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## SHORT QUESTION ANSWERS

### Q.2 Answer the Short Questions:

**Q1. Which resolution was presented by the Chief Minister Bengal, Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy in the convention of Assembly Members in 1946?**

**Ans. Resolution by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy:**

A Resolution was moved by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, the then Chief Minister of Bengal. It was passed unanimously.

The Resolution declared: "The zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan in the North-West of India; namely Pakistan zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent state and that an unequivocal understanding be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay."

**Q2. Narrate three proposals of Cripps Mission.**

(Board 2018)

**Ans. Proposals of Cripps Mission:**

1. After the war, the Sub-continent will be under the Crown but the British Government would avoid interfering in internal as well as external affairs.
2. Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communication will be handed over to the Indians.
3. The members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies will elect a Central Assembly for framing constitution. After the constitution is made, it will be sent to all the provinces for confirmation. The provinces which would not approve the constitution would have the authority to establish their independent status.
4. Appropriate steps will be taken for the security of minorities.

**Q3. While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.**

(Board 2013,16)

**Ans. Presidential Address of Quaid-e-Azam:**

While presiding over the All India Muslim

League Session 1940 at Lahore, Quaid-e-Azam said:

1. The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. In spite of living together for centuries, both have their distinctive identification. If Sub-continent gets freedom in the form of United India, the rights of the Muslims will not be protected.

2. British India is a Sub-continent. It is not a country or a homeland of a nation. Many nations are living here and their interests are separate from one another.

**Q4. What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam in Jinnah-Gandhi Talks 1944?**

(Board 2014,15,16,17)

**Ans. Reply of Quaid-e-Azam:**

Quaid-e-Azam adjudged that the style adopted by Gandhi was nothing but cheating hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could never be relied upon.

**Q5. Many important personalities presented their opinion to partition of India. Write the names of any five such personalities.**

**Ans. Important Personalities:**

The names of five important personalities who presented the opinion for partition of India are given under:

1. Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani
2. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar
3. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah
4. Allama Muhammad Iqbal
5. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali

**Q6. How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?**

**Ans. Provincial Groups:** (Board 2014,15,16)

The provinces of India were formed in three groups:

**Group A:** Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay, U.P, C.P, Bihar and Orissa.

**Group-B:** Muslim majority provinces like



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Punjab, North West Frontier Province, (KPK), Balochistan and Sindh.

**Group-C: Bengal and Assam**

**Q7. Write any three points of Wavell Plan.** (Board 2013,14,15,17,18)

**Ans. Points of Wavell Plan:**

Following three points were included in the Wavell Plan:

1. The constitution of the future will be made with the will of all the political forces.
2. The viceroy's Executive Council will be reconstituted. Representatives of all the political forces will be selected for it. Six Hindus and Five Muslims will be included in the Executive Council.
3. Governor General will preside over the Executive Council. All the members will belong to the sub-continent except the Commander-in-Chief.

**Q8. Describe the Manifestoes of the Muslim League and the Congress in the General Elections 1945-46.** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Manifesto of the Congress:**

Manifesto of Congress was that South Asia will be liberated as a single unit. No scheme of partition will be accepted to them. Congress claimed itself to be the representative of all the communities and sections of the people living in the Sub-continent and that the Muslims also agree to the view point of the Congress.

**Manifesto of the Muslim League**

Quaid-e-Azam (R.A) affirmed that the General Elections will prove plebiscite regarding Pakistan. If the Muslims stood with the Muslim League, it meant they wanted Pakistan. Otherwise the demand for a separate homeland should be considered as rejected. Muslim League wanted the partition of South Asia in accordance with the Pakistan resolution. So the Muslims could have full authority in the areas having Muslim majority.

**Q9. Write the text of Pakistan Resolution.** (Board 2014,15,17)

**Ans. Text of Pakistan Resolution:**

"No constitutional plan would be workable or

acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be constituted with such territorial re-adjustments as may be necessary. That the areas in which Muslims are in numerical 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."

**It further reads:** "Adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political and administrative and other rights, with their consultation. Arrangements, thus, should be made for the security of the Muslims where they were in minority."

