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**Pakistan Studies SSC-II
(9th Book NBF)**

***Handwritten Exercise Solution
&
Complete Book Notes***

FBISE 2026-2027

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25th April-24

C-Work

Thursday

The Establishment of Pakistan.

X - Short Question and Answer

Q1 Describe the importance of Simla Deputation?

Ans The muslim community had been facing challenges since 1857. However, the Simla Deputation brought about some important for the muslim nation.

- 1- The Simla deputation bridge the gap between muslims and the british government.
- 2- The Simla deputation boosted the confidence of the muslims community.
- 3- The demand for Separate electorates for muslims was accepted the 1909 Minto-Morely reforms.
- 4- The muslims were recognized as a separate nation through the acceptance of the Separate electorate demand.

Q2

8th May 24

C-Work

Thursday

Chp no. 2:

Activity: Short Question and Answer:

Question no. 1:

Analyze the Allama Iqbal's Address of 1930?

Answer:-

- * He expressed that Islam is a complete code of life that guides in all aspects of life.
- * He emphasized that concept of two-nation theory ~~within~~ ^{within} in the Indian context.
- * He demanded for the establishment of a separate Islamic state in Muslim-majority areas of sub-continent.

Question no. 2:

Describe the failure of Simla Deputation in 1945?

Answer:-

The congress supported the demand of the Union party. Quaid-e-Azam ^{replied} rejected this ^{proposal} ^{of 1945} saying that the Muslim League was the only representation party of Muslims & called upon the government to hold election to determine the representative claims of all the party. The conference ultimately ended in failure.

Question No4:

Analyze the formula given by the cabinet mission of plan 1946?

Answer:-

A constituent assembly will be formed, consisting of member from the province & their states.

* India will be granted ^{as the} dominion ^{power}. After the end of their war.

* The constitution shall be framed by the constitution assembly.

* The proposal of the ^{Cripps} ~~ext corpus~~ mission would be accepted or rejected as a whole.

Question no 5:

Analyze the nehru Report of 1928?

Answers:-

- * Separate electorate should be replaced with Joint electorates.
- * In central legislative assembly 1/4 Seats should be reserved for muslim.
- * Sindh, Balochistan & NWFP should be granted more power of a province.
- * Hindi should be declared as an official ~~for~~ Language.

Question no 6:

What are the objectives of all indian muslim League:

Answer:-

- To protect rights of ^{muslim} muslim community & to present the most good demands of muslim in a respectful way.
- * To create a feeling of Loyalty & to reward ^{all} ^{misunderstanding} misunderstanding between muslim & British Government.
- * To cooperate with other communities of india.

Question no 7:

Describe the importance of the 14 points of Quid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah?

Answer:-

The Quid-e-Azam 14 points were a present appropriate response to the nehru's report - These were moderate & genuine demands of the muslim community presented of

— (Long Question & Answer) —

Question no.2:-

How did the Khilafat movement evolved & what were its objectives? ✓

Answer:-

During the first world war, Turkey, the ~~Seat of~~ ^{fight} ~~Ishtifaf~~ fought against the Allied force & was defeated. Right after the war of indians Muslims to start a campaign to protect ottoman caliphate. Ali Brothers, M. K. Aslam, Dr. M. K. Aslam, Ansari, & Barrister. Jan Muhammad Jangho were prominent leaders of the Khilafat movement.

Gandhi's Role & Hindu-Muslims:

Gandhi joined the Khilafat movement & earned Indian Muslims respect. He advised the Muslims to ^{to} ~~advised to~~ resign from government jobs ^{stop} ~~abstain~~ from attending educational institutions, boycott courts & renounce their titles.

Meeting with British officers:-

A delegation comprising Syed Sulaiman Nadwi, Syed Hussain, Maulana Ali, Ali Jinnah & Hasrat Ali Khan was sent to England to highlight this issue & importance of Khilafat institution. But had to return to India empty handed because British were not favourable towards Turkish Issue.

the right line. Muslim continued their struggles in the subsequent years based on the framework at 14 points.

— ०० (Long Question No 1) ०० —

Q In what ways did the Lucknow address the concerns and demands of (birt) both the congress and the muslim League?

