



**National Officers Academy**  
**Mock-8 for CSS-2024**  
**January 2024**  
**HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & 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. 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.

**General Instructions**

**1. Give numbering to headings**

**Q. 2.** Discuss the significance of Mohammad Bin Qasim's expedition and its impact on the Indian subcontinent during the early Islamic period. (20)

**2. Do not write lengthy paragraphs. Write medium sized paragraphs with headings.**

**Q. 3.** "Mahmud Ghaznavi's invasions of India are controversial. While some consider him a Mujahid others consider him an aggressor, which opinion do you support? Support your answer with strong arguments. (20)

**3. There should be around 15 headings for 20 marks question.**

**Q. 4.** Sultan Muhammad-bin-Tughluq's character was a mixture of two extremes, but he was a man of Ideas". Discuss (20)

**4. Draw figures/diagram/flowchart where needed.**

**Q. 5.** "Akbar gave prosperity and restored peace and order due to his policies". Discuss. (20)

**Q. 6.** Explore the economic, social, and political impact of British colonial rule on the Indian subcontinent. (20)

**5. Start new question from fresh page.**

**Q. 7.** Discuss in detail the Cabinet Mission Plan and analyze the causes of its failure. (20)

**6. Each answer should start with Introduction and end with Conclusion.**

**Q. 8.** Trace the constitutional development of Pakistan from its inception, highlighting major amendments and milestones in the constitution-making process. (20)

**7. Give more weightage to expressedly asked part/s of the question.**

**8. Change colour scheme for references to give them more visibility.**

*Best of Luck for CSS-2024*

**9. Manage time well.**

**10. Wide page borders are discouraged. Should be reasonable.**

# HUMAYON BASHIR

## BATCH#60



History Of Pakistan & India Jan 13,2024 At 2:00:PM

- 1). When did the Radcliffe Award Declared ?  
 A). 14th June 1947  
 B). 30th July 1947  
 C). 14th August 1947  
 D). 17th August 1947
  
- 2). According to the Constitution of 1956 \_\_\_\_\_ was the Head of State?  
 A). President  
 B). Prime Minister  
 C). Governor General  
 D). Non of These
  
- 3). First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second one?  
 A). Ibn-e-Taimya  
 B). Imam Ghizali  
 C). Ahmad Sirhindi  
 D). Shah Waliullah
  
- 4). The Sultan who described himself as Sikandar-i-Sani was \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A). Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq  
 B). Balban  
 C). Sikandar Lodi  
 D). Allauddin Khalji
  
- 5). The Second battle of Panipat was fought between ?  
 A). Hem Chandra Vikramaditya and Akbar  
 B). Akbar and Lal Singh  
 C). Ahmed Shah and Balaji Baji Rao  
 D). Tamerlane and Behlol Lodi
  
- 6). When was the Battle of Plassey fought?  
 A). 1723  
 B). 1749  
 C). 1757  
 D). 1775
  
- 7). Sher Shah Suri is well-known for his \_\_\_\_\_?  
 A). Education System  
 B). Military System  
 C). Land Revenue System  
 D). Both A & C
  
- 8). The Moti Masjid was built by Emperor Shah Jahan at  
 A). Lahore fort  
 B). Agra Fort  
 C). Rohtas fort

D). None of these

9). The Rohtas Fort is situated in the province of

A). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

B). Punjab

C). Sindh

D). None of these

10). Diwan-e-Arz related to the matters of

A). War

B). Land revenue

C). Finance

D). None of these

11). Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?

A). Khizer khan

B). Mohammad Shah

C). Mubarak Shah

D). None of these

12). During which dynasty Amir Taimur's invasion of India took place?

A). Khilji

B). Lodhi

C). Tughlaq

D). None of these

13). Which sultan believed that sultan is the Shadow of God?

A). Iltutmish

B). Muhammad bin Tughlaq

C). Akbar

D). None of these

14). Who succeeded Ghiyas ud din Balban?

A). Muiz ud din Qaiqabad

B). kaikhusrau

C). Jalal ud din Khilji

D). None of these

15). Who ruled India from 1236 to 1240?

A). Iltuish

B). Behram Shah

C). Razia Sultana

D). None of these

16). During which reign Khwaja Qutb ud din Bakhtyar Kaki died?

A). Qutb ud din Aibak

B). Razia Sultana

C). Iltutmish

D). None of these

17). Which sultan adopted the policy of 'matrimonial alliances' towards his rivals who challenged his authority?

A). Qutb ud din Aibak

B). Iltutmish

C). Balban

D). None of these

18). To which Silsila Sheikh Bahauddin Zakriya Multani belongs?

