



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

Roll Number

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

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.** “Conquest of Sindh produced everlasting results not only in Sindh but all over South Asia”. Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 3.** Briefly explain the merits and de-merits of price control policy of Ala-ud-Din Khaliji. (20)
- Q. No. 4.** Later Mughals were responsible for the decline of Mughal Empire. Discuss in detail. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Examine Aligarh movement and the services rendered by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to uplift the educational services for the awaking of Muslim of Sub-continent. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** “Lahore Resolution 1940 was a turning point in the history of Sub-continent”. Take a position and support your argument by historical facts, if any. (20)
- Q. No. 7.** Objective resolution made constitutional process slow or it helped in making the 1st Constitution of Pakistan. Develop your own argument. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Political Parties are responsible for the imposition of Marshal Laws in Pakistan. Comment. (20)



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(vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.		

PART-II

- Q. No. 2.** “Conquest of Sindh in 712 opened the corridor to both Islam and Trade”. (20)
Discuss.
- Q. No. 3.** Analyze Allauddin Khilji’s economic reforms and measure its impact on the (20)
state and society.
- Q. No. 4.** Discuss the sway of Sufism in 13th and 14th century AD. (20)
- Q. No. 5.** Examine the Religious Policy of Mughal Kings. (20)
- Q. No. 6.** Estimate the Hindu Reformist and Political Movements of 19th and 20th century (20)
AD and also their impact on Muslim Society and Politics.
- Q. No. 7.** “ Lucknow Pact 1916 was forerunner to the creation of Pakistan.” Discuss. (20)
- Q. No. 8.** Discuss the pros and cons of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy. (20)



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

Roll Number

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-I (MCQS) PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20 MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places. (iv) 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.** Analyze and elucidate the institutional structure of the Sultanate of Delhi. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** “Akbar and not Babur was the real founder of the Mughal empire”. Comment. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Are You agree with the statement that “The Third Battle of Panipat was paved the way for the Colonial Rule in India”. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** How reconciliation developed between the Indian National Congress and All India Muslim League during 1913-1916? **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** The Congress Rule in the provinces (1937-39) paved the way for the Pakistan Movement. Comment. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** In what sense the Elections of 1970 are unique in nature and important in the electoral history of Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Highlight the factors that create obstacles in the smooth functioning of the Parliament in contemporary history of the country. **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2019
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UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.		
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.		
(iii) All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
(iv) 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.** 'Internal consolidation rather than territorial expansion was the keynote of Bulban's policy'. Elucidate. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** 'Akbar fully realized the absence of national spirit in the Mughal Empire and tried to build one, but history of his dynasty records that he failed in the task'. In this context discuss Akbar's policy towards non-Muslims. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** 'By his political reforms and policy of religious toleration Sher Shah laid the foundation of an enlightened government'. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** How and why the concept of Basic Democracies was evolved in Pakistan and with what results? **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Elaborate legal frame work order of 1970 and its far reaching impact on the politics of Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Write notes on the following: **(10 each) (20)**
- i. Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD)
 - ii. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy and his Ministry (1956-57)
- Q. No. 8.** Give brief but composed answers of the following. **(5 each) (20)**
- a. What do you know about Democratic Action Committee?
 - b. What was Operation Fair play?
 - c. Describe the main reforms of Prime Minister Moeen Qureshi.
 - d. Incident of Ojhri Camp.



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

Roll Number

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 in detail the role of Persian language in influencing cultures in pre-colonial India. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** How did the institution of Sufi Shrines influence socio-cultural and economic structures in Mughal India? **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** In Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's struggle for uplifting the conditions of the Muslims, we see a conflict between Indian and European traditions and knowledge systems. Explain. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** How did colonial legacies influence Pakistan's political and social structures in the 1950s and 1960s? **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** While considering the Pakistan's current financial crisis, how would you compare the economic policies of General Ayub Khan with Z.A. Bhutto? **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Explain the propaganda strategies of Pakistani and Indian states and the separatist Bengali leadership during the crisis of East Pakistan. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Compare the political strategies used by Pakistan Muslim League-N, Pakistan People's Party Parliamentary and Pakistan Tahreek-e-Insaaf since 2008, to establish their governments. **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2022
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UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT
HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

