

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-I



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2009

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-I

S.No.	
R.No.	

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ) (COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) Raja Dahir's wife name is:
(a) Jodha Bai (b) Uddipana (c) Rani Bai
(d) Shari Mati (e) None of these
- (ii) Raja Dahir wife:
(a) was made hostage (b) was freed (c) committed suicide
(d) accepted Islam (e) None of these
- (iii) Sabuktagin was:
(a) son of Alaptagin (b) nephew of Alaptagin (c) slave of Alaptagin
(d) son-in-law of Alaptagin (e) None of these
- (iv) The founder of Ghaznavide dynasty was:
(a) Mahmood of Ghazni (b) Alaptagin (c) Sabuktagin
(d) Jaipal (e) None of these
- (v) Abu Rehan al-Beruni was a famous:
(a) Conqueror (b) Sultan (c) Poet
(d) Historian (e) None of these
- (vi) The founder of the Slave dynasty was:
(a) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (b) Iltutmish (c) Nasir-ud-Din Mahmud Shah
(d) Balban (e) None of these
- (vii) Razia Sultana was the daughter of:
(a) Qutb-ud-Din Aibak (b) Muhammad Ghori (c) Iltutmish
(d) Balban (e) None of these
- (viii) Amongst the Sultans of Delhi who presented the "Theory of Kingship":
(a) Iltutmish (b) Balban (c) Alauddin Khilji
(d) Muhammad Tughlaq (e) None of these
- (ix) Warden of the Marches was the title of:
(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (b) Mahmood of Ghazni (c) Muhammad Ghori
(d) Sultan Balban (e) None of these
- (x) Ibn-e-Bututa was:
(a) An Arab (b) A Moorish (c) A Turk
(d) A Persian (e) None of these
- (xi) Baburnama is a (n):
(a) Travelogue (b) Biography (c) Autobiography
(d) collection of poetry (e) None of these
- (xii) Shaibani Khan defeated:
(a) Babur (b) Ibrahim Lodhi (c) Humayun
(d) Akbar (e) None of these
- (xiii) The Battle of Gogra, 1529 was fought between:
(a) Rajputs and Babur (b) Lodhis and Babur (c) Marhata and Babur
(d) Mewatis and Babur (e) None of these

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- (xiv) Humayun died from:
(a) excessive alcohol drinking (b) Cholera (c) battlefield
(d) fall from library stairs (e) None of these
- (xv) Sher Shah Suri snatched the throne of Delhi from:
(a) Babur (b) Humayun (c) Jehangir
(d) Aurangzeb (e) None of these
- (xvi) During the 16th Century the pioneer of efficient administration and administrative reforms in India is considered to be:
(a) Babur (b) Akbar (c) Sher Shah Suri
(d) Aurangzeb (e) None of these
- (xvii) The Suri dynasty was brought to an end by:
(a) Sher Shah Suri (b) Humayun (c) Jehangir
(d) Akbar (e) None of these
- (xviii) Fateh Pur Sikri was declared the capital of his kingdom by:
(a) Jehangir (b) Akbar (c) Aurangzeb
(d) Shah Jehan (e) None of these
- (xix) The Chain of Justice was hanged for the convenience of people for quick justice by:
(a) Noor Jehan (b) Jehangir (c) Akbar
(d) Sher Shah Suri (e) None of these
- (xx) Taj Mahal was constructed as his queen mausoleum by:
(a) Shah Jehan (b) Jehanbgir (c) Akbar
(d) Bahadur Shah Zafar (e) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Mahmood of Ghazni's invasions of India are controversial; while some consider him a Muhahid others consider him an aggressor. Which opinion do you support? Support your answer with strong arguments. (20)
- Q.3.** Sultan Iltutmush is amongst the greatest early Turkish Sultans of Delhi. He was an intrepid warrior and a patron of arts and letters. Discuss. (20)
- Q.4.** Sultan Allauddin Khilji is considered the pioneer of efficient administrative structure in medieval India. Write a comprehensive note on his administrative reforms. (20)
- Q.5.** Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur failed in Central Asia but succeeded in India. Why? Give a detailed analysis. (20)
- Q.6.** Akbar is considered not only a great administrator but also a great warrior. Write a detailed note on his administration. (20)
- Q.7.** Discuss the role of Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani in the revival of Muslims' values and traditions with special reference to his opposition to Akbar's religious policy. (20)
- Q.8.** Aurangzeb Alamgir is generally charged with bigoted religious policies. Write a critical note on his religious policy. (20)

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-II



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HISTORY OF PAKISTAN & INDIA, PAPER-II

S.No.	
R.No.	

