

Objective Type Questions With Answers

Q1. Fill in the blanks to make an appropriate statement.

1. Radcliffe Award was announced on _____ 1947.
2. Calcutta had a _____ % population of untouchables.
3. Madhupur Headworks at the Ravi and _____ Headworks at the Sutlej were given to India.
4. In the month of _____ Pakistan was admitted to the membership of the United Nations. (also mention year)

Answers

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	August 17,	2.	67
3.	Beas	4.	September, 1947

Q2. Fill in the blanks by putting one of the three alternatives given in the bracket against each question.

1. _____ was made the head of the Boundary Commission.
(Radcliffe, Mountbatten, Radcliffe Award)
2. There were _____ factories in the United India.
(24, 18, 16)
3. There were totally _____ princely states in the United India.
(16,680,580,)
4. The state of Hyderabad had a population of _____
according to 1941 census.
(one crore, one crore 60 lacs, sixty lacs)
5. The city of _____ was made Pakistan's capital after partition.
(Karachi, Rawalpindi, Islamabad)

5. On _____ the Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan.
(14th August 1947, 1st September 1947, 1st July 1948)
6. In September 1944 Jinnah-Gandhi talks were held at the residence of _____.
(the Quaid-e-Azam (RA), Gandhi, Nehru)
8. In _____ 1948 India cut water supply in the canals that irrigated Pakistan land.
(Mach, April, May)
9. _____ was the title of the Muslim head of the princely state Hyderabad.
(Nizam, Nawab, Ameer)
10. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) established _____ Fund for the rehabilitation of refugees.
(Refugee, Quaid-e-Azam (RA), Red Cross)

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	Radcliffe	2.	24
3.	580	4.	Sixty lacs
5.	Karachi	6.	July 1, 1948
7.	The Quaid-e-Azam	8.	April
9.	Nizam	10.	Refugee

Q3. Indicate whether the statement is TRUE or FALSE; put a circle around the correct answer.

- Hindu untouchables of Calcutta wanted their city to be a part of Pakistan. (True/False)
- The Kashmir issue was taken up with the United Nations in January 1948. (True/False)
- Junagdh was a Muslim majority state. (True/False)
- Hyderabad was a Muslim majority state. (True/False)
- The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) said that English can be the national language of Pakistan. (True/False)
- The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) joined the Muslim League in 1906. (True/False)
- The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) played an important role in Tehrik-e-Khilafat (True/False)

8. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) wanted to make Pakistan theocratic state. (True/False)

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	False	2.	True	3.	True	4.	False
5.	False	6.	False	7.	False	8.	False

Q4. Put right parts together.

No.	Column A	Column B
1.	Redcliffe	Field Marshall Auchinleck
2.	Gurdaspur	Award
3.	Auchinleck	Kashmir
4.	September 12, 1947	The United Nations
5.	September 1947	Junagadh

Answer

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1.	Award	2.	Kashmir
3.	Field Marshall Auchinleck	4.	The United Nations
5.	Junagadh		

Q5. Answer each question in two to four lines.

1. How did the injustice done in carrying out partition caused to create Kashmir issue?

Answer

Kashmir dispute is the most important and unsolved problem. Kashmir is the natural part of Pakistan because at the time of partition 85% of the Kashmir's total population was Muslim. The Hindu Dogra rule, who was secretly with the Government of India, declared Kashmir as a part of India. Pakistan has continuously insisted that Kashmir must get their right of self-determination but due to non-cooperation of India, Kashmir issue still remains unsolved.

2. Write a note on the issue of the settlement of the refugees?

Answer

Nearly 6.5 million people immigrated to Pakistan immediately after the creation of Pakistan. The settlement of these refugees was a serious problem. The Quaid-e-Azam rehabilitated these

8. The Quaid-e-Azam (RA) wanted to make Pakistan theocratic state. (True/False)

Answer

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refugees by establishing Refugees Fund. He appealed to the Pakistani to help the refugees. The Pakistani nation answered the call of its leader and thus the issue of the rehabilitation of the refugees was soon resolved.

