

I. Pre-Partition History

A. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi:

- a. What influence **Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi** has left on the history of Muslims of India? Discuss critically. (2008) (2020)
- b. Briefly analyse and discuss the contribution of the religious reformers – **Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Barelvi** and the like – in the growth of Muslim consciousness in the South-Asian subcontinent. (2011)
- c.

B. Shah Waliullah:

- a. Give an account of the life and services of **Shah Waliullah**. How did he save the Indian Muslims from political annihilation and religious degeneration? (2016)
- b. Briefly analyse and discuss the contribution of the religious reformers – **Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Barelvi** and the like – in the growth of Muslim consciousness in the South-Asian subcontinent. (2011)
- c. **Shah Waliullah** realized “The renaissance of Islam and Muslim Society cannot be affected until the intellectual life of the Muslims is re-oriented.” Discuss critically. (2010)

C. Syed Ahmed Shaheed:

D. Haji Shariatullah:

E. Syed Ahmed Barelvi:

- a. Briefly analyse and discuss the contribution of the religious reformers – **Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah, Syed Ahmad Barelvi** and the like – in the growth of Muslim consciousness in the South-Asian subcontinent. (2011)

F. Educational Movements:

- a. **Aligarh and Deoband movements** had great contrast in their views and mission and their leaders were at daggers drawn with each other. Discuss. (2010)
- b. **The Deoband School** stood for "definite religio- political goals with limited sphere of influence." Discuss. (2007)
- c. Aligarh Movement injected a new life in the dead body of the Muslim nation and helped to regain its lost glory and prestige. Discuss. (2008)
- d. No Aligarh Movement, No independence, No Pakistan.
- e. How Aligarh Movement paved the way for Pakistan establishment? (M.O.C)
- f. Critically examine the Muslim shift from militancy to education with a special reference to the educational movements launched during the 19th century in South Asia. (2013)

G. Miscellaneous:

- a. Discuss critically the **role of Silsilah (Orders)** in the development and progress of Muslim society in the Sub-Continent of Indo-Pakistan. (2012)
- b. Highlight the factors which played significant role in the **evolution and growth of Muslim Society in the Sub-Continent**. (2014)
- c. Compare the socio-economic and political conditions of the Muslims and non-Muslims at **the advent of British rule in South Asia**. (2013)

- d. Critically evaluate **the contribution made by missionaries in the growth of Muslim society in the Sub-continent of Indo-Pak. (2007)**

H. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

- a. Evaluate the impact of the services rendered by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan towards the regeneration of the Muslims. **(2014)**
- b. The Aligarh Movement was a pure educational venture, but it had deep impacts on Indian politics. Discuss **(2016)**
- c. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan believed in “Trinity of ideas” i.e loyalty, devotion and aloofness”. Discuss it in perspective of his reformation movement. **(2012)**
- d. “Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was in no way pro-British”. Agree or disagree, answer your question with arguments. **(2015)**
- e. John Plamenatz defines ‘Nationalism’ as “the desire to preserve or enhance peoples national or cultural identity, when that identity is threatened or the desire to transform or even create it when it is felt to be inadequate or lacking.” In the light of above definition, briefly but comprehensively discuss the respective roles played by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and the Quaid-e-Azam in strengthening the Muslim nationalism in India. **(2011)**
- f. What specific steps were initiated by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan which later-on became the Agenda points of the movement for Pakistan? How did these steps orient the political system in Pakistan? **(2009)**

I. Ideology of Pakistan/Two-Nation Theory/ Quaid-e-Azam/Allama Iqbal

- a. Critically evaluate the foundations of Allama Iqbal’s concept of Muslim separatism in the context of Indo-Pak Subcontinent. **(2018)**
- b. “Separation of East Pakistan, though a tragic part of History of Pakistan, was not the negation of two nation theory”. Comment. **(2015)**
- c. John Plamenatz defines ‘Nationalism’ as “the desire to preserve or enhance peoples national or cultural identity, when that identity is threatened or the desire to transform or even create it when it is felt to be inadequate or lacking.” In the light of above definition, briefly but comprehensively discuss the respective roles played by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal and the Quaid-e-Azam in strengthening the Muslim nationalism in India. **(2011)**
- d. How far is it correct to say that Quaid-i-Azam consolidated the nascent state of Pakistan? Comment. **(2010)**
- e. Keeping in view the diverse Muslim Reformist Movements of the sub-continent, delineate the sequential unity in formulation of Ideology of Pakistan. **(2009)**
- f. Briefly describe the genuine factors which were responsible for the demand of a separate homeland by the Muslims of the Sub-Continent. **(2014)**
- g. Elucidate Ideology of Pakistan. What are the reasons which contributed for the development of two-nation-theory? Is two-nation-theory relevant after the fall of Dacca? Discuss. **(2007)**