- A). Chishtiya
- B). Suharwardia
- C). Qadriya
- D). None of these

19). Which city was named as the city of gold by Arabs during Bin Qasim's invasion of Sindh?

- A). Debul
- B). Multan
- C). Brahman abad
- D). None of these

20). Which was the capital of Ummayyads at the time of Muhammad bin Qasim's invasion?

- A). Baghdad
- B). Kufa
- C). Damascus
- D). None of these

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Name Humayun Bashir Subject History of Pakistan and India  
Batch 60 Paper \_\_\_\_\_  
Roll # \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Hall \_\_\_\_\_ Extra S. \_\_\_\_\_

## QUESTION No. 6

# ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL IMPACTS OF COLONIAL RULE IN SUB-CONTINENT

### 1. Introduction

Colonial rule by British ~~and~~ that started by trade activities of East India company (EIC) and formally began after the war of Independence 1857 was characterized by political instability and separate nationalisms, economic exploitations by the British and social changes. The colonial rule last for almost 90 years and affected the sub-continent in ways that the resulting countries from division, namely Pakistan and India still face those effects. Colonial rule was justified by British in not only sub-continent, but other countries from Africa and middle East.

## 2. Excuses used by Britishers for Invasions

### i) - White Man's Burden

It was the conception of white people that they had been charged by the god to civilize the other races. This was used as a pretext for the invasion on other countries.

### ii) - White man's Superiority/Racism

Britishers readily believed that they were the superior race and they had the right to rule over other ethnicities (Yellow, Brown and Black).

### iii) - Propagation of Christianity

Another colonial invasion's reason was the propagation of war. Whites considered other religions as fallacy and used their influence in colonial countries to convert them into Christians.

## B. Reality

The reality was however something else. Britishers mainly invaded other countries to exploit the resources of these countries. Sub-continent which was rich in resources was always their target.

However strong muslim rulers deterred these efforts until the Fall of Mughal emperor Aurangzaib. This led to the weakness of muslim rule in sub-continent and provided an opportunity for the Britishers to fulfill their long desired to exploit the resources of India.

# Political Impacts of Colonial rule in sub-continent

The political impacts of colonial rule include division of nationalities, constitutional developments, muslim and Hindu unity and conflicts, and dictatorship by the Britishers.

## 1. Dictatorial rule

The colonial rule was characterized by the dictatorial rule of the British. Local Indians (both muslims and Hindus) were not allowed in the management and governance sectors. The constitutional acts were all inadequate and did not contain any representations for the local Indians. This was also one of the cause that initiated war of independence in 1857 as explained by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. Even after the war, Muslims were especially targeted. Their properties were confiscated, they were thrown out of their houses, there were no jobs for them and they were considered as sole participants and initiators of the war.

## 2. Division Into Hindu and Muslim Nationalisms

As soon as British assumed the leadership of India after the 1857, the India was divided into two nationalities namely Muslims and the Hindus. Although Congress emerged as a representative of all the ethnicities of the sub-continent in 1985

It soon assumed its true colors and became an only Hindu representative political party. Muslims found themselves alienated and they had no platform to safeguard their national interests. Thus All India Muslim League was formed in 1906. The ~~period~~ period from this point to 1947 was marked with moments of reconciliations, conflicts and agreement-disagreements.

### 3. Muslim-Hindu Unity

Muslim-Hindu unity was based on the following.

- British government only responded when it was threatened or pressured.
- Both Muslims and Hindu wanted self rule in India and British leaving the country.
- Quaid-e-Azam being the member of both Congress and Muslim League, was a great advocate of Muslim-Hindu unity and was called "Ambassador of Muslim-Hindu unity". Through his efforts, Muslims and Hindus came together for the first time in 1916 and signed the historical Lucknow pact.

### 4. Akhund vs Two Nation Theory

Two nation theory was simply the biggest source of contention. It was <sup>the conflict between the</sup> Akhund Bharat of Hindus and separate homeland of Pakistan, that prevailed in the colonized India until its independence from



## 5. Social impacts of Colonial rule in the Sub-continent

Social impacts resulting from the colonial rule were change of language, Westernization, Hindu movements, Muslim movements, propagation of Christianity.

### 1) - Persian to English

Persian was a national language for the Muslims and sub-continent in general. It was replaced by English. Local people who were not well-versed in English could not get jobs. Especially Muslims who considered learning English as against their religion were economically and socially affected.

