

اپنے پوشیدہ عیبوں کو معلوم کرنے کے لیے یہ دیکھنا ضروری ہے کہ ہمارے دشمن ہم کو کیا کہتے ہیں۔ ہمارے دوست اکثر ہمارے دل کے موافق ہماری تعریف کرتے ہیں۔ اول ہمارے عیب ان کو عیب ہی نہیں لگتے یا پھر ہماری خاطر کو ایسا عزیز رکھتے ہیں کہ اس کو رنجیدہ نہ کرنے کے خیال سے ان کو چھپاتے ہیں۔ یا پھر ان سے چشم پوشی کرتے ہیں۔ برخلاف اس کے ہمارا دشمن ہم کو خوب ٹٹولتا ہے اور کونے کونے سے ڈھونڈ کر ہمارے عیب نکالتا ہے۔ گود دشمنی سے چھوٹی بات کو بڑا بنا دیتا ہے۔ دوست ہمیشہ اپنے دوست کی نیکیوں کو بڑھاتا ہے اور دشمن عیبوں کو۔ اس لیے ہمیں اپنے دشمن کا زیادہ احسان مند ہونا چاہیے کہ وہ ہمیں ہمارے عیبوں سے مطلع کرتا ہے۔ اس تناظر میں دیکھا جائے تو دشمن دوست سے بہتر ثابت ہوتا ہے۔

It is important to know the opinion of our foes to know our flaws. Most often our friends praise us, to make us happy. Firstly, they don't consider our flaws as flaws either, they don't want to make us sad by discussing our flaws, or they hide our flaws. Comparatively our foes point out every flaw, even though they exaggerate our every action. Friends always exaggerate the good deeds and foes the bad ones. Therefore we should be thankful for our foes for pointing out our flaws. In this point of view, foes proves to be better than friends.

flout, magic deception
disobey / go against

The maharajah of Jodhpur, out of sheer insecurities, arranged a meeting with Jinnah. As all the rulers did not the accession treaty at once

Maharaja of Jodhpur, who didn't signed the accession treaty out of sheer insecurity of dethroning, ~~invited~~ arranged a meeting with Jinnah. ~~Jinnah~~ He was aware of the that most princely state would go to India, still he didn't lose hope. Jinnah asked Jodhpur for elaborating conditions. V.P. Menon met viceroy informing him about the scenario of Jodhpur. Mountbatten acquainted with the fact that accession of Jodhpur with Pak would be ~~the~~ disastrous magic for his state and Jinnah could not be taken for granted leaving menon to sign provisional agreement, batten left.

Title:

'The Fate of Princely States'

80 words
Original = 220 words

1. Write a precis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

Not all the rulers signed the Instrument of Accession at once. Afraid that the Socialist Congress Party would strip him of his amusements, flying, dancing girls and conjuring delights which he had only just begun to indulge since he had only recently succeeded his father to the throne, the young Maharajah of Jodhpur arranged a meeting with Jinnah. Jinnah was aware that both Hindu majority and geographical location meant that most of the Princely states would go to India, but he was gratified by the thought that he might be able to snatch one or two from under Patel's nose. He gave Jodhpur a blank sheet of paper.

"Write your conditions on that" he said, "and I'll sign it."

Elated, the Maharajah returned to his hotel to consider. It was an unfortunate move on his part, for V.P. Menon was there waiting for him. Menon's agents had alerted him to what Jodhpur was up to. He told the young ruler that his presence was requested urgently at a viceroy's House, and reluctantly the young man accompanied him there. The urgent summons had been an excuse, and once they had arrived, Menon had to go on a frantic search for Viceroy, and tell him what had happened. Mountbatten responded immediately. He solemnly reminded Jodhpur that Jinnah could not guarantee and conditions he might make, and that accession to Pakistan would spell disaster for his state. At the same time, he assured him that accession to India would flout automatically mean end of his pleasure. Mountbatten left him alone with Menon to sign a provisional agreement.

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer