

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR THE POSTS OF PROVINCIAL
MANAGEMENT SERVICES (BPS-17), 2022

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN AND INDIA, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: 03 HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: 1- Any FIVE Questions are Compulsory to Attempt.
2- All of the Questions are Equal by Marks

Q-1: After having been kept the widely divergent distinctiveness of the requisite diagonals and poles apart historical depths in view it has been witnessing to see that the unrestrained go-getting strategies and diplomacies of Mohammad bin Tughlaq coxswained and spearheaded to the collapse of the Sultanate of Delhi. Present a critical and thought-provoking investigation of this heedfulness.

Q- 2: Present an influenced, spellbound, and comprehensive (excluding the inappropriate tales, anecdotes and descriptions) a comparative analysis of the fact that both of the well-organized directorial structures during the time in power of Sultan Alaud-Dīn Khaljī in medieval India and the administrative pattern of the Mughals were the zenith of the capability gained for the duration of epoch of the Muslim rule in India".

Q- 3: Ghiyas-ud-Din Balban productively brought about the defense of the country alongside the foreign aggression and internal dangers and he suppressed the uprisings within and outwardly that provided immovability to the time when he was in power. However, despite all of this he made it indispensable to get the administrative structure modified so that the identical might be made more functioning". How do you outstandingly opine.

Q- 4: Sultan Mahmood of Ghazni's real aim was to establish a Turko- Persian Empire and the Indian expeditions were a mean to that finale. Comment and examine (by keeping in mind the fact that to some extent, historians consider him a Mujahid and somehow he is considered as a war-monger and assailant) the effects of his invasion on the history of Indo-Pak subcontinent. Let your answer be supported with strong arguments.

Q- 5: By means of homogeneous inclinations and heterogeneous heights, conscientiously talk over the relations of the Muslim Rule with the rest of the world outside of the Indian Globe from the very time of Mamluk dynasty to the end of the 14th century era.

Q- 6: The great Mughal ruler Nur- ud- Din Muhammad Jahangir believed in acquiring any scientific knowledge through experiments and practical applications. How do you give an in-depth comparative analysis of his scientific contributions with his precursors and successors?

Q- 7: "The establishment of a kingdom within the precincts of Hindustan is a sign of its staying power, strength and an extension into the Deccan, its splitting off and devastation." Is this true of Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad Aurangzeb's time in power? Critically discuss.

Q- 8: Give a detailed account of the social, cultural, and economic conditions of India as depicted by Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babar in his autobiographies subsequent to that he stood triumphant here in the land of the unfamiliar persons but failed over there in Central Asia which was his native soil. Why? Give a meticulous analysis.