### 2) - Wave of Westernization

With the colonial rule, came the wave of Westernization. English replacing Persian and the introduction of Western political democracy into India had many consequences for the locals. Moreover, Britishers saw India as their trading hub with an increased exports of Western products to India.

### 3) - Christianity Propagation

During the colonial rule, <sup>Catholic</sup> missionaries continued their work to convert non-Christian into Christians and undermining the other religions.

#### 4.) - Hindu Movements

Hindu movements also spurred

following the Christians.

Infrastructure built. Rail. Telegram. Etc

→ Shudhi -

→ Rise of Arya Samaj

→ Bharat Mahasabha.

Discuss both negatives and positives

#### 5.) - Muslims' Reformatory Movements

Muslim reform movements were aimed at countering Hindu and western movements. These were focused mainly on education and religious reformation of Muslims.

→ Aligarh movement - focused on education.

→ Deoband Movement - focused on religious teachings.

### 6. Economic Impacts of Colonial Rule in Sub-continent

1. Britishers saw India as a trading hub thus there was a surplus export of western products to India which ultimately undermined and de-valued the local products.

2. Muslims especially lost their jobs and positions in the society after the colonial rule had begun. They ~~started~~ tried to regain their glory throughout the time but it was always hindered by the colonial policies.

3. India was deprived of many resources which

Conclusion missing

# QUESTION NO. 7

## CABINET MISSION AND CAUSES OF ITS FAILURES

### 1. Historical Background

The second world war had ended in the victory of Great Britain. General Elections were held in Great Britain and resulted in the victory of Labour party of Prime Minister Atlee. With the increasing demands of self rule in India, British government decided to form a cabinet and send it to India to initiate the process of handing over the power.

### 2. CABINET MISSION

The Cabinet mission was formed in 1946. It had following members.

- 1) - Pethic Lawrence
- 2) - Sir Stafford Cripps
- 3) - A.V. Alexander.

### 3. Demands of Indians

#### 1) Demands by Congress

- Self rule - creation of Federation of India
- Separate electorate should be replaced by joint electorate.
- One Constituent Assembly for the making

• Residual power in centre

of constitution of United India

- Reforms in NWFP and Sindh/Baluchistan

## 2.) Demands of Muslim League

- Creation of Pakistan — separate homeland for Muslims
- Communal issues continued to be resolved by separate electorate.
- Two constituent assemblies for the dominions of India and Pakistan.
- Residual powers should be vested in the provinces.

## 3.) Suggestions by Cabinet Mission

- India will continue to be under British crown until the self rule is granted.
  - Residual powers to be invested in the provinces.
  - Separate electorates for the minorities was maintained.
  - A committee will be built for the formation of interim constitution.
  - An interim government will be formed.
- Cabinet mission provided its own solutions since there was a deadlock between Congress and Muslim.

## 4. Formation of Committee

A committee was formed for the making

of interim constitution.

### Congress suggestion

- 5 - Congress members
- 4 - League members
- 1 - Non-Congress hindu
- 1 - No League Muslim
- 1 - Sikh
- 1 - Parsee

### Muslim League Suggestion

- 5 - League members
- 5 - Congress members
- 1 - Sikh
- 1 - Parsee

### Decision of the mission

- 5 - Congress members
- 4 - League members
- 1 - Sikh
- 1 - Parsee

## 5. **Goals of Cabinet Mission**

It had two types of goals.

- Short <sup>term</sup> goals — Formation of Interim constitution
- Long term goals — Formation of Interim government.

### Muslim League's Reaction

Muslim League accepted both short term and long term goals. It was because the division in the group B and C represented Pakistan's vision.

## Congress Reaction

Accepted the short term goals but rejected the long term goals.

## 6. Three tiers of government-

1. Dominion of India under British crown.
2. Provinces with residuary powers
3. Groups of provinces

Group A	Group B	Group C
Bombay	Punjab	Bengal
Bihar	NWFP	Assam
Orissa	Sindh	
UP	Balochistan	
CP		

## 7. Partiality of British

British should have made interim government ~~because of~~ even if Congress had rejected the long term plan. Instead they withheld the elections. Muslim League in retaliation also rejected the plan. Seeing this Congress accepted it. British government hastily announced elections. Muslim League thought that it would be dangerous to leave the entire process of constitution making into the hands of Hindus and thus started to participate and accepted the plan.

## 8. Causes of failures

The main point of contention was between the ideologies of two major political parties.

● - Congress was not ready to accept what it called "Vivisection of mother India" and thus opposed any and every efforts for the division.

① It was not ready to accept grouping of provinces which reflected the vision of Pakistan.

