

**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS  
IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003**

**HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA, PAPER-I**

**TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS**

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

**NOTE:** Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8 which is COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

1. Sultan Altutmish was the real founder of the early Turkish Sultanate. Comment.
2. Write a detailed note on Alauddin Khalji's character and achievements.
3. Discuss good points and bad points of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
4. Highlight the merits and demerits of Nuruddin Muhammad Jahangir.
5. Shah Jahan's rule was regarded as the most glorious period of the Mughal empire. Elucidate.
6. Write a note on character and personality of Aurangzib Alamgir.
7. Write short notes on the following:
  - (a) Society and culture under the Sultanate.
  - (b) Agrarian system of the Mughals.

**COMPULSORY QUESTION**

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
  - (1) Year of accession of Qutb-uddin Aibak was:
    - (a) 1213
    - (b) 1215
    - (c) 1210
    - (d) None of these.
  - (2) Year of accession of Ghiyathuddin Tughluq was:
    - (a) 1322
    - (b) 1321
    - (c) 1320
    - (d) None of these.
  - (3) Year of accession of Muhammad bin Tughluq was:
    - (a) 1393
    - (b) 1390
    - (c) 1395
    - (d) None of these.
  - (4) Year of accession of Islam Shah Suri was:
    - (a) 1547
    - (b) 1545
    - (c) 1549
    - (d) None of these.
  - (5) Humayun died in:
    - (a) 1557
    - (b) 1556
    - (c) 1559
    - (d) 1560
    - (e) None of these.
  - (6) Empror Akbar died in:
    - (a) 1607
    - (b) 1605
    - (c) 1606.
    - (d) None of these.
  - (7) Nurjehan's father's name was:
    - (a) Mirza Muhammad Ali
    - (b) Mirza Ghiyas Beg
    - (c) Mirza Ali Beg
    - (d) None of these.

**HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA, PAPER-I**

- (8) Sir Thomas Roe was:  
 (a) Historian (b) Musician  
 (c) Ambassador (d) None of these.
- (9) Shah Jahan was born in:  
 (a) 1592 (b) 1594  
 (c) 1596 (d) None of these.
- (10) Aurangzib was born in:  
 (a) 1618 (b) 1619  
 (c) 1621 (d) None of these.
- (11) Nadir Shah invaded India in:  
 (a) 1733 (b) 1735  
 (c) 1738 (d) None of these.
- (12) WOLSELEY HAIG was:  
 (a) Soldier (b) Artist  
 (c) Historian (d) None of these.
- (13) Ahmad Shah Abdali invaded Punjab second time in:  
 (a) 1739 (b) 1745  
 (c) 1749 (d) None of these.
- (14) BAJI RAO was:  
 (a) Soldier (b) Artist  
 (c) Historian (d) None of these.
- (15) The Sikhs were organized by:  
 (a) Guru Gobind (b) Guru Arjun  
 (c) Guru Nanak (d) None of these.
- (16) Zia uddin Barni was:  
 (a) Writer (b) Scholar  
 (c) Historian (d) Artist  
 (e) None of these.
- (17) Tabqati Nasri was translated by:  
 (a) Barni (b) Raverty  
 (c) Elliot (d) None of these.
- (18) Ain-i-Akbari was translated by:  
 (a) Dowson (b) Mahajan  
 (c) Blochmann (d) None of these.
- (19) Memoirs of Jehangir was translated by:  
 (a) Thomas Roe (b) Tulsi Das  
 (c) Beveridge (d) None of these.
- (20) Sultan Qaiqabad was grandson of:  
 (a) Khalji (b) Aibek  
 (c) Balban (d) None of these.

**TIME /**  
**NOTE:**

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2. H th
3. M in
4. D fc
5. W M
6. W th
7. A es
8. W Hu
9. Wi qu (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

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# FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS  
IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

## HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

**NOTE:** Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No.9 which is **COMPULSORY**. Select at least TWO questions from each of the PARTS – I AND II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. Write clearly.

