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PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

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Chapter-2

THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN

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Q1. Recognize how was the Indian National Congress formed?

Ans: Indian National Congress:

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. Its founder was a retired British Civil Servant Allan Octavian Hume who took this initiative with the blessing of the British government. Vamesh Chandra Banerji, was its first president.

Purpose of Indian National Congress: The Congress claimed to be an organization meant for representing the entire Indian population. It further claimed that it will look after the interests of all the communities living in India to whatever religion, cast, creed or area they belonged to.

Q2. Illustrate the role of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan رحمۃ اللہ علیہ played in educational system of the Indian Muslims.

Ans: Role of Sir Sayyid in educational system:

Sir Sayyid, the most prominent Muslim leader of the time, was of the opinion that the Muslim community of India should adopt modern British Education System. In order to educate the Muslims in the modern British tradition he established many educational institutions, the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental (MAO) School Aligarh, established in 1875, was the most important of these and was upgraded as MAO College two years later in 1877. Mohammadan Educational Conference was instituted in 1886.

Sir Sayyid also published a magazine, Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq and for many years this served as his organ of social reform. Inspired by Sir Sayyid's initiative for the uplift of the Educational standard of the Indian Muslims other institutions were established in different parts of India. Islamia College Lahore, Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam Karachi and Islamia College Peshawar are the most well-known.

He wanted the Muslims to acquire excellence in the field of modern education and to address the government directly for the safeguard of their rights. He believed that the Muslims should secure a place for themselves in the newly emerging system on the basis of merit and capability. The time proved the truth and wisdom of Sir Sayyid foresight.

Q3. What were the intentions of the partition of Bengal?

Ans: Intentions of the partition of Bengal:

Bengal was a vast British Indian province and it was very difficult for a single governor to manage the remote parts of the province from the capital Calcutta. Sometimes it took weeks of time to travel from one part of the province to another. Keeping in view the administrative difficulties, the viceroy Lord Curzon decided to partition the province into two parts. The partition of Bengal was a great turning

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point in the history of Muslim India: it gave a spur to the Muslim awakening movement.

Q4. How the partition of Bengal became beneficial for Muslims. Analyze it?

Ans: Benefit for Muslims:

In 1905 the eastern part of the province was demarcated into a new province namely the Province of East Bengal and Asam with its headquarters at Dacca. The partition was made on purely administrative grounds but its consequence proved greatly beneficial for the Muslims. The newly demarcated province of East Bengal had an overwhelmingly Muslim population. Hindus were outraged over the partition and they demanded the annulment of the partition.

With the passage of time the Hindu movement got more violent and anti-partition Hindu extremists started terrorist activities to get the partition annulled. The government was cowed and annulled the partition in 1911; the two provinces were again amalgamated into one large province of Bengal. The annulment came as a great setback to the Muslims; however, it gave them a lesson.

The Muslims came to realize that they could trust neither the Hindus, nor the British for the protection of their rights; they must learn to rely on their own strength. The Congress claimed to be a national party but on the question of partition it behaved like a sectarian-Hindu organization.

Q5. What was the Indian Council Act 1909?

Ans: Indian Council Act 1909:

After the partition of Bengal, a deputation consisting of thirty five eminent Muslim leaders had a meeting with Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla on October 1, 1906. The deputation briefed the viceroy about the demands of the Muslim community of India. The Viceroy's attitude was very encouraging. He sympathized with the Muslim demands and promised to take them up with the British government. Most of the Muslim demands, including the demand for joint electorate, were granted in the government of India Act 1909, also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms. This marked the political beginning of Two-Nation-Theory.

Q6. When did the partition of Bengal declare?

Ans: The partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911, although the government had declared it as a "settled matter".

Q7. Why were Muslims killed at Cawnpore?

Ans: On August 3, 1913 many Muslims were killed at Cawnpore; these Muslims were staging an agitation to express their grief over the demolition of a part of a mosque. Muslim demands were totally ignored.

Q8. Which country sided with turkey in the World War I?

Ans: The Khilafat of Turkey was greatly venerated by the Indian Muslims as the centre of global Muslim fraternity and the leader of the Muslim Ummah. In the World War I Turkey sided with Germany and opposed the Britain. The Indian-Muslims were grieved over the anti-Khilafat British policy which was likely to end in total disaster of the Turkish Empire.

Q9. When did Italy occupied Tripoli?

Ans: Tripoli was an important part of the Turkish Empire. In the year 1911, Italy occupied Tripoli and Italian troops committed indiscriminate slaughter of the Muslim

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population. The Indian Muslims observed all these developments very keenly; they were gloomy and depressed over the plight of their Muslim brethren and were infuriated against the British rulers.

Q10. What were the thoughts of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ regarding Indian independence?

Ans: Thoughts of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ who was up till that time a member of the Indian National Congress, was a great advocate of the Indians' right of self-determination. This principle, at that time, was known as 'home rule'.

The Quaid-e-Azam believed that the goal of Indian independence would be achieved within no time if the Congress and the Muslim League join hands to struggle for it.

Q11. What was the main theme of Nehru report?

Ans: Nehru Report:

Under the extremist influence the Congress started deviating from the Lucknow Pact in general and the Muslim demand for separate electorate in particular. Under the changed circumstances a committee was formed for the review of the Lucknow Pact and for framing new constitutional proposals. After its president Pandit Motilal Nehru's name, the Committee's proposals were named "Nehru Report". The Report was published in August 1928. Nehru Report totally ignored the Muslim demands put forward by the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ as "Delhi Proposals".

