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) Sabuktakin 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) Sabuktakin
(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) Qubt-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) Qubt-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) Marhatas 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:
(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks.
(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

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)

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