**Pakistan School, Kingdom of Bahrain**

**E- Support and Learning Material / Session 2020-2021**

**Subject:Civics-II Grade: 12**

**Book:Civics - II FIRST TERM**

**Chapter #1 Historical background Pakistan Movement**

Pakistan Movement also called Tehrik e Pakistan.it was a political movement which was active during the first half the 20th century

In the British India, most of the people were Hindus and the Muslims were the targeted minority. Those who started the movement were deprived of their rights. The Muslims had learnt that when the British would leave India they would become slaves of the Hindus therefore, they decided to demand for a separate state for their own. The struggle was organized by The All India Muslim League and finally achieved the target in the shape of free independent country, Pakistan. This Movement was led by The Quaid e Azam.

Allama Iqbal, the first Muslim Leader who gave the idea of a separate state in his address at Allah Abad in 1930.

Chaudray Rehmat Ali proposed the name, Pakistan later on in 1933.

Q 1. What were the main objectives of the All India Muslim League?

Ans : The All India Muslim League was established in 1906. Main objectives of the league were as follow;

1 .To safeguard and protect the rights of the Indian Muslims.

2 .to present and convey demands of the Muslims to the British Government in peaceful manners.

3 .To create feelings of respect and goodwill for the British Govt.

 Q 2 . Explain The Khalafat Movements briefly.

Ans: The Muslims of India wanted assurance from The British Govt. that after the end of war The Turkish Empire and Caliphate would not be dismembered and the Holy Places of Makkah and Madina also be protected.

But the Allied Forces divided the Turkish Empire into pieces.

The Muslims of India launched a movement to protect the holy places and defend the Khalafit.

Q 3. Write a brief note on The Aligarh Movement.

Ans : Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the great Muslim reformer, philosopher of the 19th century in the British India.

He was born on oct 12, 1817 in Dehli.He got his education from East India Company College and joined the Service of the Company in 1838.

During the war of independent 1857, he remained the loyal to the British Govt.

Sir syed had seen the deprived Muslims and he decided to do something for the The Muslims of India.

He first time introduced style scientific by founding modern schools at Muradabad and Ghazipur in 1859 and 1863 respectively.

In 1864, he founded a scientific society for the Muslims.

In 1875, he established Muhammaden Anglo Oriental College ( MAO)at Aligarh which eventually became The Aligarh University.

He firmly believed that the Muslim society would not progress without the acquisition of western education and science. Sir Syed had also contributed his services in many other fields.

All India Muhammaden Educational Conference 1986.

The Conference was the origin of The All India Muslim League.

His literary work was highly appreciated and the beneficial for the Muslims of India

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Q4. What were the Demands of The Simla Deputation?

Ans : Shimla Deputation was comprised of 25 top Muslim leaders called on the then Viceroy, Lord Minot at Simla on Oct 1, 1906.The deputation presented the memorial in front of Viceroy . The demands were as follow.

I .right of the separate electorate to the Muslims.

II.More seats for the Muslims in the centeral legislatures.

III. Quota for the Muslims in the civil services

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Q 5. Write brief note on the partition of Bengal.

Ans: The British Govt. decided to divide Bengal into two parts (east and West) in 1905.

The Muslims were very delighted and satisfied for the decision because the east Bengal was developed and had many economic opportunities but the Hindu extremists refused to accept that partition and started agitation.

At last The British Govt. annulled the partition in 1911. The Muslims deeply shocked over that.

Q 6 . Write short Note on The Lucknow Pact.

Ans : The Pact referred to an agreement reached between The Indian National Congress and The All India Muslim League at the joint session of the both parties held at Lucknow in 1916.Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah played a very important role in the agreement.

The main objectives of the Pact was to realize the British Govt. to give all the Indians more authorities to run their country according to their own ways.

The demand of the Muslims for a separate electorate was also accepted.

Since the Quaid e Azam was the main political personality who arranged the settlement between the Hindus and The Muslims that’s why the Indian leaders, Sarojani Nido gave him the title of the AMBASSADOR OF HINDU- MUSLIM UNITY.

Q 7 what do you know about the Simon Commission report?

Ans: The Indian Statutory Commission commonly referred to as Simon Commission, was a group of seven British members of the Parliament, under the chairmanship of Sir John Simmon, arrived in India in 1928.

The purpose of the Commission was to study the constitution reforms and make recommendations to the govt. with the consultation of political leadership of India.

 Q 8 .Explain briefly the famous address of Allama Iqbal in 1930.

Ans : The Allahabad Address is a speech by the great Muslim scholar, thinker Allama Iqbal who is also known the dreamer of Pakistan.

Allama Iqbal delivered his speech in the 25th session of The All India Muslim League held at Allahabad in 29 December, 1930.

In this addressed, Iqbal outlined a vision of an independent state for the Muslims majority provinces in North Western India.

Thus becoming the first politician to articulate what would become two nations theory.

Q 9. Explain Govt. of India Act 1935 and its aspects.

Ans: It was the Act of The United Kingdom and originally received Royal assent in august 1935, the act served some useful purpose by the experiment of the provincial autonomy. This act makes a priority no return in the history of constitutional development in India .The following are the important aspects of the act:

I. Establishment of federation of India.

II. End of diarchy system 1919.

III. Autonomy to the provinces.

I V. Direct Elections.

V .Partial recognition of provinces.

VI. Foundation of Federal court etc

 Q 10. Explain Pakistan Resolution 1940 briefly

Ans : The Pakistan resolution was also called The Lahore Resolution. It was written by Zafarullah Khan and represented by A K fazal ul Haq on 23rd March, 1940 at Lahore.

The Resolution called for the independent state. In this resolution the Muslim Leaders demanded that the Muslim provinces should be made a separate state.

The Pakistan Resolution bore fruit after seven years later in the shape of Pakistan?

Q 11. Why the election 1937 failed?

Ans: By the Govt,. Of India Act 1935, Elections were held in the British India in 1937.in the results, the All Indian National Congress won in the eight provinces out of eleven while The All India Muslim League failed to form government in any province. Due to The Congress unconstitutional actions and the disagreements with the British Govt, it decided to resign in 1939.

The Quaid e Azam put out an appeal calling for the Indian Muslims to celebrate 22nd December1939 as Day of Deliverance.

Questions/answers

 Q 1. Why did The Muslims of India demand a separate state ?

 Q2. What do you know about the objectives of The All India Muslim League?

Q 3. Write short note on Simon Commission.

Q4 Explain The Lucknow Pact.

Q5 Briefly narrate the services of Sir Syed Khan.