

UNDERSTANDING PARTITION

STUDY NOTES

- The British policy of Divide and Rule played a vital role in the spread of communalism.
- The joy of independence from the British rule was tarnished by the partition.
- Partition is characterised by severe violence in which several hundred thousand people were killed and innumerable women raped and abducted.
- However, it is impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of casualties. But approximately some 15 million had to move across hastily constructed frontiers separating India and Pakistan.
- The displaced people lost all their immovable as well as most of their movable properties. They were even separated from their relatives and friends.
- During the partition, there was large scale of killings, arson, rape and loot. The contemporary observers and historians have used the term 'holocaust', with basically means destruction or slaughter on a mass scale.
- Partition generated memories, hatreds, stereotypes and identities that even today continues to shape the relationship between India and Pakistan.
- There were several events which acted as fuel to fire for partition of two Dominions, that is, India and Pakistan.
- Some historians are of the view that partition was intimately connected to the long history of Hindu-Muslim conflict throughout medieval and modern times.
- While some scholars see Partition as a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the early twentieth century. In their view, communal politics started when the colonial government created separate electorates for Muslims in 1909 and further, expanded it in 1919.
- Now, communal identities not only indicate difference in faith and belief but it also meant opposition and hostility between communities.
- During the 1920s and early 1930s, communal tension grew over the issues such as music before masjid, by the cow protection movement and Arya Samaj's Shuddhi movement.
- The Hindus opposed the rapid spread of tabligh and tanzim.
- Consequently, communal riots deepened differences between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- For the first time elections to the provincial legislatures was held in 1937 in which only 10 to 12 per cent of the people enjoyed their voting right.
- In this election, Congress won absolute majority in five provinces and formed government in seven provinces out of the total eleven provinces. However, the Congress performed badly in the constituencies reserved for the Muslims.
- Even, the Muslim League fared badly and failed to win single seat in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP). It won only two out of 84 reserved constituencies in Punjab and three out of 33 constituencies in Sind.
- In the United Provinces, the League wanted to form government along with the Congress but the Congress rejected the offer of the former.
- This further widened the difference between the two and subsequently, the League assumed that a Muslim party can only represent the interest of the Muslims and according to them the Congress was basically a Hindu party.
- In 1930s, the League worked hard to gain social support in all the Muslim dominated areas.

- The Congress failed to win over the Muslim masses. Further, the growth of the Hindu Mahasabha and the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) played an important role in widening differences between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- The Muslim League on 23 March 1940 passed a resolution drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan demanding a measure of autonomy for the Muslim majority areas of the subcontinent. But, this resolution never mentioned partition or a separate state.
- In 1930, in his presidential speech the Urdu poet Mohammad Iqbal spoke about the reorganisation of Muslim-majority areas in north-western India into an autonomous unit within a single, loosely structured Indian federation. However, in his speech he never visualised the emergence of a separate country.
- The Muslim League itself was vague about its demand in 1940. Even, the Muslim leaders did not seriously raise the demand for Pakistan as a sovereign state.
- Initially, Jinnah had seen Pakistan as bargaining tool for preventing the British to grant concession to the Congress and to gain additional favours for the Muslims.
- In 1945, negotiations between the British, the Congress and the Muslim League failed due to Jinnah's unrelenting demand that the League had an absolute right to choose all the Muslim members of the Executive Council and that there should be a kind of communal veto in the Council.
- In 1946, elections to the provincial legislatures were held again and this time the Muslim League won all 30 reserved constituencies in the Centre with 86.6 per cent of the Muslim vote and 442 out of 509 seats in the provinces and the Congress swept the general constituencies.
- Thus, in 1946, the Muslim League established itself as dominant party amongst the Muslims.
- In March 1946 the British Cabinet sent a three member Cabinet mission to Delhi to examine the League's demand and to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India.
- The Cabinet mission recommended a weak central government and the existing provincial assemblies were grouped into three sections while electing the Constituent Assembly. These three sections were Section A for the Hindu majority provinces, and Sections B and C for the Muslim-majority provinces of the north-west and the north-east including Assam respectively.
- But ultimately neither the Muslim League nor the Congress agreed to the Cabinet Mission proposal and after this partition became more or less inevitable.
- Only Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan of the NWFP continued to oppose the idea of partition while all the Congress leaders agreed to it.
- On 16 August 1946, the Muslim League announced a 'Direct Action Day' for winning its Pakistan demand. On this day communal riots broke out in Calcutta which lasted for several day resulting in the death of several thousand people.
- By March 1947, communal violence spread to many parts of north India. Consequently, the Congress was convinced that partition was a necessary evil.
- One main reason for the widespread of the communal riot was the collapse of the institutions of governance.
- Amritsar became the centre for riots and when panic-stricken people appealed for help, British officials asked them to contact leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah.
- Except Mahatma Gandhi, the top leadership of the Indian parties were involved in negotiating for independence whereas many civil servants residing in the affected provinces feared for their lives and property. On the other hand, the British were preparing to quit India.
- The communal tension mounted when in many places the policemen not only helped their co-religionists but also attacked members of other communities.
- During the partition, women were raped, abducted, sold and forced to settle down to a new life with stranger in unknown circumstances. Thus, women suffered the most.
- The governments of India and Pakistan were insensitive towards womens' issue. They were sent to either side of the border without being consulted and thus, they were deprived of their right to take decisions.