Q12. What was Quaid's reaction after the ignorance of Muslim demands in Nehru report?

Ans: Quaid's reaction:

The Quaid-e-Azam was greatly disappointed at the Nehru Report. He called a meeting of the All India Muslim League at Delhi (1929) and presented a fourteen point formula, which he declared, were the minimum demands of the Muslims. The Muslim League framed Jinnah's fourteen points into a resolution and made it an official document by adopting it as a resolution.

Q13. What was the reaction of Hindus after presenting the fourteen points given by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Fourteen Points:

Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Fourteen Points provided good ground for Hindu-Muslim unity but the congress arrogantly refused to accept them and kept insisting on the Nehru Report.

Q14. Why a round table conference was called by the British Prime Minister?

Ans: Round table conference:

The Simon Commission was sent to India by the British government with a purpose to prepare a constitutional formula acceptable for both the Hindus and the Muslims. The Congress and the Muslim League rejected the Commission's proposals.

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The Quaid-e-Azam addressed a proposal to the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to call the Indian leaders to London for a round table conference. The British government agreed and the Conference was convened.

Q15. What were the results of the first session of the round table conference?

Ans: First session of the round table conference:

Three rounds of talks were held in 1930, 1931 and 1932. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Allama Iqbal and other prominent leaders represented the Muslims in different sessions of the Conference.

The Congress boycotted the first session. Gandhi attended the second session, he tried to convince the parties to accept the Nehru Report, failing which he returned to India and did not participate in the third session. The NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkwa) and Sind were given the status of full provinces; this was the only substantial Muslim achievement resulting from the Conference.

Q16. Illustrate the results of the second session of the round table conference?

Ans: Second session of the round table conference:

After the second session of the Round Table Conference the findings and recommendations of the British government were formulated into a "Communal Award". These proposals formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1935.

The Government of India Act did not satisfy Congress demands. In the session of the Central Legislative it was bitterly criticized. The Assembly, however, on Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ proposal resolved to adopt the provincial part of the Act.

Q17. What was the result of the elections of the provincial assemblies?

Ans: Elections of provincial assemblies:

Elections of the provincial assemblies under the government of India Act 1935 were held in February 1937. The election results were not very encouraging for the Muslim League. The Muslim League could win only 109 out of the 485 Muslim seats. Muslim League's performance in the Muslim majority provinces was even more disappointing.

The Congress won absolute majority in five out of the eleven provinces, in three other provinces the party was able to form coalition governments in collaboration with other parties. The Congress ruled badly. This period was marked with political corruption and high handedness of the party over the government.

These governments introduced schemes like Viddya Mandir and Gandhiji's Wardha.

Q18. Highlight the background of "Bande Matram".

Ans: Bande Matram:

The Congress government took steps to replace Urdu with Hindi and tried to introduce "Bande Matram" as official anthem. This song had anti-Muslim background and provoked hatred against the Muslims.

Q19. Why the Muslim League supported the efforts of British War?

Ans: World War II started on September 3, 1939 with Britain's declaration of war against Germany. British Indian government followed suit two days later. Viceroy Lord Linlithgow requested the Indian political parties, especially the Congress and

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the Muslim League, to cooperate with the war efforts of the British government. Gandhi and Nehru imposed pre-conditions they wanted an assurance that the Indian government will be handed.

The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said that the Muslim League was ready to cooperate if the government assures that India will be given independence at the end of War, and Muslim League's demands will be incorporated in the future constitution of Indian. On viceroy's assurance the Muslim League pledged to support the British war efforts. Congress governments resigned in protest.

Deliverance Day:

The All India Muslim League marked the occasion of the Congress resignation by observing a "Deliverance Day" on December 22, 1939. The Muslims expressed relief at the termination of the oppressive Congress rule.

Q20. Write the salient features of Cripps Mission.

Ans: The Cripps Proposals (1942):

The British had to face military setbacks during the early years of the World War II. This made the need for Indian support more pressing. Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British cabinet and an old personal friend of Gandhi and Nehru, was sent to India in the year 1942. His purpose was to explore the possibilities of a compromise with the Indian political parties.

The crux of the British proposals which Cripps carried was the creation of an Indian Union after the end of war. The Union was to be given a 'dominion status', which implied complete internal independence within the framework of the British Commonwealth. It was proposed that the provinces will be given a right to opt out of the proposed Indian Union and establish independent governments of their own. This provision was not acceptable for the Congress as it amounted to disintegrating India which Congress could not tolerate. The Muslim League also rejected the scheme simply because it did not concede her demand for Pakistan in clear terms.

The Congress knew that the British were negotiating from a weaker position. It was written on the wall that the British were now going to leave India. In August 1942, the Congress Working Committee, taking advantage of the government's weaknesses, made a call for immediate withdrawal of the British government from India. A warning was given that if the 'Quit India' call was not conceded, the Congress will resort to civil disobedience and call the people to resist and violate government authority. The government reacted firmly. The Congress was banned and the highest Congress leaders, including Gandhi, were arrested the very next day. The Muslim League adopted a moderate stance. Anticipating the Allied Forces' victory and its aftermath, like a great visionary, the Quaid-e-Azam decided to cooperate with the British. He knew that if the British left India without dividing her, the Muslims will be left helpless and entirely on the mercy of the hostile Hindu majority. He said that the 'Quit India' movement was a blackmail tactic and that the Muslim League would not allow the Congress to dictate its terms to the government and would not allow the British to quit India without dividing her.