J. Presidential Address of All India Muslim League

- a. Jinnah in his Presidential Address to the annual session of All India Muslim League in 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. (2016)
- b. Before passing of Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) the division of Indian Sub-Continent was advocated by various thinkers, intellectuals and reformers. Discuss. (2012)
- c. Can the Lahore Resolution be termed as the 'Magna Carta' of Pakistan? Take a position and support your argument by historical facts, if any. (2011)
- d. Before passing of **Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution)** the division of Indian Sub-Continent was advocated by various thinkers, intellectuals and reformers. Discuss. (2012)

K. Others

- a. **Partition of Bengal (1905)**
 - i. "It was over-reaction of Hindus to the **partition of the Bengal in 1905** that widened the gulf between Muslims and Hindus". Comment. (2015)
- b. **Simla Deputation (1906)**
 - i. "The **Simla Deputation**, 1906 laid the foundation for the creation of Pakistan". Substantiate your viewpoint with solid arguments. (2014)
- c. **Minto Morley Reforms (1909)**
 - i. **Minto Morley Reform** was a "tool of change" in the political system of India. Discuss it with special reference to the demands. of **Simla Deputation**. (2007)
- d. **Lucknow Pact (1916)**
 - i. Describe the main contents and relative importance of the **Lucknow Pact and Delhi Muslim Proposals** and their respective impact on the subsequent political developments in India. (2011)
 - ii. Quaid-e-Azam was the ambassador of "Hindu-Muslim Unity". Discuss it in perspective of **Lucknow Pact** and what future vision depicted from the pact? (2008)
- e. **Khilafat Movement (1919-24)**
 - i. "**Khilafat Movement** was an emotional movement". Discuss. (2015)
- f. **Cabinet Mission:**
 - i. **The proposals of "Cabinet Mission"** (1946) could defer the establishment of Pakistan, if accepted by Muslim League. Evaluate Critically. (2008)
- g. **3rd June Plan (1947)**
 - i. Discuss the **3rd June Plan or Mountbatten Plan** and also describe how it was implemented? (2018)
- h. **Contribution of Muslim Press:**
 - i. What was the **contribution of the Muslim Press** in the struggle for creation of Pakistan? Examine the role of prominent Muslim journalists in this regard. (2013)

i. Federation of Pakistan:

i. "Pakistan is a federation in form and unitary in spirit." Discuss it keeping in view the strengths and weakness of Federation of Pakistan. (2007)

j. Congress Raj :

i. Critically examine Congress Ministries of 1937. How far it is correct to suggest that it paved the way for a separate Muslim homeland in India? (2019)

II. Land and people of Pakistan- Geography, Society, Natural resources, Agriculture, Industry and education with reference to characteristics, trends and problems.

1. Natural Resources:

- a. "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.
- b. The location of Pakistan has given the strategic strength to the State. What are its physical features and narrate its advantages and dis-advantages? (2012)
- c. In spite of strong research-base, rich lands, reasonable water-resources and various land-reforms, why agriculture sector remained less-developed in Pakistan? (2009)
- d. What are principal industries of Pakistan and what problems Government of Pakistan is facing for its industrial development? (20)
- e. Efficient use of its natural resources can make Pakistan a prosperous nation. Discuss in light of present situation of Pakistan. (2019)

2. Culture:

- a. Briefly discuss the main features of cultural heritage of Pakistan. (2015)
- b. Pakistan's national culture reflects unity in diversity. Elaborate. (2017)
- c. Trace the history of the Muslim conquests of present-day Pakistan areas highlighting their contributions in transforming the society and culture. (2013)

III. Nuclear Program of Pakistan, its Safety and Security; International Concerns

IV. Regional Cooperation Organizations (SAARC, ECO, SCO) and the Role of Pakistan

V. Civil-Military Relations in Pakistan

- a. Why military of Pakistan intervened in Pakistan's politics? What is the role of the present leadership to de-politicize army? Give specific measures. (2010)

VI. Economic Challenges in Pakistan

- a. What major economic challenges are faced by Pakistan? What recommendations do you suggest dealing with this issue? (2019)

VII. Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan: Role of Non-State Actors

- a. Define non-state actors. 'Non-state actors are posing more threat to Pakistan's national security than threats from external state actors.' Argue in favor or against. (2018)

VIII. Pakistan's Role in the Region

IX. Changing Security Dynamics for Pakistan: Challenges to National Security of Pakistan

- a. What are the security concerns of Pakistan? Suggest measures by revisiting the foreign policy of Pakistan. (2012)

X. Pakistan and US War on Terror

- a. Critically evaluate the role of Pakistan in "The War on Terror". (2015)
- b. Discuss and debate the strength of diplomatic stance of Pakistan regarding "War on Terror". How it can be improvised in present geo-political scenario? (2009)
- c. Discuss revival of Pak-US relations in context of present US-Taliban Peace Process? (2020)

XI. Foreign Policy of Pakistan Post 9/11

- a. Write note on the post 9/11 foreign policy of Pakistan. What role do you foresee for Pakistan in regional and global politics in the near future? (2016)

XII. Evolution of Democratic System in Pakistan

XIII. Ethnic Issues and National Integration

- a. What is bureaucracy and what are its characteristics? How did it play its role in strengthening and integration of Pakistan? (2012)

