival. During the tour off-peak period, the tribe would have to try out other means for income. One of the successful ways is the "Bingo Weekend". On the Friday afternoons of the Bingo weekends, a large bingo hall was opened, attracting huge crowds of people to the various kinds of games like the Super Jackpot and the Warrior Game Special. According to George, these forms of entertainment fetch them great returns.

Our final stop in Qualla Boundary was at the museum where arts, ranging from the simple hand-woven oak baskets to wood and stone carvings of wolves, ravens and other symbols of Cherokee cosmology are displayed.

Back at home, I really missed the place and I would of course look forward to the next trip to another exotic place.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2016)

Perhaps it will solve my problem, but I just have not had time to read it.

- Questions:** 1. Why most of us fail in our efforts for self-improvement? (5)
2. Why is it a basic mistake to announce our resolution to everybody?
(5) 3. Why did the writer not carry out his resolution on New Year's Day? (5)
4. Find out the words in the above passage which convey the similar meaning to the following:

(1) intimidating (2) peril (3) dwindle (4) repel (5) barb (5) Page 1 of 2

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Q. 4.(a) Correct only FIVE of the following:

- (i) We were staying at my sister's cape's code vacation home. (5)
- (ii) She recommended me that I take a few days off from work.
- (iii) I tried to explain him the problem, but he had difficulty understanding me.
- (iv) I'll do the grocery shopping for you grandma, Lucy said.
- (v) We took a tent, a cooler, and a sleeping bag.
- (vi) I don't know why you didn't go. If I were you, I should have gone.
- (vii) Kevin says he stopped to travel internationally because of his family.
- (viii) Don't run! Mr. Salman shouted. (5)

(b) Choose the punctuation mark that is needed in each of the following sentences:

- (i) "It isn't fair!" shouted Martin. Coach Lewis never lets me start the game!"
- (ii) Maureen's three sisters, Molly, Shannon, and Patricia are all spending the summer at their grandmother's beach house.
- (iii) For the centrepieces, the florist recommended the following flowers daisies, tulips, daffodils, and hyacinths.
- (iv) Lily is an accomplished gymnast she won three medals in her last competition.
- (v) Everyone was shocked when Max Smithfield – a studious, extremely bright high school senior decided that college was not for him.

Q. 5.(a) Choose the analogy of the words written in capital letters (Any five). (5)

- (i) SLAPSTICK : LAUGHTER (ii) CONVICTION : INCARCERATION
(a) Fallacy : Dismay (b) Genre : Mystery (a) Reduction : Diminution (b) Induction : Amelioration (c) Radicalization : Estimation (d) Marginalization : Intimidation
- (iii) PROFESSOR : ERUDITE (iv) METAPHOR : SYMBOL
(a) Aviator : Licensed (a) Pentameter : Poem (b) Rhythm : Melody (c) Nuance : Song (d) Analogy : Comparison
- (v) SPY : CLANDESTINE (vi) VERVE : ENTHUSIASM
(a) Accountant : Meticulous (a) Loyalty : Duplicity (b) Devotion : Reverence (c) Intensity : Colour (d) Eminence : Anonymity
- (vii) DELTOID : MUSCLE (viii) DEPENDABLE : CAPRICIOUS
(a) Radius : Bone (b) Brain : Nerve (a) Fallible : Cantankerous (b) Erasable : Obtuse (c) Tissue : Organ (d) Blood : Vein



English Precise & Composition (Year-2016)

Capable : Inept

(b) Rewrite the following dialogue, written in indirect speech, in a paragraph form.

(5) Helen: Mr West, what's happened to John? Mr West: He's left the company Helen: Why has he done that?

Mr West: He asked me for a rise but I didn't give it to him.

Helen: Why didn't you give him a rise?

Mr West: Because he was lazy.

Helen: Has he found another job?

Mr West: Yes, he is working in a film company.

Helen: What is his salary like?

Mr West: I think he earns quite a lot.

Helen: Does he like the new job? Mr West: I don't know

Q. 6. (a) Explain the difference between the following word pairs by using each word in your own sentences

(Any five): (5)

(i) Adverse, averse (ii) altogether, all together (iii) allude, elude (iv) braise, braze

(v) curb, kerb (vi) faze, phase (vii) maybe, may be (viii) moat, mote

(b) Use any FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (5)

(i) Smash hit (ii) Murphy's law (iii) Place in the Sun (iv) Wooden spoon

(v) Go bananas (vi) Beard the Lion in his den (vii) Groan inwardly (viii) Chicken out

Page 2 of 2

Q. 7. Translate the following Urdu paragraph into English by keeping in view figurative/ idiomatic expression.

(01) عام لوگوں کا خیال ہے کہ ملک کے قانون اور فرد کی آزادی ایک دوسرے کی ضد ہوتے ہیں۔ بظاہر یہ بات غلط معلوم نہیں ہوتی۔ ہر قانون سبھیوں پر کوئی نہ کوئی پابندی عائد کرتا ہے۔ اگر ملک میں قوانین کی تعداد زیادہ ہو تو مجموعی پابندیاں بھی زیادہ ہوتی ہیں۔ زیادہ پابندیوں سے فرد کی آزادی ان کے بوجھ تلے دب کر رہ جاتی ہے۔ اس کے برعکس قوانین کی تعداد کم ہو

نو سبھیوں کی آزادی کا دائرہ وسیع ہوتا ہے۔



English Precise & Composition (Year-2017)



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

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

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 ALL questions from PART-II.

(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. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title:

(20)

All the evils in this world are brought about by the persons who are always up and doing, but do not know when they ought to be up nor what they ought to be doing. The devil, I take it, is still the busiest creature in the universe, and I can quite imagine him denouncing laziness and becoming angry at the smallest waste of time. In his kingdom, I will wager, nobody is allowed to do nothing, not even for a single afternoon. The world, we all freely admit, is in a muddle but I for one do not think that it is laziness that has brought it to such a pass. It is not the active virtues that it lacks but the passive ones; it is capable of anything but kindness and a little steady thought. There is still plenty of energy in the world (there never were more fussy people about), but most of it is simply misdirected. If, for example, in July 1914, when there was some capital idling weather, everybody, emperors, Kings, arch dukes, statesmen, generals, journalists, had been suddenly smitten with an intense desire to do nothing, just to hang about in the sunshine and consume tobacco, then we should all have been much better off than we are now. But no, the doctrine of the strenuous life still went unchallenged; there must be no time wasted; something must be done. Again, suppose our statesmen, instead of rushing off to Versailles with a bundle of ill-digested notions and great deal of energy to dissipate had all taken a fortnight off, away from all correspondence and interviews and what not, and had simply lounged about on some hillside or other apparently doing nothing for the first time in their energetic lives, then they might have gone to their so-called peace conference and come away again with their reputations still unsoiled and the affairs of the world in good trim. Even at the present time, if half of the politicians in Europe would relinquish the notion that laziness is crime and go away and do nothing for a little space, we should certainly gain by it. Other examples come crowding into mind. Thus, every now and then, certain religious sects hold conferences; but though there are evils abroad that are mountains high, though the fate of civilization is still doubtful, the members who attend these conferences spend their time condemning the length of ladies' skirts and the noisiness of dance bands. They would all be better employed lying flat on their backs somewhere, staring at the sky and recovering their mental health.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(20)

Education ought to teach us how to be in love and what to be in love with. The great things of history have been done by the great lovers, by the saints and men of science, and artists, and the problem of civilization is to give every man a chance of being a saint, a man of science, or an artist. But this problem cannot be attempted, much less solved, unless men desire to be saints, men of science, and artists. And if they are to desire that continuously and consciously they must be taught what it means to be these. We think of the man of science or the artist, if not of the saint, as a being with peculiar gifts, not as one who exercises, more precisely and incessantly perhaps, activities which we all ought to exercise. It is a commonplace now that art has ebbed away out of our ordinary life, out of all the things which we use, and that it is practiced no longer by workmen but only by a few painters and sculptors. That has happened because we no longer recognize the aesthetic activity of the spirit, so common to all men.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2017)

We do not know that when a man makes anything he ought to make it beautiful for the sake of doing so, and that when a man buys anything he ought to demand beauty in it, for the sake of beauty. We think of beauty if we think of it at all as a mere source of pleasure, and therefore it means to us ornament, added to things for which we can pay extra as we choose. But beauty is not an ornament to life, or to the things made by man. It is an essential part of both. The aesthetic activity, when it reveals itself in things made by men, reveals itself in design, just as it reveals itself in the design of all natural things. It shapes objects as the moral activity shapes actions, and we ought to recognize it in the objects and value it, as we recognize and value moral activity in actions. And as actions empty of the moral activity are distasteful to us, so should objects be that are empty of the aesthetic activity. But this is not so with most of us. We do not value it; do not even recognize it, or the lack of it, in the work of others. The artist, of whatever kind, is a man so much aware of the beauty of the universe that he must impart the same beauty to whatever he makes. He has exercised his aesthetic activity in the discovery of the beauty in the universe before he exercises it in imparting beauty to that which he makes. He has seen things in that relation in his own work, whatever it may be. And just as he sees that relation for its own sake, so he produces it for its own sake and satisfies the desire of his spirit in doing so. And we should value his work; we should desire that relation in all things made by man, if we too have the habit of seeing that relation in the universe, and if we knew that, when we see it, we are exercising an activity of the spirit and satisfying a spiritual desire. And we should also know that work without beauty means unsatisfied spiritual desire in the worker; that it is waste of life and common evil and danger, like thought without truth, or action without righteousness.

Questions: 1. What has been lamented in the text?

(4) 2. What is the difference between ordinary man and an artist? (4)

3. How can we make our lives beautiful and charming? (4)

4. What does the writer actually mean when he says, "Beauty is not an ornament to life"? (4)

5. Do art and beauty affect our practical life and morals? Justify whether you agree or disagree. (4)

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Page 1 of 2

Q. 4. (a) Correct only FIVE of the following:

(5)

(i) In the accident one of my arms was broken and my legs bruised.

(ii) The people who had been raising slogans against the government for many hours they wanted increase in their salaries.

(iii) You have been working very hard for the last two years. Isn't it?

(iv) John could hardly do no better than to have caught a bass of such dimensions.

(v) I who have no chance to meet him would rather go with you instead of sitting at home.

(vi) He not only comes there for swimming but also for coaching new swimmers.

(vii) When he visited the fair last time, he bought no less than twenty school bags.