② Wanted a single constituent assembly because India was a single unit according to it.

③ Wanted central powers — center to be invested with residuary powers and since Hindus were in majority it could gain such power.

● - Muslim League was not ready to accept anything less than the creation of separate homeland for Muslims.

① It readily accepted the provinces' division (an accommodation) even if the Pakistan was not fully realized, the division of provinces continued Muslim majority provinces in group B and C.

② It wanted two constituent assemblies.

for making of constitution of two separate dominions namely Pakistan and India.

- ⑨ Since the division of provinces separated Muslim majority provinces, it wanted:
- full autonomy to provinces.

Both the parties could not come to an agreement. It resulted in the failure of the cabinet mission.

## QUESTION No. 8

### CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PAKISTAN

#### 1. Introduction

Pakistan owing to its political instability and lack of effective leadership as well as the conflicts of various ethnicities could not form its constitution in the first 9 years of its inception. Even after the formation of first constitution, the country couldn't sustain it and led to the abrogation of the ~~law~~ <sup>constitution</sup> and the imposition of the martial. 1962 constitution was dictatorial in nature and thus did not



amounted much ~~to~~ as a constitution. The milestone was reached in 1973 but the constitution of 1973 also faced two suspensions.

## 2. The Objectives Resolution

### ① Liberal vs Religious

The objectives resolution in 1949 was presented by Liaquat Ali Khan. It presented Pakistan as an Islamic Republic with sovereignty belonging to Allah. However the members of minorities in the National Assembly condemned it. They argued that the religion was to be personal for individual and state was supposed to be secular as advocated by Quid-e-Azam. ~~At~~ Voting was done and owing to Muslim majority, the objectives resolution was sustained.

### ② Differences Generated

The <sup>proposal of</sup> rejection of the Objectives Resolution created differences between East Pakistan and West Pakistan.

## 3. Basic Principle Committee

### ① First Report

In the first report the East Pakistan was deprived of its advantage of being the majority province. It had 52% of the population of Pakistan. But it was given ~~an~~ equal seats to all other provinces. This led to protests in East Pakistan.

The report also nominated Urdu as national language which was also condemned in East Pakistan. Thus first report was rejected.

## ② Second Report

The second report in 1952 favoured East Pakistan this time. East Pakistan was allotted seats equivalent to all the four provinces of West Pakistan. This led to an outcry in the West Pakistan specially in Punjab. This report also failed.

## ③ Final Report

The final report was presented in 1954 by then Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra. It gave Bogra Formula. In this report East Pakistan had equal seats in Senate as any one province in West Pakistan (10) but held parity in the lower house (160 seats).

## 4. DISSOLUTION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The Constituent Assembly had finally reached the formula by which the constitution were to be made. However the political tension between Governor General Gholam Muhammad and Constituent Assembly led to its dissolution.

The Constituent Assembly tried to amend the article of Government of India Act <sup>1935</sup> as adopted by Pakistan that gave <sup>governor</sup> general the power to appoint or dismiss ministers, PMS and assemblies. In retaliation

Governor General dissolved the <sup>Constituent</sup> assembly.

## ① Maulvi Tamizuddin Case

Maulvi Tamizuddin, an East Pakistaner was the president of Constituent Assembly. He took his case of "Governor General cannot dissolve a constituent assembly" and that it was unconstitutional to the Sindh high court. Sindh court made its decision in his favour and Constituent Assembly was revived.

Governor General Gholam Muhammad took this case in Supreme Court under Chief Justice Munir who favoured the government and maintained the dissolution of constituent assemblies.

## ② Dosso Case

After this Governor General gave his assent to all the laws passed by the previous constituent assembly through a retrospect effect. This led to the Dosso case dilemma. However Supreme Court justified it with "Doctrine of necessity".

## 5. Second Constituent Assembly

A second Constituent Assembly was formed by <sup>Governor</sup> General Gholam Muhammad. This assembly was tasked with the formation of constitution within 4 months. It had following features;

- ① It had all the groundwork laid out for it that was left behind by the previous constituent assembly.

② It did not contain the majority of any single party which led to the issues of decision making being difficult or reaching at a consensus.

③ The second constituent assembly did not have any women or female members. First constituent assembly had two members.

## 6. 1956 Constitution

Date: 23 March 1956

Written Article

Lists: Three Lists:

Federal list

Concurrent list

Provincial list

1962? 1973?

Languages:

Urdu and Bengali

Name:

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Nature:

Easy to amend

Government

Federal Form of government

Capital

Capital: Karachi