**Q10. Write the names of five ministers of the Muslim League included in the interim Government.** (Board 2014,15,17)

**Ans. Ministers of the Muslim League:**

The names of five ministers of the Muslim League included in the interim Government are:

1. Liaquat Ali Khan
2. Abdur Rab Nishtar
3. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
4. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
5. Jogendra Nath Mandal

**Q11. Write the names of members of Cabinet Mission plan 1946.** (Board 2017)

**Ans. Members of Cabinet Mission Plan:**

The Cabinet Mission consisted of three members of the British parliament. Their names were:

1. Sir Stafford Cripps
2. Mr A.V. Alexander
3. Lord Pethick Lawrence

**Q12. Narrate the stand-point of Quaid-e-Azam in Rowlatt Act 1919.** (Board 2013,16,17)

**Ans. Rowlatt Act 1919:**

Rowlett Act was passed by Sir Sidney Rowlett in 1919. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon.



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Quaid-e-Azam raised his voice against it and wrote to the Viceroy:

“In my opinion, the Government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace, forfeits its claim to be called a civilized government.”

**Q13. How did India occupy Kashmir?**

**Ans. India Occupy Kashmir:** (Board 2016)

At the time of partition, there was Muslim majority in Kashmir but its ruler was a Hindu Raja. He declared to join India. So Indian forces invaded Kashmir and occupied it by force.

**Q14. Describe the holdings of All Parties Conference under the 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947 Plan.**

(Board 2015,18)

**Ans. All Parties Conference:**

Lord Mountbatten held the All Parties Conference. Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Pandit

Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kirpalani and Baldev Singh participated in it.

The viceroy explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with the leaders of each party.

On 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 1947, the second session of the conference was conducted. All the parties approved the plan.

**Q15. How did the Quaid-e-Azam get the title of “Ambassador of Peace”?**

(Board 2014,16,18)

**Ans. Ambassador of Peace:**

Under Lucknow Pact in 1916, Quaid-e-Azam united both the nations, the Hindus and the Muslims. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.

## ADDITIONAL SHORT QUESTIONS

**Q16. When and where was the 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Session of All India Muslim League held?**

**Ans. 27<sup>th</sup> Annual Session of All India Muslim League:**

The 27th Annual Session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore in "Iqbal Park" (Minto Park) on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1940. It was presided over by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Pakistan resolution was present in this session.

**Q17. Write the names of great personalities who were present on the occasion of Pakistan Resolution.**

**Ans. Names of Great Personalities:**

The great personalities present on the occasion of Pakistan Resolution include:

1. Maulana Zafar Ali Khan
2. Chaudhry Khaleeq-uz-Zaman
3. Qazi Muhammad Issa
4. Sir Abdullah Haroon
5. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
6. Moulana Abdul Haamid Badayooni

**Q18. Who presented the "Lahore Resolution"?**

(Board 2014)

**Ans. Lahore Resolution:**

The Lahore Resolution was presented by the Tiger of Bengal A.K. Fazal-ul-Haque in the historical park "Iqbal Park" Lahore on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1940.

**Q19. What was the reaction of Hindus to the Lahore (Pakistan) Resolution?**

**Ans. Reaction of Hindus:**

The Congress leaders began to express their views against the Resolution. The Resolution was ridiculed / Gandhi and the Congress opposed the Resolution absolutely.

**Hindu Press:** The Hindu Newspapers "The Hindustan Times", "Modern Review" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika" wrote editorials against the plan of partition. All India Muslim League named this Resolution as "Lahore Resolution" but the Hindu Press ridiculously began to write it as "Pakistan Resolution". The Muslim leaders adopted this new term and today it is called "Pakistan Resolution".



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**British Press:** The British Press called this Resolution "The Pakistan of Jinnah."

**Q20. When did the British Government send the Cripps Mission and why?**

**Ans. Arrival of Cripps Mission:**

The British Government sent a Mission to the Sub-continent in 1942 headed by Sir Stafford Cripps. It tried to unite all the political parties on some points but it failed in its attempt.

