

**PAK301, All Current MidTerm
Solved papers with references
.(Date 8 to 15 Dec 2012)**

Masoom fairy

Total Questions=20:

MCQs=14:

Subjective Questions=6:

Paper 1:

Q: 15: Who is Lord Mount-batten?

(2 marks)

Answer: Lord Mount-batten was the Viceroy of India in 1946 and he is against Muslims. The basic objectives of his appointment were to wind up British rule. (Page 31)

Q: 16: What is the Political condition of Punjab Elections 1945-46? (3marks)

Answer: In the provincial elections, the ML won most of the Muslim seats: Punjab: 79 out of 86 Muslim seats. (Page 45)

Q: 17: What do you know about Jallianwala Bagh Incident, April 1919? (Marks 3)

Answer:

Jallianwala Bagh Incident, April 1919

The people gathered in Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar but General Dyer opened fire to disperse the throng that cast a huge human casualties (379). It is considered one of the great tragedies in India. In 1940, by killing Governor Punjab, Sir Michael O' Dayer, 'Ram Muhammad Singh Azad' got revenge of the Indian massacre. The Nagpur Session of the Congress (Dec. 1920) approved non-cooperation with Government but Jinnah opposed and left the Congress because he was against the use of extra-constitutional means of protests. (Page 13)

Q: 18: Write a Short Note on Hijrat Movement 1920-21.(Marks 5)

Answer:

Hijrat Movement 1920-21

The Indian ulama (religious leaders) declared India 'Darul Harab.' Darul Harab means the place (country) where Muslims are not allowed to perform their religious practices. In the said situation, the Muslims should migrate to the nearest safe place. The ulama issued verdicts to go to Darul Islam, Afghanistan. There was an impression that King of Afghanistan would welcome them. So the migration took place at large scale. Initially Afghans welcomed them. Later, they closed the border and pushed the migrants back to the Indian territories. It resulted in loss of lives and money. Many died during this mission. Some went to Soviet Union from Afghanistan because they had nothing in India now. (Page 14)

Q: 19: What do you know about the Religious activities of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan? (Marks 5)

Answer: By reading Syed Ahmed Khan's view on Quran and Shariah one can easily conclude that he did not receive proper education in Shariah and he based his views mainly on his personal opinions and surrounding political environment in Indian subcontinent and his own personal political objectives. He openly rejected hadith (ثيديدح) and Tafsir (رييسفت). Instead he made Taweel (ليووعت) and created his own interpretation of various Nus as he sees fit, often to please the British Masters. But as Allah (swt) says in Quran that if book written by Human you will find contradictions in it, hence, we find many huge contradictions in writing of Syed Ahmed Khan.

<http://learndeen.com/jm/blog/85-razi-blog/167-sir-syed-ahmed-religious-view>

Q: 20: Write a Note on Military's Division Problems? (Marks 5)

Answer:

Military's Division

As far as the problem in dividing man power there was no serious setback because the division was not in the hand of third person and Muslims were free to come to their dreamland, Pakistan. Anyhow, their shifting was slow and insecure. There were obstacles in the Pakistan's share of weapons, equipment, and stores. The broken and damaged stuff was sent by India. Pakistan did not get any ordinance factory. Reorganization of the Armed Forces was another tough job and there was no army officer up to the rank of colonel. The shortage of experienced officers convinced British officers to continue their services. This also accelerated undue promotion in the military services to fill the gap. (Page 33)

Paper 2:

Q: 1: What do you know about the Indian council Act of 1861?

(2 marks)

Answer: Indian Council Act, 1861

This act was the first legislation by the British government in India. Before that laws were promulgated by the East India Company.

According to this act:

Governor General could assign special tasks to any members of the Executive Council. Important matters were to be discussed with the Governor General. Some important subjects were kept directly under the Viceroy, e. g., Foreign Department.

Membership of the Council was raised: 6 to 12. Half of them were to be non-officials, nominated for two years.

The Council had limited legislative powers.

