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Papers

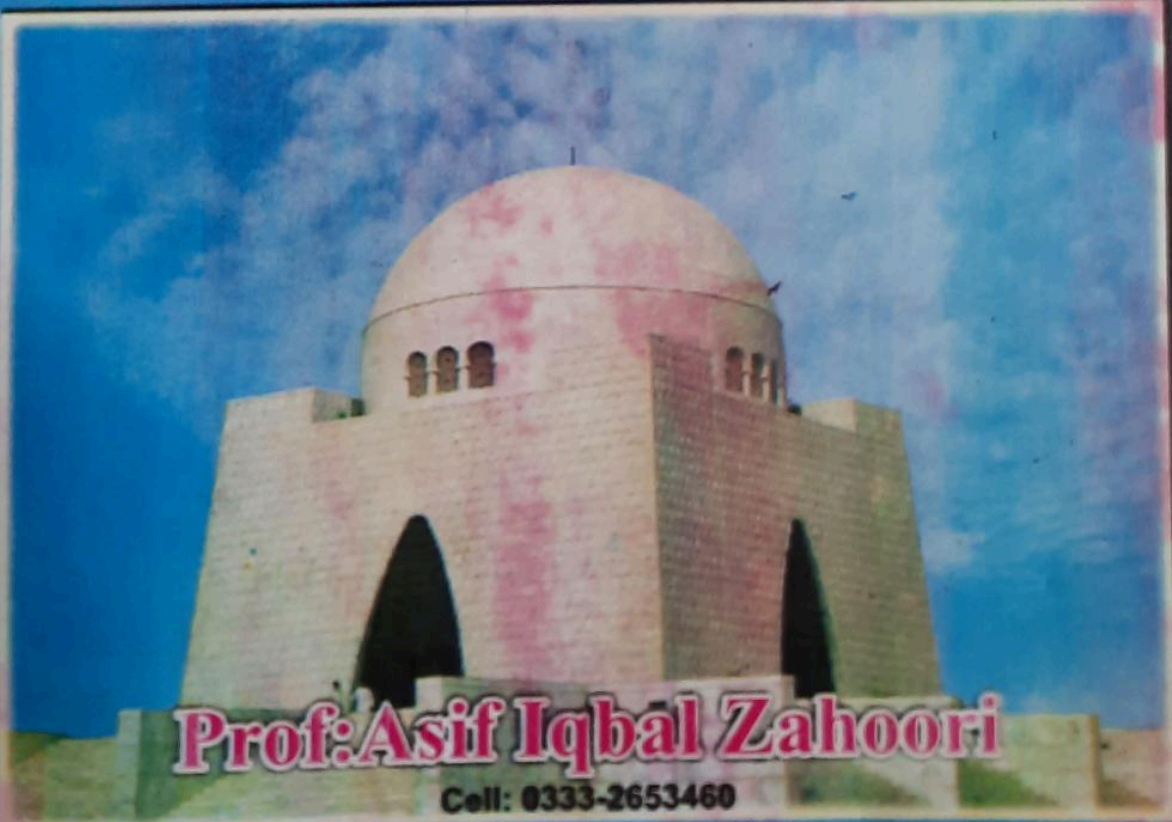
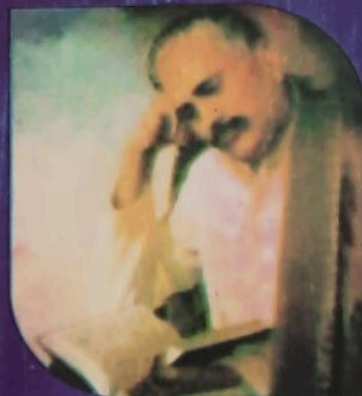
Helpful For:

**XII** (All Groups)  
(B.A, B.Com, B.SC)

*English  
Version*



# A TEXT HISTORY OF PAKISTAN STUDIES



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## الکتاب اسٹیشنرز

مارے یہاں تمام اسکولز و کالجز کی درسی کتابیں اور مسطر پر ڈکٹ کے تمام آئٹم (کاپیاں، رجسٹر، نوٹ بکس) اور اتر اعلیٰ سیریز اسٹیشنرز بازار سے بارعایت نیز اسکے علاوہ تمام اداروں کی گائیڈز، حل شدہ اور غیر حل شدہ پرچہ جات، مذہبی، معلوماتی ڈائجسٹ، رسائل، آفس اسٹیشنری، اسکول اسٹیشنری، سالانہ ڈائری، تہنیتی (Greetings) کارڈز دستیاب ہیں۔

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لطیف آباد، حیدر آباد

## PAKISTAN STUDIES (GOLDEN PAPER-I)

For Higher Secondary Classes (XII)

By: Asif Iqbal Zahoori (Lecturer in Pakistan Studies)

Marks Detail: MCQs (10) = 10 (Each 1)  
Short Question: 06 = 24 (Each 4)  
Descriptive: 02 = 16 (Each 8)

Total Marks: 50  
Time Allowed: 2 hours

### SECTION-A (MCQs)

Note: Attempt all question, carry equal Marks. (MCQs)

- Q1. The last viceroy of India was:  
a. Lord Curzon b. Lord Mount Batten c. Stafford Cripps
- Q2. Pakistan became member of united nations on:  
a. 30 Dec 1948 b. 30 Dec 1949 c. 30 Dec 1947
- Q3. The objective resolution was passed on:  
a. 12 March 1950 b. 12 March 1949 c. 12 March 1951
- Q4. The State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated by Qaid-e-Azam in:  
a. July 1948 b. July 1950 c. June 1952
- Q5. The First constitution of Pakistan came into force in:  
a. 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1956 b. 23<sup>rd</sup> March 1962 c. 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1973
- Q6. The Simla Deputation was headed by:  
a. Qaid-e-Azam b. Sir Agha Khan c. Allama Iqbal
- Q7. The Lucknow pact was signed in:  
a. 1919 b. 1929 c. 1916
- Q8. Qaid-e-Azam proposed his famous 14 points in:  
a. 1929 b. 1930 c. 1940
- Q9. The First president of Pakistan was:  
a. Parvez Musharraf b. Asif Ali Zardari c. Iskandar Mirza
- Q10. Sindh Muslim league passed resolution in:  
a. 1940 b. 1938 c. 1946

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## PAKISTAN STUDIES (GOLDEN PAPER-II)

For Higher Secondary Classes (XII)

By: Asif Iqbal Zahoor (Lecturer in Pakistan Studies)

### SECTION-B (SHORT QUESTIONS)

Note: Attempt any Six question, carry equal Marks. (Total Marks 6\*4=24)

- Q2. Define Ideology and Ideology of Pakistan?
- Q3. Write a short note on Simla Deputation?
- Q4. Comments on Nehru Report & fourteen points of Muhammad Ali Jinnah?
- Q5. Khilafat Movement & its Major impact on Indian Politics?
- Q6. Geo-Political importance of Pakistan?
- Q7. Proposals of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946?
- Q8. Urdu as a National language of Pakistan?
- Q9. Write a short note on energy crises of Pakistan?
- Q10. Powers of president of Pakistan?

### SECTION-C (DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS)

Note: Attempt any Two question, carry equal Marks. (Total Marks 2\*8=16)

- Q11. Political & education services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (Ali Garh Movement)?
- Q12. Two Nation theory in the light of the statement of Quaid-e-Azam & Allama Iqbal?
- Q13. Pakistan relation with U.S.A, India, china & Afghanistan?

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## PAKISTAN STUDIES (GOLDEN PAPER-II)

For Higher Secondary Classes (XII)

By: Asif Iqbal Zahoor (Lecturer in Pakistan Studies)

### SECTION-A (MCQs)

Marks Detail: MCQs (10) = 10 (Each 1)  
Short Question: 06 = 24 (Each 4)  
Descriptive: 02 = 16 (Each 8)

Total Marks: 50  
Time Allowed: 2 hours

Note: Attempt all question, carry equal Marks. (MCQs)

- Q1. The Muslim league celebrated "Direct Action Day" on:  
a. 16 Aug 1946 b. April 1945 c. June 1947
- Q2. The Second Round Table Conference took place in:  
a. 1930 b. 1931 c. 1932
- Q3. Quaid-e-Azam was born in:  
a. 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 1876 b. 25<sup>th</sup> Dec 1877 c. 25<sup>th</sup> March 1885
- Q4. The last Mughal emperor was:  
a. Akbar the great b. Orangzib c. Bhadrur Shah Zafar
- Q5. Congress was founded in the year:  
a. 1885 b. 1881 c. 1861
- Q6. Cabinet Mission Visited India in:  
a. 1942 b. 1946 c. 1940
- Q7. India Independence act was announced in:  
a. June 1947 b. July 1947 c. Aug 1942
- Q8. The high court of Pakistan in:  
a. Session Court b. High Court c. Supreme Court
- Q9. Minto-Morley reform were given in the year:  
a. 1919 b. 1909 c. 1935
- Q10. Simon commission visited India in the year:  
a. 1929 b. 1931 c. 1927

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## PAKISTAN STUDIES (GOLDEN PAPER-II)

For Higher Secondary Classes (XII)

By: Asif Iqbal Zahoori (Lecturer in Pakistan Studies)

### SECTION-B (SHORT QUESTIONS)

Note: Attempt any Six question, carry equal Marks. (Total Marks 6\*4 =24)

- Q2. Formation of All India Muslim league in 1906?
- Q3. Give an account on division of Bengal 1905?
- Q4. Give Comments on Lucknow Pact 1916?
- Q5. Role of Congress ministries in 1937?
- Q6. What were the silent features of "Lahore Resolution"?
- Q7. What were the proposals of Cripps Mission?
- Q8. Discuss 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan and Indian independence act 1947?
- Q9. Early problems of Pakistan?
- Q10. Importance of objective Resolution 1949?

### SECTION-C (DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS)

Note: Attempt any Two question, carry equal Marks. (Total Marks 2\*8 =16)

- Q11. Pakistan as an Islamic democratic state in the light of the statement of Qauid-e-Azam?
- Q12. Political and constitutional history of Pakistan from 1940 to 1947?
- Q13. Write a short note on any two of the following?
  - a. Powers of Supreme Court.
  - b. Islamic provision of 1973 constitution.
  - c. Pakistan as a Atomic power.

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By: Shaikh Asif Iqbal Zahori

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**Note**

I am confident that our students will find this book of great value as it would not only help them from the examination point of view but would also develop their skills to score high in examination.

This book is consists of selected material of various reliable international / national resources (books, encyclopedia, articles etc.) as mentioned above.

The edition of this book is compiled and edited for the betterment of students to help in their studies and suppose to be use in academics only.

I appreciate and highly thankful to all concerned.

Shaikh Asif Iqbal Zahoori

## INTRODUCTION

### IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN (IDEOLOGY OF ISLAM)

**Definition of Ideology**

Ideology means a science of ideas – a science which deals with beliefs, concepts and theories. These may be naturally acquired consciously spread.

**Emergence of Ideology** An Ideology Emerges when people feel strongly that they are being miss treated under an existing order and when their status is threatened by fundamental changes occurring in the society "Thus the state of these affairs drive the ignored and maltreated groups or individuals towards other ideologies"

**Importance of Ideology**

An Ideology offers an interpretation of the past, an explanation of the present and a vision for a future. It brings stability and homogeneity to its nationhood and provides the cement binding base to the scattered groups in a society and brings them closure to each other on a common goal. Ideology deals with the idea or the abstract speculations and is a systematic set of arrangements and believes use to testify an existing or desired social order.

**Islamic Ideology**

Islamic ideology means to order individual and collective behaviour in accordance with the Islamic concepts of justice, morality, human rights and tolerance. Human rights are an important component of Islam. The rights of God and of the worshippers are clearly demarcated. There are sin against God such as neglecting prayer, fasting and pilgrimage. Sins against human beings include killing, stealing and backbiting against them. Islamic ideology involves both personal conscience as well as social behaviour.

Islam upholds the rights of private property, and encourages the professions of trade and commerce. Yet it considers usury or interest a sin, so it is not a capitalist system. Islam is against the concentration of wealth, and enjoins zakaat and ushr-taking from the rich to pay the poor, to aim for social justice.

**Historical Background of the Ideology of Pakistan**

The ideology of Pakistan was founded as a result of ideological clash. History reveals that when the Muslim people entered in the



South Asia for trading they, with the trade, started preaching of Islam also and the rays of Islam began to spread over this sub-continent. The coast of Maalabar was lightened first by this light of Islam as Islam, Generally the beliefs, acts and ideologies of the assesses are also the same as of their ruler. The acceptance of Islam by the Hindu king, in fact, sown the seed of Islam in the land of South Asia. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah quoted this in his own words as under: "The foundation of Islam was laid down on the very first day when a non-Muslim converted into a Muslim on this continent"

### IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Ideology of Pakistan, historically, is not a new. This ideology has played its miraculous role at different places. 1500 years ago, when Muhammad (peace be upon him) migrated from Makkah to Madina He established the Islamic State at Madina on the same ideology. In other words, Ideology of Pakistan is nothing but the other form of Ideology of Islam. Islamic ideology is as old as the human birth on the globe. Since every one is born on the natural religion therefore, ideology of Pakistan as old as the man on this earth. The difference is only of the time and place.

### Importance of Ideology of Pakistan in National Life

It is obvious that the purpose of establishing a separate homeland for the Muslims was to safeguard the Islamic ideology. The Movement aimed at developing that well-balanced system of human relationships which has been set forth by Allah in the Holy Quran. The followers of the Pakistan Movement had expressed their desire to eradicate all forms of evil and to encourage all types of virtue in the new political setting. They sought to mould every aspect of life and activity in consonance with Islamic morality. They expected the citizens of Pakistan to follow the path of moderation and to embody the best that Islamic ethics has enunciated.

The Pakistan Movement had endorsed the view that Muslims should have full liberty to develop their faculties within the framework of Islamic ideology. The movement sought to institute a social organization in which every social affair was regulated by the *Shariat*. Efforts for the attainment of independence and the creation of Pakistan were launched to blend individualism and

collectivism in consonance with the principles set forth in the Holy Quran and the *Sumnah* of the Holy Prophet (peace be upon him). The idea was ultimately to develop a forum where the Muslims could use their faculties in the service of the entire Islamic *Ummah*.

The Islamic ideology will always serve as a guide for the Pakistani citizens in all walks of their life. It provided moral support to persons who fought for the cause of Pakistan. This ideology is considered as a treasury of wisdom for the domestic, economic, social, political and cultural life of the citizens. The Pakistan movement was destined to shape the Pakistani society fully in conformity with Islamic ideology. Through this conformity the state is now fulfilling the spiritual, religious and material needs of Pakistani citizens. The Pakistan movement reflected on the significance of the Islamic law as a model for Pakistani citizens to follow and observe. It brought to focus the connection of Pakistani society with Islamic ideology. It was this intellectual dimension of the independence movement which is being pursued as a desirable social norm and guide for the affairs of people in the country.

A remarkable aspect of the ideology of Pakistan Movement was the concept of human dignity. It was solely through the ideology that the men and women associated with the Movement appreciated the fact that the Muslims were entitled, in the new political setting, to a loving, regard, respect and honour. It was felt that, under the influence of Islamic ideology, the Pakistani citizen would apply himself with renewed vigor, confidence and determination to shaping his own life and reforming the future of Pakistani society.

### TWO NATION THEORY

Hindus and Muslims were the two nations in united India because the life styles of both the nations were quite different. For instance, Hindus were worshipping hundred of gods while Muslims were accepting One God (Allah) only, Hindus were not eating meat but was the main items in the diet of the Muslims, Hindus were burying their dead but the Muslims were burying them and Kaamayan was the divine book for Hindus while Muslims code of fe was Holy Quran. This was the difference which was culminated into "Two Nation Theory" afterwards. Teaching of



Islam and Quran from the beginning till end, are the center of individual and collective life of the Muslims. This is the reason that the arrival of Muslim in South Asia created a clear cut line of demarcation between Hindus and Muslims. The difference between Islam and Kufr is the consequence of the same Two Nation Theory.

Two national theory is so strong and comprehensive in nature that there are only two nations in the worlds as a whole, one those who are Muslim and second those who are Kafirs (not Muslim). Kafirs include not only Hindus but Library the nations whether they are Christian, Bodh, Jews or Hindus. All the nations, other than Muslims are Kafirs. Two nation theory is the main ingredients amongst all the factors which formed the ideology of Pakistan because Pakistan came into being only on the basis of two nation theory.

### **Ideology of Pakistan and Quaid-e-Azam**

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, the great leader of Muslims of Sub Continent gave practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Iqbal. He had a strong believe in Hindu Muslim unity and was of the opinion that both Hindus and Muslims should launch joint efforts to get rid of British rule.

After joining Muslim League in 1913, he continued with his efforts to bring about Hindu Muslim unity but he was greatly disappointed to see the prejudicial attitude of the Congress and Hindus towards the Muslims. Following are some extracts from the speeches and statements which he delivered from time to time for explaining the ideology of Pakistan.

"The Hindu Muslim dispute must be settled before the enforcement of any system of constitution. Until you do not give guarantee for the safeguard of the Muslim interests, until you do not win their (Muslims) co-operations, any constitution you enforce shall not last for even 24 hours."

### **Quaid-e-Azam and Two Nation Theory**

Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of two nation theory which became the ideological basis Pakistan. He considered the Muslim as a separate nation. He said:

"Pakistan was created the day the first Indian national entered the field of Islam"

### **He defined the two nation theory as:**

"The Muslims are a nation by every right to establish their separate homeland. They can adopt any means to promote and protect their economic social, political and cultural interests."

### **Address on 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1940 – Pakistan Resolution**

At the historic session of the Muslim League at Lahore, he said: "The Mussalmans are not a minority. They are 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 belongs belong to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor interline and they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on contacting 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."

### **Address on March 8, 1944**

While addressing the students of Muslim University, he said:

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

### **Quaid-e-Azam and Millat-e-Islamia**

Quaid-e-Azam emphasized on the Islamic ideology as being the basis of the struggle for Pakistan because he believed that only Islam was the unifying force of the Muslim Millat. He said:

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

### **Address at Islamia College Peshawar**

In 1946 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." In his message to the frontier Muslim Students Federation, he said:

"Pakistan only means freedom and independence but Muslims ideology, which has to be preserved which has come to us as a



precious gift and treasure and which we hope, others will share with us"

The above sayings and statements largely prove that Quaid-e-Azam wanted as established Islamic system as a code of life because he believed that it was the sole objective of the Pakistan Movement

### **Ideology of Pakistan in the light of Statements of Allama Iqbal**

Allama Iqbal, the poet, philosopher and a great thinker with the help of his poetry tried to awaken the Muslims of the Sub-continent. He believed in the separate identity of Muslims as a nation.

In 1930, Allama Iqbal presented his mature political opinion on the political fate of Indian Muslims in his presidential address at Allahabad at the annual session of Muslim League. He said: "I am fully convinced that the Muslims of India will ultimately have to establish a separate homeland as they could not live with the Hindus in the United States."

He also said: "India is continent of human beings belonging to different races, speaking different languages and professing different religions. I therefore demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interest of India and Islam.

He stressed on the formation of a separate State by saying: "I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh, Balochistan 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."

### **ADVENT OF ISLAM IN THE SUB-CONTINENT**

The Muslims were having ancient relations with the South East Asia through trade. The Arabs and Persian used to come to this Sub-Continent from Arabia and Persian Gulf but the first Muslim who stepped here for the Muslim rule was Muhammad Bin Qasim, the conquer of Sindh. Muhammad Bin Qasim invaded Sindh in 712 A.D and conquered. The sovereign Muslim state, covering the south and central parts of existing Pakistan, was established under the domain of Ummayyads first and then under the domain of Abbasside. A few new cities were established and Arabic occupied the official language.

When Mahmood of Ghazni invaded India, the Muslim rule, though weak was prevailing in Multan and other regions. The Ghaznavide ruled this continent from 976 to 1186 and then by their successors Ghouride from 1176 to 1206. The most of the regions which were ruled by Ghaznavids and Ghourids are now the part of Pakistan. These rulers ruled India from the capitals outside India nevertheless, in the beginning of 13<sup>th</sup> century the Muslims making Delhi as their capital, started to rule India from 1206 to 1226, five Muslim dynasties ruled this sub-continent and at last the Mogul dynasty occupied the throne in 1526 which continued till 1857.

During the domain of Mahmood of Ghazni, Persian replaced Arabic as official language. The economic, social, political and social welfare institutions established by the Muslims influenced the India deeply and created far reaching effects. The state laws were guided by Shariah in principle; the Muslim rulers were forced to implement the laws of Muslim Shariah. Any deviation from the Shariah was not longer because the revival of laws of Shariah was indispensable under the excessive pressures of the common masses.

### **THE IMPACT OF ISLAM**

The influence of Islam on Indo-Pak Sub-continent proved to be deep and far reaching because Islam introduced not only a new religion but also a new culture, a new civilization, and a new life style the values of which were most effective and modern. Muslims established institutions throughout India for the promotion of Islamic traditions and values in art and culture.

As a result of amalgamation of Arabic and Persian, a new language (Urdu) evolved the words and idioms which were heaving their roots in India culture a civilization. Urdu was soon accepted as the medium of writing and speech. Urdu played not only a paramount role in creating religious brotherhood but also helped a lot in giving the Indian Muslim a separate identity against Hindus. Islam gained a quick and quick and unmatched popularity throughout the sub-continent. By the end of 14<sup>th</sup> century Islam had penetrated in all parts of India making its indelible impact on the cultural, social religious conditions of India.



## COMPRISION OF ISLAM AND HINDUISM (Hindu And Muslim Society)

Before the advent of Islam in India the people were divided in several social factions because of the caste system. An intense and perpetual strife was going on between all social groups of society. Conditions which extremely lacked in solidarity and homogeneity prevailed in the society. The people were greatly perturbed and worried over the unstable social conditions. The caste system had divided the society in different social groups with antagonistic approach and feelings towards each other. The prevailing conditions were ripe for the introduction of a new religious faith and system which was to negate the existing philosophies of life based on inhuman trends and customs.

When Islam was introduced to the people of the subcontinent, it attracted many followers because of its simple and easily understandable principles. The social and cultural impact of Islam was on the pattern which characterized a new social system.. Islam challenged the Hindu society, with its strong traditions of social and religious democracy. It presented a striking comparison between Islamic and Hindu societies where the spiritual and intellectual superiority was wrested by the privileged classes.

The advent of Islam, therefore, completely changed the character of Hindu society. A new understanding of human relationship emerged giving shape to tolerance and acceptance of each other. Consequently, with the lapse of time, reformers like Ramananda, Guru Nanak and Ghaaitanya emerged in the Hindu society, who being impressed by the simple and glorious principles of Islam openly denounced the rigid cast system of India. They emphasized on the doings of the individual rather than the superiority or inferiority of the birth.

Islam, therefore, became a blessing for the lower classes of India. The occupational groups, doomed and suppressed under their existing system willingly embraced Islam to shed away the yoke of their perpetual subordination. The rigours of the cast system diminished and the life became happier and bearable for the underprivileged groups. Islam showed them a new way of life which they had never experienced before in the Hindu society. The respectable way of life, endured by Islam, gave the masses a

feeling of being human beings. The people rejected the outdated and absurd customs of Hindu society and showed their inclination toward the new trends of life. The old languages Sanskrit and Parakrit were influenced by Arabic, Persian and Turkish. By the interaction of these languages new languages like Urdu and Hindi developed.

Islam and Hinduism basically differ in their attitude toward life. Islam strongly believes in the concept of Tauheed (Oneness of God) and insists on the equality of mankind before law. It does not see any distinction among the people on score of such inhuman principles as caste, creed and social position. Hinduism, on the other hand, believes in the multiplicity of gods and is based on the unethical caste system which had divided society into privileged and under-privileged classes.

Islam also left its impact on the religious sphere of India and it immediately influenced the basic tenets of Hinduism. Important and significant developments occurred in the Hindu temples and their architectures began reflection the Islamic way of construction. The religious leaders of Hindus were greatly influenced by the Islamic principles and re-shaped their philosophies in the light of Islamic principles of brotherhood, equality and Oneness of God and impressed upon the people to abandon idol worship. Shankaracharya the great organizer of modern Hinduism was influenced by Islam. He responded to; the call of Islam and his teaching.

### THE JIHAD MOVEMENT

#### Syed Ahmed Shaheed Bareilly's Movement:

He was born in Rai Bareilly in 1786. He was much inclined to military training. Then he devoted himself to social services too. He received religious education from Shah Waliullah's son, Shah Aziz. He was martyred on May 6, 1831. His Movement is known as Tahreek-e-Muhahideen (the Struggle of Freedom Fighters).

#### Aims and Objectives of Tahreek-e-Mujahideen:

1. To preach Tauheed (unicity of God).
2. To revive Islamic teachings.
3. To establish an Islamic state in the Subcontinent.
4. To save the Muslims from un-Islamic values.
5. To preach Jihad (holy war) against evil forces.