Roll Number

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.** Elaborate upon the causes of Muslim's success in India against the local Hindu rulers which greatly helped in the consolidation of Muslim rule in South Asia. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** What was the Mongol threat to India and how far the Sultans of Delhi succeeded in repulsing them from the frontiers of India. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Analyze the muslim politics in the Muslim majority provinces during 1940-1947 and its impact upon the South Asia. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Elaborate on the Charismatic leadership o Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, particularly his efforts in political mobilization of the Muslims in India during 1936-1947. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Evaluate the Centre-Province relations in Pakistan during 1947-1956 and its impact upon the Pakistan State and Society. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Critically analyze the fall of Dhaka, particularly the cause which led to the dismemberment of Pakistan in December 1971. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Critically analyze Pakistan's relation with Afghanistan in the wake of Pashtoonistan issue during the Cold War Era. **(20)**



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

Roll Number

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.** Write a detailed note on the public administration under Muslim rule in India. **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Critically examine the origin and growth of the East India Company as an imperialist power in India. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Give an historical account of the growth of Hindu nationalism during 1858-1947. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** Evaluate the causes and effects of the Khilafat Movement on the Muslim struggle for independence. **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** Discuss the outcomes of the three sessions of the Round Table Conference. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** Critically evaluate the role of political parties in the separation of East Pakistan in 1971. **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Write short notes on any TWO of the following. **(10 each) (20)**
- a) Kargil War
 - b) 1984 Referendum
 - c) Allahabad Address 1930



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
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Roll Number

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	(PART-II) 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.	
(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.	

PART-I (MCQs)(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. (i) Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate Box on the OMR Answer Sheet.(20x1=20)
(ii) Answers given anywhere else, other than OMR Answer Sheet, will not be considered.

1. **Why Arab rule could not extend beyond Sindh and Multan?**
(A) Geographical barriers and rigid terrain (B) Strong resistance from local rulers
(C) Lack of interest in territorial expansion (D) Internal conflicts among the Arabs
2. **Why did Mahmud of Ghazni launch multiple invasions into India during the 11th century?**
(A) For territorial Expansion (B) For collecting economic resources
(C) For spreading Islam (D) For punishing Indian rulers
3. **The Muslim rulers of Delhi in the Pre-Mughal era were called Sultans as they were bound to:**
(A) Avoid further expansion (B) Nominate their successors
(C) Seek recognition from the Caliph after acquiring power (D) Wage Jihad against the infidels
4. **What was the key feature of the Mughal Rajput policy during their rule in India?**
(A) Forced conversion of Rajput rulers to Islam (B) Exclusion of Rajputs from administrative positions
(C) Complete annexation of Rajput territories (D) Integration of Rajput nobility into the Mughal administration
5. **Indicate one of the Key outcomes of the Lucknow Pact of 1916 between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League.**
(A) Acceptance of separate electorates (B) Communal award for religious minorities
(C) Launching of the Khilafat Movement (D) Demand for complete independence from British rule
6. **What was the notable feature of the Government of India Act of 1935?**
(A) Acceptance of the complete representation of Indians (B) Introduction of a federal structure for British India
(C) Abolition of the princely states (D) Granting complete independence to India
7. **Which constitutional framework operated in Pakistan between 1947 and 1956?**
(A) The Indian Independence Act of 1947 (B) The Lahore Resolution of 1940
(C) The Government of India Act of 1935 (D) The Pakistan Independence Order of 1947
8. **What led Pakistan to turn to the West in the early years after its creation?**
(A) Ideological alignment with Western Countries (B) Historical ties and cultural affinity with Western nations (C) Strategic partnership to counter regional countries (D) Economic and military assistance during the Cold War era
9. **During the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, what strategic and controversial military operation did the Pakistani military initiate in the eastern part of the country?**
(A) Operation Searchlight (B) Operation Swift Resort (C) Operation Desert Storm (D) Operation Gibraltar
10. **Which of the following statements best describes the overall trend in Pak-India diplomatic relations?**
(A) Continuous periods of peace and collaboration
(B) Uninterrupted cooperation in economic and cultural exchanges
(C) Consistent and amicable resolution of territorial disputes
(D) Periods of tension, occasional conflicts, and efforts towards normalisation
11. **What is the primary objective of Pakistan's "Look East" policy in its foreign relations?**
(A) Strengthening existing ties with Western countries (B) Promoting cultural exchanges with Singapore
(C) Establishing economic & diplomatic relations with East Asian nations (D) Enhancing relations with India
12. **What marked Benazir Bhutto's tenure as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990?**
(A) Economic growth (B) the first time a woman led a Muslim-majority country
(C) Political harmony was achieved (D) Constitutional development
13. **What was the most significant achievement of the PPP-Led coalition government in its tenure from 2008 to 2013?**
(A) Completion of 5-year term (B) Comprehensive Reforms
(C) Restoration of Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry in 2009 (D) Death of Osama bin Laden in Abbottabad operation
14. **What significant impact was caused to Pakistan by direct Military rule and indirect political management?**
(A) Corrosion of civil liberties and human rights (B) Unstable civil institutions
(C) Economic stagnation and high unemployment