(viii) Ten cattles were

grazing in the field.

(b) Re-write the following sentences (Only FIVE) after filling in the blanks appropriately:

(5)

(i) I cannot buy this car _____ this price.

(a) for

(b) in

(c) at

(d) on

(ii) Send these books _____ my home address.

(a) on

(b) at

(c) in

(d) to

(iii) Monkeys live _____ trees.

(a) in

(b) at

(c) upon

(d) on

(iv) I said it _____ his face.

(a) at

(b) on

(c) to

(d) upon

(v) The manager _____ the receipt of my letter promptly.

(a) accepted

(b) realized

(c) recognized

(d) acknowledged

(vi) Most foreign students don't like American coffee, and _____.

(a) I don't too

(b) either don't

(c) neither don't I

(d) neither do I

(vii) We _____ take care of our parents when they are old.

(a) could

(b) would

(c) might

(d) ought to

(viii) Yousaf _____ in the garden the whole of yesterday.

(a) has dug

(b) was digging

(c) dug

(d) had dug



English Precise & Composition (Year-2017)

- Q. 5. (a) Choose the ANALOGY of words written in capital letters. Attempt any FIVE. (5)**
- (i) LION: ROAR
(a) Snake : Slither (b) Goat: Bleat (c) Lizard : Crawl (d) Elephant : Tusk
- (ii) SHADOW : LIGHT
(a) Flood : Rain (b) Image : Object (c) Reaction : Action (d) House : Bricks
- (iii) CLOT : BLOOD
(a) Ink: Water (b) Curdle : Milk (c) Vaporize : Camphor (d) Brew : Coffee
- (iv) FEARFUL: COWER
(a) Humble: Boast (b) Weak : Exercise (c) Arrogant : Strut (d) Wise : Dispute
- (v) EXPEDITE : HASTEN
(a) Conscript : Write down (b) Tree : Seedling (c) Diver : Make harder (d) Stone : Sculpture (e) Father : Child (f) Soil : Clay
- (vi) WOOD: FURNITURE
(a) Father : Child (b) Tree : Seedling (c) Soil : Clay (d) Stone : Sculpture
- (vii) SURGEON : DEXTEROUS
(a) Clown : Fat (b) Actress : Beautiful (c) Athlete : Tall (d) Acrobat : Agile
- (viii) LECHER : LUST
(a) Pith : Herb (b) Glutton : Greed (c) Business : Profit (d) Showbiz : Fame

- (b) Punctuate the following text, where necessary. (5)**

a quaker was one day walking on country road he was suddenly met by a highwayman pointing a pistol the man exclaimed your money or your life my friend said the quaker I cannot deliver my money for i should be helping thee in evildoing however exchange is lawful and i will give thee my purse for the pistol the robber agree on receiving the purse the quaker at once held the pistol at the robbers head and said now friend my purse back or the weapon may go off fire said the robber there is no powder in the pistol

- Q. 6. (a) Explain the difference between the following word pairs (Any FIVE) by using each word in your own sentences: (5)**

- (i) Wrath, Wroth (ii) Veracity, Voracity (iii) Subtler, Sutler (iv) Retenue, Retinue
(v) Minute, Minuet (vi) Furor, Furore (vii) Dinghy, dingy (viii) Bony, Bonny

- (b) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (5)**

- (i) Spirit away (ii) Plough back (iii) Eager beaver (iv) Ring a bell
(v) Be left holding the baby (vi) Cap in hand (vii) Hold out a carrot (viii) Over the moon

- Q. 7. Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expression. (10)**

اپنے پوشیدہ عیبوں کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے یہ دیکھنا ضروری ہے کہ ہمارے دشمن ہم کو کیا کہتے ہیں۔ ہمارے دوست اکثر ہمارے دل کے موافق ہماری تعریف کرتے ہیں۔ اول ہمارے عیب ان کو عیب ہی نہیں لگتے یا پھر ہماری خاطر کو ایسا عزیز رکھتے ہیں کہ اس کو رنجیدہ نہ کرنے کے خیال سے ان کو چھپاتے ہیں۔ یا پھر ان سے چشم پوشی کرتے ہیں۔ بر خلاف اس کے ہمارا دشمن ہم کو خوب تشوینا ہے اور کونے کونے سے ڈھونڈ کر ہمارے عیب نکالتا ہے، گو وہ دشمنی سے چھوٹی بات کو بڑا بنا دیتا ہے۔ مگر اس میں کچھ

نہ کچھ اصلیت ہوتی ہے دوست ہمیشہ اپنے دوست کی نیکیوں کو بڑھاتا ہے اور دشمن عیبوں کو۔ اس لیے ہمیں اپنے دشمن کا زیادہ احسان مند ہونا چاہیے کہ وہ ہمیں ہمارے عیبوں سے مطلع کرتا ہے۔ اس تناظر میں دیکھا جائے تو دشمن دوست سے بہتر ثابت ہوتا ہے۔



English Precise & Composition (Year-2018)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2018

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.

(ii) Attempt ALL questions from PART-II.

(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. 2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair; the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy; but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all our powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies, and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man is engaged in an arduous, but no hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biting wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climes. In hot weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily; but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20)

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his master. Already most men spend most of their lives looking after and waiting upon machines. And the machines are very stern masters. They must be fed with coal, and given petrol to drink, and oil to wash with, and they must be kept at the right temperature. And if they do not get their meals when they expect them, they grow sulky and refuse to work, or burst with rage, and blow up, and spread ruin and destruction all around them. So we have to wait upon them very attentively and do all that we can to keep them in a good temper. Already we find it difficult either to work or play without the machines, and a time may come when they will rule us altogether, just as we rule the animals.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2018)

And this brings me to the point at which I asked, "What do we do with all the time which the machines have saved for us, and the new energy they have given us?" On the whole, it must be admitted, we do very little. For the most part we use our time and energy to make more and better machines; but more and better machines will only give us still more time and still more energy, and what are we to do with them? The answer, I think, is that we should try to become more civilized. For the machines themselves, and the power which the machines have given us, are not civilization but aids to civilization. But you will remember that we agreed at the beginning that being civilized meant making and linking beautiful things. Thinking freely, and living rightly and maintaining justice equally between man and man. Man has a better chance today to do these things than he ever had before; he has more time, more energy, less to fear and less to fight against. If he will give his time and energy which his machines have won for him to making more beautiful things, to finding out more and more about the universe, to removing the causes of quarrels between nations, to discovering how to prevent poverty, then I think our civilization would undoubtedly be the greater, as it would be the most lasting that there has ever been.

- Questions:**
1. Instead of making machines our servants the author says they have become our masters. In what sense has this come about? (4)
 2. The use of machines has brought us more leisure and more energy. But the author says that this has been a curse rather than a blessing. Why? (4)
 3. What exactly is the meaning of 'civilization'? Do you agree with the author's views? (4)
 4. 'Making more beautiful things' – what does this expression mean? Make a list of the beautiful things that you would like to make and how you would make them. (4)
 5. Mention some plans you may have to prevent poverty in the world. Who would receive your most particular attention, and why? (4)

Page 1 of 2

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

- Q. 4. (a) Correct only FIVE of the following: (5)**
- (i) They only work when they have no money.
 - (ii) They left the hotel here they had been staying in a motor-car.
 - (iii) I cannot by no means allow you to do so.
 - (iv) My friend said he never remembered having read a more enjoyable book.
 - (v) Going up the hill, an old temple was seen.
 - (vi) One day the bird did not perform certain tricks which had thought it to his satisfaction. (vii) I was rather impressed by the manner of the orator than by his matter.
 - (viii) What an awful weather!
- (b) Use punctuation marks where needed in the following sentences: (5)**
- (i) There is a slavery that no legislation can abolish the slavery of caste (ii) All that I am all that I hope to be I owe to my angel mother.
 - (iii) Take away that bauble said Cromwell pointing to the mace which lay upon the table.
 - (iv) There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces and that cure is freedom
 - (v) History it has been said is the essence of innumerable biographies.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2018)

Q. 5. (a) Fill the following blanks (any FIVE) appropriate preposition. (5)

- (i) _____ a Ford he has a Fiat car
(a) in (b) before (c) besides (d) despite
- (ii) I saw him felling a big tree _____ a hatchet.
(a) with (b) through (c) by (d) at
- (iii) I must start _____ dawn to reach the station in time.
(a) on (b) at (c) by (d) after
- (iv) I have known him _____ a long time.
(a) since (b) from (c) for (d) over
- (v) "Will you walk _____ my parlour?"
(a) in (b) to (c) by (d) into
- (vi) The public are cautioned _____ pickpockets.

(a) against (b) about (c) of (d) for

(b) Rewrite the following dialogue, written in direct speech, in a paragraph form. (5)

Jack: Hello, Swarup! Swatting away as usual. Come out, man; shut up your old books, and come and have a game of tennis.

Swarup: I am sorry I cannot do that, Jack. The examination is drawing near, and I want every hour I can get for study.

Jack: Oh! Hang all examinations! I do not worry about mine. What is the use of them, any way?

Swarup: Well, you can't get a degree if you don't pass the examination; and I have set my heart on being a graduate.

Jack: And pray what good will graduation do you? You may get a clerkship in a government office; but that's all, and there are hundreds of fellows who have got their degrees, and are no nearer getting jobs of any sort.

Swarup: That may be so; but I am not studying so much to pass my examination and obtain my degree, as to store my mind with knowledge and develop my intellectual faculties.

Q. 6. (a) Explain the difference between the following word pairs (Any FIVE) by using each word in your own sentences: (5)

- (i) Callous, Callus (ii) Born, Borne (iii) Faint, Feint (iv) Dinghy, Dingy
(v) Lose, Loose (vi) Waiver, Waver (vii) Shear, Sheer (viii) Resister, Resistor

(b) Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meaning: (5)

- (i) Show and tell (ii) Helter-skelter (iii) To the death (iv) Tilt at
windmills (v) Het up (vi) The whole ball of wax (vii) It's about time (viii)
Punch-up

Q. 7. Translate the following Urdu paragraph into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic

لاہور شہر سیاست ہی نہیں ثقافت کا بھی قدیم مرکز ہے۔ مغلوں کی ثقافت نے عروج (01)

کا زمانہ اس شہر میں دیکھا۔ سکھ ثقافت کا بھی یہی مرکز تھا۔ علم و ادب کی ثقافت بھی اسی شہر کے حصہ میں آئی۔ اہل تصوف کا بھی یہی مرکز تھا۔ تصوف کی مشہور کتاب کشف المحجوب کے مصنف حضرت علی بجویری المشہور حضرت داتا گنج بخش بھی اسی شہر میں مدفون ہیں۔ انگریزوں کے دور میں بھی لاہور کا فیشن پورے

ہندوستان میں رائج ہوتا تھا۔ قیام پاکستان کے بعد بھی اس شہر کی اہمیت کم نہیں ہوئی۔



English Precise & Composition (Year-2019)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2019

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.