**Syed Ahmed Shaheed's Struggle:**

1. **Efforts to Eliminate Sikh Domination in Punjab and NWFP:** Syed Ahmed gathered troops by touring different areas around river Jamuna. He came to Syed Sibghatullah Shah (Pir Pagara) in Sindh for help who sent a strong contingent of his followers called "Hurs" with him. Shah Ismail Shaheed along with his six thousand followers also joined him.
2. **Battle at Akora:** Syed Ahmed Shaheed reached Nowshera (NWFP) and made it his headquarter. The first battle with Sikhs started on December 21, 1826 near Akora. The Sikhs also joined him.
3. **Battle at Hazro:** The second battle was fought at Hazro in which Sikhs were again defeated.
4. **Conspiracies against Syed Ahmed Shaheed:** Syed Ahmed's movement was initially successful. Pathan tribes joined the Jihad movement and the number of Mujahideens rose to 80,000. Syed Ahmed was given the status of Amir-ul-Mominin and Islamic laws were enforced in the areas under Syed Ahmed Shaheed's control. Soon conspiracies were made against Syed Ahmed. Maharaja Rajit Singh brived sardar Yar Muhammad and his brother Sultan Muhammad Khan to plot against the Khilafat (caliphate) of Syed Ahmed.
5. **Battle at Balakot:** Syed Ahmed made Balakot his headquarter. He wanted to end Sikh domination in Punjab. A tough battle took place at Balakot. Syed Ahmed got martyrdom fighting with the Sikhs on May 6, 1831. Shah Ismail was also martyred. Thus Syed Ahem Shaheed's movement came to an en. He is appreciated even today. For his struggle for the revival of an Islamic society in the subcontinent.

**Summary**

When Maharaja Ranjit Sindh established his kingdom over the Punjab and the Frontier, the political landscape was different from the time of Shah Waliullah. In 1828, Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi (1786-1831), leader of the Mujahideen sought the help of Maharaja Daulat Rao Sindhia of the Marhattas. The Jihadi Movement gained

## By: Shaikh Asif Iqbal Zahori

strength, led by Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi aided by Shah Ismail Shahid (d.1831) who was Shah Waliullah's grandson. The Mujahidin Movement is also called the Wahabi Movement, because of its strict puritan beliefs. However, this is not strictly true. Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi denounced bid'a't or innovations, as well as Wadatul-Wajood, adulation of pirs, polytheism and appealing to God through holy personages. After the martyrdom of Sayyid Ahmed Bareilvi, Patna, his organizational base, became the center of Jehadi Activities. In order to overthrow the Sikh kingdom of the Punjab, Sayyid Ahmed arrived in Peshawar via Sindh and Rajputana in 1823. A series of fierce battles with the Sikh armies took place in which the Mujahideen retained the upper hand but in the Battle of Balakot they were defeated and both leaders lost their lives. The Mujahideen left behind a nucleus of Muslim armed resistance which is still active. Sindh was saved from Sikh ambitions because of them.

The movement failed during the five year armed struggle because the chieftains of the North West Frontier considered the Mujahideen to be fanatics, and did not wish to follow their harsh system of beliefs.

**SHAH WALIULLAH 1703-1762****Shah Waliullah's Revivalist Movement****Introduction:**

He was born on February 21, 1703 and died on August 10, 1762. His father's name was Shah Abdul Rahim, who was a well-known scholar and a religious leader. Shah Waliullah mastered the major branches of Islamic learning at the age of 15. He became the Shaikh of Madrasah Rahimiya in Delhi at the age of 17. He was great scholar and reformer of the subcontinent.

**Background of Shah Waliullah's Movement**

The Muslims ruled the subcontinent for more than one thousand years acting upon the golden principles of Islam especially justice. However, they started deviating from these principles with time. Aurangzeb Alamgir was the last pious emperor. He died in March 1707. a wave of religious and moral degradation swept the Muslims of the subcontinent after his death. Shah Waliullah analyzed the causes of the downfall of the Muslims and concluded that it was due to the increasing influence of the non Muslims so



he started movement for the revival of Islamic teachings and values.

### Role of Shah Waliullah's Revivalist Movement

The key points of Shah waliullah's revivalist movement are as under.

1. **Reawakening the Muslims:** The military strength of the Muslims had collapsed. They were at the mercy of Jats, Marhathas and Sikhs. Shah Waliullah created awareness in the Muslims about the dangers of losing their status. He told the Muslims to abide by Islam.
2. **Letters to the Muslim Rulers:** He wrote letters to the Mughal emperor, the Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan, Rohila Sardar Hafizul Malik Najibuddula and the Afghan ruler Ahmed Shah Abdali to save the Muslims from the atrocities of the tribal might of Jats and Marhathas.
3. **The end of Marahata's Might:** Ahmed Shah Abdali attacked India in 1761 and defeated Marhathas at the third battle of Paniput and crushed them.
4. **Translation of the Holy Quran:** To help the people understand the Quran, he translated the Quran into Persian first of all. Later his son Shah Abdul Aziz translated the Quran into Urdu.
5. **Literary Work on Islam:** He wrote books on Hadith, Islamic jurisprudence (fiqha) tafseer (exegesis). His most famous work is "Hujjatul Baligha" It tell us that Islam is a universal religion. It guarantees progress and prosperity to the whole mankind.

### Summary

- He realized war was the lesser Jihad. The greater jihad was against temptations facing ones own soul. His community had to be reformed morally, and his analysis of the causes of Muslim decline showed the influence of Ibn Khaldun's historical philosophy.
- Justice and balance were his guiding principles, so he favoured a fair distribution of wealth in society. No one should be a burden on society. Every one should productive, but wealth should be acquired by honest and ethical means.

- He forbade adoption of Hindu customs because the minority Muslim community should assert its identity and therefore, avoid Hindu festival.

- Jurisprudence had a central importance to his belief. A lack of direct access to the Holy Quran's influence of the Ulama. He also favored ijthad, or the attempt to understand Islamic Law.

- Shah Waliullah was supported in his beliefs by his family. His father was a renowned scholar who founded the Madrassa-i-Rahimiyah, where his son studied and taught.

- He laid great emphasis on Muslim solidarity, because he had a humanistic concept of worship. He did not believe on tyrannical God.

- He opposed any kind of force being employed in making people accept Islam.

- Both strands of Sufism should be reconciled – the wahadatutash shuhood of Mujaidi Alf Thani. Al Sufi beliefs consist of the spiritual path and religious law.

- He also tried to reconcile Shias and Sunnis.

- His most famous book, Hujjat ullah al Balighah had a profound effect on South Asian Muslims.

### Some Important Books Written by Shah Waliullah

Izalat al Akhifa	Khilafat al Khulfa	Fayooz	ul
Haramain			
Tahemat e Ilahia	Agad al Jaiyad Ahkam	Al Ijihad wal	
Takleed			

### THE FARAIIDI MOVEMENT

This was an organized militant religious movement centered in rural East Bengal, which set up on hierarchical system of control. It mean violence with violence and succeeded in religious and social reform.

- Like Titu Mir, the Faraidi Movement under Haji Shariatullah and his son Dadhu Milan responded to the challenges of Hindu zamindars and the British Indigo Planters. It did not enter into outright confrontation with the British.
- The Faraidis were strict Hanafis and believed in Taqlid not Ijthad.



- They gave first primacy to the five basic pillars of Islam, hence their name Faraidi. They fought against *bida'i* and shirk, and strived to return to the perfect purity of Islam.
- The opposed un-Islamic rituals of all kinds.
- The Hindu Zamindars imposed many religious taxes on the Faraidis and tortured them.
- The Faraidis looked on British rule as a Darul Harab, a domain of war, which was a political stance, but avoided direct confrontation with the British.
- The also imposed a Khilafat System, a whole network of control and interaction, over their community.
- The also had a Panchayat System to settle disputes and discouraged Muslims from approaching the British Judiciary; unless they were summoned by the courts.
- The Faraidis opposed all observations of the caste system and establish solidarity by inculcating the values of equality and brotherhood.
- IN neighboring Bihar however, there were many Muslim landlords, who were not tyrannical like the Bengali Hindu landlords, so this movement did not prevail there, or anywhere else.
- Haji Shariatullah also insisted on cow slaughter, at Id ul Azha, as it was more economical than the slaughter of sheep; and this led to a great deal of conflict.
- Dadhu Miyan led his followers in two major encounters with zamindars, as retaliation against the tortures inflicted on them. There was also an encounter with the agent of an indigo planter. A murder case was registered against Dadhu Miyan but he was acquitted. He died in 1862, and his grave is now an historical site.

#### TITU MIR 1782 – 1832

Titu Mir (Mir Nisar Ali) was a force in rural Bengal, leading the economic grievances of the Muslims. Titu Mir's religious ideas were influenced by Sayyid Ahmed Bareilly. In Bengal there was a class of Muslims called Sabiqui, who clung to many Hindu customs. Titu Mir was opposed to this, as well as to the observance

of Muharram. He also ordered his followers to keep away from Muslims who did not accept his reforms.

His movement was directed against the exploitation of the Muslim peasantry, both by Hindu Zamindars as well as British Indigo Planters.

In 1793, Lord Cornwallis imposed permanent settlement for which large sums of money had to be paid. Many Muslim landowners were unable to raise the money, and had to take loans with interest from Hindu agents and accountants. This caused great antagonism. Hindu landowners began to levy unfair religious taxes on Muslim peasants which led to violence. European Indigo Planters forces cultivators to reserve their most fertile land for indigo, rather than various grains. They treated the peasants brutally, and in this situation Titu Mir and his followers had the courage to resist their exploitation.

Titu Mir made Narkulbaria, a village near Calcutta, his headquarters from where he resisted the collection of taxes by the Indigo planters. This resulted in riots and eventually the British ordered and advance upon Narkulbaria in 1832. In the fighting that ensued, Titu Mir was killed.

#### DOWNFALL OF MUSLIM RULE

##### Causes of Decline of Muslim Society:

**Weak successors of Aurangzed:** The successors of Aurangzed were incapable, worthless and unsuited to the job of kingship. Most of them were devoted to merrymaking and neglected the affairs of the state. They left their work to their Wazirs who eventually became all powerful.

**Vastness of the Empire:** During the reign of Aurangzed the Muslim Empire had become very vast and unwieldy. It became practically impossible for one ruler to control far flung provinces without any effective means of communication and transport.

**Absence of a definite law of succession:** There was no definite law of primogeniture. Consequently a war of succession was the only means to decide the successor of an Emperor. According to Erskine, "The sword was the grand arbiter of right and every son was prepared to try his fortune against his brothers." The result was that widespread bloodshed



weakened the foundations of the Empire and provided opportunities to other adventurers in the matters of state.

- **Deterioration of morality of Mughal Emperors:** With the passage of time the character of the Muslim Emperor deteriorated quickly. Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jehangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzed were all physically very strong. Some of them were reckless drinkers while the others were fond of women. Deterioration of character of the rulers expedited the disintegration of the Mughal Empire.

- **Degeneration of Nobility:** The character of the Rulers nobility also degenerated with their rulers. Abundance of wealth, Leisure and luxury rendered them inefficient and incompetent. This effected the administration of the State.

- **Deterioration of Army:** Hot climate, abundance of wealth and comforts deteriorated the standards of Mughal army. The soldiers became easy going with the result that by the 18<sup>th</sup> century they began to avoid the hardships of battlefields. The invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali demolished the army. The soldiers lost their ancestral confidence of victories. The army ceased to be what it had been; a terror for the enemies. The invaders plundered the country at will. Demoralized army could not keep the provinces together.

- **Intellectual Bankruptcy:** The latter Muslim Rulers and nobility suffered from intellectual bankruptcy because there was no proper system of education in the country. Lack of proper training resulted in the production of rulers who were not competent to face the challenges of their jobs.

- **Mughal rule alien, to Indian soil:** The Mughals had come from the countries of central Asia. They brought their own culture and customs to Indo-Pakistan. The demands of their religion clashed with the tenets of Hinduism. Thus, the alien Mughal rule remained different throughout and could not provide homogeneous nature to all the castes, creeds and religions of the Subcontinent.

- **Corrupt administration:** With the weakening of the hold of the rulers the Muslim administration became corrupt. The ministers, courtiers, nobles and officials accepted bribes. Such a situation weakened the foundation of the Muslim Society.

- **Stoppage of adventurers from Persia, Afghanistan and Turkistan:** The Muslim leaders with the passage of time became habitual of luxurious living. There was a dearth of good administrators and fighters. Previously this vacuum was filled by adventurers from neighboring states. The stoppage of their influx resulted in deterioration of military and civil standards.

- **Invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali:** The invasions of Nadir Shah (1739) and Ahmad Shah Abdali (1754-67) not only exposed the hollowness of the Muslim rulers but also created a state of anarchy in the country. Such situation proved ideal for the rise of Marathas and Sikhs as new powers.

- **Aurangzed's policy in Deccan:** Aurangzed spent the last 25 years of his rule in the Decan. Continuous fighting told upon the efficiency and the morale of the army. The conquest of Bijapur and Golkonda finished the two states which served as a check to the Marathas.

- **Absence of Naval Power:** The Muslim rulers did not develop their Navy whereas the European nations possessed modern naval fleets. It proved a weak point of the rulers when they had to fight the British and the Portuguese.

- **Plight of the Common people and Peasants:** The condition of the common people and Peasants worsened in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. Bad economic conditions led to discontentment among the classes which resulted in uprisings like the revolts of Satnamis, Jats and Sikhs.

- **Rise of Marathas:** Second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century saw the growth of Maratha nationalism. Later on in the 18<sup>th</sup> century they were able to extend their influence to Delhi the emergence of Maratha power contributed to the downfall of Muslim rule.

- **Rise of Sikhs:** Rise of Sikhs in the 18<sup>th</sup> century was another factor which contributed to the downfall of Muslim Society. After the death of Aurangzed the weak Muslim rulers could not check the emergence of Sikhs as a power in Punjab. During the reign of Jahandar shah (1712-13) and Farrukhsiyar (1713-19) Banda Bahadur (the sikh leader) captured Sirhindi and killed



its Governor Wazir Khan. The rise of Sikhs also contributed to the downfall of Muslim Society.

- **Rise of Hindus of Rajputana:** The religious policy of Aurangzeb was not liberal like his predecessors. Besides he re-imposed Jazia on the Hindus. These acts created certain doubts in the minds of Hindus. Especially the Rajputs of Mewar and Marwar fought a prolonged war against the Muslim. Thus, they were deprived of the services of their centuries old friends.

- **Backwardness in Science and Technology:** The rulers failed to keep pace with the developments in science and technology. Thus they could not equip their army with the latest weapons. As a result they could not effectively face the European nations in the battles of Plassey and Buxar which ultimately decided the tale of the country.

- **Advent of English East India Company:** The advent of Europeans like Portuguese and the English is an event of great significance in the Muslim rule. The Portuguese and the British (The English East India Company) came in the guise of traders but developed factories and forts which ultimately became centre of their subversive activities. Their clever maneuverings and the weaknesses of the Muslim Rulers enabled the British to seize control of the country by 1857.

## THE EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS

### Sir Syed and Aligarh

After 1857, the Indians concluded that it was not possible to remove the British Military. Also, they felt they should look for the causes of British superiority and thirdly they should prescribe modern education as the remedy for political decline. All this led to reform in religious thought and the adoption of western scientific education.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy (1772-1833) called for a reform of the Hindu religion. He wanted a return to ancient Vedic purity, as the Muslims wished to reform to the purity of the early Caliphate.

Raja Raj Mohan Roy favored Monotheism, a repeal of the caste system, the abolition of sati and child marriage, and recommended the remarriages of widows. His organization, the Brahmo Samaj, was outside the inner circle of Hinduism. He was closer to Christianity and Islam. The Bengali intelligentsia listened to his

advice to adopt western education and qualify for services under the British.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's (1817-1899) reaction was similar. He tried to modernized Islam, to be realistic and scientific. He too was branded a heretic.

He had saved British lives in 1857, so some Englishmen paid attention to him. In this writings he stressed that Muslims did not have to oppose British rule. He also said that the lack of communication between the British and the natives was the main cause of the 1857 uprising. He was a critic of the Congress, with a British president and the blessings of the British. In 1867, a controversy arose between Hindi and Urdu. The Hindus wanted Hindi to be made the medium of instruction and in the courts. Sir Syed began to now look upon Hindus and Muslims as separate nations.

He employed Shibli Nomani (1857-1914), to teach Islamic Studies at Aligarh. In 1858, Sir Syed opened a school in Meerabad to impart western education to Muslims. In 1864, he established a Translation Society of Ghazipur. In 1866, he founded the Aligarh Institute Gazette, then a primary school in 1875. In 1877 the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, laid the foundation of the College. In 1866 the All India Muhammadan Education Conference was founded at Aligarh and spread the spirit and message of Aligarh all over India.

Later it was known as the All-India Muslim Educational Conference and became the parent body of the All-India Muslim League in 1906.

In 1920, twenty two years after Sir Syed's death Aligarh College became a University. Raja Mohan Roy persuaded the Hindus and Sir Syed persuaded the Muslims, to adopt western education and English as the medium of instruction.

Sir Syed believed in communal and class interests and did not want lower classes to receive modern education. Nevertheless, Aligarh produced a class of Muslim Leaders with a footing in both western and Islamic Culture, conscious of their superiority. The Quaid-e-Azam called Aligarh University has "arsenal".

### REOBAND

Sir Syed was also inspired by Shah Waliullah. He wanted to reserve the future of the Muslim community. Those who wish to



ensure the religious identity of Muslims were based in the Dargah Uloom at Deoband in the Saharanpur district of the United Provinces. It began as a small maktab or primary school, founded in 1897 by Maulana Fazlur Rehman dand Maulana Zulfikar Ali.

The Ulema of Deoband refused all grants and sources of fixed income, believing in Allah's bounty. They were founded mainly by small donations from common people, and today it is the largest seminary after Cairo's Al-Azhar University. Deoband follows the syllabus of the Madrasah-e-Rahmania founded by Shah Waliullah's father. It was traditional, and Urdu was the medium of instruction; the students were not vocationally trained and so found positions in mosques and madrasahs.

Its creed was derived from the Majahideen, and therefore, they did not believe in the intercession of Saints, extreme adulation of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and Azadari in Muharram. The Deobandis were openly hostile to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, who favoured the Congress to certain extent, and opposed the Muslim League.

#### THE BARELVIS

Maulana Ahmed Raza Khan of Bareilly (1856-1921) founded the Madarsa Manzar-ul-Islam in his home town. He was a great orator and wrote many Na'ats. He followed the teachings of Sheikh Abul Qadir Jilani, and believed in the great Sufis. He expounded the Two-Nation theory and is considered one of the spiritual founders of Pakistan.

#### NADVAT-UL-ULEMA, LUCKNOW

In 1898, this movement began as an attempt to strike balance between the Deobandis and the Bareilvis. When Shibli Nomani joined the movement, it gained great importance.

#### ANJUM HIMAYAT-E-ISLAM

Founded in 1884 against the backdrop of Christian missionary activity in the Punjab, it was engaged in converting the poorer sections of society. The Arya Samaj posed another challenge, whose mission was to reconvert to Hinduism the descendants of those who had converted to Islam. The offices of the Anjuman were set up in the Haveli of Sikander Khan in Lahore, and raised money by selling floor, from door-to-door.

#### The Anjuman's Aims were

1. To counter Christian missionary and Arya Samaj propaganda

2. To counter Islamic Values
3. To spread religious and modern education to the youth of the community.

4. Social and cultural developments

If founded schools, adult educational centers, orphanages, shelters for women and the famous Islamia College, which was a second "arsenal" during the Pakistan Movement.

Rulers of the princely states began to contribute to the Anjuman, did the King of Afghanistan. Its annual session were presided over by important literary personages most of all by Allama Iqbal. The Quaid-e-Azam hosted what was to become Pakistan's national flag in the grounds of Islamia College.

#### SINDH MADARSATUL ISLAM KARACHI

Sindh was the first province to demand separation on the basis of its Muslims majority. The Sindh Madarsa was the Quaid-e-Azam's alam mater.

Hassan Ali Effendi (1830-1895) founded this institution in 1865, on the advice of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. It spread education and political awareness throughout Sindh and produced many illustrious students.

It also gradually founded the S.M Science Collage, the S.M Arts and Science Collage and S.M Law College.

#### ISLAMIA COLLAGE PESHAWAR

The NWFP also has its Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, which became Islamia College Peshawar. Later it became the University of Peshawar. The Quaid-e-Azam bequeathed his personal wealth to this institution alongwith Alligarh University, in recognition of their contribution to the Pakistan Movement.

#### THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1857)

The war of independence was the last attempt made by the Indians to remove the British through military methods.

- The attempt failed, and in the process all those involved committed and suffered great atrocities.
- It was a key point in history, since it affected the fate of all three communities.
- Most South Asians call it the First War of Independence, not a "Sepoy Mutiny" at the British described it.



- The Punjab and the Deccan did not support the uprising, but did partially try to join the War. Some sepoys at Nowshera and Mardan did try to rebel.
  - Both Hindus and Muslims took part in the uprising, but the Muslims were singled out for punishment as it was believed they were bitter at having lost power to the British. Actually the British had to fight more against the Marhattas, but because the "mutineer" rebels made the last Mughal ruler the head of their movement, the British believed the Muslims were responsible.
  - The Hindus and Muslims did make a stand together against the British and thus Muslims were accepted as insiders.
  - The "Mutiny" was overcome, however, with the help of Indian allies. Maharashtrian and Sikh soldiers suppressed the "mutineers" in Awadh and Rohilkhand.
- Causes**
- The rebellion had political, economical and religious causes; the sepoys had not forgotten patriotism.
- In 1806, the sepoys at Vellore in South India showed open sympathy for Tipu Sultan.
  - In 1824 the sepoys in Barrackpore, Bengal, refused to fight in Burma because they were not paid for past services.
  - The British were unprepared for the large-scale of the outbreak in 1857. When Awadh was annexed by the British in 1857 there was a great deal of unrest.
  - The social reforms the British introduce were viewed with suspicion – the abolition of sati and of child marriage, and provisions for the remarriage of widows. People believed the British and were planning to spread Christianity by force.
  - In 1850, an act by the Viceroy, Lord Canning, further strengthened this impression, by which converts to other religions were allowed to inherit the property of their ancestors. The sepoys had to sign contracts that they would not refuse to cross the sea, and would take off their earrings.
  - The actual uprising began because of the use of greased cartridges for Enfield rifles. The soldiers had to bite the cartridges before loading them and it was believed they were

- smeared with pig and cow fat. The East India Company cancelled the order to bite the bullets, but the damage was done.
- The Sepoys also noted that Europeans were paid higher salaries, and were dissatisfied with the system of pensions and land grants for invalid soldiers or survivors of the slain.

### Events

The actual uprising began on 10 May 1857. In Meerut, officers were overpowered by soldiers, and arson and murder of Europeans began.

- On 11 May 1857, Bahadur Shah Zafar was proclaimed Emperor of India. The rebels established their rule at Delhi. Europeans took refuge in Karnal.
- On 16 May, fifty Europeans were massacred in Delhi.
- The rebels neglected to cut the telegraph wires, so loyal forces were alerted very swiftly. The massacre of Europeans soldiers and civilian continued, and the common people of the Eastern provinces joined the rebels.
- However, in July the tide turned. Nan Sahib was defeated at Fatehpur and later at Bithur. Later he and Hazrat Mahal, the Begum of Awadh, who had also taken up arms against the British, fled to Nepal. Both died there.
- The British captured Bahadur Shah in September, killed two of his sons, and sent him their severed heads. The British Residency at Laknow was recaptured two days later.
- In April 1858, the Rani of Jhansi declared war against the British, and was killed in battle two months later.
- The same day Mahbub Khan, another revolutionary, was hanged at Alighar.
- In this rebellion both Hindus and Muslims fought together.

### Causes of Failure

- The revolutionaries had not planned the uprising methodically. Their means of communication were primitive.
- The Sikhs and Marhattas sided with the British as did the Nizam of Deccan.
- Access to the ports and to ammunition secured victory for the British.



**The Effects**

The Viceroy, Lord Canning adopted a policy of conciliation.

- The East India Company was abolished and the British Crown governed India directly. The Viceroy toured Indian and assured all the princes that the British had no wish for further acquisitions. So 500 states, including Kashmir and Hyderabad were left out of British India as separate autonomous entities. The recognized Britain as the paramount power, although they remained free in internal matters.
- An Imperial Legislative Council was formed in British India.

**THE ALIGARH MOVEMENT****Background of the Aligarh movement**

Indian authority was shifted from the Muslim to the British hands as a result of the failure of the War of Independence. This debacle shook the entire structure of South Asia's, social and political life to the depth of its roots. This course of events gave birth to persons like Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan (RA). Sir Sayyid (RA) had stood by the side of British during the "War of Independence" and saved the lives of many English gentlemen and their families. This had no happened accidentally, he had done all this with full commitment. In the changed circumstances Sir Sayyid (RA) believed, it was no a wise policy for the Muslims to adopt antagonistic attitude towards the new rulers of India and incur their anger. Sir Sayyid (RA) advised the Muslims to adopt a policy of conciliation and friendship towards the British, abstain from indulging into politics acquire modern education, try to secure maximum government services and be loyal to the British Government.