Answer:-

- 1) The all india national congress accepted the League demand for a separate electorate for muslim.
- 2) Provincial autonomy should be ensured, and provincial councils should be empowered to levy force & vote on budget.
- 3) There will be one third $\frac{1}{3}$ muslim represented in the central council.
- 4) In case of referring to a particular community is presented $\frac{3}{4}$ of the member of community approve the bill & rejected. The device was in favour of the minority.
- 5) In provincial legislative councils $\frac{1}{5}$ of the member will be reserved with $\frac{1}{5}$ will be nominated.
- 6) In the muslim majority province of Bengal & Punjab muslims will be reduced while in muslim majority province at Bihar, Bombay, Madras, C.P., U.P. muslim ^{seats} will be increased.
- 7) The member of the legislative assemblies should be granted the right to ask & present an adjournment motion.
- 8) There should be a separation of the executive & the judiciary.

Question No 3:-

To what extent did the Congress Ministries seek revenge against Muslims, & what were the consequences of their actions?

Answer:-

After the formation of Congress ministries in 8 provinces in Provincial assembly elections 1937 held ^{kept} under the Government of India Act 1935, the Congress started actions against Muslims, as detailed below:-

Hoisting of the party flags:-

When the congress ministries were formed, the congress issued instruction to government ~~offices~~ to hoist the Congress's flags on government buildings.

Attacks on Muslim:-

Attacks on Muslims had in the provinces under the Congress party's Rule. Muslims were forced to abandon their religion & allegiance to any Party other than the Congress.

Widdia Mander Scheme:-

It was a new education Scheme introduced in the Provinces where the Congress ministries were formed, mainly aimed to erase Muslim Culture. The main focus was on Muslims into hinduism & was implemented in all education institutions.

Bande Mantran Anthem:-

Bande Mantra Portrayed a negative image of muslim & advocated the expulsion of Muslim from Hindustan, suggesting that India is only for Hindus. Bande Mantran

being declared as a national anthem & instructions were given to start the day in educational & governmental institutions with its recitation.

The Resignations of Congress Ministries & Day of Deliverance:-

During the World War II in 1939 between Britain & Germany, & Indians were called upon by the Government for their support. But the Congress believed that the British wouldn't overlook it & announced that they government in war time activities. That's when they resigned from Provincial ministries in November 1939. And Muslims Peace fully observe the day of Deliverance on the appeal of Quaid-e-Azam on December 22, 1930.

Question No 4:- What were the basic Principles & demands outlined in the Lahore Resolution.

Answer:-

The Lahore Resolution, an annual Session of All India League which held in Lahore at Minto Park in ~~1940~~ March 1940. The Session Presided by Quaid-e-Azam was a ^{important} ~~Pivotal~~ moment in Pakistan movement. The key Principal & demands outlined in the resolution are as follows:-

• Recognition of Distinct Nationhood:-

During Quaid's Presidential Speech at Lahore Resolution, he mentioned that, it was untrue to think that only one nation resided in India. There are two nations Muslim & Hindus & despite living together for centuries

each remained its Separate Identity.

Autonomous & Sovereign States:

Prominent Muslim Leaders Participate in this resolution, & Moulvi Fazal-ul-Haq the chief minister of Bengal mentioned by Presenting the resolution that North. Western & Eastern Zones of India should be grouped as a Muslim majority state to constitute independent in which constituent units shall be autonomous & Sovereign.

Rejection of the Federal Scheme:

The idea of India^{to} being a federal state for both Hindus & Muslims as envisaged by the Government of India ^{act} of 1935. Was rejected by the all India Muslim League. This was a significant shift from previous demands ~~demands~~ of minority right in India for Muslims to the establishment of an Independent State.

Question No 5:-

What were the important clauses of the 3rd June plan 1947 that paved the way for partition of India?

Answer:- ^{First}

The ~~initial~~ ^{first} plan for Partition was set for August 1948, however, Mountbatten advanced the ~~date~~ ^{or the other hand} to August 15, 1947 due to certain reason. Mountbatten announced partition Plan on 3rd June-1947.

The important clauses ^{of} of this Plan were as follow:-

Provincial option for Partition:-

The option for Provinces to decide through their legislative Assemblies whether they want to join Pakistan or India. This choice notably applied to Punjab, Bengal & Sindh. Sylhet

Referendum in NWFP & Sylhet:

A referendum would be held in NWFP & in the district ~~Sylhet~~ ^{Sylhet} in Assam Province to determine the Willingness of the People join India & Pakistan.

Constituent Assemblies:-

Each state will have its own constituent Assembly for the formation of its constitution where they would act on the Central Legislative bodies (the Government of India Act 1935 on the interim constitution) until their new Legislatures were established.

Despite:-

(Significant - upheaval mass migration & common and violence), the 3rd June Plan resulted in the independence & partition of India, creating the Sovereign states of India & Pakistan.



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