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Q21. Describe the impact of the 1945-46 general elections on the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: Elections (1945-1946):

Elections of the central and provincial assemblies were held in the winter 1945-46. The results manifested a complete upset for the Congress so far as the Muslim seats were concerned. The Congress won an overwhelming majority of the non-Muslim vote. Muslim vote turned out in great majority in support of the Muslim League's demand for a separate homeland.

Surprisingly, the Muslim League won all the Muslim seats in the central legislature and 446 out of a total 495 Muslim seats in the provincial assemblies. The Muslim voter, thus, shattered the Congress claim that it was the only and the sole representative of all the Indian people. Election results, which according to Nehru, manifested "religious hysteria", virtually divided India into two.

The Muslim League was able to form governments in Muslim majority provinces except the Punjab and the NWFP. In the Punjab, the leader of the government-supported Unionist Party; Khizar Hayat Tiwana was able to form government with the help of the Sikhs and the Congress members. Congress government in the NWFP was headed by Dr. Khan Sahib; he was able to form government with the help of Hindu members.

Q22. Discuss the role of Interim Government in advancing the Pakistan cause.

Ans: Interim Government (1946-1947):

Next step was the formation of an interim government for the implementation of the Cabinet Mission Plan. This government was to consist of the Indian representatives. Negotiation to form the interim government proved difficult beyond expectation. The Muslim League, betrayed by the Viceroy, time and again, had decided to withdraw her approval of the Plan. Congress immediately, on Muslim League's decision of withdrawal, announced its willingness to join the interim government. The Viceroy then invited the Muslim League to join the interim government. The Muslim League accepted the offer in the larger Muslim interest. This government, however, did not function well; simply for the reason that both the major partners (The Muslim League and the Congress) had no willingness to cooperate, each had joined the government only to let the opponent down.

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EXERCISE

Q1. Fill in the blanks to make appropriate statements.

- i. Viceroy Lord _____ divided the province of Bengal into two parts.
A. Curzon B. Minto
C. Wavel D. Mount Batten
- ii. Simla Deputation demands were granted in the shape of the government of India Act _____.
A. 1892 B. 1909 C. 1919 D. 1935
- iii. Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ joined the Muslim League in the year:
A. 1906 B. 1909 C. 1913 D. 1916
- iv. A Conference of the Indian leaders was held at Simla in June _____.
A. 1940 B. 1942 C. 1944 D. 1945
- v. Convention of the Muslim Representatives was held in _____ in 1946.
A. Karachi B. Madras
C. Lahore D. Delhi
- vi. Indian National Congress was established in the year.
A. 1857 B. 1885 C. 1886 D. 1888
- vii. The All-India Muslim League was founded in _____.
A. Dhaka B. Karachi
C. Lahore D. Delhi
- viii. The manifesto of the Muslim League was revised and amended in the year _____.
A. 1913 B. 1921 C. 1922 D. 1923
- ix. The Congress Committee which prepared the Nehru Report (1928) was headed by _____.
A. Motilal Nehru B. Jawaharlal Nehru
C. Mahatma Gandhi D. Rajgopal
- x. The Cripps Mission came to India in the year _____.
A. 1940 B. 1942 C. 1944 D. 1946
- xi. In _____ Quaid-e-Azam resigned from Congress.
A. 1913 B. 1916 C. 1920 D. 1922
- xii. Mohammadan Educational conference was established in _____.
A. 1875 B. 1877 C. 1886 D. 1890
- xiii. Lucknow Pact was signed in _____.
A. 1912 B. 1916 C. 1918 D. 1920
- xiv. Communal Award was announced in _____.
A. 1930 B. 1932 C. 1937 D. 1938
- xv. Maisur's Sultan Fateh Ali Tippu was martyred in _____.
A. 1795 B. 1799 C. 1800 D. 1805

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ANSWERS:

i. A	ii. B	iii. C	iv. D	v. D
vi. B	vii. A	viii. A	ix. A	x. B
xi. C	xii. C	xiii. B	xiv. B	xv. B

Q2. Answer the following questions in three to five lines.

Q.i What was Sir Sayyid's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ attitude towards the Indian National Congress?

Ans: Sir Sayyid's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ attitude towards the Indian National Congress:

Sir Sayyid was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim collaboration, which he believed, was a pre-requisite of the progress of India, but he did not agree with the Congress philosophy of a single Indian nationhood and disagreed with its politics of agitation. He criticized the Indian National Congress and advised the Muslims to abstain from joining the Congress, he clearly said that the Congress represented only the Hindu community and was by no means a representative of the entire Indian population.

Q.ii Write a short note on Simla Deputation.

Ans: The Simla Conference (1945):

Viceroy Lord Wavell had already declared that he intended to establish an Executive Council in India which will act as interim government. This Council will be all Indian except the Defense Member and the Viceroy himself. The Hindus and the Muslims will be given equal representation in the Council. To discuss the formation of the proposed Council as well as the programme of transfer of power, the Viceroy met the leading Indian politicians in a Conference held at Simla in June 1945.

The Muslim League delegation was headed by the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ himself. The Congress delegation included number of Muslim leaders. The Congress claimed that it was a national party and represented all the Indian communities including the Muslims. The Congress demanded that it should be given a right to appoint members on seats reserved for Muslims in the Viceroy's proposed Executive Council.

The Quaid said that the Muslim League had won all the by-election, held on the Muslim seat, during last two years. He asserted that only the Muslim League had a right to nominate members against the quota specified for the Muslims in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Lord Wavell announced failure and the Conference broke on 14th July.

Q.iii What were the primary objectives of the Muslim League at the time of its formation?

