

Based on National Curriculum of Pakistan 2022-23

Model Textbook of

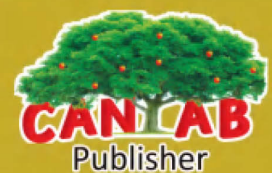
Pakistan Studies

Grade

9



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Lahore, Pakistan



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A Textbook of Pakistan Studies
for Grade 9

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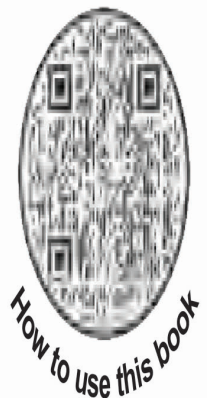
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Preface

Welcome to the fascinating journey through the diverse and vibrant landscape of Pakistan! Tailored for Grade 9 students, this textbook explores Pakistan's rich history, geography, and socio-economic aspects. Uncover the ideological foundation of Pakistan, the varied landscapes, and the natural features shaping its topography. Delve into the Ideological Basis Struggle and the creation of Pakistan, understanding the visionaries and struggles that marked its inception. "Land of Pakistan" visually guides you through the country's landscapes, from the northern peaks to the southern plains, revealing its geographical diversity.

"The Natural Topography" examines the physical features shaping Pakistan's unique landscape, unveiling mountains, plateaus, and valleys. Explore the "Climate of Pakistan" and its impact on lifestyle and economic activities, then discover the role of water in "Water Resources," from rivers to dams. "Population Structure and Growth" explores Pakistan's diverse demographics and cultural mosaic. "Agriculture and Organic Farming" reveals the significance of farming, both traditional and organic. Finally, "Transport and Trade" takes you through transportation networks and the role of trade in economic development. Designed for the learners, this textbook aims to make learning accessible and engaging. We hope it becomes a valuable resource, fostering a deep appreciation for Pakistan's history, geography, and socio-economic dynamics in your academic journey.



SLO based Model Video lecture



Salient Features

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Engage students with videos, simulations, and practical worksheets.

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Well-organized with clear objectives, PPTs, and a question bank.

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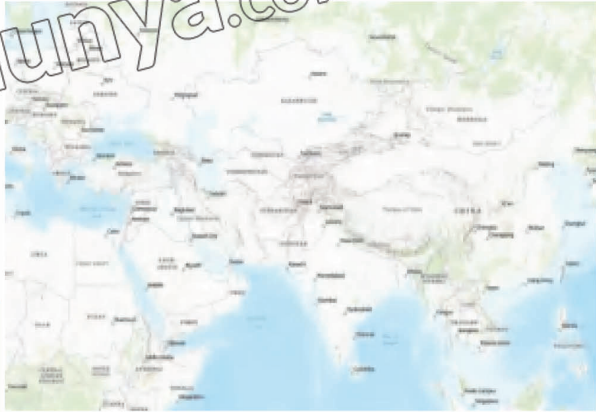
Visual appeal through PPTs and interactive simulations.

Assessment & Tracking

Diverse question bank and progress monitoring.

Adaptable & Accessible

Scalable and accessible, suitable for all learners.



Simulation



Power Point Presentation

[SLO: PS-09-B1-02]

Evaluate the significance of location in terms of its proximity to neighboring countries, seas, and oceans.

Knowledge

Question Bank

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which country shares the longest border with Pakistan?
 - A) India
 - B) Afghanistan
 - C) China
 - D) Iran
2. Which region receives more rainfall than the northern border of Pakistan?
 - A) India
 - B) Iran
 - C) Afghanistan
 - D) China
3. Pakistan's border shares access to the coast of _____
 - A) India
 - B) Iran
 - C) Afghanistan
 - D) China
4. The New Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) aims to connect China's _____ region with Pakistan's _____
 - A) western, eastern parts
 - B) northern, southern border
 - C) eastern, western border
 - D) coastal, inland regions

Short answer questions

1. How does Pakistan's proximity to the Arabian Sea impact its economy and trade?
2. Discuss the significance of the Karakoram Highway in relation to Pakistan's neighboring countries.
3. Describe the geographical importance of the Gwadar Port for Pakistan and its neighboring Gulf States.
4. Explain the role of the Arabian Sea in Pakistan's maritime trade and economic growth.
5. Discuss the role of the India-Pakistan geographical proximity and its impact on the country's agriculture and economy.

Question Bank

Worksheet

SLO: PS-09-B1-02 Evaluate the significance of location in terms of its proximity to neighboring countries, seas, and oceans.

Part 1: Map Exploration

1. Identify the countries that share a border with Pakistan.
2. Label the seas that border Pakistan.
3. Identify the major cities in Pakistan.
4. Mark the regions that share the longest border with Pakistan.

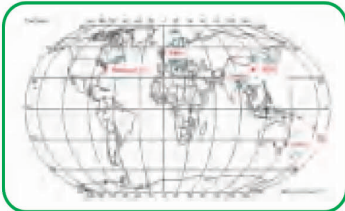
Part 2: Understanding Geographical Significance

1. Explain the importance of the Arabian Sea for Pakistan's trade and economic growth.
2. Describe the role of the Karakoram Highway in Pakistan's trade and economic growth.
3. Discuss the significance of the Gwadar Port for Pakistan's maritime trade and economic growth.

Part 3: Critical Thinking

1. How does Pakistan's proximity to the Arabian Sea impact its economy and trade?
2. Discuss the significance of the Karakoram Highway in relation to Pakistan's neighboring countries.
3. Describe the geographical importance of the Gwadar Port for Pakistan and its neighboring Gulf States.
4. Explain the role of the Arabian Sea in Pakistan's maritime trade and economic growth.

