



PAKISTAN STUDIES

for Grade

9



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Textbook of
Pakistan Studies
for Grade



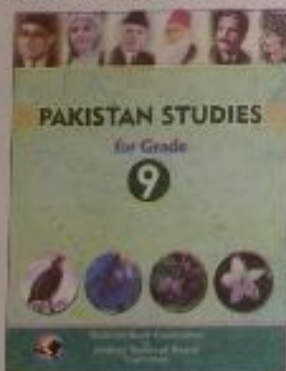
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OUR MOTTO

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Textbook of Pakistan Studies Grade - 9



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PREFACE

This Grade-IX Textbook of Pakistan Studies has been written and designed in accordance with National Curriculum 2006, objectives teaching, learning strategies and guidelines. This book aims at providing the student and the general reader precise and authentic information about the ideology, history and geo-political setting of the country and seeks to inculcate in the reader a genuine spirit of nationhood and patriotism.

Although the book has been thoroughly checked, rechecked edited and designed by a team of experts yet we do not claim perfection.

With a view to make the book more interesting, informative and helpful for the students suggestions are always welcome with gratitude.

It's a combined effort of all engaged in its production. However, there is always room for further improvement. In the books of 2021, it is ensured that the notification issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs, concerning the Muslim faith and beliefs regarding Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah ﷺ Completely embedded and implemented.

May Allah guide and help us (Ameen)

Dr. Raja Mazhar Hameed

Managing Director

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

شروع اللہ کے نام سے جو بڑا مہربان، رحم والا ہے

LIST OF CONTENT

Chapter 1

IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN.....	7
Ideology: Meaning.....	7
Ideology: Definition.....	7
Sources of Ideology.....	7
Significance of Ideology.....	8
Pakistan Ideology; Explained.....	8
Fundamentals of Pakistan Ideology.....	8
Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and the Two Nation Theory.....	9
Pakistan Ideology: Iqbal's Pronouncements.....	10
Pakistan Ideology: Quaid-e-Azam's Pronouncements.....	12
Exercise.....	

Chapter 2

THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN.....	14
Background.....	14
The Lahore Resolution (1940).....	18
The Cripps Proposals (1942).....	18
Jinnah-Gandhi Talks / Correspondence (1944).....	19
The Simla Conference (1945).....	20
Elections (1945 – 1946).....	20
The Muslim Representatives' Convention and the Delhi Resolution (1946).....	20
The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946).....	21
The Interim Government (1946-1947).....	21
The Third June Plan and the Creation of Pakistan (1947).....	22
British Colonialism: Its Objectives and Strategies in India.....	23
Quaid-e-Azam's" Role.....	24
Exercise.....	26

Chapter 3

PAKISTAN: LAND AND ENVIRONMENT.....	28
Location.....	28
Neighbours.....	29
Geographic Features.....	30
Physical Features.....	30

Climate and Weather	30
Factors Responsible for Climatic Changes	31
Temperature Zones	31
Climatic Regions	32
Glaciers and Drainage System	32
Drainage System	32
Natural Vegetation and Wildlife	34
Natural Vegetation	34
Vegetation and its Areas	35
Kinds of Vegetation	35
Wildlife	36
Major Natural Regions: Characteristics, Potentials and Problems	36
Plains.....	36
Deserts	37
Coastal Areas	37
Humid and Semi-humid Mountainous Regions	38
Arid and Semi-Arid Mountainous Regions	40
Environment Hazards and Remedies	40
Environment Pollution and its Forms	42
Measures to Prevent Environmental Pollution	44
Impact of Climate and Environmental Pollution on Human Life	44
Hazards of Environmental Pollution	44
Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming	45
Exercise	46

Chapter 4

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN.....	48
Consolidation of a State and Search for a Constitution 1947-58.....	48
Early Problems	48
Quaid-e-Azam's Role as the First Governor-General of Pakistan	50
Service of Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims of Sub-continent.....	51
Accession of States and Tribal Areas	52
Constitution Making in Pakistan	53
Constitutional Evolution (a brief survey)	53
The Objectives Resolution (1949)	54
The 1956 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan	55
Islamic Provisions	55
Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969)	56
Political Background; From Quaid's Death to Ayub's Martial Law	56
The BD System.....	57
The Muslim Family Law Ordinance (1959)	58

The 1962 Constitution	58
Salient Features of the 1962 Constitution	58
Islamic Provisions (Constitution 1962)	59
The Presidential Elections (January 1965)	59
Indo-Pak War 1965	60
Economic Progress	60
Land Reforms	61
End of the Ayub Era	61
Yahya Era (1969-1971)	62
Elections 1970	62
Separation of the East Pakistan	63
Exercise	63

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1

IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN



After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

This is --- days lesson
(period including homework)

- Define the term ideology.
- Identify the major sources of Pakistan Ideology.
- Explain the Ideology of Pakistan with reference to the basic values of Islam, and socio-cultural milieu of Muslim India.
- Trace the origins and evolution of the Two Nation Theory, with specific reference to economic and social deprivation of Muslims in India.
- Identify the concepts relating to Pakistan Ideology in the pronouncements of Allama Iqbal and the Quaid-e-Azam.

Ideology: Meaning

Ideology represents the collective consciousness of a group of people in a particular phase of history. The ideology keeps people united and shows them a direction to move forward. Since the Muslims constitute overwhelming majority of the people of Pakistan, Islam forms the basis of the collective consciousness of the Pakistani people, which is called "Pakistan Ideology".

Ideology: Definition

Ideology is a set of ideas and beliefs shared by a large group of people. Ideology forms the basis of a political, cultural, social or economic system. People of the world identify a nation as a distinct entity on the basis of its ideology.

Sources of Ideology:

Ideology is not formed in a day; it is shaped after a long process of development and evolution. It can neither be implemented through an executive order nor imposed as law. It has its root in a nation's history, traditions, customs and religion; these are the major source of ideology.

Significance of Ideology:

All nations agree upon certain basic principles and undertake to be guided by these principles. They fix their targets in the light of these principles. This set of principles, forms their ideology. Ideology motivates a nation to move forward with a sense of direction.



Pakistan Ideology: Explained:

After the British occupation, the Muslims of India were taken by a setback. They were given a new sense of direction by the able leadership of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and later by Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. The Muslims of India moved forward into the light of their firm Islamic belief under the guidance of their leadership and were able to establish an independent Muslim state- Pakistan. The course of action adopted by the Muslims of India independent for the achievement of an Muslim state, is called "Pakistan Movement" and the philosophy guiding this movement is known as "Pakistan Ideology".

Fundamentals of Pakistan Ideology:

Pakistan Ideology is devised from Islam. Islamic faith is based on two fundamental principles. Tauheed (Oneness of Allah) and Risalat (finality of Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (S.A.W)).

Economic Deprivation of the Muslims: In the beginning the impact of Sir Sayyid's efforts to spread modern education among Muslims was very limited. Majority of the Muslims, under the influence of emotional leaders cherished the dreams of reviving the glorious Muslim past and ignored Sir Sayyids' appeals to learn English and join modern educational institutions. The result was Muslims' backwardness in all walks of life. They had lagged far behind of the Hindus who had taken early initiative by adopting British education system and by entering into the services of the British government. With the passage of time the Muslims were utterly deprived of their share in agriculture, industry and commerce. They were greatly suffering at the hands of Hindu money-lenders. Leaders like the Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal believed that the Muslims would not progress economically unless they were emancipated from the Hindu exploitation and were allowed to flourish in an atmosphere of political independence.

Two Nation Theory

Two Nation Theory means that there are two nations living in the subcontinent which are Hindus and Muslims. These two nations are totally different from each other on the basis of their customs, religions and social and moral values.

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan and the Two Nation Theory

Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan (1817-1898) was the first person who warned the British rulers that the British system of democracy was not suitable for Indian conditions. He argued that the two major nations of India the Hindus and the Muslims had different religious and cultural backgrounds. Sir Sayyid warned the Muslims not to let their identity as a Muslim nation lost into a multi-national Indian identity. He wanted the Muslims to assert themselves as a separate and distinct nation. Sir Sayyid's idea of separate Muslim nationhood, developed into two nation theory was later, able to guide the Muslims to the attainment of a homeland for them. This homeland was named "Pakistan", and for that matter, Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan deserves the merit of being the real originator of the two-nation theory and the founder of the initiative which subsequently developed into Pakistan movement.





Pakistan Ideology: Iqbal's Pronouncements

Iqbal's struggle for the cause of the Muslim nation in India, his revolutionary poetry and his philosophy of action and sustained effort, made him the beloved leader of the Indian Muslims. Following are the salient points of Iqbal's philosophy of Muslim nationhood:

Muslim Nationhood is Based on Islam: Iqbal said that the force that binds Muslim nationhood into a unity was not based on colour, race or geography; it was based on faith and *Iman*. He said:

"-----Islam is something more than a creed, it is also a community, a nation. The membership of Islam as a community is not determined by birth." (March 9, 1938)



Patriotism is an Islamic Trait: Iqbal had always rejected the Congress notion of secular nationalism, on this some critics blamed Iqbal of being unpatriotic; repudiating this he said:

"Nationalism in the sense of love of one's country and even to die for its honour is a part of the Muslim's faith. It comes into conflict with Islam only when it begins to play the role of political concepts and aims to be a principle of human solidarity." (March 9, 1938)

Ijtihad is a Pre-requisite of Progress: Iqbal believed that scholars of a Muslim society should, on the basis of their enlightened judgments, solve the problems arising in the modern age in the light of the *Quran* and *Sunnah*. Iqbal suggests that:

"The only course open to us is to approach modern knowledge with a respect but independent attitude and to appreciate the teachings of Islam in the light of this knowledge, even though we may be led to differ with those who have gone before us." (December 13, 1928)

Islamic System is based on Democracy and Equality: Iqbal outlined two basic principles of an Islamic constitution in the following words:

(a) "The law of Allah is absolutely supreme. Authority (state authority) except an interpreter of the law has no place in the social structure of Islam".

(b) All the members of the community have a right of being dealt with on the basis of absolute equality.

Muslim Independence is the only Solution of India's Problems: Iqbal believed that if the nations of India remain constantly at war with each other, they will destroy their entire cultural heritage. Economic conditions of their people will deteriorate to an unimaginable extent and they will not be able to find an honourable place in the comity of nations. Later developments testified that Iqbal's apprehensions were right. In his famous presidential address delivered in 1930 at the Muslim League session held at Allahabad, Iqbal said:

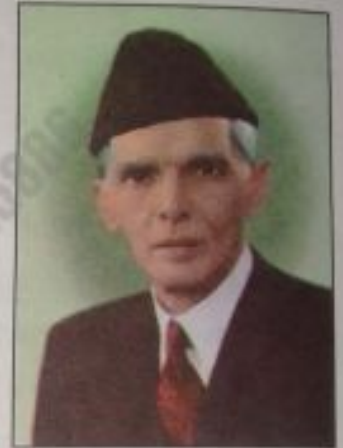
"The formation of a consolidated Muslim North-West Indian state appears to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of North-West India."



Solution of the Muslims' Economic Problems lies in the Implementation Islamic Law: In a letter written to the Quaid-e-Azam on May 28, 1937, Iqbal showed great concern over the economic hardships of the Muslims of India. He said that the problem of the Muslims' economic distress can be solved by the implementation of the Islamic economic system in a practicable form. The political, economic and social system of Islam, he believed, can only flourish in an independent Muslim state.

Pakistan Ideology: Quaid-e-Azam's ﷺ Pronouncements

The Quaid-e-Azam[®] did not look at the Indian problem as communal; he rather believed that the problem was of international character. The Congress leadership blamed the Muslims of being a reactionary community and accused the Quaid of being factionalist and sectarian. This allegation was stupid and unfair for a moderate and positive thinking statesman like him. The Quaid-e-Azam's demand for Pakistan was not based on the sentiment of Hindu hatred. For years together he had worked hard to bring the two nations to the mutually agreeable terms of constitutional agreement, but the Hindu extremists thwarted all the efforts made by him in this direction. The Quaid-e-Azam's[®] vision of Pakistan and his ideas on Muslim nationhood can be understood in the light of the following abstracts taken from his speeches and statements:



The Muslims will not accede to Hindu Domination: Addressing the historical 23rd March 1940 Muslim League session the Quaid-e-Azam made it clear:

“The Muslims of India will never accede to a constitutional scheme which results in the establishment of the Hindu domination in India”.

Muslims are a Separate Nation: The Quaid-e-Azam[®] said:

“Islam and Hinduism are not religions in the strict sense of the word but are in fact different and distinct social orders and it is a dream that the Hindus and Muslims can ever evolve a common nationality. The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, socials, customs and religions. They belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects on life and of life are different. To yoke together two such nations under a single state must lead to destruction. Muslims are a nation by any definition of a nation. Therefore there is a need of separate state where they could lead their lives by their own values and religion”. (Presidential Address, The All India Muslim League Lahore Session 22nd March 1940)

Independent State; a Pre-requisite of the Muslim Progress:

The Quaid-e-Azam[®] said:

“Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homelands, their territory, and their state. We wish to live in peace and harmony with our neighbours as a free and independent people. We wish our people to develop to the fullest our spiritual, cultural, economic, social, and political life, in a way that we



think best and in consonance with our own ideals and according to the genius of our people". (Presidential Address, The All India Muslim League Lahore Session 23rd March 1940)

Islam is the Basis of our National Unity: After the creation of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam " gave a call to the nation to unite on the basis of Muslim brotherhood he said:

"Islam has taught us this, and I think you will agree with me, whatever you may be and wherever you are, you are a Muslim. You belong to a nation now. You have carved out a territory, vast territory, it is all yours; it does not belong to a Punjabi or a Sindhi or a Pathan or a Bengali, it is yours." (Address to a three hundred thousand crowd in Decca; March 21, 1948)

Democracy, Equality and Justice: Foundations of Islamic Constitution: Explaining the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam " said:

"The constitution of Pakistan has yet to be framed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. I do not know what the ultimate shape of the constitution is going to be, but I am sure that it will be of a democratic type, embodying the essential principles of Islam. Today they are as applicable in actual life as these were 1330 years ago. Islam and its idealism have taught us democracy. It has taught us equality of man, justice and fairplay to everybody. We are the inheritors of the glorious traditions and are fully alive to our responsibilities and obligations as framers of the future constitution of Pakistan."

(Radio Address to the People of the USA recorded in February 1948)

Sovereignty Belongs to Almighty Allah; Quran is the Source of Ultimate Guidance: Enlisting the guiding principles of an Islamic state the Quaid-e-Azam " said:

"Fundamentally, in an Islamic state all authority rests with Almighty Allah. The working of an Islamic government is conducted according to the Quranic principles and injunctions. In an Islamic state, neither its head nor any parliament or an institution or an individual can act absolutely in any matter. Only the Quranic injunctions control our behaviour in the society and in the politics."

(Address at the Othmania University Hayderabad; August 1941)

Fighting Poverty and Exploitation; Our National Objective: Addressing the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan the Quaid-e-Azam " observed:

"...Now, if we want to make this great state of Pakistan happy and prosperous we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people and especially of the masses and the poor." (August, 11 1947)

Non-Muslim Citizen will be Treated on the Basis of Equality: Addressing the same session the Quaid-e-Azam " pronounced the guiding principles of the state policy. He emphasized that the rights of the non-Muslim minorities in the state of Pakistan will be equal to those of the Muslim majority. The Quaid said:

".....you are free; you are free to go to your temples. You are free to go to your mosques or to any other places of worship in this state of Pakistan. You may belong to any region



or caste or creed -that has nothing to do with the business of the state..... We are starting with this fundamental principle that we are all citizens and equal citizens of one state." (August 11, 1947)



Exercise

Q. No.1 Fill in the blanks by picking up the most appropriate choice from the brackets.

- i. The Quaid-e-Azam^v addressed the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on August _____ 1947.
☒ A) 11 B) 12 C) 13 D) 14
- ii. The Quaid-e-Azam said that in an Islamic state, _____ is the sole centre of allegiance.
☒ A) Allah B) Prophets C) angles D) humans
- iii. Allama Iqbal said: "State authority except an interpreter of _____ has no place in the social structure of Islam.
☒ A) law B) system of government C) religion D) orders
- iv. Basic principles of the state policy were set forth by the Quaid-e-Azam in his _____ address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
☒ A) first B) second C) third D) fourth
- v. The set of ideas that unites a people a called _____.
☒ A) ideology B) culture C) philosophy D) psychology
- vi. Islam identifies human groups on the basis of _____.
☒ A) faith B) language C) race D) geography
- vii. Geographically, Pakistan is a part of _____.
☒ A) south Asia B) central Asia C) north Asia D) Eastren Asia
- viii. _____ session of the All-India Muslim League was presided over by Allama Iqbal.
☒ A) 1920 B) 1925 C) 1930 D) 1935
- ix. Allama Iqbal said _____ is the basis of our progress.
☒ A) ijtehad B) nationhood C) poetry D) state
- x. Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan died in _____.
☒ A) 1896 B) 1897 C) 1898 D) 1899
- xi. Islamic ideology has two basic principles Tauheed and _____.
☒ A) faith B) iman C) raisalat D) ideology
- xii. _____ was the first person who warned the British rulers that the British democratic system is not suited for India.



