

- 1) When did the Radcliffe Award Declared ?
A) 14th June 1947
B) 30th July 1947
C) 14th August 1947
D) 17th August 1947
- 2) According to the Constitution of 1956 _____ was the Head of State?
A) President
B) Prime Minister
C) Governor General
D) Non of These
- 3) First Mujadid was Hazrat Umar bin Abdul Aziz. Who was the second one?
A) Ibn-e-Taimya
B) Imam Ghizali
C) Ahmad Sirhindi
D) Shah Waliullah
- 4) The Sultan who described himself as Sikandar-i-Sani was _____?
A) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
B) Balban
C) Sikandar Lodi
D) Alauddin Khalji
- 5) The Second battle of Panipat was fought between ?
A) Hem Chandra Vikramaditya and Akbar
B) Akbar and Lal Singh
C) Ahmed Shah and Balaji Bajji Rao
D) Tamerlane and Behloli Lodi
- 6) When was the Battle of Plassy fought?
A) 1723
B) 1749
C) 1757
D) 1775
- 7) Sher Shah Suri is well-known for his _____?
A) Education System
B) Military System
C) Land Revenue System
D) Both A & C
- 8) The Moti Masjid was built by Emperor Shah Jahan at
A) Lahore fort
B) Agra Fort
C) Rohtas fort

D) None of these

- 9) The Rohtas Fort is situated in the province of
A) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
B) Punjab
C) Sindh
D) None of these

- 10) Diwan-e-Arz related to the matters of
A) War
B) Land revenue
C) Finance
D) None of these

- 11) Who was the founder of Sayyid dynasty?
A) Khizer Khan
B) Mohammad Shah
C) Mubarak Shah
D) None of these

- 12) During which dynasty Amir Taimur's invasion of India took place?
A) Khilji
B) Lodhi
C) Tughlaq
D) None of these

- 13) Which sultan believed that sultan is the Shadow of God?
A) Iltutmish
B) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
C) Akbar
D) None of these

- 14) Who succeeded Ghiyas ud din Balban?
A) Muiz ud din Qaiqabad
B) Kalkhusrau
C) Jalal ud din Khilji
D) None of these

- 15) Who ruled India from 1236 to 1240?
A) Iltutmish
B) Behram Shah
C) Razia Sultana
D) None of these

- 16) During which reign Khwaja Qutb ud din Bakhtyar Kaki died?
A) Qutb ud din Aibak
B) Razia Sultana
C) Iltutmish
D) None of these

- 17) Which sultan adopted the policy of 'matrimonial alliances' towards his rivals who challenged his authority?
A) Qutb ud din Aibak
B) Iltutmish
C) Balban

D). None of these

18). To which Silsila Sheikh Bahauddin Zakriya Multani belongs?

- A). Chishtiya
- B). Suharwardia
- C). Qadriya
- D). None of these

19). Which city was named as the city of gold by Arabs during Bin Qasim's invasion of Sindh?


- A). Debul
- B). Multan
- C). Brahman abad
- D). None of these

20). Which was the capital of Ummayyads at the time of Muhammad bin Qasim's invasion?

- A). Baghdad
- B). Kufa
- C). Damascus
- D). None of these

Contact Us / Email: info@noacss.pk
UAN 051 111 662 277

Kaleem
Malik



SUBJECTIVE- PART-II

QUESTION NO# 2

Significance of M.Bin Qasim's Attack and Impacts

I. Introduction

The Klaidoscopic nature of India has attracted almost every nation. The fertile land, valleys and deserts, strong history and varied cultures and most importantly, the hospitable Indians have allured foreigners to come to the sub-continent. In this perspective, Muhammad-bin-Qasim also marched to India in 711.A.D. The significance

of the attacks of Muhammad bin-Qasim and the impacts of these attacks are explained below.

II. The Alluring India: A Background and Invasion

India was a vast territory, exhibiting everything one wish to have. This attracted different nations to come and stay in the sub-continent. Tracing from Aryans who came in India in 5000 B.C., to the invasion of Muhammad bin Qasim, India has hosted these foreigners. Aryans, Alexander, the Great, Partians, Balkhs, to count few, came to India to subdue it. It was a region that gave birth to Jainism and Buddhism. So much sophisticated in civility and education that many

nations still have the indelible remarks, as mentioned by Wynn Brandt in his book, "A Brief History of Pakistan"

III. Significance of Expedition of Muhammad Bin Qasim

The significance of expedition of Muhammad Bin Qasim is illustrated below:

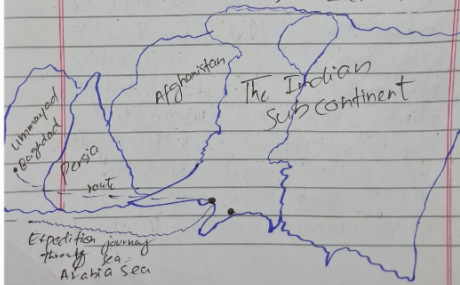
1) To subdue The Atrocities of Hindu Maharajas