Ans: Primary objectives of the Muslim League:

The All India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka on December 30, 1906 with the prime objective of safeguarding and protecting the interests of the Indian Muslims and to convey their demands to the British government in a peaceful manner and through constitutional means. The second objective of the Muslim

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League was to foster feelings of goodwill and understanding between the Muslims and other Indian communities

The founders of the Muslim League believed that the party should not indulge in the politics of agitation, as the Congress had done. But in the following years, the Muslim League leadership started feeling that the government was not trustworthy and the changed circumstances demanded that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress to get rid of the foreign rule.

Q.iv Write a short note on Delhi Convention.

Ans: The Muslim Representatives' Convention and the Delhi Resolution (1946):

An All India Muslim League Legislators' Convention was held in Delhi from 7th to 9th April 1946. About 500 central and provincial assembly members elected on Muslim League's ticket attended the Convention. The Convention adopted a resolution. The Delhi Resolution demanded that the Muslim majority provinces be integrated into a completely sovereign, independent state, Pakistan. From the Muslim League, this was the first resolution of its kind which spoke unambiguously about the state of Pakistan comprising all Muslim provinces of the subcontinent.

Q.v Write a short note on Jinnah Gandhi talks.

Ans: Jinnah-Gandhi Talks /Correspondence (1944):

Gandhi, the most influential of all the Hindu leaders, was released in May 1944 on health grounds. Soon after his release Gandhi requested the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ to hold talks with him on the question of Muslim demands and the future political system which was to be established in India after the impending British departure. The Quaid-e-Azam agreed and a series of meetings took place between the 9th and 27th of September at the Quaid's residence in Bombay. Unfortunately these negotiations ended without agreement.

The Quaid failed to convince Gandhi on the Muslim demand for a separate homeland and the philosophy of the Lahore Resolution. Gandhi insisted that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress unconditionally in its struggle for independence against the British and both the parties should solve internal problems through mutual consultation after independence has been achieved. The Quaid argued that the problem of Muslim independent homeland should be decided before the British leave India.

World War II ended in August 1945 leaving the British militarily victorious but financially bankrupt. The new British government expressed its desire to entrust Indian government to the Indian hands without unnecessary delay.

Q.vi Why Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was given title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity and who gave him the title.

Ans: In order to bring the two parties closer the Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim League in 1913. As a member of India's two most influential political parties Muhammad Ali Jinnah started to work for his long cherished objective of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and consequently the independence of India.

On Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ suggestion and due to his efforts the Muslim League and the Congress held their session jointly at Bombay in December 1915 and later at Lucknow on 30th and 31st of December 1916. It was decided that both

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the Muslim League and the Congress would submit to the government, a jointly agreed scheme of constitutional reforms for India.

The scheme known as the "Lucknow Pact 1916" was based on the principle of self-government for India. Under this scheme the Indian National Congress, for the first time, agreed to accept Muslim demand for separate electorate. It was on this occasion that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, an eminent Indian leader gave Jinnah the title of the "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity", and he really deserved it.

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.i Write a note on "The Lahore Resolution".

Ans: The Lahore Resolution 1940:

The Muslim League met for its 27th annual session in Lahore from 22nd to 24th March 1940. A resolution was introduced by the Bengal premier A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq on 23rd March and was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the general body of the participants on March 24th. The participants represented the entire Muslim community of India. The most important part of the resolution read:

"Geographically contiguous units be demarcated into regions... in which the Muslims are numerically 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."

The resolution was originally called 'Lahore Resolution' but later it came to be known as "Pakistan Resolution". This name was given by the hostile Hindu press and readily picked up by the Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه. In the following seven years the Lahore Resolution was referred to as the sole document formulating Indian Muslims' unanimous national aspirations.

In April 1940, All India Muslim League Madras session adopted the Lahore Resolution verbatim (without any amendment in the text) as Muslim League's official 'mission statement' and it was made a part of the All India Muslim League Manifesto. Some people objected that the Lahore Resolution was based on the demand of 'states', not a single state and it was absolutely silent on the question of uniting the northwestern Muslim majority areas of India with northeastern Muslim majority areas, into one state. (These areas were later called West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively). The confusion was resolved in the Muslim Legislatures' Convention held in Delhi on April 9, 1946.

Involvement in the World War-II impelled the British to make an all out effort for the solution of the Indian problem. Since the Congress represented the majority community and was in a better position to dictate her terms on the British rulers and exploit matters to her benefit. It was only through the Quaid-e-Azam's leadership, his exceptional negotiation skills and his wise timely decisions that the Muslims were able to overcome all obstacles and make their way to independence successfully and triumphantly.

Q.ii Write a detailed note on the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Ans: The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946):

In 1946, the British government sent three senior members of the British Cabinet as a last attempt to preserve the unity of the Indian federation. These members were Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander. The

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Mission was entrusted with the difficult task of reconciliation between the Congress and the Muslim League. Members of the mission discussed matters with the high ranking Congress and Muslim League leaders including the Quaid-e-Azam. Offers made by the Mission members to the leaders of the two major parties were turned down one after the other. On May 16, 1946, the Cabinet Mission announced its Plan with the assertion that the proposals were final and could not be amended or negotiated upon. The two major Indian political parties were free to accept or reject the Plan as a whole.

Salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan:

Following were the salient features of the Plan:

a. Establishment of an All India Union:

India will be a federation consisting of the British India and the princely states. The federal government will control foreign affairs, defense and taxation. Union will have its own Parliament and executive.

b. Provincial Grouping:

The Provinces were divided into three groups; group A was to consist of the six Hindu majority provinces, group B of the three Muslim majority provinces of the west i.e. Sind, the Punjab and the NWFP and group C of the two Muslim majority provinces of the East i.e. Bengal and Assam.

c. Internal independence of the Provinces:

It was proposed that the members of the Constituent Assembly will meet in three separate groups to make the constitution of their respective provincial groups. Ten years after the first elections, held under this constitution, the legislative assemblies of the provinces will be free to decide whether the province wanted to maintain its status or it wanted to opt out of the provincial group.

d. Formation of the Interim Government:

The Cabinet Mission also proposed that a provisional government be established to run India till the making and implementation of the Constitution. The Cabinet was to be all Indian.

The Muslim League accepted the Plan with the hope that the Grouping Scheme will ultimately lead towards Pakistan. Nehru interpreted the Plan as "an appeal and an advice". He said that the constituent assembly, as a sovereign body (having a Congress majority, obviously) shall have the power to amend the Plan. Looking at the Congress intentions the Muslim League also decided to withdraw its acceptance.

Q.iii Enlist and explain important events taking place from Third June Plan to the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: The Third June Plan and the Creation of Pakistan (1947):

The British Prime Minister Clement Attlee made a statement in the Parliament on 20th February 1948, declaring that India will be given independence by June 1948. Viceroy Wavell was replaced with Mountbatten. He was entrusted with a mission to make a peaceful transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands.

After prolonged negotiations with the Indian leaders Lord Mountbatten was able to work out a partition plan. The Muslim League and the Congress both gave their approval to the proposed partition plan. Mountbatten flew to England to get the

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approval of the British government on the plan which was readily accorded. The Partition Plan was announced on 3rd June 1947 by the Viceroy.

The day after the Third June Plan was announced Mountbatten announced that the British will transfer power to the newly created states of India and Pakistan on 15th August 1947 and not in June 1948 as fixed earlier. Both the Muslim League and the Congress announced their acceptance of the plan officially by the mid of June. The Indians decided to accept Mountbatten as their first Governor-General. The Quaid-e-Azam, however, decided to keep the office of the Governor-General for himself. This decision annoyed Mountbatten whose revenge on the state of Pakistan caused serious troubles for our state in the years to come.

The Punjab and Bengal Assemblies voted for the partition of their respective provinces. Sindh Assembly and Balochistan Jirga decided to opt for Pakistan. A referendum was held in the North West Frontier Province from 6th to 17th of July. Majority of the voters were reported to have voted in favor of Pakistan. Dr. Khan Sahib and his party, the Red Shirts, which had ruled the NWFP with Congress support, in the past, boycotted the referendum.

The British government passed the Indian Independence Act on 15th July 1947. The Act reaffirmed the principles envisaged in the Third June Plan. Mountbatten appointed a Boundary Commission headed by Cyril Radcliffe for demarcation of boundaries in the Punjab and Bengal. The Boundary Commission Award, also known as the Radcliffe Award, was completed and submitted to the viceroy on 10th of August and announced on 17th of August, three days after the creation of Pakistan. During this period viceroy Lord Mountbatten made substantial changes to the Award and deprived Pakistan of certain Muslim majority areas in the provinces of Punjab and Bengal. In this way the original scheme of partition was shamefully betrayed only with a purpose to please the Congress leadership.

Mountbatten flew to Karachi to transfer power to the newly created state of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan took over as the first Prime Minister. Territory of the state of Pakistan was divided into two parts. These two parts, known as East Pakistan and West Pakistan, were separated by thousands miles of hostile Indian land.

Q.iv Write a note on the objectives and policy of the British Imperialism in India.

Ans: British Colonialism: Its Objectives and Strategies in India:

Before the advent of the British, the Muslim rulers had concentrated all their efforts to improve their internal governance, they paid little attention to develop a strong naval force as the British and the other European powers had done. At that time seafaring was emerging as the most effective means of international communication. The Indian rulers failed to understand its importance and did nothing to develop naval force or sea trade. The European powers had developed great military might and were controlling the high seas. Powerful western countries conquered many Asian and African countries. The British entered the Indian sub-continent in the guise of traders, gradually turned their trading posts into arsenals, conspired against the local rulers, and defeated them with the help of local traitors. The British East India Company established trading posts on the southern shores of India in the early years of the seventeenth century; these trading posts grew in

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number and size and turned into arsenals with the passage of time. The East India Company had started its operations as a trading company, but its conspiracies against the Indian rulers soon revealed its political ambitions. Nawab Siraj ud Dolah of Bengal (martyred 1757) and Sultan Fateh Ali Tipu of Mysore (martyred 1799) were its first victims. These freedom loving Muslim rulers of South India had offered resistance to the expansionist British designs.

In 1857 the British East India Company ruthlessly suppressed the uprising of Indian soldiers. These brave Hindu and Muslim freedom fighters, who were extremely disorganized and had no central command, were easily defeated by the British armed forces. The British deposed the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, arrested him and sent him to Rangoon. In 1958 the East Indian Company was dissolved by the British government and India came under the direct rule of the British Queen.

Two terms commonly used with reference to the British rule in India deserve special consideration i.e. "colonialism" and "imperialism". Colony is a country or area ruled by another country, the practice of occupying other countries for rule is called "colonialism". The policy of extending the rule of a country over other countries is called imperialism. Since the people of colonized countries never accept foreign occupation willingly the colonizing or imperial powers have to apply brutal force to subdue the colonized people. Suppression and economic exploitation are the natural outcomes of the colonial system. People of the colonized countries resist foreign rule, the ruthless force applied for the suppression of the resistance turns the colonial system into imperialism. The British colonizers applied all imperialistic tactics in the governance of India, once the richest country of the world and referred to as "the gold sparrow", was plundered continuously for a period of three hundred years, by the British. The British army banked on India for the best lot of its soldiers. British profits from India were so exorbitant that the British wanted to stay for the longest possible time in this land. For this purpose they used many tactics, they adopted the policy of "divide and rule". To weaken the Hindu Muslim unity from time to time they played up one community against the other by assuring the one their support and backing.

