



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION-2024 FOR RECRUITMENT**  
**TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**  
**HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA**

Roll Number

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| <b>TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS</b>  | <b>(PART-I MCQs) MAXIMUM MARKS: 20</b> |
| <b>PART-I (MCQs) : MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES</b>   | <b>(PART-II) MAXIMUM MARKS: 80</b>     |
| <b>NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQs) on separate OMR Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.</b><br><b>(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.</b><br><b>(iii) There is no negative marking. All MCQs must be attempted.</b> |  |

**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

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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

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**PART-II**

- NOTE:** (i) Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.  
 (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. ALL questions carry EQUAL marks.  
 (iii) 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.

- 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)**

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