**Q21. What did Gandhi write to Quaid-e-Azam in his letter in July 1944?**

**Ans. Letter of Gandhi:**

Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam 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 Muslims. I am not only the friend of you but of the whole World. Don't disappoint me."

**Q22. Which two Movements were started by Gandhi after the failure of Cripps Mission?**

**Ans. Movements started by Gandhi:**

Following two movements were started by Gandhi after the failure of Cripps Mission:

1. Civil Disobedience Movement.
2. Quit India Movement

**Q23. What is meant by C.R. Formula?**

**Ans. C.R. Formula:**

Chakaravarti Raj Gopal Acharia was a famous Hindu Leader of Indian National Congress. He belonged to Madras. He was known as Raja Gee. In March 1944 on behalf of Gandhi he presented a formula. This formula is known as C.R. formula.

**Q24. Write two points of C.R. Formula 1944.**  
(Board 2013,14,15)

**Ans. Two Points of C.R. Formula:**

1. This formula is the basis of an agreement between Congress and Muslim League. Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam will agree to it and they will try to approve it from their parties.
2. All parties would be allowed to express their stance on the partition and their views before the plebiscite.
3. The transfer of population, if any would

be absolutely on a voluntary basis.

**Q25. Write the names of the participants of Simla Conference from Muslim League and Congress.**

**Ans. From Muslim League:**

Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur-Rab Nishtar

**From Congress:**

Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharia Kirpalani and Baldev Singh.

**Q26. Which slogans were raised during the elections of 1945-46?**

**Ans. Following slogans were raised during the elections of 1945-46:**

1. Pakistan Zinda Bad
2. Ban kay rahay ga Pakistan – Lay kay rahain gay Pakistan.
3. Pakistan ka matlab kia, La Ilaaha Illallah.

**Q27. When and where was a convention held by the elected members of Provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League?**

**Ans. Convention of Elected members:**

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. Quaid-e-Azam presided over the convention.

**Q28. Who was Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy?**  
(Board 2016)

**Ans. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy:**

Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was the Chief Minister of Bengal. He presented a resolution in the Muslim League Legislators' Convention in 1946. The resolution was passed unanimously. This Resolution amended the ambiguity and inaccuracy that was created by using the word "states" in the Pakistan Resolution 1940.

**Q29. What were the two basic purposes of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946?**

**Ans. Purposes of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946:**

Two main points of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 are:

1. To determine the constitutional status of India and the form of the government.
2. To bridge the gap between the Muslims



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and the Hindus.

**Q30. Why the Cabinet Mission was named as the Cabinet Mission?**

**Ans. Name of Cabinet Mission:**

All the members of this mission belonged to British cabinet that's why it's known as cabinet mission.

**Q31. What was the stand point of Muslim League and Congress during the talks with the Cabinet Mission?**

**Ans.** Both the parties Muslim League and Congress had clear view points.

**Stand Point of Muslim League:**

Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the sub-continent and the creation of Pakistan.

**Stand Point of National Congress:**

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 strictly.

**Q32. What did Quaid-e-Azam say during the dialogue with the members of the Cabinet Mission?**

**Ans. Saying of Quaid-e-Azam:**

Quaid-e-Azam 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 the right to decide the future of its own."

**Q33. What were the proposals of Cabinet Mission Plan?**

**Ans. Proposals of Cabinet Mission:**

1. The sub-continent should be a Union.
2. The provinces of India were to form three groups.
3. The members of Central Legislature Assemblies will be elected.
4. An Interim Government would be set up.
5. If one or two provinces decide to separate from the Union, they could do so.
6. If a political party dislikes the proposals given by Cabinet Mission, it can veto it.

**Q34. What was the reaction of the political parties to the Cabinet Mission?**

**Ans. Reaction of Political Parties:**

**1. Indian National Congress:**

The politicians of the congress liked the

Cabinet Mission Plan. Common members celebrated in streets and bazars. Nehru said that plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

**2. Muslim League:**

The members of the Muslim League were frustrated. They thought that there was no mention of Pakistan in the plan and demand of Muslim League was rejected. Quaid-e-Azam said, "I regret that the Muslims 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."