- The ideas of preserving community honour came into play in this period of extreme physical and psychological danger and when the men feared that their wives, daughters, sisters would be violated by the “enemy”, then they killed the women by themselves.
- In 1946, there was large scale killing of people in Calcutta and Noakhali but the partition was most destructive in Punjab.
- In Punjab, large population of the Hindus and Muslims migrated from Pakistan to India and Punjabi Muslims migrated to Pakistan from India.
- Finally, Jinnah’s two nation theory was rejected by the Bengali Muslims residing in East Pakistan. This resulted in the creation of Bangladesh in 1971-72.
- Beneath the debris of the violence and pain, the partition also has a history of help, humanity and harmony.
- Apart from the stories of violence, there are many stories of caring, sharing and empathy. Even, the stories of opening of new opportunities and of triumph over trauma are also heard.
- One of the finest examples is the story of Khushdeva Singh, a Sikh doctor, who helped many migrants of Muslim, Hindu or Sikh communities with affection. He provided them shelter, food, love and security in times of partition.
- Oral narratives, memoirs, diaries, family histories, first-hand written accounts helps in understanding the trials and tribulations of ordinary people during the partition of the country.
- For millions of people partition was not just a constitutional division but it was an unexpected alterations in life as it unfolded between 1946 and 1950 and beyond, requiring psychological, emotional and social adjustments.
- Oral testimonies helps historians to write rich and vivid account of suffering and anguish of people. But the official records inform only about the policy matters and high level decision of government and its machinery.
- The scholars with the help of oral histories know about the experiences of poor and powerless. It also provides information about the help and empathy of people in easing out the life of affected person.
- However, some historians doubts the authenticity of oral history because according to them it lacks concreteness and chronology.

QUESTION BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- In which year the Hindu Mahasabha was founded?**
 (a) 1915 (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) 1916
- Which movement was started by Arya Samaj to bring back the Hindus who has recently been converted to Islam?**
 (a) Atma Movement (b) Karma Movement (c) Shakti Movement (d) Shuddhi Movement
- Name the writer of “Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara”.**
 (a) Mohammad Iqbal (b) Mohammad Mirza (c) Choudhry Rehmat Ali (d) Mirza Galib
- The Lucknow Pact of December 1916 was an**
 (a) understanding between Gandhiji and Jinnah.
 (b) understanding between the Congress and the Muslim League.
 (c) understanding between the moderates and the radicals.
 (d) Both (b) and (c)
- Consider the following statements in the context of Partition and select the incorrect option.**
 (a) Several hundred thousand people were killed.
 (b) In all probability, some 15 million had to move across hastily constructed frontiers separating India and Pakistan.
 (c) Boundary dispute was the main issue of partition.
 (d) Both (a) and (b)

6. Read the below statements of survivors or contemporary observers of partition.

- I. The survivors themselves have often spoken of 1947 through other words: “*maashal-la*”, “*mara-mari*” and “*raula*”, or “*hullar*”.
- II. Speaking of the killings, rape, arson, and loot that constituted Partition, contemporary observers and scholars have sometimes used the expression “holocaust”.