A) Allama Iqbal ☒ B) Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan C) Quaid-e-Azam D) Liaqat Ali Khan

xiii. Quaid-e-Azam pronounced the guiding principles of state policy that there would be no _____ discrimination in Pakistan.

A) religious B) political C) economic D) social

xiv. Allama Iqbal delivered a historic address as the president of all India Muslim League session _____.

A) 1930 B) 1933 C) 1934 D) 1935

Q. No.2 Answer each question in 3 to 5 lines.

- i. Give definition of ideology.
- ii. Explain source of Ideology.
- iii. Describe and explain Pakistan Ideology.
- iv. Explain fundamental principles of Pakistan Ideology.
- v. Write a short note on the economic basis of the Pakistan movement.
- vi. State briefly Sir Sayyid role regarding the two-nation theory.
- vii. Explain role of Sir Sayyid Ahmed Khan with reference to two nation theory.
- viii. Give statement of Quaid-e-Azam in relation to non-Muslim minorities in Pakistan.

Q. No.3 Answer the following questions in detail.

- i. What is meant by "Two Nation Theory"? Define and explain.
- ii. Explain pronouncement of Allama Iqbal on Ideology of Pakistan.
- iii. Explain pronouncement of Quaid-e-Azam on Ideology of Pakistan.



2

THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN



After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

This is --- days lesson
(period including homework)

- Trace the antecedents of the Pakistan Resolution 1940.
- Discuss the Congress alternative to Pakistan: C.R. Formula and Jinnah-Gandhi talks.
- State the key features of the first Simla Conference (1945).
- Describe the impact of the 1945-46 general elections on the creation of Pakistan.
- Compare and contrast the Cripps' offer and Cabinet Mission Plan.
- Discuss the Muslim League Legislators' Convention in the light of Lahore Resolution and the Madras Amendment.
- Discuss the role of Interim Government in advancing the Pakistan cause.
- Analyze the 3rd June Plan and the creation of Pakistan.
- Discuss the role of the Quaid-i-Azam " in the making of Pakistan.
- Define British colonialism and its impact on various aspects of life in Indo-Pakistan subcontinent.

Background:

The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885. Its founder was a retired British Civil Servant Allan Octavian Hume who took this initiative with the blessing of the British government. Vamesh Chandra Banerji, was its first president. The Congress claimed to be an organization meant for representing the entire Indian population. It further claimed that it will look after the interests of all the communities living in India to whatever religion, cast, creed or area they belonged to.

Sir Sayyid, the most prominent Muslim leader of the time, was of the opinion that the Muslim community of India should adopt modern British Education System. In order to educate the Muslims in the modern British tradition he established many educational institutions, the Mohammadan Anglo Oriental (MAO) School Aligarh, established in 1875, was the most important of these and was upgraded as MAO College two years later in 1877. Mohammadan Educational Conference was instituted in 1886. Sir Sayyid also published a magazine, Tehzeeb-ul-Akhlaq and for many years this served as his organ of social reform. Inspired by Sir Sayyid's initiative for the uplift of the Educational standard of the Indian Muslims other institutions were established in different parts of India. Islamia College Lahore, Sindh Madrasa-tul-Islam Karachi and Islamia College Peshawar are the most well-known. Sir Sayyid was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim collaboration, which he believed, was a pre-requisite of the progress of India, but he did not agree with the Congress philosophy of a single Indian nationhood and disagreed with its politics of agitation. He criticized the Indian National Congress and advised the Muslims to abstain from joining the Congress, he clearly said that the Congress represented only the Hindu community and



was by no means a representative of the entire Indian population. He wanted the Muslims to acquire excellence in the field of modern education and to address the government directly for the safeguard of their rights. He believed that the Muslims should secure a place for themselves in the newly emerging system on the basis of merit and capability. The time proved the truth and wisdom of Sir Sayyid foresight.)

The partition of Bengal was a great turning point in the history of Muslim India; it gave a spur to the Muslim awakening movement. Bengal was a vast British Indian province and it was very difficult for a single governor to manage the remote parts of the province from the capital Calcutta. Sometimes it took weeks time to travel from one part of the province to another. Keeping in view the administrative difficulties, the viceroy Lord Curzen decided to partition the province into two parts.

In 1905 the eastern part of the province was demarcated into a new province namely the Province of East Bengal and Asam with its headquarters at Dacca. The partition was made on purely administrative grounds but its consequence proved greatly beneficial for the Muslims. The newly demarcated province of East Bengal had an overwhelmingly Muslim population. Hindus were outraged over the partition and they demanded the annulment of the partition. With the passage of time the Hindu movement got more violent and anti-partition Hindu extremists started terrorist activities to get the partition annulled. The government was cowed and annulled the partition in 1911; the two provinces were again amalgamated into one large province of Bengal. The annulment came as a great setback to the Muslims; however, it gave them a lesson. The Muslims came to realize that they could trust neither the Hindus, nor the British for the protection of their rights; they must learn to rely on their own strength. The Congress claimed to be a national party but on the question of partition it behaved like a sectarian Hindu organization.

Shortly after the partition of Bengal, a deputation consisting of thirty five eminent Muslim leaders had a meeting with Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla on October 1, 1906. The deputation briefed the viceroys about the demands of the Muslim community of India. The Viceroy's attitude was very encouraging. He sympathized with the Muslim demands and promised to take them up with the British government. Most of the Muslim demands, including the demand for joint electorate, were granted in the government of India Act 1909, also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms. This marked the political beginning of Two-Nation-Theory.) S. Q. 2

(The All India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka on December 30, 1906 with the prime objective of safeguarding and protecting the interests of the Indian Muslims and to convey their demands to the British government in a peaceful manner and through constitutional means. The second objective of the Muslim League was to foster feelings of goodwill and understanding between the Muslims and other Indian communities.) The founders of the Muslim League believed that the party should not indulge in the politics of agitation, as the Congress had done. But in the following years, the Muslim League leadership started feeling that the government was not trustworthy and the changed circumstances demanded that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress to get rid of the foreign rule. Following events led to this change of mind: S. Q. 3

The partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911, although the government had declared it as a "settled matter".



On August 3, 1913 many Muslims were killed at Cawnpore; these Muslims were staging an agitation to express their grief over the demolition of a part of a mosque. Muslim demands were totally ignored.

The Khilafat of Turkey was greatly venerated by the Indian Muslims as the centre of global Muslim fraternity and the leader of the Muslim Ummah.

In the World War I Turkey sided with Germany and opposed the Britain. The Indian Muslims were grieved over the anti-Khilafat British policy which was likely to end in total disaster of the Turkish Empire. Tripoli was an important part of the Turkish Empire. In the year 1911, Italy occupied Tripoli and Italian troops committed indiscriminate slaughter of the Muslim population.

The Indian Muslims observed all these developments very keenly; they were gloomy and depressed over the plight of their Muslim brethren and were infuriated against the British rulers.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah² who was up till that time a member of the Indian National Congress, was a great advocate of the Indians' right of self-determination. This principle, at that time, was known as 'home rule'. The Quaid-e-Azam believed that the goal of Indian independence would be achieved within no time if the Congress and the Muslim League join hands to struggle for it. In order to bring the two parties closer the Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim League in 1913. As a member of India's two most influential political parties Muhammad Ali Jinnah started to work for his long cherished objective of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and consequently the independence of India. On Quaid-e-Azam's suggestion and due to his efforts the Muslim League and the Congress held their session jointly at Bombay in December 1915 and later at Lucknow on 30th and 31st of December 1916. It was decided that both the Muslim League and the Congress would submit to the government, a jointly agreed scheme of constitutional reforms for India. The scheme known as the "Lucknow Pact 1916" was based on the principle of self-government for India. Under this scheme the Indian National Congress, for the first time, agreed to accept Muslim demand for separate electorate. It was on this occasion that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, an eminent Indian leader gave Jinnah the title of the "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity", and he really deserved it.

The spirit of the Lucknow Pact, however, did not last long, the friendly atmosphere created by the Pact soon disappeared and an extremist Hindu element took over the Congress. Under the extremist influence the Congress started deviating from the Lucknow Pact in general and the Muslim demand for separate electorate in particular. Under the changed circumstances a committee was formed for the review of the Lucknow Pact and for framing new constitutional proposals. After its president Pandit Motilal Nehru's name, the Committee's proposals were named "Nehru Report". The Report was published in August 1928. Nehru Report totally ignored the Muslim demands put forward by the Quaid-e-Azam³ as "Delhi Proposals". The Quaid-e-Azam was greatly disappointed at the Nehru Report. He called a meeting of the All India Muslim League at Delhi (1929) and presented a fourteen point formula, which he declared, were the minimum demands of the Muslims. The Muslim League framed Jinnah's fourteen points into a resolution and made it an official document by adopting it as a resolution.

Quaid-e-Azam's⁴ Fourteen Points provided good ground for Hindu-Muslim unity but the congress arrogantly refused to accept them and kept insisting on the Nehru Report.



The Simon Commission was sent to India by the British government with a purpose to prepare a constitutional formula acceptable for both the Hindus and the Muslims. The Congress and the Muslim League rejected the Commission's proposals. The Quaid-e-Azam addressed a proposal to the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald to call the Indian leaders to London for a round table conference. The British government agreed and the Conference was convened. Three rounds of talks were held in 1930, 1931 and 1932. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allama Iqbal and other



Round table Conference (Quaid-e-Azam and Allama Iqbal seen in circles)

prominent leaders represented the Muslims in different sessions of the Conference. The Congress boycotted the first session. Gandhi attended the second session, he tried to convince the parties to accept the Nehru Report, failing which he returned to India and did not participate in the third session. The NWFP and Sind were given the status of full provinces; this was the only substantial Muslim achievement resulting from the Conference.

After the second session of the Round Table Conference the findings and recommendations of the British government were formulated into a "Communal Award". These proposals formed the basis of the Government of India Act 1935.

The Government of India Act did not satisfy Congress demands. In the session of the Central Legislative it was bitterly criticized. The Assembly, however, on Quaid-e-Azam's proposal resolved to adopt the provincial part of the Act.

Elections of the provincial assemblies under the government of India Act 1935 were held in February 1937. The election results were not very encouraging for the Muslim League. The Muslim League could win only 109 out of the 485 Muslim seats. Muslim League's performance in the Muslim majority provinces was even more disappointing. The Congress won absolute majority in five out of the eleven provinces, in three other provinces the party was able to form coalition governments in collaboration with other parties.

The Congress ruled badly. This period was marked with political corruption and high handedness of the party over the government. These governments introduced schemes like Viddya Mandir and Gandhiji's Wardha. The schemes were not acceptable for the Muslims. The Congress government took steps to replace Urdu with Hindi and tried to introduce "Bande Matram" as official anthem. This song had anti-Muslim background and provoked hatred against the Muslims.

Certain developments in international politics, during this period had deep impact on Indian politics. **World War II started on September 3, 1939** with Britain's declaration of war against Germany. British Indian government followed suit two days later. Viceroy Lord Linlithgow requested the Indian political parties, especially the Congress and the Muslim League, to cooperate with the war efforts of the British government. Gandhi and Nehru imposed pre-conditions they wanted an assurance that the Indian government will be handed over to the Congress as soon as the War ends. The Viceroy refused to assure. The Quaid-e-Azam said that the Muslim League was ready to cooperate if the government assures that

India will be given independence at the end of War, and Muslim League's demands will be incorporated in the future constitution of Indian. On viceroy's assurance the Muslim League pledged to support the British war efforts. Congress governments resigned in protest. The All India Muslim League marked the occasion of the Congress resignation by observing a "Deliverance Day" on December 22, 1939. The Muslims expressed relief at the termination of the oppressive Congress rule.

The Lahore Resolution 1940

The Muslim League met for its 27th annual session in Lahore from 22nd to 24th March 1940. A resolution was introduced by the Bengal premier A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq on 23rd March and was unanimously and enthusiastically approved by the general body of the participants on March 24th. The participants represented the entire Muslim community of India. The most important part of the resolution read:

"Geographically contiguous units be demarcated into regions... in which the Muslims are numerically a majority, as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."



The Quaid-e-Azam presides over the 1940 All India Muslim League Lahore session

The resolution was originally called 'Lahore Resolution' but later it came to be known as "Pakistan Resolution". This name was given by the hostile Hindu press and readily picked up by the Quaid-e-Azam. In the following seven years the Lahore Resolution was referred to as the sole document formulating Indian Muslims' unanimous national aspirations.

In April 1940, All India Muslim League Madras session adopted the Lahore Resolution verbatim (without any amendment in the text) as Muslim League's official 'mission statement' and it was made a part of the All India Muslim League Manifesto. Some people objected that the Lahore Resolution was based on the demand of 'states', not a single state and it was absolutely silent on the question of uniting the northwestern Muslim majority areas of India with northeastern Muslim majority areas, into one state. (These areas were later called West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively). The confusion was resolved in the Muslim Legislatures' Convention held in Delhi on April 9, 1946.

Involvement in the World War-II impelled the British to make an all out effort for the solution of the Indian problem. Since the Congress represented the majority community and was in a better position to dictate her terms on the British rulers and exploit matters to her benefit. It was only through the Quaid-e-Azam's leadership, his exceptional negotiation skills and his wise timely decisions that the Muslims were able to overcome all obstacles and make their way to independence successfully and triumphantly.

The Cripps Proposals (1942)

The British had to face military setbacks during the early years of the World War II. This made the need for Indian support more pressing. Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the British cabinet and an old personal friend of Gandhi and Nehru, was sent to India in the year 1942. His purpose was to explore the possibilities of a compromise with the Indian political parties. The crux of the British proposals which



Cripps carried was the creation of an Indian Union after the end of war. The Union was to be given a 'dominion status', which implied complete internal independence within the framework of the British Commonwealth. It was proposed that the provinces will be given a right to opt out of the proposed Indian Union and establish independent governments of their own. This provision was not acceptable for the Congress as it amounted to disintegrating India which Congress could not tolerate. The Muslim League also rejected the scheme simply because it did not concede her demand for Pakistan in clear terms.

The Congress knew that the British were negotiating from a weaker position. It was written on the wall that the British were now going to leave India. In August 1942, the Congress Working Committee, taking advantage of the government's weaknesses, made a call for immediate withdrawal of the British government from India. A warning was given that if the 'Quit India' call was not conceded, the Congress will resort to civil disobedience and call the people to resist and violate government authority. The government reacted firmly. The Congress was banned and the highest Congress leaders, including Gandhi, were arrested the very next day. The Muslim League adopted a moderate stance. Anticipating the Allied Forces' victory and its aftermath, like a great visionary, the Quaid-e-Azam decided to co-operate with the British. He knew that if the British left India without dividing her, the Muslims will be left helpless and entirely on the mercy of the hostile Hindu majority. He said that the 'Quit India' movement was a blackmail tactic and that the Muslim League would not allow the Congress to dictate its terms to the government and would not allow the British to quit India without dividing her.

5.25 Jinnah-Gandhi Talks /Correspondence (1944)

Gandhi, the most influential of all the Hindu leaders, was released in May 1944 on health grounds. Soon after his release Gandhi requested the Quaid-e-Azam to hold talks with him on the question of Muslim demands and the future political system which was to be established in India after the impending British departure. The Quaid-e-Azam agreed and a series of meetings took place between the 9th and 27th of September at the Quaid's residence in Bombay. Unfortunately these negotiations ended without agreement. The Quaid failed to convince Gandhi on the Muslim demand for a separate homeland



The Quaid-e-Azam and Mahatma Gandhi

and the philosophy of the Lahore Resolution. Gandhi insisted that the Muslim League should join hands with the Congress unconditionally in its struggle for independence against the British and both the parties should solve internal problems through mutual consultation after independence has been achieved. The Quaid argued that the problem of Muslim independent homeland should be decided before the British leave India.

World War II ended in August 1945 leaving the British militarily victorious but financially bankrupt. The new British government expressed its desire to entrust Indian government to the Indian hands without unnecessary delay.

The Simla Conference (1945)

Viceroy Lord Wavell had already declared that he intended to establish an Executive Council in India which will act as interim government. This Council will be all Indian except the Defense Member and the Viceroy himself. The Hindus and the Muslims will be given equal representation in the Council. To discuss the formation of the proposed Council as well as the programme of transfer of power, the Viceroy met the leading Indian politicians in a Conference held at Simla in June 1945. The Muslim League delegation was headed by the Quaid-e-Azam himself. The Congress delegation included number of Muslim leaders. The Congress claimed that it was a national party and represented all the Indian communities including the Muslims. The Congress demanded that it should be given a right to appoint members on seats reserved for Muslims in the Viceroy's proposed Executive Council. The Quaid said that the Muslim League had won all the by-election, held on the Muslim seat, during last two years. He asserted that only the Muslim League had a right to nominate members against the quota specified for the Muslims in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Lord Wavell announced failure and the Conference broke on 14th July.

