KPK, PUBLIC SERVI

OMMISSION

Competitive Examination for

Posts of PMS, 2016

GENERAL KNOWLEDG AK:AFFAIRS)

Time Allowed: 03 Hours

(c) 1st June 1970. (d) none.

Max: Marks: 100

Note: i. Attempt only five questions in all including question No 1 which is compulsory. ii. Extra attempt of any question or any part will not be considered. iii. Candidate must draw two straight lines at the end of each question. Q.1 writes only the correct answer with question No (according to the question paper) in the answer book. Do not reproduce the question. b) Haji Shariatullah i. Faraizi Movement was launched by: a) Syed Ahmed c) Dudhu Mian d) none. ii. Mir Nasir Ali Alias known as Titu Mir was killed in 1831 by the: c) British d) none b) Rival Tribes iii, Third battle of Panipat was fought to defeat the designs of Marathas in: d) none a) 1752 b) 1760 c) 1761 iv. Resolution on the Wardha Scheme by the working committee of All India a) 4th June 1929 b) 3rd July 1937 Muslim League was passed on: d) none of these (c) 3rd July 1939 v. The Educational Conference was founded by: a) Syed Ameer Ali. b) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. c) Nawab Muhsin-ul-Mulk d) none of these. vi. The title of Ambassador of Hindo-Muslim Unity was given to Jinnah by: c) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu d) none b) SardarPatail a) Mottilal Nehru vii. In 1942 JawahirLal Nehru was appointed his successor by: a) MotiLalNehru c) Gokhle d) none of these viii. Separate Electorate was adopted in: a) 1909 b) 1910 c) 1911 d) none of these ix. The government of India Act 1919 became operative in; a) 1919 d) none of these c) 1921 x. The abrupt end of Khilafat Movement was announced by Gandhi in: a) 1920 c) 1922 d) none of these. a) 1909 xi. Which of the Act was known as 'Black Act'. c) Rowlett Act of 1919 d) none a) 20th June 1926 xii. Delhi Muslim Proposals evolved at a conference on: b) 20th December 1027 c) 20th March 1927 d) none xiii. The First Sind Assembly was dissolved by (a) Quaid-i-Azam (b) Ghulam Muhammad, (c) Liagat Ali Khan. (d) none xiv The Constitution of 1962 came into effect on (a) 23rd March 1962. (c) 8th June 1962. (d) none (b) 8th April 1962. (a) 4th January 1966, xv. Tashkent Declaration was signed on (b) 10th January 1966. (c) 15th January 1966 (d) none. (b) 28th March 1970 xvi. Dissolution of One Unit (a) 1st January 1970.

P.T.O

xvii. Simla Agreement was signed April 1972. (b) 28th June 1972. xviii. Speaker of the National Asse

(a) Ch. FazalIllahi (b) Abdul H (d) FakharImmam.

Xix. How many princely states wer

a) 532. b) 542. c) 562. d) no

xx. How many States were contiguods to West Pakistan and had Muslim Majority and Muslim Rulers.

a) 12

b) 14

c) 16

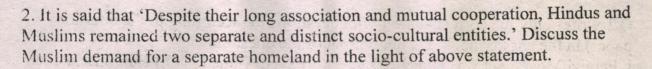
d) none

en Brutto and Mrs. Gandhi on (a) 26

zPeerzada. (c) SahibzadaFarooq Ali.

) 2nd July 1972. (d) none. was elected on 9th august 1973:

roughout in British India in 1947.



- 3. H.G Well's said about Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar that he possess'the heart of Napoleon, the tongue of Burke and the pen of Macaulay' Discuss the character and achievements of Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar in the light of above statement.
- 4. 'All hope of Communal peace had been wrecked on the rocks of Congress Fascism.' Discuss the above statment of Quaid at the rejection of fourteen points by the Congress.
- 5. The Green Revolution of Ayub Khan proved not so much profitable for Pakistan as it was presented. Explain and discuss.
- 6. To meet the challenges of globalization, Pakistan have to redesign its strategies and foreign policy. Elucidate the statement with arguments.
- 7. 'Strong Educational system provide basis of development of a country, but the educational reforms introduced by different governments of Pakistanup till now are insufficient and a non-serious effort.' Discuss