(ii) Attempt ALL questions from PART-II.

(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. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title:

(20)

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macaroons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2019)

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

(20)

When I returned to the common the sun was setting. The crowd about the pit had increased, and stood out black against the lemon yellow of the sky—a couple of hundred people, perhaps. There were raised voices, and some sort of struggle appeared to be going on about the pit. Strange imaginings passed through my mind. As I drew nearer I heard Stent's voice: "Keep back! Keep back!" A boy came running towards me. "It's movin'," he said to me as he passed; "it's screwin' and screwin' out. I don't like it. I'm goin' home, I am." I went on to the crowd. There were really, I should think, two or three hundred people elbowing and jostling one another, the one or two ladies there being by no means the least active. "He's fallen in the pit!" cried someone. "Keep back!" said several. The crowd swayed a little, and I elbowed my way through. Everyone seemed greatly excited. I heard a peculiar humming sound from the pit. "I say!" said Ogilvy. "Help keep these idiots back. We don't know what's in the confounded thing, you know!" I saw a young man, a shop assistant in Woking I believe he was, standing on the cylinder and trying to scramble out of the hole again. The crowd had pushed him in. The end of the cylinder was being screwed out from within. Nearly two feet of shining screw projected. Somebody blundered against me, and I narrowly missed being pitched onto the top of the screw. I turned, and as I did so the screw must have come out, for the lid of the cylinder fell upon the gravel with a ringing concussion. I stuck my elbow into the person behind me, and turned my head towards the Thing again. For a moment that circular cavity seemed perfectly black. I had the sunset in my eyes. I think everyone expected to see a man emerge—possibly something a little unlike us terrestrial men, but in all essentials a man. I know I did. But, looking, I presently saw something stirring within the shadow: greyish billowy movements, one above another, and then two luminous disks—like eyes. Then something resembling a little grey snake, about the thickness of a walking stick, coiled up out of the writhing middle, and wriggled in the air towards me—and then another. A sudden chill came over me. There was a loud shriek from a woman behind. I half turned, keeping my eyes fixed upon the cylinder still, from which other tentacles were now projecting, and began pushing my way back from the edge of the pit. I saw astonishment giving place to horror on the faces of the people about me. I heard inarticulate exclamations on all sides. There was a general movement backwards. I saw the shopman struggling still on the edge of the pit. I found myself alone, and saw the people on the other side of the pit running off, Stent among them. I looked again at the cylinder and ungovernable terror gripped me. I stood petrified and staring. A big greyish rounded bulk, the size, perhaps, of a bear, was rising slowly and painfully out of the cylinder. As it bulged up and caught the light, it glistened like wet leather. Two large dark-coloured eyes were regarding me steadfastly. The mass that framed them, the head of the thing, was rounded, and had, one might

say, a face. There was a mouth under the eyes, the lipless brim of which quivered and panted, and dropped saliva. The whole creature heaved and pulsated convulsively. A lank tentacular appendage gripped the edge of the cylinder, another swayed in the air. Those who have never seen a living Martian can scarcely imagine the strange horror of its appearance. The peculiar V-shaped mouth with its pointed upper lip, the absence of brow ridges, the absence of a chin beneath the wedge like lower lip, the incessant quivering of this mouth, the Gorgon groups of tentacles, the tumultuous breathing of the lungs in a strange atmosphere, the evident heaviness and painfulness of movement due to the greater gravitational energy of the earth above all, the extraordinary intensity of the immense eyes—were at once vital, intense, inhuman, crippled and monstrous. There was something fungoid in the oily brown skin, something in the clumsy deliberation of the tedious movements unspeakably nasty. Even at this first encounter, this first glimpse, I was overcome with disgust and dread.

- Questions:**
1. What leads us to believe that this passage is from a science fiction story? **(4)**
 2. How was the crowd behaving? **(4)**
 3. Why did the mood of the crowd alter? **(4)**
 4. What was the narrator's initial reaction to the "Thing"? **(4)**
 5. Why did the writer feel disgusted? **(4)**

Q. 4. Correct only FIVE of the following:

(10)

- (i) He enjoyed during the holidays.
- (ii) None of the boys had learnt their lesson.
- (iii) He is abusing the money of his father.
- (iv) I regret at the delay.
- (v) I could not help but laugh.
- (vi) I always have and always shall be your friend.
- (vii) I was out walking when I saw the new moon in the garden.
- (viii) He cried as if he was mad.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2019)

Q. 5. (a) Punctuate the following text, where necessary.

(5)

a hungry lion slipped out of the forest into a barnyard one evening when he saw a plump donkey his mouth began to water but just as he was ready to jump on the donkey a rooster crowed he was frightened and so turned away into the forest again hey look at that cowardly lion the donkey brayed to the rooster i am going to chase him and the donkey ran after the lion wait the rooster shouted you dont know that but it was too late the lion had turned and killed the donkey ah my poor stupid friend the rooster said as he watched the lion eating the donkey the lion wasnt afraid of you but of my crowing

(b) Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

(5)

- (i) What time do we arrive _____ our destination?
(ii) We are flying _____ some rough weather; please fasten your seat belts. (iii) It is warming up; _____ noon we should be able to go swimming.
(iv) My parents are not responsible _____ my actions.
(v) This pan is _____ cooking omelettes.
(vi) _____ poor attendance, this course is being cancelled.
(vii) The police took the men in _____ questioning.
(viii) The woman you gave the book _____ is my aunt.

Q. 6. Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meanings.

(10)

- (i) To cast pearls before swine
(ii) To step into one's shoes
(iii) Stuff and nonsense
(iv) A wild goose chase
(v) To be ill at ease
(vi) Sit on the fence
(vii) In a jiffy
(viii) To preen oneself

Q. 7. Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expressions.

(10)

پاکستان، افغانستان میں امن کے لیے پُر عزم ہے کیونکہ افغانستان میں امن، پاکستان کے لیے انتہائی اہم ہے۔ تاریخی تناظر میں دیکھا جائے تو پاکستان اور افغانستان پر دوسری برادر اسلامی ملک ہونے کے ناتے تاریخی، ثقافتی، لسانی رشتوں میں جڑے ہوئے ہیں۔ یہ رشتے اٹوٹ ہیں، دونوں کا انحصار ایک دوسرے پر ہے اور دونوں الگ الگ رہ بھی نہیں سکتے۔ پاکستان کا موقف روز اول سے یہی رہا ہے کہ افغان مسئلے کا سیاسی حل نکالا جائے۔ اس موقف کی حمایت چین بھی کرتا ہے۔ اس ضمن میں چین نے کہا ہے کہ افغان تنازع کا افغان قیادت میں ہونے والے امن مذاکرات سے ہی حل ممکن ہے۔ پاکستان اور چین اسٹریٹجک شراکت

داری کے لیے افغان تنازع کو مذاکرات کے ذریعے حل کرنے میں اپنا کردار ادا کریں گے۔



English Precise & Composition (Year-2020)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2020 FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.

(ii) Attempt ALL questions from PART-II.

(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. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title:

(20)

Manto was a victim of some kind of social ambivalence that converged on self-righteousness, hypocrisy, and mental obtuseness. His detractors branded him as vulgar and obscene and implicated him into a long-drawn legal battle questioning the moral validity of his writings. Without being deterred by their negative tactics, he remained firm in his commitment to exploring the stark realities of life offensive to the conservative taste of some self-styled purists. In the line of Freud, he sought to unravel the mysteries of sex not in an abstract, non-earthly manner but in a palpable, fleshy permutation signifying his deep concern for the socially disabled and depressed classes of society, like petty wage-earners, pimps, and prostitutes.

For Manto, man is neither an angel nor a devil, but a mix of both. His middle and lower middle class characters think, feel and act like human beings. Without feigning virtuosity, he was able to strike a rapport with his readers on some of the most vital sociomoral issues concerning them. As a realist, he was fully conscious of the yawning gap between appearance and reality; in fact, nothing vexed him more than a demonstrable duality in human behaviour at different levels of the social hierarchy. He had an unjaundiced view of man's faults and follies. As a literary artist, he treated vulgarity discreetly --- without ever sounding vulgar in the process. Like Joyce, Lawrence, and Caldwell, in Manto's work too, men and women of the age find their own restlessness accurately mirrored. And like them, Manto was also 'raised above his own self by his sombre enthusiasm'.

Q. 3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

(20)

Globalization is viewed by its proponents as a process of cementing economic, cultural and political bonds between peoples of different countries of the world. One may regard it as a process by which they are welded into a single world society, to be termed as global society. It means internationalization of production and labour leading to integration of economies of developing and developed countries into global economy. To quote Rosabeth M.Kanter, "The world is becoming a global shopping mall in which ideas and products are available everywhere at the same time."

Globalization is a natural outcome of computer networking and electronic mass communication. Information technology has made it possible for nations of the world to contact one another beyond their national borders. Besides, globalization is also promoted through the growth and proliferation of multinational companies and corporations that operate as transporter networks. Anyhow the flow of capital technology and labour across the borders of countries has accentuated the process of globalization.

Deregulation, liberalism and privatization being assiduously pursued in the developing countries are some other manifestations of globalization. These countries are opening their economies to follow these trends. The size of the public sector is shrinking for the private sector to assume an increasingly important role in the economic development of the Third World countries. The downsizing of the public sector is in line with the spirit of market economy. This is suggested as a measure to cover up their fiscal deficit.



English Precise & Composition (Year-2020)

Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. Define globalization.
2. What is electronic mass communication?
3. What does the term Third World denote?
4. What is privatization?
5. Explain 'liberalism' in the above context.

Q. 4. Correct only FIVE of the following:

(10)

- (i) I won him in the race.
- (ii) Unless you do not try, you will never succeed.
- (v) What country he belongs to?
- (vii) The new session commences from February 1st, 2020.
- (ii) He said that I am playing chess.
- (iv) He wrote with ink.
- (vi) When he reaches to manhood, he will visit to England.
- (viii) Please send this letter on my address.