Imperial British Indian policy:

In the following passages we will try to understand the imperial British Indian policy under different heads:

a. Government:

The British deprived the Muslims of their centuries old authority by means of treachery and conspiracy. The British felt that the Muslims would not welcome this change, they were probably right. On the other hand there were Hindus who thought the British were their emancipators. The Hindus were the majority community and it was in the best interest of the British to win their support.

b. Education:

The British rooted up the centuries old Muslim education system and replaced it with a system of their own. The new system was designed with a purpose of producing clerks and low grade staff to work in the offices of the government. This new system of education was a strong tool for the strengthening of the British control over India. Doors of the government services were open only to those who had gone through the new British education system. The conservative

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Muslims resisted the new western education system, they believed that the modern education system would make the younger generation of Muslims utterly ignorant of their history and their glorious past. The Hindus welcomed the British education system as a great opportunity; they joined the British educational institutions and started entering into government services in great numbers.

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, was a great Muslim leader of the time, he felt the gravity of the situation. He warned the Muslims that by shutting the doors of western education on them, the Muslims would, as a nation, lose their position in the future of India. Another important thing to remember is that during the Muslim rule, literacy rate in India had been extremely high, in the British period it dropped to a level which was terribly low.

c. Politics:

The British remained in India nearly for three and a half century (1600-1947). During all this period the highest recorded number of the British nationals present in India was 40,000. The British ruled a vast and populous country with this meager presence is a miracle of history; this was made possible only due to their superb techniques of governance.

d. Building of Infrastructure:

The British rulers paid great attention to the building of basic infra structure in India. They gave India an irrigation system, which is best of its kind in the world. Metalled roads, railways and telegraph were for the first time introduced in India during this time. Printing press, machine driven industry and mining techniques were introduced in the sub-continent during the British era.

Q.v Give an account of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's رحمة اللہ علیہ role in the creation of Pakistan.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam's رحمة اللہ علیہ Role in the creation of Pakistan:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah's name stands on the top of the Muslim leaders who led the Muslim independence movement in the Indo-Pak subcontinent. The nation gave him the title of the Quaid-e-Azam.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah entered into active politics in 1897. In that year he participated the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. He joined Muslim League in 1913 but did not resign Congress membership. At that time he was of the opinion that Hindu-Muslim unity was a pre-requisite of the Indian liberation from foreign rule. He tried hard to bring the leaders of the two parties closer. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the outcome of his efforts.

The success which the Quaid-e-Azam رحمة اللہ علیہ achieved in the shape of Lucknow Pact was short-lived. Extremist Hindus, who were not prepared to yield any concession to the Muslim, soon overpowered the Congress. The Quaid-e-Azam was utterly disappointed over the Congress attitude and at last resigned Congress membership in 1920. Another reason was the Civil Disobedience Movement the Congress had launched. After quitting the Congress he devoted all his energies for the advocacy of the Muslim rights. He reached the conclusion that only the Muslim League was in a position to safeguard the Muslim rights, because it was the only political party working under a progressive and enlightened manifesto and representing the entire Muslim community of India. The Quaid was also

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disappointed by the attitude of extremist Congress leadership. In a moment of utter disappointment he once said: "The Muslims can never expect justice and fair treatment from the Congress government." Despite all this the Quaid maintained a compromising attitude towards the Congress. Disregarding all Hindu extremism, the Quaid-e-Azam took lead in accepting the Cabinet Mission Plan; the Plan was based on the principle of a federal India.

Cabinet Mission's Plan was interpreted by the Congress leaders like Nehru and Patel in such a way that it becomes unacceptable both for the Muslim League and the British and it had to be abandoned. The Congress leaders did not accept the claim of separate Muslim nationhood; they blamed the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ of being communalist. In reality the Quaid was a broad minded Muslim statesman. For a long period of time he was a strong advocate of Hindu Muslim unity. His demand for a separate Muslim homeland, was not at all based on Hindu antagonism, he rather forwarded this demand as he did not see any solution of the India's multi-national problem, short of separation. According to him the only solution of the Indian problem was a constitutional settlement by earmarking separate homelands for the Hindus and the Muslims. The achievement of a separate homeland for the Muslims was not an easy thing to do. In order to reach this destination the Quaid had to fight valiantly against the united might of the Hindus and the British. The Quaid-e-Azam applied his exceptional qualities of leadership to overcome all the ordeals and emerged triumphant with the grace of Allah Almighty.

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. How did the demand for Pakistan evolve?

Ans: Pakistan was demanded by the whole Muslim nation after a thorough thinking. This demand was not made under some timely anger or passion. In this way, the demand for partition of the sub-continent grew gradually.

Q2. When did Gandhi write letter to Quaid-e-Azam? Write the text of his letter.

Ans: Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in July 1944 He wrote: "My heart was asking me to write you a letter. I can meet you when you wish. Don't think me the enemy of Islam or the Muslims. I am not only the friend and servant of you but to the whole world. Don't disappoint me."

Q3. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam in Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944?

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ adjudged that the style adopted by Gandhi is nothing but cheating and hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could not be relied upon.

Q4. Explain the background and holding Simla Conference.