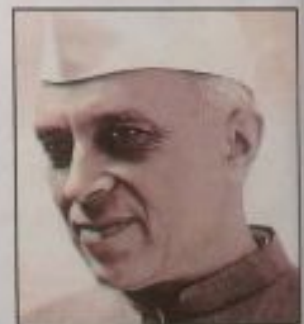
Elections (1945-1946)

Elections of the central and provincial assemblies were held in the winter 1945-46. The results manifested a complete upset for the Congress so far as the Muslim seats were concerned. The Congress won an overwhelming majority of the non-Muslim vote. Muslim vote turned out in great majority in support of the Muslim League's demand for a separate homeland. Surprisingly, the Muslim League won all the Muslim seats in the central legislature and 446 out of a total 495 Muslim seats in the provincial assemblies. The Muslim voter, thus, shattered the Congress claim that it was the only and the sole representative of all the Indian people. Election results, which according to Nehru, manifested "religious hysteria", virtually divided India into two.

The Muslim League was able to form governments in Muslim majority provinces except the Punjab and the NWFP. In the Punjab, the leader of the government-supported Unionist Party; Khizar Hayat Tiwana was able to form government with the help of the Sikhs and the Congress members. Congress government in the NWFP was headed by Dr. Khan Sahib; he was able to form government with the help of Hindu members.



Quaid-e-Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah



Pandit
Jawaharlal Nehru

The Muslim Representatives' Convention and the Delhi Resolution (1946)

An All India Muslim League Legislators' Convention was held in Delhi from 7th to 9th April 1946. About 500 central and provincial assembly members elected on Muslim League's ticket attended the Convention. The Convention adopted a resolution. The Delhi Resolution demanded that the Muslim majority provinces be integrated into a completely sovereign, independent state, Pakistan. From the Muslim League, this was

the first resolution of its kind which spoke unambiguously about the state of Pakistan comprising all Muslim provinces of the subcontinent. 504

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

In 1946, the British government sent three senior members of the British Cabinet as a last attempt to preserve the unity of the Indian federation. These members were Lord Pethic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander. The Mission was entrusted with the difficult task of reconciliation between the Congress and the Muslim League. Members of the mission discussed matters with the high ranking Congress and Muslim League leaders including the Quaid-e-Azam. Offers made by the Mission members to the leaders of the two major parties were turned down one after the other. On May 16, 1946, the Cabinet Mission announced its Plan with the assertion that the proposals were final and could not be amended or negotiated upon. The two major Indian political parties were free to accept or reject the Plan as a whole. Following were the salient features of the Plan:

Establishment of an All India Union: India will be a federation consisting of the British India and the princely states. The federal government will control foreign affairs, defense and taxation. Union will have its own Parliament and executive.

Provincial Grouping: The Provinces were divided into three groups; group A was to consist of the six Hindu majority provinces, group B of the three Muslim majority provinces of the west i.e. Sind, the Punjab and the NWFP and group C of the two Muslim majority provinces of the East i.e. Bengal and Asam.

Internal independence of the Provinces: It was proposed that the members of the Constituent Assembly will meet in three separate groups to make the constitution of their respective provincial groups. Ten years after the first elections, held under this constitution, the legislative assemblies of the provinces will be free to decide whether the province wanted to maintain its status or it wanted to opt out of the provincial group.

Formation of the Interim Government: The Cabinet Mission also proposed that a provisional government be established to run India till the making and implementation of the Constitution. The Cabinet was to be all Indian.

The Muslim League accepted the Plan with the hope that the Grouping Scheme will ultimately lead towards Pakistan. Nehru interpreted the Plan as "an appeal and an advice". He said that the constituent assembly, as a sovereign body (having a Congress majority, obviously) shall have the power to amend the Plan. Looking at the Congress intentions the Muslim League also decided to withdraw its acceptance.

Interim Government (1946-1947)

Next step was the formation of an interim government for the implementation of the Cabinet Mission Plan. This government was to consist of the Indian representatives. Negotiation to form the interim government proved difficult beyond expectation. The Muslim League, betrayed by the Viceroy, time and again, had decided to withdraw her approval of the Plan. Congress immediately, on Muslim League's decision of withdrawal, announced its willingness to join the interim government. The Viceroy then invited the Muslim League to join the interim government. The Muslim League accepted the offer in the

larger Muslim interest. This government, however, did not function well; simply for the reason that both the major partners (The Muslim League and the Congress) had no willingness to cooperate, each had joined the government only to let the opponent down.

The Third June Plan and the Creation of Pakistan (1947)

The British Prime Minister Clement Attlee made a statement in the Parliament on 20th February 1948, declaring that India will be given independence by June 1948. Viceroy Wavell was replaced with Mountbatten. He was entrusted with a mission to make a peaceful transfer of power from the British to the Indian hands.

After prolonged negotiations with the Indian leaders Lord Mountbatten was able to work out a partition plan. The Muslim League and the Congress both gave their approval to the proposed partition plan. Mountbatten flew to England to get the approval of the British government on the plan which was readily accorded. The Partition Plan was announced on 3rd June 1947 by the Viceroy.



Lord Mountbatten

The day after the Third June Plan was announced Mountbatten announced that the British will transfer power to the newly created states of India and Pakistan on 15th August 1947 and not in June 1948 as fixed earlier. Both the Muslim League and the Congress announced their acceptance of the plan officially by the mid of June. The Indians decided to accept Mountbatten as their first Governor-General. The Quaid-e-Azam, however, decided to keep the office of the Governor-General for himself. This decision annoyed Mountbatten whose revenge on the state of Pakistan caused serious troubles for our state in the years to come.

The Punjab and Bengal Assemblies voted for the partition of their respective provinces. Sindh Assembly and Balochistan Jirga decided to opt for Pakistan. A referendum was held in the North West Frontier Province from 6th to 17th of July. Majority of the voters were reported to have voted in favor of Pakistan. Dr. Khan Sahib and his party, the Red Shirts, which had ruled the NWFP with Congress support, in the past, boycotted the referendum.

The British government passed the Indian Independence Act on 15th July 1947. The Act reaffirmed the principles envisaged in the Third June Plan. Mountbatten appointed a Boundary Commission headed by Cyril Radcliffe for demarcation of boundaries in the Punjab and Bengal. The Boundary Commission Award, also known as the Radcliffe Award, was completed and submitted to the viceroy on 10th of August and announced on 17th of August, three days after the creation of Pakistan. During this period viceroy Lord Mountbatten made substantial changes to the Award and deprived Pakistan of certain Muslim majority areas in the provinces of Punjab and Bengal. In this way the original scheme of partition was shamefully betrayed only with a purpose to please the Congress leadership.

Mountbatten flew to Karachi to transfer power to the newly created state of Pakistan on August 14, 1947. Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was sworn in as the first Governor-General of Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan took over as the first Prime Minister. Territory of the state of Pakistan was divided into two

Conclusion:



parts. These two parts, known as East Pakistan and West Pakistan, were separated by thousands miles of hostile Indian land.

British Colonialism: Its Objectives and Strategies in India

2. Background
 (Before the advent of the British, the Muslim rulers had concentrated all their efforts to improve their internal governance, they paid little attention to develop a strong naval force as the British and the other European powers had done.) At that time seafaring was emerging as the most effective means of international communication. The Indian rulers failed to understand its importance and did nothing to develop naval force or sea trade. The European powers had developed great military might and were controlling the high seas. Powerful western countries conquered many Asian and African countries. (The British entered the Indian sub-continent in the guise of traders, gradually turned their trading posts into arsenals,) conspired against the local rulers, and defeated them with the help of local traitors. (The British East India Company established trading posts on the southern shores of India in the early years of the seventeenth century; these trading posts grew in number and size and turned into arsenals with the passage of time. The East India Company had started its operations as a trading company, but its conspiracies against the Indian rulers soon revealed its political ambitions.) Nawab Siraj ud Dolah of Bengal (martyred 1757) and Sultan Fateh Ali Tipu of Maysore (martyred 1799) were its first victims. These freedom loving Muslim rulers of South India had offered resistance to the expansionist British designs.



Nawab Sirajuddolah



Sultan Fateh Ali Tipu

In 1857 the British East India Company ruthlessly suppressed the uprising of Indian soldiers. These brave Hindu and Muslim freedom fighters, who were extremely disorganized and had no central command, were easily defeated by the British armed forces. The British deposed the last Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar, arrested him and sent him to Rangoon. (In 1958 the East Indian Company was dissolved by the British government and India came under the direct rule of the British Queen.)

Two terms commonly used with reference to the British rule in India deserve special consideration i.e. "colonialism" and "imperialism". *2. Introduction*
 (Colony is a country or area ruled by another country, the practice of occupying other countries for rule is called "colonialism." The policy of extending the rule of a country over other countries is called imperialism.) Since the people of colonized countries never accept foreign occupation willingly the colonizing or imperial powers have to apply brutal force to subdue the colonized people. Suppression and economic exploitation are the natural outcomes of the colonial system. People of the colonized countries resist foreign rule, the ruthless force applied for the suppression of the resistance turns the colonial system into imperialism. The British colonizers applied all imperialistic tactics in the governance of India, once the richest country of the world and referred to as "the gold sparrow", was plundered continuously for a period of three hundred years by the British. *Objectives*
 (The British army banked on India for the best lot of its soldiers. British profits from India were so exorbitant that the British wanted to

stay for the longest possible time in this land. For this purpose they used many tactics, they adopted the policy of "divide and rule". To weaken the Hindu Muslim unity from time to time they played up one community against the other by assuring the one their support and backing. In the following passages we will try to understand the imperial British Indian policy under different heads:

- A. **Government:** The British deprived the Muslims of their centuries old authority by means of treachery and conspiracy. The British felt that the Muslims would not welcome this change, they were probably right. On the other hand there were Hindus who thought the British were their emancipators. The Hindus were the majority community and it was in the best interest of the British to win their support.)
- B. **Education:** The British rooted up the centuries old Muslim education system and replaced it with a system of their own. The new system was designed with a purpose of producing clerks and low grade staff to work in the offices of the government. (This new system of education was a strong tool for the strengthening of the British control over India. Doors of the government services were open only to those who had gone through the new British education system. The conservative Muslims resisted the new western education system, they believed that the modern education system would make the younger generation of Muslims utterly ignorant of their history and their glorious past. The Hindus welcomed the British education system as a great opportunity; they joined the British educational institutions and started entering into government services in great numbers.)
- Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan, was a great Muslim leader of the time, he felt the gravity of the situation. He warned the Muslims that by shutting the doors of western education on them, the Muslims would, as a nation, lose their position in the future of India. Another important thing to remember is that during the Muslim rule, literacy rate in India had been extremely high, in the British period it dropped to a level which was terribly low.
- C. **Politics:** The British remained in India nearly for three and a half century (1600-1947). During all this period the highest recorded number of the British nationals present in India was 40,000. The British ruled a vast and populous country with this meager presence is a miracle of history; this was made possible only due to their superb techniques of governance.
- D. **Building of Infrastructure:** The British rulers paid great attention to the building of basic infra structure in India. They gave India an irrigation system, which is best of its kind in the world. Metalled roads, railways and telegraph were for the first time introduced in India during this time. Printing press, machine driven industry and mining techniques were introduced in the sub-continent during the British era.)

Quaid-e-Azam's ﷺ Role

Muhammad Ali Jinnah's name stands on the top of the Muslim leaders who led the Muslim independence movement in the Indo-Pak subcontinent. The nation gave him the title of the Quaid-e-Azam.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah entered into active politics in 1897. In that year he participated the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress. He joined Muslim League in 1913 but did not resign Congress membership. At that time he was of the opinion that Hindu-Muslim unity was a pre-requisite of the Indian



liberation from foreign rule. He tried hard to bring the leaders of the two parties closer. The Lucknow Pact of 1916 was the outcome of his efforts.

The success which the Quaid-e-Azam¹ achieved in the shape of Lucknow Pact was short-lived. Extremist Hindus, who were not prepared to yield any concession to the Muslim, soon overpowered the Congress. The Quaid-e-Azam was utterly disappointed over the Congress attitude and at last resigned Congress membership in 1920. Another reason was the Civil Disobedience Movement the Congress had launched. After quitting the Congress he devoted all his energies for the advocacy of the Muslim rights. He reached the conclusion that only the Muslim League was in a position to safeguard the Muslim rights, because it was the only political party working under a progressive and enlightened manifesto and representing the entire Muslim community of India. The Quaid was also disappointed by the attitude of extremist Congress leadership. In a moment of utter disappointment he once said "The Muslims can never expect justice and fair treatment from the Congress government." Despite all this the Quaid maintained a compromising attitude towards the Congress. Disregarding all Hindu extremism, the Quaid-e-Azam took lead in accepting the Cabinet Mission Plan; the Plan was based on the principle of a federal India.

Cabinet Mission's Plan was interpreted by the Congress leaders like Nehru and Patel in such a way that it becomes unacceptable both for the Muslim League and the British and it had to be abandoned. The Congress leaders did not accept the claim of separate Muslim nationhood; they blamed the Quaid-e-Azam² of being communalist. In reality the Quaid was a broad minded Muslim statesman. For a long period of time he was a strong advocate of Hindu Muslim unity. His demand for a separate Muslim homeland, was not at all based on Hindu antagonism, he rather forwarded this demand as he did not see any solution of the India's multi-national problem, short of separation. According to him the only solution of the Indian problem was a constitutional settlement by earmarking separate homelands for the Hindus and the Muslims. The achievement of a separate homeland for the Muslims was not an easy thing to do. In order to reach this destination the Quaid had to fight valiantly against the united might of the Hindus and the British. The Quaid-e-Azam applied his exceptional qualities of leadership to overcome all the ordeals and emerged triumphant with the grace of Allah Almighty.



Exercise

Q. No.1 Fill in the blanks to make appropriate statements.

- i. Viceroy Lord _____ divided the province of Bengal into two parts.
A) Curzon B) Minto C) Wavel D) Mount Batten
- ii. Simla Deputation demands were granted in the shape of the government of India Act _____.
A) 1892 B) 1909 C) 1919 D) 1935
- iii. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the Muslim League in the year _____.
A) 1906 B) 1909 C) 1913 D) 1916
- iv. A Conference of the Indian leaders was held at Simla in June 1945 _____.
A) 1940 B) 1942 C) 1944 D) 1946
- v. Convention of the Muslim Representatives was held in _____ in 1946.
A) Karachi B) Madras C) Lahore D) Delhi
- vi. Indian National Congress was established in the year _____.
A) 1857 B) 1885 C) 1886 D) 1888
- vii. The All-India Muslim League was founded in _____.
A) Dhaka B) Karachi C) Lahore D) Delhi
- viii. The manifesto of the Muslim League was revised and amended in the year _____.
A) 1920 B) 1921 C) 1922 D) 1923
- ix. The Congress Committee which prepared the Nehru Report (1928) was headed by _____.
A) Motilal Nehru B) Jawaharlal Nehru C) Mahatma Gandhi D) Rajgopal
- x. The Cripps Mission came to India in the year _____.
A) 1940 B) 1942 C) 1944 D) 1946
- xi. In _____ Quaid-e-Azam resigned from Congress.
A) 1913 B) 1916 C) 1920 D) 1922
- xii. Mohammdan Educational conference was established in _____.
A) 1875 B) 1877 C) 1886 D) 1890
- xiii. Lucknow Pact was signed in _____.
A) 1912 B) 1916 C) 1918 D) 1920
- xiv. Communal Award was announced in _____.
A) 1930 B) 1933 C) 1937 D) 1938
- xv. Maisur's Sultan Fateh Ali Tippu was martyred in _____.
A) 1795 B) 1799 C) 1800 D) 1805



Q. No.2 Answer the following questions in three to five lines.

- i. What was Sir Sayyid's attitude towards the Indian National Congress?
- ii. Write a short note on Simla Deputation.
- iii. What were the primary objectives of the Muslim League at the time of its formation?
- iv. Write a short note on Delhi Convention.
- v. Write a short note on Jinnah Gandhi talks.
- vi. Why Quaid-e-Azam was given title of Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity and who gave him the title.

Q. No.3 Answer the following questions in detail.

- i. Write a note on "The Lahore Resolution".
- ii. Write a detailed note on the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- iii. Enlist and explain important events taking place from Third June Plan to the creation of Pakistan.
- iv. Write a note on the objectives and policy of the British Imperialism in India.
- v. Give an account of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah's role in the creation of Pakistan.



