Arts, Commerce and Science College, Gadhinglaj.

B. A. (Part – II) (Semester-III)

Paper-IV: Partition Literature

Module I: Partition: Causes and Effects

1)	marked the end of colonial rule in India.		
a) 15 th August 1947	b) 14 th August 1947	
c) 13 th August 1947	d) 16 th August 1947	
2)	policy undertaken by the Britishers	s regarding Indian freedom.	
a) Divide	b) Rule	
c) Divide and Rule	d) Rule and Earn	
3) put forth 'The two- nation theory' for the first time.			
a) Dr. Ambedkar	b) Barrister Jinnah	
c) M. K. Gandhi	d) Sardar Patel	
4)	coined the term Pakistan for the first ti	me.	
a) Choudhry Rahmat Ali	b) Barrister Jinnah	
c) Mountbatten	d) M. K. Gandhi	
5)	was announced on 3 rd June 1947.		
a) the Divide and Rule Plan	b) Two Nation Plan	
c) the Mountbatten Plan	d) Human Rights Plan	
6) The se	eeds of Partition were sown in event		
a) during the Revolt of 1947	b) Pune Pact	
b) Lucknow session	d) Government of India act 1919	
7)	marked the end of colonial rule in	ı India.	
a) World War I	b) Government of India Act 1919	
c) Revolt of 1947	d) Partition	

a) Natural Calamity b) Volcanic Eruptio	n	
c) Diseases due to unhygienic conditions d) Floods		
9) When India gained Independence, the level then was just	t 12%.	
a) Gender Ratio b) Poverty		
c) Urbanization d) Literacy		
10) Partition not only led to the division of assets but also created	•••••	
a) Gender equality problem b) Population Probl	em	
c) Kashnir Problem d) Maharashtra Pro	blem	
11) As per census of 1951, around went missing during this mass transfer.		
a) 2 thousand people b) 2 hundred people	3	
c) 20 lakh people d) 2.23 million peo	ple	
12) The traumatic partition of India and Pakistan included		
a) huge population exchange b) financial growth		
c) gender equality d) literacy		
13) triggered riots, mass casualties, and a colossal wave of migration.		
a) Riots b) The two Nation T	Гheory	
c) Partition d) End of Colonialis	sm	
14) Lahore Resolution passed in		
a) May 1990 b) March 1940		
c) August 1947 d) July 1950		
15) As per Census of 1951, around went missing during this mass transfer.		
a) 2.23 million b) 2.23 thousand		
u) -1-0 11111011		
 a) huge population exchange b) financial growth c) gender equality d) literacy 13) triggered riots, mass casualties, and a colossal wave a) Riots b) The two Nation Tolon 	of migr Γheory	

Module II: Communal Conflicts and violence

1) It is necessary that people of India should embody values as		
b) anger and revenged) healthy and violent		
2) It is estimated that about people were killed in the partition violence.		
b) 18		
d) 1,80,000		
3) created communal consciousness among the Indian people.		
b) The British rulers		
d) Hindu's		
4) faced problems of security and identity from the day one after India became Independent.		
b) British		
d) Foreigners		
5) August 1946 was an immediate consequence of Jinnah's call for for the achievement of Pakistan.		
b) elections		
d) violence		
6) In 1942, ' Movement' was launched.		
b) Quit India		
d) Civil Disobedience		
7) Jallianwala Bagh massacre happened in		
b) 1947		
d) 1945		
8) introduced in 1919, again reinforced the principles of separate electorates.		
b) 1857 Act		
d) Morley Minto Reforms		

9) The partition of Bengal was declared by on October 16, 1905.		
a) Mountbatten	b) Lord Curzon	
c) Montague Chelmsford	d) Mahatma Gandhi	
10) In, the extreme Hindu Mahasabha came into existence and designated itself as Hindu Party caring for Hindu interests only.		
a) 1925	b) 1947	
c) 1990	d) 1919	
11) In 1923, V. D. Savarkar propounded his thesis of		
a) 'Hindu Sabha'	b) 'Chodo Bharat'	
c) 'Hindu Muslim'	d) 'Hindu Rashtra'	
12) In 1909, the British rulers introduced, which propounded the principles of separate electorates.		
separate electorates.		
a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms'	b) 'Montague Chelmsford Reforms'	
•	b) 'Montague Chelmsford Reforms'd) 'Swadeshi Reforms'	
a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms'	d) 'Swadeshi Reforms'	
a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms'c) 'Mountbatten Reforms'	d) 'Swadeshi Reforms'	
a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms'c) 'Mountbatten Reforms'13) The havoc of caused at the time of the part	d) 'Swadeshi Reforms' ition.	
 a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms' c) 'Mountbatten Reforms' 13) The havoc of caused at the time of the part a) World War 	d) 'Swadeshi Reforms' ition. b) British invade d) Communal riots	
 a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms' c) 'Mountbatten Reforms' 13) The havoc of caused at the time of the part a) World War c) Natural Calamity 	d) 'Swadeshi Reforms' ition. b) British invade d) Communal riots	
 a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms' c) 'Mountbatten Reforms' 13) The havoc of	d) 'Swadeshi Reforms' ition. b) British invade d) Communal riots eral communal disturbances in	
 a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms' c) 'Mountbatten Reforms' 13) The havoc of caused at the time of the part a) World War c) Natural Calamity 14) During the first half of the 19th century, there were seven a) South India 	d) 'Swadeshi Reforms' ition. b) British invade d) Communal riots eral communal disturbances in b) East India d) West India	
 a) 'Morley- Minto Reforms' c) 'Mountbatten Reforms' 13) The havoc of	d) 'Swadeshi Reforms' ition. b) British invade d) Communal riots eral communal disturbances in b) East India d) West India	

