

# Understanding Partition

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**Que 1: Explain the limitations of oral history.    Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Lack of concreteness
- Imprecise chronology
- Personal experience- generalisation difficult
- Concerned with tangential issues only

**Que 2: An enormous history of help, humanity and harmony can be seen amongst the cruelties of partition. Substantiate.    Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Stories of how people helped each other, stories of caring and sharing, opening of new opportunities and triumph over trauma.
- Story of Khushdeva Singh

**Que 3: Only as late as 1946 the Muslim League established as the sole spokesman of Indian Muslims. Substantiate.    Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Provincial election of 1946- congress got 91.3% of non-Muslim vote
- League won all 30 reserved seats at the centre with 86.6% of Muslim vote
- and 442 out of 509 seats in the provinces.

**Que 4: Explain the recommendations of Cabinet Mission.    Marks :(5)**

**Ans:**

- 1946 March- three member mission
- Recommended a loose three tier confederation
- United India with a weak central government having control only in foreign affairs, defence and communications.
- Provincial Assemblies grouped in to three- Section A- Hindu majority
- Section B- Muslim majority provinces of north west
- Section C- Muslim majority provinces of north east.

**Que 5: Write a short note on 'Pakistan Resolution'.    Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- March 1940- League forwarded a Resolution drafted by Sikandar Hayat Khan

- Demanding autonomy for the Muslim majority areas

**Que 6: Choose the correct answer from the given alternatives.**

**a. The leader of the Unionist Party :**

**(M.A. Jinnah, Sikandar Hayat Khan, Mohammad Iqbal, Maulana Azad)**

**b. The author of the book 'The Other Side of Silence':**

**(Khushdev Singh, Shahid Ahmad dehlavi, M.A. Jinnah, Urvashi Butalia)**

**c. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was a native of :**

**(North Western Frontier Province, Bengal, United Provinces, Assam)**

**d. The theme of the film ' Garm Hawa' is :**

**(Independence, Partition, Poverty, Empowerment of women) Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- a. Sikandar Hayat Khan
- b. Urvashi Butalia
- c. North Western Frontier Province
- d. Partition

**Que 7: Analyse the importance of oral history in reconstructing the history of India's partition. Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Oral narratives, memories, diaries, family histories, hand written accounts
- Trials and tribulations of ordinary people- detailed experiences and memories- light on negotiations.
- Broaden discipline

**Que 8: How did the partition of India affect women? Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Women were raped, abducted, sold, forced to lead a new life
- Deeply traumatised – undermined their rights
- Preserving community honour

**Que 9: Find out the relation between the two parts of item 'a' and fill in the blanks of item 'b' accordingly.**

**i. a. Pakistan Resolution : Sikandar Hayat Khan**

**b. Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara : .....**

**ii. a. Quit India Movement : 1942**

**b. Direct Action Day : .....**

**iii. a. Direct Action Day : Muslim League**

**b. Suddhi : .....**

**iv. a. Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947 : Khushdeva Singh**

**b. The other side of silence : ..... Marks :(4)**

**Ans:** i. Muhammad Iqbal

ii. 1946

iii. Aryasamaj

iv. Urvashi Butalia

**Que 10: The Congress did not achieve any substantial gain in the 'Muslim mass contact' programme. Why? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- The secular rhetoric of the Congress alarmed conservative Muslims and the Muslim landed elite – Could not win over Muslim masses.
- Secularism was not universally shared in the party.
- Congress men were active in the Hindu Mahasabha.

**Que 11: Why did the Congress ministry in the United Provinces reject the proposal of the Muslim League for a coalition government? Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- League tended to support landlordism
- Congress wished to abolish landlordism

**Que 12: The provincial elections of 1937 forced the leaders of the Muslim League to think about a separate nation. Elucidate. Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Congress won absolute majority- rejected the offer of the Muslim League
- Only a Muslim party could represent Muslim interests- Congress a Hindu party

**Que 13: How did separate electorates create communalism? Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Muslims could elect their own representatives in designated constituencies
- Sectarian slogans- favours- religious identities- hostility between communities

**Que 14: The relationship between India and Pakistan has been profoundly shaped by the legacy of partition. Substantiate. *Marks :(4)***

**Ans:**

- Partition generated memories, hatreds, stereotype and identities that still continue to shape the history of people in India and Pakistan.
- Inter community conflicts, communal clashes
- Conflicting memories of momentous times

**Que 15: Partition created hatred in the minds of Indians and Pakistanis against each other. Elucidate. *Marks :(4)***

**Ans:**

- India haters in Pakistan- Hindus are dark, cowardly, polytheists and vegetarian
- Pakistan haters in India- loyalties of Indian Muslims lie with Pakistan, Muslims are cruel, bigoted, unclean, descendants of invaders

**Que 16: Arrange the following in chronological order**

- **Arrival of the Cabinet Mission**
- **Elections to the Provincial legislatures**
- **Direct Action Day**
- **Pakistan Resolution** *Marks :(4)*

**Ans:**

- Elections to the Provincial legislature
- Pakistan Resolution
- Arrival of the Cabinet Mission
- Direct Action Day

**Que 17: Why people consider the role of Gandhiji during the post-partition period as 'one-man army'? *Marks :(3)***

**Ans:** Efforts of Gandhi for communal harmony-nonviolence- Naokhali- riot torn slums of Calcutta and Delhi

**Que 18: The partition of India was a culmination of communal politics. Substantiate. *Marks :(8)***

**Ans:**

- Creation of separate electorate for Muslims by the British in 1909 and 1919
- Communal politics by Hindus and Muslims
- Provincial election of 1937 and the Congress ministries
- Pakistan Resolution
- Post war developments

**Que 19: Explain the factors that led to the partition of India.    *Marks :(8)***

**Ans:**

- Creation of separate electorate for Muslims by the British in 1909 and 1919
- Communal politics by Hindus and Muslims
- Provincial election of 1937 and the Congress ministries
- Pakistan Resolution
- Post war developments