

## Understanding Partition

Question 1.

When was Hindu Mahasabha founded?

- (a) 1915
- (b) 1916
- (c) 1917
- (d) 1918

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 1915

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Question 2.

When were separate electorates granted to the Muslims by the colonial rulers?

- (a) 1905
- (b) 1907
- (c) 1908
- (d) 1909

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1909

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Question 3.

When was the Lucknow Pact signed?

- (a) 1915
- (b) 1916
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1921

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1916

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Question 4.

In which of the following year, elections to the provincial legislatures were held for the first time?

- (a) 1906
- (b) 1918
- (c) 1937
- (d) 1947

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1937

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Question 5.

Who gave the 'Two-Nation' theory?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
- (c) Shaukat Ali
- (d) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

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Question 6.

Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the Partition of India?

- (a) People were rendered homeless.
- (b) People lost all of their immovable and movable assets.
- (c) Boundary dispute was the main issue of this Partition.
- (d) Women were mistreated.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Boundary dispute was the main issue of this Partition.

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Question 7.

Which of the following is not one of the advantages of oral history?

- (a) It broadens the scope of history.
- (b) It is in chronological order.
- (c) It provides information other than the government policy and official records.
- (d) It explores the experiences of the ignored people.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) It is in chronological order.

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Question 8.

Who is the writer of the song 'Sare Jahan Se Achha Hindustan Hamara'?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Mohammad Iqbal

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Mohammad Iqbal

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Question 9.

Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the term 'Communalism'?

- (a) Communalism nurtures brotherhood and tolerance among different communities.
- (b) Communalism refers to a politics that seeks to unify one community around a religious

identity in hostile opposition to another community.

(c) Communalism defines communal identity as fundamental and fixed.

(d) Communalism is a particular kind of politicisation of religious identity.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Communalism nurtures brotherhood and tolerance among different communities.

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Question 10.

On which day the Muslim League announced, 'Direct Action Day'?

(a) 15th August 1945

(b) 16th August 1945

(c) 15th August 1946

(d) 16th August 1946

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 16th August 1946

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Question 11.

When were the separate electorates granted to the Muslims by the colonial government?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Separate electorates were granted to the Muslims by the colonial government in 1909 by Morley-Minto reforms.

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Question 12.

What words have been used by the people and survivors for partition?

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Maashal-la (Martial law), mara-Mari (killings), and raula or huller (disturbance, tumult, uproar)

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Question 13.

\_\_\_\_\_ came to be known as Frontier Gandhi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

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Question 14.

Hindu Mahasabha was founded in the year \_\_\_\_\_

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1915

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Question 15.

Look at the image and describe it.



▼ Answer

Answer: This picture shows a massive refugee camp that was set up in Purana Qila in 1947 as migrants came pouring in from different places.

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Question 16.

Look at the image and describe it.



▼ Answer

Answer: This picture shows uprooted families migrating to a new homeland after the violent partition of British India in 1947.

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Question 17.

Indicate which of the following statements is NOT correct.

- (a) The Cabinet Mission recommended a loose three-tier confederation.
- (b) In 1939, elections to the provincial legislatures were held for the first time.

(c) The Unionist Party represented the interests of landholders-Hindu, Muslim and Sikh in Punjab.

(d) On the 16th of August, 1946, the Muslim League called for a "Direct Action Day".

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) In 1939, elections to the provincial legislatures were held for the first time.

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Question 18.

Arrange the following events in chronological order:

1. Pakistan demand was formalised in 1940
2. Second World War came to an end in 1945
3. Cabinet Mission came to India in 1946
4. Separate Electorates granted to Muslims

Choose the correct option:

- (a) 1, 3, 4 and 2
- (b) 4, 2, 1 and 3
- (c) 1, 4, 3 and 2
- (d) 4, 1, 2 and 3

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 4, 1, 2 and 3

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Question 19.

Read the information given below:

We know about the grueling relief work of this doctor from a memoir entitled Love is Stronger than Hate: A Remembrance of 1947.

Identify and name the doctor who helped people during the partition.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Khushdeva Singh

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Question 20.

Match the following.

(i) Lucknow Pact	(a) 1909
(ii) Separate Electorates	(b) 1937
(iii) Hindu Mahasabha	(c) 1915

founded

(iv) Provincial  
Elections held

(d) 1916

Choose the correct option.

- (a) i – c, ii – d, iii – a, iv – b
- (b) i – a, ii – b, iii – d, iv – c
- (c) i – d, ii – a, iii – c, iv – b
- (d) i – d, ii – a, iii – b, iv – c

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) i – d, ii – a, iii – c, iv – b

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Question 21.

Consider the following statements regarding the events of the National Movement.

- (i) Oral testimonies serve as a better source of information than the official documents regarding the political aspects.
- (ii) Oral history has a wider scope to acquaint us with any historic or general event.
- (iii) Oral history gives wider access to the experiences of the people who have been considered as the common masses in history.

Which of the following statement (s) is/are correct?

- (a) I and II
- (b) II and III
- (c) I and III
- (d) II only

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) II and III

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Question 22.

Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): Oral data on Partition are not automatically or easily available.

Reason (R): The oral historian faces the daunting task of having to sift the “actual” experiences of Partition from a web of “constructed” memories.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct.
- (d) (R) is correct but (A) is not correct.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

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