At the time of invasion in 712 A.D. India was ruled by Raja Dahir. He was a fundamentalist Hindu, who was motivated by bigotry and caste system. The caste system was so strong that no one was even allowed to talk about

It, as was mentioned by **Ibn-e-Batuta** in his milestone composition in 1001. Muslims expedited all the from Baghdad in Iraq to Debul port in India, with a mission to quash inhuman treatment of people. Muhammad Bin Qasim Sa'id, as mentioned by Sheik Muhammad Ikram

"I am here to fight only with Kindless ruler." Muhammad Bin Qasim

Source: The History of Muslim Civilization in India by S.M. Ikram



2) Addressed the Aspirations of Muslims

India was well known to Arabs through the long history of caravans. The Muslims living in Ceylon, modern day Sri Lanka were hijacked and looted. This instigated the expedition of Umayyad general to address the culprits. By vanquishing pirates and the Rajas of India, Muslims addressed the aspirations of those detained.

3) The Spread of Islam

The spread of Islam through the peaceful means was the policy of their Muslim rulers. However, in the case of III expedition, it was carried out by means of war. Otherwise, Arab traders were also carrying out the spreading of Islam by peaceful and consent

basal manner, Sohail-Ibn Aul
~~was~~ already ruled Makran and
Kerman in 642s, in peaceful
manner.

III. The Impacts of Expedition on India

The long-lasting
and constantly echoing impacts
are explained below.

1) The Ready Infusion of Islam in India, particularly Sindh.

The first and
foremost impact of the
expedition of Umayyad
general of 17 years age
was the infusion of Islamic
principles in India, especially
in the Sindh. They were
exploited by racist trends
in other religions. Therefore,
historical accounts say that
the Indian wholeheartedly
accepted Islam, which is also

mentioned by Ibn-e-Batuta.

2) Impetus to Education In India

A faction of
people were allowed to get
education and excel in it.
These included the upper
class Indians. The rule of
Muslims in the sub-continent
led to formation of
Khangah - places where
moral and religious education
was given to all the people
equally. These seminaries
paved the way for educational
uplift in early Islam period.

3) Cultural Mixup and Exchange

In India,
people were into classes.
These classes restricted
people to their customs. They

were even not allowed to marry beyond their class. Islamic rule allowed intermarriages. The Arabs themselves married Indians. Sheikh Ikram writes that the people of India wept for Muhammad Bin Qasim's departure.

4) Lingual Impacts. The birth of New Languages

India was already diverse in languages. It inhibited people from different territories and subcontinents. The arrival of Arabs led to the exchange of languages and words. The historians says that Sindi language emerged from Arab and the local languages of India. It has many words of Arabic to this day.

IV. Critical Evaluation

The analysis of the expedition of young Arab leader of 17 years of age manifest that Arabs left multitude of indelible ~~re~~marks. To this day, the people of the subcontinent are attached to Arabs. They have many similarities due to the amalgamation of cultures. The expedition might be considered as invasion by Hindus, yet it is manifested that India's influence in the world and its importance was expedited by Muslim rule.

V. Conclusion

All in all, the expedition of Muhammad Bin Qasim in 711 A.D has great significance for the Muslim rule in the subcontinent. It was due to the expedition that Muslims ruled for 1000 years

in India, Arabs brought the traditions and imparted them in the Indian culture. They also learned new techniques in the field of Mathematics, philosophy and other sciences.

QUESTION NO# 6

IMPACT OF BRITISH COLONIAL RULE IN INDIA

I. Introduction

The colonial rule always left behind indelible marks. The two and a half century rule of British on India left varied socio-economic and political impacts that are still present and very relevant. In some areas the British rule brought positive changes, while in some

the colonial rule brought negative impacts. A holistic exposition on the impacts of British rule is hereby elaborated.

II. The Coming of East-India Company and Consolidation of Rule

Before going to explore the impacts, it is necessary to dig out the coming of East India Company (EIC) and consolidation of British rule in the sub-continent.

1) The Coming of Dutch and French

In the mid of 16th century, the Dutch and French landed on the shores of India around the Bay of Bengal. They landed on Calcutta ports and were encountered by the Mughals and

the local empires.

2) The Coming of EIC in 1600 and Jehangir

The East India Company sought legal place to carry out trade, which was at first rejected by Mughal Emperor Jehangir, but later on, he gave the permit under some conditions.

3) The War of Independence or Indian Mutiny 1857

The War of Independence 1857 led the British Crown to take the direct control of India, and the Crown ruled till 1947, the Partition of India.

III. The Impacts of British Rule

The impact of British rule is positive in only few ways, and negative in

many ways. They are explored below.

1) Economic Impacts

The positive and negative economic impacts are:

① Extraction of Raw Material and India's Economic Loss: A Negative Impact

It was the time period of Enlightenment and Industrialization in Europe. They were looking for territories to extract raw materials and run their industries. **Shashi Tharoor** has mentioned in his book **'The Dark Era of Colonization'** that in early 1600s, the global share of England in economy was around **1%** and that of India was **20%**. By the time British left in 1947, British

had global share around 10% and India was crippled with malnutrition, drought and was food mongering Sub-continent.