3. Quote a statement of the Quaid-e-Azam regarding national integrity.

Answer

Regarding national integrity the Quaid-e-Azam said:

I assure you, divided you fall, united you stand.

4. Enlist the Quaid-e-Azam's important steps for the rehabilitation of the refugees.

Answer

The Quaid-e-Azam took following steps to rehabilitate the refugees:

- He established a Refugee Fund.
- He provided the refugees with jobs and with places to shelter in.
- He appealed the Pakistani nation to help the refugees.

5. What attitude the Quaid-e-Azam thought should public servants adopt?

Answer

The Quaid-e-Azam thought that the public servants should consider themselves the servants of the nation. He said on March 25, 1948:

"You do not belong to the ruling class; you belong to the servants. Make the people feel that you are their servants and friends, maintain the highest standard for honour, integrity, justice and fair play." (March 25, 1948)

6. What piece of advice did the Quaid-e-Azam gave to the students?

Answer

The Quaid-e-Azam said to the students on March 21, 1947 addressing at Dhaka.

"My young friends! I look forward to you as the real markers of Pakistan, do not be exploited and do not be misled. Create among yourself and example of what youth can be, in fairness

to your self, in fairness to your parents, in fairness to the state, to devote your attention to your studies."

(March 21, 1947)

- 7. The Quaid-e-Azam rendered his message in four words, quote.**

Answer

The Quaid-e-Azam briefed his most cherished golden principles in four words addressing a meeting in Lahore on October 30, 1947. He said:

"It is now up to you to work, work and work and we are bound to succeed. And never forget our motto. Unity, Discipline and Faith."

(Oct. 30, 1947)

- 8. State briefly the Quaid-e-Azam's ideas regarding economy.**

Answer

Inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan on July 1, 1948, the Quaid-e-Azam criticised Western economic system bitterly. He said that this system did not suit the genius of our people. He said that we should devise a system of our own based on Islamic Principles.

- 9. What confidence building measures did the Quaid-e-Azam take immediately after partition?**

Answer

The Quaid-e-Azam dealt with every issue in a very intelligent way and got Pakistan rid of many initial problems. He was a leader who had leadership qualities in him.

- 10. What were the causes that gave rise to the issue of accession of states after partition?**

Answer

All Indian princely states were given the right to link up with either of dominions. However, the fate of following states remained undecided. This led to the accession of states after partition.

Subjective Type Questions With Answers

Q1. Give an account of the injustices done by Radcliff on the issue of demarcation of boundaries? How did Pakistan suffer due to these injustices?