XIV. Hydro Politics; Water Issues in Domestic and Regional Context

- a. Critically analyze the key causes of delaying construction of DAMS in Pakistan. Give some suggestions to revert this collateral loss. (2019)

XV. Pakistan's National Interest

XVI. Challenges to Sovereignty

XVII. Pakistan's Energy Problems and their Effects

- a. What are the main causes of energy crisis in Pakistan? What measures do you recommend addressing it? (2019)
- b. Pakistan's energy crisis was due to the lack of strategy and political will. Discuss (2020)

XVIII. Pakistan and India Relations Since 1947

XIX. Pakistan's Relations with Neighbors excluding India (India, China, Afghanistan, Russia)

- a. China, Pakistan-Russia Cooperation will find suitable support mechanism in Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). Elaborate. (2020)

XX.

XXI. Pakistan and India Relations Since 1947

- a. What are the major provisions of Simla Agreement (1972) between Pakistan and India? How it was helpful for establishment of durable peace in the region? (2020)

XXII. The Kashmir Issue

- a. Discuss the Kashmir problem in its entirety; throwing light on its background and prospects of possible solutions to this core issue between India and Pakistan. (2016)
- b.

XXIII. The war in Afghanistan since 1979 and its impact on, and challenges to Pakistan in the Post 2014 era.

- a. Write note on the Afghan War since 1979 and its impacts on Pakistan. How far the emergence of the "Non-State Actors" and Non-Traditional Security Threats in Pakistan can be attributed to the decades-long warfare in Afghanistan? (2016)
- b.

XXIV. Proxy Wars: Role of External Elements

- a. What is meant by the term "Proxy War"? Are there any extrinsic factors at play in the play in the internal security situation of Pakistan? (2020)

XXV. Economic Conditions of Pakistan, the Most Recent Economic Survey, the Previous and Current Budgets, and the Problems and Performance of Major Sectors of Economy.

XXVI. The Recent Constitutional and Legal Debates, the Latest Constitutional Amendments and Important Legislations, Legal Cases and the Role of Higher Courts.

- a. Discuss the **role of judiciary** in the constitutional development of Pakistan. (2017)
- b. What is "Judicial Activism"? Has it brought Pak-Judiciary in the state of morality in the recent past? Give suggestion for the independence of Judiciary. (2008)

- c. **Centre-Province Relations:**
 - i. Discuss the **nature of Centre-province relations** under the 1973 constitution. (2018)
 - ii. How far the nature of Centre-Province relations has changed under various amendments to the 1973 constitution? Evaluate (2019)
- d. **Objective Resolution:**
 - i. The “**Objective Resolution**” (1949) satisfied both orthodox and modernists by combining the features of Western and Islamic democracy. Discuss critically. (2012)
- e. **18th Amendment:**
 - i. **Federalism** has been a continuing cause of political tension in our country. Will the **18th amendment made in the Constitution** by the present Government solve this issue once for all? Take a position and support with your argument. (2011)
- f. **Constitution of 1973:**
 - i. The Constitution of Pakistan (1973) is the “mouthpiece of Islam”. Discuss. (2008)
- g. **Others:**
 - i. Through Allama Iqbal’s writings and views of Quaid-i-Azam explain their conceptual understanding about the Islamic state. Do you agree that their vision found some place while explaining the constitutional developments throughout the case of Pakistan’s political history? (2013)
 - ii. Give a **critical appraisal of the constitutional crisis/crises initiated by the controversial actions taken by Governor General Ghulam Muhammad** and endorsed by the superior Court of Pakistan. Discuss and analyze its effects on the subsequent history of Pakistan. (2011)
 - iii. Illustrate the role of Quaid-i-Azam for protecting the constitutional rights of Muslims of the sub-continent from 1916 to 1933. (2009)

XXVII. The Prevailing Social Problems of Pakistan and the Strategies to Deal with Them, Poverty, Education, Health and Sanitation.

- a. Enumerate the measures adopted by HEC for promotion of higher education and qualitative research in Pakistan. (2017)
- b. “The population growth in Pakistan can erupt like an atomic bomb”. Comment (2019)

Political System

- 1. Describe the Political System of Pakistan. Which form of government is suitable to make country politically stable? (2018)

2. Referring to the evolution of political system, identify the commonalities among Martial Law Administrators of Pakistan. (2009)
3. Local government system under the "Devolution of Power Plan 2001" has miserably failed in delivering service to the masses. . Discuss. (2009)
4. Political parties are responsible for the imposition of marital law in Pakistan. (2018- Indo-pak)
5. Discuss the main features of Political culture of Pakistan. (2020)

Elections

1. How general elections in 2002, 2008 and 2013 strengthened democracy in Pakistan? (2018)
2. Critically analyze the elections of 1937 and the sufferings and grievances of the 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? (2016)

Islamization

1. Was Islamization during Zia era a need of Pakistan or was it a political propaganda? (2015)
2. Give a critical analysis of the steps taken for Islamization in Pakistan since 1947. (2015)