### PART-I

1. What were in your assessment the main causes for the downfall of the Muslim (Mughal) rule in India?
2. How did the state control enhanced over the East India Company's affairs after the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century?
3. Muslim thinkers and writers believe that ferocity in Hindu attitude against Islam increased under British patronage in India. Comment.
4. Describe the political significance of the Simla Deputation in the Muslim struggle for homeland in India.

### PART-II

5. What is meant by the Aligarh movement? Why did it succeed while most other Muslim movements in the sub-continent failed to accomplish any national gain?
6. What were the determinants of the foreign policy of Pakistan and how far you think they were adhered to subsequently?
7. A nation ought to have certain identifying characteristics. How would you estimate them for Pakistanis?
8. What causes would you attribute to slow constitutional development in Pakistan? How did it retard national cohesion?

### COMPULSORY QUESTION

9. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
  - (1) Bombay came to British possession through:
    - (a) Occupation
    - (b) Purchase
    - (c) Dowery
    - (d) None of these.
  - (2) Haileybury college is known for training of the Indian:
    - (a) Civil service
    - (b) Missionaries
    - (c) Defence men
    - (d) None of these.
  - (3) The High Courts in India were established under the Act of:
    - (a) 1858
    - (b) 1861
    - (c) 1892
    - (d) None of these.
  - (4) Bee Amma real name was:
    - (a) Razia Sultana
    - (b) Qudsia Begum
    - (c) Abadi Bano
    - (d) None of these.
  - (5) Qaid-e-Azam visited N.W.F.P. in his life time:
    - (a) Once
    - (b) Twice
    - (c) Thrice
    - (d) None of these.

Contd.....P/2

- (6) Shudi Sangathan movement originated by:  
 (a) Shardanand (b) B. S. Moonj  
 (c) Jivan Das (d) None of these.
- (7) Bande Matram was composed in:  
 (a) Bengal (b) Madras  
 (c) Bihar (d) None of these.
- (8) Raja Sahib of Mahmudabad's actual name was:  
 (a) Amir Ahmad (b) Ahmad Kuli  
 (c) Abdul Haq (d) None of these.
- (9) Muslim League government in Balochistan was formed in:  
 (a) 1940 (b) 1942  
 (c) 1945 (d) None of these.
- (10) Pirpur committee report appeared in:  
 (a) 1936 (b) 1940  
 (c) 1942 (d) None of these.
- (11) Ataullah Shah Bokhari was the founder of:  
 (a) Deoband School (b) Ahrar party  
 (c) Chattan Magazine (d) None of these.
- (12) Anglo-Sikh war concluded in 1849 at:  
 (a) Lahore (b) Ludhiana  
 (c) Gujrat (d) None of these.
- (13) Who was the president of Muslim League in 1932:  
 (a) Aziz Ahmad (b) Allama Iqbal  
 (c) Mohammad Shafi (d) None of these.
- (14) Chaudhary Rahmat Ali was student at Cambridge's college called:  
 (a) Christ Church (b) Emmanuel  
 (c) Trinity (d) None of these.
- (15) Mahatma Gandhi returned to India in:  
 (a) 1913 (b) 1915  
 (c) 1917 (d) None of these.
- (16) Afghanistan was ruled in 1947 by:  
 (a) Amanullah (b) Sardar Daud  
 (c) Zahir Shah (d) None of these.
- (17) The Prime Minister of England during the Round Table Conferences was:  
 (a) George Canning (b) Gladstone  
 (c) Disraeli (d) None of these.
- (18) The Chief Minister of Punjab in 1940 was:  
 (a) Sikandar Hayat (b) Fazal Hussain  
 (c) Nawab Mamdot (d) None of these.
- (19) N.W.F.P. got the status of the Governor's province in:  
 (a) 1901 (b) 1932  
 (c) 1937 (d) None of these.
- (20) First Chief Minister of Sindh was:  
 (a) Abdullah Haroon (b) Ayub Khhuro  
 (c) Syed Mehdi (d) None of these.

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