

**Chapter: 12**

**Q.1 Choose the right option and rewrite the sentences.**

2

- 1 ..... was the head of the Interim government.  
a. Vallabhbhai Gandhi                      b. Mahatma Gandhi  
c. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru                d. Barrister Jinnah

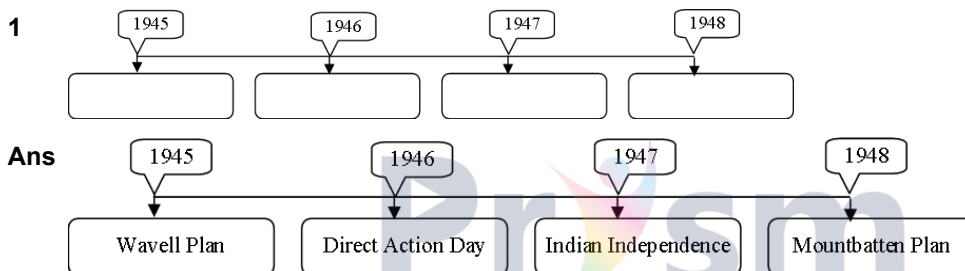
**Ans** Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the head of the Interim government.

- 2 The plan of creation of two independent nation, India and Pakistan, was made by .....  
a. Lord Wavell                                  b. Stafford Cripps  
c. Lord Mountbatten                        d. Pethick Lawrence

**Ans** The plan of creation of two independent nation, India and Pakistan, was made by **Lord Mountbatten**.

**Q.2 Complete the given concept map**

2



**Q.3 Answer in one sentence**

2

- 1 Which demand was advocated by Barrister Jinnah ?

**Ans** Barrister Jinnah put forth the Two-nation theory and demanded a separate Muslim nation named Pakistan.

- 2 Write the names of the Ministers participating in the Cabinet Mission.

**Ans** In March, 1946, a delegation of British Ministers namely Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander put forth England plan regarding India.

**Q.4 Explain the statement stating reasons.**

6

- 1 The Indian National Congress approved the partition.

**Ans** i. Mountbatten prepared a plan of the creation of India and Pakistan as two independent nations.  
ii. The Indian National Congress opposed the plan of partition.  
iii. Unity of the nation, was the basic stand of the Indian National Congress opposed, but the Muslim League remained adamant about the creation of Pakistan.  
iv. The Indian National Congress left with no option but to accept the decision of partition with utter helplessness.

- 2 The working of the Interim Government could not run smoothly.

**Ans** i. The Muslim League initially refused to participate in the Interim government, but later participated in it.  
ii. But since the leaders of the Muslim League adopted the policy of obstruction, the Interim Government could not work smoothly.

- 3 The Wavell Plan could not become successful.

**Ans** i. According to the Wavell plan, in the central and provincial legislature Muslims, Dalits and minorities were to be given proper representation and there were to be equal members in the Viceroy's Executive Council.  
ii. A meeting of all major political parties in India was organised at Shimla to consider the Wavell plan.

- iii. Barrister Jinnha insisted that only the Muslim League should have the right to suggest the name of Muslim representatives to the Viceroy's Executive Council.
- iv. But the congress opposed it and therefore the Wavell plan could not be successful.

**Q.5 Answer in brief**

**9**

**1** Write information about the Mountbatten plan.

- Ans**
- i. England's Prime Minister Atlee had announced that England would leave its dominion on India before June, 1948.
  - ii. In the context of the transfer of power in India, Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the Viceroy of India.
  - iii. Therefore, he prepared a plan of the creation of India and Pakistan as two independent nations.

**2** Why did the British took steps towards granting freedom to India.

- Ans**
- i. During the period of the second world war, the Indian freedom struggle had become more extensive.
  - ii. The demand for the independence of India was gaining in strength.
  - iii. The British rulers realised that it was necessary to take a serious note of it.
  - iv. Accordingly, the British government started preparing various plans for granting independence to India.

**3** Why did the Muslim League declare to observe 16<sup>th</sup> August as Direct Action days ? What were its effects.

- Ans**
- i. Since the demand for Pakistan was not being fulfilled the Muslim League decided for direct action.
  - ii. Accordingly, 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1946, was declared as Direction action day the Muslim League.
  - iii. The followers of the Muslim League resorted to violent means.
  - iv. There were Hindu Muslim riots in various parts of the country.
  - v. There were mass acres in the Noakhali region in the province of Bengal.