Q. 5. (a) Punctuate the following text, where necessary.

(5)

Letters between relatives and friends are called personal letters the most important thing in such letters is the content don't begin with a hackneyed phrase like I was delighted to get your letter received your letter or I have often thought of writing to you use a vigorous clear chatty style

(b) Re-write the following sentences (ONLY FIVE) after filling in the blanks with appropriate Prepositions. (5)

- (i) I was annoyed ----- him.
- (ii) This train is bound ----- Gujrat.
- (iii) The pistol went ----- by accident.
- (iv) He kept ----- asking silly questions.
- (v) He was knocked ----- by the bus.
- (vi) Do not meddle ----- my affairs.
- (vii) The meeting was put ----- by the Chairman.
- (viii) He rounded ----- his speech with a quote from Ghalib.

Q. 6. Use ONLY FIVE of the following in sentences which illustrate their meanings.

(10)

- (i) To break the ice
- (ii) Nip in the bud
- (iii) See eye to eye with
- (iv) For good
- (v) Tamper with
- (vi) The small hours
- (vii) Keep up appearances
- (viii) Prima facie

Q. 7. Translate the following into English by keeping in view figurative/idiomatic expressions.

(10)

دنیا کی ہر قوم کا نظام تعلیم اپنی قوم کے مزاج سے ہم آہنگ ہوتا ہے جو قومی اور ملی مقاصد کی تشکیل و تکمیل کرتا ہے۔ اور قوم مطلوبہ مقاصد کے لیے سرگرم عمل رہتی ہے۔ چنانچہ کسی قوم کا نظام تعلیم وہ ہے جو نظام تربیت ہے جس کے تحت قوم کے افراد کی ذہنی صلاحیتوں کو پروان چڑھانے اور ان کی سیرت و کردار کی تعمیر میں مدد ملتی ہے۔ نظام تعلیم افراد کی تربیت اس انداز سے کرتا ہے کہ افراد قوم کی فلاح پر عمل پیرا رہیں۔



General Science & Ability (Year-2015)

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2014
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-I
(EVERYDAY SCIENCE)**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs)	80 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 50
	(PART-II)	100 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 50

- NOTE:**(i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FIVE** 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.** Discuss the contribution of Muslim scientists in the development of Astronomy, Algebra and Trigonometry. **(10)**
(3, 3^{1/2}, 3^{1/2} each)
- Q. No. 3.** Give brief answers to the following questions: **(2)**
each (10)
- Why do we bring our hands close to our mouth while shouting across to someone far away?
 - Why do we lean forward while climbing a hill?
 - Why does a swimming pool appear less deep than it actually is?
 - Why cannot petrol fire be extinguished by water?
 - Why do Australians celebrate their Christmas during summer?
- Q. No. 4.** Differentiate between: **(2)**
each (10)
- Hypoglycemia and Hyperglycemia
 - Renewable and Non-renewable energy resources
 - Lava and Magma
 - Mist and Fog
 - Lunar Eclipse and Solar Eclipse
- Q. No. 5.** Briefly explain the working principle of the following: **(5)**
each (10)
- Radar
 - Microwave Oven
- Q. No. 6.** Give brief explanations for following phenomena: **(2)**
each (10)
- While watching a cricket match we see the ball struck a moment before we hear the sound of the bat hitting the ball.
 - A ship though made largely of steel, which is heavier than water, floats in water.



General Science & Ability (Year-2015)

(c) Diastolic and Systolic blood pressure

(d) Infection and Allergy

(e) Conductors and Insulators

Q. No. 9. Briefly explain the function of following in human body:

(2^{1/2} each)

(10)

(a) Kidneys

(b) Lymphatic system

(c) Thyroid gland

(d) Pituitary gland



General Science & Ability (Year-2020)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR

RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-I (EVERY DAY SCIENCE)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQs) : MAXIMUM 80 MINUTES

(PART-I MCQs)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 50

(PART-II)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 50

- NOTE:**(i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **ONLY FIVE** 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.** (a) Ibn-e Batoota's famous book Rihalah is an important source of history and geography. Justify it. (5)
(b) Albarouni is recognized more as natural scientist rather theorist. Comment. (5) **(10)**
- Q.3.** (a) How solar eclipse and lunar eclipse are caused? (5)
(b) Discuss the function of kidneys in human body. (5) **(10)**
- Q.4.** (a) Describe briefly the principle working of two of the followings
(i) Television (ii) Microwave oven (iii) RADAR (5)
(b) What is current status and future perspective of BIOTECHNOLGY in Pakistan? (5) **(10)**
- Q.5.** (a) What do mean by night vision technology? (5)
(b) How Energy crises can be minimized in Pakistan. (5) **(10)**
- Q.6.** (a) Write short note on Seismography. (5)
(b) Differentiate between
(i) Cell and battery (ii) Smog and Smoke (5) **(10)**
- Q.7.** (a) What do you understand by Pollen Allergy. (5)
(b) Write down short note on any two of the following.
(i) Antibiotics (ii) Hormones (iii) Green House effect? (5) **(10)**
- Q.8.** (a) Write down note on Forensic Science and Criminology. (5)
(b) What are fertilizers? What do you understand by NPK Fertilizers? (5) **(10)**
- Q.9.** (a) What is Anemia? What are its symptoms and causes? (5)
(b) Write short note on space shuttle. (5) **(10)**



General Science & Ability (Year-2016)



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

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-I
(GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS =
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	20 PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE: (i)** Part-II is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
- (ii)** Attempt **ONLY EIGHT** questions from **PART-II**, selecting **FIVE** questions from **SECTION-I** and **THREE** questions from **SECTION-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 SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2. (a)** What were the main objectives of Clean Development Mechanism? Also **(5)** explain the reasons for the criticism on Koyoto Protocol by the developed countries.
- (b)** Differentiate between Sanitary and Industrial Landfills, also describe the land **(5)** selection criteria for Landfills.
- Q. No. 3. (a)** Write a short note on artificial intelligence. **(5)**
- (b)** Write short notes on: **(2½ each) (5)**
- (i) Fibre Optics (ii) Global Positioning System
- Q. No. 4. (a)** What are vaccines? Classify these and discuss DNA vaccines in detail. **(5)**
- (b)** What are causative organism and vector for dengue, enlist possible ways of **(5)** prevention from dengue.
- Q. No. 5. (a)** Comment, 'liver is the chief chemist in human body'. **(5) (b)** What is Cholesterol? Discuss its importance, normal blood level and dangers **(5)** of elevated levels with reference to the health and disease in humans.
- Q. No. 6. (a)** What do you know about the Remote Sensing Techniques? Explain resolution **(5)** and write down the names of its various types?
- (b)** What is hydrological cycle? Discuss its importance. **(5)**
- Q. No. 7. (a)** What is tsunami? How the tsunamis generated and what are their **(5)** characteristics?
- (b)** What is an earth quake? Discuss Richter Scale in this context. What was the **(5)** intensity of the earth quake in Pakistan dated 26 October 2015 and where was the locus?
- Q. No. 8. (a)** Explain the shape of water molecule with the help of Molecular Orbital **(5)** Theory, also draw its orbital diagram.
- (b)** What are the gamma rays? Explain their applications. **(5)**
- Q. No. 9. (a)** Discuss importance of preservatives and antioxidants in food. **(5)**
- (b)** Comment, Green House Effect is a blessing. Also discuss Enhanced Green **(5)** House Effect and its relation with global warming.



General Science & Ability (Year-2016)

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-I (GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY)

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 10.** (a) Define and draw the following: (2½ each) (5) (i) Rightangle triangles
(ii) Equilateral triangles
(b) There are nine students in a group having ages 15, 15, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17, 18, (5) 19. Calculate *mean, medium, mode* and *range* of their ages also define the above mentioned terms:

- Q. No. 11.** (a) A distribution company provides households to departmental stores within a 50 (5)

kilometers radius. The table below shows how far each departmental store is from the godown of the distribution company.

Distance from the godown of the distribution company	Number of Stores
10 kilometers or less	03
11 to 20 kilometers	15
21 to 30 kilometers	26
31 to 40 kilometers	20
41 to 50 kilometers	16

- (i) How many stores does the distribution company serve?
(ii) What is the most common distance of stores from the company's godown?
(iii) How many stores are 35 Km or more from the godown?
(iv) What percentage of stores are 31 Km or more from the godown?
- (b) Read the following carefully and answer the questions following:
Ahmad, Ali, Akbar, Nasir and Shehbaz are students of a college having (5) different heights and weights. Ahmad weighs thrice as much as Ali and Ali weighs 5 times as much as Akbar. Akbar weighs half as much as Nasir and Nasir weighs half as much as Shehbaz.
- (i) Who is the heaviest in weight?
(ii) Who is the lightest in weight?
(iii) Shehbaz is lighter in weight than which of the two students?
(iv) Shehbaz is heavier than which of the two students?
(v) Show the descending order of weights of the students?

- Q. No. 12.** (a) Classification of blood groups is based on the presence or absence of inherited (5) antigenic substances on the surface of red blood cells. In a survey of British population the blood group distribution among 1000 people was as follows: 300 had blood group A, 325 had blood group B, 250 had O and 125 AB. Out of this group a person was selected at random, calculate his probability of having blood group AB

- (b) Five friends Ahmad, Ali, Akbar, Nasir and Shehbaz went on summer vacation (5) to five cities namely V, W, X, Y and Z by five different modes of transport, that is by bus, train, aeroplane, car and boat from point A. Akbar went to Y by car and Ali went to X by air. Nasir travelled by boat whereas Shehbaz went by train. For X and W there is no bus service. The person who went to X did not use boat to travel. Now answer the following questions.
- (i) How did Ahmad travel and where did he go?
(ii) Which mode of transport was used by the person who travelled to X city?

- Q. No. 13.** (a) Differentiate between primary and secondary mental abilities. How the general (5) mental ability scales differ from IQ test.

- (b) $Y = mX + C$ is an equation of straight line. Draw a graph showing relationship (5) between X and Y and relate the equation to the slope and intercept on the graph.