**Q35. When and why did Quaid-e-Azam announce the Direct Action Day?**

**Ans. Direct Action Day:**

Quaid-e-Azam felt deeply grieved at the breach of promise by the British Government to form the Interim Government. Therefore he declared 16<sup>th</sup> August 1946 as Direct Action Day.

**Q36. What is meant by Mountbatten Plan?**

**Ans. Mountbatten Plan:**

On 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1947 The Viceroy met with the representative of Congress and Muslim League, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kriplalani, Baldev Sing, Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar respectively and discussed about the plan of division. All leaders of both parties approved the plan on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1947. This plan is known as Mountbatten Plan.

**Q37. How many princely states were in India at the time of partition of the sub-continent?**

(Board 2014)

**Ans. Princely States in India:**

There were 635 princely states in India at the time of partition of the sub-continent.

**Q38. Write the names of the Muslim and Non-Muslim Judges that were included in the Boundary Commission for the redemarcation of Punjab and Bengal.**

(Board 2014)

**Ans. Judges included for partition of Punjab:**

**Muslim Judges:**

Justice Shah Din and Justice Muhammad



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### Non-Muslim Judges:

Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan and Justice Teja Singh

### Judges included for partition of Bengal:

#### Muslim Judges:

Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad Akram and Justice S.A. Rehman

#### Non-Muslim Judges:

Justice C.C. Baswas and Justice B.A. Mukherjee

**Q39. Name three leaders of N.W.F.P (Khyber Pakhtun Khawa) Muslim League who took active part of success of referendum in 1947.**

**Ans. Name of the Leaders:**

- i) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
- ii) Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan
- iii) Peer Manki

**Q40. When was the Law of Independence approved? (Board 2014)**

**Ans. Law of Independence:**

The Law of Independence was approved on 18<sup>th</sup> July 1947.

**Q41. What is meant by colonialism?**

**Ans. Colonialism:**

The system of Government developed by the European Nations after they had established their authority over Asia and many other countries of Africa is called colonialism.

**Q42. What was the purpose of colonialism?**

**Ans. Purpose of Colonialism:**

- i. To protect and extend the interests of the rulers.
- ii. To establish authority over other countries and utilize the resources in the interest of dominant nation.

**Q43. Write down two lines about Tipu Sultan. (Board 2018)**

**Ans. Tipu Sultan:**

Tipu Sultan was the son of Hayder Ali, the ruler of Muslim state Mysore. After the death of his father, Tipu Sultan continued Jihad against the British. The British formed an alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marhattas in 1799, and martyred Tipu Sultan in the Battle of Mysore.

**Q44. Write down the reasons of the failure of Indians in War of Independence 1857. (Board 2018)**

**Ans. Reasons of the Failure of Indians in War:**

Poor planning was major reason of failure of Indians in the War of 1857. As compared to British, lack of Military and limited resources were also the reasons of failure.

**Q45. When and why did East India Company come to an end? (Board 2013)**

**Ans. East India Company:**

The East India Company finally came to an end in 1858 and the sub-continent was given under the direct control of the British Crown.

**Q46. Write down the strategy of British Government in sub-continent.**

**Ans. Strategy of British Government:**

- 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.

**Q47. When and where was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah born?**

(Board 2014)

**Ans. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali:**

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born in Karachi on 25<sup>th</sup> December 1876.

**Q48. When and where did Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah die?**

**Ans. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:**

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died in Karachi on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 1948.

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**Q49. When and why did the Muslim observe the Day of Deliverance on the appeal of Quaid-e-Azam? (Board 2014)**

**Ans. Day of Deliverance:**

In 1937 Congress, on account of its majority, formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces and tried to inflict injuries to the

Muslims socially and politically. Quaid-e-Azam faced these conspiracies gallantly. At last, congress resigned from ministries. Therefore, on 22<sup>nd</sup> December 1939, Quaid-e-Azam put out an appeal to observe the day as a "Day of Deliverance" and thanksgiving as a mark of relief.