Sir Sayyid's (RA) conciliatory efforts, taken collectively, are known as "Aligarh Movement". A large section of the Indian Muslim community appreciated his efforts and stood by his side while a still larger part did not see eye to eye with him and opposed him bitterly, because to them Sir Sayyid's (RA) policy would hurt the national and religious pride of the Muslims. Notwithstanding the sincerity of purpose Sir Sayyid (RA) had have, the opponents believed, following his policy would meet eternal slavery for the Muslims of India.

**Slogan of Aligarh Movement for Muslims**

"Loyalty to British, Devotion to education, Aloofness from politics"

**Objectives**

- To bring about conciliation among the Muslims and British.
- To spread education among the Muslims, impart English language and learning and make the Muslims familiar with British culture and way of life.
- To make the Muslims loyal subjects of the British government.
- To develop friendly and good neighborly relations between the Muslims and other Indian nations.

**Sir Sayyid's Efforts:**

Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan (RA) took the following major steps for the achievement of his objectives:

**Causes of Indian Mutiny:** Sir Sayyid (RA) wrote a book titled "Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind", especially meant for reading by the members of British parliament. In this book he tried to prove that the uprising of 1857 was, by no means, a war of independence, this was just an upheaval spurred by a few trouble mongers. He said that certain unwise policies of the British Government also paved way for the unrest that resulted in the unfortunate incident. The Muslims, generally, liked to label the 1857 events as "war of Independence", but Sir Sayyid (RA) always called it a mutiny.

**The Loyal Muhammadans of India:** In the year 1860 Sir Sayyid (RA) launched a magazine under the title of "Loyal Muhammadans of India". In this magazine he started highlighting the services of those Muslim nobles who had put their lives in danger to save the lives of the British officials and citizens.

**Some other Reconciliatory efforts:** In order to bring the British rulers and the Muslims closer to each other, Sir Sayyid (RA) wrote a number of books and tracts, most notable among these were:

**Establishment of School:** During the days of his service Sir Sayyid (RA) opened schools at different places i.e. Murad Abad (1859). Ghazipur (1862)

**Establishment of the Scientific Society:** Sir Sayyid (RA) launched an institution with the purpose of translating important scholarly works from English to Urdu; he gave it the name of "Scientific Society".



**Study of the British Education System:** Sir Sayyid (RA) visited England in the year 1869. He made a good use of this opportunity by visiting the most prestigious of the British educational institutions. He made a deep study of the curriculum of these institutions, and on his return to India, established a committee named "Khawastgaran-e-Taraqi-e-Musalmanan-e-Hind". Sole purpose of this committee was to establish educational institutions in India, conforming to the British standards.

**Establishment of the MAO School:** As the first step, the committee Khawastgaran-e-Taraqi-e-Taleem-e-Musalmanan-e-Hind established a school at Aligarh in the year 1875. It was named, "Muhammadian Anglo Oriental School".

**Establishment of the MAO College:** The MAO School was upgraded to the level of college in the year 1877. Viceroy Lord laid the foundation stone of the College and donated a sum of Rupees ten thousand from his own purse.

**Establishment of the Muhammadan Educational Conference**  
To motivate the Muslims for acquiring modern knowledge Sir Sayyid (RA) established Muhammadan Educational Conference in the year 1880. Annual meetings of the Conference were held at different important places throughout India. The Muslim League was founded in 1900, in an annual meeting of the Conference held at Dacca.

**Political Services and the Two Nations theory:** Sir Sayyid (RA) services in the field of politics are highly meritorious, following two are the most significant:

- a) As member of the Imperial Legislative Council took up the Indian problems very effectively with the Indian Government.
- b) In the year 1867 the Hindus of Benaras launched a movement too demand that Urdu should be replaced by Hindi as official language Sir Sayyid (RA) who was a great protagonist of Hindu-Muslim unity got utterly disappointed at this unfriendly gesture. His demand for separate electorate was a direct corollary of such Hindu overtures. He demanded that the number of Muslim seats in the Viceroy's Council should be fixed: the Hindu members, while the Muslim members should be elected only by the Muslim voters.

## INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

It was a non-official organization comprising the prominent politicians of the sub-continent. It was founded by A.O. Hume (Allan Octavian Hume) in 1885. A.O. Hume was a retired English member of the Indian Civil Service.

### Objectives

1. To fuse all the different elements that made the population of India, into one national whole.
2. To regenerate the nation-mentally, socially and politically.
3. To give people opportunity to secure the seals of their representatives in the government in order to consolidate the union between England and India.

### Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Towards Indian National Congress

He was not in favor of INC and advised the Muslims not join it as they could not be able to get any benefit out of it. In 1887, Syed Ahmed Khan was invited by Hume to attend the meeting of the congress at Madras. Sir Syed flatly refused to do so. He argued that persons belonging to different castes, communities and religions could not be a nation; therefore INC would not be able to represent all the nations living in India.

### PARTITION OF BANGAL (1905)

#### Causes of Partition

1. Administrative Difficulties
2. Linguistic Problems
3. Vastness of Province

### Area and Population 1, 89,000 Sq miles (80,000 Population)

Lord Karzen, before the creation of Muslim League, announced the partition of Bengal in 1905. He was of the right opinion that the British Central Government was not in position to control the Bengal. Karzen divided Bengal due to the administrative problems. The causes of partition of Bengal were genuine because provinces of Bengal were not only large in areas but also thickly populated and the communication means very extremely difficult. The total population of West Bengal was 54 million out of which 42 million were Hindus and only 9 million were Muslims. On the contrary, the total population of East Bengal was 31 million out of which 19 million were Muslims and 12 million were Hindus. East Bengal, in principle, was favorable for the Muslims.



### Hindu Reaction

This change was not accepted by the Hindus of West Bengal because the lost the domination over the Muslims. They alleged British Government they it, favoring unduly, handed over the Muslim majority area and this was injustice with the Hindu minority living in East Bengal. Hindus declared this setup of Lord Karzen an attack on the Bengali Nationalism and said that the British Government made the rising and strengthening Bengali Nation weak. The Hindu anti partition of Bengal Movement was fully supported by the Congress.

### Muslim Reaction

As a great advantage of this partition was earned by Muslims that they were freed from the domination of Hindus as they were in majority in the new province. The Muslims began to hope that they will now regain their lost position and integrity. Dhaka was the city of beautiful and large buildings where the buildings of High Court, Government Offices and the colleges were situated therefore, Dhaka was made the capital of East Bengal. As a consequence of the partition of Bengal, the Muslim got an opportunity to progress economically and politically in the new atmosphere and favourable circumstances.

Results: Hindus, boycotting the foreign manufacturer, started Swadeshi Movement under which only the people were motivated to use only Indian made goods. As a result, Hindu-Muslim riots started.

### Annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911)

The British Government decided for the annulment of the partition of Bengal and in December 1911, George the Fifth announced annulment of partition of Bengal at the occasion of the crowing ceremony in Delhi.

The announcement of annulment of partition of Bengal made the Hindus over joyed and they celebrated it throughout Indian by lightening and distribution of sweets. Although this unhappy incident made Muslims grieved but simultaneously they now realized that Hindus are Hindus who can never be the well wishers of Muslims. Now the Muslims of India will have to depend on themselves. The positive aspect of this annulment was that a new current of unity created amongst the Muslims and the Muslims

leaders in the Congress also became alert and cautious and they started to leave congress. This annulment is also one of the proofs of mis-commitments of British.

### SIMLA DEPUTATION (OCT 1906)

The Indian national congress injured the interest of the Muslims by implementing the Hindu policy. Indian national congress was in favor of western type of democracy, which could not flourish in a country like India, where Hindus were in majority and to introduce democracy would simply mean to sacrifice the interest of Muslims at the cost of Hinduism.

The congress was in favor of mixed electorate keeping aside the political rights of the Muslims. The Indian council act (1892) introduced a semi-electorate system and some local bodies were allowed to forward the names for nomination as the members of legislative councils. But this system proved completely useless for Muslims and even a single Muslim could not secure a seat in the legislative council from 1892 to 1906. these circumstances realized the Muslims that there was no way of safeguarding the justifiable rights of Muslims other than separate electorate.

Sir Agha Khan Led the 70 member of delegates in Simla and demanded

1. Separate electorate system should be introduced for the Muslims.
2. In the provinces where Muslims were in minority they should be given more seats than their ratio of population warranted.
3. The Muslims should be allocated gazetted and non gazetted posts.
4. Muslims should be appointed in chief and high courts.
5. The Muslims should be given representation in the viceroy's executive council
6. The Muslims seats should be reserved in the administration of university.
7. Grant-in-aid should be allowed for the establishment of the Muslim University.

### Importance of Simla Deputation

There is great importance attached the deputation. First of all it was for the first time that Muslims put forward their demands to the British Government, secondly organized effort was taken for the



safeguard of legitimate rights of the Muslims. Thirdly the system of separate electorate was demanded instead of joint electorate. It was the force of Simla deputation that separate electorate system was introduced in Indian Council Act of 1909.

### **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE 1906**

**Background:** The following events paved way for the establishment of the All India Muslim League.

**1. Establishment of British System of Government:** The system introduced after the establishment of the British Government the year 1858, was democratic in nature. Since the Hindus outnumbered the Muslims in Indian population they were on a surer ground under the new political system. The British had already crippled the Muslims economically, if system based on majority rule, pure and simple, were surely going to lose. This state of affairs called for a Muslim political platform to vice Muslim demands effectively.

**2. Hindu Extremism:** We have already learnt about Urdu-Hindi Controversy spurred by the Hindus in 1867, the Hindus demanded replacement of Urdu by Hindi as official language. During the same period, Hindu extremists started programmers like the "Arya Samaj" with a purpose to reconvert the Muslims into Hindu religion. Hindu writers spread hatred against the Muslims among their followers.

**3. Establishment of the Indian National Congress:** A retired British Civil Servant A.O. Hume established the Indian National Congress in the year 1885. The Hindus welcomed it enthusiastically and joined it in great numbers.

**4. Demand for Separate Electorate:** Sir Sayyid (RA) believed that the British system of elections, pure and simple, did not suit the Indian conditions, because this will reduce the Muslims to a position of permanent slavery and subservience to the majority community. He proposed the system of separate electorate as an alternative. This system obviously could not be made useful unless the Muslims had a political party of their own.

**5. Partition of Bengal and the Congress Attitude:** In the year 1905, the British government divided the province of Bengal into two parts. Since the newly created province of East Bengal had a

Muslim majority, the Muslims were to benefit from this partition. Hindus launched a strong protest against this decision of the government throughout India. The province of Bengal was the main target of the saboteurs. The Muslims were greatly disappointed when they saw that the Congress, notwithstanding all its claims of neutrality, was supporting the Hindu extremists openly.

**6. Change of Government in Britain:** Liberal Party returned to power in the 1905 elections held in British. The party gave a programmer of political reforms meant for India. The Muslim leaders discussed the situation and decided to make a common cause for taking up the demands of the Muslim community with the government.

### **Profile of the AIML**

The membership of the All-India Muslim League was limited to 400 members. Members had to be over 25 years of age as well as:

Literate in an Indian Language

Have an annual income of more than Rs. 500

Be able to pay Rs. 25 as entry fees, and Rs. 25 as an annual subscription

### **Revised Aims and Objects of the AIML 1912**

1. To maintain and promote among the people of India feelings of loyalty to the British Crown.
2. To protect and advance the political and other rights of the Muslims of India. Without deterrent to the pre going objectives,
3. To attain under the aegis of the British crown, system self-government suitable to Indian through constitutional means.

### **Summary:**

#### **The Formation of the All India Muslim League - 1906**

The British wished to transfer power to the Indians gradually.

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan challenged the representative character of the Congress, saying it did not represent the Muslims.

In December 1906, the annual session of the All India Muslim Education Conference was to be held at Dhaka. The secretary of the Conference, Mohsin ul Mulk, who was also secretary of the Simla Deputation; forbade any political discussion at



- Dhaka. The delegates disregarded him and founded the All India Muslim League (AIML) at Dhaka on 30 December 1906.
- The British were extremely angry at the formation of this new party.
- The party was criticized for being pro-British, and for being an elite organization, that did not represent the people.
- The Morley-Minto Reforms or the India Councils Act 1909 was passed as a development following the foundation of the AIML. The separate electorate demand was accepted after a great struggle.

### **MINTO-MORLEY REFORMS (1909)**

When Lord Minto came as a Viceroy of India, the whole country was in a state for political unrest. He faced some revolutionary activities. So moved by these conditions he introduced some constitutional reforms in order to give due share to the local people in the government of their country. These reforms came to be known as Minto-Morley Reforms.

### **Main Features of Reforms**

1. The Muslims were given the right of separate electorate.
1. The member were given right to move resolution regarding taxation loans or additional grants.
2. The powers of the legislature councils ere increased.
3. The number of members of the executive councils of Madaras, Bengal and Bombay was raised from 2-4.
4. Indians were appointed to the Executive Council. (For instance Mr. S.P Sinha was the first native member of governor general's executive council).
5. Provincial councils were enlarged up to maximum of 50 members in the larger provinces and 30 in the smaller.
6. The proposed method of elections was partly direct and partly indirect.

### **Importance of the Reforms**

The importance of the Minto-Morley Reforms lies in the introduction of separate electorate for the Muslims. The Muslims were given right to elect their people through separating electoral. The acceptance of separate electorate by Minto-infused a new spirit among the Muslim masses, who came to realize that organized efforts could protect their legitimate rights.

### **Congress Reaction:**

The congress violently opposed the provision of separate electorate and declared it as clear violation of democracy and considered it a great blow to Hindu democracy.

### **LUCKNOW PACT (1916)**

The introduction of separate electorate in 1909 brought the Muslims as a political power in India so Hindus realized the importance of A.I.M.L and conducted meetings. The annulment of partition of Bengal in 1911 and the incident of Conpore mosque in 1913 were also instrumental incidents in this regard. Both the parties' congress and Muslims league had started campaign for self-rule and on 24-March 1913, Muslims added a provision to its aims and objects for the attainment of self rule by cooperating with other communities. The sincere efforts of Quaid-e-Azam for Hindu-Muslim unity and want to abridge the gulf between Hindu and the Muslims. Quaid-e-Azam and Ambica Charan presided the session at Qaiser Bagh Baradari Lucknow on 31<sup>st</sup> December 1916.

### **Salient Features of the Pact**

1. Congress accepted, separate electorates for the Muslims.
2. Special electorate system for the Muslims was introduced.

### **THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT 1918-1924**

#### **Background**

Indian Muslims had an emotional attachment to the Khilafat. They looked up the Ottoman Caliphate as the only surviving symbol of Muslim Glory. After the First World War, the European powers proposed that the Ottomans should be deprived of their power, as it had been an ally of Germany. This caused uproar among Indian Muslims.

Gandhi joined the Muslim agitation over the Khilafat. The Quaid-e-Azam discouraged discussion of the issued in the AIML Council and was overruled. He wrote to Gandhi warning him not to encourage religious sentiments, but Gandhi ignored him. The Quaid-e-Azam wanted Hindus and Muslims to concentrates of Indian issue.

### **The Leaders of the Khilafat Movement**

Haji Jan Mohammad Chotani (1873-1992)  
 Maulan Abdul Bari (1878-1926)  
 Maulana Shaukat Ali (1873-1938)



Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar (1878-1931)

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (1888-1958)

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew (1888-1963)

Maulana Hasrat Mohani (1881-1951)

### The Events

In 1919, the Khilafat Committee was formed and then the All India Khilafat Conference. Gandhi was elected leader of the committee. Hasrat Mohani moved a resolution calling for a progressive boycott of European goods – this was passed, but Gandhi opposed it. Later he supported it and started a Non-Cooperation Movement. In 1920 a seven point resolution was passed in the Congress Session at Nagpur which the Quid-e-Azam opposed and consequently resigned from the Congress.

### Non-Cooperation Movement

The Quid-e-Azam some form of non-cooperation but was against extreme and impractical measures. He agreed about surrendering titles give by the British, refusal to attend durbars or to serve in Iraq. He opposed the boycott of schools, colleges, and law courts, and of foreign goods. He felt Indians would be harmed by these boycotts as they had non replacements for these goods and services. The high point of the movement was the trial of the Ali Brothers at Khaliddeena Hall in Karachi.

### The End of the Movement

Certain factors caused the movement to fail:

#### 1. The Moplah's Uprising in 1921.

The Muslim Moplah's of Malabar set upon their Hindu landlords, looting and killing them.

#### 2. The Chauri Chaura Incident 1923

Police fired upon unarmed protesters in the village of Chauri Chaura. Twenty two policemen were burnt to death by protesters. Gandhi called off his Non-Cooperation Movement, as he believed in non-violence. This left the Khilafat Movement in the lurch.

#### 3. The Abolition of the Caliphate 1924

The Grand National Assembly of Turkey abolished the office of the Caliph or Khalifa. Abdul Kalam Azad supported this decision and urged Indians to leave Turkey to its own fate and concentrate on internal problems.

### Results of the Movement

In 1921, the greatest disaster was the Hijrat Movement, when Maulana Jauhar urged Muslims to migrate to Afghanistan. Afghanistan closed its borders, Many Muslims who had sold their property cheaply were ruined, while other died. Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and some other Khilafat leaders spoke out against the Lucknow Pact, calling it unnecessary. Many Hindus joined their stance, and this made the separate electorate issue controversial. The AIML was weakened. However, experience was gained in mass agitation, organizing of processions, conducting of strikes and going to jail. This cadre of experienced workers made the struggle for Pakistan possible.

### SIMON COMMISSION 1927

Simon commission came to India first time in February March 1927, second time in October 1928 and third time in April 1929. The Simon Commission report was published in May, 1930 which was comprised of two volumes. The first volume of the report was based on the analysis of constitution problem in India and the second volume was consisted upon the recommendations to solve the problem.

### Composition of Mission

Lord Burham

Lord Strathcona

Mount Royal

Edward Walsh

Stephan Walsh

C. R. Attlee

Richard Lane Fox

### Visit in India

Feb 1928, October 1928,

April 1929,

### Recommendations of Simon Commission

The following are the recommendations or the points included in the Simon Commission Report:

1. The Government established in the provinces would be accountable for the use of their powers before the legislatures.
2. The central government should be stable powerful enough and.
3. The federal system should be introduced for India and the power of the center should be transferred to the provinces accordingly the needs.
4. The right to vote should be expended.
5. The provincial governments should not be according to the British system.



6. Sindh should be separated from Bombay and be made a separate province.
7. The legislation council should be established for the frontier province.
8. The present status of the frontier province should be maintained.
9. The Muslim's demand for one third representation in the center should be rejected to accept.
10. The minorities of India should be given effective and reasonable representation in the legislative bodies and administration.

#### Reaction Against Simon Commission

One month before the publication of Simon Commission Report in April 1930, Indian National Congress and all India Muslim League started to show their severe resentment of the Simon Commission Report. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, in argument of his resentment against the Simon Commission Report said:

"As no India has been taken in Simon Commission, neither the Commission's report can be accepted nor could any cooperation be extended with it. The Simon Commission should go back". Large scale resentment broke out all over India against the Report of the Simon Commission, protesting demonstrations took place, non-cooperation was shown, and riots carried on the large scale and for suppressing them police action took place. Consequently, many injured and as a result of injury to a Hindu leader Lala Lajpat Rai, the central assembly of Lahore was bombed. One British S.P. was killed also.

#### NEHRU REPORT (1928)

As no representation was given to any Indian in Simon Commission, it was boycotted by almost all the political parties and this combined boycott was led by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. A conference of all the political parties was convened in February 1928 in Delhi. As there was a rift between Hindus and Muslims, it was decided that a committee should have been constituted for the draft constitution. The president ship of the committee was assigned to Pandit Moi Lal Nehru (father of ex-prime minister of Indian Jawahar Lal Nehru). The same report is famous as everlasting rift between Hindus and Muslims.

#### Members of Nehru Report

1. Motilal Nehru
3. G.R. Pardhan
4. M.R. Jaker
6. Sir Ali Imam
5. N.A. Joshi

#### 7. Shoaib Qureshi

#### Proposals of Nehru Report

The following proposals were extended in Nehru Report:

1. The committee out rightly refused to except the Muslim demand for 56 seats in legislation, 55 seats in Bengal legislation and one third of central legislation.
2. The right clause should be included under which the religious liberty must be provided.
3. The committee, Muslim interest, demanded for a complete responsible government having majority rule.
4. Separating Sindh from Bombay, the reforms should be implemented in Baluchistan and frontier province.
5. The excepted principle of separate electorate for the Muslims should immediately be abolished.
6. The Unilateral government should be established in India concentrating the controls with the central government.
7. Apart from the prime minister, should be comprised of 6 ministers appointed directly by the governor.
8. The Muslims should be given maximum one seat in the central government.
9. Muslims majority should not be accepted in Punjab and Bengal.
10. A new province is created in South India.

#### Effects of Nehru Report

All the recommendations made in Nehru Report were in favor of Hindus and entirely against the Muslims interest. After the publication of this report, Muslims of India became very much grieved and astonished. It was impossible to accept this report on the part of the guaranteed the supremacy while the basic rights of Muslim majority were stashed away in this report. Rejection of the separate electorate for Muslims was nothing but the Muslims slavery of Hindus and to keep the Muslims away from their culture.



**Conclusions from Nehru Report**

1. Nehru's Recommendation were against the interests of the Muslim Community
2. The Muslims could not surrender their right to separate electorates
3. The principles of non-reservation and joint electorates were to make their position in Punjab and Bengal provinces.

### 14 POINTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH (1929)

Responding the partiality oriented and full of Muslims enmity points of Nehru Report, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his famous fourteen points in the session of All India Muslim League held in Delhi. These fourteen points, next year, acquired also the support of Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind. These fourteen points also influenced the Muslims to take the measures for their welfare in the forth coming decade. Although the Shafi group was in favour of congress but it also voted in favour of fourteen points. These fourteen points, in this way, gained unanimous and undisputed favour of Muslim League.

**Fourteen Points**

Following are the famous fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

1. The constitution of the country should be of federal nature.
2. All the provinces should be given equal rights.
3. All the legislative and administration bodies of the country in every province should, without altering the majority into minority, be reorganized on the basis of principle of effective representation. Moreover, not only the provincial majority should not be converted into majority but it should also not be brought at par.
4. The Muslim representation in central legislation should not be less than one third in any case.
5. The minority as it is in the present situation, groups should be elected through separate electorate provided all the minorities are given the option to opt electorate when they like.
6. If the territorial division becomes indispensable, it should not as such that the Muslim majority is turned into minority specially in Punjab, Bengal and North-West Frontier.

7. All the minorities should have the freedom of religion, beliefs worship, propaganda, association forming and education.
8. No bill or part of the bill or proposal should be passed in any legislative or electoral body which is opposed by three fourth of any community or minority.
9. Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.
10. The reforms, like other provinces should also be implemented in frontier province and Balochistan.
11. It should be provided in the constitution of India that the Indian Muslims, simultaneous with other Indians, should also be provided the services in government and semi government bodies in proportion to their number.
12. Apart from the provision of just protection to the Muslim religion, culture, personal law, Islamic education language and Muslim charitable institutions, the Muslims should also be given the share in the government grants and aids.
13. No provincial and central cabinet should be formed so long one third proportion is not given to the Muslim minister.
14. The approval of all unite of the federal government should be made necessary for the amendments in the constitution of the country.

**Effects of Fourteen Points**

The fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah were factually the future fate of the Indian Muslims, which decided the political future of Indo-Pak sub continent. In the light of these points the Muslims of India selected the fight direction of their struggle for Pakistan. These fourteen points were the right answers of the points raised in the Nehru Report. As compared to the Nehru Report, fourteen points of Jinnah were more understandable, logical, and acceptable and this was the reason that British Government also paid its serious attention towards these points.

**ALLAMA IQBAL'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS (1930)**

Allama Iqbal's Altabad speech is a land mark in the Muslim politics because it was the event of great importance when a separate homeland for the Muslims was proposed. He viewed the Hindus and the Muslims cannot live together. The ultimate solution is separate homeland for the Muslims. Allama was of the view that Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and NWFP should be



grouped together to make a separate state which could be given dominion status within or outside the British Empire.

➤ **Islam as a people building force:** Indeed it is not exaggeration to say that India is perhaps the only country in the world where Islam, as a people building force, has worked as its best. In his address Allama Iqbal explained that Islam was the major formative address in the life history of Indian Muslims. It furnished those basic emotions and loyalties, which gradually unify scattered individuals and groups, finally transform them into a well-defined people, possessing a moral consciousness of their own.

➤ **Two Nation theory:** He defined the Muslims of India as a nation and suggested that there would be no possibility of peace in the country unless and until they were recognized as nation. Moreover the Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations which could not be welded together by any political system. Their ways of living religion and social manners are totally different from the Hindus. Nothing is common among them and they could not mingle since last thousand years.

➤ **Muslim India within India:** India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different Languages, and professing different religions. Their behavior is not at all determined by a common race consciousness. Even the Hindus so not form a homogenous group. The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognizing the fact of communal groups. The Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, Perfectly.