Ans: Simla Conference 1945 Background:

After the failure of Cripps Mission, All India National Congress began to pressurize The British Government to finish its rule in India and transfer The powers

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to the majority part Gandhi launched "Civil Disobedience" and "Quit India" movements. He asked the people to boycott the courts and offices. Show of power was demonstrated through meetings and processions.

Gandhi's offer to Muslim League:

The World War II was turning in the favour the British and its Allies. Seeing the change circumstances, Congress tried to join Muslim League in order to increase the press. Gandhi invited Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه to the collective struggle but he was intelligent and far sighted enough to be trapped. Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه refused to consider any formula other then the creation of Pakistan.

Holding of Simla Conference:

The members of various political parties were invited to participate in the Simla Conference in 1945 to think over the Wavell Plan.

Participants of the Conference:

Pandit Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Baldev Singh from Congress, Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar from Muslim league, Chief Ministers of all the provinces, representatives of the unionist and other political parties attended this conference. All the delegates participated in the Conference with lofty expectations.

Arrogance of Congress:

All Indian National Congress was pleased for it was going to have the opportunity to form the government. However, it had already declared that it will not accept any formula of partition of the Sub-continent.

Congress-Jinnah difference:

When talks began in Viceroy's Defence Council, the issue of five Muslim representatives arose. Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه held the opinion that Muslim League will nominate all the five representatives. Congress wanted to appoint Abul Kalam Azad against it. Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه stood firm on his stand-point because he wanted to get it acknowledged that Muslim League is the only representative party of the Muslims.

Failed ending of the conference:

The Viceroy tried to convince Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه to nominate Malik Khizer Hayat, Chief Minister of the Punjab and head of the Unionist party in place of Abul Kalam Azad, but Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه was not convinced. He wanted to get it accepted by the Government and Congress that only Muslim League had the right to represent the Muslims. All the three parties could not agree and Simla Conference ended up in a failure.

Q5. Write the names of the participants of Simla Conference.

Ans: Pandit Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Baldev Singh from Congress, Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar from Muslim league, Chief Ministers of all the provinces, representatives of the unionist and other political parties attended Simla conference. All the delegates participated in the Conference with lofty expectations.

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Q6. What were the results of the elections of Central Legislature 1945?

Ans: The Central Legislature elections were held in December, 1945. These elections were held on the basis of separate electorates. Thirty seats were reserved for the Muslims throughout the sub-continent. Candidates of Muslim League won the election on all the thirty reserved seats. Thus, Muslim League got cent per cent success.

Q7. Write a note on Muslim League Legislators' Convention 1946.

Ans: A convention of elected members of provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League was held on 19th April, 1946 in Delhi.

Proceedings of the Convention:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ presided over the convention. The participants made much argumentative speeches on the situation of the country. In his speech, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "No power on earth can prevent us from achieving our goals. We will be successful by virtue of hope, courage and force of Faith." The resolution was passed unanimously. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ added:

"This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a united India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims with no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence."

Effect on Cabinet Mission:

As a result of forth rightness of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ speeches made in the Muslim League Convention and the resolution, even the members of the Cabinet Mission started thinking that Pakistan was indispensable in order to address the political in India.

Resolution by Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi:

After this, another resolution was moved by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, the then Chief Minister of Bengal. The resolution declared that the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Blochistan in the north-west of India; namely Pakistan zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.

This resolution amended the ambiguity inaccuracy that was created by using the word "States" in Pakistan Resolution 1940. Before the convention came to an end, each member administered an oath to struggle and make sacrifices for Pakistan.

Q8. Write the text of Quaid-e-Azam's address in the Muslim League Legislatures' Convention 1946.

Ans: Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ added:

"This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a united India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre

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contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims with no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence."

Q9. Why did Cabinet Mission come to India and talked with political leaders. Which reaction this Mission faced in India?

Ans: Background of Cabinet Mission:

In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee sent a cabinet Mission to India. This mission had two basic purposes:

Purposes of Cabinet Mission:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government. The Second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

Members of the Mission: The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| i. Sir Stafford Cripps | ii. Mr. A.V. Alexander |
| iii. Lord Pethick Lawrence | |

Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

Talks with different Political Leaders:

The members of the Cabinet Mission held talks with different political leaders in the Subcontinent. They exchanged their views with Governors and Chief Ministers. They found the views of Governor General too.

Viewpoint of Muslim League:

Both major parties, Muslim League and Congress, had clear view-points. Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the Sub-continent and to creation of Pakistan.

Viewpoint of Congress:

On the other hand, Congress, on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the south Asia. It negated the Two-Nation Theory and denied the idea of Pakistan harshly.

Condition Imposed by the British Prime Minister:

A condition of tension prevailed in the talks because while sending the mission to India, The British Prime Minister made a statement in the Parliament that no minority would have the right to exercise the veto power and it will not be allowed to close the path of national development. Congress was much pleased with this statement but Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه criticized it intensely.

Response of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه responded that Muslim League is striving for the protection of the rights of the Muslims and it wants to resolve the Constitutional issues on the basis of Two-Nation Theory. During the dialogue with Mission, Quaid-e-Azam رحمه الله عليه said: The Sub-continent is neither a country nor it is a homeland of a single nation. The Muslims are a nation with separate identity that has all the right to decide the future of its own.

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Reaction of the Political parties to the Cabinet Mission:

i. Indian Nation Congress:

As an immediate reaction, the politicians of Congress liked the Cabinet Mission Plan much. Common members of Congress celebrated in streets and bazaars. Nehru said that Plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

ii. Muslim League:

The members of Muslim League were frustrated. They thought that there was no mention of Pakistan in the plan and the demand of Muslim League was rejected. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said: "I regret that the Mission Should have rejected the Muslim demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign state of Pakistan, which we still hold is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India."