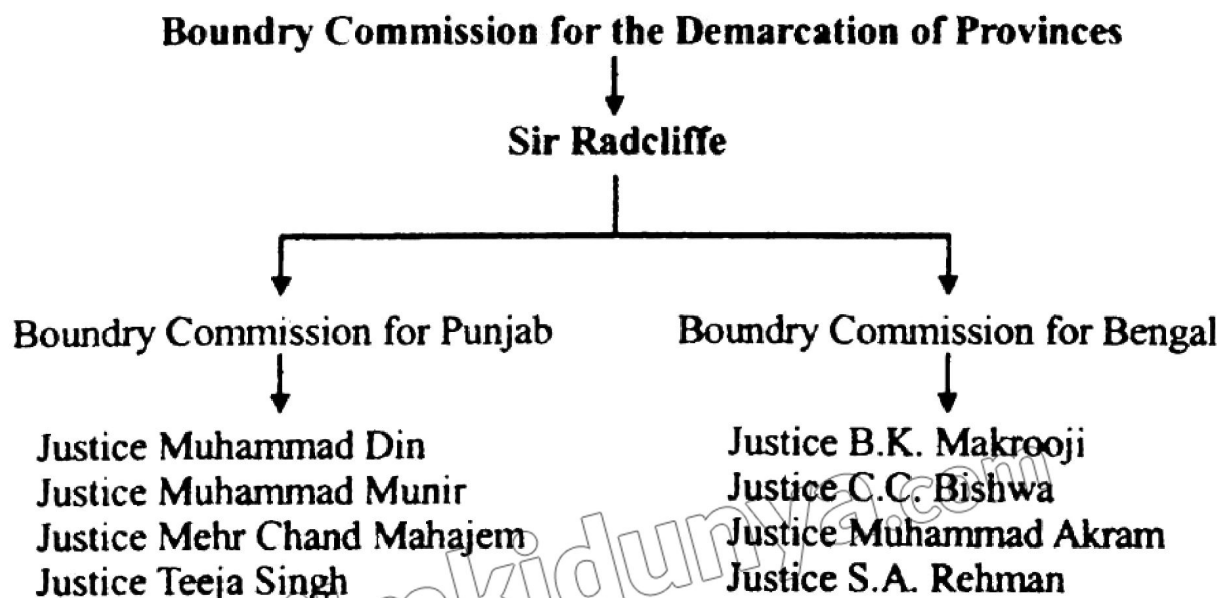
Answer

Background of the Radcliff Award

According to the 3rd June 1947 Plan, the provinces of Punjab and Bengal were to be divided into Muslim and non-Muslim majority areas. The Muslim majority areas would become a part of Pakistan. To execute this division, two boundary commissions were nominated. One commission was for Punjab and the other was for Bengal.

The Members of the Radcliff Award

Sir Radcliff, a British lawyer was the head of the Boundary Commission. The detail of the other members of the commission is as follows:



The Responsibilities of the Award

The responsibilities of the award were:

- To demarcate the boundaries of Muslim majority and Hindu majority areas of Punjab and Bengal.
- To divide the areas in a just and righteous way.

Lord Mount Batten's Role

Lord Mount Batten played a partial role in the division of the provinces. He wanted to benefit the Hindus. So he planned an unjust division of the provinces.

Sir Radcliff's Role

Sir Radcliff handed over the Muslim majority areas to India. This was the worst example of biasness against the Muslims. The Muslim and Hindu members of the commissions could not agree with each other and Sir Radcliff took this decision solely with the invisible assistance of Lord Mount Batten. The private secretary to Sir Radcliff later on admitted that the arbitrator killed justice:

Muslim Majority Areas Handed Over to India

Three tehsils of District Gurdaspur namely Pathan Kot, Batala and Gurdaspur, and Tehsil Zeera of District Ferozpur were handed over to India. These were Muslim majority areas and it was sheer injustice to include these areas into India.

The dispute of Jammu and Kashmirthe consequence of Radcliff Award

Sir Radcliff provided a land route to India to move into Jammu and Kashmir. The head works constructed on the land of West Punjab were also handed over to India.

Conclusion

Sir Radcliff not only snatched the rights of the Muslims by his unjust Radcliff Award but he also sews the seed of permanent enmity between India and Pakistan.

- Q2. Give an account of the administrative problems faced by Pakistan immediately after partition.**

Answer

The creation of Pakistan was a great victory of the democratic idea of life. The Indian Muslims happily and valiantly laid down their lives and properties to achieve their destination. The creation of Pakistan was the realization of their dreams of living an independent life free from Hindu or British dominance. Quaid-e-Azam on August 15, 1947 said:

"My thoughts are with those valiant fighters in our cause who readily sacrificed all they had, including their lives, to make Pakistan possible."

Initial Difficulties of Pakistan

From the beginning, Pakistan faced a large number of problems. Some of the initial difficulties were:

- Choice of Capital and Establishment of Government
- 'Unfair Boundary Distribution
- The massacre of Muslim refugees in India
- Division of Military and Financial assets
- Canal Water dispute
- Kashmir dispute
- Constitutional Problems
- Annexation of Princely states
- Electricity problem

Choice of Capital and Establishment of Government

The first problem that Pakistan had to face was to choose a capital to form a government and to establish a secretariat. Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam took the office of the Governor General, Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed as Prime Minister and a Cabinet of experienced persons was selected. Arrangements were to be made to bring the officials who had opted for Pakistan from Delhi to Karachi.

Unfair Boundary Distribution

A boundary commission was set up under a British Chairman, Sir Cyril Radcliff. He misused his powers and handed over Muslim majority areas like Gurdaspur, Ferozpur, Jullander to India hence providing them a gateway to Kashmir. Quaid-e-Azam called it:

"An unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse award."

The Massacre of Muslim Refugees in India

On the birth of Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs became more furious. In a planned move, Muslim properties were set on fire and they were compelled to leave Bharat for Pakistan with nothing but their lives. Millions of refugees were killed before they reached Pakistan. Many

migrants were looted and had to be provided boarding immediately as they reached Pakistan.

Division of Military and Financial Assets

In order to embarrass Pakistan financially, India did a lot of dishonesty in the matters of Pakistan, which were concerned with its benefits. Pakistan was promised to get Rs 750 million but the Bharat Government refused to give. Pakistan received only 200 million. Pakistan also did not receive the due share of the military assets. This dishonest attitude put Pakistan into great difficulties.

Canal Water Dispute

Most of the rivers flowing in Pakistan have their origin in India. In 1948, India stopped water supply to Pakistani canals to damage the Pakistani agriculture. However, on September 9, 1960 an agreement called "Indus Basin Treaty" was signed between the two countries.

Kashmir Dispute

Kashmir dispute is the most important and unsolved problem. Kashmir is the natural part of Pakistan because at the time of partition 85% of the Kashmir's total population was Muslim. The Hindu Dogra rule, who was secretly with the Government of India, declared Kashmir as a part of India. Pakistan has continuously insisted that Kashmir must get their right of self-determination but due to non-cooperation of India, Kashmir issue still remain unsolved.

Constitutional Problem

The constituent assembly failed to frame a constitution even in eight years. Lack of a permanent constitution created chances of unscrupulous interference in democratic progress of Pakistan.

Annexation of Princely States

All Indian princely states were given the right to link up with either of dominions. However, the fate of following states remained undecided.

Junagadh

The Muslim Nawab governing Junagadh favoured in acceding to Pakistan. But Indian Government sent Army troops towards Junagadh and occupied the State by force in November 1947.

Hyderabad Deccan

Hyderabad Deccan was the largest and richest state ruled by Muslim ruler Nizam who decided to remain independent. But pressure tactics began to be applied by Indian government and Mount Batten. India attacked Hyderabad on September 13, 1948 and forcibly annexed this state to India.

Electricity Problem

Due to transfer of Muslim majority areas to Bharat and of unfair demarcation, electricity system of West Punjab was disrupted, because all power stations were at Mundi, a predominantly Muslim majority area, gifted to Bharat but Quaid-e-Azam said:

"If we are to exist as a nation, we will have to face the problems with determination and force."

Conclusion

Pakistan came into being as a free Muslim state in quite unfavourable circumstances. It had no resources; it had to build up its administrative machinery from a scratch. But supreme efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam and his colleagues to grapple with the situation. His golden principles "Unity," "Faith" and "Discipline" gave way to Pakistan for a bright future of a strong and well-developed country. In his last message to the nation on August 14, 1948, he told the nation:

"The foundation of your state have been laid and it is now for you to build and build as quickly and as well as you can."

Q3. Write a note on the Indian government's attitude regarding the distribution of military equipment and other assets after partition?

Answer

The Total Currency in the United India

At the time of independence, the total currency reserves of the United India were estimated as Rs. 4 billion.

Pakistan's share

Pakistan's share in these reserves was Rs. 1 billion, but the government of India agreed to pay only Rs. 75 crore (0.75 billion). The balance of Rs. 20 crores was withheld on one pretext or the other.