3

PAKISTAN: LAND AND ENVIRONMENT



After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

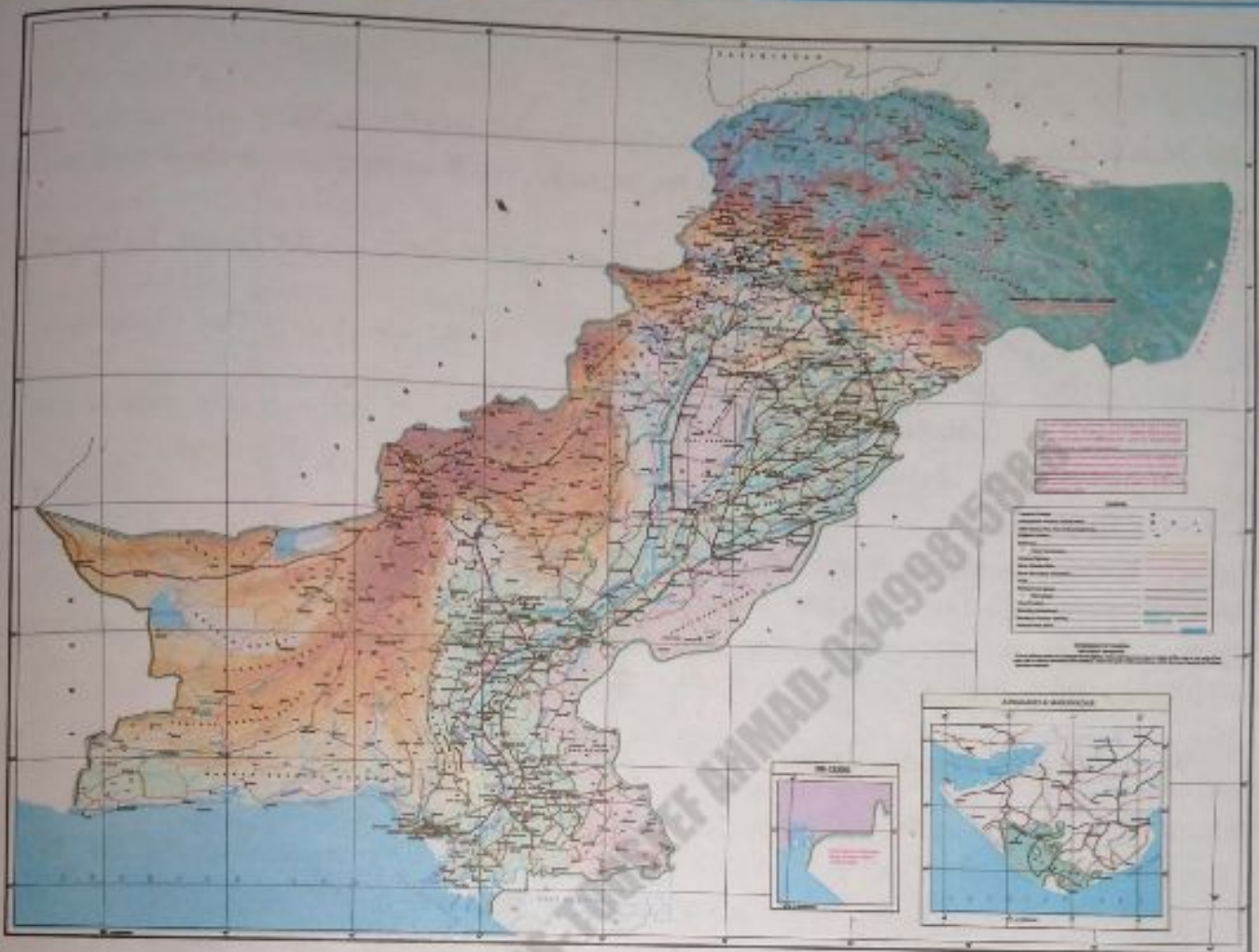
This is --- days lesson
(period including homework)

- Identify the location of Pakistan with reference to latitudes and longitudes and with respects to its neighbors.
- Describe the major landform features of Pakistan.
- Explain the temperature and precipitation conditions in different parts and in different seasons of Pakistan.
- Divide Pakistan into major climatic regions and briefly describe climatic characteristics of each region.
- Describe the pattern of drainage system of Pakistan.
- Discuss the major forest types and their distribution.
- Identify the wild life of Pakistan and their habitat.
- Identify major natural regions and their distinguishing characteristics.
- Discuss major contrasts and potentials of these regions.
- Explain the impact of these reasons on human environment.
- Discuss the nature and importance of major environmental hazards.
- Describe the problems associated with the use and conservation strategies for water, land, natural vegetation and wild- life.

Location

Pakistan is one of the large countries of South Asian region. It has an area of 796096 km² and a population of 207,774,520 according to 2017 census. Pakistan is a federation comprising four provinces. Islamabad, the federal capital of Pakistan, is one of the most modern and elegantly planned capitals of the world. According to 3rd June 1947 plan every area of the country became a part of Pakistan first and then it became a part of federation.

Pakistan lies between the latitudes of 23.45° to 37.05° north and between the longitudes of 60.50° to 77.50° east. The land of Pakistan stretches over 1600 km north to south and it is about 850 km wide from east to west.



NEIGHBOURS

Pakistan occupies a significant position in the region. In the north and north-east, Pakistan shares a 592 km long border with the Peoples Republic of China. In the north-west a narrow strip of Afghanistan's wakhan area about 16 km wide at its narrowest point, separates Pakistan from the area which is now a part of the independent Central Asian Muslim state of Tajikistan. In the west nearly 2250 km long borderline known as the Durand Line (demarcated in 1893 by the British government) separates Pakistan from Afghanistan. Pakistan shares 850 km border line with Iran. Pakistan has about 1600 km long common border with India. Arabian Sea lies in the south of Pakistan.

Importance of location

Pakistan is surrounded by the three very important countries of the world - Russia, China and India. Most of the world trade between east and west countries passes through Indian Ocean. Therefore, Karachi and Gwadar sea ports are considered very important ports of the region. Western powers attach great importance to Pakistan. Only Pakistan is in a position to provide transit trade to Afghanistan and the Central Asian States, as these countries are either landlocked or have no warm water seaports. Pakistan commands the sea lanes from oil rich gulf states including Saudi Arabia to the Arabian Sea and most of the air traffic between East and West. Most of the airplanes use Pakistan's air space to travel between east and west.

GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES

Physical features

On the basis of physical features, the land of Pakistan is divided into five different regions.

Mountainous Region: This division includes the northern, north-western and south-western mountain ranges.

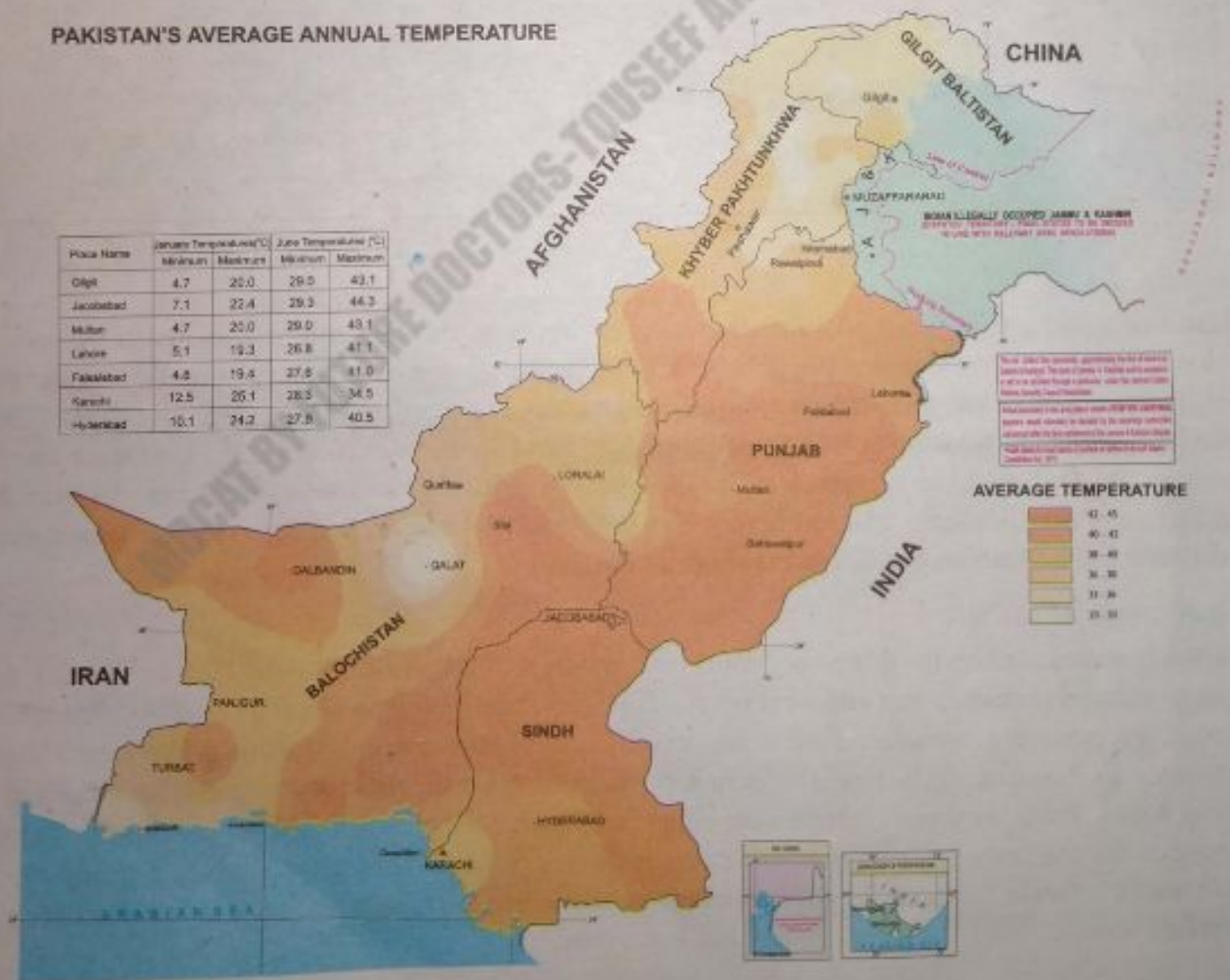
- Plateaus:** There are two big plateau regions in Pakistan these are the Potwar Plateau and the Balochistan Plateau.
- Plains:** The plains area of Pakistan is divided into two main parts, first is called Upper Indus Plain and the second one is Lower Indus Plain.
- Deserts:** Thal Cholistan, Nara, Tharparkar and Kharan deserts extend over large areas of Pakistan.
- Coastal Region:** This division includes the coastal areas of Sind and Balochistan.

Climate and Weather

Weather: Weather is the daily state of atmosphere in a particular area with regard to temperature, cloudiness, rainfall, wind and other meteorological conditions.

Climate: Climate is the average weather or the regular variation in weather in a particular area (normally determined by the meteorologist after a study extended over 30 years).

PAKISTAN'S AVERAGE ANNUAL TEMPERATURE





Factors Responsible for Climatic Changes

There are many factors responsible for determining the climate of an area and bringing about climatic changes i.e.

- i. **Location:** Distance from the equator, poles, sea and mountains etc.
- ii. **Altitude:** Height above sea level.
- iii. **Air:** General behaviour of the air which causes winds, cyclones thunderstorms, dust storms and monsoon, air pressure and humidity.
- iv. **Other factors:** Water courses like rivers and streams, forests, properties of the soil and the earth crust. Density of the population, industrial establishments, town planning and energy consumption behaviour of the people living in the area.
- v. **Precipitation (rain, snow or hail):** Precipitation phenomena are indirectly related with the factors mentioned above. S-8 2

Temperature Zones

Pakistan is divided into FOUR major zones on the basis of temperature variation:

- i. **Highlands (Northern and North-Western Mountains Region):** This region consists of the areas of very high altitude. It is the coldest region of the country. On very high altitudes mountain peaks remain snow-capped throughout the year. These mountains are 4000 to 6000 meters high, and have Arctic Climate (an average temperature of minus 0° Celsius). The valleys located in the midst of these mountains have an average altitude of 2000 meters. Winters sustain from 6 to 8 months. But summer season is of small period but is very pleasant one. S-8 3 only headings
- ii. **Plains (Upper and Lower Indus Plains):** The Upper Indus Basin has a sub-tropical climate. Summers are extremely hot but winters are moderately cold. Temperature reaches its climax in the month of June. Temperature in the peak summer months (May, June and July) varies from 25°C to 40°C .
- iii. **Balochistan Plateau and Thar Desert:** The Balochistan Plateau and the Desert of Thar are extremely hot and dry in summers. Sibbi and Jacobabad are placed among the hottest points on the surface of the globe. Temperature raises up to 50°C , and even more, occasionally. Nights are comparatively cool and there is a marked difference between the day and night temperatures. Winters are moderately cold, but very short lived. Certain points, like the valley of Quetta, have an extremely cold weather and receive occasional snowfalls. South eastern Balochistan and south western desert area has a markedly dry and hot arid climate. Hot dusty wind blows continuously from mid-May to mid-September. Temperature is very high.
- iv. **Coastal Areas:** This region comprises the Indus Delta and the entire coastal area including Karachi and Makran coastline. This area, naturally, has a maritime climate. Maritime climate is always marked with moderate level of temperature but high level of humidity. Cool breeze blows from the sea towards the land. This helps to keep the temperature low in the hot summer months. Mean monthly temperature is 32°C . May, June and October are the hottest months. High temperature in October is caused due to dry winds from the south-eastern desert.

Climatic Regions

On the basis of climatic conditions the land of Pakistan is divided into four major regions:

1. Sub-tropical continental highland type.
2. Sub-tropical continental plateau type.
3. Sub-tropical continental plain/ low-land type.
4. Sub-tropical coastal type.

Glaciers and Drainage System

Glaciers: Most of the major rivers of Pakistan receive water or originate from the glaciers of Himalaya, Karakoram and Hindu Kush mountain ranges.

Glaciers of the Karakoram Range: Largest glaciers of the Pakistan are located in Karakoram Range. Siachen is 72 miles long. The glacier's melt-waters are the main source of Shyok River. River Braldu originates from Biafo and River Hunza from Batura glaciers respectively.

Glaciers of the Hindu Kush Range: River Kunarh receives water from Tirchmir and Rich and other glaciers of Hindu Khush Range.

Glacier of the Himalaya Range: Southern Rupal is a glacier of the Himalaya range, its water falls in the River Astore and Northern Rupal falls in the River Indus.

Drainage System

Pakistan's drainage system is divided into three parts:

- i. River Indus and its tributaries.
- ii. Internal irrigation system.
- iii. Irrigation system of the Southern Balochistan.

River Indus and its Tributaries: The Indus is one of the longest rivers of the world. It originates in Tibet from Lake Mansarowar, cuts kilometers deep gorges into the world's highest mountain ranges, Karakoram and Himalaya. Flowing in east-west direction the river reaches a point named Sazin and takes a southward turn. The course of river Indus from Sazin to Kalabagh, according to experts, is the world's most tortuous and intricate one, it is in this area that the Indus has cut a gigantic 6500 meters deep gorge at Dasu (district Kohistan). In this area the river flows in an extremely deep but narrow channel of 400 meter (0.4 km) which expands to an average of 16 km as the river moves downward from Kalabagh and passes through the plains.

Tributaries of the River Indus: Flowing, mostly in north-south direction from Kalabagh to the Arabian Sea the River Indus receives water from a number of its tributaries from east (left) and west (right) bank. Right bank rivers, comparatively small in size, are the following (in descending order); River Gilgit, River Kabul, River Kurram and River Gomal.

Indus receives the largest part of its water from left bank tributaries, these rivers deposit enormous quantities of water and sediment in the Indus. Sediment deposited by these tributaries has played important role in the formation of the Indus plain. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej are the five left bank tributaries from which the Indus receives most of its water, but the Beas does not flow on the land of



Pakistan as it joins the Sutlej before the Sutlej enters into Pakistan area. Other left bank tributaries join one another at different points and form one great mainstream at Mithankot. This enormous body of water is now called Panjnad. The Panjnad flows 72 kilometers downstream and falls into the Indus. From this point onward no other tributary joins the Indus till it falls in the Arabian Sea.

IRRIGATION OF PAKISTAN



Inland Drainage System: The drainage system covering the northern parts of the south-western Balochistan, including Chaghi and Ras Koh mountains in the north and Siahan Mountain in the south, is called the Inland Drainage System. This area is dry and arid; the rivers are not very big in size and do not fall in the sea. Some of these rivers remain dry throughout the year except for a small period of time when they receive rain water and flow for sometimes; others get absorbed in the desert sand and very few are able to complete their journey and fall in lakes. Salt water lakes, locally called Hamuns, are shallow and marshy. The most well-known Hamuns of the area are Hamun Mashkel, Hamun Lora and Hamun Murgho.

Drainage System of Southern Balochistan: The rivers of Southern Balochistan form their independent drainage systems. Following are the most important river systems of the area: Hab, Porali, Hingol and Dasht. All these rivers originate from the mountain ranges of the southern Balochistan, some of these die in the desert sand while the others are able to make way to the Arabian Sea. Since this region has extremely hot and dry weather the mountain peaks in this region receive no snowfall, the streams flow only when the rain falls on mountain peaks.

The Kirthar mountain range is located in the east of the River Hab; Pab range lies to the west of the river. Hab Dam built across the river supplies water to the adjoining areas of the province (Balochistan) as well as the city of Karachi. The Porali River flows in the valley between the Pub and the Hala Mountain ranges; the River ends where the fertile Lasbela Plain starts and extends northward. The Hingol River originates in the Central Brahvi Hills. Hala hills lie in the east of the River Hingol. The Central Makran and Makran Coast Hills lie in the west of the River Hingol. This river flows only in the rainy season. Flowing between the Central Makran and Makran Coast ranges Rivers Ketch and Nihing join at a point located at a distance of 50 km west of Turbat, henceforth this stream is called River Dasht. Mirani Dam has been built on this river.

Natural Vegetation and Wildlife

Natural Vegetation

Vegetation has vast meaning. Everything which grows from the soil is included in it e.g. trees, small plants, bushes and climbers etc.

The plants which grow from the soil are of two kinds. One kind of plants is grown by human beings, other kinds grow naturally; later category is called natural vegetation.

What type of plants grow naturally in an area, depends on many factors e.g. nature of the soil, altitude (height from sea level), weather, behavior of winds and precipitation.