Work sheet



Skill Sheet

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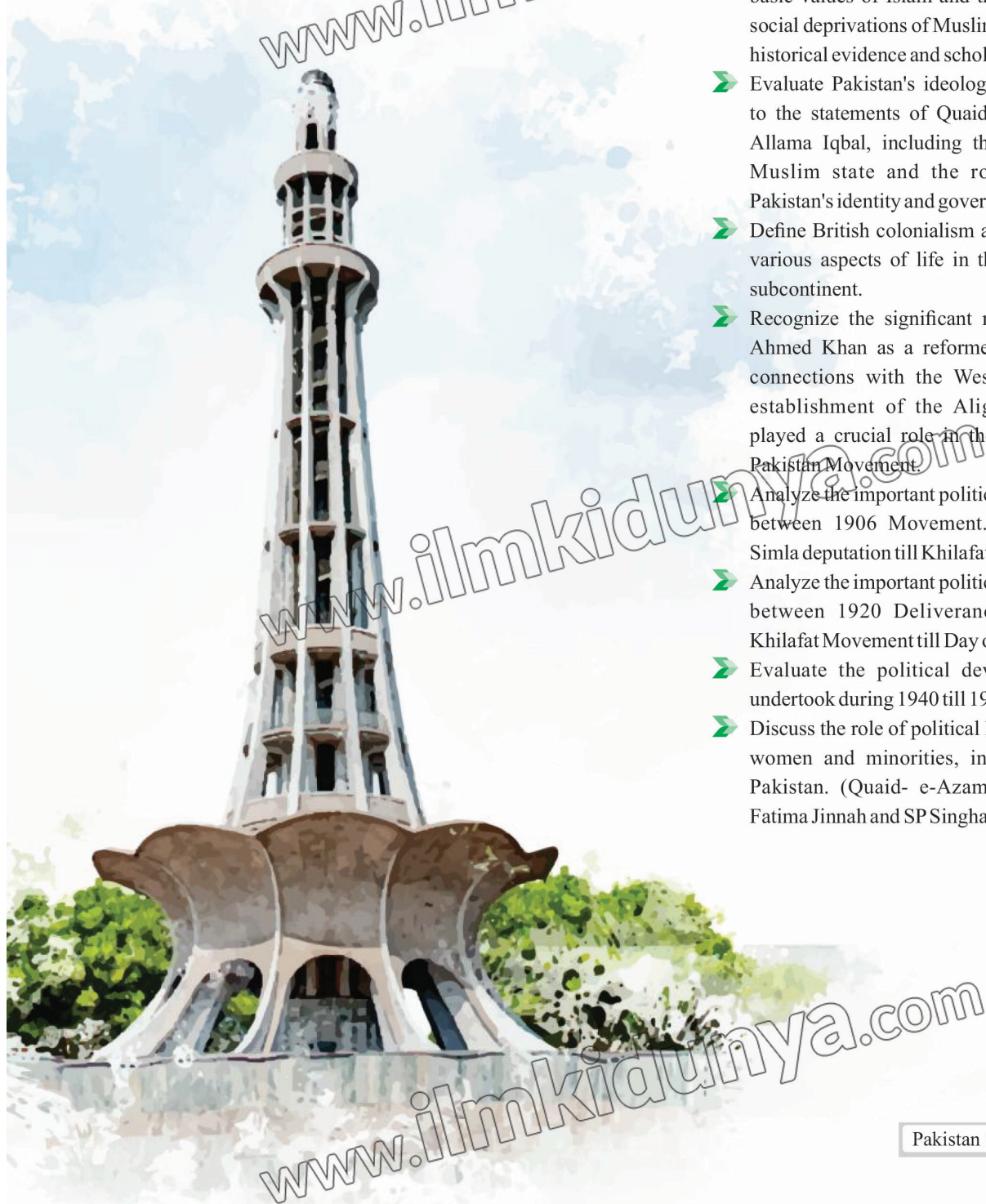
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Ideological Basis Struggle and Creation of Pakistan

Students' Learning Outcomes

- Relate the basis of Pakistan's ideology to the basic values of Islam and the economic and social deprivations of Muslims in India, using historical evidence and scholarly analysis.
- Evaluate Pakistan's ideology with reference to the statements of Quaid - e- Azam and Allama Iqbal, including their vision for a Muslim state and the role of Islam in Pakistan's identity and governance.
- Define British colonialism and its impact on various aspects of life in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.
- Recognize the significant role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a reformer whose efforts, connections with the Western world and establishment of the Aligarh Movement played a crucial role in the success of the Pakistan Movement.
- Analyze the important political developments between 1906 Movement.) - 1920 (from Simla deputation till Khilafat
- Analyze the important political developments between 1920 Deliverance. 1939 (from Khilafat Movement till Day of -Deliverance.
- Evaluate the political developments that undertook during 1940 till 1947.
- Discuss the role of political leaders including women and minorities, in the making of Pakistan. (Quaid- e-Azam, Allama Iqbal, Fatima Jinnah and SPS Singha)



The mentioned SLOs are further classified into knowledge and skills for the better understanding of students.



Knowledge

- Define the term Ideology.
- Identify and enlist the main sources of Pakistan's Ideology.
- Relate the basis of Ideology of Pakistan with particular reference to the basic values of Islam and economic deprivation of Muslims in India.
- Concept of Two Nation Theory.
- State the main features of Two Nation Theory.
- Comment that Two Nation Theory was important for Muslims of the subcontinent.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Two Nation Theory.
- Elaborate the problems faced by Muslims of the Subcontinent before partition that became the reason for presenting Two Nation Theory.
- Understand Quaid e Azam and Allama Iqbal's opinion about Two Nation Theory.
- War of Independence 1857 causes and impacts.
- Contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and its effect Aligarh Movement
- Constitutional development from 1858 to 1935 and political parties.
- Discuss the journey of Hindu-Muslim unity and Lucknow Pact.
- Discuss the impacts of the Khilafat Movement on the struggle for freedom.
- Simon Commission and its aftermath.
- Pakistan Movement 1940-47.



Skills

- Comment on Allama Iqbal's role in presenting Two Nation Theory.
- Justify Quaid e Azam's support for Two Nation Theory.
- Identify the underlying causes of the War of independence in 1857.
- Analyze the immediate and underlying causes of the War of Independence 1857 while relating it with the impacts on Muslims in particular.
- Evaluate the impact of War on Muslims of the subcontinent.
- Draw a timeline to show important events in the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- Comment on the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as Social, political and educational reformer.
- Criticize the contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and their impact on Muslims.
- Discuss the efforts made by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan to improve the British Muslim relations.
- Discuss the objectives of Aligarh Movement
- Some historians say 'Muhammedan Anglo-oriental College' was the institution that contributed more than any other in the formation of Pakistan. Justify.
- Draw a timeline to show Constitutional development in British India from 1858 to 1935 and development of political parties.
- Identify the reasons for the rise of the Khilafat Movement.
- Draw a timeline to show the events and happenings of the Khilafat Movement as it progresses from establishment till its end.
- Evaluate the political developments that undertook during 1940 till 1947.
- Discuss the role of political leaders, including women and minorities, in the making of Pakistan. (Quaid-e-Azam, Fatima Jinnah and SP Singha) Discuss the journey of Hindu-Muslim unity.
- Draw a timeline to reflect political development in subcontinent from Simon Commission 1927 till congress election in 1937, particularly highlighting Nehru Report, Round table conferences, Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address (1930), Communal Award, Rehmat Ali's Now or Never Concept and Govt of India Act - 1935.
- Draw a timeline to reflect political development from 1940-47 (Lahore Resolution, Crips Proposal, Simla conference, Elections of 1946, Cabinet Mission Plan, Interim Government, 3rd June Plan and Independence Act)
- Discuss the role of prominent Muslim Leaders in the making of Pakistan.