Final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ:

Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ to make final decision.

Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ accepted the cabinet Mission Plan. This made the Congress nervous. Now the workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the workers of Congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ gave the statement the Muslim majority provinces, after ten years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state.

Half Acceptance by Congress:

The leaders of the Congress were confused. They were aware of the intellectual capacity, foresightedness and persuasiveness of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. After long deliberations, Congress announced to accept half of the Plan. It accepted the formation of interim Government and making of constitution but rejected the grouping of provinces.

Withdrawal of British Government:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ asked the viceroy and members of the Cabinet Mission to implement the plan as a whole because a major party i.e. Muslim League had accepted it. The Government backed out of its promise and did not agree to form the interim Government without Congress. The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced direct Action. Muslim League declared 16th August, 1946 as direct Action Day.

Q10. In which situation, the Cabinet Mission came to India?

Ans: In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Attlee sent a cabinet Mission to India.

Q11. Why Cabinet Mission did come to India? What were the purposes of the Cabinet Mission?

Ans: Cabinet Mission had two basic purposes:

- The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government

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- ii. The Second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

Q12. What was the final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam for the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Ans: Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ to make final decision.

Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ accepted the cabinet Mission Plan. This made the Congress nervous. Now the workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the workers of Congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ gave the statement the Muslim majority provinces, after ten years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state.

Q13. Why was the plan of 3rd June, 1947 introduced? Explain the contribution of Indian leaders and parties in this plan.

Ans: The failure of Lord Wavell:

As viceroy, Lord Wavell neither make his plan a success nor Cabinet Mission met with success. In order to please and gain the favour of Congress, an attempt to implement half of the cabinet Mission Plan was made i.e., without the grouping of provinces, formation of interim Government and constitution framing process was started. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ allowed the Muslim League to participate in the Interim Government expediently but he decided to boycott the Legislative Assembly. He wanted to implement the whole of the Plan. Thus, the process of framing the constitution could not be started.

Arrival of Lord Mountbatten:

Disappointed by the dead-lock, the British Government replaced Lord Wavell by Lord Mountbatten. In March 1947, he was sent to India as viceroy when the implementation process of transfer of power was at the last stage. On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the Sub-continent will come to an end by June, 1948.

Negotiations with Political Leaders:

At last, the British Government started its final planning to wind up its power. The British Prime Minister sent Lord Mountbatten to the Sub-Continent with clear instructions. Immediately after his arrival, he met important leaders and held negotiations with them. He met Nawabs and Rajas of Princely states. He realized that no solution other than partition could be found. Now there was the question of establishing the principles of partition.

Congress-Mountbatten relations:

One after another, the leaders of Congress started to think Two-Nation Theory a reality. Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten had personal relations with Nehru Family. Other leaders of Congress also considered Mountbatten their sympathetic and affectionate friend.

Congress-Mountbatten conspiracies:

Considering the partition indispensable, a conspiracy was planned by the Congress in collaboration with Lord Mountbatten to complete the process of partition in such a manner as a truncated, imbalanced and weak Pakistan was made, that

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would be compelled to be a part of India soon. Lord Mountbatten, with the help of his staff, started framing the basic principles of partition in order to determine the boundary lines of both of the countries. He assured the leaders of the Congress confidentially that the partition process would take place according to their wishes and the conditions laid down by them would be preferred. It was the result of conspiracy that the main leaders of the Congress began to avoid opposing the partition. Lord Mountbatten took the scheme, prepared in secret with Congress, to London for approval by the British Government.

All parties Conference:

When Mountbatten came back from London, he convened an All Parties Conference.

Participants of the Conference:

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ Leiquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Baldev Singh participated in it.

Approval of the plan:

Viceroy of India explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with leaders of the each party. On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the Conference was conducted. All the leaders approved the plan.

Breach of promise:

Despite the promise made with the Muslim had been breached and injustice was done to gain the goodwill of the leaders of the Congress, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ accepted the plan unwillingly. The speeches of the representatives of both the major parties were broadcasted on radio. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ ended his speech with Pakistan Zinda Baad.

Q14. What were the strategies of the British rule in India?

Ans: Strategy of the British:

- i. To provide raw materials to feed the various manufacturing industries of Britain.
- ii. To strengthen the British Economy in order to get its economic Power acknowledged by the world.
- iii. To use the sub-continent as a market for British manufactures.
- iv. To get the Britain acknowledged as a major military power in the world and to introduce the English as a superior nation.
- v. To prolong the rule under the formula of "Divide and rule" by exaggerating differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

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ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

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- i. On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the Sub-continent will come to an end by ____.
- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| (a) June, 1946 | (b) June, 1947 |
| (c) June, 1948 ✓ | (d) June, 1949 |
- ii. On ____ The British Government approved the Indian Independence Act.
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) 18 th July, 1946 | (b) 18 th July, 1947 ✓ |
| (c) 18 th July, 1948 | (d) 18 th July, 1949 |
- iii. Second World War was started in:
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (a) 1938 | (b) 1939 ✓ |
| (c) 1957 | (d) 1958 |
- iv. Second World War was ended in:
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (a) 1944 | (b) 1945 ✓ |
| (c) 1957 | (d) 1958 |
- v. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ join Muslim League in:
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| (a) 1920 | (b) 1913 ✓ |
| (c) 1945 | (d) 1950 |