➤ **A Muslim State in the North-West:** As a permanent solution to the Muslim-Hindu problem, Iqbal proposed that Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Balochistan and Sindh should be converted into one province. Allama Iqbal said, "Would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Sindh and Blochistan amalgamated into a single state. Self Government within the British empire of 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."

➤ **Federal Idea:** India is land of racial and religious variety. In such a country a country and in such circumstances, territorial electorates cannot secure adequate representation of all interests,

and must inevitably lead to the creation of an oligarchy. The Muslims of India can have no objection to purely territorial electorates if provinces are demarcated so as to secure comparatively homogeneous communities, possessing linguistic, racial, cultural and religious unity.

➤ **Residuary Powers:** According to Iqbal a unitary form of government is simply unthinkable in a self-governing India. "Residuary powers" must be left entirely to self-governing states, the Central Federal State exercising only those powers which are expressly vested in it by the free consent of Federal States.

#### **Conclusive Sentences:**

Allama Iqbal is known as the dreamer of Pakistan. His address proved to be a milestone in the history of the Sub Continent and the creation of Pakistan.

#### **He Declared That**

"India is a continent of human beings belonging to different languages and professing different religions. To base a constitution on the conception of homogeneous India is to prepare here for a civil war. I, therefore, demand the formation of consolidated Muslim state in the best interest of the Muslims and Islam. The formation of North-West India Muslim state appears to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India".

#### **Importance**

It was the first occasion when a demand for a separate homeland was made from Muslim League Platform.

#### **THE ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE 1930-32**

The Indian political community received the Simon Commission Report (issued in June 1930) with resentment. Different political parties gave vent to their feelings in different ways.

The Indian political situation seemed deadlocked. The British government refused to contemplate any form of self-government for the people of India. This caused frustration amongst the masses, who often expressed their anger in violent clashes.

The Labor Government returned to power in Britain in 1931, and a glimmer of hope ran through Indian hearts. Labor leaders had always been sympathetic to the Indian cause. The government decided to hold a Round Table Conference in London to consider new constitutional reforms. All Indian politicians; Hindus,



Muslims, Sikhs and Christians were summoned to London for the conference.

Gandhi immediately insisted at the conference that he alone spoke for all Indians, and that the Congress was the party of the people of India. He argued that the other parties only represented sectional viewpoints, with little or no significant following.

**RTC: First Session: November 1930-Jan 1931**

A 58 member Indian delegation led by the Agha Khan represented diverse interests. King George V opened the first session. The Congress was absent. The Communal question could not be resolved.

The British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald (1866-1937), made the commitment that the British would recognize that the executive would be responsible to the legislature if the Indian legislature was formed as a federation.

In India the Congress and the Muslim League voiced various demands, including that of full dominion status by 31 December 1932 and also of full independence. Gandhi broke the Salt Law thus beginning a major Civil Disobedience Movement.

**RTC Second Session: September to Dec 1931**

Allama Iqbal was a delegate to this session, as was Gandhi. Against communal difference could not be resolved. The Princes withdrew their agreement to join a federation. The Quaid-e-Azam's role was described as unique no one wanted him, and the Muslim delegates were not in agreement with one another.

**RTC: Third Session Nov-Dec 1932**

This session was almost meaningless except for a White Paper embodying recommendations of all three sessions.

- Lord Wellington was appointed the new Viceroy for India, who had Gandhi arrested. The Congress began another Civil Disobedience Movement.
- The Quaid-e-Azam was not invited to this session.
- Gandhi - Irwin Pact of 1931
- Communal Award of 1932
- The Poona Pact
- The White Paper of 1933

### Communal Award 1932

It was given by Mr. MacDonald in August 04, 1932. It was the result of failure of Second RTC, in which communal issue remained unsolved. Gandhi did not cooperate with the government and insisted upon Nehru Report. This aggrieved all communities of India. Then the British government finding no alternative laid down a provincial scheme on its own direction known as Communal Award.

#### Silent Features of Communal Award

1. Separate electorate should be maintained for minorities/autonomy of the provinces.
2. Seats for backward communities should be retained 1/3 representation in the center.
3. Sindh was separated from Bombay presidency.
4. The sets should be reserved for the Muslims in the Hindu majority provinces and Hindu seats in the Muslim majority provinces.

#### Reaction of Indians

On the whole the award was not up to the Muslim expectations, but it approximated more closely to Muslim demands rather than to Hindu desires. So the Muslim League leaders accepted it. The Sikhs of Punjab violently rejected it while the sectarian Hindus lodged threats of violence and waging a civil war if the award was not altered as to suit their wishes. Gandhi decided to observe a fast into death in jail until it was modified as to rule out the principles of separation between the Hindus and the untouchables.

#### The Constitutional History of India

1. Regulating Act 1773: The East India Company was required to submit all material correspondence to the King's ministers.
2. Pitt's India Act 1784: Company affairs subordinated to a Board of Governors appointed by the Crown (6 members). This system of dual government. With more amendments in 1813, 1833 and 1853 continued till the Company's rule ended.
3. An Act for the Better Government of India 1858: It abolished the Company's rule and appointed a Secretary of State for India with a council of 15 members. The Governor General was given additional designation of Viceroy.



4. Indian Councils Act of 1861: A 5<sup>th</sup> member was added to the Viceroy's Council. Between 6 to 12 members were added to act as legislature. The portfolio system was introduced, and a measure of decentralization adopted. Indians were included in the Council and provinces were given legislative council.
5. Indian Councils Act of 1892: Enlarged the Imperial and Provincial Councils membership. Although direct election were not the norm, the council became more representative, as the chambers of commerce, university bodies, municipal bodies and district boards sent their nominees, though official majority was retained. The powers of criticism of the councils increased.
6. Indian Council Act 1909: Morley-Minto Reforms. Central and provincial legislature were enlarged, their functions extended and the principle of election was legally recognized. An official majority was maintained in the center but not in provinces; separate electorates were ceded.
7. The Government of India Act 1919: (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms) Central and provincial subjects were divided. Central subjects were foreign affair, defence, communications, and taxation. Provincial subject being education, health, agriculture, law and order and justice. Bi-Cameral legislature in the Centre. In the provinces there were two categories Reserved transferred subjects were under directly elected members. This was known as Dyarchy separate electorate was extended to Sikh and Christian groups.
8. Government of India Act 1935: The federal Act was never carried out as the Congress, and Muslim League, and Princes opposed it. It sought to impose Diarchy in the center. However it gave greater power to the provinces. Diarchy was removed from the provinces; Assemblies replaced councils in the provinces. Burma was separated from India. Sindh was separated from Bombay and NWFP was given full provincial status with an Assembly.

## THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT 1935

### Summary

The constitutional history of India began with British rule, as before this there were only monarchies that did not define the rights and obligations of its subjects.

### Territorial Changes Made in the Act

1. Sindh was separated from Bombay
2. New province Orissa created
3. Burma was separated from Indo Pak

### Provisions given to the Provinces under the Act

1. Diarchy was abolished
2. Vast Powers for Governors
3. More Autonomy for Provinces
4. Ministers were given effective Powers in Provincial Administration

- When British rule began there was a struggle between the unscrupulous East India Company and the liberal British ruling class.

- Following the Round Table Conference (RTCs) Congress began demanding a swift and complete transfer of power, while Britain's Conservative Party was opposed to Home Rule in India.

- The Various Acts of the British Parliament determining how India was to be governed were imposed from above by outsiders not arrived at by the people.

- Under the Government of India Act 1935, the British wanted the provinces and the princely states to come together under a federation.

### 1) Federal Part

- The Reserved Federal Executive was to constitute a governor general, and a council of ministers.
- Defense, foreign affairs, tribal area affairs and ecclesiastical affairs were reserved.
- Transferred affairs were education; finance, home, law, railways, commerce, industries and labor.
- There were to be two legislatures:
- The Council of State was the Upper House, with 250 members.



- The House of Assembly was the Lower House, with 375 members.

## 2) Provincial Part

- Some autonomy was introduced. The Governor was to act on the advice of the elected Chief Minister, except in the case of "Special responsibility"
- Six provinces: Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Up, Bombay and Madras had two legislatures: the Upper House and the Lower House.
- In the remaining five provinces there was only a Lower House.
- Three new provinces were created.
- NWFP was made a full fledged province with a legislative Assembly and a Governor.
- Sindh was separated from Bombay and organized in the same way as the NWFP.
- Orissa was separated from Bihar.
- 3) A Federal Court was set up to decide disputes between the Federal and Provincial Governments.
- 4) The India Council was abolished.

## Opinion of Quaid e Azam About this Act

He declared it as "defective documents"

## LAHORE RESOLUTION 1940

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah preside the Muslim League 27<sup>th</sup> session. Maulvi Fazle Haque presented the Lahore Resolution in the session which was seconded by Chudhry Khaliqua Zaman.

- The Muslim majority areas of India should be merged so that the Indian Muslims may have an area where they could establish their independent state.
- The Muslims, who are in minority in the independent units and areas, should be consulted with and their interests and objectives should be provided with the protection in the constitution.
- Since the present constitution does not provide protection to the Muslim interests, it is not acceptable to the Indian Muslims at all.
- The Muslims of India can not accept the amendments proposed by the British Government in the present constitution so long the entire constitutional plan is not revised from the scratches.

- Prior to implementation of the amended constitution, the Muslim leaders should be invited to extend their view about the amendments and this constitution should not be implemented before the consent of the Muslims.

- The executive committee of the Muslim League should advised to prepare an action plan in the light of the principles mentioned above making arrangement to take over all the matters and controls in both the wings; proposed east wing and west wing of Pakistan.

## Importance of Resolution

There is a great importance of Lahore resolution, in the sense that Indian politics went under a big change. The Muslim politics decidedly took a new and significant turn. The departure from the pre-1937 policy was remarkable. The Muslims did not longer want an Indian Federation but they started talking about Muslim self determination and Muslim independence.

It shifted the flow of politics from saving Muslims interest in United India to complete independence.

## CRIPPS'S MISSION 1942

### Background

The main factor behind criss's mission was world war. The British wanted cooperation of Muslim league and congress in order to take united step against war and to make it success. But both the parties were far away from each other. So the British sent a war cabinet member, Sir Stafford Cripps as a messenger of peace to India on 22 March 1942.

### Cripps Proposal

The proposals were given on 30<sup>th</sup> March 1942, which included.

- Creation of new Indian domination which would be associated with UK.
- As soon as the war ended, a constitution making body would be set up to frame a constitution.
- The Indian States would participate in this constitution making body.
- Any province would be free to keep itself out of the proposed union. Such, non-acceding provinces would have their own separate Union.
- During the war time and new constitution can be framed, the control of defense would remain in his Majesty's hands.



**Congress Reaction**

The congress reaction towards the Cripps proposal was very violent and rejected it because the non-acceding clause supported the demand for Pakistan in vague terms. Gandhi adopted a negative attitude towards Cripps proposals. Gandhi's reported (official) reaction to the Muslim was that it was "a post dated cheque on a failing bank". On the other hand Nehru and Azad adopted more constructive approach on the condition that the provisional government that would be formed during the war should be give status of National Cabinet with full powers rather than a viceroy's executive Council. Congress demanded that the defense of India should be given to them.

**Muslim Reaction**

The League's Reaction towards proposals was also not happy. No doubt it was the greatest victory of Muslims nationalism. The non-acceding clause was major concession to the Muslims and supported idea of creation of Pakistan. But the Muslim League rejected it on the following grounds.

1. The non-accession clause did not mean to produce the Pakistan of their dreams.
2. There was no clear cut provision in the scheme for the establishment of an independent Muslim State.

**SIMLA CONFERENCE (JUNE 1945)****Representation of Muslim League**

- |                           |                                    |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Quid e Azam            | 2. Liaqat Ali Khan                 |
| 3. Khuwaja Nazimuddin     | 4. Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah |
| 5. Sir Muhammad Asadullah |                                    |
- Representation of Congress**
- |                             |                        |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad | 2. Khizar Hayat Tawana |
| 3. Dr. Khan Sahib           |                        |

After the failure of Gandhi-Jinnah talks, the British government itself made an effort for the compromise between Hindus and Muslims in June 1945. The government sent Lord Wevell, the Vice Roy with a plan which is known as Wevell Plan. Wevell invited all prominent Indian leaders to discuss his plan. This conference was held in Simla on June 25, 1945 and continued till July 14, 1945.

**Simla Conference Proposals**

The following proposals were extended in Simla conference:

1. The executive council will be reconstituted to give proportionate and balance representation to main communities and equal representation to Hindus and Muslims.
  2. The external affairs will be given in the hands of an Indian member and for the Indian representation abroad; a board will be constituted consisting upon the Indians.
  3. The members of the executive council except the Vice Roy and the commander-in-chief will be Indians.
  4. Anything not contained in any of these proposals will affect the relations between the British Crown and the Indian states.
  5. If the cooperation will be extended in center, it will also be reflected in the provinces.
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were invited in this conference on the recommendations of M.A Gandhi under a conspiracy because he wanted to impress upon the British Government that Indian National Congress was the only political and representative party of both Hindus and Muslims. But Quaid-e-Azam clearly expressed his contention that All India Muslim League is the only one representative political party of all the Muslims in India and it will not compromise on anything less than Pakistan.
- Lord Weevil supported congress in this conference and refused to accept Muslim League as the representative body of the Muslims.
- Causes of Failure**
- The Simla conference ended unsuccessful due to the following reasons
- a. Both congress and government did not agree to include 5 Muslims members in the Executive Council of vice Roy.
  - b. Muslim League was not accepted as the representative political party of the Indian Muslims.
- THE CABINET MISSION PLAN 1946**
- As a result of Second World War, Britain had lost her economic power. The conservative party with its imperial ideals lost the elections in 1945. The new labor government under Clement Attlee was conscious of Britain's economic problems and sympathetic to the cause of Indian independence. To whom should power be transferred?



The Labor Party favored the Congress as the majority party, but the Conservative Party was aware of the promises it had made to the minorities and the Chamber of Princes. Recognizing that the Muslims numbered 90,000,000, Churchill did not consider them to be minorities.

Lord Wavell wanted a united India, as that would suit Britain's strategic and commercial interests. The Congress also wanted the same, and so both disagreed with the Quaid-e-Azam. Lord Wavell wanted safeguard for Muslims, which the Congress did not favour. The wanted a unitary government with a strong center. Wavell felt the Muslims would be better protected in a federal system.

Atlee decided to send a three member cabinet delegation to India to seek an agreement among the parties, and if none was possibly, then to transfer power on Congress's terms. The Quaid-e-Azam Corporated with the mission although he disapproved of the decision to send it. Gandhi and Nehru dominated the proceedings.

Gandhi got one of the mission members to agree that if any document was issued, it should only be a recommendation, not a decision. This was a secret undertaking, revealed only to Kind George VI.

Pakistan with 6 provinces was offered two options:

1. A fully sovereign Pakistan with Bengal and Punjab to be partitioned.

2. The Pakistan Punjab would not include Grudaspur.

The plan decreed that there would be a Three Tier Administration.

**Group A** would consist of all the Hindu majority provinces.

**Group B** would consist of North Western Muslim majority provinces. Sindh, Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan.

**Group C** would consist of North Eastern Muslim majority provinces: Bengal and Assam.

The groups would be part of a Union which would have legislative powers of Taxation, and three subjects: Defence, Communications necessary for Defense and Foreign Affairs. On 16 July 1946, Nehru announced that the Congress did not accept the groupings. This effectively wrecked the Plan. The AIML had accepted the plan on 29 July in view of Nehru's move, the AIML withdrew its acceptance. It also announced Direct Action.

### DIRECT ACTION DAY (1946)

This came as a surprise to the congress. It implied any action against the law. The AIML fixed 16 August 1946 as "Direct Action Day". All over India the day passed peacefully, except for Calcutta, where the leader of the provincial government, Husayn Shahid Suhrawardy, declared a holiday. This result in the Great Calcutta Killings. The riots were started by Hindus, and the Muslims retaliated fiercely, the riots spread to Bihar as well.

On 2 September 1946, in the midst of this bloodshed, Congress formed an Interim Government.

On 26 October 1946, the AIML bloc, led by Liaquat Ali Khan joined the Interim Government.

Various tussles result between the Congress and the AIML, with Congress opposing the Grouping Clause.

On 6 December 1946, when both leaders of both parties were in London, the British Government conceded that the Grouping of provinces was an essential feature of the 16 May Plan.

IN 1947, Lord Mountbatten became Viceroy, and intended to divide the country without dividing the Armed Forces. He wanted to be the Governor General of both countries and thus undo partition. Finally, when convinced by the Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan that the Hindu officers were planning a coup, which would prevent partition, Mountbatten agree to divide the army.

Eventually the congress agreed to the creation of Pakistan. It is unclear why it did so, perhaps because they thought partition would be temporary. Pakistan would have no industries, and so would not be economically viable and would collapse, whatever the reason, Independence and Partition came about simultaneously under the 3 June Plan.

### ROLE OF PROVINCES IN PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

#### Role of Punjab in the Pakistan Movement

1. Muslim league propagated the idea of Pakistan throughout Punjab after passing the Pakistan Resolution on March 23, 1940, in Lahore.

2. In the 1945-46 elections, Muslim League won about 90% seats in the provincial assembly of Punjab.



3. Quaid-e-Azam presided over Pakistan Conference held in Islamia College, Lahore in 1941. The students and women also took active part in the Pakistan Movement.
4. The Scholars and religious leaders filled the people of Punjab with the spirit of freedom. Allama Iqbal proposed the idea of a separate Muslim state for the first time.

#### Role of Sindh in the Pakistan Movement

1. Muslim League passed a resolution in October 1938 demanding for the establishment of a Muslim government in the Muslim majority provinces.
2. During WW 11, Syed Sibghatullah Shah (Pir Pagara) launched an armed struggle against the British rule. Though he was martyred, his movement called the Hur Movement accelerated the creation of Pakistan.
3. In the 1945-46 elections, Muslim League got majority in Sindh and formed its government.
4. The religious leaders of Sindh also played an important role in the Pakistan Movement.

#### Role of Balochistan in the Pakistan Movement

1. Qazi Muhammad Isa joined the Muslim League Working Committee in 1939 and he established Muslim League in Balochistan and many tribal leaders joined Muslim League.
2. Mr. Jaffar Khan Jamali, Mir Qadir Bakhsh Zahri, Sardar Baz Khan and Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezai organized meetings in different parts of Balochistan and conveyed the message of Quaid-e-Azam to people.
3. On March 23, 1941, Pakistan Day was celebrated in Quatta and people of Balochistan organized a grand rally under the leadership of Qazi Muhammad Isa.
4. In 1943, Muslim Federation was established. In 1947, the Shahi Jirga of Balochistan decided to join Pakistan.

#### Role of NWFP in Pakistan Movement

1. Muslim League was organized very late in 1945 in NWFP although Sardar Aurangzed had seconded the Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

The Muslim League started civil disobedience movement in NWFP in 1947. A large number of workers were involved in false cases and 8,000 workers were house arrested.

3. The religious leaders played a significant role in the Pakistan Movement.
4. The students of Islamia College, Peshawar, and Edward College were on the frontline in projecting the image of Pakistan. The Congress lost ground in NWFP and Muslim League became popular and NWFP joined Pakistan.

#### INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT, (1947)

On July 4, 1947, the Prime MINISTER Attlee presented the bill of Indian Independence Act consisting of 20 provisions and 3 schedules in the Parliament. On 18<sup>th</sup> July this bill became the Act and the important provisions of Indian Independence Act are as follows

- **Two Dominions:** As from the 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947, the British control over India would come to an end and two independent Dominions shall be set up in India, to be known respectively as India and Pakistan.
- **British Commonwealth:** Both countries would have right to remain in the British Commonwealth if they desire.
- **The Act of 1935:** The Act of 1935 would remain into force until both the countries draft their own constitution.
- **Amendment in the Act of 1935:** The Governor General would be empowered to make any necessary and urgent amendment in the Act of 1935 up to March 31, 1948 and afterwards this power would be transferred to the constitutional assemblies of both the countries.
- **Governor General:** British Crown would nominate one Governor General each for both the countries. Nevertheless, this post could also be given to one person.
- **Central Legislative Councils:** Central legislative Councils would come to an end and its functions would be performed by respective constitutional assemblies.
- **Right to disapprove the Laws:** The right to disapprove the laws, passed by the constitutional assemblies of both the countries, would be transferred from British Crown to the respective Governor General.
- **Marking of Borders:** The borders would be marked according to the Boundary Commission.



- **Princely States:** The Princely States would have the option to join one or the other country. They would decide their future by the negotiations with the respective new governments.
- **Authority of Princely States:** They would have authority to make their independent legislatures, constitutions and other administrative departments.
- **Agreements between the Princely States and the British Government:** The agreements between the Princely States and the British Government would come to an end with the end of British control over India.

➤ **Title of Shahinsha-e-Hind:** The title of Shahinsha-e-Hind with the British Crown would be removed.

**Description** The temporary government of India and Pakistan began to work from July 20, 1947. The Constituent Assembly of Pakistan held in Karachi on August 11, 1947 in which Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was elected as the first Governor-General of Pakistan. Lord Mountbatten addressed the special session of the assembly on August 14, 1947 and during the address he made a formal announcement of establishment of Pakistan and handed over the relative documents of the new state to Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. The Union Jack was replaced by Green flag of Pakistan and the night was illuminated. It was the 27<sup>th</sup> night of Ramadan-ul-mubarak.

Quaid-e-Azam took oath as the first Governor General of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali as the Prime minister of Pakistan on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947 the last Friday of the holy month of Ramadan. The National Flag with the Crescent and the Star was unfurled. The dream which was being seen by the people of this subcontinent for the last century, in this way culminated into a reality.

### THE 3<sup>RD</sup> JUNE PLAN 1947

- Plan was announced in the House of Lords, the House of Commons and the viceregal House, New Delhi. It is also called the Mountbatten Plan because Lord Mountbatten announced it.
- The Quaid-e-Azam on behalf of AIML, Nehru on behalf of Congress and Sardar Baldev Singh on behalf of the Sikhs spoke to the nation over the radio. The British were to transfer power to the Congress and the AIML – in territorial terms, the

dominions of India and Pakistan, which would remain in the British Commonwealth. British control over the 565 princely states would not be given to the two dominions. The Princely states had the option of remaining independent and not joining the dominions, remained open. The provinces did not have this option.

- On 18<sup>th</sup> June 1947, the Indian Independence Act was given the Royal Assent by King George VI. The partition of Bengal and Punjab were provided for in the Indian Independence Act. The Government of India Act 1935 would continue until each dominion framed its own constitution. The office of the Secretary of State for India was abolished.

The Congress accepted the plan first. The League was divided and reluctant but the Quaid-e-Azam had been told by Mountbatten that not accepting the Plan would mean no Pakistan. The League sessions was held behind closed doors, and they accepted the Plan under protest and authorized the Quaid-e-Azam to take further necessary action. The Congress wanted a clear acceptance. Lord Mountbatten finally accepted undertaking from both parties. The AIML called it a compromise settlement.

### THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN & EARLY PROBLEMS

- At the time of Independence Pakistan had no infrastructure, no established capital city, and no office buildings. Karachi, its capital, was like a tent compared to the splendour of New Delhi.
- There was also political difficulty. Sindh resented Karachi being separated from the province.
- The Sindh Muslim League became an opposition party.

### Summary

- Unjust demarcation of Boundaries by Radcliff.
- Eradication of Muslims in East Punjab: Sikhs & Hindus organized systemic extermination of Muslims. The hot spots became Patiala, Kapurthala, Alwar & Bhirpur.
- Refugees' problem.
- Unjust divisions of Indian assets. The total assets were 4 billion & Pakistan got 750 million. Pakistan got first installment 200



million & second Installment of 500 m.50 million has not been paid still now.

- **Administrative Problems** (there was no Central govt due to various reason)

- The two major provinces of Punjab & Bengal were disorganized because of hasty partition,
- Lahore was under flames.
- NWFP was under congress ministry.
- Kalat was intriguing with India.

#### **Constitutional Problem**

Under Sec. 8 of Indian Independence Act, 1947, the govt: of India Act-1935 was adopted with certain adaptation.

#### **Other Problems**

- Linguistic Riots in Bengal.
- Kashmir Problem.
- Economic Problems.
- Economically poor & backward areas were inherited by Pakistan.
- No. update Industries.
- Agriculture was outdated.
- Hindu – Capitalists went to India.
- Major Banks went to India.
- No expert technical labor.
- Inadequate system of transport and communication

#### **Riots & Refugees**

- At partition there were widespread riots throughout Northern and Central India. The Punjab was worst hit due to the boundary awards being delayed. The riots were started by the Rashtriya Sewam Sevak Sangh (RSS), the militant Hindu wing and the Sikhs, followed by swift Muslim reprisals. Murder, rape and arson took place on both sides. This was the largest human migration in recorded history. Approximately, 6,600,000 Muslims reached Pakistan from India. 5,200,000 came from East Punjab including the princely states; 500,000 died or were abducted. From Pakistan, 5,500,000 Hindus and Sikhs migrated. This resulted in an increase in the population of Pakistan by 100,000.

- Great writers from all three communities, Krishan Chandar, Sa'adat Hasan Manto and Rajinder Sindh Bedi wrote that these riots were crimes against humanity.

#### **Division of Assets**

- The British Commander in Chief of India, Field Marshall Auchinleck, felt the Armed Forces should not be divided regardless of partition. He asserted that the Indian government wanted to prevent the establishment of Pakistan, but did not admit that he had delayed the decision of physically dividing military assets before partition.

- After much dispute it was decided that Pakistan would receive Rs. 750 million in financial assets. But this was not transferred to Pakistan. Nehru insisted that the money would be used against India in the ongoing Kashmir War.

- Janagadh's accession to Pakistan was not accepted by India and it was forcibly occupied, but the occupation of Kashmir by India was against the principles of religious divide.

- Gandhi started a fast unto death to force India to transfer Pakistan's share of assets. An installment was sent, but then Gandhi was assassinated by an RSS Hindu Extremist.

- The Nizam of Hyderabad sent a Cheque for a large amount, but Nehru did not allow it to be encashed. It was then that Sir Adamjee Haji Dawood arranged for a loan on his guarantee from Mohammad Ali Habib, the sounder of Habib Bank, thus preventing the financial collapse of Pakistan.

#### **The Kashmir War**

- Nehru had publicly reversed the principles of partition by occupying Junagadh and then Kashmir – assuming Pakistan would not survive.

- The organization of the Pakistan Army was still underway when the Kashmir War was thrust upon it. The Dogra forces within Kashmir in retaliation. The Pakistan Army was not able to halt their advance even when they looted Muslim property in Rawalpindi. To take action again they would have strengthened the demand for Paktoonistan, a demand supported by Congress.



- India stated that it entered Kashmir because the Maharaja had signed an Instrument of Accession to India. It evidently was never signed. No one has ever seen it. Nehru promised the whole world that a free and fair plebiscite would be held in Jammu and Kashmir, but India has since reneged on this promise.

### The Indus Water Dispute

- This dispute had its origins in the Redcliffe Awards. Ferozepur and Jira being given to India Muslim majority areas like Guradapur, resulted in the Canal Waters dispute.
- The upper Indus Basin was developed as an integrated unit with a vast irrigation network. India got the Ferozepur Headworks controlling the River Ravi.
- In 1948, India cut off the water to Pakistan in breach of the Arbitral Tribunal's recommendation.
- In 1960, Nehru came to Karachi to sign a World Bank agreement on flow of water to Pakistan India is continuing with the Baglihar Project, which will upset the 1960 Indus Basin Treaty.

### CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (1949 TO 2008)

First Constitutional Assembly	20 July 1947
Total No of Members	69 + 10 = 79
First President	Quaid e Azam
First Meeting	11 August 1947
Objective Resolution Passed	12 March 1949

#### Objectives Resolution (1949)

1. Whereas sovereignty over the Universe belongs to Allah alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.
2. This constitution assembly representing the people of Pakistan resolves to frame a constitution of the sovereign independent state of Pakistan; wherein the state shall exercise its power and authority through the chosen representatives of the people.
3. Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enucleated by Islam shall be fully observed.

4. Wherein the Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teaching and requirement of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunah.
5. Wherein adequate provisions shall be made for the minorities to freely profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures.
6. Whereby the territories now included in accession with Pakistan and such territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitation on their powers and authority as may be prescribed.
7. Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunities before law, social economic and political justice and freedom of thought, expression belief, faith, worship and association subject to law and public morality.
8. Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interest of minorities and backward and depressed classes.
9. Wherein the independence of judiciary shall be fully secured.
10. Wherein the integrity of the territories of the federation, its independence and all its rights including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be safeguarded.
11. So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honoured place amongst the nations of the world and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity.

#### Importance of the Objective Resolution

This resolution is of fundamental importance in the history of constitutions making in Pakistan because from the first constitution of 1956 till the constitution of 1973 (present constitution) whatever constitution was framed it was based on this objective resolution. At the time it was passed, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan called it 'The most important occasion in the life of this country, next in importance only to the achievement of independence'. It contains those steps and principles which were to be taken for the fulfillment of the basic aim of the freedom struggle that is the establishment of an Islamic society in Pakistan. Hence, it is a



significant document in the constitutional history of Pakistan. When Liaquat Ali Khan visited America, in the course of his speech at New Orleans, he said: "We believe in God and his Supreme sovereignty because we believe that civic life must have ethical content and a higher purpose. But democracy, social justice, equality of opportunity and equality before the law of all citizens irrespective of their race and creed are also aspects of faith with us"

### Conclusion

All the above mentioned principles were presented in the Objective Resolution that is why this resolution is considered an important event in the constitutional history of the country. It was accepted by all classes of people. It provided a guide line for the future constitutions of Pakistan which were passed in 1956, 1962, and 1973. It consisted of such principles which revealed that character of constitution shall be Islamic.

### Constitutional Developments – 1947, 1956, 1962, 1973

- Framing and preserving a constitution in Pakistan has been extremely difficult.
- Pakistan enacted three constitutions: 1956, 1962, 1973, as well as some documents preceding the 1956 constitution and amendments after the 1973 constitution.
- The fact that Pakistan has had three constitutions indicates political instability.
- A constitution is the basic law from which other laws proceed.
- The role of religion in the state, and the degree of autonomy to be granted to the provinces are the two main issues which have impeded the framing of the constitution.
- At the time of Independence, the two main documents that governed Pakistan were: the Indian Independence Act 1947, and the Government of India Act 1935 which was the interim constitution.
- The Quaid-e-Azam assumed office of the Governor General, in order to prevent Lord Mountbatten becoming Governor General of both countries, and thus undoing partition.
- Pakistan was being governed by the Provisional Constitution Order 1947, which was slightly amended by the Quaid-e-Azam.

- The role of religion became the first problem. The Quaid-e-Azam considered liberty, equality and fraternity to be Islamic values, Democracy and Islam were identical for him, and he spoke against theocracy.

- The Quaid-e-Azam was very much aware of the importance of providing for the honour and security of the minority communities.

### The Ulema

- Maulana Maududi, who had opposed the creation of Pakistan and the founder of the Jamaat-e-Islami, asserted in many speeches that Pakistan should be a theocratic state, operating according to Shariah law.

- Liaquat Ali Khan tabled the objective Resolution which was passed on 12 March 1949, a preamble to the three constitutions (See box on P-151). It proved to be an extremely resilient document, based on democratic principles, tolerance fundamental human rights and minority rights.

- The Basic Principles Committee Report was the next important documents, finally presented in July 1952. Both, east and west wings were to have equal representation and Urdu was not mentioned as the national language. The Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin withdrew this report on 21 Jan 1953 without informing Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan, President of the Constitution Assembly. Khawaja Nazimuddin was dismissed by the Governor General Ghulam Mohammad on 17 April 1953. there was now a crises.

### 1954 Draft Constitution

- In 1954, Mohammad Ali Bogra, the new Prime Minister, came forward with the Mohammad Ali Formula, proposing a bicameral legislature for the federation. Each wing would have 175 seats.
- Bogra successfully moved a resolution making Bengali a national language along with Urdu.
- Governor General Ghulam Mohammad planned a merger of all four West Pakistan provinces to form One Unit.
- The Assembly planned a move to curtail the Governor General's powers: but he intervened and dissolved the Assembly on 24 October 1954.



**CONSTITUTION OF 1956**

The Constitution of 1956 was a lengthy document. It consisted of 234 articles divided into thirteen parts and six schedules. Some salient features of the constitution are as under:

**Islamic Republic of Pakistan:** The name of the country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Objectives Resolution was included as Preamble in the constitution.

**Federal System:** The constitution provide for a federal system in the country. The powers were divided among the center and the provinces. The subjects were divided into three lists; the Federal list, the Provincial list, and the concurrent list.

**Unicameral Legislature:** The Legislature was to consist of only one house. Both the wings of the country were given representation in the National Assembly. The National Assembly consisted of 300 members. 150 members were drawn from each wing. Thus the principle of parity was adopted.

**Parliamentary System:** Parliamentary system was adopted. According to it president was the head of the State and the Prime Minister headed the Government.

**Independent Judiciary:** The constitution provided for an independent judiciary in the country. A Supreme Court was constituted. It was headed by a chief Justice. The Supreme Court, interpreted the constitution, advised the state whenever required and decided the issues arising among the governments.

**The President:** According to the 1956 Constitution the President was the head of the state. He was to be a Muslim of at least forty years age. The tenure of his office was five years. In case of internal or external danger he could declare state of emergency in the country. He was authorized to appoint the Governors, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Auditor General and the Advocate General.

**The Prime Minister:** The Prime Minister was the head of the government. He was the leader of the Parliament group and was thus indirectly elected by the people. He was authorized to nominate his cabinet among the members of the National Assembly. The Cabinet was answerable to the assembly.

**Fundamental Rights:** The Constitution of 1956 provided for the fundamental rights for the citizens of Pakistan.

**Islamic Law:** No law would be passed against the teachings of Quran and Sunnah and the existing laws would be made Islamic in character.

**Language:** Urdu and Bengali were made national languages.

**Drawbacks of the Constitution of 1956**

A far-reaching devolution of power already a political reality, was not given a constitution recognition and accepted as the basis, of the state,

➤ The federal list was substantially reduced and the provincial list greatly enlarged, transferring to the provinces among the subjects, control over mineral resources, recruitment of services, industries, internal communications and the tribal areas in the North-West Frontier. This was contrary to the practices of advanced countries where the federal principle has been used in building up a common nationhood through a strong Center. The constitution in Pakistan instead of being an instrument for unity a country already divided by geography, sought to create two distinct political entities with maximum autonomy in the management of their affairs.

➤ Regional loyalties were further consolidated by the introduction of parity of representation in the National Assembly. The Constitution was conceived in the belief that the political life of the country would always be tied to provincial moorings and will never rise to higher plane of nationalism in which party affiliations would cut across the physical barriers. Parity was certain to foster parochial feeling equally in the region in whose favor it was to operate and in the region whose interests were adversely affected by it.

**Islamic Provisions of the Constitution of 1956**

The Constitution included the following Islamic provisions

- The Objectives Resolution was made a part of the preamble of the Constitution.
- The name of "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" was adopted for the country.
- According to article 32 of the Constitution only a Muslim could be the President of the country.



- According to article 198, no law repugnant to the injunction of Islam could be enacted. Moreover all the existing laws were to be brought in conformity with the Holy Quran and Sunnah.
- The constitution allowed all the citizens of Pakistan freedom to profess practice or propagate any religion.
- The state was required to strengthen the bonds of unity among Muslim countries.
- The President was required to set up an organization for Islamic Research. He was also to constitute a Commission for recommending measures to bring existing laws in conformity with the injunctions of Islam. The Commission was to submit its report within 5 years.
- The purchase and sale of alcohol and narcotics was banned and prostitution was prohibited.
- No person should be compelled to pay any special tax, the proceeds of which were spent on the propagation of any religion other than his own.
- The president was required to set up an organization for Islamic Research and Instruction in advanced studies to assist in the reconstruction of Muslim society on a truly Islamic basis.

#### Summary

- A constitution was enacted, after Ghulam Mohammad's retirement and after one Unit had been established in 1955.
- There was a unicameral legislature with only one chamber, but 150 seats were allotted to each wing.
- Bengali was declared a national language.
- Pakistan became an Islamic Republic.
- The president was to be a Muslim and a male, indirectly elected for 5 years by both assemblies.
- The president could be impeached by 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of National Assembly.
- He could veto legislation, although he had to act on the advice of the cabinet.
- He could issue ordinances when the National Assembly was not in session.
- He had many other sweeping powers including being allowed to suspend human rights.

#### CONSTITUTION OF 1962

On February 17, 1960, President Ayub Khan appointed a Commission under Justice Shahab Din to draft a new constitution for Pakistan. The Commission submitted its report on 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1961. This report was further examined by a Sub-committee headed by Manzoor Qadir. In January 1962 the draft was approved by the cabinet. As a result the constitution was enforced on 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1962. The salient features of the 1962 constitution are as under:

- **Written Constitution:** The Constitution of 1962 was a written document. It consisted of five schedules and 250 articles.
- **Federal System:** A federal system was introduced in the country. It consisted of a central government and two provincial governments comprising East and West Pakistan.
- **Presidential form of Government:** The Constitution of 1962 introduced presidential system in the country. President was to head the Executive of the nation. He empowered to nominate the ministers of his cabinet.
- **National Assembly:** The constitution provided for unicameral legislature known as the National Assembly. It consisted of 156 members. Later on this number was increased to 218. Out of these 200 members were elected and ten were nominated by the government. The remaining eight seats were reserved for women.
- **Indirect Method of Election:** The 1962 Constitution introduced indirect method of election. President was elected by an electorate comprising 80,000 basic democrats.
- **Provincial Government:** There were two provincial governments. Each of them was headed by a governor. He enjoyed powers in the province which the President enjoyed in the center. The Governor was empowered to appoint provincial ministers with the sanction of the President of Pakistan.
- **Provincial Legislature:** Each province was provided with a legislature. It originally consisted of 150 members. However, later on this number was increased to 218.
- **Principles of Policy:** The Constitution of 1962 laid down principles of policy. According to these principles no law could be enacted which was against the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.



These principles also provided for the eradication of ignorance and protection of rights of minorities.

- **Fundamental Rights:** The constitution laid down fundamental rights for the citizens of Pakistan. These rights included freedom of movement, freedom of speech, freedom to choose profession, freedom to profess religion and freedom to properly.

- **Role of Judiciary:** The judiciary was responsible for the interpretation of laws and executive orders in the light of the principles embodied in a written constitution.

- **Language:** Urdu and Bengali were recognized as national languages.

#### Drawbacks of the Constitution of 1962

- The constitution laid down simply that the state of Pakistan shall be a republic under the name of 'Republic of Pakistan' the word 'Islamic' was dropped in the constitution. Later the first amendment (December 1963) rectified the name as 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'.

- The constitution of 1962 from the beginning had lacked the consensus, framed as it was under the President's authority and advice. The constitution began with the words, 'I, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, do hereby declare and promulgate the constitution', meant that he had no respect for popular sanction. For its provisions, fundamental or otherwise, he alone was responsible.

- Participation in the electoral process provided in it, was no guarantee of its universal acceptance or acceptance even by a substantial majority. Its main object was to confer a mantle of legitimacy on a government initially established by force. The executive was made irremovable by the legislature, and the legislature rendered powerless exercise even the modicum of powers conferred on it. The president had thus acquired a completely free hand in the management of the affairs of the State and (He formulation of policies in the light of his own experience and advice of others. Like Louis XVI he could say, 'I am the state.'

#### Islamic Provisions in the constitution contained the following Islamic provisions

The 1962 Constitution contained the following Islamic provisions.

1. The Objectives Resolution formed a part of the preamble.

2. According to article 10 only a Muslim could become the president of Pakistan.

3. An Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology was to be appointed by the President. It was required to recommend steps to the government which would enable the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives according to concepts of Islam.

4. Article 207 of Constitution established an Islamic Research Institute which was to assist in the reconstruction of Muslim Society.

5. Teachings of the Holy Quran and Islamiat were to be made compulsory for Muslims.

6. Proper organization of Zakat, Waqfs and Mosques are ensured.

7. No law would be passed against the teachings of Quran and Sunnah and the existing laws would be made Islamic in character.

8. Practical steps were to be taken to eradicate social evils such as the use of alcohol, narcotic drugs, gambling etc.

9. The state was required to strengthen the bonds of unity among Muslim countries.

#### Summary

- Ayub Khan appointed a constitution commission; to examine the causes, of failure of the parliamentary system. It had to suggest a new form of democracy, suited to changed circumstances.

- A cabinet committee was appointed to study the commission's recommendations.

- On 1 March 1962, Ayub Khan broadcast his one-man constitution's main features:

- President, No Prime Minister

- Basic Democracies/Electoral Collage

- Legislative was unicameral

- No Vice President

- President appointed judges, armed forces' chiefs and ministers.

- He could not dissolve National Assembly without losing his own office.

- Under an amendment the 1956 provision of bringing existing laws in conformity with Islam was restored.

- An Islamic Advisory Council was to be set up consisting of no less than five and no more than twelve members. It was meant to



answer the queries of the President and legislators. Its advice was not binding.

- For the framing of Islamic laws, an Islamic Research Institute was set up with the head office in Islamabad and provincial offices in Lahore and Dhaka.

### THE CONSTITUTION OF 1973

After taking control of the government in 1971, Z.A. Bhutto started work on a democratic constitution for the country. On 17 April 1972 the National Assembly constituted a committee to prepare a draft constitution.

#### Islamic Provisions of 1973 Constitution

1. **Islamic Republic of Pakistan:** Pakistan shall be known as "Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
2. **State Religion:** Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.
3. **Sovereignty Belongs to Allah:** Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah and the authority bestowed on him on men is a sacred trust which the people of Pakistan will exercise with the limits prescribed by Quran and Sunnah.
4. **Definition of Muslim:** The constitution also give the definition of a Muslim. A person who believes in Tauheed or Oneness of Allah, and in the prophet hood of Hazzrat Mohammad (P.B.U.H) as the last prophet of Allah has described as a Muslim.
5. **A Muslim to be a President and Prime Minister:** The constitution laid down that only Muslims shall be elected President and Prime Minister of Pakistan. Non non-Muslim could hold these offices.
6. **Islamic way of Life:** Steps shall be given to enable the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic consents.
7. **Promotion of Social Justice and Eradication of Social Evils:** The state shall take necessary steps for prosecution of social justice and eradication of social evils and shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.
8. **Teachings of Holy Quran:** The state shall try to make the teachings of Holy Quran and Islamiat compulsory to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language.

9. **Strengthen Board, with Muslim World:** The state shall Endeavor to strengthen fraternal relation among Muslim countries in order to promote Islamic unity.

10. **Council of Islamic Ideology:** There is a council of Islamic ideology which shall guide the government in respect of Islamic teachings, their implementation and propagation. Its chairman and members are appointed by President. Although its advice is not binding on the government yet it is not easy for any government to ignore or over rule its suggestion or opinion regarding any law.

11. **Error Free Publication of Quran:** The government shall Endeavour to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran.

12. **Oath to Project and promote Islamic Ideology:** The Federal and Provincial Ministers, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National and Provincial Assemblies, the Chairman of the Senate and the Governors and Chief Ministers of the Provinces also take oath to preserve and protect the Islamic Ideology.

13. **Ahmadi's A Non Muslim Minority:** According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, the Qadiani group or the lahori group who call themselves "Ahmadi's" were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

- This was the first constitution in which Islam was declared to be the state religion.
- The objective Resolution was adopted.
- All legislation was to be in conformity with the Quran and Sunnah. All existing laws were to be brought in conformity within nine years. Personal law for non-Muslim was according to their respective creeds.
- Both the president and prime minister were required to be adult male Muslims.
- The Government of Pakistan would take the responsibility of printing the Holy Quran. Article 31 required copies to be free of all types of printing errors.
- The Government would provide maximum facilities for the promotion of the Arabic Language.
- A council of Islamic Ideology (CII) would be formed having eight to fifteen members. Two had to be either serving or retired judges of the Supreme or High Courts. The Chairman would also



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have to be a serving of former judge of the Supreme Court. At least one member had to be a woman, and all seats were to be represented. The CII had to complete Islamisation within seven years.

➤ The second amendment declared all Ahmadis and Qadianis as non-Muslim.

➤ The framing of the existing constitution were reflective of a desire to Islamise the government and society. Islamisation is called the destiny of Pakistan, and indeed it is a natural and noble goal. However, we must be vigilant against those versions which are not in accordance with the beneficial spirit of Islam.

### Amendments in the Constitution of 1973

#### First Amendment

Remove references to East Pakistan

#### Second Amendment

Declare Ahmadis and Qadianis as minority

#### Third Amendment (1975)

1. Under the Article 10, the powers of the President of Pakistan pertaining emergency were increased.
2. The period of preventive detention was extended from one month to three months at a time.

#### Fourth Amendment (1975)

1. Under the Article 51, six seats were allocated for minorities in National Assembly and the work of election was assigned to the national assembly.
2. Under the Article 199, the powers of the High court were reduced in writ jurisdiction in a way that neither preventive detention could be prohibited nor bail could be granted to the detainee under preventive detention in the exercise of writ jurisdiction.

#### Fifth Amendment (1976)

1. Under the Article 101, no person would be nominated governor if he is not resident of the same province.
2. Under the Article 179, inter-provincial transfer of judges of High Court was allowed and if a High Court judge refuses his appointment in Supreme Court of Pakistan, he would be declared retired.

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#### Sixth Amendment (1976)

1. Under the Article 246, Kohistan, Bajor Agency and Kazai Agency were included in Tribal areas.
2. Under the Article 260, the Advisor to the Prime Minister and Chief Ministers, Parliamentary, Chairman law Commission and the special assistants were defined.

#### Seventh Amendment (1977)

1. Under the Article 96, the President of Pakistan was empowered for referendum before the nation to know whether the Prime Minister has the confidence of masses or not.

#### Eighth Amendment (1985)

The main features of Eight Amendment are listed Below:

1. The President of the country would be elected by all the four provincial assemblies, Senate and the National Assembly.
2. The President would be empowered to ask the Cabinet and the prime Minister to reconsider any of their proposals.
3. If the President thinks that the Federal Government is facing problem in working according to the constitution, he can dissolve the assembly.
4. The bill which was sent by the Mujlis-e-shura to the president for the final approval, he would approve it within 30 days. Nevertheless, the President would have the right to send it back to the Mujlis for the reconsideration.
5. The president would have the right to appoint the high officials of the forces, judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Courts. Moreover, he would also have the right to call referendum on any matter.
6. Apart from increasing the seats in the National assembly to 237 and in Senate to 87, the tenure of the Senate members was increased to 6 years.
7. As the powers of the president and the number of the seats were increased in the center, the number of the seats in the provincial Assemblies and the powers of the Governor were also increased.
8. The powers of Senate, apart from the financial bills, were also brought at par of the National Assembly.
9. The Preamble of the constitution, Separate electorate and the Federal Shariat Court were made as the part of the constitution.



10. All the presidential Orders, Marital Law orders and other regulations of the Martial Law Period (1977-1985) were given the legal entity.

#### **Ninth Amendment (1985)**

1. The ninth amendment (Shariat bill) had intentions to make the injunction of Islam as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah to be the Supreme Law and source of guidance for legislation. The bill was passed by the Senate but with the dismissal of Junejo Government in 1985 the ninth amendment bill became ineffective. Later on, National Assembly passed this Shariat bill on 14<sup>th</sup> may 1991.

#### **Tenth Amendment (1991)**

The working days of National Assembly and the Senate were again fixed at 130 days a year.

#### **Eleventh Amendment (1991)**

It was non official bill which was extended for the restoration of the women seats in the National Assembly. It should be noted that under the election order of 2002, the women seats in the National Assembly were restored.

#### **Twelfth Amendment (1991)**

Under this amendment, anti-terrorist special courts were established for three years (1991-1994) to eradicate acute law and order situation by speed up hearing.

#### **Thirteenth Amendment (1997)**

The following Amendment, we made in 1997 under 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment:

1. The 58 (2B) amendment made in 1985 was abandoned according to which the President of Pakistan was empowered to dissolve the National Assembly.
2. The power to dissolve the provincial assembly by the Governor under Article 112 (2B), was also withdrawn from him.
3. The president would be bound to take the advice of the Prime Minister to appoint Commander in Chiefs of the forces and the Governors.
4. The president would also be bound to take the prime Minister in confidence prior to impose emergency.

#### **Fourteenth Amendment (1997)**

In accordance with the clause 63-a, the members of the National and Provincial Assemblies would not be allowed for floor crossing.

#### **Fifteenth Amendment (1998)**

This amendment bill was concerned with declaring Quran and Sunnah as Supreme Law. This bill had been approved from the National Assembly and was under discussion in the Senate when Pervaiz Musharraf dissolved Both National Assembly and the Senate on October 12, 1999. (Military devolution)

#### **Sixteenth Amendment (1999)**

The Sixteenth Amendment extended the quota system for another 20 years (1993-2013).

#### **Seventeenth Amendment (2003)**

Seventeenth Amendment is basically the Legal Framework Order 2002 that has been accepted as part of the Constitution with minor modifications and may be, therefore termed as an LFO-amended Constitution. After a surprise deal between PML (Q) and MMA (Mutahida Majlis-e-Amal), the 17<sup>th</sup> Amendment has now become part of the 1973 Constitution after the formal approval of President General Pervaiz Musharraf. A year old constitutional deadlock was broken only because of "flexibility" shown by president General pervaiz musharraf and top MMA leadership. The amendment allows General pervaiz Musharraf to serve out his term as President, which ends in 2007, and formalize special powers he had decreed himself giving him the right to sack the prime minister and special powers he had decreed himself giving him the right to sack the prime minister and disband parliament by decree. In return, Musharraf agrees to step down as army chief, supposed to be the main source of his power. by December 31, 2004, Salient features of the bill are:

- This Act granted indemnity to all acts of General Parvaia Musharraf since military action of October 12, 1999.
- Seventeenth Amendment has amended Article 41 (1)(7)(b) of the Constitution whereby Article 63 (1)(b) of Constitution whereby Article 63(1)(d) of the Constitution has been made inoperative till December 31, 2004. Article 63(10(d) deals with the disqualification for membership of Parliament and under Article 41 (2) only a person qualified to be elected as member of the National



Assembly, can be elected as President. This means that for the duration in which Article 63(10(d) is inoperative, the President is not barred from being elected as the President while he holds the office of COAS. But it is interesting to note that the Article 43(1) of the Constitution still remains intact that says: "The President shall not hold office of profit in the service of Pakistan carrying the right to remuneration for the rendering of services." Since no amendment has been made in this clause, the Article 43(1) disallows a person simultaneously to be the President and the COAS of the country.