General Science & Ability (Year-2017)



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

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-I
(GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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, selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. 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. (vii) Use of Calculator is not allowed.**

PART-II
SECTION-I

- Q. No. 2. (A) What are the factors responsible for environmental pollution? (5)**
(B) Briefly explain the main reasons of water-logging in Pakistan. (5)
(C) What do you mean by Ozone depletion and how we can prevent its depletion? (5)
(D) What is an Acid Rain and how it is produced. Briefly describe the dangers (5) associated with it?
- Q. No. 3. (A) Explain in detail the common causes of Heart Attack. (5)**
(B) Differentiate between drug addiction and drug abuse. (5)
(C) Draw the structure of human ear and briefly explain its functions. (5)
(D) What is the significance of Vitamins? Describe the sources, uses and deficiency (5) symptoms of fat soluble vitamins.
- Q. No. 4. (A) What is a mirage? Describe in detail the creation of mirage. (5)**
(B) Differentiate between the occurrence of Lunar and Solar Eclipse? (5)
(C) Briefly explain what effects are produced due to Rotation & Revolution of Earth? (5)
(D) Most of the household appliances utilize 'DC' then why we generate 'AC' at (5) power stations?
- Q. No. 5. (A) Differentiate between RAM and ROM. (5)**
(B) Name three basic buses employed in a computer and explain what each is used for. (5)
(C) Draw a basic computer block diagram and briefly explain the function of each (5) part.
(D) Describe various types of computers classified on the basis of size, memory, (5) capacity and speed.



General Science & Ability (Year-2017)

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 6.** (A) Differentiate with examples between a “Pictogram” and “Histogram”. (5)
- (B) The teachers of a certain school were asked to indicate the average number of (5) hours they spend on marking students assignments each day. The following set of data was obtained
- | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 1 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
- Construct a frequency table and draw a Histogram illustrating the results.
- (C) How many teachers responded to the survey? (5) (D) What the longest number of hours and most common number of hours are (5) spent?

Page 1 of 2

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-I (GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY)

- Q. No.7.** (A) A man buys 5kg of meat at Rs.500 per kg. In addition, for every kilogram of (5) meat purchased, he has to pay a consumption tax of 6% on the selling price.
Calculate the total amount of money that he has to pay.
- (B) It takes Ali 30 minutes to mark a paper. Aslam only needs 25 minutes to mark (5) a paper. If they both start marking papers at 10:00 AM, at what time they will finish marking at the same time?
- (C) Two bus tickets from Rawalpindi to Islamabad and three tickets from (5) Rawalpindi to Murree cost Rs.770 but three tickets from Rawalpindi to Islamabad and two tickets from Rawalpindi to Murree cost Rs.730. What are the fares for cities Islamabad and Murree from Rawalpindi?
- (D) *A* told *B* that *C* is his father’s nephew. *D* is *A*’s cousin but not the brother of *C*. (5) What relationship is there between *D* and *C*?
- Q. No. 8.** (A) Divide Rs.500 between Arham, Mariam and Sarim so that Arham gets $\frac{2}{3}$ of (5) what Mariam gets and Mariam gets $\frac{1}{4}$ of what Sarim gets. Find the share of each.
- (B) A school has enough provision of food for 52 days. After 20 days a group of (5) 400 students arrives and the food would have last for 24 days only. How many students are there in the school actually?
- (C) A man walks 2km towards North. Then he turns to East and walks 10km. After (5) this he turns to North and walks 3km. Again he turns towards East and walks 2km. How far is he from the starting point?
- (D) In a certain code language COMPUTER is written as RFUVQNPC. How will (5) MEDICINE be written in that code language?



General Science & Ability (Year-2018)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018 FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17**

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

(GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY)GENERAL

KNOWLEDGE-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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, by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. 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. (vii) Use of Calculator is NOT allowed.

PART-II **SECTION-I**

**Q. No. 2. (A). Describe different methods to estimate the age of the Universe.
(5)**

**(B). Explain the formation of Lunar Eclipse.
(5)**

**(C). Explain the terms Dark Energy and Dark Matter.
(5)**

**(D). Define the term Black Hole. What's expected inside it?
(5) (20)**

Q. No. 3. (A). Describe different causes and preventions of 'Polio' (5)

(B). Define the term 'Bio-Fuel'. How is it helpful to promote clean energy? (5)

(C). Define 'Carbohydrates'. Describe different steps to digest these in the human (5) body.

**(D). Describe the 'Cell Structure'. Write down at least three differences between an
(5) (20) animal cell and plant cell.**



General Science & Ability (Year-2018)

- Q. No. 4. (A).** What is 'Acid Rain'. Describe its causes and how it can be prevented? (5)
- (B).** What is 'Water Pollution'. Discuss its causes and measurement methods. Name (5) the countries with the highest and lowest percentage of it.
- (C).** Write a comprehensive note on 'Smog'. (5)
- (D).** Describe different causes of 'Tsunami'. Is there any difference between a (5) (20) Tsunami and a tidal wave? Name the worst Tsunami ever recorded.

- Q. No. 5. (A).** Write a note, how data is stored on a 'Hard Disk'. (5) **(B).** How an 'Optical Fiber' is constructed? How is it helpful in transmitting the (5) electromagnetic radiations? **(C).** Write a comprehensive note on 'Balanced Diet'. (5)
- (D).** What is 'Artificial Intelligence'? How is it helpful for humanity? (5) (20)

SECTION-II

- Q. No. 6. (A).** It takes 3 liters of paint to cover an area of 24 square meters. What percentage (5) increase in the quantity of paint would be required to cover an area of 50.4 square meters?
- (B).** An automobile travels 3 km towards south, 4 km towards west, 5 km towards north (5) and 2 km towards south-east. How far is it from its starting position? **(C).** Tahir started a business with a capital of Rs. 15,000. After 5 months Umar also joined (5) him with an investment of Rs. 30,000. At the start of 9th month, Usman joined them by investing Rs. 45,000. At the end of the year they earned a profit of Rs. 406,000.
- Find the share of each one.
- (D).** A man left his property of Rs. 640,000. A debt of Rs. 40,000 was due to him and Rs. (5) (20) 5,000 was spent on his burial. Distribute the amount between his widow, one daughter and two sons according to the Islamic Law.

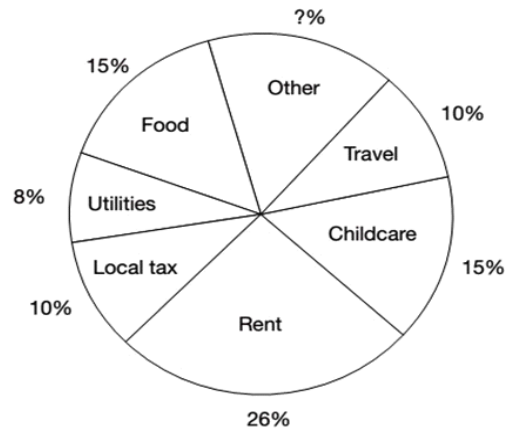
- Q. No. 7.** The breakdown of average monthly expenditure for a family is given in the following Figure:
- (A).** Calculate from the figure what percentage of the family's expenditure is on 'other'? (5)



General Science & Ability (Year-2018)

(B). Approximately what fraction of the (5) family's monthly expenditure do 'utilities', 'rent' and 'food' represent? (C). If the family spends Rs.11600 on (5) utilities, how much is the family's total expenditure?

(D). 'Other' expenditure comprises savings,



(5) (20) entertainment and luxury items, which are spent in the ratio 3 : 4 : 1. Calculate how much the family saves each month if monthly income is Rs.24,000.

Q. No. 8. (A). Police officers are in pursuit of a stolen vehicle. Officer Baker is directly behind (5) the stolen car. Officer Lopez is behind Baker; Officer O'Malley is behind Lopez. Officer Reinhart is ahead of the stolen car and coming from the opposite direction.

Officer Reinhart makes a U-turn and joins the pursuit. He pulls in behind Officer Lopez. Officer Baker pulls up on the driver's side of the stolen vehicle and Officer Lopez pulls up on the other side. Which officer is directly behind the vehicle?

(B). Define a Histogram. How is it constructed? What information may be deduced (5) from it?

(C). Look at this series: F2, __, D8, C16, B32, What number should fill the blank? (5)

(D). In a certain code language LANDMINE is written as PYRBQGRC. How will (5) (20) HOMEMADE be written in that code language?



General Science & Ability (Year-2019)



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2019
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-I
(GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY)**

<u>Roll Number</u>

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, by selecting TWO questions from EACH SECTION. 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. (vii) Use of Calculator is NOT allowed.		

**PART – II
SECTION - I**

Q.2 (a) Deficiency of vitamins causes different human diseases some of which are given in the table below choose the correct type of vitamin from the box and write in front of each disease. (5)

Vit. A	Vit. B1	Vit. C	Vit. D	Vit. E	Vit. K

Diseases caused due to lack of vitamin	Name of the vitamin
1. Poor night vision	
2. Bleeding gums	
3. Rickets in children	
4. Beri-Beri	
5. Anaemia	

(b) People suffering from cardiovascular disease having high level of cholesterol in their blood, this often leads to build of fats on its internal arterial walls, suggests how this might be harmful to the heart (5)

(c) Why the excessive use of chemical fertilizers should be avoided? (5)

(d) Why are Scientists worried about the increase of CO₂ in atmosphere? (5)

Q.3 (a) Differentiate between the renewable and non-renewable sources of energy giving example of each one of them. (5)

(b) Give a brief account of optic fibers. What is their importance in present day telecom system? (5)

(c) What is the most dangerous part of hurricane and how do cyclone affect humans? (5)

(d) What is the difference between vaccines and Antibiotics? How do antibiotics and vaccines contribute to health? (5)



General Science & Ability (Year-2019)

- Q.4** (a) What is the importance of forests in the economy of a country? (5)
- (b) Give a brief account of biotechnology. (5)
- (c) Do the mammals always lay eggs? If yes, where in the world do they live? Write the name some of them. (5)
- (d) How can the sun have such a strong gravitational field if its made of gases? (5)
- Q.5** (a) What does Ozone depletion mean and how can we protect the ozone layer? (5)
- (b) What are the different types of a network? Explain each briefly. (5)
- (c) Why an indiscriminate / causal use of antibiotic may prove dangerous? (5)
- (d) Why do atoms form bonds? Name three major types of chemical bonds. (5)