Knowledge 1.1 Ideology

Ideology is a fundamental concept. It refers to a collection of ideas, beliefs, and values that shape how people think and act within a society or a nation. These ideas give a group of people a shared identity, purpose and direction. Different scholars and thinkers have provided various definitions and perspectives on ideology. Here are definitions of ideology by different scholars:

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels

“The ideas of the ruling class are in every epoch the ruling ideas; i.e., the class which is the ruling material force of society is at the same time its ruling intellectual force.”

Antonio Gramsci

“Ideology is a system of beliefs and values that justifies the interests and worldviews of a particular social group, helping to maintain the existing social order.”

Knowledge 1.2 Ideology of Pakistan

The Ideology of Pakistan is the belief that Muslims in the South Asian sub-continent form a separate nation based on Islamic principles. This ideology is fundamentally rooted in Islamic values.

Ideology of Pakistan as defined by various scholars

According to Syed Ali Abbas, a former professor of history:

“Ideology of Pakistan and Ideology of Islam have same meaning. Actually ideology of Pakistan is the practical shape of the teachings of Islam.”

Dr. Aslam Syed defined the ideology of Pakistan as:

“Ideology of Pakistan is the name of molding of individual and collective lives according to Islam and also of saving from conflicting ideologies.”

Another well-known scholar Allama Allaud-Din-Siddiqui defined ideology of Pakistan. He said:

“Ideology of Pakistan is the name of implementation of Islamic principles on persons. On groups and on government and Islam should be stronger than the strongest forces here.”

Sources of Pakistan ideology

Pakistan's ideology draws from various sources that have contributed to its formation. The main sources of Pakistan's ideology include:

Islamic Faith

The primary source of Pakistan's ideology is the Islamic faith. The desire to create a separate homeland for Muslims, where they could

Teacher Note

Create a board in the classroom. Draw a timeline on the board and continue to add historical events on by one. Encourage students to add to the information on the board by covering subtopics.

Developmental Activity

Ask students to write a short essay reflecting on their personal ideologies. Encourage them to consider the values, beliefs and principles that shape their perspectives.

Teacher Note

Develop a working/live board in the class. Draw a timeline in the middle of the board and keep on adding the events as the history lessons move on. Encourage students to add on their learnings on this board as they cover the subtopics.



— Developmental Activity

Arrange an activity wherein each student is tasked with explaining, in one or two sentences, the necessity of a separate homeland for Muslims. Additionally, inquire from the students about their perspectives on why existing countries where Muslims constitute the majority encounter various challenges.



Research and analysis

Considering the values and customs of Muslims, students are encouraged to investigate how the customs and values of various non-Muslim societies have permeated Pakistani society, influencing its structure even in contemporary times. In addition to gathering information, students should propose solutions to address these issues in their reports.”



Teacher Note

Organize a debate on "Pakistan's Ideology: Balancing Islamic Values and Historical Deprivation." Divide students into groups representing different perspectives.

practice their religion freely and preserve their cultural and religious identity, was a fundamental driving force behind the nation's establishment.

Two-Nation Theory

The Two-Nation Theory posited that Muslims and Hindus were distinct nations with different customs, cultures, and beliefs. This theory served as a key basis for the creation of Pakistan.

Democratic Principles

The democratic values of equality, representation and the rule of law, derived from Western democratic principles, are another source of Pakistan's ideology. These values were incorporated into the nation's founding documents.

Economic Deprivation

Economic disparities and deprivation among Muslims in India were a significant concern.

- Muslims found themselves systematically excluded from governmental employment opportunities. Despite possessing the requisite qualifications, Muslims were consistently denied job opportunities, while Hindus were often appointed even without meeting the necessary criteria. This discriminatory practice significantly hindered Muslim employment prospects.

- Under British rule, Muslims suffered severe property deprivation. Their assets were confiscated, and they were forcibly evicted from their lands, which were then allocated to Hindus. Muslim landlords were reduced to tenants on their own properties, exacerbating their economic woes.

- In addition to job and property deprivation, the British imposed discriminatory policies that severely impacted Muslim businesses. While Hindus received preferential treatment and support, Muslims faced stringent regulations, resulting in substantial economic losses for Muslim traders. Consequently, Hindu traders established dominance in various sectors, further marginalizing Muslim economic interests.

- The Industrial Revolution in Britain exacerbated the economic struggles of Muslims. British products, superior in quality and cheaper than local alternatives, flooded the market, leading to the collapse of domestic cottage industries. This economic upheaval left Muslims economically vulnerable, as they struggled to compete with modern technologies and industries. Furthermore, the importation of British goods to India further suppressed demand for Indian products, negatively affecting millions of Muslim workers.

Own our roots

Pakistan's ideology also emphasizes the importance of recognizing and preserving its cultural and historical roots, including various regional cultures and traditions. In October 1947, Quaid-e-Azam said while addressing Army Officers;

“Our objective was to create such a state where we can live freely, our culture and civilization get flourished and where Islamic concept of social justice can flourish exactly.”

Respect for Fundamental Human Rights

The ideology of Pakistan includes a commitment to respecting and upholding fundamental human rights for all citizens, ensuring their dignity and freedoms are protected under the law.

Knowledge 1.3 The Two Nation Theory

The Two Nation Theory was a profound idea that underpinned the formation of Pakistan. It suggested that Muslims and Hindus were not merely followers of different religions but rather two distinct nations with their own unique cultures, customs, and identities. This theory served as the cornerstone for the establishment of Pakistan. It viewed Two Nation Theory through the Islamic perspective, it projects a unique character and disposition. The doctrine of Two Nation Theory emerged from Islam fourteen centuries ago when first Islamic State known as Riyasat -e- Madina formed on the name of Islam. However, Pakistan is the second state which is formed of Islam.

Key Features of the Two Nation Theory

Distinct National Identities

The theory asserted that Muslims and Hindus had separate national identities. Muslims identified themselves as a distinct nation based on their religious and cultural heritage.

Cultural and Religious Differences

The Two Nation Theory emphasized the existence of significant cultural and religious disparities between the two communities, which were considered insoluble obstacles to coexistence within a united India.

Advocacy for a Separate Muslim State

It argued for the creation of a separate political entity where Muslims could exercise their rights and safeguard their cultural and religious values without the fear of being dominated by the Hindu majority.

Protection of Muslim's Rights

The theory placed a strong emphasis on the protection of Muslim rights within a united India.



— Developmental Activity

Arrange a debate centered around the Two-Nation Theory. Divide the students into two groups: one advocating for the theory and the other focusing on researching significant leaders. Encourage students to delve into historical events and philosophical viewpoints related to the Two-Nation Theory to bolster their arguments.



— Developmental Activity

Assign students the roles of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Iqbal. Task them with researching these individuals and preparing brief speeches or dialogues that articulate the views of these influential figures on the Two-Nation Theory. Facilitate a role-play session wherein students present their viewpoints, thereby fostering a deeper understanding of historical perspectives.

