

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.

~~Title~~ =
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Accession of Jodhpur

Day: _____

signed what?

Maharaja of Jodhpur did not signed because of Hindu majority and accession to luxurious life. Jinnah offered him with blank sheet and he said that, he would write what he wants and he will sign it. Maharaja happily returned to hotel where Memon was waiting for him, for inviting to viceroy's house. Memon told viceroy Mountbatten each and everything. Mountbatten reminded Jodhpur that either accession with Pakistan or India, it means devastation of Jodhpur, and left agreement paper for Memon to sign.

Total Word count = 264

Precis word count = 86

Title = Accession of Jodhpur

ESS 1990

main idea is picked but there is no sense of the whole content
sentences are incomplete and unclear in meaning
0/20 need improvement
basic grammar is weak
not satisfactory

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer any FOUR questions given at the end as briefly as possible.

Mountbatten was taking his family to Shimla to snatch a few days' rest. He had brought with him a copy of the Draft Plan for the transfer of power (which he had sent to London for approval). Menon had come up and they were expecting Nehru for the weekend. Mountbatten was delighted that Edwina (his wife) and Jawaharlal had taken to each other so much. It could not help his work, and it seemed to do them both so much good. Nehru himself had been in fine form. Meeville and George Nicolas (Principal Secretary to the Viceroy and Deputy Personal secretary to the Viceroy respectively) had shown some dismay at Viceroy's openness with the Indian leader but Mountbatten chose to ignore them. Despite his continuing optimism for the Plan, Menon's contention that it would be well received by the Congress had given him more than usual pause for thought. After dinner on Saturday night, he invited Nehru in the Viceregal Lodge for a nightcap. The Viceroy handed Nehru his drink, and then quite suddenly crossed the room to the safe and unlocked it, taking out the Draft Plan handed him the papers (giving free run his instinct whatever the result). Nehru took the Draft Plan eagerly and sat down with it, immersing himself in it immediately. Mountbatten watched him. The Indian had stopped reading the Plan, and was riffling angrily through the final pages. His face was drawn and pale. Mountbatten was shaken. He had never seen Nehru so furious. Nehru made an effort to control himself. 'I will try to summarize my thoughts tonight and leave you a note of my objections. This much I can tell you now. Congress will never agree to plan of India's fragmentation into a host of little states'. The following day, the Viceroy sat on the secluded rear terrace of Viceregal Lodge while V.P. Menon read over Nehru's promise memorandum of objections. 'Mr. Nehru only questions certain Section of the Plan', said Menon. 'Yes -- the key notes!' snapped Mountbatten. 'Look we have to redraft and resubmit immediately, -- in the light of his comments. Can you do it?' 'Very well, Your Excellency', said Menon. '... I want it (the fresh draft) by six O'clock this evening'.

— 1 — 1202 Answer any four questions:

c) Why did Lord Mountbatten show draft plan to Nehru?

Lord Mountbatten shown draft plan to Nehru, because, he had to sent it to London for being approved.

e) What motivated the drawing up of a fresh plan for transfer of power?

Motivation for drawing up new fresh plan was the anger and furious condition of Nehru after speed transfer of power plan.

f) Within what time was the fresh plan prepared and by whom?

Memon was one who had write the fresh plan after command of Mountbatten; he started writing fresh draft by six o'clock that evening.

g) Was the person who drew up the fresh plan, under orders of Mountbatten, a neutral and impartial person, not connected with any Indian community?

Memon who write fresh plan was not neutral. He tried to halt.

Memon who had wrote the fresh plan was tilted toward congress, because, he had got more men used from congress, and he was not one who carry independent personality.

single sentence ans is incorrect format and not acceptable

0/20