We cannot gain complete knowledge of the plants grown in any area because these are thousands in number, what we can do is to restrict our study only to those plants which are very common and important for human life.

As we have studied earlier, the geographical regions of Pakistan differ in their characteristics; accordingly the plants grown in these areas are different in nature. The characteristics of the forests and the vegetation differ from region to region.



Jasmine: The National Flower of Pakistan



4500 years old Juniper tree
Ziarat (Balochistan)



Vegetation and its Areas

- Climate of the Indus plain and the Balochistan Plateau is mostly dry and of desert and semi-desert type.
- In the northern mountainous regions the climate is wet.
- Altitude (height from sea level) has direct effect on vegetation.

The land of Pakistan offers all stages of altitude, from low-lying plains to the snowcapped mountain peaks.



Markhor our
National animal



Poplar trees



Forests of Northern Mountainous
Region

Kinds of Vegetation

Pakistan's northern mountainous region is full of forests. These forests have variety of trees, these trees are locally known as *deodar*, *sanobar* (juniper), *diar*, *cheer*, *partal* etc. Southern Himalayan region is located at a lower altitude as compared to the northern regions. This region receives heavy rainfall and is thickly covered with *deodar*, juniper, poplar and willow trees. In the comparatively arid regions of Koh-e-Suleman and Kohistan-e-Namak (Salt Range), *shisham* trees are found. These are of deciduous type and are sparsely populated. Dry and moderate regions, for instance, the vast regions of Balochistan Plateau, are covered with different types of wild grass, small bushes and the dwarf palm. In the arid western hills juniper, *jhao*, and pistachio trees are found in abundance. Junipers of Ziarat (Balochistan) are the world's oldest trees of their kind. Some of these very precious trees are 5000 years old, but unfortunately this treasure is diminishing with the passage of time due to indiscriminate cutting and disease. In the Indus plain dwarf thorny trees are found in abundance, these trees can survive under 45°C temperatures. In the flood regions of the Indus Plain, forests can sustain dry weather only if they receive abundant supply of rain-water at least for six weeks in the monsoon. Different types of mangrove trees are found in the coastal forests.



Chakore our National bird

Wildlife

There is a large variety of birds and animals found in the different areas of Pakistan most important and well-known are the following: different kinds of deer, wild boar, bear, leopard, lion, wolf, fox, jackal, monkey, crocodile and birds especially the water-birds. The *markhor* is the national animal of Pakistan. In the marshy coastal regions many kinds of mammals are found i.e. *luddhars*, indus dolphins, fish-eater cats, hog deer, and wild boar. During the migratory period about one million birds of different kinds arrive in Pakistan's deltas and marshy regions. Our rivers and coastal areas provide suitable breeding places both for salt water and fresh water fish. Herring, mackerel, shark and shellfish are among the most well known varieties.

Ice leopard, Marco Polo sheep and stag are among the most endangered species of our animals; these have been preserved in the sanctuaries provided for them in the remote Himalaya areas. Hunting of Houbara Bustard *talore* (a Cholistan bird of the size of big hen), which was ruthlessly hunted in the past, has now been banned. *Chakore* is our national bird, other common birds found in Pakistan include; pigeon, dove, parrot, *mena*, eagle, quail, partridge, pheasant, peacock and domestic sparrow.

Major Natural Regions: Their Characteristics, Potentials and Problems

The land of Pakistan is divided into five main physical regions, these are:

- i. Plains.
- ii. Deserts.
- iii. Coastal Regions.
- iv. Humid and Semi-humid Mountain Regions.
- v. Arid and Semi-arid Mountain Regions.

Plains

- **The Upper Indus Plain:** The Upper Indus Plain consists of the area from Attock to Mithankot. Most of the area of Punjab is covered by this category. This plain is about 180 to 300 meters high from the sea level. The five big rivers of the Punjab irrigate this plain. Soil of the plain is mostly fertile and alluvial, and it is rated among the most fertile regions on the globe.
- **The Lower Indus Plain:** The area in the south of Mithankot down to the Arabian Sea is called the Lower Indus Plain. Most of the area of the Sind province forms a part of the Lower Indus Plain. Eastern tributaries of the River Indus join it near Mithankot and make a large stream. From here downstream the Indus carries an enormous amount of water. The river flows very slowly and the



silt carried by it is largely deposited on its bed, thereby raising it above the sandy plain. The land on either side is, therefore, protected by the construction of embankments and bunds. If any of these bunds give way during floods, large areas are inundated by the river water and there is great loss of life and property. Areas of the plain irrigated by canals taken from River Indus are extremely fertile. The Indus is divided into many branches near Thatta, forms a delta and falls in the Arabian Sea.

1. Deserts

Thal: A vast area of the Sindh Sagar Doab, stretched over the districts of Mianwali, Bhakkar, Khushab, Lieah and Muzaffar Garh is called Thal. Large tracts of land in this area are arid due to scarcity of water, rainfall is very low. Dust storms are frequent especially during the summer; large crescent shaped sand dunes are abundant. Some area of the desert has been irrigated with canals and tube wells but a larger portion is still barren.



Cholistan: The area lying on the southern border of the former Bahawalpur Division (Districts of Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, and Rahimyarkhan) is formed of vast tracts of barren land, marked with sand dunes. This area is called *cholistan* and this is in fact an extension of the Rajputana desert lying adjacent to it in the Indian territory. Rainfall is scanty and agriculture, absolutely poor due to scarcity of water, but the canal irrigated areas are fertile.

The Nara and Tharparker Deserts: The southern border of district Khairpur in Sindh is known as Nara desert and a vast area in Mirpur Khas and Sangarh districts is known as Tharparker desert. Rainfall is extremely low; the area is full of crescent shaped yellow sand dunes. Vegetation is almost absent; nothing is seen except thorny bushes. Extremely hot winds blow at day time, these winds, locally called *loo*, make life uncomfortable.

Kharan Desert: Kharan Desert is located between the Ras Koh and Siahan hills and Khargoshkan Desert between the Ras Koh and Chaghi hills. Local people call them *Dasht*. Sometimes these areas do not receive rainfall for several consecutive years.

2. Coastal Areas

- Pakistan's coastline is 700 kilometers long. Five hundred kilometer coast from Karachi in the east to Jiwani in the west is called Makran Coast. (This coastline, mostly straight, is ~~indented~~ ^{in some areas} on some points near Somniani, Urmara, Gawadar and Pasni.)
- On the back of the narrow coastal strip of the Makran Beach there are 15 to 65 meters high rock cliffs. Behind these cliffs is 16 to 32 kilometers wide coastal plain which is largely covered with sand dunes but small hills are also found here and there. Some points at Makran Coast have been developed as tourist attractions i.e. Clifton, Manora, Hawks Bay, Rasmalan, Urmara, Gawadar, Jiwani.)



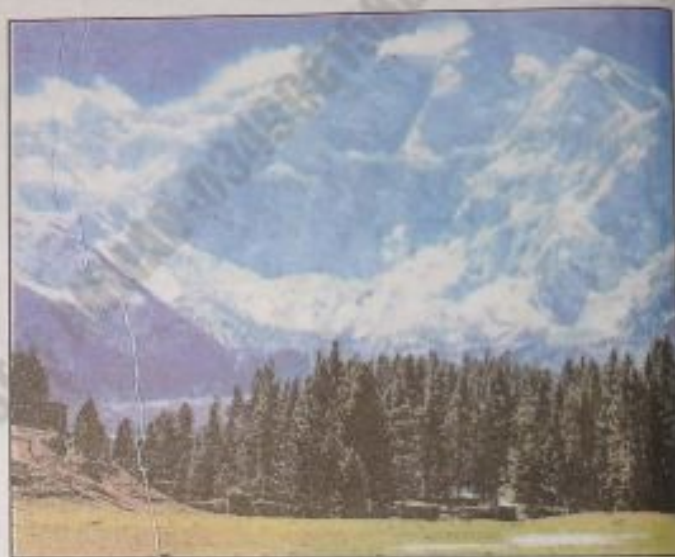
3. Humid and Semi-humid Mountain Regions

Mountainous regions of Pakistan are divided into different categories:

The Northern Mountains: World's highest mountain range Himalaya is located in the north of Pakistan. Mountains of this range form a 2700 kilometer long natural border in the northern region of South Asia. Himalaya range runs in east-west direction forming a gigantic bow. Winter sustains from 6 to 8 months in this area. The range is further divided into four sub-ranges.

- i. The Shiwalik Range
- ii. The Pir Panjal Range
- iii. The Central Himalayas
- iv. The Karakoram Range

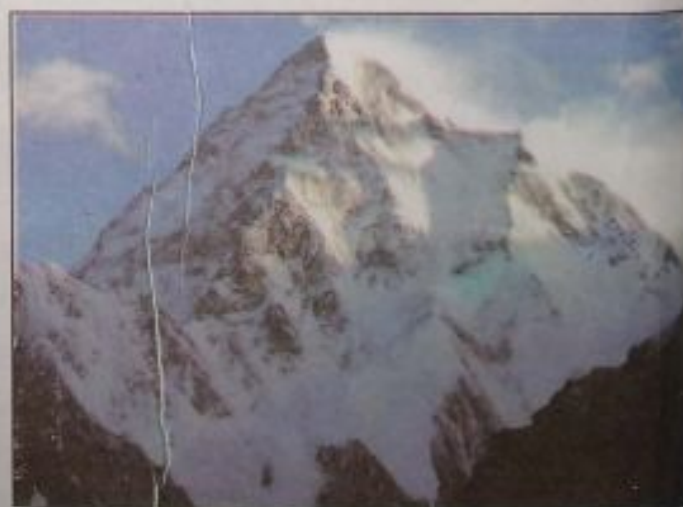
Murree and Hazara Hills are a part of the Pir Panjal Mountain Range. Throughout the winter season the peaks remain snow-capped. Abundant vegetation and forests add to the scenic beauty and can provide good source of foreign exchange earnings by developing tourism on international standards. Nanga Parbat is the highest and most famous peak of the Central Himalaya Range. Beautiful Kashmir Valley is located between the Pir Panjal and Greater Himalaya Ranges. Karakoram Range located in the north of the Central Himalayas, includes some parts of northern Kashmir and Gilgit. Average altitude of the Karakoram Mountains is 7000 meters. This range extends 400 kilometers from Hunza



Nanaga Parbat

to Shayok. World's second highest mountain peak and a great tourist and mountaineers attraction- the **Mount Godwin Austin** commonly known as K2, lies in this range. Major part of the Pakistan's natural and man-made forests is found in this area, these forests are a good source of firewood and timber. People in the northern areas wear heavy dress, outdoor games like goat-killing (*buz kushi*), golf and polo are played only in specific seasons and in the areas where playgrounds are available. During winters people spend most of their time within their homes, in some areas people migrate to plains to earn a living. Due to exquisite scenic beauty and extremely pleasant weather the northern areas of Pakistan offer a number of attractions for the tourists, e.g. Murree, Ayubia, Nathiagali, Abbotabad, Shugran, Naran, Kalam and the valleys of Hunza and Chitral.

The Western Mountains: Western Mountains, like the Northern Mountains, comprise several parallel ranges,



K-2



they have humid and semi-humid weather but they are not as high as the Himalayas. This series include the following ranges:

- i) **The Hindu Kush Mountain Range:** The Hindu Kush constitutes the main range of the western border mountains. Most of these ranges are located in Afghanistan. In Pakistan territory they send off a number of branches south towards Chitral, Dir and Swat. Trich Mir peak in the north is the highest peak of the range (about 7700 meters). These peaks remain snow-capped throughout the year. The height decreases southwards in Mohmand territory and Malaknd Hills to only 1500 meters. South of the river Kabul, the north-south strike changes to the west-east aligned Safed Koh Range.
- ii) **Safed Koh Range:** Mountains of this range are located in the South of the Kabul River. They lie in east-west direction. Their height ranges up to 3600 meters above sea level. These are called White Mountains (Safed Koh) because their peaks are always covered with snow. The Khyber Pass situated in the close vicinity of Peshawar is the major pass that connects Afghanistan with Pakistan. This pass located in the Safed Koh Range is 48 km long. The River Kurram flows in the south of this mountain range. Kohat valley is located at the extreme end of the Kurram Pass which connects Pakistan with Afghanistan.
- iii) **Waziristan Hills:** The fertile Peshawar valley lies in the south of the Kabul River. The valley is irrigated by the River Swat and the Warsak Dam, built on River Kabul. Forming a rampart between Pakistan and Afghanistan, Waziristan Hills lie between the Gomal and Kurram rivers along the Safed Koh. This area is very rich in mineral wealth. Bannu near Tochi Pass and Dera Ismail Khan near Gomal Pass are the two most important cities of the area. Kurrum Dam and the Kurrum River are the main sources of irrigation in the Bannu valley.

Balochistan Mountain Ranges: The Sulaiman Range lies in the east of the upper Balochistan mountain ranges and the north-eastern part of Balochistan. Toba Kakar Mountains are in the north-west. The Lower Hills include the eastern slants of the Sulaiman Range. Low altitude hill ranges of Makran, Kharan and Chaghi lie in the west. Pab and Kirthar Mountain Ranges are in the south-east.

The Potwar Plateau: Plateau is a large stretch of relatively level land that is higher than the land around it, having at least on one side a steep slope falling abruptly to the lower land. A vast area of Pakistan is covered by Plateaus. The Potwar Plateau is bounded on the east by the River Jhelum, on the west by the River Indus and on the south by the Salt Range. In the north the Plateau extends to the northern slopes of the Kala Chitta Range and to the Margalla Hills. The Plateau covers a vast area in Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Mianwali and Attock districts of the Punjab. Valleys of Soan and Haro rivers lie across the Potwar Plateau. The Plateau is raised to an altitude of 300 to 600 meters. The plateau generally is poor agriculturally but very rich in minerals.

The Salt Range: The Salt Range begins in the east at Tilla Jogi and Bakralla ridges and extends to the west of the River Jhelum. After covering some distance it turns north-west and crosses the Indus at

Kala Bagh. On the west bank of the Indus the Salt Range extends towards south, covering the districts of Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan in the KP Province. Average height of the Plateau and the hills of the region is 671 meters, but at a point near Sakesar it rises to about 1525 meters above sea level.

4. Arid and Semi-Arid Mountainous Regions

The areas receiving less than 12cm rain per year are termed as arid regions. Following areas of Pakistan fall in this category:

- **The Suleiman Range:** The Suleiman Range lies in the west (on the right bank) of the river Indus. Takht-e-Suleiman is the highest peak of the range (height 3535 meters).
- **Kirthar Hills:** Dry Kirthar Hills lie in the south of the Suleiman Range.
- **Balochistan Plateau:** Balochistan Plateau covers enormous area of land. At different points it is 600 to 900 meters high from sea level; its average altitude is 650 meters. The plateau is located in the midst of the Kirthar Hill Range. Muslim Bagh and Ziarat Hills are a part of the Balochistan Plateau. The area represents a variety of physical features; features of one part drastically differ from the other part. In the north-western desert area of the plateau, rainfall is scanty and agriculture is impossible. Hamun Mashkhel is a vast salt water lake located in the desert. The mountains of Toba Kakar and Chaghi separate the plateau from Afghanistan territory. Beautiful historic city of Quetta is the capital of the Balochistan province. The Plateau is famous for its wealth of natural resources of which natural gas is the most important; coal, chromites, copper and iron ore are also found in sizeable quantities.

Environment Hazards and Remedies

Environment means: "The natural conditions, such as air, water and land, in which people, animals and plants live." Environment hazards are of two kinds; of natural origin and of human origin. In the first instance we shall discuss the natural origin hazards:

Water-logging and Salinity: When the sub-soil water table rises so high that it comes very close to the surface level, the condition is called water-logging, this is a very dangerous disease of the soil as it makes agriculture almost impossible. Another disease directly related to water-logging is salinity; salts present in the lower layers of the earth get dissolved in the water and water brings these salts to the surface of the earth, the water evaporates due to sun, leaving behind the salt deposits on the surface of the soil. The salt layer keeps thickening and takes away all the fertility of the land and this makes the land infertile.

Earthen (*katcha*) canals are the main cause of water-logging and salinity. The water running in the canals keeps absorbing in the soil, causing the sub-soil water table to rise. Canal irrigation system was first introduced, in the area which is now Pakistan, in the year 1859. The problem of water-logging and salinity started showing up in early years of the 20th century. Efforts to solve the problem started in the year 1912. Between the period from 1912 to 1954 different steps for the solution of the problem were taken; water





level in the canals was lowered, earthen canals were lined with bricks or concrete, tube wells were installed and drains (*nullahs*) were built for draining the excessive water from the water-logged areas. More organized and systematic efforts started in 1953-54 under the Colombo Plan; land surveys were made and detailed maps prepared. These surveys revealed that 65000 sq kilometers of land had been affected by water-logging and salinity. SCARP (Salinity Control & Reclamation Program) was initiated for the control of water-logging and salinity as well as for the reclamation of the affected land. Under SCARP 1 scheme thousands of tube wells were installed, drains were built and flood information and control centres were established. About 4 million acres of land was thus secured with the help of embankments and tree plantation. The measures adopted by the governments with the help of international donor agencies helped fight the menace to a great extent but the problem was not fully solved, according to an estimate in the provinces of the Punjab and Sind hundred thousand acres of agricultural land is still being destroyed each year due to water-logging and salinity.