Research and analysis

Having studied the economic challenges confronting Muslims, students are tasked with utilizing the internet to delve into each problem individually and assess their current status. Research should focus on how these issues have been historically addressed and the significance behind resolving them for the Muslim community. Subsequently, students are to present their findings through a class presentation.



Fig.1.1 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Knowledge 1.4 Challenges Faced by Muslims before Partition

Before the partition of India, Muslims encountered several significant challenges:

Political Marginalization

Muslims often found themselves politically marginalized, especially as they were a minority in many regions, making it difficult to assert their political rights effectively.

Economic Disparities

Economic disparities existed between Muslims and Hindus. Muslims often experience greater economic deprivation and fewer opportunities.

Cultural and Religious Differences

The distinct cultural and religious practices of Muslims and Hindus raised concerns about the protection of cultural and religious rights in a united India.

Knowledge 1.5 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Two Nation Theory

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, a renowned scholar and reformer in the 19th century, is credited as one of the pioneers of the Two Nation Theory. Although he didn't explicitly advocate for the creation of a separate Muslim state, his ideas laid the groundwork for the acceptance of this theory. Sir Syed believed that Muslims and Hindus constituted distinct nations with differing customs and traditions, emphasizing the need for modern education and reform to safeguard Muslim cultural and political interests. During the Urdu Hindi Controversy, he further solidified the concept of two nations, asserting that Muslims possessed their own distinct culture and civilization. In discussions with Mr. Shakespeare, Governor of Banaras, Sir Syed articulated his vision and explained the two nation theory as:

“Hindi Urdu conflict is the starting of the space of separation between Hindus and Muslims which will gradually increase and a day will come when both the nations will separate from each other after division.”

Knowledge 1.6 Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ and Allama Iqbal's رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ Opinions on the Two Nation Theory

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

He was an ardent supporter of the Two Nation Theory and believed

that Muslims and Hindus were two separate nations.

On 23rd March, 1940 at the historic session of the Muslim League at Lahore, he said:

“The Mussalmans are not a minority. They are a nation by any definition. By all canons of International law we are a nation.”

In his presidential address at the annual session of Muslim League at Lahore in 1940. He said:

“India is not a nation, nor a country. It is a Sub-Continent of nationalities. Hindus and Muslims being the two major nations. The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor inter dine and they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects on life and of are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history.”

On March 8, 1944 while addressing the students of Muslim University, he said:

“Hindus and Muslims through living in the same town and villages had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities.”

He believed that only Islam was the unifying force of the Muslim Millat. He said:

“What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing base to the Muslim Millat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran.”

In 1946, at Islamia College Quaid-e-Azam declared:

“We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles.”

On 18th June 1945, in his message to the Frontier Muslim Students Federation, he said:

“Pakistan not only means freedom and independence but Muslim ideology, which has to be preserved which came to us as a precious gift and treasure and which we hope, other will share with us.”

Allama Muhammad Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ

Allama Muhammad Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ, a renowned philosopher and poet, significantly contributed to the Two Nation Theory through his writings and poetry. He envisioned a separate Muslim state where Muslims could practice their religion freely and preserve their

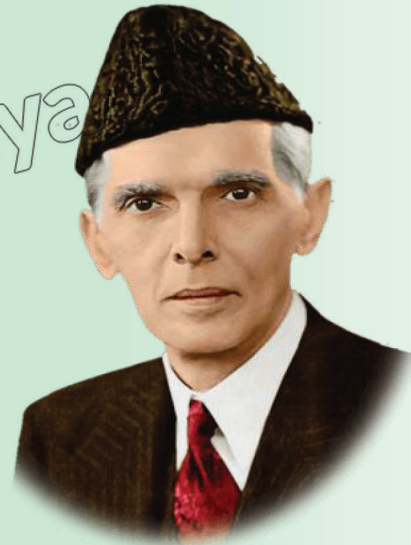


Fig.1.2 Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ

Skill: 1

Justify Quaid e Azam's رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ **support for Two Nation Theory.**

- Divide the participants into small discussion groups (3-5 participants per group).
- Distribute the list of resources or readings about Quaid-e-Azam's رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ support for the Two Nation Theory to each group.
- Instruct the groups to review the materials and take notes on the key reasons and arguments Jinnah put forth to support the Two Nation Theory.
- Allow each group to engage in a discussion, sharing their findings and insights on why Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ supported the Two Nation Theory.
- Each group will select a spokesperson to summarize their discussion points and present the key justifications behind Quaid-e-Azam's support for the Two Nation Theory to the entire group.



Fig. 1.3 Allama Muhammad Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ



Developmental Activity

Assign students the roles of Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ and Allama Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ. Have them research and prepare short speeches or dialogues expressing the opinions of these key figures on the Two Nation Theory. Conduct a role-play session where students present their perspectives, fostering a deeper comprehension of historical viewpoints.



Teacher Note

Role play: A role play can be planned by making two groups, Hindus and Muslims and reflecting the problems created by Hindus for Muslims. Some students can become the leaders and present the Two Nation Theory.

cultural identity. Allama Iqbal's intellectual contributions profoundly influenced the ideology that led to the creation of Pakistan.

At Allahabad Address, Allama Muhammad Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ said:

"I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sind, and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of 'North-West India.'"

Allama Iqbal also called Hakeem- ul- Ummat was the person who awakened the Muslims of the sub-continent through his poetry and he was the one who gave the idea of a separate homeland for Muslims.

He explains ideology that:

"Islamic opinion on the concept of nationalism is different from all other nations. The base of Islamic nationalism is not a uniform language, living within the same territory or economy. We as Muslims all belong to one nation founded by the Harat Muhammad رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ and our membership rests on common belief about the universe and historical traditions that we all share together."

He also explains the two-nation theory through his poetry and in his different sermons he asks that Muslims are a nation in every aspect of life. Allama Iqbal also wrote a letter to Mohammad Ali Jinnah in which he said that:

"Muslims of North West India and Bengal should be considered as a nation. They are a nation just like other nations inside or outside India."

He further said that:

"It is necessary that we cannot ignore that the future of Islam in Asia with respect to moral values and political identity just depends upon Indian Muslims."

On two nation theory, he further said:

"Muslims and Hindus are living together for thousands of years and they have their own different ideologies so the only solution of Indian political conflict is separation on India".

He also said:

"I am demanding a separate homeland for Muslims on basis of Islam because India is a continent of different nations belonging to different races, they speak different languages and practice different religions".

Knowledge 1.7 Role of Political Leaders

Political leaders played a pivotal role in shaping the course of Pakistan's history, from its inception as an independent nation to its current-day challenges. Among these leaders, women and minorities made significant contributions despite facing societal constraints and prejudices.

Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ

Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ is highly regarded in Pakistan's history for his pivotal role in its formation. His leadership journey commenced with a firm commitment to the idea of Pakistan, a homeland exclusively for Muslims in India. Jinnah's persuasive speaking abilities and unwavering dedication to this cause earned him widespread admiration.