Choose the correct option.

- (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

7. The term ‘holocaust’ is used for partition. What is the meaning of this term?

- (a) Destruction or slaughter on a mass scale.
- (b) Destruction of property.
- (c) Destruction or slaughter of animals.
- (d) Slaughter of a particular section of people.

8. In which year the Lucknow Pact was signed?

- (a) 1915 (b) 1916 (c) 1918 (d) 1919

9. The Lucknow Pact provided a joint platform for

- (a) The Moderates, Radicals and the Muslim League
- (b) The Moderates and the Extremists
- (c) The Extremists and the Muslim League
- (d) The Moderates and the Muslim League

10. Consider the below statements about the Partition and choose the correct option.

- (a) Some scholars emphasise that the events of 1947 were intimately connected to the long history of Hindu-Muslim conflict throughout medieval and modern times.
- (b) Some scholars see Partition as a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the twentieth century.
- (c) Other scholars suggested that separate electorates for Muslims, created by the colonial government in 1909 and expanded in 1919, crucially shaped the nature of communal politics.
- (d) All the above

11. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Separate electorates meant that Muslims could now elect their own representatives in designated constituencies.

Reason (R): Religious identities thus acquired a functional use within a modern political system.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

12. Read the information given below. Identify and name the organisation.

A North Indian Hindu reform organisation of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, particularly active in the Punjab, which sought to revive Vedic learning and combine it with modern education in the sciences.

- (a) Brahmo Samaj (b) Arya Samaj
(c) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (d) Hindu Mahasabha

13. What does separate electorate meant?

- (a) Reserved constituencies for all the communities.
- (b) Muslims could elect their own representatives in designated constituencies.
- (c) People can elected their own representatives.
- (d) Representatives to use sectarian slogans in a particular constituency.

14. Carefully read the below statements in the pretext of tension between the Hindus and the Muslims. Select the option which is incorrect.
- Muslims were angered by “music-before-mosque” and by the cow protection movement.
 - They were also angered by the efforts of the Brahma Samaj to convert the Hindus who had recently converted to Islam.
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Hindus saw music as an interference in their peaceful communion with God.
15. Hindus were angered by the rapid spread of *tabligh* and *tanzim*. What does the words *tabligh* and *tanzim* mean?
- Activist and organisation
 - Community and organisation
 - Propaganda and organisation
 - Communist and propaganda
16. Communalism, with regard to politics, refers to the idea of unifying communities on the basis of:
- race
 - caste
 - language
 - religion
17. Consider the following statements in the pretext of provincial elections of 1937.
- In this election, about 15 to 20 per cent of the population enjoyed the right to vote.
 - The Congress did well in the elections, winning an absolute majority in five out of eleven provinces and forming governments in seven of them.
 - The League failed to win a single seat in the North West Frontier Province
- Choose the correct option.
- Only I and II
 - Only II and III
 - Only I and III
 - All of these
18. In the United Provinces, the Muslim League wanted to form a joint government with the Congress but the latter rejected it. Why?
- because the Congress had won an absolute majority in the United Provinces.
 - because the Congress did not want to form coalition government with the League.
 - because the Congress regarded the League its opponent.
 - because the Congress did not want to work with a Muslim party.
19. In December 1938, the Congress Working Committee declared that Congress members could not be members of the
- Brahmo Samaj
 - Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
 - Hindu Mahasabha
 - Arya Samaj
20. Choose the correct option.
- Assertion (A):** In the United Provinces, the Congress had partly rejected the Muslim League proposal for a coalition government.
- Reason (R):** The Muslim League tended to support landlordism, which the Congress wished to abolish.
- Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
 - Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
 - (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
 - (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.
21. What was the aim of the Hindu Mahasabha?
- It aimed to unite Hindu society by encouraging the Hindus to transcend the divisions of caste and sect.
 - It aimed at converting the Hindus who had recently converted to Islam.
 - It aimed at separating the Hindus from the Muslims.
 - It aimed at unifying the Hindus and the Muslims.
22. Which organisation spread from its Nagpur base to the United Provinces, the Punjab, and other parts of the country in the 1930s.