In Madras and Bombay Councils approval of the Governor General (GG) and Governor was needed. This act provided Indian representation by nomination. (Page 30)

Q: 2: What do you know about the Civil Disobedience Movement? (3marks)

Answer:

Civil Disobedience Movements:

The ML decided to confront the political situation through the protesting means for the first time. The Congress had been working on these lines but the Muslim leaders considered politics a gentle man's game. Now when the British government joined hands to oust the Muslims from the constitutional and moral position they decided to launch 'Direct Action.' The ML revised its decision rejecting the Cabinet Mission Plan. Direct Action Day (August 16, 1946) was a protest against the British policy of injustice towards the Muslims. The Hindu attacks transmuted the course of the protests and concluded huge life casualties. The Calcutta massacre convinced Lord Wavell to bridge the ML-Congress to some settlement.

Wavell tried to prepare Nehru and Gandhi to coordinate the ML. It was imperative to do because Muslim League (95% seats) refused to join the Legislative Assembly. Congress rejected all the possible offers even from the government. Churchill snubbed the Labour government on the Calcutta riots and the Viceroy requested Jinnah to join the Interim Government that Jinnah accepted. On October 25, 1946, the members of the Executive Council were finalized. **(Page 28)**

Q: 3: Write a short note on the Sharif Report (1939). (3marks)

Answer:

The Sharif Report, March 1939

The ML deputed Mr. Shareef with members to investigate the injustices under the dictatorial rule of the Hindus. This report mainly collected the facts, concentrating on ill treatment of the government with the Muslims in Bihar Shareef. **(Page 22)**

Q: 4: Briefly explain the Hijrat Movement (1920). (5marks)

Answer:

Hijrat Movement 1920-21

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Q: 5: What was the canal water problem between India and Pakistan? (5marks)

Answer:

Canal Water Problem

The major rivers flow from Kashmir and some canal heads located in India. In 1948, India cut off water to some canal that was a serious threat to agriculture in West Pakistan. The Indian plans to build water storage on the rivers that are vital for Pakistan's economy worsened the situation. It also showed the traditional anti-Muslim attitude. The World Bank settled the problem in September 1960 (Indus Water Treaty). **(Page 34).**

Paper 3:

Q: 1: who was khizar hyat tiwana? (Marks2)

Answer: khizar hyat tiwani was the leader of Unionist Party in Punjab. (page 28)

Q: 2: Write some lines about urdu hindi controversy. (Marks3)

Answer: Hindu revivalist movements turned more against the Muslims. Hindu nationalism was rival to the Muslim nationalism. The Indian nationalism forced Muslims to organize themselves politically to defend their interests effectively. After 1857, Hindi-Urdu Controversy was the major assault by the Hindus on Muslim heritage and legacy of the great Muslim Empire. Hindus were biased against Urdu as it was the Muslims' language. They demanded Hindi as the official language replacing Urdu. There were demonstrations against Urdu by the Hindus in Banaras in 1867. It was the start of the Hindi-Urdu controversy. On the very issue, Sir Syed foretold about the unstable future of Hindu-Muslim unity. Hindus struggled vigorously to replace Urdu by Hindi in the offices. This enhanced the importance of the sense of Muslim separatism.
(Page 2).

Q: 3: What is Simon Commision? (Marks5)

Answer:

The Simon Commission:

The British government sent a commission to seek the opinion of Indians on the future shape of constitutional arrangements. It arrived in India in 1927 and it published the report in 1930. Most political parties boycotted it. It presented its report containing several constitutional proposals:

=Federal system of government with strong centre

=Two Houses.

=Abolition of Dyarchy system in provinces

=More powers to provincial governments.

=Governor not to interfere in day to day affairs.

=Constitutional changes in NWFP **(PAGE 16)**

Q: 4: Write a Short Note on India Act 1935. (Marks5)

Answer: It was the most important and most comprehensive legislation introduced by the British Government in India. It was gradually formulated starting with the Simon Commission, Round Table Conferences, White paper (1933) and J.S.C. it was a lengthy

document passed by the parliament in July 1935 and got Royal assent in August 1935.
(Page 31).

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