Ganghiji's Interference

Later Gandhiji interfered and got Pakistan paid Rs. 50 crore but the balance amount of Rs. 5 crore was never paid.

Inherited Debt

The government of India made the 20 percent debt of the United India Pakistan's liability.

Mutilated Records and Equipments

Pakistan inherited mutilated and spoiled official record from India. The Hindus had mutilated even the hospital equipments before leaving for India.

Military Assets

Division of the military assets began when the process of partitions started; Liaquat Ali Khan demanded that transparent formula for the division of the armed forces and their assets should be advised. Defence Minister Sardar Baldev Singh and the Commander in Chief ignored his demand. However, in July 1947 it was decided that the armed forces would be divided into two parts. A committee under the Chairmanship of Field Marshal Auchinleck was formed to implement the scheme. The Indian government did everything to flout the Auchinleck Committee's efforts for a just division of assets. Disappointed at the Indian government's uncompromising attitude the Field Marshall decided to wind up his task four months ahead of time. Sending a report the British government on September 28, 1947. Auchinleck wrote:

"I have no hesitation, whatever, in affirming that the present Indian Cabinet are implacably determined to do all in their power to prevent the establishment of the Dominion of Pakistan on firm basis."

Departure of the Committee gave India a free hand to fulfil its designs. The Indian government gave Pakistan only a small part of her share in the military assets, even that was not in working condition and was badly mutilated. The aircrafts and ships sent to Pakistan were not in working condition. At the time of partition, there were sixteen ordnance factories in the Sub-continent all went to Indian share. Thus, Pakistan started its new life with a small military force having absolutely meagre resources.

Q4. Write a note on the Kashmir issue?

Answer

Pakistan had to face a sea of troubles and toils right after its birth. There was a long trial of trials, however the most important of these was the dispute of Jammu and Kashmir.

Location of the State of Jammu and Kashmir

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is situated in the North of Pakistan. It was the largest princely state in the Sub-continent. This state is contiguous to Pakistan, China, Tibet and Afghanistan.

Population of the State

The total population of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was 4 million according to the census of 1941.

Area of the State

The area of the state was 84471 sq. km.

A Muslim State

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is predominantly a Muslim state with Muslims being the majority in the area.

Kashmir and Dogra Rajas

The British Government sold the whole area of the state to a Dogra Raja, Gulab Singh for Rs. 75 lac only in the year 1846. The Raja and his successors played havoc with the Muslims of the state. The Muslims were crushed socially, economically and culturally.

Freedom Movement in Jammu Kashmir

The struggle for Independence from the Dogra atrocities started much before the Pakistan movement. The Raja repressed the freedom fighters with an iron hand but spirit for freedom can never be crushed through atrocity. The Kashmiris even today are struggling to win the destination of freedom. They aspire for annexation with Pakistan. "Kashmir bnay ga Pakistan" is the main slogan of Kashmiri people.

Kashmiri ties with Pakistan

The State of Jammu and Kashmir is very close to Pakistan both on religious as well as geographical grounds. Most of the rivers that irrigate the soil of Pakistan flow from Kashmir. The Kashmir is

emotionally attached with Pakistan. Therefore they pressed the Raja to join Pakistan.

Fake Annexation of Kashmir with India

Raja did everything to crush the freedom movement of the Kashmiri people. He forced slaughtered 2 lac Kashmiris but the movement got momentum with the passage of time. Being unable to handle the situation in Kashmir, the Raja requested the India to come to his rescue. Indian government offered help on the condition to get Raja's signature on the document of annexation. Raja utterly refused and the Indian government prepared a fake document of annexation in which the state of Jammu and Kashmir had annexed with India.

Azad Kashmir

The Kashmiri people did not lose heart even after such a grim situation. They kept on fighting with the Indian army for their cause until they got liberated a large area of Kashmir. This area is under the control of Pakistan and is called Azad Jammu Kashmir.

