



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2008**

Roll Number

HISTORY OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Paper - I

THREE HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Question No.1 Select the best option /answer and fill in the appropriate box on the answer sheet.

(1). After his second coronation Humayun could only rule for :

- a). Six months
- b). two years
- c). two and a half years
- d). none of these

(2). At the time of his coronation at Kalanaur the age of Akbar was:

- a). Thirteen and a half years
- b). fifteen and a half years
- c). seventeen and a half years
- d). none of these

(3). The Mughal troops captured Chittor in 1568 after defeating:

- a). Raja Pratab Singh
- b). Raja Amar Singh
- c). Rana Sangram Singh
- d). none of these

(4). The Afghan power in Orissa was crushed by:

- a). Raja Todarmal
- b). Raja Man Singh
- c). Munim Khan
- d). none of these

(5). Tabaqat-i-Akbari was written by:

- a). Khawaja Nizamuddin Ahmad
- b). Badanni
- c). Abul Fazal
- d). none of these

(6). The office of Vakil became prominent during the reign of:

- a). Jahangir
- b). Aurangzeb
- c). Akbar
- d). none of these

(7). Which of the following officers was the guardian of Islamic Law:

- a). Qazi-ul Quzat
- b). Muhtasib
- c). Sadr-us-Sadr
- d). none of these

(8). Who divided the Mughal empire into provinces for the first time:

- a). Babur
- b). Hamayun
- c). Jahangir
- d). none of these

(9). Head of the civil and military administration of the province was:

- a). Diwan
- b). Nazim
- c). Bakshi
- d). none of these

(10). The Mughal emperor who allowed a chain with bells to be hung outside his palace was:

- a). Akbar
- b). Jahangir
- c). Shah Jahan
- d). none of these

(11). Which of the following was not a chronicler of history of Sultanate :

- a). Abbas Khan Sharwani
- b). Amir Khusrau
- c). Zai-ud-Din Barani
- d). none of these



(12). Foreign traveler whose account does not throw light on the history of sultanate was:

- a). Ibne Batutah
- b). Marco Polo
- c). Abdur Razzaq
- d). none of these

(13). Who was the first Sultan of Delhi to issue regular currency:

- a). Amar Shah
- b). Iltutmish
- c). Balban
- d). none of these

(14). Sultan who called himself Naib-i-Khudai or Deputy of God was:

- a). Iltutmish
- b). Balban
- c). Alla-ud-Din Khilji
- d). none of these

(15). Timur (Tamerlane) invaded India during the reign of :

- a). Nasiruddin Muhammad
- b). Tughlaq Shah
- c). Nasiruddin Mahmud Tughlaq
- d). none of these

(16). Rulers of Lodhi dynasty were:

- a). Turks
- b). Afghans
- c). Iranians
- d). none of these

(17). Highest point of territorial expansion of the sultanate was during the reign of :

- a). Alla-ud-Din Khilji
- b). Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- c). Firoz Shah
- d). none of these

(18). Coming of Khiljis to power is known as:

- a). Khalji revolution
- b). Khalji Imperialism
- c). Khalji Coup



d). none of these

(19). Who selected the site for the city of Agra as his capital:

- a). Sikander Lodhi
- b). Bahlul Lodhi
- c). Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- d). none of these

(20). Military officer of the Sultanate who was the highest in Military graduation was:

- a). Khan
- b). Malik
- c). Amir
- d). none of these

PART - II

Attempt any Four Question

Q# 2) Ghiyasuddin Balban successfully suppressed the internal and external rebellion that provided stability to his regin. Analyze

Q# 3) Allaudin KHilji's administrative and economic policies were more successfull than his foreign conquests

Q# 4) Critically analyse the causes of the downfall of Tughluq Dynasty

Q#5) The comprehensive Reform Programme introduced by Sher Shah Suri laid the foundation of strong monarchy during Mughal rule. Analyse

Q# 6)The religious policy of Akbar was either a lesson for the universal toleration or the distortion in islam. Critically analyse

Q# 7)Sophistication in society and culture during the mughal rule reflected the glory of the empire. Enumerate and high light the achievement during this period.