SECTION – II

- Q.6** (a) Moiz was trying to sleep at one night but there was too much noise around him. His clock ticked every 5 seconds; a tap was dipping every seventh seconds and a pet dog snored every 12th second. He noticed on his clock that all three things happened together on the stroke of midnight. Find after how many seconds are three things happened together (5)
- (b) One pipe can fill a pool 1.25 times as fast as second pipe. When both pipes are opened they can fill the pool in five hours. How long it will take to fill the pool if only slower pipe is used? 5
- (c) The cost of hiring a car for 2 days in 2018 was Rs.264 which was 20% more than in 2013. What was the cost of hiring a car in 2013? (5)
- (d) What do you understand by measure central tendency? State its types. (5)
- Q.7** (a) Moiz and Mair share a lottery win of Rs. 2000 in the ratio of 1:4. Moiz then share this part between himself, his wife and his son in the ratio of 4:5:1. How much more his wife gets over his son? (5)
- (b) A farmer keeps hens and rabbits on his farm. One day he counted the total of 70 heads and 196 legs. How many more hens than rabbits does he have? (5)
- (c) What is polygon? Describe different types of regular polygon. (5)
- (d) In a certain code computer is written as FRUVQNPC. How will MEDICINE will be written in code language? (5)
- Q.8** (a) Seven Piano Students T U V W X Y & Z are given a recital and their instructor is deciding the order in which they will perform, each student will play exactly one piece, a piano solo. In deciding the order of performance the instructor must observe following restrictions.
- (i) X cannot play first or second
W cannot have played until X has played



General Science & Ability (Year-2019)

Neither T nor Y can play Seventh

Either Y & Z must play immediately after W

V must play immediately after, or immediately U Played

(i) If V play first, which one of the following must be true

T plays sixth

X plays third

Z plays seventh

T plays after immediately after Y

W Plays immediately After X

(b) $U = [\text{Whole number from 10 to 24}]$

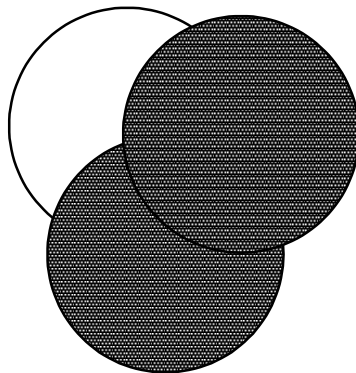
$A = [\text{Even Number}]$

$B = [\text{Number divisible by 5}]$

Write down the number elements of $A \cap B$

(5)

(c) in the following diagram A represent American, S represent scientist and P represents politicians



- (i) American those are politicians but not scientists will be.
(ii) Scientists which are politicisms but not Americans will be

(d) Each packet of washing powder carries a token and 4 token can be exchanged for free packet, How many free packets will I receive if I buy sixty four packets? (5)



General Science & Ability (Year-2020)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

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

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-I (GENERAL SCIENCE & ABILITY)

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** by selecting **TWO** questions from **EACH SECTION**. **ALL** questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

PART – II (SECTION – A)

Q. 2. (a) On 7th April 2012 an Avalanche hit a Pakistan military base in Gayari sector trapping 140 soldiers and (5) civilians under deep snow. What is Avalanche; describe its four types with focus on most dangerous type? (5)

(b) What do you understand by Global Wind and Pressure patterns? Also explain wind and pressure features at higher altitude. (5)

(c) World largest earthquake was assigned a magnitude of 9.5 by the United States Geological Survey on 22 May 1960 in southern Chile Valdivia. What do you know about earthquake? Also explain shallow-focus and deep focus earthquakes. (5)

(d) Differentiate between the renewable and non renewable energy sources. Briefly explain Geothermal Energy (5)(20) and Hydro Electricity.

Q. 3. (a) What are Pesticides? Explain their different types; why persistent pesticides are more lethal for mankind? (5)

(b) What are carbohydrates? Classify and give detail of each class along with examples. (5)

(c) Discuss different methods of Food preservation. (5)

(d) Where and how Fiber Optics are used? Also write down their advantages and disadvantages. (5)(20)

Q. 4. (a) Briefly describe the various segments of atmosphere. How these segments are maintaining the Earth Radiation Balance? (5)

(b) How the organic particulate matter enters in the atmosphere. Also describe the sources? (5)

(c) What is natural radioactivity? How it is different from the artificial radioactivity? (5)

(d) What are the Fossils? Discuss the importance of paleontology. (5)(20)

Q. 5. (a) What do you know about Hepatitis? Describe its types and write down preventive measures. (5)

(b) Differentiate between Middle Latitude Cyclones and Tornadoes. (5)

(c) What is Open System Interconnections (OSI) and describe its layers? (5)

(d) What is GPS? How does it work? (5)(20)

(SECTION – B)

Q. 6. (a) Tariq can do a tailoring job in 6 hours. Sajid does the same job in 4 hours. Irfan does it in 8 hours. Tariq and (5) Sajid start doing the work. Sajid leaves after two hours and Irfan replaces him. How long would it take to complete the work?

(b) Find the missing number to complete each sum. (5)

(a) $9 + 8 - 5 = 2 \times (\text{-----})$

(b) $3 \times 9 - 14 = 24 - (\text{-----})$ (c)

$15 \div 3 \times 12 = 41 + (\text{-----})$ (d)

$24 \div 4 + 5 = 66 \div (\text{-----})$ (e) $8 \times 6 - 13$

$+ 3 = 7 \times 6 - (\text{-----})$



General a& Ability (Year-2020)

- (b) There are seven students in a group having ages 17,17,18,18,18,19,19. Calculate mean, median, mode and (5) range of their ages. Also define these mentioned terms.
- (c) How does mental ability scales differ from IQ test? (5)(20)
- Q. 7 (a)** Mushtaq, Pervaiz, Ehsan, Umair and Saleem are friends having different heights and weights. Mushtaq (5) weighs four times as much as Pervaiz and Pervaiz weighs double than Ehsan, Ehsan weighs half as much as Umair and Umair weighs half as much as Saleem.
- (i) Who is the heaviest among five friends? (ii) Who is the second heaviest? (iii) Who has lowest weight?
(iv) Who are equal in weight? (v) Mention the descending order.
- (b) A farmer needs to build a boundary wall around his farm. If the area of farm is 484 m^2 , what will be the total (5) area of the wall if it is two meters high on three sides and three meters high on one side?
- (c) Five girls A,B,C,D,E and four boys W,X,Y,Z have to go to a trip in three cars, car-1,car-2 and car-3. The (5) following restrictions for seating in car are to be observed:
- (i) Only three persons can sit in one car (ii) At least one boy and one girl must be in each car (iii) A and D should remain together (iv) Z cannot sit with B or C in the same car Distribute boys and girls in three cars.
- (d) What are social skills? Describe four causes of weak social skills. (5)(20)
- Q. 8. (a)** What do you understand by systematic sampling? Discuss its types. (5)
- (b) Blood groups of inhabitants of a village were checked. It was found that 600 people possessed blood group A, (5) 650 possessed blood group B, 550 had blood group AB and 200 have blood group O. Calculate the probability of having blood group B. (ii) Calculate the probability of having blood group O.
- (c) A group of 50 men can construct 20 kilometer road in 40 days. How long will 70 men take to complete same (5) length of road?
- (d) Zahid left a property worth Rs 1750,000/ . His family had to pay off a debt of Rs 150,000/. The rest of money (5)(20) was distributed between a son and a daughter. How much did each child receive if share of a son was double than that of a daughter?



Islamic Studies (2015)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

(ISLAMIAT)

LOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I MCQs MAXIMUM MARKS: 20 (MCQs) :
MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES (PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80

(i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book, ii) Attempt ONLY FIVE questions from PART-II. All questions 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 question or any part of the question will not be considered.

PART-II: (ENGLISH VERSION)

Explain the concept & structure of Muslim Ummah and give suggestions for its revival. (16)

What is the difference between Jihad and Fasaad (Hostility)? Discuss the possibilities of practical application of Quranic concept of Jihad in current international scenario. (16)

The entire faith in Prophethood is unacceptable without faith in finality of the Prophethood. Discuss in the light of Quran & Sunnah. (16)

Highlight the importance of Zakat and prove that economic stability of a society can be ensured through its effective implementation. (16)

Write a comprehensive note on the importance of Sunnah in interpretation and legislation. (16)

Argue for supremacy of 'Wahi' as the solution of human problems against other sources of knowledge. (16)

Stability of modern society depends upon a strong family system in the light of Islamic principles. Discuss. (16)

Give a comparison of Islamic ideology and modern Western thought about present trends of individuality. (16)



URDU VERSION

- (۱۶) ملتِ اسلامیہ کے تصور اور ہیئت کی وضاحت کرتے ہوئے اس کے احیاء کے لئے تجاویز دیجئے۔
- (۱۶) جہاد اور فساد میں کیا فرق ہے؟ موجودہ عالمی منظر نامے میں قرآنی تصورِ جہاد کے عملی اطلاق کے امکانات پر بحث کیجئے۔
- (۱۶) ختم نبوت پر ایمان رکھے بغیر عقیدہ رسالت ناقابل قبول ہے۔ قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں بحث کیجئے۔
- (۱۶) زکوٰۃ کی اہمیت اجاگر کرتے ہوئے ثابت کیجئے کہ اس کے مؤثر اطلاق سے معاشرے کا معاشی استحکام یقینی بنایا جاسکتا ہے؟
- (۱۶) سنت کی تشریح اور تشریحی اہمیت پر جامع نوٹ لکھئے۔
- (۱۶) انسانی مسائل کے حل کے لئے مختلف ذرائع علم کے مقابلے میں وحی کی حقانیت و بالادستی دلائل سے ثابت کیجئے۔
- (۱۶) جدید معاشرے کے استحکام کا انحصار اسلامی اصولوں کی روشنی میں خاندانی نظام کی مضبوطی پر ہے۔ بحث کیجئے۔
- (۱۶) انفرادیت پسندی کے موجودہ رجحانات کے بارے میں اسلام اور جدید مغربی نظریات کا تقابل کیجئے۔



Islamic Studies (2016)



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

ISLAMIC STUDIES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt 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. What is meant by culture and civilization? Describe the characteristics of Islamic (20) culture.
- Q. No. 3. What is the difference between Deen and Religion? Describe the importance of Deen (20) in human life with arguments.
- Q. No. 4. Describe the characteristics of Military strategist in the light of Sirah of Muhammad (20) (PBUH) with arguments.
- Q. No. 5. Define the meaning of prayer and its different categories. Also describe the spiritual, (20) moral and social impact of prayers.
- Q. No. 6. Highlight the concept of Public Administration in Islam. Explain the responsibilities of (20) Civil Servants.
- Q. No. 7. Discuss the salient features of Islamic political system in the light of governance under (20) pious Khilafat-i-Rashida.
- Q. No. 8. What are the contemporary challenges of Muslim world? Suggest its solutions in the (20) light of Quran and Sunnah?