- (a) Hindu Mahasabha
(c) Arya Samaj
- (b) Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh
(d) Brahma Samaj
23. **The name Pakistan or Pak-stan was coined by a Punjabi Muslim. Name the person.**
(a) Choudhry Rehmat Ali
(c) M.A. Jinnah
- (b) Mohammad Iqbal
(d) Maulana Azad
24. **Read the below clue and name the person.**
He declared in a Punjab assembly speech on 1 March 1941 that he was opposed to a Pakistan that would mean "Muslim Raj here and Hindu Raj elsewhere ... If Pakistan means unalloyed Muslim Raj in the Punjab then I will have nothing to do with it."
(a) Maulana Azad
(b) Sikandar Hayat Khan
(c) M.A. Jinnah
(d) Mohammad Iqbal
25. **Name the movement which brought the British Raj to its knees and compelled its officials to open a dialogue with Indian parties regarding a possible transfer of power.**
(a) Non-Cooperation Movement
(c) Quit India Movement
- (b) Dandi March
(d) Civil Disobedience Movement
26. **Given below are the reasons due to which the discussions about the transfer of power broke down.**
I. Jinnah's unrelenting demand that the League had an absolute right to choose all the Muslim members of the Executive Council.
II. There should be a kind of communal veto in the Council.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Neither I nor II
27. **Consider the following statements with regard to the Unionist Party.**
I. A political party representing the interests of landholders – Hindu, Muslim and Sikh in the Punjab.
II. The party was particularly powerful during the period 1947-55.
Select the incorrect option.
(a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) None of them
28. **Choose the correct option.**
Assertion (A): General elections were held in 1946.
Reason (R): In 1946, the League establish itself as the dominant party among Muslim voters.
(a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
(d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.
29. **Name the leader who propounded the 'Two-nation theory'?**
(a) M.A. Jinnah
(b) Mohammad Iqbal
(c) Maulana Azad
(d) Rehmat Ali
30. **Name the two leaders who firmly opposed the idea of partition.**
(a) Mohammad Iqbal and Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Mahatma Gandhi and M.A. Jinnah
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi and Sikandar Hayat Khan
(d) Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
31. **On which day the Muslim League announced its 'Direct Action Day'?**
(a) 16 August 1946
(b) 18 August 1946
(c) 28 September 1946
(d) 16 September 1946
32. **Consider the following statements and select the incorrect option.**
(a) In March 1947, the Congress high command voted for dividing the Punjab into two halves, one with Muslim majority and the other with Hindu/Sikh majority.
(b) By March 1947, violence spread to many parts of western India.

- (c) Many Sikh leaders and Congressmen in the Punjab were convinced that Partition was a necessary evil.
 (d) In Bengal, a section of *bhadralok* Bengali Hindus, wanted political power to remain with them as they fear the “permanent tutelage of Muslims”.
33. The Unionist Party which represented landlords was mainly strong in the province of:
 (a) Bengal (b) Punjab (c) Sind (d) Baluchistan
34. In March 1947, the panic-stricken people in Amritsar appealed the British officials for help but they asked them to contact _____.
 (a) Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel or M.A. Jinnah.
 (b) Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Mahatma Gandhi
 (d) M.A. Jinnah
35. Consider the following statements in the context of 28 November 1947 the occasion of Guru Nanak’s birthday.
 I. Gandhiji went to address a meeting of Sikhs at Gurdwara Sisganj, he noticed that there was no Muslim on the Chandni Chowk road.
 II. In his speech Jawaharlal Nehru said what is shameful than the fact that not a single Muslim could be found in Chandni Chowk.
- Select the incorrect option.
 (a) Only I (b) Only II (c) Both I and II (d) None of them
36. Partition had a worst affect on the women. In the context of this statement, choose the false option.
 (a) Women were raped, abducted, sold, often many times over, forced to settle down to a new life with strangers in unknown circumstances.
 (b) The Indian and Pakistani governments were insensitive to the complexities of human relationships.
 (c) When the men feared that their women, that is, wives, daughters, sisters would be violated by the enemy, then they killed the women themselves.
 (d) According to one estimate, 10,000 women were “recovered” overall.
37. What do you understand by the term ‘zan’?
 (a) Women (b) Men
 (c) Children (d) Women and children
38. Read the passage and answer the question.
Bengali Muslims (East Pakistanis) rejected Jinnah’s two-nation theory through political action, breaking away from Pakistan and creating a new country in 1971-72.
 Name the country about which the above passage indicates.
 (a) Baluchistan (b) Sri Lanka (c) Hyderabad (d) Bangladesh
39. Name the doctor who provided healing touch, food, shelter, love and security to numerous migrants, Muslim, Sikh, Hindu alike.
 (a) Khushdeva Singh (b) Khushal Chand (c) Khushwant Singh (d) Kuldeva Singh
40. Who wrote the book entitled *Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947*?
 (a) Khushwant Singh (b) Khushdeva Singh (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) M.A. Jinnah
41. Choose the incorrect pair.
 (a) Cabinet Mission - March 1946 (b) Direct Action Day - August 1946
 (c) Quit India - 1942 (d) Lucknow Pact - 1918
42. Consider the below statements with regard to oral testimonies and select the statement which is not one of the advantages of oral history.
 (a) It broadened the scope of history.