One significant moment in Jinnah's leadership journey occurred when he facilitated the Lucknow Pact in 1916. This agreement, negotiated between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League (AIML), aimed to ensure fair representation for Muslims in Indian politics. Jinnah's adept negotiation skills were instrumental in safeguarding the interests of the Muslim community. Despite facing opposition from various quarters, including opposition parties, Jinnah remained steadfast in his pursuit of Pakistan. His determination and strategic thinking enabled him to overcome numerous challenges.

The substantial support garnered by the Muslim League in the general elections of 1945-1946 underscored the strong desire among Muslims for a separate homeland. Despite the complexities of the political landscape, Jinnah persisted in his efforts to bring Pakistan into existence. His unwavering commitment and visionary leadership culminated in the independence of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ is remembered as a significant figure in Pakistan's history, revered for his steadfast belief in creating a separate Muslim nation from British India. His ability to communicate effectively and navigate difficult circumstances was instrumental in the realization of Pakistan. As the "Father of the Nation," Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ envisioned a country where religious freedom was upheld, and citizens worked together for the betterment of the nation.

Fatima Jinnah

Fatima Jinnah, the sister of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ, played a significant role in the political landscape that led to the creation of Pakistan. She was among the first Muslim women in British India to achieve a dental degree, breaking societal norms and



Skill:1.2

Comment on Allama Iqbal's رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ role in presenting Two Nation Theory.

- ☑ Divide the participants into two teams: Team A (proponents of Allama Iqbal's Political role) and Team B (proponents of Allama Iqbal's Social role).
- ☑ Give both teams 15 minutes to research and prepare their arguments.
- ☑ Each team will take turns presenting their arguments and counterarguments.
- ☑ Each speaker from both teams will have a set time limit (e.g., 5 minutes) to make their case.
- ☑ Encourage participants to use facts, quotes from Allama Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ, and historical context to support their arguments.
- ☑ After all the speakers have presented their arguments, let each team respond with a short counter-argument.
- ☑ Open the floor for questions from the audience or participants.
- ☑ Encourage a respectful and insightful discussion, where participants can ask questions or seek clarifications.



Fig. 1.4 Fatima Jinnah



— Developmental Activity

Similar to Fatima Jinnah, numerous other women made significant contributions to the Pakistan Movement. Select a woman of your choice, gather information about her efforts, and deliver a presentation to the group.



Teacher Note

Watch a documentary or film depicting the lives and struggles of Quaid e Azam, followed by a discussion on his leadership styles, sacrifices, and contributions to Pakistan's creation.

erving as a symbol of strength and resilience. Actively involved in the Pakistan Movement, she participated in the annual gatherings of the All India Muslim League, contributing to its popularity, particularly through its Women Sub-committee.

Recognizing the importance of Islamic principles and the empowerment of women, she worked towards their financial independence and political involvement. She established the Women's Relief Committee, later evolving into the All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA).

Fatima Jinnah further engaged in mobilizing women's support for the Muslim League during the 1946 elections, which yielded a significant victory. She campaigned vigorously, speaking at public gatherings and rallies to promote the cause of Pakistan. Additionally, she played a pivotal role in organizing the Muslim Women Students Federation, promoting political awareness and community service among young women.

Furthermore, post-independence, Fatima Jinnah co-founded the Pakistan Women's Association (APWA), contributing to the resettlement of women migrants and advocating for the welfare of marginalized communities.

SP Singha

Satya Prakash Singha, a prominent politician from Sindh, made significant contributions to the political landscape of colonial India and later Pakistan. Born in 1893, Singha dedicated himself to education and earned the title of Dewan Bahadur for his reforms at Punjab University. During the partition, he supported the Muslim League's vision for a separate state, forming the All-Indian Christian Association. Despite challenges, Singha became the Speaker of the British Indian Punjab Assembly. His legacy is one of commitment to education, social justice, and interfaith harmony, making him a notable figure in the histories of India and Pakistan.

Pakistan Movement and how it started

Knowledge 1.8 British colonialism and its impact

British Colonialism refers to the period during which the British Empire established and maintained control over the Indian subcontinent, which includes present-day India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. British colonial rule began in the mid-18th century and lasted until independence in 1947. Here, we will explore the impact of British Colonialism on various aspects of life in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent:

Political Impact

- British colonialism played a significant role in the partition of India in 1947, leading to the creation of India and Pakistan as two separate nations.
- The British introduced a centralized administrative system, which consolidated power in the hands of the colonial authorities and marginalized local rulers and institutions.
- The British exploited existing religious, ethnic and regional divisions, using the "divide and rule" policy to maintain control.

Economic Impact

- British colonial policies led to the economic exploitation of India. The wealth of the subcontinent was drained to benefit the British economy.
- Traditional Indian industries suffered under British rule as the colonial government favoured British manufactured goods, leading to deindustrialization.
- The British introduced a land revenue system that placed a heavy burden on Indian farmers, causing economic hardship for rural communities.

Social Impact

- British colonialism reinforced social hierarchies and castes, as it relied on existing structures for governance.
- While the British introduced modern education, it was often limited to urban elites, creating disparities in access to education and opportunities.
- British colonialism influenced Indian culture, language and social norms, leading to a blend of Western and indigenous elements.

Religious Impact

- The British census and administrative policies accentuated religious differences, contributing to religious tensions that persisted even after independence.
- British colonialism facilitated Christian missionary activities, leading to conversions and influencing religious dynamics.

Infrastructure Development

- The British invested in infrastructure development, including railways and telegraph lines, which had long-term benefits for the region.
- Some regions saw improvements in irrigation systems, which boosted agricultural productivity.



Fig. 1.5 British colonialism

Teacher Note

Divide students into colonizers and colonized to experience power dynamics, resource exploitation, and social impacts of colonialism through role-playing.



Fig. 1.6 War of Independence

Nationalism and Independence

- British colonial rule sparked the emergence of nationalism and independence movements led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam. Indians actively campaigned for self-rule, leading to the eventual end of British colonialism and the partition of India.

Knowledge 1.9 War of Independence 1857

The War of Independence 1857 fought by courageous freedom fighters. It was a period marked by diverse causes and far-reaching impacts, shaping the course of the subcontinent's struggle for independence and fostering social, political and cultural changes that would resonate for generations.

Causes of the War of Independence 1857

Political Unrest

- The Indians were dissatisfied with the British government's intervention in their governance.
- The annexation of princely states and the Doctrine of Lapse fueled discontent.

Economic Struggles

- Heavy land taxes and new revenue policies burdened the Indian population.

Social and Religious Concerns

- As cultural and religious beliefs were perceived to be under threat, concerns about religious sensitivity and tolerance increased.
- The introduction of the Enfield rifle and cartridges greased with pig and cow fat were deeply offensive to Muslim and Hindu soldiers.

