



Paper 1: Marking Scheme

Sample paper

1 hour 30 minutes

Part A (Objective Section) - 15 marks

Question 1

When was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto hanged to death?

- A) June 4, 1977
- B) April 10, 1998
- C) April 4, 1979
- D) None of the above

Question 2

Who wrote the Persian translation of Holy Quran at first?

- A) Al - Ghazali
- B) Tusi
- C) Shah Wali Ullah
- D) Iqbal

Question 3

The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was Built by Aurangzeb in_____?

- A) 1532
- B) 1630
- C) 1631
- D) 1673

Question 4

Allama Iqbal gave his historical Allahabad address at the annual session of All India Muslim League held at Allahabad:

- A) December 29, 1930
- B) January 29, 1931
- C) March 13, 1962
- D) June 8, 1962

Question 5

When Ayub Khan enforced new constitution in Pakistan?

- A) June 9, 1962
- B) February 6, 1962
- C) March 13, 1962
- D) June 8, 1962

Question 6

The oldest Mughal monument in Pakistan is _____?

- A) Shalimar Garden,
- B) Wazir Khan Mosque
- C) Kamran Baradari
- D) Grand Mosque Thatta

Question 7

Which Country from the following is NOT the member of UNO?

- A) Vatican City
- B) Afghanistan
- C) North Korea
- D) Vietnam

Question 8

Among Jinnah's 14 points, which point stated that Sindh should be separated from Bombay ?

- A) 5th (Fifth)
- B) 7th (Seventh)
- C) 9th (Ninth)
- D) 13th (Thirteenth)

Question 9

In which government's era the CPEC project was started?

- A) Pakistan Muslim League - N
- B) Pakistan People's Party
- C) Awami Muslim League
- D) Pakistan Tehreek e Insaaf

Question 10

Who was the founder of All India Muslim League?

- A) Nawab Khwaja Salimullah
- B) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
- C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- D) Sir Aga Khan

Question 11

In violation of the Salt Laws, Gandhiji started a movement called_____?

- A) Non Co-operation Movement
- B) Civil Disobedience Movement
- C) Swadeshi Movement
- D) None of the above

Question 12

Dyarchy system firstly used in India under?

- A) Interim Government
- B) Lucknow Pact
- C) Montagu – Chelmsford Reforms
- D) Viceroy Lord A. P. Wavell

Question 13

Urdu Defence Association was founded by_____?

- A) Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan
- B) Muhammad Ali Bogra
- C) Mohsin Ul Mulk
- D) None of the above

Question 14

The Indian National Congress accepted Muslims as a separate nation after?

- A) Round Table Conferences
- B) Nehru Report
- C) Simla Conference
- D) Lucknow Pact

Question 15

Under Indus water Treaty the rivers Ravi, Beas and Sutlej were given to which country?

- A) India
- B) Pakistan
- C) China
- D) None of the above

Answer Key for the MCQs:

Question 1

When was Zulfikar Ali Bhutto hanged to death?

C) April 4, 1979

Question 2

Who wrote the Persian translation of the Holy Quran at first?

C) Shah Wali Ullah

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The Badshahi Mosque of Lahore was built by Aurangzeb in _____?

D) 1673

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C) Kamran Baradari

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Which country from the following is NOT a member of the UNO?

A) Vatican City

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A) 5th (Fifth)

Question 9

In which government's era was the CPEC project started?

A) Pakistan Muslim League - N

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In violation of the Salt Laws, Gandhiji started a movement called _____?

B) Civil Disobedience Movement

Question 12

Dyarchy system was first used in India under?

C) Montagu – Chelmsford Reforms

Question 13

Urdu Defence Association was founded by _____?

C) Mohsin Ul Mulk

Question 14

The Indian National Congress accepted Muslims as a separate nation after?

D) Lucknow Pact

Question 15

Under the Indus Water Treaty, the rivers Ravi, Beas, and Sutlej were given to which country?

A) India

- End of Part A -

Part B (Subjective Section) - 15 marks

Answer any **three (3)** questions from this section. All questions carry equal marks

Q1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan played a prominent role in revitalizing the Muslim society in united India. Briefly discuss the reformation of the education system by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in subcontinent. [5 marks]

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

- Identify Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's key role in Muslim educational reform.
- Mention the establishment of the Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College.
- Highlight his promotion of English, science, and rational thought.
- Reference the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference's impact.
- Address his stance on women's education.

Q2. The Faraizi movement extolled Muslims of Bengal to give up un-Islamic practices and act upon duties as Muslims. Outline the basic objectives of Faraizi movement. [5 marks]

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

- Encourage Muslims to abandon un-Islamic practices and fulfill their religious duties (farā'id) as outlined in Islam.
- Promote social justice by protecting the Faraizi peasantry from the oppression of zamindars and European indigo planters.
- Restore and purify Islamic beliefs and practices among the Muslim community by eliminating deviations and superstitions.
- Oppose British influence and protect the rights and identity of Muslims against colonial exploitation.
- Advocate peaceful methods initially but adopt defensive strategies when necessary to achieve objectives.

Q3. Analyze the peculiar features of Nehru report that ignited the political sentiments of Muslims and paved way to Jinnah's fourteen points. [5 marks]

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

- The Nehru Report opposed separate electorates for Muslims, reducing their political representation.
- It proposed a unitary form of government, undermining regional autonomy favored by Muslims.
- The report ignored Muslim demands for cultural and religious safeguards, such as protection of personal law.
- It failed to acknowledge the right of Muslims to freely propagate and practice their religion.
- Jinnah's amendments advocating minority rights were rejected, prompting him to outline his Fourteen Points.

Q4. Relations between India and Pakistan gone through many ups and down on the question of distribution of assets and allotment of Muslim majority areas to India. With reference to these two explain Kashmir issue as the bone of contention between these two countries. [5 marks]

Key Points to Cover (1 mark each):

- The Kashmir issue began in 1947 when the Muslim-majority region was controversially acceded to India by its Hindu ruler despite Pakistan's claim.
- Pakistan and India have fought multiple wars over Kashmir, making it a persistent source of conflict since independence.
- Both nations claim the region entirely, but it is divided between them, with India controlling the larger part.
- The dispute involves territorial, political, and religious tensions, with Pakistan advocating for self-determination for the Muslim majority.
- International interventions and resolutions, including UN involvement, have failed to resolve the issue, keeping it a nuclear flashpoint.