- (b) It is in the chronological order.
- (c) It provides information other than the government policy and official records.
- (d) It explores the experiences of the ignored people.

43. Choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Oral data on Partition are not automatically or easily available.

Reason (R): The oral historian faces the daunting task of having to sift the “actual” experiences of Partition from a web of “constructed” memories.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is incorrect but (R) is correct.
- (d) (R) is incorrect but (A) is correct.

44. Consider the following statements from the prospective of the victims of partition.

- I. Millions of people viewed Partition in terms of the suffering and the challenges of the times.
- II. For them, it meant the unexpected alterations in life as it unfolded between 1946 and 1950 and beyond, requiring psychological, emotional and social adjustments.
- III. For some, it was only a constitutional division or just the party politics of the Muslim League, Congress and others.

Select the correct option.

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only III
- (c) Both I and III
- (d) Both I and II

45. Who is known as ‘Frontier Gandhi’?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Vallabh bhai Patel

46. In which language Mohammad Iqbal wrote his poems?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Arabic
- (c) Urdu
- (d) Sanskrit

47. By _____, the RSS had over 100,000 trained and highly disciplined cadres pledged to an ideology of Hindu nationalism.

- (a) 1944
- (b) 1940
- (c) 1942
- (d) 1941

48. Many members of the Congress party participated in the meetings of the Hindu Mahasabha till

- (a) 1940
- (b) 1937
- (c) 1938
- (d) 1939

49. The Hindu Mahasabha was a Hindu party that remained confined to _____ India.

- (a) North
- (b) South
- (c) East
- (d) West

50. In March 1946 the British Cabinet sent a _____ member mission to Delhi to examine the League’s demand and to suggest a suitable political framework for a free India.

- (a) Eight
- (b) Two
- (c) Three
- (d) Five

51. The Lucknow Pact of December 1916 was an understanding between

- (a) the Congress and the Muslim League
- (b) Moderates and Extremists
- (c) Muslim League and Radicals
- (d) the Congress and the Muslims

52. Some scholars see Partition as a culmination of a communal politics that started developing in the opening decades of the _____ century.

- (a) nineteenth
- (b) twentieth
- (c) eighteenth
- (d) seventeenth

53. In which year, elections to the provincial legislatures were held for the first time?

- (a) 1937
- (b) 1938
- (c) 1939
- (d) 1940

54. Name the Congress leader who pointed out in 1937 that members of the Congress were not allowed to join the League.

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Subash Chandra Bose
- (b) Maulana Azad
(d) M.A. Jinnah

55. Read the below clue and identify the party.

A political party representing the interests of landholders – Hindu, Muslim and Sikh – in the Punjab. The party was particularly powerful during the period 1923-47.