Deforestation: Forests play a vital role in the economy of a country; they contribute in a variety of ways. Forests prevent land erosion, produce timber and firewood, wood is used in the manufacturing of furniture, wood pulp is the basic raw material for all paper industry. Sports goods and match industry depends largely on wood. Forests provide raw material for turpentine oil and different types of gums and fibers. Forests keep the atmosphere pleasant; provide water vapours to the air, causing rain. Decomposed foliage serves as green manure which adds natural fertility to the soil. Forests provide breeding place and habitats to the wildlife and in this way contribute indirectly to the production of milk and meat. For a big section of our population forests are sole source of earning. Forests add to the fertility of the land in many ways and prevent water-logging and salinity. We know that Oxygen is the lifeline for all living things- humans and animals. Forests are the single largest source of Oxygen production. Due to the exceeding volume of Carbon Dioxide in the air the greenhouse effect is intensifying day by day, this process is called global-warming. Scientists believe that global-warming is a great threat for the future of human life on the earth. Enhancement of the forests by planting trees in large numbers is the most effective way to deal with this menace (we shall study about greenhouse effect in some detail in the following pages).

Causes of Deforestation in Pakistan: The area now called Pakistan was once full of natural forests. Due to excessive and indiscriminate cutting of forests this treasure was gradually lost. Now we have forests on only 4% of our land (this area excludes northern areas of Pakistan). In order to reach the global standards of 20-25 per cent we need to enhance our forest area at least five times of its present coverage. Following are the major reasons that count for the scarcity of forests in our country:



1. A large part of our landform consists of dry, hilly area; these conditions make forestation impossible or extremely difficult.
2. Water supply is insufficient.
3. Majority of the population is illiterate and do not understand the importance of forests.
4. In order to accommodate the fast increasing population more land is required, forests are being cut for reclaiming more land for human settlement and more agriculture.

5. Trees are cut to meet wood and timber demand but new trees are not planted to replace the old ones.
6. Selling firewood is the only source of income for a great number of poor people living in the forest regions.
7. Wood is consumed in huge quantities as building material, and in furniture, paper and match industry.

How to prevent deforestation? Tree plantation is the best way to prevent deforestation. Trees prevent land erosion, improve atmosphere and increase rainfall. Tube-wells gradually bring the underground salts to the surface of the soil, these salts prevent plant growth.

Environment Pollution and its Forms

Components of the Environment: Two factors play important role in the formation of our environment:

- i. **Abiotic Factors:** For example natural properties of the soil, rocks, sunshine, water and air.
- ii. **Biotic Factors:** Humans, animals and plants.

Factors Causing Environment Changes: Following factors cause changes in the environment:

- Density of population.
- Ratio of urban and rural population.
- Urban and rural planning.
- Sanitary habits and disposal of the refuse.
- Drainage and sewerage system.
- Energy consumption and resultant air pollution problems/ traffic.
- Industrial waste.
- Forests and plantation.
- Rains and water courses.
- Radiations and emission from electronic devices and machines.
- Noise.



smoke + fog = smog

Pollutants

Pollutant is a substance that pollutes. To pollute means to make air, water, soil, etc. dangerously impure or unfit for use. Things that pollute human atmosphere are of numerous kinds. Following are the more familiar and scientifically recognized environment pollutants:

Air Pollutants: Gases and those suspended particles in the air which adversely affect human beings and animals are classified as air pollutants. Obviously, in big cities the problem of air pollution is more serious than in the rural





areas, in industrial areas as compared to agricultural or arid areas. Smog is the combination of smoke and fog which has now become a common sight in big cities, busy highways and industrial areas. Some major air pollutants are:

- i. Oil and fuel (petrol, diesel, gas) combustion in motor vehicles and factories, furnaces, homes, etc.
- ii. Coal.
- iii. Atomic devices.
- iv. Dangerous chemicals, *i.e.* asbestos, fibres, tin, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, beryllium, etc.
- v. Radiations emitted from high-tension electric wires and electric transmissions and networks.
- vi. Pollen grains.

Water and Subsoil Pollutants: Water is the second largest source of pollution. Water pollution can be classified into four kinds:

- i. Pollution due to micro-organisms for example the germs which cause diseases like Hepatitis etc.
- ii. Organic pollution for example sewerage in the urban localities, pesticides, fertilizers and animal refuse.
- iii. In-organic pollution, *i.e.* poisonous water running out of factories, which may contain chemicals like Arsenic, Lead, Potassium, Phosphorus and hundred others of the kind. One example is the water produced by tannery industry in Kasur, which is causing cancer on large scale.
- iv. Sedimental pollution means the substance that provides favourable environment for the growth of sub-water plants. This water is difficult to filter because it chokes the filters and if consumed by humans it damages the kidneys.

Pollution contaminates water in the following ways:

- i. Pollution of natural water courses, *e.g.* rivers, canals and streams. This type of pollution is generally caused due to throwing of industrial waste into these water courses.
- ii. Streams of contaminated and polluted water created by the industrial waste, open drains and uncovered sewerage system.
- iii. Pollution of natural underground water due to seepage of polluted and poisonous water. Industrial waste poisons the natural underground water courses.
- iv. Substandard and unhygienic underground sewerage system.

Land/Soil Pollution: Land or soil is polluted in a number of ways, *e.g.*

- i. Ugly outlook due to accumulation of trash, plastic bags, empty tins, cans and household refuse at public places.
- ii. Indecent town planning and non-civic habits of the people.
- iii. Cutting of forests. (As per international standards at least 25 percent of the land in every country should be covered with forests).
- iv. Absorption of poisonous chemicals, herbicides, pesticides and insecticides into the soil through water.
- v. Overgrazing of pastures and unnecessary burning and cutting of plants.

Measures to Prevent Environmental Pollution

We should adopt the following measures to prevent environmental pollution:

1. Creation of General Awareness: Environmental pollution is a great menace to the future of humanity, it is our prime responsibility to create general awareness in the people, through education and information, about the gravity of its consequences and about an individual's role in preventing the hazards caused by environmental pollution.
2. Population Planning: Population growth is the root of all problems related with environmental pollution. To prevent environmental pollution, population growth has to be planned and restricted.
3. Prevention of Urbanization: Bigger cities have bigger pollution problems. To prevent environmental pollution, expansion of cities has to be restricted. Cities and townships should be provided with green belts, parks and open spaces.
4. Plantation: Trees and plants are the prime source of environmental purification. Trees inhale Carbon Dioxide and exhale Oxygen, reduce temperature and create healthy effect on all human activities both physically and psychologically. As per international standards area under forests should form at least 25% of the total area of a country.
5. Conservation of Resources: Human race should adopt a simpler way of life which is closer to nature. Nature has given us a never ending treasure of resources. This treasure will never fail us if we utilize it with restraint and patience and always keep in mind that we have to take only our share out of it and not to encroach upon others' share.

Impact of Climate and Environmental Pollution on Human Life

The climate in different parts of the earth is not the same. It differs from place to place. These variations in the climate have deep effects on people and their way of life. We can study this difference in our own country. In the northern and north western highlands people build houses with sloping roofs to make them safe from heavy rainfall and snowfall. In Karachi, Hyderabad and other Sind areas, sea breeze blows throughout the year, this reduces the effect of high temperature. Windows and ventilators are provided at such height in the houses as to receive maximum sea breeze.

To the south of the Hindu Kush there are a number of rivers which make the land fertile. They pass through Chitral, Swat and Dir. In the villages of these valleys people farm and cultivate land. River Indus provides Pakistan with its best agricultural land and irrigation system. That is why a very big portion of country's population lives in the Indus plains. Most of the big cities and towns of Pakistan are situated in this area.

Hazards of Environment Pollution

Following are some of the hazards caused for human life due to environment pollution:

1. Diseases:
 - a) Deformities of the newborn children.
 - b) Kidney disorders.

- c) Disorders of the digestive system.
 - d) Disorders of the nervous system.
2. Loss of Natural Resources:
- a) Deforestation and destruction of plants.
 - b) Loss of fish and other marine life.
 - c) Reduction of the agriculture produce.

Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming

In order to grow out-of-season crops the agriculturists fabricate transparent plastic or glass compartments to produce controlled temperature and humidity level. These compartments are called green-houses.

Greenhouse gases occur naturally and encircle our globe like a warm blanket, without greenhouse gases, our planet would be too cold to sustain life. As we know it, the air contains Carbon Dioxide, Methane, Nitrous Oxide and other



greenhouse gases in low quantities. These gases absorb heat, so under a natural process these gases keep our globe warm to a certain degree. When the sunlight touches the surface of the earth, after passing through the atmosphere, some part of it is reflected back and the remaining part is absorbed in the earth. The heated earth surface gives out infra-red light which is absorbed by the greenhouse gases. The heat absorbed through this process maintains a level of temperature which is essential for the existence of life on the globe. All this process is called greenhouse effect.

The use of coal, oil and natural gas has enormously increased during the last three hundred years resulting in a marked rise in the level of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere, for example 30% increase in the volume of Carbon Dioxide (CO_2) present in the air, has been recorded after 1730. Plants and trees are a natural source of reducing the CO_2 level in the air. As we have seen earlier in this chapter, forests are being cut rapidly and the area under forests is being reduced to a dangerously low level, use of mineral fuel is massively increasing. This has caused a marked increase in the greenhouse effect, resulting an increase in the temperature; the process is called global warming. The process will continue increasing if its causes are not removed. The situation has aggravated to such a degree that the increase of a few more degrees in the temperature may create environmental hazards of enormous magnitude; for example the polar snowcaps will start melting, water level in the oceans will rise and many low-lying coastal areas will submerge under water.



Exercise

Q.No.1 Tick the correct option

- i) Durand Line iskm long.
A) 1600 B) 1800 C) 2000 D) 2250
- ii) Sibbi and are among the hottest places on the earth.
A) Quetta B) Lasbella C) Jaccobabad D) Awaran
- iii) Murree and Hazara Hills are part of the..... Mountain range.
A) Pir Panjal B) Greater Himalaya C) Shiwalik D) Karakoram
- iv) K2 is thehighest mountain in the world
A) First B) Second C) Third D) Fourth
- v) The..... mountain range makes the boundary line between Pakistan and Afghanistan
A) Margalla B) Safed koh C) koh e Kirthar D) Koh e Suleman
- vi) The Thal desert is situated in the province of Pakistan.
A) Punjab B) Sindh C) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa D) Baluchistan
- vii) The border line between Pakistan and China iskm long.
A) 592 B) 650 C) 700 D) 850
- viii) The total area of Pakistan is.....square Km.
A) 796096 B) 352025 C) 333423 D) 780000
- ix) The river Indus originates from lake.....
A) Saiful Malook B) Indus C) Mansarowar D) Atta abad
- x) At one point near Sakesar, the Salt range rises to the height ofmeter from the sea level.
A) 1525 B) 500 C) 2100 D) 1200
- xi) The Muslim bagh and Ziarat hills are situated in the plateau.
A) Balochistan B) Potohar C) Kalabagh D) Sindh
- xii) Only..... percent of the Pakistan area is covered with forests.
A) 4 B) 6 C) 8 D) 10
- xiii) the only continent in the world so far immunes from deforestation is.....
A) Antarctica B) Europe C) Asia D) Africa



- xiv) The coastal line of Pakistan iskm long.
A) 300 B) 500 C) 700 D) 900
- xv) The national bird of Pakistan is.....
A) Sparrow B) Pigeon C) Dove D) Chikor

Q.No. 2 Answer these questions in 3 to 4 lines

- a₁ Narrate the location of Pakistan
- b₂ Why are climatic changes caused?
- c₃ Write the names of the four temperature zones of Pakistan.
- d₄ Write the names of any three important glaciers of Pakistan.
- e₅ Write the characteristics of desert areas of Pakistan briefly.
- f₆ Write the characteristics of coastal areas of Pakistan briefly.
- g₇ Write the names of four sub ranges of Himalaya mountain.
- h₈ What is meant by global warming?
- i₉ What is Green House Effect?
- j₁₀ What is desertification?

Q.No.3 Answer the following questions in detail

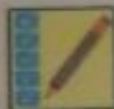
- A) Write a note on Balochistan and Potohar Plateaus in detail.
- B) Define environmental pollution. Identify environmental pollutants.
- C) What are the remedies of environmental pollution? Discuss in detail
- D) What is natural vegetation? Write a note on Pakistan's natural vegetation and wildlife.
- E) Write a note on the importance of forests. Also explain the causes of deforestation in Pakistan.



4

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN-1

(First Phase: from Independence to the Separation of East Pakistan)



After completing this lesson, you will be able to:

This is --- days lesson
(period including homework)

- Narrate the early problems with particular emphasis on Economic, Geo-political, Refugee, State and administrative problems.
- Understand Quaid-e-Azam's role as Pakistan's first Governor-General.
- Identify Liaquat Ali Khan's role as Pakistan's Prime Minister.
- Explain the major features of the Objectives Resolution (1949).
- Identify the main aspects of the 1956 Constitution.
- Explain the causes of Martial Law promulgated in 1958.
- Comprehend the main features of Basic Democracies and their implications.
- State the main aspects of Muslim Family Law Ordinance, 1959.
- Identify the main features of 1962 Constitution.
- Discuss the Presidential Elections of 1965 and its impact on politics.
- Observe the spirit of Pakistani people and armed forces during 1965 War.
- Discuss Pakistan's economic development during Ayub Khan era.
- Discuss the key aspects of the LFO promulgated by Yahya Khan.
- Analyze the 1970 elections and its aftermath.
- Discuss the causes of the separation of East-Pakistan

Consolidation of a State and Search for a Constitution 1947-58

Early Problems

The state of Pakistan had to face many problems in the early days of independence; in the beginning of this chapter we shall review these problems briefly.

Deceit in the Demarcation of Boundaries: For the purpose of demarcating the boundaries between the two newly created states of India and Pakistan, a Boundary Commission was formed with Cyril Radcliffe as its head. The decision of this Commission laid the foundations of the Kashmir problem. Kashmir was

the largest Muslim state in India, the only road that connected India with Kashmir passed through Pathankot tehsil of district Gurdaspur. In the initial partition plans Gurdaspur was shown as a part of Pakistan, but later it was given to India. If Gurdaspur were not given to India there would be no land access for India to reach Kashmir. The Radcliffe Award provided Indians with road access to Kashmir, making it possible for them to move their forces into Kashmir and occupy the state. Accession of Hyderabad and the South Indian princely states of Junagadh and Manawadar created similar problems. All these were Hindu majority states but their Muslim rulers had decided to join Pakistan. Indians not only refused to accept their decision, they rather moved their armed forces in the states and captured them by force. The Indian National Congress, in this way, defied all the principles she had undertaken to honour as a part of the partition plan.

Problems of Mass Migration: Due to untimely and badly planned partition and the large scale massacre of the Muslims by the Sikhs, the Muslims of the East Punjab were forced to leave their homes and migrate to Pakistan in large numbers. This created enormous social and economic problems. The newly created state of Pakistan had to bear the responsibility of providing shelter and bread to these refugees who were homeless and helpless and were more than ten million in number.

Administrative Problems: In its early days the state of Pakistan was faced with acute administrative problems as well. Most of the employees in the British administration had been Hindus. The Hindu government servants migrated to India, they had to be replaced by the untrained and unskilled local recruits. Karachi, the capital of the new state of Pakistan, lacked the basic infrastructure required for running a state's machinery. Government offices were set up in military barracks and tents. The Pakistan government did not even receive its share of the office equipments from India. The government offices had to work without the supply of basic stationery items.

The Canal Water Issue: During the British period the canals irrigating the Indus Basin worked as an excellent and integrated drainage system. This drainage system, one of the biggest of its kind in the world, was cut into two parts in 1947 as a result of the partition of India and the upper heads of the three big rivers i.e. Sutleg, Bias and Ravi, as well as many head-works like Madhupur Headworks at Ravi and Ferozpur Headworks at Sutleg fell in the Indian control. As a result of Indian occupation of Kashmir, towards the end of year 1947, the situation further deteriorated as the upper heads of river Jhelum and Chanab also became part of the Indian occupied territory. By assuming control over the water courses of Pakistan, India gained a position in which she could cause damage to Pakistan's agricultural economy by cutting Pakistan's water supplies. In April 1948, India demonstrated her negative potential by cutting water supplies of vast areas in the vicinity of Lahore; crops grown on thousands of acres were damaged.

Unfair Distribution of Assets and Economic Problems: Pakistan was deprived of its due share of money. Government employees who had opted to serve India destroyed official records before leaving Pakistan. Most of the factories, military equipments and hospitals had become non-functional as the migrating staff had damaged the equipments by making away with the parts.

