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

(i) All-India National Congress was established by:
   (a) An official of the British Government  (b) A British loyalist  (c) British dissident
   (d) A retired British official  (e) None of these

(ii) Kabir Das of Bakhti Movement was:
   (a) A Preacher  (b) A Mystic  (c) A Poet
   (d) A Warrior  (e) None of these

(iii) *Kashful Mahjub* was written by:
   (a) Mujaddid Alf Thami  (b) Syed Ali Hajveri  (c) Syed Muinuddin Ajmeri
   (d) Sheikh Bahauddin Zakariya  (e) None of these

(iv) The Millenial Movement was launched against:
   (a) The Mughals  (b) The British  (c) The Marhattles
   (d) The Muslims  (e) None of these

(v) The East India Company owes its success in India to:
   (a) Lord Dalhousie  (b) Lord Connwallis  (c) Lord Curzon
   (d) Warren Hastings  (e) None of these

(vi) Third battle of Panipat was fought between:
   (a) British and Mughals  (b) British and Sikhs  (c) British and Afghans
   (d) Afghans and Marhattles  (e) None of these

(vii) Syed Ahmad Shaheed launched his Jihad Movement against:
   (a) The Christians  (b) The Sikhs  (c) The Hindus
   (d) The Hypocrites  (e) None of these

(viii) The Faraidi Movement was launched in:
   (a) Bengal  (b) Hyderabad  (c) Kashmir
   (d) Maharashatra  (e) None of these

(ix) Hazrat Mahal who fought during the War of Independence 1857 against the British was:
   (a) Queen of Jhansi  (b) Ruler of Jodhpur  (c) Begum of Nizam of Hyderabad
   (d) Begum of Awadh  (e) None of these

(x) Darul Uloom Deoband was founded in:
   (a) 1865  (b) 1855  (c) 1875  (d) 1857  (e) None of these

(xi) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah got his early education from:
   (a) MAO College, Aligarh  (b) St. Patrick High School, Bombay
   (c) Sindh Madrassatul Islam, Karachi  (d) Islamia College, Lahore
   (e) None of these

(xii) The Simla Deputation of 1906 was led by:
   (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah  (b) Nawab Salimullah Khan  (c) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk
   (d) Sir Agha Khan  (e) None of these
### Q.2. Critically evaluate the causes for the decline of Muslim Rule in India. (20)

### Q.3. Compare and contrast the manifestos of All-India National Congress and All-India Muslim League at the time of their establishments. Do you think there were some common points between the two parties? If yes, how they differed with each other later on? (20)

### Q.4. Lucknow Pact, 1916 is considered the culmination of Hindu-Muslim unity. What circumstances led to the historical pact between the Hindus and Muslims? Discuss its main points and also analyze the causes for its failure. (20)

### Q.5. Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 is considered by some quarters as the best alternative for the partition of India in 1947. Discuss its main recommendations and also analyze why it failed to get the approval from the major political parties of India? (20)

### Q.6. Amongst many reasons Joint versus Separate Electorate, Language issue and quantum of representation of different federating units of Pakistan in the parliament played main role in the delay of constitution making. Critically evaluate the aforementioned issues highlighting its role in the process of constitution making. (20)

### Q.7. Kashmir is a major bottle-neck between Pakistan-India friendly relations. Trace out the history of Kashmir problem with focus on different suggestions for its solution from different quarters. Also come up with your own recommendations for its amicable solution. (20)

### Q.8. Compare the ideological and social trends highlighting some important aspects of the General Zia ul Haq and General Pervaiz Musharaf eras in the history of Pakistan. Do they had any commonalities, or they were totally different in all respects? Critically evaluate. (20)