➤ Under the Article 58(2), the President in case of dissolution of the National Assembly shall, within fifteen days of the dissolution, refer the matter to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court shall decide the reference within thirty days whose decision shall be final.

➤ Likewise, under the Article 112(3), the governor in case of dissolutions of the provisional assembly shall also refer the matter to the Supreme Court with the previous approval of the president and the Supreme Court shall decide the reference within thirty days whose decision shall be final.

➤ Article 152(A) of the Constitution has been omitted that related to the establishment of National Security Council.

➤ In the Article 179, retirement age of the Supreme Court judges has now been fixed at 65 years. This was a huge concern for the lawyers of the country who have at least welcomed this move.

➤ In the Article 195, a Judge of a High Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-two years, unless he sooner resigns or is removed from office in accordance with the Constitution.

➤ Under Article 243, clause (3), for the words "in his discretion" the words "in consultation with the Prime Minister" shall be substituted. The President would now consult with the Prime Minister in appointing Commander in Chiefs of the forces and the Governors.

➤ Under Article 268, clause (2), the laws mentioned at entries 27 to 30 (Local Government Ordinance 2001) and entry 35 (Police Order 2002) in the Sixth Schedule shall stand omitted after six years.

➤ Under the Article 270-A, all Proclamations, President's Orders, Ordinances, Chief Executive's Orders, laws, regulations, enactments, including amendments in the Constitution, notifications, rules and orders shall continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by the competent authority.

### ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF PAKISTAN

#### Administrative structure of the Islamic Republic Pakistan on the 1973 Constitution

Under this Constitution, Pakistan has been declared a Republic with Islam as its state religion. The Constitution says that the Islamic Republic Pakistan will be a federal state constituted of the areas falling in four categories:

1. Four provinces; the Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan.
2. Federal Capital (Islamabad) and areas adjoining it.
3. Federally Administered Tribal Agencies (FATA) and the Northern Areas.
4. Tribal areas adjoining the NWFP and Balochistan.

There are five governments working in Pakistan; one federal and four provincial governments. All federal systems are based on the principle of powers among the federating units (Provinces) and the federal government (or the central government). Another essential component of a federation is a formula stipulating what subject are to be controlled by the center and what subjects shall be under provincial control. Under the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan division of powers between the provinces and the center has been made on the basis of two lists:

• **Federal list:** This list contains the subjects on which only the Federal Parliament can legislate. Important matters enumerated in this list

• **Concurrent List:** National Parliament and Provincial Assemblies have an equal jurisdiction regarding the subjects mentioned in this list. Following are the important matters enumerated in this list Health, Education, Criminal and Civil Law, Armament, Family Planning, Irrigation, Newspapers, Zakat, Tourism and Archives.

• **Residuary subjects** The subjects not included in any of these lists are called "residuary subjects" Provincial Assemblies are entitled to legislate on the subject falling in this category.



### Organs of the Federal Government and their Functions

Governments are comprised of three main organs. Composition of these three organs under the Constitution of the Islamic republic of Pakistan is based on the following line:

#### The Legislative

Legislative means the law forming body of the law forming body of the state. Federal legislative of Pakistan has been named "Parliament". Our Parliament is **bicameral**. This means that our Parliament has two houses i.e. **National Assembly** or the lower house and **Senate** or the upper house. Every piece of legislation that our Parliament passes undergoes four stages before it is made a part of the statute book.

- First of all a draft of the desired law is prepared by the law experts. This draft is called Bill. Private members can also prepare or draft Bills to be presented before Parliament.
- A draft is generally initiated before the lower house (National Assembly) first. The National Assembly undertakes a debate on the bill which is carried out in different stages. If the bill is passed by the National Assembly, in original or amended form, it is sent to the upper house (Senate) for approval.
- A bill passed by the National Assembly is again debated in different stages in the Senate. After debate, the bill may be passed in original or amended form or rejected.
- A bill passed by the Parliament (National Assembly and Senate) is then submitted for the final approval of the President. After the approval of the President the bill is published as law and makes a part of the statute book. President has no real authority to reject a bill passed by the Parliament. All bills except the monetary bills can be initiated in either of the two houses (National Assembly or Senate). If a bill is initiated in the Senate it will be sent to the National Assembly after the approval of the Senate, but as a matter of practice most of the bills are first initiated in the National Assembly.

#### Composition of the Federal Parliament

**The National Assembly:** National Assembly the lower house of the Parliament consists of 342 members. The country has been divided into constituencies demarcated on the basis of nearly equal number of voters in each constituency. Each constituency returns

one member to the National Assembly, elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. Minority voters elect their representatives from among themselves. Members of the Provincial Assemblies in all the four provinces elect women members to fill the seats reserved for women members allocated for each province. Any citizen of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan who has attained to the age of 25 is eligible for the membership of the National Assembly.

Presiding officer of the National Assembly is called "Speaker" a Deputy Speaker is also elected to perform duties in the absence of the Speaker. **Prime Minister's** is the most powerful and dignified office of the Republic. He is the head of the administrative machinery and the Chief Executive as well as the leader of the majority party in the National Assembly. President cannot overrule or reject the advice tendered by the Prime Minister. The however, enjoys certain discretionary powers.

The National assembly is elected for five year, but the President can dissolve the National Assembly on Prime Minister's advice during its term. In this case midterm elections are to be held within 90 days of the dissolution of the Assembly. The National Assembly has wide ranging powers of legislation. The National assembly enjoys full control of the financial matters. No tax in the country can be levied without the approval of the National Assembly. Each member of the Cabinet heads an administrative division in the government. It is constitutionally binding on the Prime Minister to select at least three fourths of his ministers from the National Assembly. The Prime Minister is elected by the members of the National Assembly from among themselves. In this way the national Assembly exercises full control over the administration in the country.

**The Senate:** Senate is the upper house of the Parliament; this house represents the province and not the people. All the four province, large and small, have equal representation in the Senate. Any registered voter, at least 30 years of age, is eligible to contest for a seat of the Senate, allocated for his province of domicile. The Senate sessions are presided over by a Chairman; he is assisted by a Vice Chairman. Both these officials are elected by the Senators from among themselves.



Senate is a permanent house and cannot be dissolved en bloc (as a whole), each Senator is elected for a term of six years; half of the total number of Senators retire every three years.

No law in the Republic can be promulgated unless it has been passed by the Senate. Senate's powers of legislation are at par with the National Assembly excepting monetary matters regarding which the National Assembly has a dominant role. Chairman of the Senate officiates as President of Pakistan in his absence.

### **The Executive**

The Prime Minister: Democratic systems are classified into two major government forms on the basis of the division of powers between the organs of government; parliamentary and presidential. Parliamentary system has been adopted in a number of countries including Pakistan, India and the UK. The United States of America is the most outstanding example of a country run under the presidential system. In the parliamentary system the legislature dominates the executive.

In Pakistan the executive is formed by the legislature. The Prime Minister (who is also the chief executive) is elected by the National Assembly (legislative). The Prime Minister is legally bound to select three fourth of the members of his cabinet from the National Assembly members. Every minister acts as the executive head of one or more of the government departments. Prime Minister is the chief executive. Office of the President, though more prestigious than the Prime Minister, is less powerful in practice. All the orders passed by the President should be countersigned by the Prime Minister and his Cabinet to resign office by passing a no-confidence motion against the government.

### **The President**

The President enjoys the protocol of being the highest office bearer of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Constitutionally his discretion is limited by the two Houses of the Parliament and the four Provincial Assemblies. The Parliament can remove the President from office through impeachment, if he is found guilty of serious misconduct or suffers from mental or physical disability. A Muslim, who qualifies for the membership of the National Assembly and has attained to the age of 45 is eligible to contest election for the office of the President.

The president can impose emergency in any province and can dissolve the Provincial Assembly. He is authorized to appoint judges of the Supreme Court and judges of all the four High Courts. In addition to that the President also appoints the Attorney General, four provincial Governors, members of the Council for Islamic Ideology and the three army Chiefs; he also appoints a number of other important functionaries of the Government.

The President can, on the advice of the Prime Minister, promulgate ordinances having the force of law, if the National Assembly is not in session. An ordinance issued by the President has the force of law for a period of four months. Within or after the lapse of four months the Parliament may abrogate an ordinance or pass it as a piece of law. After approval by the Parliament an ordinance has the same force as law passed by parliament through normal procedure. The President has the authority to hold referendum on an issue of national importance.

### **The Federal Judiciary**

A Supreme Court had been established, at the federal level, under the 1973 Constitution. All persons and institutions operating within the state of Pakistan fall within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice and a number of judges. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President, rest of the judges are appointed by the President with the consultation of Chief Justice. The Judicial Council can make recommendations about the removal of a judge on the basis of serious disability. Order of the removal is passed by the President, but he cannot remove a judge, on his own, without the recommendation of the Supreme Judicial Council.

### **Provincial Governments their Powers and Functions**

We have studied in the beginning of this chapter that the government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is comprised of one federal and four provincial governments. All the provincial governments have identical governmental structures and institutions, but due to variation of the size of the provinces, numerical strength of the Assemblies and the number of judges in the provincial High Courts differs from each other. We shall discuss these provincial institutions separately.

**The Legislature:** The Provincial Assembly in each province performs almost the same functions as the National Assembly does



at the federal level. The provincial Assembly can legislate on all matters mentioned in the Concurrent List. Every Province has been divided into constituencies equal in number to the seats allocated to the Provincial assembly under Constitution. From each constituency voters return one member to their respective Provincial Assembly. Elections are held on the principle of universal adult franchise. Head of the provincial executive is called Chief Minister. The Chief Minister is elected by the absolute majority of the members of the Provincial Assembly. For running administration the Chief Minister appoints members of the provincial cabinet. Each minister heads one or more administrative departments. The Chief Minister along with his cabinet is accountable to the Assembly. The Provincial Assembly can pass a vote of no confidence to remove the Chief Minister and his cabinet from office.

**Executives** (the Chief Minister and the Governor): Chief Minister is the leader of the Provincial Assembly.

The Chief Minister has almost the same position in the province as the Prime Minister has in the federal government. The Chief Minister runs his government with the help of his cabinet.

Constitutional head of each province is called Governor. In each province the governor enjoys the same position as the President enjoys in the center. All the four provincial governors are appointed by the President. The governors represent the federal government at the provincial level. The president can remove any Governor from his office without assigning reason. A piece of legislation passed by the Provincial Assembly takes the force of law only if it has been countersigned by the Governor of the province. The Governor, however, cannot reject a piece of legislation passed by the Provincial Assembly. The Governor can promulgate ordinances having the force of law in the province. This power is identical to the President's power of promulgating ordinances at the center. Ordinances are effective for a specified period of time. The respective Provincial Assembly can reject the ordinance or adopt it as a permanent piece of legislation.

**Judiciary (the High Courts):** Four High Courts have been established under the Constitution in all the four provinces. The High Courts function under the supervision of the Supreme Court.

Each High Court consists of one Chief Justice and a number of judges. The High Court has original jurisdiction as well as appellate jurisdiction. High Courts also hear cases regarding contempt of court and also tender expert legal advice to their respective Governors and Provincial Assemblies. The Supreme Court has the power to hear appeals against the decisions passed by the High Courts.

### Islamization in Pakistan

All the constitutions that have been implemented in our country (1956, 1965 and 1973) have all contained Islamic Provisions. To accomplish these provisions, the Government of Pakistan has taken the following steps to introduce Islamic Laws in the country

- **Haddood Ordinance:** It was promulgated in the country in 1977. In the light of Haddood ordinance different punishments were prescribed for various crimes. The word Haddood means the punishment which has been prescribed in the light of Holy Quran. According to the Haddood Ordinance, manufacture, export, import and use of alcohols was considered as a crime. Any person found guilty will be liable of the punishment of 30 lashes 5 years imprisonment. The Second Haddood Law is concerned with the crime of theft. The Third Haddood law is meant for adultery and rape (Zina-bil-jabr), whose punishment is stoning the adultery to death.

- **Zakat and ushr Ordinance:** Zakat and Ushr Ordinance was promulgated in the country of June 20 1980. according to this ordinance, a "Zakat fund" will be established to collect all sorts of gift and it will be compulsory for ever Sahib-e-nisab muslim to pay Aakat by deducting it from his /her account in the bank.

- **Ushr** is the tax levied on yield of agricultural land in cash or kind. According to this ordinance, ever owner who ploughs and cultivates land is bound to deposit 10% of his earning in cash or kind, as Ushr.

- **Establishment of Federal Shariat Court:** It is a highly important step undertaken by the Government. This Court decides various issues brought before country in the light of Holy Quran and Sunnah. Any citizen can challenge any law of the country in the



Shariat Court where he has to prove that a creating law is against the injunction of Islam and therefore be declared as unlivable.

- Interest-Free Banking : On January 1981, the interest-free banking system was introduced in Pakistan. According to this system, the account holder becomes the partner with the bank in its profit or loss and shares it according to his investment in the bank.
- Teaching of Islamic and Pakistan Studies: In the light of University Grants Commission all universities of Pakistan and boards of Education have been given instructions to introduce Islamiyat and Pakistan Studies as a compulsory subject in intermediate, degree and post graduate classes so that the system of Education should become compatible to the Ideology of Pakistan.
- Establishment of Islamic University: Shariat Faculties have been established in various universities for the promotion of Islamic teachings. The function of Jamia Islmia Bahawalpur has been streamlined and an Islamic University has been established in Islamabad.
- New Education Policy: In April 1979, a new education policy was made on the basis of Islamic concepts and the Ideology of Pakistan. In the light of the new policy, women universities will be set up in Lahore and Karachi.
- Unislamic Literature: A ban has been put on the printing, Distribution and sale of all kinds of literature which is likely to propagate against the ideology of Pakistan or to give rise to provincial, lingual or sartorial prejudice.
- Nizam-e-Salat and Arrangement of Azan: Nizam-e-Salat was promulgated by which it was intended to persuade the general people and the employee's of the Government offices to pray five times a day. Also, arrangements for azan on radio and Television were made.

#### The Jinnah Era

- The Quaid-e-Azam's death, only thirteen months after independence was a great setback for Pakistan. It was because of him that Pakistan came into existence.
- On 11 August 1947, his speech giving equal rights to minorities was the result of years of deliberation.

- In 1948, he envisaged Pakistan as a modern state, not a theocracy. He chastised Muslim refugees for rioting against Hindus in Karachi.
  - He held out friendship to all, upholding the UN Character. He believed in leaning towards the West but not annoying the USSR – though he noted that the latter was the only country not to congratulate Pakistan on its creation. He undertook a personal initiative regarding Afghanistan, the only country to oppose Pakistan, membership of the UN. He strongly supported the Palestinian cause and upheld Indonesia's independence.
  - He supported Urdu as Pakistan's national language and warned the people against provincialism.
  - He advocated Islamic Socialism and Social Justice.
  - Industrialization was to be the key to development. Banking should be compatible with Islamic principles. He supported careers in commerce for young people. He did not want a rule by the bureaucracy.
  - He significantly altered the course of history, modified the map of the world and created a nation-state-Stanley Wolpert.
- #### The Liaquat Era 1948 – 1951
- Liaquat Ali Khan (1895 – 1951), Prime Minister of Pakistan was the Honorary Secretary of the AIML and Leader of the Interim Government bloc. He had the magnetism to lead the country effectively after the Quaid-e-Azam's death. There were many challenges and he was only able to meet some of them.
  - On 12 March 1949, with regard to the constitution, he presented the objectives Resolution. The Interim Report of 1956 proved unpopular and had to be withdrawn.
  - Liaquat Ali Khan gave precedence to the Muslims League over parliament, and this resulted in the formation of twenty one opposition parties. There were tussles between him and the various provinces.
  - He did obtain favourable resolutions from the UN as these called for an impartial plebiscite in Kashmir.
  - He made rapid strides towards industrialization. He formed two Pakistan industrial corporations, one for large and one for small-scale industries.



- He kept provisions for private entrepreneur's partnership.
- He refused to devalue the rupee; and when India devalued its currency it refused to by jute, Pakistan's largest commodity. The Prime Minister stood behind the East Bengal jute growers.
- He accelerated Bengali recruitment in both the armed and civil services.
- However, he could not decentralize power. He constructed the 107 mile long BRB Canal on the Punjab border and in the 1951 Indo-Pak crises he showed a strength which lowered the tension.
- He negotiated the Liaquat-Nehru Pact, giving protection to minorities in both countries.
- On 16 October 1951, he was assassinated in Rawalpindi.

### DEFINITION OF FOREIGN POLICY

The nature of the relations established amongst the free and sovereign states are called foreign policy. The pattern of the foreign policy is synchronized with the internal politics of the country. This policy reveals that through what stages of the mutual actions and reactions the two countries passed. In other words, in what way a particular country responds to the action of other country? After the Second World War, the foreign policy has become the barometer of measuring the favorable or unfavorable reaction of one country against any economic, political and military action of the other countries. The success or the failure of the foreign policy of a country now a day becomes the symptom of success or the failure of the country itself.

### Determinants of Pakistan Foreign Policy

Whatever the ideology and method is applied in framing the foreign policy but the basic purpose and objective should be the achievement of permanent interest of the state. All the countries are neither permanent friends nor permanent foe. The friendships and enmities are created in accordance with the favor or opposition of the interest of the country. This is the reason that every country at the time making foreign policy, prefers the self interest. The basis and guiding principle of foreign policy has been given by Islam and since Pakistan is an ideological country, the base for her foreign policy should also be the same principles. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, regarding foreign policy of Pakistan, said

"The base of our foreign policy is to maintain friendly relations with all the countries of the world. We do not have aggressive intentions against any country and have faith in justice and honesty pertaining to national and international affairs. We are ever ready for extending cooperation and help for the promotion of world peace and prosperity. Pakistan will never lag behind to support all the exploited people of the every country and to abide by the rules and principles of United Nations Organization. Basic principle of foreign policy of Pakistan: The foreign policy of Pakistan has been prepared on the basis of the following principles:

1. Keeping the Islamic world untied through protecting the interest of all the Muslims of the world.
2. Creating an economic system through which the exploitation of the developing countries by the developed world may not be possible.
3. Creation of better relations amongst the South Asian countries through promoting the feelings of peace and security.
4. Making the climate, on the international level, congenial for the economic and social development and the progress.
5. Making the relations more favourable with the super powers of the world.

### Pakistan and the World Powers

- World Powers are countries that can influence decisions and events in most parts of the world e.g USA, Russia, China and Britain.
- From 1946 to 1999 there was an ideological war between the USSR and USA and their allies. Countries led by USA, who stood for democracy and market economy on the one side and the USSR, which subscribed to dictatorship and a planned economy on the other side. Socialism versus Democracy / capitalism.
- Developing Countries (Third world countries) kept themselves away from the ideological war between the USSR and USA, This was called the bipolar age.
- At the beginning of the cold war, which encompassed the Korean and Vietnam wars, relations between USA and China were hostile until 1970, when both confronted the USSR.
- The Cold war lasted until 1991, when USSR ceased to exist.



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- The world today is unipolar as opposed to bipolar age when the two world powers, USA and USSR, were dominant.
- Until 1965, Britain remained a world power and retains great world influence.

### PAKISTAN AND THE US

- Both have had a chequered relationship. There is neither sustained cordiality nor sustained hostility.
- Pakistan signed CENTO and SEATO Pacts in 1954 and a Mutual Defence Treaty in 1959.
- During the 1965 Indo-Pakistan war relations remained cold. The US imposed an arms and aid embargo on both India and Pakistan. India had an alternate source of supply from the USSR.
- Relations remained sour until 1970 when US revised its anti-China Policy.
- The US 'tilt' towards Pakistan lasted until 1974 when India exploded its nuclear device and Pakistan started its own nuclear programme
- In 1979, Pakistan received massive US military and financial aid when the USSR invaded Afghanistan.
- Once Pakistan lost its front line status in the war in Afghanistan, the US passed different legislation to pressure Pakistan. The legislation included:
  - The Symington Amendment of 1975-stopping aid to non-nuclear countries importing uranium enriching technology.
  - The Glenn Amendment of 1977-stopping aid to countries importing nuclear processing technology.
- The Pressler Amendment of 1985-passed to suspend earlier amendments and later this amendment worked against Pakistan, the US President had to certify annually the Pakistan did not possess a nuclear explosive device.
- The Brown amendment of 1995-restored US economic and non-military aid to Pakistan.
- This amendment was passed during Benazir Bhutto's second term as Prime Minister.
- The Harkin-Warner Amendment of 1997-repealed the Pressler Amendment.

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### Outstanding Issues

The US dominates the unipolar world and the issues between the US and Pakistan cover 'cross border terrorism in Kashmir' democracy, nuclear Proliferation and the China factor. Strategic Interest of USA in South Asia. Asia in general and South Asia in particular is the focal point of USA activities, due to certain vested strategic interests of USA in the region, which are:

1. To combat terrorism in the region.
2. To curtail power of China.
3. Nuclear No Proliferation
4. North Korea is also target of USA aggression.
5. To check nuclear power of Rouge States
6. To get hold of Caspian Sea's oil reservoirs.
7. India is the major market of America, where lots of American software companies are interested to invest due to the presence of cheap skilled labour.

### Pakistan Perception

- It is usually thought that the US is a fair weather friend. Most complaints relate to the 1965 and 1971 wars. However, there have been strong votaries of Pakistan in the US senate.

### THE USSR AND PAKISTAN

- Relation began during the cold War when strategic and ideological rifts existed.
- In September 1947, the Quaid-I-Azam noted that the USSR was the only country that didn't congratulate Pakistan on its independence.
- Relations with USSR remained cool during the Liaquat Ali Khan's tenure as PM, despite the fact that he was invited to visit USSR. The visit never materialized.
- In May 1969, Nikita Khrushchev directly threatened Pakistan with reprisals for a U2 American spy plane that had taken off from Peshawar.
- In 1971, during the UN Security Council debates, the USSR vetoed every proposal for ceasefire.
- In 1979, relations deteriorated sharply when USSR invaded Afghanistan. In this crisis the US helped Pakistan.



• Since the break up of the USSR, relations with Russia have two irritants: Pakistan's support to the Taliban and Russia's conviction that the Taliban were supporting the resistance in Chechnya.

### PAKISTAN AND UK (ANGLO-PAKISTAN RELATIONS)

- In 1947, the initial disadvantages that Pakistan faced were due to the manipulations of the British Government.
- In 1956, Pakistan became a republic and retained its membership of the Commonwealth.
- In 1956, Pakistan sided with Britain and France against Egypt.
- Up till the 1956, Indo-Pakistan war, British influence remained strong in Pakistan.
- During the 1971 war Britain led a campaign against Pakistan.
- In 1972, Britain recognized Bangladesh and Pakistan left the Commonwealth in protest.
- In 1979, the cooperation between Pakistan and Britain was confined to the Afghan refugee crisis.
- In October 1989, Benazir Bhutto restored Pakistan's membership to the commonwealth.
- In 1998, Anglo-Pakistan relations were strained as a result of Pakistan's nuclear tests.
- In 1999, the relations between the two countries were severely strained due to the Kargil Crisis.
- Since 9/11, relations have become more cordial.

### PAKISTAN AND CHINA RELATIONS

- Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognize China and establish diplomatic relations by 1951.
- Initially, the relationship with Chiang Kai Shek was not receptive but with Mao Ze Dong relations improved.
- In October 1956, Prime Minister Sherearward paid a visit to China and in 1957 the Chinese Premier, Zhou En Lai visited Pakistan.
- In March 1963, the Sino-Pakistan border was demarcated and trade and air routes were opened.
- During the 1965 war, China offered Pakistan military support.
- In 1970, President Yahya helped establish US links with China.

• Sino-American relations were an important factor in consolidating Pakistan's position in Asia and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto visited China in 1972, 1974 and 1967.

• During the 1980-90s, relations remained stable between China and Pakistan.

• In 2003, despite changed circumstances, China supported Pakistan's membership to ASEAN, agreed to enhance defence cooperation after Gen. Musharraf's visit, and conducted joint naval exercises, China's first such exercise with any country.

• In 2005, China was no longer considered an adversary by India.

• Many Pakistani projects have been undertaken with Chinese help e.g the Karakorum Highway, Heavy Mechanical Complex in Taxila, the Heavy Electrical Complex at Kot Najibullah, the Thermal Power Station at Guddu etc.