The Impact of the War of Independence 1857

- The War marked the end of the Mughal Empire as the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah II, was exiled.
- The British government assumed direct control over India, replacing the rule of the East India Company.
- The War prompted the British to initiate various social and religious reforms.
- The events of 1857 sowed the seeds of nationalism and the yearning for self-rule.
- Brave figures like Rani Lakshmi Bai and Bahadur Shah II became enduring symbols of resistance.



Skill: 1.3 – 1.5

- Identify the underlying causes of the War of Independence in 1857.
- Analyze the immediate and underlying causes of the War of Independence 1857 while relating it with the impacts on Muslims in particular.
- Evaluate the impact of War on Muslims of the subcontinent. Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.

Knowledge 1.10 Role of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Pakistan Movement

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emerges as a pivotal figure whose multifaceted efforts, interactions with the Western world and the founding of the Aligarh Movement left an indelible imprint on the region's political and intellectual trajectory.

Pioneering Educational Reforms

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's vision for educational reform materialized through concrete initiatives and groundbreaking events:

Founding Aligarh Muslim University (AMU): In 1875, Sir Syed laid the foundation stone of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), an institution that would emerge as a citadel of modern education.

The Scientific Society of Aligarh: Sir Syed established the Scientific Society of Aligarh, a forum that facilitated the translation of Western scientific works into native languages. This event fostered a scientific temper among Muslims and bridged the knowledge gap between the East and the West.

Enlightened Interaction with the Western World

Sir Syed's engagement with the Western world was marked by specific encounters and exchanges:

The "Asar-us-Sanadid" Publication: Sir Syed authored "Asar-us-Sanadid," a seminal work that explored Islamic art and architecture. This publication showcased his mastery of both Western and Islamic scholarship and served as a bridge between cultures.

The Scientific Deputation to England (1884): In 1884, Sir Syed led a scientific deputation to England, where he interacted with British scholars and officials. This event not only promoted cross-cultural understanding but also laid the foundation for future political negotiations.

The Aligarh Movement in Action

The Aligarh Movement's impact is palpable through specific milestones:

Promoting Modern Education: AMU's emphasis on modern education enabled students to acquire skills in various fields, including law, science and literature. This practical education equipped future leaders with the tools needed to navigate the complexities of nation-building.

Synthesizing Western and Islamic Knowledge: The Aligarh Movement promoted the synthesis of Western and Islamic knowledge, exemplified by Allama Iqbal's exploration of Islamic philosophy in light of modern thought.



Fig. 1.7 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Skill: C.6, 1.8–1.9

- Discuss the objectives of Aligarh Movement. Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.
- Comment on the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as Social, political and educational reformer.
- Criticize the contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and their impact on Muslims. Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.



Developmental Activity

Provide students with a list of significant events in Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's life, such as the founding of the Aligarh Movement, his educational reforms, and his interactions with the Western world. Students arrange these events chronologically on a timeline, discussing their significance as they place each event in order.



Skill:1.7

Draw a timeline to show important events in the life of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

- ❑ Divide the participants into small discussion groups (3-5 participants per group).
- ❑ Distribute the list of resources or readings about Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's contributions to each group.
- ❑ Instruct the groups to review the materials and take notes on his social, political and educational reforms.
- ❑ Allow each group to engage in a discussion, sharing their findings and insights on the roles played by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in social, political and educational reforms.
- ❑ Encourage participants to consider both the positive and negative aspects of his contributions.
- ❑ Each group will select a spokesperson to summarize their discussion points and present an analysis of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's contributions and their impact on Muslim society.
- ❑ Encourage a respectful and insightful discussion, where participants can ask questions or seek clarifications.



Fig 1.8 Lord Morly and Sir Agha Khan

Sir Syed's Ideological Influence on the Pakistan Movement

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's ideas found resonance in key events that shaped the Pakistan Movement.

Allama Iqbal's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ **Vision:** Allama Iqbal, deeply influenced by Sir Syed's vision, articulated the concept of Muslims as a distinct cultural and political entity. His famous Allahabad Address in 1930 outlined the vision for a separate Muslim state.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ **Leadership:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah translated Sir Syed's emphasis on education, modernization and the safeguarding of Muslim rights into the pragmatic struggle for Pakistan's creation.

Knowledge 1.11 Analysis of Political Developments (1906-1947)

The years spanning 1906 to 1947 represent a pivotal epoch toward independence.

Partition of Bengal (1905)

The Partition of Bengal in 1905 by Lord Curzon aimed to address administrative challenges in the province. Dividing it into East Bengal (Muslim-majority) and West Bengal (Hindu-majority) sparked the Swadeshi movement among Hindus, advocating for a boycott of British goods. Muslims, however, welcomed the partition. Hindu opposition led to widespread protests, prompting the British government to annul the partition in 1911. Despite Muslim concerns, the government assured protection of their rights through representation in legislative councils and local bodies.

The Simla Deputation (1906)

In 1905, the British partitioned Bengal supposedly for administrative ease. However, this decision was vehemently opposed by Hindus, who protested against it. This event prompted Muslims to consider a new approach to voicing their political rights. In 1906, Muslim leaders, including Aga Khan, presented demands to the British authorities, including separate electorates for Muslims. The Simla Deputation highlighted the necessity for communal representation and underscored India's diverse socio-political landscape.

The Birth of the All India Muslim League (1906)

The inception of the All India Muslim League in 1906 aimed to safeguard the political rights of Muslims. Initially concerned with securing separate electorates, the league subsequently transformed into a vital political platform for Muslim demands.

Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

The Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 introduced separate electorates for Muslims and expanded Indian representation in legislative bodies. These reforms signified progress in political participation while simultaneously emphasizing communal divisions.

World War I (1914-1918)

World War I wielded a profound influence on India's political panorama. The British government's unilateral decision to involve India in the war without consultation with Indian leaders kindled widespread discontent. The war also ushered in economic hardships and stoked fervent demands for political concessions.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

The Lucknow Pact was an agreement between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

The pact called for Hindu-Muslim unity in the struggle for Indian independence. The pact also called for a number of reforms, including the establishment of a representative government in India and the creation of separate electorates for Muslims.

The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (1919)

The tragic incident at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar in 1919, where British troops opened fire on a peaceful assembly, sent shockwaves throughout the nation, intensifying anti-British sentiments. This appalling event gave rise to extensive protests and fervent calls for greater self-rule.

The Khilafat Movement (1919-1924)

The Khilafat Movement, spanning from 1919 to 1924, was a noteworthy development led by the Ali brothers (Mohammad Ali and Shaukat Ali), lent their support to the struggling Ottoman Caliphate. The movement aimed to protest British actions in Turkey and foster unity between Muslims and Hindus in opposition to British rule.

Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)

In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi assumed leadership of the Non-Cooperation Movement, which promoted nonviolent non-cooperation with British authorities. This led to widespread protests, boycotts and the closure of institutions connected to British interests, all aimed at persuading India's British government to grant self-government, or swaraj, to the nation.