URDU VERSION

- سوال نمبر 2: تہذیب و تمدن سے کیا مراد ہے؟ اسلامی تہذیب کی خصوصیات بیان کیجیئے۔
(20) سوال نمبر 3: دین اور مذہب میں کیا فرق ہے؟ انسانی زندگی میں دین کی اہمیت کو دلائل سے واضح

کیجیئے۔
(20) سوال نمبر 4: سیرت طیبہ محمدؐ کی روشنی میں عظیم سپہ سالار کی خوبیاں بیان کیجیئے۔

سوال نمبر 5: نماز کا مفہوم اور اس کی مختلف انواع لکھیئے۔ نیز اس کی روحانی، اخلاقی اور سماجی اثرات بیان کیجیئے۔
(20) سوال نمبر 6: اسلام میں پبلک ایڈمنسٹریشن پر روشنی ڈالتے ہوئے سرکاری ملازمین کی ذمہ

(20)

داریوں کی وضاحت کیجیئے؟



Islamic Studies (2016)

سوال نمبر 7: خلافتِ راشدہ کی طرزِ حکمرانی کی روشنی میں اسلام کے سیاسی نظام کی نمایاں خوبیاں بیان کریں۔
(20) سوال نمبر 8: عصرِ حاضر میں امتِ مسلمہ کو کونسے مسائل درپیش ہیں۔ قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں ان کا حل تجویز کیجئے؟ (20)



Islamic Studies (2017)



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

ISLAMIC STUDIES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

PART-II MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE:** (i) **Part-II** is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **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.** Who are entitled to receive Zakat according to the Quran? Elucidating social impact of **(20)** Zakat, clarify how can poverty be alleviated with its distribution in Islamic Society?
- Q. No. 3.** Write a comprehensive note on the right of inheritance granted to women by Islam. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** How were the Rightly-guided Caliphs elected? To what extent their system of **(20)** government be regarded as democratic?
- Q. No. 5.** Elucidate how the Prophet of Islam (Peace be upon him) exemplified him as the **(20)** greatest peace maker in the world by making reconciliation with pagans, Jews and Christians?
- Q. No. 6.** Explain the concept of self-purification in the light of the Qur'ân and Sunnah and its **(20)** impact on society.
- Q. No. 7.** Enumerate the reasons of extremism in Pakistan and suggest solutions to eradicate it in **(20)** the light of Islamic teachings.
- Q. No. 8.** Define Ijma' (consensus) and explain its different kinds. Highlight its importance in the **(20)** light of the Qur'ân and Sunnah.



Islamic Studies (2017)

URDU VERSION

- سوال نمبر 2: قرآن مجید کے بیان کردہ مصارفِ زکوٰۃ کون کون سے ہیں؟ زکوٰۃ کے سماجی اثرات بیان کرتے ہوئے واضح کریں کہ اس کی تقسیم سے اسلامی معاشرے میں غربت کو کیسے کم کیا جا سکتا ہے؟
- (20) سوال نمبر 3: اسلام میں عورتوں کے حقوق وراثت پر ایک تفصیلی شذرہ قلم بند کریں۔ (20) سوال نمبر 4: خلفائے راشدین کا انتخاب کیسے عمل میں آیا؟ ان کی حکومت کو کس حد تک جمہوری قرار دیا جا سکتا ہے؟ (20) سوال نمبر 5: واضح کریں کہ کیسے مشرکین اور یہود و نصاریٰ سے مفاہمت کر کے حضور اکرم ﷺ نے دنیا کے عظیم ترین پیغمبر امن ہونے کی مثال قائم کی؟ (20) سوال نمبر 6: قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں تزکیۂ نفس کی وضاحت کریں اور معاشرے پر اس کے اثرات کا جائزہ لیں۔ (20) سوال نمبر 7: پاکستان میں انتہا پسندی کے اسباب کیا ہیں؟ اسلامی تعلیمات کی روشنی میں اس کے خاتمے کا حل پیش کریں۔ (20) سوال نمبر 8: اجماع سے کیا مراد ہے؟ اس کی مختلف اقسام کی وضاحت کریں۔ نیز قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں اس کی اہمیت واضح کریں۔ (20)



Islamic Studies (2018)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2018 FOR RECRUITMENT TO
POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Roll Number

ISLAMIC STUDIES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.

(ii) Attempt 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. Define *Ijtihad*, also highlight its contemporary importance in the light of Islamic *Fiqh*. **(20)**

Q. No. 3. What is Self-purification and *Ehsan*? Explain it in the light of Quran and Sunnah, also **(20)** describe its individual and collective impacts.

Q. No. 4. Point out the motives of terrorism in Pakistan. How can the society get rid of terrorism? **(20)**

Q. No. 5. Highlight the responsibilities of civil servants in the light of Islamic teachings. **(20)**

Q. No. 6. Write a comprehensive note on Zakat system of Islam and its spiritual, moral and **(20)** social impacts.

Q. No. 7. Describe, in detail, the basic characteristics of Islamic civilization. **(20)**

Q. No. 8. The Holy Prophet () is the prophet of peace and safety. Explain with arguments. **(20)**



Islamic Studies (2018)

URDU VERSION

سوال نمبر 2: اجتہاد کی تعریف کرتے ہوئے فقہ اسلامی کی روشنی میں اس کی عصری اہمیت واضح کریں۔
(20)

سوال نمبر 3: تزکیہ و احسان سے کیا مراد ہے؟ قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں وضاحت کرتے ہوئے اس کے انفرادی و اجتماعی اثرات بیان کریں۔
(20)

سوال نمبر 4: پاکستان میں دہشت گردی کے محرکات کیا ہیں اور معاشرے کو اس سے کیسے نجات دلائی جا

سوال نمبر 5: (20) اسلامی تعلیمات کی روشنی میں سرکاری ملازمین کی ذمہ داریاں واضح کریں۔

سوال نمبر 6: (20) اسلام کے نظام زکوٰۃ اور اس کے روحانی، اخلاقی اور معاشرتی اثرات پر

ایک تفصیلی شذرہ سپردِ قلم کریں۔
(20) سوال نمبر 7: اسلامی تہذیب کی بنیادی خصوصیات تفصیلاً بیان کریں۔

سوال نمبر 8: (20) نبی کریم پیغمبر امن و سلامتی ہیں۔ دلائل سے واضح کریں۔

(20)



Islamic Studies (2019)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COCOMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2019 FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ISLAMIC STUDIES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARK

PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS = 80

- NOTE: (i)** Part-II is to be attempted on the separate **Answer Book**.
(ii) Attempt **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.P.
(v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book be crossed.
(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** Define Tauheed. What is its impact on individual life and the society? Elaborate. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Give a general estimate of Holy Prophet's (pbuh) character in the battle fields as commander. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Describe the rights of women in Islam in the context of current wave the feminist movement (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Through light in detail on the moral value system of Islam as significant feature Islamic civilization. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Write a comprehensive note on Hajj (the pilgrimage) system of Islam and its spiritual, moral and social impacts. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Is extremism a challenge to Islam? Discuss in the context of contemporary challenges faced by Muslim Ummah. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Give suggestions to reform Pakistani Politics keeping in view the different aspects of political system of Islam. (20)

URDU VERSION

- سوال نمبر 2: توحید کی تعریف کیجئے۔ ان کے معاشرے اور انفرادی زندگی پر کیا اثرات مرتب ہوتے ہیں اور وضاحت کیجئے۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 3: میدان جنگ میں ایک سپہ سالاری حیثیت سے نبی اکرم ﷺ کے کردار کا جائزہ لیں اور بیان کیجئے۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 4: تحریک حقوق نسواں کی موجودہ دور کے تناظر میں اسلام میں خواتین کے حقوق بیان کیجئے۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 5: اسلامی تہذیب کی اہم خصوصیت کے طور پر اسلام کے حکام و حضرات پر تفصیل سے روشنی ڈالئے۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 6: اسلام میں حج اور اسی کے روحانی، اخلاقی اور سماجی اثرات پر تفصیلی شدہ دو جملے لکھیے۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 7: کیا انتہا پسندی اسلام کے لیے ایک چیلنج ہے؟ مسلم ہند کو روٹل مصری انقلاب کی روشنی میں بحث کیجئے۔ (20)
- سوال نمبر 8: اسلام کے سیاسی حکم کے مختلف پہلوؤں کی روشنی میں تجاویز دیکھئے کہ پاکستانی سیاست کی اصلاح کیے بغیر ممکن ہے؟ (20)



Islamic Studies (2020)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION - 2020 FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

ISLAMIC STUDIES

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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) 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. Discuss the status and grade of “Tolerance and Forgiveness” in the life of (20) the Holy Prophet (PBUH).

Q. No. 3. Write a comprehensive note on the bravery and juridical Wisdom of (20) Hazrat Ali (R.A)

Q. No. 4. “The last Sermon of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) is the basic document for (20) awakening of conscious of mankind for human rights”. Discuss.