Pak China friendship is an example of "time-tested" and "all-weather-friendship". China has greatly helped Pakistan in political, economical and social spheres of life. The brilliant examples of China's help to Pakistan are:

1. Establishment of Heavy Industries, Taxila (HIT).
2. Aeronautical Complex at Kamra.
3. Upgrading facilities for Pak-Ordnance factories, Wah (POF)
4. Construction of two sections of the Indus Highway.
5. Building a Railway line between Peshawar and Lodhran.
6. Saindak Project in Balochistan.
7. Establishment of Gawadar Port.
8. Construction of 790km Karakorum Highway (KKH).
9. Cooperation in the nuclear sector.
10. Thar Coal Project
11. Construction of Silk Route.
12. China helped in 1965 war
13. China helped not Pakistan in 1971 war.
14. Taliban recognition by Pakistan government was not supported by China.

Pakistan is the second largest trading partner of China in South Asia with bilateral trade amounting to about one billion dollars a year. By building of Gawadar Port at Makran Coast, China will have an easy access to South Asia.



The Port will reduce China's trade route from 3500 miles to 1500 miles. It will be great beneficial for China. Pakistan is a developing country and needs for investment in infrastructure development. Good relations between China and Pakistan will provide an opportunity to China to invest in social sector of Pakistan.

The Geostrategic importance of Pakistan is the compulsion for China that it should keep cordial relations with Pakistan. India is cherishing dream for hegemonic status in the region. China shares a common border with Pakistan and cordial relations between the two countries, is essential for China to keep frontiers intact.

The Chinese have always supported Pak's view that events in Afghanistan and Indo-Soviet report pose a serious threat to China. To this end Chinese are encouraging us to take more interest in regional cooperation.

Pakistan is the only country which provides a safe lane to China towards Indian Ocean, the Muslim states of Middle East and the African continent.

## PAKISTAN'S RELATIONS WITH INDIA

### Historical Background

The Indian subcontinent was partitioned into Hindu-dominated India and the newly created Muslim state of Pakistan after India's Independence from Great Britain in 1947. Severe rioting and population movement ensued and an estimated half a million people were killed in communal violence. About a million people were left homeless. Since partition, the territory of Jammu and Kashmir has remained in dispute, with Pakistan and both holding sectors. Over 57 years later, Pakistanis still believe that Jammu and Kashmir should have become part of Pakistan because the majority of the state's population, concentrated in the valley of Kashmir, is Muslim. India, says the accession, the Maharaja finally agreed to join India.

### First Indo-Pakistani War 47-49

At the time of partition, the princely state of Kashmir, though ruled by a Hindu Maharajah, had an overwhelmingly Muslim population. When the Maharajah hesitated in according to either

Pakistan or India in 1947, some of his Muslim subjects, aided by a tribune from Pakistan, revolted in favor of joining Pakistan.

The first Indo-Pakistani war started after armed tribesmen from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province invaded Kashmir in October 1947. Besieged both by a revolt in his state and by the invasion, the Maharaja requested armed assistance from the government of India. In return he acceded to India, handing over powers of defense, communication and foreign affairs. Both India and Pakistan agreed that the accession would be confirmed by a referendum once hostilities had ceased. In May 1948, the regular Pakistani army was called upon to protect Pakistan's borders. Fighting continued throughout the year between Pakistani irregular troops and the Indian army. The war ended on 1 January 1949 when a ceasefire was arranged by the United Nations, which recommended that both India and Pakistan should adhere to their commitment to hold a referendum in the state. A ceasefire established. The referendum, however, has never been held.

### The 1965 War

In April 1965, a clash between border patrols erupted into fighting in the Rann of Kutch, a sparsely inhabited region along the southwestern Indo-Pakistani border. When the Indian withdrew, Pakistan claimed victory. Later, full-scale hostilities erupted in September 1965, when India alleged that insurgents trained and supplied by Pakistan were operating in India-controlled Kashmir. Hostilities ceased three weeks later, following mediation efforts by the UN and interested countries. In January 1966, Indian and Pakistani representatives met in Tashkent, U.S.S.R and agreed to attempt a peaceful settlement of Kashmir and their other differences.

### The 1971 War

Indo-Pakistani relations deteriorated again when civil war erupted in Pakistan, pitting the West Pakistan army against East Pakistanis demanding autonomy and independence. In December India invaded East Pakistan in support of the east Pakistani people. The Pakistani army surrendered at Dhaka and its army of more than 90,000 became Indian prisoners of war. East Pakistan became the independent country of Bangladesh on 6<sup>th</sup> December 1971. Following the 1971 Indo-Pakistan conflict, President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi met in the



mountain town of Shimla, India, in July 1972. They agreed to line of control in Kashmir resulting from the December 17, 1971 ceasefire, and endorsed the principle of settlement of bilateral disputes through peaceful means. In 1974, Pakistan and India agreed to resume postal and telecommunications linkages, and to enact measures to facilitate travel. Trade and diplomatic relations were and Indian Prime Minister Manohan singh agreed on various new confidence-building measures between the two nations. Their talks, held during Mr. Musharraf's unofficial visit to India on April 17, produced agreement, for example, on the passage of trucks for commercial purposes over Kashmir's line of Control, or ceasefire line. This is expected to greatly help ease tensions between the countries.

The improvement of relations between India and Pakistan still involves uncertain factors such as the activities of Islamic extremists, but efforts should be stepped up so that the latest summit can serve as a favorable tail wind for accelerating the thaw between the two nations.

#### PAKISTAN AND IRAN RELATION

Pakistan and Iran have the common borders and Iran is the country which accepted Pakistan first. When Pakistan was attacked by India, Iran kept the supply of oil constant in abundant quantity and also provided financial resources to purchase arms. Religious and cultural relations between these countries are deep and stable. There are many agreements and pacts between Iran and Pakistan. Iran is one the three parties or the Regional Cooperation for Development signed in July 1964 according to which the trade and cultural relations between the two countries have been made effective. Pakistan and Iran are linked through the means of transport. Means of communication have promoted trade, social cultural and technological relations between the two countries. One medical college and one engineering college has been established in Baluchistan through financial assistance of Iran.

#### PAKISTAN AND SAUDI ARABIA RELATION

Saudi Arabia is the center for Islamic world because the Holy cities of Makkah and Madina are situated here. The relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia have always been trustworthy and strong. These relations expanded further became more stable

when Shah Sultan Ibn-e-Saud visited Pakistan in 1954. Afterwards, King Faisal visited Pakistan and he used these words with regards to the relations between the two countries. "I am concerned with Pakistan as I belong to Saudi Arabia". Pakistan provides technicians and labour to Saudi Arabia and Saudi Arabia provides oil to Pakistan. Both, in this manner, cooperate in economic and technological development of one another. A commission has been established for initiating and completion of the development projects in the two countries which coordinates these projects. Saudi Arabia devoted all her resources for Pakistan during the September war between India and Pakistan. Saudi Arabia has also assisted financially in the construction of mosques and Maktab (Schools) at various places in Pakistan. Moreover, Pakistan has taken effective measures to promote Arabic Language in Pakistan.

#### PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN RELATION

Deudand Line separates Pakistan and Afghanistan or both these countries are near of life cord of one another. As both are concerned historically and religiously, the people of both the countries have the sympathies and love for one another but the attitude of Afghan Government has not been as it should have been because Afghanistan claims some area of Pakistan and is not ready to accept the borders accepted internationally. The same is the bitterness between the two countries due to which Afghanistan used her vote against the membership of Pakistan in the United Nations Organization. Afghanistan attacked Pakistan Embassy on March, 30, 1955. Moreover, Pakistan consulates were also attacked at Jalalabad and Kandhar due to which diplomatic relations between the two countries came to an end. Whenever opportunity is created, Afghanistan does not miss to oppose Pakistan and in return Pakistan always helps her as the brother Muslim country. Millions of Afghan people has taken refuge in Pakistan and are leading prosperous and happy life here including some of them who are running their big business in Pakistan. Pakistan presented the Afghan issue created due to the entry of Russian troops in Afghanistan, in the UNO. As a consequence of agreement between Pakistan, Russian and Afghan Mujahideen, Russian troops were compelled to vacated Afghanistan on April 14, 1988. Pakistan has always expressed brotherly feeling for Afghanistan.



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## PAKISTAN GEO-STRATEGIC POSITION

### Location of Pakistan

**Part of South Asia:** Pakistan is located in the south of Asia. It covers 18.78 percent of the total area of South Asia.

**Geographical Location:** Pakistan is located between latitude of  $23.35^{\circ}$  to  $37.05^{\circ}$

North and Extends from longitude  $77.50^{\circ}$  east.

**Area of Pakistan:** Pakistan covers an area of 796,096 square kilometers.

**Divisions of Pakistan:** Pakistan consists of four provinces: Punjab, Sindh, North West Frontier Provinces (NWFP) a federal capital area called Islamabad, and federally administered tribal areas (FATA).

**Central position in the Muslim world:** By virtue of its location, Pakistan occupies a central position in the Muslim countries of the world. Pakistan is located in the midst of the extensive chain of the Muslim nations spreading from Morocco in the west to Indonesia in the far east. Appreciating this esteemed position the vice president of Libya Adus-Salam jalud during his visit to Pakistan in 1978, called Pakistan "the heart of the Muslim world".

**Importance in World politics:** Pakistan came into being only two years after the termination of the Second World War period the USA and the USSR had emerged as super powers. These two countries struggled hard to win the support of the smaller countries of the world and enhance their respective spheres of influence. During this period, generally referred to as "Cold War Era" Pakistan decided to side with the American block. Due to its geographical position Pakistan became the frontline expansionism. Pakistan also joined SEATO and CENTO, the anti-Russia military alliances formed under American umbrella. Notwithstanding the merits and demerits of this policy, we must admit that Pakistan could rise to this position of superb importance in world politics only due to her strategic location.

**Leadership of the Third World:** Due to her unconditional loyalty with the American block Pakistan could not attain a respectable position amongst the non-aligned and the third world countries. In the later period when Pakistan adopted a policy of non-alignment her image in the Third World countries started

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improving. In the year 1979, the then president of Pakistan was designated to represent the Muslim world at Havana Conference of non-aligned countries. In 1980 he was again given the honor of addressing the UN General Assembly as the spokesman of the entire Muslim World.

**Anti Expansionist Stance:** In spite of her meager resources, Pakistan took a firm stand against the expansionist designs of the Soviet Union and offered sustained resistance to the Russian intrusion in Afghanistan. The entire tree world now appreciates that it was Pakistan's heroic fighting spirit that defeated the Russian designs in Afghanistan and lead to the ultimate dismemberment of the Super Power.

**Center of Trade and transit Routes:** Pakistan is placed in a highly strategic position on the world map. It is located in the canter of the road and rail links between the countries of the Far East and Iran, Turkey and Europe. Air and sea ports of Karachi offer a central transit point between the European and the Asian state. Pakistan's warm water sea ports remain operative throughout the year.

### Transit Facilities for Afghanistan and the landlocked Central Asian States

Pakistan started in the days when the Supreme Soviet Empire was enjoying a position of command in the world affairs. The Soviet Union occupied an enormous area, larger than any other state in the world. Pakistan did not share boundaries with the Soviet Union, only a small 20 km strip of Afghan territory known as "Wakhan" separated Pakistan from thee Soviet state of Tajikistan. In the year 1989 as result of her defeat at the hands of Afghan and Pakistani forces, the Soviet Empire was dismembered, and the states that made a part of the Soviet Union were liberated. Russia is the most important of these states,

Many Muslim majority states that formed part of the defunct Soviet Empire are now independent; most important of these are Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyz Stan. These Muslim states taken together are referred to as the Central Asian Muslim states. Pakistan has friendly relations with Afghanistan and all these Muslim states. Bond of Islamic fraternity join us together, Afghanistan and most of these states are



landlocked; they have no access to sea. Coastal areas of the defunct Soviet Union are extremely cold and water in to sea adjoining it, remains frozen throughout the year, rendering navigation impossible or extremely limited to a few months during the year. Since transportation through sea is the cheapest means of conducting import and export of goods, no country in the world can maintain a favorable balance of trade without the help of maritime trade facilities. Nature had endowed Pakistan with the gift of warm water seaports. Pakistan's sea port remain operative throughout the year. Pakistan maintains two fine seaports i.e. Karachi and Port Qasim. Still other especially, is being carried out very speedily.

Pakistan extends transit trade facilities to Afghanistan and the Central Asian States, in the same manner as it did in the days of the defunct Soviet Empire. Goods consigned for these states are first unloaded from ships at Pakistan's seaports and reloaded on road transport to reach their destination in Afghanistan, Russia and other Central Asian States. With a purpose to expedite and expand the transit facilities, an enormous network of motorways was planned during the last decade of the twentieth century. Three out of its eight sections have so far started operating.

## THE ARMED FORCES

### The Army

- During British rule from 1982 onwards, recruitment to the armed forces was on the basis of caste and religious beliefs.
- In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century recruitment was no longer on religious beliefs. Until the first world war native soldiers were refused commissions. The Quaid-I-Azam and B.G Tilak demanded the Indian troops be given Royal Commissions.
- By the time of second world war, the Muslim Presence in the British Indian army was Politically very beneficial to Indian Muslims.
- These soldiers mainly came from the Punjab and the NWFP.
- At independence, the Officer Corps of the Pakistan Army consisted of one Major General, 2 Brigadiers, and 53 Colonels (the rest were British). The Pakistan Army Developed from this small corps of officers.

- Presently, the Pakistan Army's strength is 520,000. Since 1971, the C in C is called the Chief of Army Staff. Below him are lieutenant generals and consist of three or more brigades. A brigade is headed by a brigadier.

- Below the Chief of Staff are 4 Central Command officers 1) Chief of General Staff 2) The Adjutant General 3) Quarter Master General and 4) Master General of Ordinance and 4) Master General of Ordinance.

### The Navy

- Presently its strength is 22,000 and the head is the Chief of Naval Staff. Next is vice-Chief of Naval Staff; responsible for recruitment, administration and Planning.
- Deputy Chief of Naval Staff is responsible for recruitment, administration and Planning.
- 3 Principal Staff officers are responsible for operations, personnel and material.
- The Pakistan Navy have 10 surface ships and 9 submarines.
- The Navy's aviation wing is of great importance.

### Air Force

- The PAF has a strength of 54,000.
- The Chief of Air Staff is assisted by 5 Principal staff officers, each responsible for 1) operation 2) Engineering 3) Administration 4) Training and 5) Personnel.
- British officers tried to interfere in the independence of the PAF, but Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan turned down their recommendations.

### Armed Forces Civil Activities

- They have had and continue to have a political role.
- They also have an administrative role in many spheres, which has been criticized a great deal.
- They are also called upon to perform civilian functions e.g. perform rescue operations during times of natural calamities, and build strategically important roads like the Karakoram Highway.

## PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL INTEGRATION IN PAKISTAN

Countries inhabited by heterogeneous racial and linguistic groups and divided by natural geographical boundaries (mountains and



rivers); generally develop centrifugal tendencies among their cultural groups. Pakistan, incidentally, is placed in the similar position. We should not exaggerate the danger posed by these differences, on the one hand, and should not shut our eyes to the possible threat they may cause to our existence, on the other, if these tendencies are allowed to grow and flourish without restraint. In order to form a strong and coherent nation we must be aware of the presence of the disintegrating forces and shall prepare ourselves to counter them wisely. Total elimination of differences in a human society is neither possible nor desirable. In order to make a coherent and integrated society we have to create a culture of tolerance, a culture in which people are educated to live amicably, notwithstanding the differences they have. In a democratic society human differences are not crushed with the brutal state authority, but resolved through dialogue, compromise and mutual understanding.

Following are the major obstacles interposed in the way of national integration in Pakistan:

- Provincialism and parochialism.
- Linguistic differences and laxity in the implementation of the national language Urdu.
- Racial and group differences.
- Poverty, inequitable distribution of wealth, difference between the living standards of the people of different areas of the country.
- Long periods of undemocratic rule, which creates discontentment among the deprived classes of the people.
- Autocratic behavior of bureaucracy, especially the because the bureaucracy is looked at by the people as the representative of some special classes and areas of the country.
- Feudal system.
- Illiteracy.
- Ignorance of the religious and moral values.
- Negative role of the media.
- War culture, which is the root cause of poverty and economic and cultural instability, hence the mother of all evils.

## ECONOMICS OF PAKISTAN

Islamic Republic of Pakistan is an under developed country. The characteristics of the economy of Pakistan are almost the same of the economy of any under developed country. The main characteristics of the economy of Pakistan are as follows.

❖ **Burden of International debt:** Most of the developing countries are depending on foreign economic assistance to meet the short fall in domestic savings and for quickening the pace of economic development. As the year pass, the amount of foreign loans is increasing. The liability of debt servicing has increased manifold. In Pakistan, debt service payments amount to 2309 million dollars in 1996-97 which is a heavy burden.

❖ **Low per capita income:** Majority of the people living in developing countries are poverty ridden. Poverty is reflected in reflected in low per capita income. People live in unsanitary conditions. Services like health, education expand very slowly. In short, mostly the people in LDCs (less developed countries) are ill-educated. People here are involved in misery-go-round. In Pakistan the per capita income at current market prices is Rs. 18320 in 1996-97 (470 dollars).

❖ **Agriculture, the Main Occupation:** In developing countries two third or even more of the people live in rural areas. Their main occupation is agriculture which is in a backward stage. The average land holding and the yield per acre is low. The peasants mostly live at a subsistence level. As far as Pakistan is concerned agriculture contributes 25% of GDP.

❖ **Dualistic Economy:** The economies of developing countries are characterized by dualism. Dualism refers to economic and social division in the economy. For instance, in the developing countries one is the market economy and the other is the subsistence economy. Both the economies exist side by side. In and around the city, there is a market economy which is well developed. Ultra modern facilities of life are available here. But in rural areas the economy is primitive, backward and agriculture oriented, similarly, industrial sector uses capital intensive techniques and produces variety of capital goods. The rural sector produces commodities mainly with traditional techniques. The standard of living of the people living in market economy is high



but that of their brothers living in subsistence sector is low. The dualistic nature of the economy is not conducive to healthy economic progress.

❖ **Under-utilization of Natural Resources:** An important characteristic of the developing countries is that their natural resource either remains un-utilized or under-utilized or miss-utilized. Most of the countries are rich in resources but they remain unutilized or under utilized due to lack of capital, primitive techniques of production limited size of the market and sluggish nature of the people.

❖ **High rates of population growth:** Almost all the developing countries are having a high population growth rate and a declining death rate. The development made with low per capita incomes and low rate of capital formation here is swallowed up by increased population. As a result there is no or very slow improvement in the living standards of the people. In Pakistan the rate of increase in population is estimated about 2.277% per annum. This high growth rate is offsetting all achievements of developments.

❖ **Unemployment:** Another notable feature of developing countries is vast unemployment and disguised unemployment both in the rural and in the urban areas. It is estimated at 31% of the labor force in LDGs. The unemployment is increasing with the spread of education and urbanization.

❖ **Low level of productivity:** In developing countries people are economically backward. The main causes of backwardness are low labor efficiency, immobility of labor due to joint family system, cultural and psychological factors leading to low level of productivity.

❖ **Deficiency of capital:** Deficiency of capital is another common sign in all the developing countries of the world. The capital deficiency is mainly due to (1) low per capita income (2) low rate of saving (3) low rate of investment (4) inequalities of wealth (5) adoption of consumption pattern of advanced countries (6) higher level expenditure on consumption etc.

❖ **Backward state of technology:** All the developing countries are in the backward state of technology. The technological backwardness is due to (1) higher cost of production despite low

money wages. (2) deficiency of capital (3) predominance of unskilled and untrained workers (4) dualism (5) misallocation of resources etc. These are the major hurdles in the spread of techniques in the LDC'S.

❖ **Dependence on export of primary products:** The LDC's are still relying on the 19<sup>th</sup> century pattern of external trade. They are mainly producing and exporting primary commodities to the developed countries and importing finished goods and machinery from them.

❖ **Influence of feudal lords:** In Pakistan, like many other developing countries, the poor are under the hard grip of feudal lords and tribal heads. It is in the interest of the feudal lords that the poor should remain poor.

### PAKISTAN AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS & THEIR SOLUTIONS

Pakistan is an agricultural country. Around 70% of the population of Pakistan is related to agriculture. However, our agriculture output is very low. The reasons for production are given as under

#### Problems

1. **Low Literacy Rate:** Our literacy rate is very low. Our farmers are uneducated. They do not know the modern ways of farming. They do not know the right use of insecticides, the selection of good seeds, the use of proper fertilizers. They believe in traditional farming so they get low yield from their lands.

2. **Increasing Number of Farmers:** The number of people depending on agriculture is increasing. However, the process of bringing more area under cultivation is slow. There is going to be a decrease in per capita area under cultivation.

3. **Non mechanized Cultivation:** Tractors, tube wells, natural fertilizers, certified seeds and timely and disciplined sowing of seeds are the essential elements of mechanized cultivation. Our farmers are poor, they have small land holdings and they are conservative. Therefore, per acre yield is low even though our farmers are hardworking

4. **Limit of Agricultural Land:** The agricultural land of Pakistan is divided into two groups. The landlord group has vest areas of land. They do not take much interest in cultivation so their land remains uncultivated and barren. The second group comprises



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small farmers who have got only 12-15 acres of land per family/person. These farmers divert their attention to other jobs. The outcome is low productivity.

**5. Role of Agricultural Department:** The agricultural department does not fulfill its duties efficiently. It does not give advice to farmers on matters of agriculture. On the other hand, the farmers also do not take much interest in their advice. There is a lack of proper communication between them. The yield per acre suffers as a result.

**6. Soil Erosion:** It is caused by rains, wind storms, snowfall, earthquakes, etc. The soil erosion results in the loss of upper fertile layer of the soil which causes low yield.

**7. Water logging and Salinity:** These are the two diseases of the soil. Large canal areas of Punjab and Sindh have become barren because of water logging and salinity. More and more area is affecting from these two diseases of the soil. The net result is loss of fertile land for cultivation.

**8. Insufficient Means of Transport:** A large quantity of production does not reach safely to the market because there are not proper metalled roads from the markets. Farmers are discouraged from the lack of transport. They, therefore, do not grow many crops.

**9. Difficulties in the Marketing of Crops:** The middlemen take the maximum profit. The farmers are at their mercy. The farmers do not get the full price of their products. They are disappointed by the situation they, therefore do not take interest in increasing their production.

**10. Health Facilities:** The farmers do not have proper medical facilities. Their health is affected and they suffer from various diseases. They can not work hard because of poor health. Hence the production also decreases.

#### **Measures to Solve Agricultural Problems**

The government has taken the following measures to solve the agricultural problems of Pakistan.

**Educational Facilities:** The government has started an adult education program in the rural areas. The agriculture department also educates the farmers about modern methods of education. Programs on agriculture are broadcast on the radio and also

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telecast on TV, Pamphlets and leaflets have also been published to create awareness among the farmers about modern cultivation.

**1. Provision of Soft Loans:** The government is providing soft loans to farmers for purchasing modern agricultural equipment, fertilizers, good quality seeds, insecticides, tractors, and installing tube wells. These loans are recovered in easy installments. The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) provides these loans to farmers.

**2. Means of Irrigation:** For providing proper and timely water supply to the fields, means of irrigation are being improved.

**3. Elimination of Water logging and Salinity:** Arrangements are being made to eliminate water logging and salinity. Trees having long roots are being planted to eliminate these diseases of the soil. The canals and water courses are being cemented. Tube wells are being installed to keep the level of underground water down.

**4. Introduction of Agricultural Vocations:** A number of vocations associated with agriculture are being promoted so that farmers can earn extra money from these professions in their spare time. These agriculture related professions will also prevent the farmers to move to the cities for earning money.

**5. Land Reforms:** The government introduced land reforms in 1959, and 1977. These reforms were made to fix a limit on land holdings of big landlords. The surplus land was distributed among the landless farmers. Land reforms proved to be successful but more land reforms are needed so that all the available land could be brought under cultivation.

**6. Agriculture institutions:** The government has established a number of agriculture institutions and agriculture research institutes which are producing graduates in agriculture science and are trying to find the ways to increase agricultural production develop higher yielding seeds and discover methods to control plant diseases. The names of some agriculture institutions are given below:

1. Agriculture University, Faisalabad.
2. Agriculture University, Rawalpindi.
3. Agriculture University, Peshawar.
4. Agriculture University, Bahawalpur.



5. Agriculture University, Tando jam.
6. Agriculture College, Multan.
7. Agriculture institute, Dokri (Larkana)

Briefly, the government is trying to solve the agricultural problems. By increasing our agriculture production, we can not only become self-sufficient in our food requirement but we can also earn huge foreign exchange by exporting surplus agricultural items. We can also save our foreign exchange by not importing any food item from the foreign countries.

### IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTANI LANGUAGES

#### Urdu language

**1. History of Urdu Language:** Around 3,000 age, the Aryans settled in South Asia. They spoke Sanskrit. Their language changed due to local influence and came to be known as Prakrit is the language of the common people. People spoke Prakrit for 1500 years.

The Prakrit language took four distinctive forms. One of them was called Brij Bhasha which was spoken between and around the Ganges and the Jamna rivers. Different dynasties ruled over South Asia. The Pathans ruled here and then the Mughals ruled. They spoke Persian which contained a lot of Arabic and Turkish words. During Shah Jahan's rule, Brij Bhasha changed so much that it became a new language. Both the Muslims and the Hindus spoke this language. The Mughal rulers recruited the army from various parts of the country. The army camp in the Persian language is called "ordoo" which was later called Urdu.