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA

15. **What event led to the initiation of Pervez Musharraf's trial under Article 6 of the Constitution of Pakistan?**
(A) Removal and house arrest of Judges (B) The suspension of the Constitution in the aftermath of the coup in 1999
(C) The assassination of Benazir Bhutto (D) The Lal Masjid Operation in Islamabad
16. **What role did the Pakistan Army play in the Abbottabad Operation in May 2011 that resulted in the death of Osama bin Laden?**
(A) Was unaware of the operation until after its completion
(B) Actively collaborated with the United States in planning and execution
(C) Provided intelligence support but was not directly involved in the operation
(D) Attempted to thwart the operation to protect bin Laden.
17. **What impact did Pakistan's support for the U.S. led 'War on Terror' have on the country?**
(A) Isolation from international affairs and alliances (B) Enhanced regional cooperation and diplomatic relations
(C) Economic growth and increased stability (D) Internal challenges, including security issues and economic strains
18. **During military rule in Pakistan, how did the judiciary typically respond to the military regimes?**
(A) Upheld constitutional principles (B) Opposed military interventions
(C) Collaborated with the military regimes (D) Demonstrated neutrality
19. **What is the most severe challenge for Pakistan that can lead to its destruction?**
(A) Indian threat (B) Environmental issues and unregulated investment in real estate
(C) Political instability (D) TTP
20. **What are the primary grievances of the Baloch insurgents involved in the ongoing insurgency in Pakistan?**
(A) Economic Disparities and resource exploitation (B) Religious differences
(C) Disputes over international borders (D) Cultural identity issues

PART-II

- NOTE: (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.**
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- Q. No. 2.** Why were the Muslim rulers of pre-Mughal India called Sultans? What were the prerequisites for the appointment/selection of a Sultan? **(20)**
- Q. No. 3.** Write a detailed essay on the administrative structure of Sher Shah Suri. **(20)**
- Q. No. 4.** Evaluate the political role of Shah Wali Ullah in 18th-century India. **(20)**
- Q. No. 5.** What factors led to the failure of Syed Ahmad Barailvi's Jihad Movement in the North-West Frontier? **(20)**
- Q. No. 6.** What is Imperialism? How is the Mughal Rule in India, not the 'Imperialist Rule' and the British rule in India known as 'Imperialist Rule'? Argue. **(20)**
- Q. No. 7.** What issues delayed the Constitution-making process in Pakistan? **(20)**
- Q. No. 8.** Determine the factors that led Pakistan to opt to join the Western Bloc. **(20)**