Q# 8)Write short note on any TWO of the following

- a) Condition of India in 1526
- b)War of succession among the sons of Shah Jehan
- c)Impact of islam during Delhi Sultanate



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**History of India & Pakistan
Paper - II**

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

Part I (MCQs)

Question No.1 Select the best option /answer and fill in the appropriate box on the answer sheet.

(1). In which language Shah Wali Ullah translated the Holy Quran:

- a). English
- b). Persian
- c). Turkish
- d). none of these

(2). Indian National Congress was established in :

- a). 1883
- b). 1885
- c). 1887
- d). none of these

(3). Who was the Viceroy at the time of partition of Bengal :

- a). Lord Caning
- b). Lord Curzon
- c). Lord Minto
- d). none of these

(4). The Simla deputation was headed by :

- a). Agha Khan
- b). M.A. Johar
- c). Syed Amir Ali
- d). none of these

(5). Separate electorate was provided in :

- a). 1909
- b). 1919
- c). 1935
- d). none of these



(6). Who was the author of 'My India Years':

- a). Lord Curzon
- b). Lord Hardinge
- c). Lord Mountbatten
- d). none of these

(7). Sanghata Movement was started by:

- a). Dr. Hergopal
- b). Dr Moonje
- c). Dr Swami
- d). none of these

(8). Mopla revolt was started in:

- a). 1920
- b). 1921
- c). 1922
- d). none of these

(9). Who started the Home Rule Movement :

- a). M. A. Jinnah
- b). B.G. Tilak
- c). Mrs. Annie Besant
- d). none of these

(10). The subjects were divided into central and provincial by the Act of:

- a). 1909
- b). 1919
- c). 1935
- d). none of these

(11). The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was:

- a). Abdur Rashid
- b). Sajjad Ali Shah
- c). Zafar ul Haq
- d). none of these

(12). Treaty of Lausanne was signed in :

- a). 1921
- b). 1922
- c). 1923
- d). none of these



(13). Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League in :

- a). 1911
- b). 1912
- c). 1913
- d). none of these

(14). Mauala Mohammad Ali Johar was the editor of :

- a). Hindustan Times
- b). Azadi
- c). Comrade
- d). none of these

(15). Who started the Shuddin Movement:

- a). Nehru
- b). Tilak
- c). Gandhi
- d). none of these

(16). Bande-Matram was a :

- a). Anthem
- b). Film
- c). Novel
- d). none of these

(17). Now or Never pamphlet was written by :

- a). Agha Khan
- b). Ch. Rehmat Ali
- c). Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- d). none of these

(18). The book 'verdict on India' was written by :

- a). Beverlay Nickolas
- b). Charles Nicholas
- c). Peter Nicholas
- d). none of these



(19). The first Round Table was held in :

- a). London
- b). Delhi
- c). Lahore
- d). none of these

(20). Famous Wardha scheme was about :

- a). Culture
- b). Education
- c). Religion
- d). none of these

PART - II

Attempt any Four Question

Q2) "Aligarh Movement created reawakening among Muslims to provide a political platform through Education network" Analyse the statement

Q3) Why the Indian National Congress could not provide sufficient guarantee for the Muslims to safeguard their rights? Discuss

Q4) Do you agree that Minto -Morley Reforms (1909) proved a watershed to recognize the rights of minorities in India? How did it help Muslim League to demand separate home land for Muslims?

Q#5) The fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam was befitting response to Nehru Report. Give your analysis

Q#6) Can you support with historical facts that British quit India because it was not possible for them to stay beyond 1947? Critically comment.

Q#7) The Lucknow pact provided a commitment to Hindu-Muslim unity but it soon failed. Discuss

Q#8) Write short notes on any TWO of the following

- a) Simon Commission
- b) Constitutional Act of 1935
- c) Allama Iqbal as a Visionary
- d) Cabinet Mission Plan