The Simon Commission (1927)

The appointment of the Simon Commission by the British government in 1927 was met with widespread protests in India. The absence of Indian representation in the commission triggered demands for self-governance.

— Developmental Activity

Divide students into roles representing different stakeholders involved in the Simla Deputation, such as Muslim leaders, British officials, and Hindu representatives. Each group researches their assigned role and prepares arguments and proposals to present during the simulation. Students then participate in a debate or negotiation session, aiming to reach agreements or resolutions that reflect the historical outcomes of the Simla Deputation.



Fig. 1.9 Lucknow Pact

— Skill: 1.10 – 1.11

- Identify the reasons for the rise of the Khilafat Movement.
- Draw a timeline to show the events and happenings of the Khilafat Movement as it progresses from establishment till its end. Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.

Teacher Note

Students write and perform a news report simulating events like the Lucknow Pact or Khilafat protests, incorporating historical details and perspectives of different groups.



— Developmental Activity

Assign students the task of creating a timeline highlighting key events in constitutional development from 1858 to 1935.



Fig 1.10 Round Table Conference



— Skill: 1.12

Draw a timeline to reflect political development in subcontinent from Simon Commission 1927 till congress election in 1937, particularly highlighting Nehru Report, Round table conferences, Allama Iqbal's Allahabad Address (1930), Communal Award, Rehmat Ali's Now or Never Concept and Govt of India Act - 1935. Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.

Nehru Report (1928)

The Nehru Report of 1928, led by Motilal Nehru, proposed constitutional reforms for India, advocating for dominion status and universal suffrage, reflecting the aspirations of the Indian National Congress.

Jinnah's Fourteen Points (1929)

In 1929, Mohammad Ali Jinnah presented his Fourteen Points, outlining the demands of the Muslim community and underscoring the significance of protecting their political rights and representation.

Allama Iqbal's رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهٖ Allahabad Address (1930)

Allama Iqbal's رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهٖ Address outlined his vision for a separate Muslim state, stressing Muslim unity and introducing the Two-Nation Theory. This vision deeply influenced the creation of Pakistan, emphasizing freedom, social justice, economic prosperity, democracy, and equality for Muslims.

Round Table Conferences (1930-1932)

Three Round Table Conferences, held in London between 1930 and 1932, provided a platform for discussions on constitutional reforms. Although they failed to yield immediate results, but paved the way for future constitutional developments.

Civil Disobedience Movement (1930-1934)

Initiated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement called for nonviolent resistance against British laws and taxes. It famously included the Salt March to Dandi, symbolizing Indian self-sufficiency.

The Government of India Act (1935)

The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced significant constitutional reforms, including provincial autonomy and limited franchise rights, marking a transition towards self-governance.

Congress Ministries (1937)

The 1937 elections witnessed the Congress party winning less than 40% of seats despite claiming to represent 95% of the population. Their victory, limited to Hindu-majority provinces, disappointed Muslims. Congress implemented policies, including Hindi as the national language and restrictions on cow slaughtering, viewed unfavourably by Muslims. The Muslim League, responding to discrimination, published the Pirpur report and actively opposed Congress. During World War II, Congress resigned in protest, prompting Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهٖ to declare 22nd December, 1939, as the Day of Deliverance, celebrating freedom from Congress ministries.

The Day of Deliverance (1939)

The Day of Deliverance celebrated on 22nd December, 1939, marked a significant political development. It was a day of rejoicing for Indian Muslims as they protested against the Congress Ministries' resignations, demanding the safeguarding of their rights.

Lahore Resolution (1940)

The Lahore Resolution of 1940, also known as the Pakistan Resolution, marked a significant milestone. It was presented at the All-India Muslim League's annual session in Lahore, demanding the creation of an independent Muslim state in areas where Muslims were the majority.

World War II and Cripps Mission (1942)

During World War II, the British government sought India's support. In 1942, the Cripps Mission proposed limited dominion status for India, but it was met with rejection by both Muslim and Hindu leaders.

Simla Conference (1945)

The Simla Conference aimed to discuss the future of India after World War II. However, it failed to achieve a consensus among Indian leaders.

General Elections (1945-1946)

The general elections of 1945-46 marked a significant democratic exercise. The Muslim League won a majority of Muslim seats, strengthening the demand for Pakistan.

3rd June Plan (1947)

The 3rd June Plan, also known as the Mountbatten Plan, was a pivotal development in the history of the Indian subcontinent. It was announced by Lord Louis Mountbatten, the last British Viceroy of India, on 3rd June, 1947. The Mountbatten Plan proposed the partition of India into two independent nations, India and Pakistan, and the transfer of power to the leaders.

Independence and Partition (1947)

Pakistan celebrated their independence on 14th August, 1947. However, this momentous occasion was marred by the tragic communal violence that accompanied the partition, leading to immense suffering and displacement.



Fig. 1.11 Minar-e-Pakistan

Research and analysis

Explore significant political shifts in India between 1906 and 1947, delving into events, leaders, and movements. Investigate crucial movements that influenced the journey to independence, draw interconnections between diverse events, and synthesize your research. Present your findings visually, and stimulate a class debate: What factors ultimately shaped India's political destiny during this period?