Unfair Distribution of Military Assets: It was decided, as a part of the partition plan, that the British Indian Army and its assets shall be divided between India and Pakistan. To execute the plan a committee was formed with the British Commander-in-Chief as its head. When the committee started working

Indians maneuvered and made it impossible for the committee to continue its work. At the time of partition there were 16 ordnance (armament) factories in the united India; all these factories went to India. Consequently the state of Pakistan had to start with an army which was very small and had extremely poor resources. The little military equipments sent to Pakistan were mostly out of order; same was the condition of the naval vessels and aircrafts. / Q1 Long

Quaid-e-Azam's ^{القدس} Role as the First Governor-General of Pakistan

Introduction

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and other opponents of Pakistan were confident that demand for Pakistan would never materialise, they believed that the Pakistan scheme was not viable administratively and financially. They predicted that if India were divided the partition shall be undone in very short time and India will soon reunite. The problems faced by the newly formed government of Pakistan were of enormous magnitude, and at one time it seemed that the speculations of the Congress pundits were about to come true and the country was about to collapse. The Quaid-e-Azam worked day and night to solve the problems faced by Pakistan in early days, the people of Pakistan who had great love for the Quaid, stood by his side and with the grace of Allah Almighty the problems were solved with astonishing speed. In the following lines we shall review some of the more significant steps taken by the Quaid-e-Azam acting as the first Governor General of Pakistan, we shall also study some important pieces of advice rendered by him on important issues of national importance for the guidance of the nation.

Constitution Making: The Quaid-e-Azam was elected first president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He summoned the first session of the assembly on August 11, 1947. He made a statement regarding the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan. He expressed hope that the future constitution of Pakistan shall be democratic and Islamic but by no means of theocratic nature. Rights of the non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan shall be equal to the Muslim citizens. He advised the Constituent Assembly to take up the task of constitution making at a very high pace and complete it as early as possible.

Rehabilitation of Refugees: The rehabilitation of refugees was a problem of enormous magnitude for a newly created and economically crippled state like Pakistan. The problem was managed excellently under the able guidance of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, on his appeal the local people came forward to help their brethren who had been uprooted from their homes and were in miserable condition. The Quaid-e-Azam established a "Refugee Relief Fund" to which people donated generously.

Establishment of the Government: The Quaid-e-Azam became the first governor general of Pakistan, he appointed Liaquat Ali Khan as the first prime minister of Pakistan. The Quaid also exercised his discretion in the selection of ministers; he formed a small cabinet of able and competent persons. Although by virtue of his neutral position as governor general, the Quaid was not supposed to interfere in the matters of the cabinet yet the cabinet decided to work under his guidance. He himself presided over cabinet meetings and guided the ministers on matters of national importance.

Guidance for the Public Servants: After independence the responsibilities of the civil and military administration of Pakistan had increased manifold. The Quaid-e-Azam infused new spirit of confidence in

the civil servants and encouraged them to work day and night for national uplift. The Quaid-e-Azam¹ addressed the public servants in Karachi, in October 1947; he expressed deep sympathy with those who had lost their relatives in the partition turmoil. Addressing on March 25, 1948, the Quaid warned the public servants to change their colonial attitude. He reminded them that they were no more the rulers of the people, they were now their servants.

Confidence Building: The enemies started making hostile propaganda against Pakistan from the very first day of her birth. They were spreading rumors that Pakistan was not economically viable and that she would soon collapse like a house of cards. The Quaid felt that the nation was being unnerved by the propaganda, and that this situation called for an urgent remedy. The Quaid, despite his failing health, made extensive tours of the country, he met the people, addressed them, gave them courage and hope, and assured them that Pakistan was destined to live for ever and that the conspiracies of its enemies will soon die off. His speeches built the confidence of the nation and infused in the people a new zeal and enthusiasm.

Other Initiatives:

- Karachi was designated as Pakistan's capital.
- The Quaid-e-Azam² said that Urdu would be adopted as Pakistan's national language.
- For the solution of the economic problems the Quaid-e-Azam instituted "The Pakistan Fund"; people contributed generously to this fund. Arrangements for the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan were made in a record period of eleven months. On July 1, 1948 the Quaid-e-Azam³ inaugurated the State Bank in Karachi.
- The Quaid-e-Azam⁴ instituted the "Federal Court" as the first step towards the establishment of a national judicial system; this was the highest court of the country, which later came to be known as the "Supreme Court of Pakistan".

Services of Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims of the Sub-continent

¹ Liaquat Ali Khan (1895-1951) was a barrister by profession; he joined the All India Muslim League in 1923. After that time he devoted his entire life for the well being of the Indian Muslims. (He was elected general secretary of the All India Muslim League in 1936 and a member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1945. He was appointed finance minister in the interim government formed by Lord Wavell in October 1946. The budget given by him broke the back of Hindu money lenders and industrialists who contributed exorbitant amounts to the Congress fund and the Congress in turn protected their interests.)



Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan

Liaquat Ali Khan's budget was welcomed by the oppressed classes for being a "poor man's budget". Due to his sincere and tireless efforts for the cause of the Muslim nation he was able to gain the confidence of the Quaid-e-Azam⁵. He was called the Quaid's right hand. Liaquat Ali Khan became the first prime minister

of Pakistan after independence, he held this position till he was assassinated in a public meeting (*jalsa*) at Rawalpindi. Liaquat Ali Khan always stood side by side with the Quaid-e-Azam and rendered unforgettable services for the cause of the nation. The Objectives Resolution passed by the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1949 was such a great initiative for which Liaquat Ali Khan will be remembered forever in the history of Pakistan. In 1950 he presented the outlines of the proposed constitution of Pakistan in the form of Basic Principles Committee Report. The report, however, could not materialize due to later developments.

Accession of States and Tribal Areas

The areas captured by the British and brought under the direct control of the British Crown were called "British India". India at that time was divided into a large number of small and large states. There were many Indian rulers who did not offer resistance to the British advance; they rather decided to remain loyal to the British. The British in turn allowed them to continue ruling their states provided they rendered full support to the British Raj. A British officer called "Resident" served as a link between the British government and the local ruler in each state. He made sure that the British policies were carried out by the ruler. (The local rulers held the titles of *Rajas*, *Maharajas*, *Mirs*, *Nawwabs*, *Mehtars* and *Nizam* etc). At the time of independence these princely states were 635 in number.

Apart from British India and the princely states, in certain areas on the north western boundaries of India and in Baluchistan, centuries old laws prevailed and old judicial practices were followed. These areas were never made a part of the British India. A British officer having the rank of "Political Agent" served as a link between the local tribal administration and the British government. These tribal areas were located on the border of Baluchistan and the NWFP (North Western Frontier Province, now renamed as the Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa- KP). Ninety nine percent of the population of this area was Muslim; they became a part of Pakistan as a result of Indian partition in 1947.

Muslim and Non-Muslim members of the provincial assemblies of the provinces sat in separate session and decided whether they wanted the division of their respective province or not and wanted their province to join the Indian Federation or Pakistan. The non-Muslim members of the Punjab and Bengal assemblies voted for the division of their respective provinces, so the provinces were divided on the basis of Muslim and non-Muslim population. The Sind Assembly members opted for Pakistan. The NWFP was being ruled by a pro-Congress government at that time but the people of the province had expressed their no-confidence on the government by staging protests and taking out procession, and there were sound reasons to believe that the assembly had lost its mandate to rule. In these circumstances the government decided to call a referendum in the province. Majority of the people decided in favour of Pakistan. Baluchistan had still not attained the status of a province. A *Jirga* of the tribal chiefs decided that the representative of the province will sit in the legislative assembly of Pakistan. India flouted the efforts of the southern states of Junagadh and Manawadar to accede to Pakistan and captured the states through military action. Hyderabad met the same fate. Hyderabad was a Hindu majority state but its Muslim ruler, who had the title of *Nizam*, wanted his state to join Pakistan. Kashmir was the largest Muslim princely state in India but it was ruled by a Hindu *Maharaja*. Afraid of the mass scale unrest in the state, the Maharaja of Kashmir

had taken refuge with the Indian government. Taking advantage of the situation, the Indians staged the drama as if the *Maharaja* had signed a deed of Kashmir's accession with India. After this the Indian forces entered into the state of Jammu and Kashmir and occupied a large part of it.

The princely states located within the Pakistan territory maintained their independent position for sometime but became part of Pakistan one after the other. With the efforts of the Quaid-e-Azam's ten states had acceded to Pakistan by April 1948. The states that did not accede to Pakistan in the early days were Dir, Sawat Chitral and Hunza located in the area adjoining the NWFP (now KP), Bahawalpur located on the borders of the Punjab and Sind and Kalat, Kharan, Lasbela and Makran in the Baluchistan area. In 1970 all states were dissolved and amalgamated into the neighboring provinces.

Constitution Making in Pakistan

Constitution and its Significance: Constitution is a state's fundamental law, which stipulates rules and regulation regarding different organs of the state. All states have three basic organs; legislature, executive and judiciary. A constitution determines the composition and mutual relationship of these organs as well as the nature of citizens' relationship with the organs of the state.



Transfer of power:
The Quaid and Mountbatten

Constitutional Evolution (a brief survey)

After adopting the Objectives Resolution the Constituent Assembly formed a committee to frame guiding principles of the future constitution in the light of the resolution. The constitution makers had to face many practical problems. The greatest difficulty was posed by the geographical position of the country. About 1600 Km Indian territory separated the East Pakistan from the West. Confidence between the two wings of the country had started shaking in very early days after partition. The western wing had four provinces but the total population of these four provinces was less than the single province of East Pakistan. The East Pakistan demanded representation on the basis of population, but the four provinces of the West Pakistan insisted that the powers and resources should be distributed between the two wings on the basis of parity. (equal status of East and West Pakistan). The political instability created due to the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan created further hindrances in the way of constitution making. Differences between the Governor General and the Assembly developed in October 1954. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the Assembly under the charges of incompetence and corruption. The speaker of the Assembly



Ghulam Muhammad



Molvi Tameezuddin

Molvi Tameez-ud-Din challenged the Governor General's order in Sind High Court. The Sind High Court Full Bench agreed with the speaker's contention and declared Governor's order unconstitutional and null and void. The federal government challenged the High Court decision in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Supreme Court upheld Governor General's decision and decided that the Constituent Assembly had ceased to exist.

The state of Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947. In order to run the state in accordance with the will of its citizens and in order to determine the rights and duties of the citizens of the state, a constitution was urgently required. Obviously a constitution could not be framed in one day. The government of India, before partition, was being run under a constitutional statute called "The Government of India Act, 1935". After the creation of Pakistan, certain amendments were made in this act and it was adopted as the temporary constitution of Pakistan. The Quaid-e-Azam wanted the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan to frame the permanent constitution of Pakistan in very short time. The Quaid was not only the governor general of Pakistan; he also held the office of the elected president of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. We have already studied in the first chapter that the founders of Pakistan had high moral and spiritual ideals in their minds and they wanted the constitution of Pakistan to be a reflection of these ideals. They also wanted Pakistan's constitution to reflect the true Islamic spirit. The Quaid-e-Azam did not live to see his dreams actualized; he died on September 11, 1948.

The Objectives Resolution (1949):

S.O. 2

In March 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted the guiding principles for the future constitution of Pakistan. The principles were framed into a document, known as the Objectives Resolution. The resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on March 12, 1949. Following are the salient features of the Objectives Resolution:

- Sovereignty of the universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone.
- The state will exercise its powers through the elected representatives of the people.
- The principles of democracy, liberty, tolerance and social justice will be upheld.)
- The state will enable the citizens of Pakistan to shape their lives according to the principles laid down by *Quran* and *Sunnah*.
- Fundamental Rights of the non-Muslims shall be protected; non-Muslim citizens shall be free to act according their religion and culture.
- Fundamental Rights of the common citizens shall be safeguarded, independence of judiciary shall be ensured.

By adopting the Objectives Resolution the Constituent Assembly discharged its paramount duty of setting standards for the fundamental character of the state of Pakistan.

The 1956 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan

After the approval of the Governor General the Constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956. Following are the salient features of the constitution:

- The State of Pakistan was for the first time declared to be the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan"
- The constitution was moderately flexible and had the quality of adjusting itself to the changing circumstances.
- "Guiding principles of State Policy" were made part of the constitution.
- Safeguards were provided for the citizens of Pakistan.
- Federal system of government was established. The federation consisted of one Federal and two provincial governments; one in the east and the other in the West Pakistan. Federal government enjoyed vast powers.
- The British parliamentary system was adopted with necessary adjustments. Prime minister was the head of federal executive, the National Assembly elected the prime minister. Provincial executive heads were called chief ministers, who were elected by the respective provincial assemblies.
- Unicameral Legislature was established, both the provinces were represented on the basis of parity in the federal legislature.
- This was a Republic type of constitution. The head of the state, who was called President was elected by the National Assembly and the two provincial assemblies.
- Every Pakistani citizen who had attained the age of 21 was eligible to vote.
- The president could dissolve assemblies in the states of emergency.



Ch. Mohammad Ali

Islamic Provisions (1956 Constitution)

1. Only a Muslim could be elected president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
2. Under the Principles of Policy the state of Pakistan was duty bound to create conditions under which the citizens of Pakistan would be enabled to shape their lives according to the injunctions of the *Quran* and *Sunnah*.
3. Islamic education was made compulsory, organization of *Zakat*, *Auqaf* and *Masajid* was made the responsibility of the state.
4. Adultery, gambling, use of narcotic drugs and drinking of wine was prohibited.
5. Provision was made for the establishment of an institute of Islamic Learning and Research.
6. It was the responsibility of the state to take care that no law repugnant to the spirit of Islam is passed and promulgated.

7. It was undertaken that all existing laws shall be amended in accordance with the Islamic spirit. A commission, established under this constitution, shall frame proposals to amend all the present pieces of the legislation in the light of Islamic injunctions.

Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969)

Political Background; From Quaid's Death to Ayub's Martial Law

The Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, 1948, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was elected governor general on September 14, 1948. Molvi Tamiz-ud-Din was elected the speaker of the Constituent Assembly. After Liaquat, Ali Khan's assassination in a public meeting (*Jalsa*) at Rawalpindi on October 16, 1951, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din took over as prime minister. Ex-finance minister Malik Ghulam Muhammad was appointed



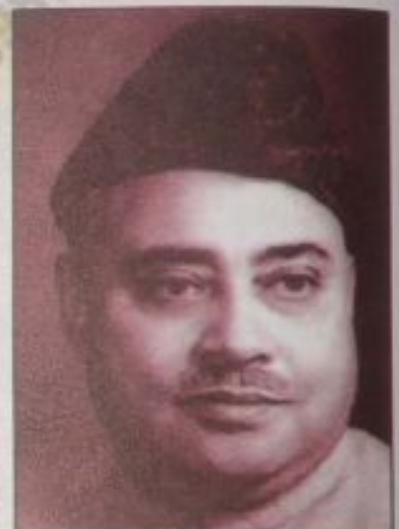
I.I. Chundrigar



Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy



Mohammad Ali Bogra



Khawaja Nazimuddin

governor general in his place. Anti Qadiani Movement (Tehrik-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwwat) gained momentum and due to large scale violence and agitation martial law had to be imposed in Lahore for two months. governor general Ghulam Muhammad alleged the prime minister Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din's government of incompetence, as the government had failed to control the agitation. He dismissed the prime minister from his office.

Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistan's ambassador in America was called back and appointed as prime minister. Bogra belonged to East Pakistan, during his period Pakistan's foreign policy took a sharp pro-American turn and Pakistan became a committed American ally in the Cold War international politics. In September 1954 Pakistan joined SEATO and in February 1955 became a member of CENTO. These were American sponsored military alliances and were instituted only to serve the American interest and to contain the advancement of the Soviet Union which America considered to be its biggest enemy. Pakistan did not gain anything out of the membership of these alliances.

On October 24, 1954, Governor General Ghulam Mohammad imposed emergency in the country and dissolved the Constituent Assembly. Bogra resigned on August 6, 1955 and Mohammad Ali took over as Prime Minister.



1956 Constitution was the greatest achievement of Ch. Mohammad Ali. On October 16, 1955 Ghulam Mohammad resigned as governor general on account of acute illness; Iskandar Mirza stepped in as governor general. On October 14, 1955 CH. Mohammad Ali amalgamated the four provinces of the West wing and created a single province naming it the West Pakistan. On February 29, 1956 the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed the first constitution of the country. As the constitution did not provide governor general's office, on March 5, 1956 Iskandar Mirza was elected the first president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The new constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956.



Feroz Khan Noon

In September 1956, Ch. Mohammad Ali was replaced by the East Pakistan politician Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy. In October 1957 he was replaced by I. I. Chundrigar. Chundrigar's period as prime minister was very short lived (less than three months i.e. October 18, 1957 to December 16, 1957). He was made to quit and Feroz Khan Noon was appointed prime minister. Feroz Khan Noon remained in office till October 7, 1958.

On October 7, 1958 President Iskandar Mirza imposed Martial Law in the country. As Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution, dissolved all the civil government institutions and assumed full powers. Iskandar Mirza was deposed from the office of president and Ayub Khan himself assumed the office sending Iskandar Mirza in exile.



Mohammad Ayub Khan



Iskandar Mirza

The BD System

In 1959 Mohammad Ayub Khan promulgated the Basic Democracies Order. This order established Basic Democracies System, shortly known as the BD System. In the beginning 80 thousand BD members were elected from both provinces (40 thousand from each provinces; East Pakistan and West Pakistan). In addition to the powers of local administration, the BD institutions were given conciliatory powers in minor cases of judicial nature. The BD members elected the president and the members of the National and the two provincial assemblies. In the case of difference of opinion arising between the president and the National Assembly the cases could be referred to the Electoral College (the body of BD members) for referendum.