2) Construction of Railways (1884) and boost in Economy To this Day

Analysts and historians agree that the construction of railway tracks was a milestone achievement in India. India was a vast land, distances were too much. No roads and postage ways. The building of railways in the barren lands, mountains, and bridge construction, all these contributed to the economic journey of India.

2) Social Impact

The positive and negative social impacts are:

① Expedition of Educational Activities

The harsh conditions of the subcontinent and the long distance and unawareness to shift in the educational field was leading India into retrogression. They brought educational policies, built many schools and introduced teachers, scholars and mentors from England.

② Introduction of Legal and Constitutional Rights: Positive

Whether, it was Mughal rule or Hindu one, the public had no legal and constitutional rights. They introduced the concept of legal rights and constitutional

rights. The series of Legislative Acts 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919 and the last one The Government of India Act, 1935. These acts assured human rights and political rights as well.

③ Abolishment of Superstitions, such as Sati: Positive

India was spoiled by prejudices and superstitions. Particularly Hindu culture is fraught with these beliefs. In early 1830s, British government banned Sati and other superstitions.

④ Imposition of English Language: Threat To culture: Negative

In 1835, Lord Macaulay wrote A Minute on Education. He mentioned that by imposing English

language, he would produce Indian in blood, but British in Taste. The imposition of English led Indians particularly Muslims to go into the retrogression.

3) Political Impacts

Positive and Negative political Impacts are:

① Introduction of Constitutional Way of Running States

Before British landed India, no empire at all thought of Constitution. There were no written and accepted rights. All rights were subjected to the authority of the ruler who could take any time. British introduced political systems. Slowly and gradually, Indians became aware of political systems and adopted constitutions. The

Government of India Act 1935

is one such document that both India and Pakistan adopted as interim constitutions. Both countries have many policies that were provided in the Act 1935.

③ Political and Independence Awareness

Before British rule, Indians did not know the political way of demonstrations. They only knew the path way of wars and battles which led to the millions of deaths of innocent Indians. It was the political consciousness that Pakistan got independence through legal way.

IV. Conclusion

The colonial rule of British had long lasting impact on the people of

India and Pakistan. In the economic field, British did more harm by extracting raw material of trillions of rupees. In the social sector, they removed some superstitions but they also imparted their ideology through language. All in all the socio-political and economic impacts are still echoed in the corridors of time.

QUESTION NO# 8

I. Introduction

The constitution making journey of Pakistan remained turbulent. Since inception, in 1947, Pakistan moved its ambition of making a all-comprehensive constitution to address the aspirations of all the ethnicities

and culturally diverse groups. However, Pakistan made in all 3 constitutions. A historical development and amendments are described below.

II. Adoption of Interim Constitution

Soon after the independence in 1947 the newly born country adopted the Government of India Act, 1935 and the Independence Act, 1947 as the interim constitution. For 9 years till March 23, 1956 the economic, social, legal, political and administrative affairs of the country were run by these two constitutions which were framed by British Parliament.

III. Formation of Basic Principles Committee and passing of Objective Resolution in 1949

The forefathers and the founders of the country set the stage of constitution making on ~~March~~ ^{August} 12, 1947 by forming Basic Principles Committee (BPC). The purpose of BPC was:

- 1) To draft future constitution
- 2) To act as a legislative assembly.

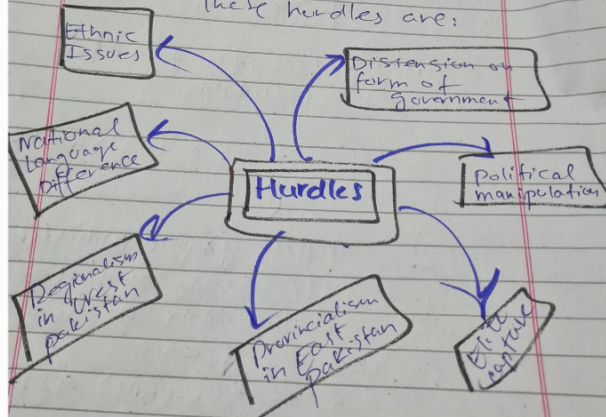
In 1949, Prime minister Liaqat Ali Khan presented objective Resolution which was passed by Basic Principles Committee (BPC) after

much debate. The Objective Resolution was the first step towards the formation of constitution.

In 1952 and 1954, the reports of BPC were presented for future constitution, but Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed BPC.

III. The Constitution Making Hurdles

These hurdles are:



IV. The Constitution 1956, 1952, 1973

After the removal of constitution making hurdles to some extent, the Constitution 1956 was adopted on March 23 1956. The martial law and abrogation of constitution by Sikander Mirza left the country with constitution.

1962 Constitution was the one person constitution formed by General Ayub Khan which abolished by General Yahya Khan.

1973 Constitution was the milestone achievement that was adopted on August 14, 1973. Till this day constitution is operational.

V. Major Amendments

→ 1st Amendment: The acceptance of Bangladesh as an independent country.

→ 2nd: Ahmadi's declared non-muslims.

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