Module III: Train to Pakistan by Khushwant Singh

1) The author of <i>Train to Pakistan</i> is	
a) Khushwant Singh	b) Juggat Singh
c) Iqbal Singh	d) Bhai Meet Singh
2) train loads of corpse were sent to Ma	ano Majra.
a) two	b) one
c) three	d) five
3) was the priest of Gurudwara.	
a) Juggat Singh	b) Meet Singh
c) Iqbal Singh	d) Banta Singh
4) The nearest river to Mano Majra was the	
a) Ganga	b) Jhelum
c) Sutlej	d) Kaveri
5) The name of the young singer cum prostitute w	as
a) Haseena Begum	b) Nooran
c) Sundari	d) Bano Begum
6) Uncle Iman Baksh's previous occupation was the	hat of a
a) farmer	b) doctor
c) weaver	d) money lender
7) There were only brick buildings in 1	Mano Majra.
a) one	b) two
c) three	d) four
8) The revenue collector of Mano Majra was	
a) Meet Singh	b) Juggat Singh
c) the lambardar Banta Singh	d) The magistrate

9) cut the rope tied to the steel span of the bridge over the railway.		
	a) Banta Singh	b) Sikh
	c) Juggat Singh	d) Iqbal Singh
10)families were there in Mano Majra.		
	a) Seventy	b) Eight hundred
	c) ninety thousand	d) twenty
11) Bhai Meet Singh read a piece from for Jugga.		
	a) Evening Prayer	b) Morning Prayer
	c) Night Prayer	d) Afternoon Prayer
12) is the only Hindu family in Manu Majra.		
	a) Malli's	b) Jugga's
	c) Bhai Meet's	d) Lala Ram Lal's
13) Muslims from Manu Majra were sent to the refugee camp.		
	a) Haryana	b) Punjab
	c) Chandannagar	d) Surat
14) raised their voices against the planned massacre of the Mano Majra Muslims.		
	a) Lala Ram Lal and Jugga	b) Bhai Meet Singh and Lambardar
	c) Bhai and Lala Ram	d) Iqbal and Jugga
15) Ghost train brought		
	a) Goods	b) Food grains
	c) Dead bodies	c) Textiles

Module IV: Train to Pakistan: Setting, Symbols and Characters

has a liaison with a Muslim girl Nooran.	
a) Iqbal	b) Juggat Singh
c) Malli	d) Lala Ram Lal
is badmash number ten.	
a) Juggat Singh	b) Iqbal
c) Lala Ram Lal	d) Malli
is the magistrate and deputy commissio	ner of the district.
a) Iqbal	b) Jugga
c) Banta Singh	d) Hukum Chand
was the daughter of Hukum Chand's orderly	
a) Nooran	b) Geeta
c) Sundari	d) Nilambari
plans to attack the train taking Muslims of Chustan.	ndunnugger and Mano Majra to
a) Hukum Chand	b) The leader of the group
c) Banta Singh	d) Malli
ano Majra is on the bank of river.	
a) Ganga	b) Kaveri
c) Sutlej	d) Godavari
ano Majra is known for its	
a) River	b) Railway Station
c) Houses	d) Gurudwara
is a politically committed figure in the novel.	
a) Iman Baksh	b) Jugga
c) Iqbal	d) Banta Singh
	a) Iqbal c) Malli

9) represents 'mobility' in the novel.		
a) Train	b) Riots	
c) Tanga	d) Car	
10)is the symbol of communal harmony in the village.		
a) The 'Ghost Train'	b) Tree	
c) 'Deo', the local deity	d) Mano Manjra	
11) is the protagonist of the novel.		
a) Malli	b) Jugga	
c) Iqbal	d) Iman Baksha	
12) asked to please Hukum Chand.		
a) Haseena	b) Nooran	
c) Iqbal	d) Jugga	
13) shoots his wife and children.		
a) Juggat Singh	b) Iqbal Singh	
c) Banta Singh	d) Sunder Singh	
14) stimulates Jugga to an act of self-sacrificial heroism.		
a) His love for Haseena	b) His love for Manu Manjra	
c) His love for Nooran	d) His love for Sundari	
15) is meant by lambardar.		
a) Sarpanch of the village	b) a collector of revenue	
c) Money lender	d) Police Inspector	