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE:** (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ) (COMPULSORY)

- Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)**
- (i) British India Company was granted permission of trade with India by:
(a) Emperor Akbar (b) Jehangir (c) Shah Jehan
(d) Aurangzeb Alamgir (e) None of these
- (ii) The First British Governor General of India was:
(a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Cornwallis (c) Clive Lloyd
(d) Warren Hastings (e) None of these
- (iii) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan retired from the British service as:
(a) Judge (b) Revenue Commissioner (c) Principal
(d) Clerk (e) None of these
- (iv) During the War of Independence England was ruled by:
(a) King James (b) King Williams (c) Queen Victoria
(d) Queen Elizabeth-I (e) None of these
- (v) All-India National Congress was founded in:
(a) 1865 (b) 1875 (c) 1880
(d) 1885 (e) None of these
- (vi) The founder of All-India National Congress was:
(a) Gandhi (b) Jawaher Lal Nehru (c) Ram Mohan Roy
(d) A.O. Hume (e) None of these
- (vii) The Muslim Leader who advised the Muslims not to participate in the meetings of All-India National Congress was:
(a) Maulana Abual Kalam Azad (b) Maulana Muhammad Ali (c) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(d) Maulana Abdul Bari (e) None of these
- (viii) The founder of Two Nations Theory is considered to be:
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Sir Karim Agha Khan (c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(d) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (e) None of these
- (ix) Partition of Bengal in 1905 was carried out by:
(a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Minto (c) Lord Curzon
(d) Lord Morley (e) None of these
- (x) Simla Deputation was led by:
(a) Sir Karim Agha Khan (b) Sir Salimullah Khan (c) Nawab Wiqar ul Mulk
(d) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk (e) None of these
- (xi) The Muslims of Indian Sub-continent were granted the right of Separate Electorate in:
(a) 1909 (b) 1919 (c) 1932
(d) 1935 (e) None of these
- (xii) The Author of the *Spirit of Islam* was:
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (b) Sir Allama Muhammad Iqbal (c) Justice Syed Ameer Ali
(d) P.K. Hiti (e) None of these

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- (xiii) During Hijrat Movement the Muslims of India migrated to:
(a) Iran (b) Afghanistan (c) Turkey
(d) Saudi Arabia (e) None of these
- (xiv) All-India National Congress participated in the:
(a) 1st Round Table Conference (b) 2nd Round Table Conference (c) 3rd Round Table Conference
(d) Participated in none (e) None of these
- (xv) Sharif Report highlighted the atrocities of:
(a) The British Rule (b) Congress Ministries (c) General Dyre at Jalianwala Bagh
(d) Dogra Maharaja (e) None of these
- (xvi) The First President Pakistan was:
(a) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Ghulam Muhammad (c) Sikandar Mirza
(d) General Ayub Khan (e) None of these
- (xvii) The membership of Pakistan in the United Nations Organization was opposed by:
(a) India (b) Afghanistan (c) Israel
(d) Soviet Union (e) None of these
- (xviii) The President of the 1st Constituent Assembly at the time of its dissolution was:
(a) Liaquat Ali Khan (b) Khawaja Nazimuddin (c) Maulvi Tamizuddin
(d) Noor ul Amin (e) None of these
- (xix) Pakistan-China Boundary Dispute was settled during the government of:
(a) Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah (b) Liaquat Ali Khan (c) Ghulam Muhammad
(d) General Ayub Khan (e) None of these
- (xx) During the Tashkent Agreement the Foreign Minister of Pakistan was:
(a) Manzoor Qadir (b) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (c) Agha Shahi
(d) Aziz Ahmad (e) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.</p> <p>(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.</p> <p>(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Shah Waliullah has played a very significant role in the reawakening of Muslims of India. Write a comprehensive note on his services for the cause of Muslims. (20)
- Q.3.** Syed Ahmad Bareilvi was a man of action rather than rhetoric. His movement, after initial successes, failed. Discuss and evaluate. (20)
- Q.4.** What circumstances led to the partition of Bengal in 1905? How it affected the Hindu-British and Hindu-Muslim relations? Discuss in detail. (20)
- Q.5.** The Congress Rule in the Provinces during 1937-39 provided an opportunity to All-India Muslim League to re-organize and reactivate. Discuss the Congress rule in the Provinces and its impact on the All-India Muslim League. (20)
- Q.6.** Why Parliamentary Democracy could not succeed in Pakistan? What circumstances led to the declaration of First Martial Law in the country? (20)
- Q.7.** Shaikh Mujeeb ur Rahman's Six Points became the Magna Carta for the Awami League. Discuss and evaluate its background and contents. (20)
- Q.8.** Right from the beginning Pakistan-Afghanistan relations could not be established on friendly terms. What has affected the relations of the two brotherly neighboring countries? Make a critical analysis. (20)