Q. No. 5. Discuss in detail the principles and terms & conditions for “Jihad” in the (20) light of Quran and Sunnah.

Q. No. 6. Analyze the Madina Accord as a “Social Contract” in detail. (20)

Q. No. 7. “Islam teaches the lesson of human respect and dignity irrespective of (20) colour, race and creed”. Discuss.

Q. No. 8. “Islamic Financial and Economic system is the solution of the human (20) financial problems”. Discuss.



Islamic Studies (2020)

URDU VERSION

- سوال نمبر 2: نبی اکرم ﷺ کی حیات مبارکہ میں تحمل و برداشت اور عنود و گزر کو جو مقام حاصل ہے اسکا احاطہ کیجئے۔
(20) حضرت علی کی شجاعت اور فقیہانہ تدریس پر ایک جامع شذرہ تحریر کیجئے۔
(20) (20) طوطی کرم سوال نمبر 3:
- سوال نمبر 4: دنیا میں انسانی حقوق کی شعوری بیداری کیلئے "خطبہ حجۃ الوداع" اہم اور بنیادی دستاویز ہے۔ بحث کریں۔
(20) سوال نمبر 5: قرآن و سنت کی روشنی میں جہاد کے اصول و شرائط پر تفصیلی بحث کریں۔
(20) سوال نمبر 6: حینق مدینہ کا معاہدہ عمرانی (سوشل کنٹریکٹ) کی حیثیت سے مفصل تجزیہ پیش کریں۔
(20) سوال نمبر 7: اسلام بلا تمييز رنگ و نسل و مذہب انسانی وقار و احترام کا درس دیتا ہے۔ بحث کریں۔
(20) سوال نمبر 8: اسلام کا معاشی و اقتصادی نظام ہی انسانیت کی معاشی مشکلات کا حل ہے۔ بحث کریں۔
(20)



Pakistan Affairs (2014)

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

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
	(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)**



Pakistan Affairs (2015)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

(PART-I MCQs)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

(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)**



Pakistan Affairs (2016)



**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 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

20 PART-II

MAXIMUM MARKS =

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 **(20)** Indian politics. Discuss.
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the elections of 1937 and the sufferings and grievances of the **(20)** 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?
- Q. No. 5.** Jinnah in his Presidential Address to the annual session of All India Muslim League in **(20)** 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.
- Q. No. 6.** Write note on the post 9/11 foreign policy of Pakistan. What role do you foresee for **(20)** Pakistan in regional and global politics in the near future?
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss the Kashmir problem in its entirety; throwing light on its background and **(20)** prospects of possible solutions to this core issue between India and Pakistan.
- Q. No. 8.** Write note on the Afghan War since 1979 and its impacts on Pakistan. How far the **(20)** emergence of the "Non-State Actors" and Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan can be attributed to the decades-long warfare in Afghanistan?



Pakistan Affairs (2017)



**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 30
MINUTES**

PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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)**



Pakistan Affairs (2018)



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018
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 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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 (20) the context of Indo-Pak Subcontinent.

Q. No. 3. Discuss the 3rd June Plan or Mountbatten Plan and also describe how it was (20) implemented?

Q. No. 4. Describe the political system of Pakistan. Which form of government is suitable to (20) make country politically stable?

Q. No. 5. Define non-state actors. 'Non-state actors are posing more threat to Pakistan's national (20) security than threats from external state actors.' Argue in favour or against.

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 (20) you suggest for the promotion of national integration of Pakistan?



Pakistan Affairs (2019)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COCOMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-

201 MMISSION9

FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL KNOWLED

G_RNMENT E-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 **(20)** amendments to the 1973 constitution? Evaluate.
- Q. No. 4.** What major economic challenges are being faced by Pakistan? What recommendation **(20)** do you suggest to deal with these issues.
- 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 **(20)** some suggestions to revert this collateral loss.
- Q. No. 8.** Efficient use of natural resources can make Pakistan a prosperous nation. Discuss in **(20)** the light of present situation of Pakistan.



Pakistan Affairs (2020)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2020

Roll Number

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-III (PAKISTAN AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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) 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? **(20)** How it was helpful for establishment of durable peace in the region?
- 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)**



Current Affairs (2014)

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

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
	(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.** Evaluate the significance of water conflict between India and Pakistan in perspective of water management projects in Indian held Kashmir. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Discuss the impact of AFPAK policy on Pak-US relations. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Substantiate Pakistan's role in UN peace keeping missions. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Critically appreciate the decision making in Pakistan regarding energy crisis in Pakistan. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** What is character building? Assess the factor (character building) in education systems of Pakistan and give suggestions for improvement. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** How can the corruption elimination be made part of the governance systems of Pakistan? (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Discuss the strengths of USA to implement its economic policies Worldwide. (20)



Current Affairs (2015)



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2015

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE, PAPER-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

(PART-I MCQs)

MAXIMUM MARKS: 20

(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) 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.** Since 1970 every election was accused of rigging, what electoral reforms you will suggest to improve the electoral system of Pakistan? **(20)**
- Q.3.** What is the role of education in character-building of a nation? Highlight major pitfalls in Pakistan's education systems. **(20)**
- Q.4.** Define the term 'Good Governance'. What measures the present government should take to improve its performance? **(20)**
- Q.5.** Do you believe that main cause of 2014 floods was Indian 'water terrorism' or it was due to awful mismanagement of water resources in Pakistan? **(20)**
- Q.6.** What are the causes of "Arab Spring"? Identify their impacts on the future politics of the region. **(20)**
- Q.7.** Do you agree that Pakistan's role in Afghan Jihad against Soviet Union was the root-cause of terrorism in Pakistan or it is a reaction of US invasion of Afghanistan after 9/11 and Pakistan's U-turn in Afghan policy? **(20)**
- Q.8.** Critically evaluate the counter-terrorism policy of Pakistan and suggest measures to eradicate this evil. **(20)**



Current Affairs (2016)



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

Roll Number

**GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
CURRENT AFFAIRS**

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

PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
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.** Discuss in detail the efficacy of counter terrorism measures adopted by the government, **(20)** especially with reference to the National Action Plan.
- Q. No. 3.** What measures would you suggest to improve the economy of Pakistan particularly in the **(20)** areas of debt reduction and enhancing export capacity?
- Q. No. 4.** Discuss the possibilities of progress under the recently agreed rubric of comprehensive **(20)** dialogue between Pakistan and India. In your opinion what are the major constraints at present?
- Q. No. 5.** Discuss the prospects and challenges to the construction of “China-Pakistan Economic **(20)** Corridor”. How will CPEC become a game changer for the region?
- Q. No. 6.** How do you see recent developments in the Middle East, particularly with reference to **(20)** deteriorating relations between Saudi Arabia and Iran? What role, if any, Pakistan could play in reducing the tensions between the two Muslim countries?
- Q. No. 7.** Examine the emerging strategic competition between China and the US and its impact on **(20)** global order.
- Q. No. 8.** Discuss the adverse impact of climate change on the world and the measures recently **(20)** adopted by the Paris Conference to address this issue.



Current Affairs (2017)



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

Roll Number

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II (CURRENT AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

**PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30
MINUTES**

PART-I (MCQS) MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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.** Highlight the role of National Action Plan (NAP) in stabilization of internal security of (20) Pakistan. Critically analyze its outcomes?
- Q. No. 3.** What measures do you suggest to improve the security conditions of Balochistan in (20) respect to China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), and the role of regional powers to sabotage it?
- Q. No. 4.** Critically analyze the US-Russia relations in context of ISIS and its impact on the (20) security situation of Middle East.
- Q. No. 5.** Explain the salient contours of the US 'rebalancing' policy and China's assertive (20) policy in South China Sea and latter's disputes with the regional countries. Critically evaluate.
- Q. No. 6.** The impact of burgeoning US-India strategic partnership over the security situation of (20) the region and Indian Ocean Region.
- Q. No. 7.** Critically examine China's strategic vision behind its 'One Belt, One Road' venture. (20)
- Q. No. 8. (a).** Analyze the effects of commissioning of nuclear-powered ballistic missile (10) (20) submarine (SSBN), INS *Arihant* equipped with nuclear-capable missile called K-4 over the strategic stability of South Asia.
- (b).** US-India in August 2016 signed Logistics Exchange Memorandum of (10) Agreement (LEMOA) that will reportedly facilitate the two allies to use each other's military facilities to check China's growing influence. Comment.



Current Affairs (2018)



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2018 FOR RECRUITMENT TO
POSTS IN BS-17**

Roll Number

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

GENERAL

KNOWLEDGE-II

(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is considered as a game-changer. How the (20) CPEC can be helpful to uplift the Pakistan's economy? Discuss.

Q. No. 3. Discuss in detail the Iran-Pakistan gas pipeline and challenges to it. (20)

Q. No. 4. How the United States is trying to keep its dominant position in the Asia-Pacific and (20) what is the China's response to it?

Q. No. 5. Critically analyze the newly established Islamic Military Alliance and its future (20) implications for the Muslim World?

Q. No. 6. Describe the 2017 Qatar Diplomatic Crisis and its impact on the Middle East. (20)

Q. No. 7. Critically examine the Donald Trump's Policy for South Asia and its implications for (20) Pakistan and the region.

Q. No. 8. What are the opportunities and challenges for Pakistan as one of the new members of (20) the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)?



Current Affairs (2019)



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COCOMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-
2019**

Roll Number

FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17

**UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II**

(CURRENT AFFAIRS)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES

PART-I (MCQS)

MAXIMUM MARKS = 20

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.** Examine China strategic vision behind 'The Belt and Road initiative (BRI)' also known as One Belt One Road (OBOR). **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Elaborate the reasons and impacts on Donald Trump withdrawal from climate change Paris agreement in 2015. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** What will be the reason of emerging water conflict between Pakistan and Afghanistan? **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Give a critical review of Pakistan Energy Policy 2013 – 2018 **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** How can the corruption elimination strategy be made part of governance system of Pakistan? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** How can the governing structure have the capacity to neutralize threats to internal security of Pakistan? **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Discuss instrument of techniques of Hybrid warfare in context to Pakistan **(20)**



Current Affairs (2020)



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

Roll Number

UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE-II
(CURRENT 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)** 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.** What impact global climate change will have on the water resources of Pakistan? How **(20)** will it affect inter-provincial harmony?
- Q. No. 3.** Why was Pakistan placed on the 'Grey List' of Financial Action Task Force (FATF)? **(20)** What are the implications and what measures should Pakistan take to move out of this list?
- Q. No. 4.** Given the volatile lockdown in Indian Occupied Kashmir, what are the viable policy **(20)** choices available to Pakistan? What can Pakistan realistically do to ease the sufferings of Kashmiri people?
- Q. No. 5.** Discuss the strategic contours of Indo-US evolving partnership and how will it impact **(20)** Pakistan-US and Pakistan-China relations?
- Q. No. 6.** Strategic competition in the Indo-Pacific region is increasingly becoming intense. **(20)** Define the interests and role of US, China, India, Japan and Australia in the geopolitics of Indo-Pacific region.
- Q. No. 7.** Discuss in detail the role of OIC, Arab league and GCC in the Middle East crises and **(20)** conflicts.



Current Affairs (2020)

Q. No. 8. In view of the evolving global alignments and changing nature of major-power (20) relationships, what is the future of globalism and multilateralism? Discuss with examples.