Project 1

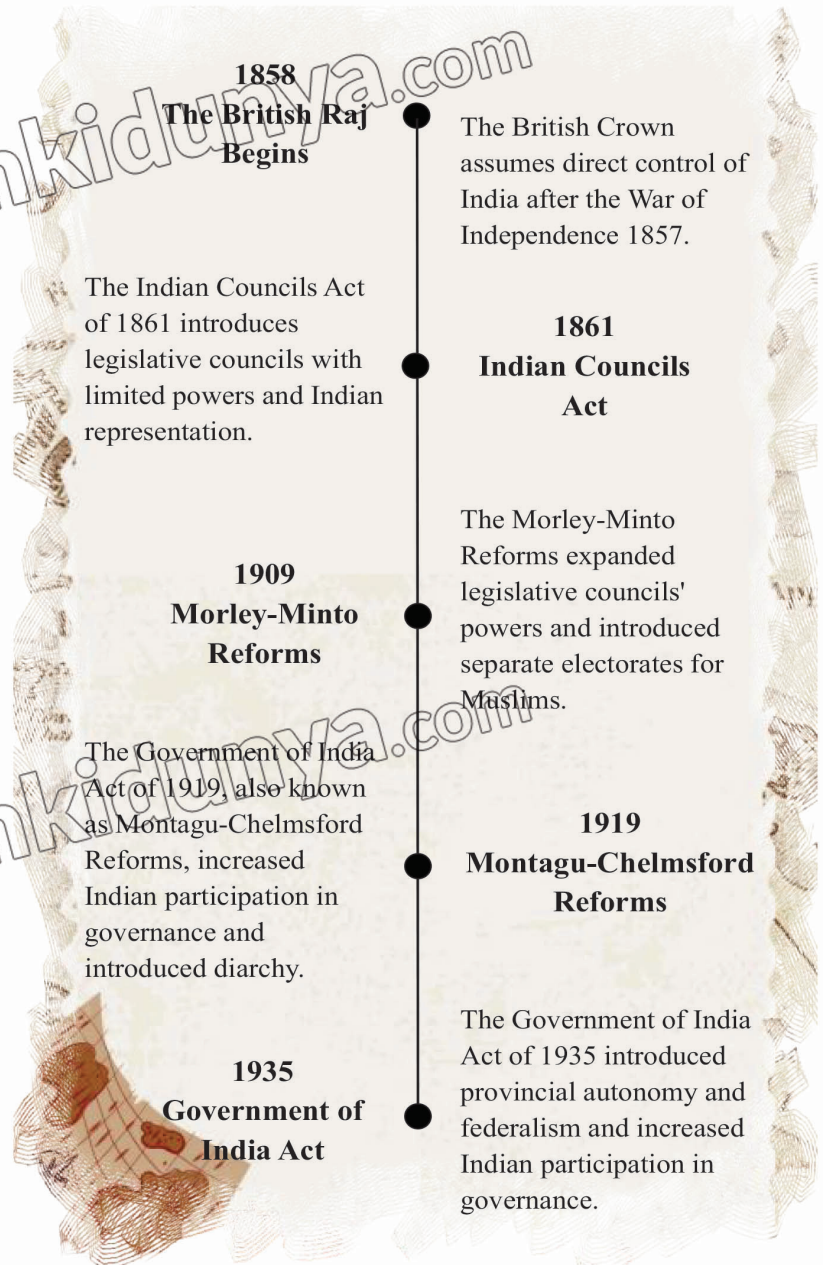
Divide students into small groups. Assign each group a specific period in the lead-up to the creation of Pakistan (e.g., pre-1857, 1857-1940s). Each group also focuses on a prominent figure such as Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه, Allama Iqbal رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه, Liaquat Ali Khan, and others. Students compile information on their assigned leader's background, contributions and role in specific period in the Pakistan Movement. Instruct students to research and create a timeline of significant events during their assigned period, highlighting key developments that contributed to the Pakistan Movement's inception.



Skill: 1.13 – 1.15

- ✔ Evaluate the political developments that undertook during 1940 till 1947.
- ✔ Draw a timeline to reflect political development from 1940-47 (Lahore Resolution, Crips Proposal, Simla conference, Elections of 1946, Cabinet Mission Plan, Interim Government, 3rd June Plan and Independence Act).
- ✔ Discuss the role of political leaders, including women and minorities, in the making of Pakistan. (Quaid-e-Azam, Fatima Jinnah and SP Singha) Discuss the journey of Hindu-Muslim unity. Skill sheet will be provided via QR code. Draw a timeline to show
- ✔ Constitutional development in British India from 1858 to 1935 and development of political parties. Skill sheet will be provided via QR code.

Knowledge 1.12 Timeline of key Constitutional Developments



Exercise

A Choose the correct option against each statement.

- 1 Who among the following emphasized the importance of Islam in the identity and governance of Pakistan?
 - a. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - b. Allama Iqbal
 - c. Mahatma Gandhi
 - d. Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2 What was the significance of the Simla Deputation in the political landscape of pre-partition India regarding Muslims?
 - a. demanded for separate electorates
 - b. demanded for equal rights
 - c. demanded for complete independence from British rule
 - d. demanded for partition of India into two separate countries
- 3 Who is known for establishing the Aligarh Movement, which aimed at educational and social reforms for Muslims in India?
 - a. Allama Iqbal
 - b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - c. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
 - d. Liaquat Ali Khan
- 4 What was the significance of the Khilafat Movement in Indian politics?
 - a. Ottoman Caliphate restoration
 - b. Greater Muslim representation
 - c. Hindu-Muslim unity advocacy
 - d. Caste system abolition
- 5 Which event marked the "Day of Deliverance" for Muslims in India?
 - a. Lahore Resolution
 - b. Quit India Movement
 - c. resignation of Congress ministries
 - d. end of British rule in India
- 6 Who played a crucial role in representing the interests of minorities in the making of Pakistan?
 - a. Quaid-e-Azam
 - b. Fatima Jinnah
 - c. Liaquat Ali Khan
 - d. SP Singha
- 7 What was the main objective of the Aligarh Movement initiated by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan?
 - a. Promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity
 - b. Socio-economic Upliftment of Muslims
 - c. Advocacy for British rule
 - d. Advancement of modern education for Muslims
- 8 Who coined the term "Two-Nation Theory," which became the basis for the demand for Pakistan?
 - a. Allama Iqbal
 - b. Quaid-e-Azam
 - c. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - d. Liaquat Ali Khan
- 9 What was the primary goal of the Lahore Resolution passed in 1940?
 - a. United India under British rule
 - b. Equal rights for Hindus and Muslims
 - c. Recognition of Muslims as a separate nation
 - d. Pursuit of constitutional autonomy
- 10 What is the period from 1858 to 1935 associated with?
 - a. Political stability
 - b. Secularism rise
 - c. British colonial rule and political parties
 - d. Unified Indian state

B Write brief answers of the following questions.

- 1 Provide a definition of the term "Ideology," with a specific focus on any of scholarly interpretation.
- 2 List the primary sources that contribute to Pakistan's Ideology?
- 3 Define Two Nation Theory.
- 4 What were the effects of the War of Independence in 1857?
- 5 What were the vision of Quaid-e-Azam regarding a Muslim state and Islam's role in Pakistan's identity?
- 6 What were Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's key contributions to the Pakistan Movement?
- 7 Draw a timeline based on the important events that occurred between 1900 and 1947.
- 8 What steps did Sir Syed take to encounter the Western world?

Write comprehensive answers of the following questions.

- 1 Justify that Two Nation Theory became the basis for the creation of Pakistan.
- 2 Analyze the role of women, particularly Fatima Jinnah, in the Pakistan Movement
- 3 Comment on role of Muslim leaders in presenting Two Nation Theory.
- 4 Analyze the key events and developments during the Pakistan Movement from 1940 to 1947.
- 5 Explain the impact of British colonialism on various aspects of life in the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.






Project 2

Allow students to choose a medium (poster, slideshow, video) to create a presentation on the Pakistan Movement (1940-47). This can include key events, leaders and the socio-political context leading to the creation of Pakistan. Sample mural is given for an idea.

Teacher Note

Extra Research work: Teachers can provide extra reading material / books for extended knowledge. Some web links are:

-  <http://notesonpakistan.blogspot.com/2009/08/two-nation-theory.html>
-  <https://storyofpakistan.com/two-nation-theory-the-myth-the-reality/>
-  <https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/1033923>