- (a) Hindu Mahasabha
(c) Indian National Congress
- (b) Unionist Party
(d) Muslim League

56. Why did the bloodbath continue for about a year from March 1947 onwards?

- (a) Due to the collapse of the institutions of governance.
(b) Due to the revolt of peasants.
(c) Due to the collapse of provincial government.
(d) None of these

57. Consider the following statements.

- I. Amritsar district became the scene of bloodshed later in the 1945 when there was a complete breakdown of authority in the city.
II. When panic-stricken people appealed for help, British officials asked them to contact Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel or M.A. Jinnah.
III. The top leadership of the Indian parties, barring Mahatma Gandhi, were involved in negotiations regarding independence.

Select the correct statement.

- (a) Only I
(b) Only II
(c) Both I and II
(d) Both II and III

58. Which of the following statement is not true?

- (a) In the last decade and a half, historians have been examining the experiences of ordinary people during the Partition.
(b) Scholars have written about the harrowing experiences of women in those violent times.
(c) Women were raped, abducted, sold, often many times over, forced to settle down to a new life with strangers in unknown circumstances.
(d) The Indian and Pakistani governments were very sensitive to the complexities of human relationships.

59. The policy of _____ encouraged Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to fight for the right of the Muslims.

- (a) Divide and rule
(b) Partition
(c) Do or die
(d) None of these

60. The _____ was an understanding between the Congress and the Muslim League in December 1916.

- (a) Calcutta Pact
(b) Madras Pact
(c) Bombay Pact
(d) Lucknow Pact

Input Text Based MCQ's

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (61 to 62):

The League's resolution of 1940 demanded: that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions, which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States", in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

61. Initially, even Muslim leaders did not seriously raise the demand for Pakistan as a _____.

- (a) sovereign state
(b) secular state
(c) republic state
(d) democratic state

62. In the beginning, Jinnah himself may have seen the Pakistan idea as a bargaining counter, useful for blocking possible British concessions to the _____.

- (a) Indian government
(b) Hindus
(c) Congress
(d) All of these

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (63 to 64):

This is what Moon wrote:

For over twenty-four hours riotous mobs were allowed to rage through this great commercial city unchallenged and unchecked. The finest bazaars were burnt to the ground without a shot being fired to disperse the incendiaries (i.e. those who stirred up conflict). The... District Magistrate marched his (large police) force into the city and marched it out again without making any effective use of it at all ...

63. Who was Penderel Moon?

- (a) an administrator at Bahawalpur. (b) a collector at Amritsar.
(c) a police officer at Bahawalpur. (d) governor of Bahawalpur.

64. Name the place where the incident described by Moon had happened.

- (a) Pakistan (b) Amritsar (c) Punjab (d) Sind

Read the below source carefully and answer the following questions (65 to 66):

This is what Khushdeva Singh writes about his experience during one of his visits to Karachi in 1949:

My friends took me to a room at the airport where we all sat down and talked ... (and) had lunch together. I had to travel from Karachi to London ...at 2.30 a.m. ... At 5.00 p.m.... I told my friends that they had given me so generously of their time, I thought it would be too much for them to wait the whole night and suggested they must spare themselves the trouble. But nobody left until it was dinner time ...Then they said they were leaving and that I must have a little rest before emplaning. ... I got up at about 1.45 a.m. and, when I opened the door, I saw that all of them were still there ...They all accompanied me to the plane, and, before parting, presented me with a small basket of grapes. I had no words to express my gratitude for the overwhelming affection with which I was treated and the happiness this stopover had given me.

65. Who is Khushdeva Singh?

- (a) a social worker
(b) a physician
(c) a doctor specialised in the treatment of tuberculosis.
(d) a national leader

66. He wrote to Khushdeva Singh: "With great humility I beg to state that I do not feel myself safe except under your protection. Therefore, in all kindness, be good enough to grant me a seat in your hospital."

Who is he in the above lines?

- (a) Dharama Singh (b) Muhammad Umar (c) Umar Abdul (d) Abdul Latif

ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) | 16. (d) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) | 25. (c) | 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) | 36. (d) | 37. (a) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (d) | 42. (b) | 43. (a) | 44. (d) | 45. (b) | 46. (c) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) | 49. (a) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (a) | 52. (b) | 53. (a) | 54. (b) | 55. (b) | 56. (a) | 57. (d) | 58. (d) | 59. (a) | 60. (d) |

Input Text Based MCQ's

61. (a) 62. (c) 63. (a) 64. (b) 65. (c) 66. (b)