**2. Nature of Urdu:** During the last 200 years of the Mughal dynasty the religious scholars, intellectuals and poets used Urdu as the language of expression. In its nature, Urdu is capable of borrowing words from all other languages and as soon as the borrowed words get currency they become integral parts of the language.

**3. National Language of Pakistan:** Urdu played a great role in promoting Pakistan Movement. It is understood and spoken in all the provinces of Pakistan. It is the link language of the people and is the national language of the country.

**4. Progress of Urdu:** Urdu has made great progress in Pakistan. It has a valuable treasure of poetry and prose. Modern knowledge

is being translated into Urdu. Two federal colleges: Urdu Science college and Urdu Arts college were set up in Karachi which have been upgraded to Federal Urdu University. The government has set up a National Language Authority to promote Urdu.

**5. Source of Unity:** The National language Urdu is a great source of unity among the Pakistanis. People living in different parts of the country communicate and interact with the help of Urdu.

### IMPORTANCE OF URDU AS A NATIONAL LANGUAGE

Every nation needs some marks of identity. Language is the prime mark of identification of any nation. Pakistan is a federation of four provinces and its national language is Urdu. Quaid-e-Azam also declared Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. The constitution of Pakistan also declares Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. The importance of Urdu as a national language is given as under

**1. Source of Unity:** The national language creates a feeling of unity and national cohesion. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages, they are joined together by one national language, which is the heritage of all.

**2. Source of Unity:** The national language creates a feeling of unity and national cohesion. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages, they are joined together by one national language, which is the heritage of all.

**3. Role in Pakistan Movement:** In the early stages of Pakistan Movement, Urdu was the most favored language. Urdu created unity among the people. Many Muslim leaders like Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Abdul Majeed Sindhi, Allama Iqbal, Hasrat Mohani, Allama Shidli Nomani, Quaid-e-Azam and many others favored Urdu.

**4. Commonology:** Urdu has got close relationship with all the provincial languages of Pakistan. All these languages have been influenced by Arabic, Persian and English words. Literature on identical topics is available in all the languages.

**5. Media of communication:** Urdu along with provincial languages is creating harmony among the people of different areas through media, e.g. radio, television press, etc.



6. **Source of Benefit:** People can benefit from the writings in provincial languages like folk tales, essays, plays, poetry and songs translated into Urdu. It develops goodwill among the people too.

7. **Coordination:** Pakistan is a federation of four provinces. Urdu serves as a medium of coordination between different provinces of Pakistan.

8. **Common Medium:** Urdu is used as a national language because it is a common medium for people to talk to each other and to get education.

9. **International Language:** Urdu is an international language. It has a capability of absorbing words from any language. It is not only understood within the country but also outside the country. It ranks with international languages.

#### Sindhi Language

1. **History of Sindhi:** Sindhi is one of the oldest South Asian languages. With the arrival of the Muslims in South Asia, Sindhi advanced. Several Arabic, Persian and Turkish words were introduced into this language.

2. **Modern Sindhi:** The foundation of modern Sindhi language was laid down in late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Sindhi is written in modified Arabic script.

3. **Treasure of Sindhi:** In the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Sindhi made great progress in both prose and poetry. In prose, short stories, drama, travelogue, essays, etc. are being written. In poetry, besides the traditional verse forms, like ghazals, many Western, Chinese and Japanese forms have also been written. Thus Sindhi today has a big treasure of literature and knowledge. Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Sachal Sarmat and many mystic poets and saints have made great contribution to promote and develop Sindhi.

4. **Publications of Sindhi:** There are a dozen important daily newspapers, more than a hundred weekly, fortnightly, monthly, bimonthly and quarterly magazines and journals which publish regularly in Sindhi.

5. **Field of Education:** Sindhi is a medium of education at schools, colleges and language where the Master's and Doctorate degrees are being awarded. In 1990, Sindhi language Authority was established for the promotion of Sindhi language. Sindhi Adabi Board promotes Sindhi language and literature by

publishing standard classical and modern works. Sindhi is the official language of the Sindh province. In brief, Sindhi is making great progress these days.

#### Punjabi language

1. **History of Punjabi:** Punjabi is an ancient language. Some Buddhist monks wrote religious or devotional lyrics in Punjabi which are considered as the earliest pieces of Punjabi literature. Proper work in Punjabi literature started after the arrival of the Muslim in South Asia.

2. **Language of Saints and Sufis:** Most of the religious scholars of Islam and mystics of this area used the Punjabi language for expressing their ideas and for propagating Islam. Some of the great mystic poets and preachers who composed their work in Punjabi were Baba Fareed, Ganj Shakar, Shah Hussain, Sultan Bahu, Bulhe Shah, Waris Shah, Ali Haider Multani, Mian Muhammad Bakhsh and Khawaja Gulam Fareed.

3. **Development of the Punjabi Language:** With the advent of 20<sup>th</sup> century, novels, plays, short stories and other forms of prose began to be written. Punjabi journalism also started. Books on art, philosophy, history, linguistics, economics, geography traditional medicine (tibb) and law were written. The Punjabi language has a vast treasure of published and unpublished masterpieces.

4. **Field of Education:** Punjabi is taught as an optional subject in Punjab. There is a department of Punjabi language in the University of Punjab where education is given at Master's and Doctorate level. A large number of young Punjabi writers, dramatists and poet have emerged during the last 35 years. Punjabi dramas and films have also made the Punjabi language very popular with the masses.

#### Pashto Language

1. **Provincial Language of NWFP:** The language of the frontier province is Pashto it is also spoken in north-west of Balochistan.

2. **History of the Pashto Language:** In ancient times, the tribes of eastern Iran settled in the area between the Indus river and the Hindukush range. The existing remnants of their languages are Sanjani and pamir. The Pashto language emerged from them.

3. **Famous Poets of Pashto:** The famous Pashto poets of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century such as Kazim Khan Shaida, Rehman Baba and



Khushhal Khan Khattak wrote a large number of lyrical poems in Pashto.

**4. Progress of Pashto:** Towards the end of 19<sup>th</sup> century, the foundation of modern Pashto literature was laid down. In the same period, Pashto journalism started. Folk songs and folk tales were also preserved in Pashto. The Pashto language has a vast treasure of literary work today.

**5. Education Field:** Peshawar University is making all efforts to develop and modernize Pashto. There is also a Pashto Academy at Quetta. Many journals published in the Pashto language.

#### Balochi Language

**1. Provincial Language of Balochistan:** The Provincial language of Balochistan is Balochi. In addition to Balochi, Pashto, Brahvi and Sindhi languages are also spoken in Balochistan.

**2. History of Balochi:** Balochi is linked with the ancient languages that were spoken in the eastern and southern Iran. The Balochi tribes came from north eastern Iran and settled in Balochistan.

**3. Famous Poets and Writers of Balochi:** Besides epical romantic poetry, folk stories are features of Balochi literature. Jam vark, Mast Tawakkali, Gul Khan Naseer, Azad Jamaluddin, N.M. Danish and Banul Dashtyari (Naz Bibi) are famous writers who have contributed to the development of this language. At present, Balochi literature is on the road to progress.

**4. Educational Field:** The first Balochi monthly magazine was published in 1952 from Karachi but it could not survive. During this period, a number of organizations came forward to develop the Balochi language and literature. The Balochistan University and Balochi Academy are making great efforts to develop the Balochi language.

\\\* \* \* PAKISTAN ZINDABAD \* \* \*///

THIS BOOK IS ALSO AVAILABLE IN URDU  
SINDHI VERSION COMING SOON !

#### U.N.O.

When the first world war finished in 1919 the civilised world gave a patient and serious thinking to establishing a world organization which could save the mankind from the scourge of war in future. For this noble aim the "League of Nation" was set up which however could not save the world from war and thus was dissolved after 20 years of its existence.

The second world war broke out in 1939 which proved more dreadful and devastating for the peace loving world. The world leaders horrified by the result of the war, painstakingly felt that an effective world body should be set up to promote peace, tranquility and friendship in the true sense among the whole world. The leaders of U.S.A., France, Great Britain, Soviet Union and China played a povital role for the establishment of a world organization, different from the League of Nations. In 26th June 1945 the participants agreed to set up U.N.O. The head office of U.N.O. is located in New York.



### objectives of U.N.O.

The basic aims and objectives of U.N.O. is the maintenance of world peace and to foster friendly and fraternal feelings among all countries. The major objectives of the U.N.O are as follows.

- (i) To maintain international peace and tranquility and to take appropriate steps for the fulfillment of this aim.
- (ii) To foster friendly relations amongst the nations of the world on the basis of human rights.
- (iii) To promote mutual cooperation between the nations of world for economic social, cultural and educational uplift irrespective of race colour, relation and creed.

### Organizational Structure of U.N.O.

There are six basic organs of U.N.O. are as follows:-

#### (i) General Assembly:-

The General Assembly is comprised of the representatives of all the members countries of the U.N.O. Every country can send five representatives to the meetings of the General Assembly. The Assembly holds its regular sessions; Emergency meetings of the assembly can be convened by the Secretary General or at the request of the Security Councils or of a majority of the members of

U.N.O. All issues are decided by voting in the assembly and 2/3 majority is required to decide on highly sensitive and important issues. On other routine matters a simple majority is sufficient to decide the matter. It is the most important organ of the U.N.O. which conducts the working of the world body.

#### (ii) Security Council:-

Security Council consists of fifteen members. Five members are permanent while the remaining ten members are elected for two years term by the General Assembly. China, France, U.S.A., Great Britain and U.S.S.R. are the permanent members of the Security Council. Security Council holds its meetings at least once every two weeks. The Council takes immediate steps to stop the war between the two countries. It tries to hold negotiations between the belligerent states and presents its own solution of the dispute.

#### (iii) Economic and Social Council :-

The economic and social council consists of 54 members elected by the General Assembly for a term of three years. The council is responsible to the General Assembly for its work which mainly pertains to the international economic, social, culture, educational, health and related matters. For this purpose the council co-ordinates the function of UNESCO, WHO.

#### (iv) Trusteeship Council :-

The management of trust territories is under U.N.



supervision. Trust territories are those territories which have achieved freedom from foreign subjugation and are passing through the initial stages of their national life. These territories have yet to acquire complete sovereignty after throwing away the yoke of slavery. The U.N. takes over the charge of all such territories which have been liberated and are considered as trust. At present Pacific Island is the only trust territory administered by the U.S.A.

**(v) Secretariat :-**

It is the Head quarter and one of the most important organs of the U.N.O. Secretary General is the Chief Administrative officer who heads the secretariat. The Secretary General is elected by the General Assembly for a period of five years. Secretary General enjoys vast powers. He convenes the meetings of General Assembly, Security Council and Trusteeship Council. The Secretary General plays a pivotal role in the maintenance of peace in the world.

**International Court of Justice :-**

The International Court of Justice is the supreme judicial organ of the U.N.O. All member countries of the U.N. become parties to the statute of the Court. They are bound by the statute to comply with the decisions of the Court. I.C.J. consists of fifteen permanent judges who are elected for a nine years term by the General Assembly and the Security Council. The court is always in sessions except during vacations. The head quarter of the Court is situated in the Hague (Netherlands).

**Specialized Agencies of the U.N.O.**

There are several specialized agencies of the U.N.O. which are autonomous with their own membership and organs. They are as follows.

**(i) U.N.E.S.C.O. :-**

It aims to promote collaboration among nations through education, Science and Culture.

**(ii) U.N.I.C.E.F. :-**

It provides aid and development assistance to children and mothers in the developing countries.

**(iii) W.H.O. :-**

It works and provides assistance for obtaining highest possible health level.

**(iv) I.L.O. :-**

The major aim of I.L.O. is to look after the interests of the labourers all over the world. It strives to promote employment, improve labour conditions and living standard.

**(v) I.M.F. :-**

It tries to promote international monetary co-operation and currency stabilization.

**(vi) F.A.O. :-**

It aims at increasing the agricultural production, improve farms, forest and fisheries and to better the conditions of all rural peoples.



### R.C.D. (Regional Co-operation for development)

Immediately after partition, Turkey and Iran extended their recognition of Pakistan these two countries, being the important members of the Islamic fraternity always came forward to help and assist Pakistan in the time of need. They were Pakistan's allies in the CENTO. These three countries are bound with each other by the similarity of culture and civilization which is a big source for co-operation amongst them. This multipurpose pact for establishing close relation among Pakistan, Turkey & Iran was signed in July 1964. The main objective of the R.C.D. were as follows.

- (i) Promotion of free movement of goods between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.
- (ii) Close association of the Chambers of Commerce of the three countries. So that a joint chamber may be set up.
- (iii) Preparations of various schemes for joint purpose.
- (iv) Postal rates, between the three countries shall be reduced to the extent to bring them on the level of internal rates.
- (v) Close co-operation in shipping shall be established by setting up a joint maritime line.
- (vi) Promotion of air travel facilities among the three countries and finally setting up a strong efficient joint airline.

- (vii) Improvement of means of transport among the three countries.
- (viii) Promotion of tourism in these countries.
- (ix) Co-operation in educational scientific and Cultural aspects shall be promoted by the exchange of delegations.
- (x) Visa formalities shall be abolished for travel purpose between the three countries.
- (xi) The member countries shall be provide technical assistance the each other by the exchange of exports and by extending training facilities.

### Achievements of R.C.D :-

The R.C.D. has already rendered valuable services in the fields of Petroleum, Trades, Transports, Banking and Insurance Tourism, Airlink, Shipping, telegraph and telecommunications. They are still to be completed.



### the organization of the Islamic Conference (O. I. C. )?

The O.I.C. is the symbol of Islamic brotherhood and fraternity. It is the manifestation of the sentiments based on the Islamic fraternal unity. Infact the O.I.C. is the realization of the dreams of the Islamic world for unity and brother-hood which signifies the Islamic way of living. The Muslim world is facing great problems posed by the Zionist. The O. I.C. has been setup with an objective of facing this problem effectively.

The Zionists set fire to the holy mosque Al-Aqsa on 21st August 1969 which greatly infuriated the Muslims all over the world. Strikes were observed throughout the Islamic world over this blatant act of Violence and aggression. The Muslims now rightly felt that effective steps will have to taken to protect the Muslims from the exploitation and aggression of the non-Muslim forces. For the accomplishment of this objective the Islamic unity was stressed. It was agreed that a summit conference of the Heads of the Islamic states be concerned to discuss the grave threat posing the Muslim world.

#### Establishment of O.I.C.

The summit meeting of the Heads of the Islamic states was held at Rabat, Capital of morrocco, on 22nd September, 1969. King of Morroco, presided over the meeting. Pakistan was represented by the then president of Pakistan General Muhammad Yahya Khan. The summit

meeting was of a great significance because it made clear to the world that Muslims were now united to face any challenge from the non-Muslim world. The summit conference decided that an organizations of the Muslim countries should be set up to protect the rights and interests of the Muslims all over the world. The participants unanimously accepted the proposal, thus, O.I.C. was established with its secretariat at Jeddah. The second summit Conference of O.I.C. was held from 22nd. February 1974 to 24th February 1974, at Lahore in Pakistan.

#### Achivement of O.I.C.

The Prime objective of Islamic conference is to promote greater harmony and co-operation amongst the Muslim world and to project and protect their interests in the international system. It also aimed at the advancement of economic, cultural, scientific, trade and educational interests of the Islamic countries and to create cooperation amongst them in spheres. The O.I.C. also stood for the fraternal feelings which had existed for centuries amongst the Muslims of the world.



## OBJECTIVES

### Chapter I

### Formation and Evolution of Muslim Society in the sub-continent

1. Sindh was conquered by \_\_\_\_\_, in \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. *M. Bin Qasim, 712*
2. When Sindh was attacked by the Muslim \_\_\_\_\_ was the governor of the Eastern Part of the Muslim Empire. *Hajjaj Bin Yousuf*
3. \_\_\_\_\_ was ruling over Sindh when Muhammad Bin Qasim attacked Sindh. *Raja Dahir*
4. \_\_\_\_\_ by the pirates of Deebal was the immediate cause of the Invasion of Sindh. *Plunder of the Ships*
5. \_\_\_\_\_ played an Important role in the transformation of the existing society into Muslim Society. *The Saints*
6. After expedition of Muhammad Bin Qasim, \_\_\_\_\_ was another Muslim ruler who made obligatory on himself to undertake every year an expedition to India. *Sultan Mehmood of Ghazni*
7. Sultan Mehmood of Ghazni Led \_\_\_\_\_ expedition to India. *Seventeen*
8. The credit for establishing Muslim society in the subcontinent goes to \_\_\_\_\_. *Muhammad Ghauri*

9. \_\_\_\_\_ deserves to be called the founder of the Muslim empire in the sub-continent. *Muhammad Ghauri*
10. \_\_\_\_\_ also consolidated Muslim society in India. *Slave Dynasty*
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first ruler of the Mughal Empire. *Zahiruddin M. Babur*
12. Akbar the great founded a new religion called \_\_\_\_\_. *Din-i-Elahi*
13. Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani launched a campaign against Bakhati Movement and \_\_\_\_\_. *Din-i-Elahi*
14. Shaikh Ahmed Sarfirdi was popularly known as \_\_\_\_\_. *Mujaddid Alf-i-Sani*
15. Shah Waliullah was born on \_\_\_\_\_. *21 Feb. 1703 A.D.*
16. The name of Shah Waliullah's father was \_\_\_\_\_. *Shah Abdul Ruhim*
17. \_\_\_\_\_ was the name of the book written by Shah Waliullah. *Hujjatullah -ul-Baligh*
18. Syed Ahmed Shaheed was born on \_\_\_\_\_. *29 Nov. 1786 A.D.*
19. \_\_\_\_\_ was the spearhead of the Jihad Movement. *Syed Ahmed Shaheed*
20. Syed Ahmed Shaheed and the Mujahids attacked the Sikh forces on \_\_\_\_\_. *21 Dec. 1826 A.D.*
21. When Syed Ahmed Shaheed started his Jihad Movement Punjab was ruled by \_\_\_\_\_. *Ranjit Singh*
22. Syed Ahmed Shaheed, Shah Ismail Shaheed and many other leaders died a Martyr's death \_\_\_\_\_ at Balakat. *1813. A.D.*



23. The Farazi Movement was started by \_\_\_\_\_  
Haji Shariatullah
24. The war of independence broke out in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
1857 A.D.
25. \_\_\_\_\_ was the last Mughal Emperor.  
Bahadur Shah Zafar
26. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in the year \_\_\_\_\_  
1817 A.D.  
at Dehli.
27. The Muhammadan Anglo Oriental (MAO) College was founded at \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_  
Aligarh, 1877 A.D.
28. The translation society was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in \_\_\_\_\_  
1846 A.D.
29. The Muhammadan Educational Conference was established by \_\_\_\_\_  
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
30. The 'Indian National Congress' was founded by retired Civil Servant \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.  
A.O. Hume, 1885
31. Bengal was partitioned in \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.  
1905
32. The partition of Bengal was annulled on \_\_\_\_\_  
12th Dec. 1911
33. The Simla Deputation was led by \_\_\_\_\_  
Sir Agha Khan  
\_\_\_\_\_ met the viceroy, Lord Minto, at Simla on 1 October, 1906 A.D.
34. The All India Muslim League was founded on \_\_\_\_\_  
30 Dec. 1906  
30 \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. at Dhaka.
35. The first Session of the All India Muslim League was held on \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
29-30 Dec. 1907, Karachi.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first President of the All India Muslim League.  
Nawab Sir Salimullah
37. The Lucknow Pact was signed in \_\_\_\_\_  
1916 A.D.
38. The Simon Commission was led by \_\_\_\_\_  
Sir John Simon
39. Jinnah's fourteen Points were announced in \_\_\_\_\_  
1929

40. The name Pakistan was suggested by \_\_\_\_\_  
Chaudhry Rehmat Ali
41. The first round table conference was held in \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.  
1930
42. The second round table conference was held in \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.  
1931
43. The third round table conference was held in \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.  
1932
44. The white paper was published in \_\_\_\_\_ A.D.  
1933
45. General elections were held in India in the year of \_\_\_\_\_ A.D. as a result, Congress Ministries formed.  
1937
46. The Quaid-e-Azam announced the observance of the Day of Deliverance on \_\_\_\_\_  
22 Dec., 1939.

## Chapter 2

### Establishment of Pakistan

1. The Lahore Resolution (later known as the Pakistan Resolution) was moved by \_\_\_\_\_  
Fazlul Haq  
\_\_\_\_\_ the chief Minister of Bengal.
2. The Pakistan Resolution was Passed on \_\_\_\_\_  
23rd March 1940
3. The Cripps Mission Came to India in \_\_\_\_\_  
March 1942
4. The Simla Conference was held on \_\_\_\_\_  
6 July, 1945
5. The Cabinet Mission visited India on \_\_\_\_\_  
23 March, 1946
6. Mount batten plan was announced on \_\_\_\_\_  
3 June, 1947
7. The British parliament passed the indian independence Act on \_\_\_\_\_  
18 July, 1947.



8. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on \_\_\_\_\_ in Karachi. 25 Dec. 1876
9. Towards the end of 1913, \_\_\_\_\_ joined the Muslim League. M. Ali Jinnah
10. \_\_\_\_\_ inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan in \_\_\_\_\_. Quaid-e-Azam July, 1948
11. Allama Muhammad Iqbal was born in \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. 1877, Sialkot
12. Dr. Muhammad Iqbal died on \_\_\_\_\_. 21 April, 1938
13. Allama Iqbal gave the idea of Pakistan in his presidential address at \_\_\_\_\_ in India. Allahabad

### Chapter 3

#### History of Pakistan

1. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Quaid-e-Azam Governor General of Pakistan.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan
3. The Indian troops entered into the frontier's of Hyderabad state on \_\_\_\_\_. 13 September 1948.
4. Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on \_\_\_\_\_. 16 Oct. 1951.
5. The First Constitutional Assembly Passed the objective resolution in \_\_\_\_\_. March 1949.
6. On \_\_\_\_\_ Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah breathed his last. 11 Sept. 1948

### Chapter 4

#### Step Towards A Islamic State

1. The objective resolution was moved by \_\_\_\_\_ in the constitution Assembly in \_\_\_\_\_. Liaquat Ali Khan, 1949. A.D.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ was a land mark in the Objectives

- constitution development in Pakistan.
3. The first Constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on \_\_\_\_\_. Resolution 23 March, 1956
4. Preamble of the constitution of Pakistan 1956. consisted to \_\_\_\_\_ which declared Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone. Objective Resolution
5. Pakistan declared a Republic, the country come to be called \_\_\_\_\_. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
6. The first constitution of Pakistan, was abrogated in \_\_\_\_\_. Oct. 1958
7. The second constitution was enforced in \_\_\_\_\_. 1962 A.D.
8. The second constitution was abrogated on the \_\_\_\_\_. 25th March 1969.
9. The constitution of Pakistan, 1973 Pakistan shall be a federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. 14th Aug. 1973
10. According to the constitution of 1973, Pakistan shall be a federal Republic to be known as the \_\_\_\_\_. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
11. The official Religion of the state is \_\_\_\_\_. Islam
12. According to the constitution of 1973, we adopted \_\_\_\_\_ from of government. Parliamentary
13. For the first time zakat system was officially introduced in Pakistan on \_\_\_\_\_. 10 Feb. 1979 A.D.
14. For the interest - Free economy, the government of Pakistan. Introduced Profit and loss sharing system on \_\_\_\_\_. 1st Jan. 1981
15. The president of Pakistan had promulgated the shariah ordinance on \_\_\_\_\_. 15 June, 1988



## Chapter 5

## The Land of Pakistan

1. The total area of Pakistan is \_\_\_\_\_ square kilometers. 796,096
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest province in respect of area. Balochistan
3. The province of \_\_\_\_\_ in Pakistan is the most densely populated. Punjab
4. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are two important agricultural products of Pakistan. Cotton,  
Wheat
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is the backbone of Pakistan economy. Agriculture
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the biggest river in Pakistan. Indus River
7. The Indus Basin treaty was signed between Pakistan and \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_. India,  
Sept. 1960
8. The two big hydro-electric dams of Pakistan are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. Mangala Dam,  
Tarbela Dam.
9. The road that links \_\_\_\_\_ with \_\_\_\_\_ is called shahrah-i-Raisham. Pakistan,  
China
10. The period of first five year plan of Pakistan was \_\_\_\_\_, while the period of second five year plan was \_\_\_\_\_. 1955-60,  
1960-65
11. The sixth five year plan of Pakistan was launched in the year \_\_\_\_\_. 1983 A.D.
12. In 1952 huge deposits of natural gas were discovered at \_\_\_\_\_ of Baluchistan. Sui,  
Sibi district

## Chapter 6

## Culture of Pakistan

1. The Qutub-e-Islam Mosque and the Quth Minar at Delhi were built by \_\_\_\_\_. Quthuddin  
Aibak
2. \_\_\_\_\_ belong to the court of Ghiyas and Tughlaq. Amir Khusra





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