The Interference of the Security Council

Soon India got frightened of the Kashmiri's freedom frenzy. When the situation became tense on the line of control, the Indian government sought help of the Security Council of the United Nations. The Security Council intervened and passed two resolutions.

Two Resolutions of the Security Council

The Security Council passed the following resolution.

- Both the parties (Pakistan and India) were advised to accept cease-fire.
- The dispute of Kashmir must be resolved according to the aspirations of the people. For this purpose plebiscite was not be held.

The Kashmiri freedom fighters co-operated with the Security Council to bring about peace.

Two Wars between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir Issue

The armed struggle stopped in Kashmir on Security Council's promise of holding a plebiscite. But unfortunately Security Council could do nothing in face of the interests of the major powers. The

plebiscite could not be held and the Kashmiris deprived of their basic rights. Pakistan was denied justice. This tyranny led to two wars between India and Pakistan. The wars resulted in nothing but blind bloodshed. Security Council passed more resolutions but nothing was done practically.

Conclusion

The dispute of Jammu and Kashmir has not been resolved since many decades. India has sent large number of army personnel in the valley of Kashmir who are writing chapters of tyranny on the annals of the history. The problem of Kashmir is still pending on the agenda of the United Nations. Every now and then, many resolutions are passed but these resolutions prove nothing but lip service.

Q5. What important steps were taken immediately after partition regarding constitution making and formation of government?

Answer

Constitution Making

Background

On 3rd June 1947, Lord Mount Batten, the last Viceroy of India, called the conference of all the leaders of the Sub-continent and communicated to them his Government's Plan for the transfer of power. At that time, a notification was issued in the Gazette of India, published on July 26, 1947 in which the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was given shape with 69 Members (later on the membership was increased to 79), including one female Member. Constituent Assembly of Pakistan set up in 1947 in order to frame a constitution for Pakistan. The Quaid-e-Azam Mohammed Ali Jinnah was elected president of the constituent assembly of Pakistan on August 11, 1947.

The First Session of the Constitution Assembly

The first session of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was held on August 10, 1947 at Sindh Assembly Building, Karachi. On August 11, 1947 Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected unanimously as the President of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and the Assembly formally approved the National Flag.

Committee of Fundamental Rights

On August 12, 1947, a resolution was approved regarding officially addressing Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah as "Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah". On the same day, a special committee called the "Committee on Fundamental Rights of Citizens and Minorities of Pakistan" was appointed to look into and advise the Assembly on matters relating to fundamental rights of the citizens, particularly the minorities, with the aim to legislate on these issues appropriately.

The Quaid-e Azam's Address to the Assembly

Addressing to the assembly the Quaid-e-Azam gave a policy statement regarding the principles of policy to be followed by the state of Pakistan in the days to come. He said:

- The future constitution of Pakistan will be based on Islam.
- It will be democratic in nature.
- The Muslims and non-Muslim citizens shall enjoy equal rights.
- No discrimination will be made on the basis of religion.
- The government of India act would be adopted as the interim constitution after making some amendments in it.

Formation of Government

Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan headed the first government of Pakistan and it chose the seaport of Karachi as its capital. Jinnah, considered the founder of Pakistan and hailed as the Quaid-e-Azam (Great Leader), became head of state as Governor-General.

Problems Faced by the Government

The government faced many challenges in setting up new economic, judicial, and political structures. It endeavoured to organize the bureaucracy and the armed forces, resettle the Mohajirs (Muslim refugees from India), and establish the distribution and balance of power in the provincial and central governments. Undermining these efforts were provincial politicians who often defied the authority of the central government, and frequent communal riots.

The First Government Cabinet

Under the Quaid-e-Azam's guidance, the Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan formed a five-member cabinet on August 15, 1947. The members of this cabinet were outstanding in ability. Being the Governor General of Pakistan, the Quaid-e-Azam had an impartial

and neutral position and did not interfere in the matters of the cabinet. However the cabinet sought the Governor General's advice in various matters. The Quaid-e-Azam had the power to veto the cabinet decisions.



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