

Chapter 2: Making of Pakistan

Comprehensive Study Notes for Class X Pakistan Studies (Sindh Textbook Board)

Revivalist Movements in the Sub-continent



Shah Waliullah

Persian Quran translation, battle of Panipat 1761, moral revival.



Syed Ahmad Shaheed

Tahreek-e-Mujahideen, armed struggle against Sikhs, martyrdom at Balakot 1831.



Faraizi Movement

Haji Shariatullah & Dudu Mian, Bengali Muslim rights, anti-landlord campaign.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan & Aligarh Movement

General Awareness

Accepted British rule reality; focused on present progress instead of past glory.

Goodwill with British

Authored 'Causes of Indian Revolt' to remove misunderstandings after 1857 war.

Modern Knowledge

Established Scientific Society (1862) and MAO College, Aligarh on Cambridge model.

Two-Nation Theory & Muslim League (1906)

Two-Nation Theory

Triggered by Hindi-Urdu controversy. Hindus and Muslims possess separate religious identities, civilizations, and distinct social systems.

Muslim League Setup

Established on Dec 30, 1906 in Dacca under Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk. Headquartered in Aligarh. Sir Aga Khan elected first President.

Lucknow Pact (1916) & Quaid's 14 Points (1929)

1916

Lucknow Pact

Congress recognized separate electorates and Muslim minority weightage.

1928

Nehru Report Rejection

Negated separate electorates; prompted Quaid-i-Azam's 14 Points response.

1929

14 Points Safeguards

Demanded federal system, 1/3 Muslim central representation, and Sindh separation.

Allahabad Address (1930) & Congress Rule (1937–39)

Allama Iqbal's Vision (1930)

Proposed amalgamation of Punjab, NWFP, Sindh, and Balochistan into a consolidated North-West Muslim State as final destiny.

Congress Rule Atrocities (1937–39)

Enforced Wardha scheme, Vande Mataram, Hindi supremacy, and cow slaughter bans. Led to 'Day of Deliverance' on Dec 22, 1939.

Lahore Resolution (Pakistan Resolution) — March 23, 1940

Autonomous Zones

Geographically contiguous units demarcated into autonomous and sovereign states in North-Western and Eastern zones.

Minority Safeguards

Mandatory and effective constitutional safeguards for religious and cultural minorities.

Foundation Set

Became the solid bedrock for freedom struggle under Quaid-i-Azam's dynamic leadership.

Cripps Mission (1942), Simla Conference & 1945–46 Elections

Cripps Mission (1942)

Proposed post-war dominion status with provincial option to secede; rejected by both League and Congress.

Simla Conference (1945)

Failed due to Congress obstinacy over claiming exclusive Muslim representation.

1945–46 Elections

Muslim League won 100% central Muslim seats and 430/495 provincial seats, proving Pakistan demand.

3rd June Plan, Independence Act & Radcliffe Award

3rd June Plan (1947)

Lord Mountbatten announced partition of British India; assemblies voted for Pakistan.

Blessed Date

Pakistan gained independence on August 14, 1947, coinciding with 27th Ramadan (Lailat-ul-Qadr).

Radcliffe Award

Unjust boundary commission awards handed Muslim majority areas and headworks to India.

Role of Provinces in the Pakistan Movement

Punjab

Hosted Lahore Resolution 1940; massive electoral sweep in 1945–46; Sughra Fatima hoisted League flag.

Sindh

First province to pass resolution for Muslim majority governance in 1938; Hur Movement led by Pir Pagara.

Balochistan

Organized by Qazi Isa; historic Shahi Jirga vote in June 1947 in favor of joining Pakistan.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Overcame Congress influence through referendum in July 1947 joining Pakistan overwhelmingly.

Quaid-i-Azam's Role as First Governor-General

National Integrity

Warned against provincialism and racialism; united diverse ethnic groups under Pakistani identity.

Refugee Settlement

Established Quaid-i-Azam Relief Fund; personally visited Lahore in Oct 1947 to supervise rehabilitation.

Economic Vision

Inaugurated State Bank of July 1, 1948, calling for an economic system based on Islamic social justice.



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End of Chapter 2 Notes. Revise thoroughly, practice past paper questions, and prepare for academic excellence!



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