A four tier local self government system was established under the BD system. Four tiers of the system in ascending order were: the Union Council, the Tehsil Council, the District Council and the Divisional Council.



The Muslim Family Law Ordinance (1959)

Ayub Khan wanted to reform the Pakistani society according to his own political and social philosophy. The Muslim Family Law Ordinance was an important step in this direction; through this initiative he wanted to improve the lot of Pakistani women. The religious circles opposed the ordinance and called it un-Islamic.

The ordinance, however, created a sense of security in the women. The Muslim Family Law Ordinance set up the system of the registration of *Nikah* and registration was made compulsory. Husband's right of second marriage was limited and written permission from the first wife was made mandatory. Early marriage was prohibited. Divorce was made difficult and reconciliation was encouraged, women were given a right to seek divorce (*Khula*) through courts.

The 1962 Constitution

On February 1, 1960 the BD members through their vote, gave Ayub Khan the right of framing the constitution of Pakistan. Instead of forming a representative body for framing the constitution, Ayub Khan appointed a body of legal experts for this purpose. The Constitution Commission was headed by Justice Shihab-ud-Din. The president ignored many of the Commission's recommendations and he himself made changes in the draft of the constitution which gave it an entirely new character. The draft constitution was announced on March 1, 1962 and it was promulgated on June 8, 1962. Martial Law was lifted on the same day and constitutional government restored. According to Ayub Khan the constitution was a blend of "democracy and discipline", he believed that an independent state, a stable government and an effective administration could only be established on the basis of these two fundamental principles.

Salient Features of the 1962 Constitution

- Presidential system was adopted; president was the centre of all executive powers. The System of Basic Democracies was provided constitutional cover. BD members were made the electoral college for the election of the president and the assemblies. The number of BD members, 80,000 in the beginning, was enhanced to 1,20,000.
- The president was the executive head of the state. Cabinet members and the two provincial governors were selected by the president and they were answerable only to him. Their tenure of office was fixed by the president and he could remove them any time he liked.
- The president, the members of the National Assembly and members of the two provincial assemblies were elected under an indirect electoral system in which the BD members served as the electoral college (body of electors).
- A unicameral legislature was established at the centre; it was called National Assembly.
- In the case of disagreement between the president and the National Assembly the president could call a referendum and refer the matter to the electoral college (body of the BD members) for final decision.
- A Supreme Judicial Council was provided. The council was to be constituted of the chief justice and the two most senior judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Judicial Council could enforce a code

of ethics for the judicial officers and a judge could be removed only on the recommendation of the Council.

- No tax could be levied without the prior approval of the National Assembly.
- The original draft of the constitution did not carry a chapter on fundamental rights, no guarantees for the safeguard of human rights were provided. This omission invited strong popular protest as a result of which a comprehensive list of fundamental rights was added in the constitution.
- President was given enormous powers, the ministers were only accountable to him, and he was in a position to control the law making process in the National Assembly through his ministers. He had the power to reject a law passed by the National Assembly. The process of removing the President from his office was very difficult.

Islamic Provisions (Constitution 1962)

- The state was named 'the Republic of Pakistan' in the original text of the constitution, but it was later amended as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This was done on strong public protest.
- In the 'Principles of Law Making' it was stated that no law will be repugnant to Islam.
- The 'Principles of State Policy' provided that the Muslims will be enabled, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with Islam.
- Teaching of the Holy Qur'an and Islamiyat shall be made compulsory for the Muslims of Pakistan.
- Proper organization of *zakat*, *auqaf* and *masajid* (mosques) shall be ensured.
- *Riba* (usury) shall be eliminated.
- Relations with Muslim countries shall be preserved and strengthened.
- The President shall be a Muslim.
- An Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology comprising eminent men in theology, law, economics, etc. to help the legislature, to frame laws in accordance with the teachings of Islam, will be established.

The Presidential Elections (January 1965)

Presidential elections under BD system were held in January 1965. Quaid-e-Azam's sister Miss Fatima Jinnah contested the election against Ayub Khan as the joint candidate of five political parties. According to election results Fatima Jinnah was defeated in the election, but the general public refused to accept the result as fair. The opposition alleged the government of mass scale rigging in the election and started a movement for restoration of democracy. Ayub tried to suppress the movement with iron hand but failed and ultimately he was forced to resign. On March 25, 1969 Ayub Khan transferred power to the army Chief General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, who took over as president and Chief Martial Law Administrator.



Muhtarma Fatima Jinnah



Indo-Pak War 1965

Indo-Pak War is an important event of the Ayub era. In 1962 a border dispute had developed into a small scale war between China and India. Taking advantage of this war, India launched a propaganda campaign and impressed upon the western powers that her security was in danger. She was able to grab large quantities of arms and ammunitions from the USA and other western powers, and in this way India's military might enhanced many times in comparison to Pakistan. Hazrat Bal is a shrine in Sri Nagar, the capital of the Indian occupied Kashmir, which is highly revered by the Muslims due to a hair of the Prophet Mohammad (SAW) which has been preserved there. In December 1963 the hair of the Prophet (SAW) was stolen from Hazrat Bal. The incident spurred great unrest among the Muslims because they held the Indian government responsible for this event. The Muslims came on roads and started agitation against the Indian occupation army. On the other hand the Indian army occupied a military post of Pakistan in Rann of Katch area in Sind. In July 1965, the Pakistan army pushed the Indian troops, trying to cross the international boundary at several points, back in their territory. Feeling the dangers of the situation both countries came to an agreement that they will resolve their mutual issues through negotiation. But practically the situation in Rann of Katch and Kashmir did not improve. The Indian forces crossed the boundary line and occupied the passes of Kargil Sector. In August 1965, Indian forces also occupied two important military posts in Kashmir i.e. Tetwal and Haji Pir. Troops started advancing towards each other's positions in Chamb and Akhnoor sectors. Alarmed by the speedy advance of Pakistan troops in Kashmir the Indians started a full scale war and attacked the Punjab from three sides on September 6, 1965. Lahore was the prime target of the Indian Army. Fighting heroically, the Pakistan Army stopped Indian advance. On September 20, 1965 the UN Security Council appealed India and Pakistan to cease-fire. On September 23 the cease-fire became effective and the war stopped.



Major Raja Aziz Bhatti
Shaheed

The high spirit, unity, bravery and determination exhibited by the people of Pakistan during this 17 day war added a new chapter in the history of nations. Pakistanis emerged as an honourable and dignified nation in the world. On all fronts Pakistani troops repelled the enemy troops. Bravery and valiance of martyrs like Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed made new history.

Economic Progress

Ayub Government had set economic progress as its prime target from the very beginning and was able to achieve this target to a great extent. Economic and industrial growth rate, recorded in Ayub era was much higher than the preceding decade of fifties. Pace of economic growth was accelerated due to five year economic planning. Most of the development project achieved their targets with success. Second five years plan (1960-65), launched by the Ayub government, worked in favourable conditions and achieved almost all of its targets.



Land Reforms

Shortly after taking over as president, Ayub Khan instituted a Land Reforms Commission in 1958. In a short period of four months the Commission submitted its report. Under these reforms; land holding was limited to 500 acres irrigated and 1000 acres non-irrigated (*barani*). This was an important step toward the elimination of the feudal system. The landless and the tenants were given a chance to buy, in easy installments, the land surrendered by the big land owners. Preference was given to the tenants already cultivating the land. Small scattered pieces of land owned by one owner were consolidated to make a single unit. The farmers were facilitated, through easy loans, to install tube-wells. In order to improve the drainage system, mega projects like the Tarbela and the Mangla Dam were launched with the help of the World Bank and the friendly countries. For the eradication of water-logging and salinity tube-wells were installed in large numbers. Special attention was paid to enhance the produce of grains and fruit. High yield varieties were imported. Steps were taken for the development of livestock. The ADBP (Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan) played very important role in the progress of agriculture sector during this period. Observers called Ayub era the Green Revolution era.

End of the Ayub Era

In the beginning the people had high hopes about the martial law government because this was a novel experience for the people of Pakistan. Ayub Khan was welcomed by the people, as an emancipator who had come to liberate them from the corrupt practices of the politicians. But these high hopes soon started turning into disappointment. The political parties were made ineffective, the differences between the east and the west wings of the country widened to an enormous degree. The demand for equitable distribution of resources and parity between the two wings intensified. East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman formulated the demands of the east wing people into his famous Six Points. In the first instance the demands were suppressed with iron hand but gradually Mujib's demands became the common cause of the East Pakistan people. Mujib's programme was based on more provincial autonomy for East Pakistan. Many leaders in the west wing labeled this as the programme of East Pakistan's independence.

In November 1968 anti-Ayub agitation reached its climax, political crisis intensified and a condition of chaos and anarchy prevailed all over the country. In February 1969, Karachi became the center of violent anti-Ayub riots. Ayub imposed emergency and made an attempt to re-conciliate with the opposition, and to find a way out by calling a Round Table Conference of opposition parties at Rawalpindi. In this conference the president tried to normalize the situation, he agreed to accept a number of opposition demands; to lift emergency and to release political detainees. In the mean time, in East Pakistan, Molana Bhashani and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman provoked the people to come on roads, resulting in a wave of violent agitation in the province. Mujib demanded immediate dissolution of One Unit. In these conditions the Round Table Conference could not produce results. The country sunk into a new wave of agitation, strike and lawlessness. In this growing wave of violence many factories were set on fire. When the

conditions becomes uncontrollable Ayub Khan once again imposed martial law in the country, he handed over power to the Army Commander in Chief Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan. Yahya Khan abrogated the 1962 constitution.

Yahya Era (1969-1971)

Ayub Khan had proclaimed a heavy and long term agenda of economic development at the time of assuming power. Yahya Khan made no such high claims. He assumed power on March 25, 1969 and assured the nation that his only agenda was to hold elections and to hand over power to the elected representatives of the people as soon as possible. He kept his pledge. The election conducted by him were the most fair and free elections of the country's history.



Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan

The Legal Framework Order (LFO): On March 30, 1970 Yahya Khan issued a Legal Framework Order. The LFO stipulated basic roadmap for election and transfer of power i.e.

The National Assembly will consist of 313 members. Three hundred seats will be filled through general election, 13 seats will be reserved for women. On the basis of population the East Pakistan was given 169 (162 general and 7 women), and the West Pakistan was given 144 (138 general and 6 women) seats. Number of Provincial Assemblies seats was also specified. The National Assembly was mandated to frame constitution within 120 days.

Yahya Khan appointed the new Election Commissioner on July 28, 1970. All the princely states, that up till that time were enjoying a special status, were annexed with Pakistan. The province of West Pakistan was dissolved and the four provinces were revived. The democratic principle of one-man-one-vote was upheld. East Pakistan politicians welcomed the LFO because East Pakistan's population was larger than the total population of the four West Pakistan provinces and the LFO promised representation on the basis of population.

Elections 1970

Elections under the LFO were held in December 1970 on the basis of adult franchise. The elections were transparent and free, but unfortunately the election results proved fatal for the solidarity of Pakistan. The Awami League could not get even a single seat in the west wing; on the other hand, it captured 160 out of 162 general seats in East Pakistan. The secret of Awami Leagues landslide victory was its 6 points programme which was based in provincialism. In two out of the four West Pakistan provinces (The Punjab and Sind) Pakistan People Party emerged as the single majority party but in East Pakistan it was not able to put up even a single candidate. In West Pakistan the People's Party had absolute majority. The four provinces of West Pakistan had 138 general seats in the National Assembly; Pakistan People Party won 81 out of this number.



Separation of the East Pakistan

The biggest parties of East Pakistan and West Pakistan, the Awami League and the Pakistan People's Party respectively, could not agree on any formula for the formation of government. On the other hand, in August 1971, by signing a military pact with the Soviet Union the Indians strengthened their position and gained the power they required for the breaking of Pakistan. In November 1971 the Indian forces crossed the international borders and entered East Pakistan. Mukti Bahini, the terrorist wing of the Awami League started attacking the positions of Pakistan army and providing support to Indian



Shaikh Mujeeb-ur-Rahman and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

Army. Border skirmishes gradually developed into a full scale war. India opened new fronts on West Pakistan borders. The Pakistan army was cut into two parts, its position in East Pakistan was even more miserable; it was to fight on two fronts, the local rebels on one side and the Indian Army on the other. On December 16, 1971 Indian troops entered Dacca and the Pakistan Army had to surrender. More than 90 thousand Pakistani soldiers and officers were taken prisoner and transferred to Indian camps. Bangladesh was officially proclaimed a republic on December 21, 1971.



Exercise

Q.No.1 Tick the correct option

- i) The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of house/s under the 1956 constitution of Pakistan.
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- ii) Martial law was imposed in Pakistan in October
A) 1956 B) 1957 C) 1958 D) 1959
- iii) The basic democracies ordinance was promulgated in the year.....
A) 1956 B) 1957 C) 1958 D) 1959
- iv) The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of house/s under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan.
A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4
- v) The second five years plan was launched and completed during.....period.
A) Quaid e Azam B) Liaquat Ali Khan C) Ayub Khan D) Zia ul Haq

- vi) Ayub Khan transferred power to Yahya Khan on..... 1969.
A) 25 March B) 25 April C) 25 May D) 25 June
- vii) On1965, India attacked Punjab from three sides.
A) 6 September B) 7 September C) 8 September D) 9 September
- viii) Hyderabad, Manawadr and Junagarh were the majority states.
A) Hindu B) Sikh C) Muslim D) Christian
- ix) The Objectives Resolution was passed on.....1949.
A) 12 March B) 14 August C) 11 September D) 25 December
- x) As a result of 1971 war,Pakistani soldiers were arrested as prisoners of war by the Indian army.
A) 70000 B) 80000 C) 90000 D) 100000
- xi) The stat of Kalat, Kharan, Lasbella and Makran were amalgamated in the year.....
A) 1947 B) 1952 C) 1970 D) 1975
- xii) In the land reforms introduced by Ayub Khan, upper limit for irrigated land was fixed at acres.
A) 25 B) 500 C) 1000 D) 5000
- xiii) The Governor General..... dissolved the Constituent Assembly in 1954.
A) Quaid-e-Azam B) Ghulam Muhammad C) Ayub Khan D) Sikandar Mirza
- xiv) After Independence, the city was designated as the capital of Pakistan.
A) Karachi B) Islamabad C) Lahore D) Dhaka

Q.No. 2 Answer these questions in 3 to 4 lines

- i. Narrate the services rendered by Liaquat Ali Khan briefly *Date + any 3 pts*
- ii. When was Objectives Resolution passed? Write three important points of this resolution.
- iii. Write three important points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance of 1959.
- iv. Write a brief note on the basic democracies system introduced by Ayub Khan.
- v. Write short note on the agricultural reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.
- vi. Narrate the Quaid's vision of the constitution of Pakistan in his own words.
- vii. Write a brief note on 1965 presidential elections.

Q.No.3 Answer the following questions in detail

- i. Write a note on problems faced by Pakistan immediately after independence.
- ii. What efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam for the solution of problems in the early days of Pakistan?
- iii. Narrate the salient features of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan.
- iv. Enlist the causes and events of the separation of East Pakistan.
- v. Describe the important points of the 1962 constitution.



GLOSSARY

Words	Meanings	Page No.
Value	A quality, which people generally accept to be good or bad.	7
Executive Order	Order of an authority, which has to be obeyed.	7
Cherished	Highly valued, loved and considered important.	8
Commerce	The exchange or buying or selling of things.	8
Money-lender	One who lends money on heavy interest rate.	8
Emancipate	To set free from power of another, to liberate.	8
Pronouncement	Public announcement of serious nature.	9
Trait	Quality.	9
Repudiate	Reject, Deny.	9
Solidarity	Bound of unity, support.	9
Enlightened	Educated or informed.	9
Deteriorate	Make worse.	9
Testified	Proved.	9
Apprehension	Bad opinion formed in advance.	9
Congress	Indian National Congress Largest Indian Political Party with Hindu majority founded in 1885 by a British civil servant A.O. Hume.	10
Reactionary	Looking backward living in memories of the past.	10
Thwart Fail	Place obstacles in the way.	10
Accede to	Agree approve.	10
Yoke together	Put under one authority of government.	10
Homeland	A piece of land where one lives permanently and it belongs to his community.	10
Genius	Trends Mental capacity and character.	10
Carve out	Cut away.	11
Glorious	Having glory. Having excellent qualities.	11
In Consonance with	In agreement with.	11
Obligation	Duty social, legal or moral binding.	11

Parliament	An institution whose elected members meet to debate on political issues and make laws. First established in the United Kingdom and later adopted by the countries where the British ruled for example India and Pakistan. British Parliament has two houses i.e., the House of Commons (elected by the people) and the House of Lords (mostly nominated by the King or Queen). Pakistan Parliament also has two houses the National Assembly (elected by the people) and senate mostly elected by the Provincial Assemblies.	11
Exploitation	The improve use of something for selfish purposes.	11
Antecedent	Earlier events.	14
Interim government	Temporary, for limited time.	14
Collaboration	Working together with others.	14
Abstain from	Keep away from. Avoid doing something.	14
Foresight	Quality to see thing before they happen.	15
Calcutta	Former name of Kolkata, capital of the Indian state West Bengal.	15
Viceroy	An office holder who governed India as the representative of the British King or Queen.	15
Outraged	Extremely angry and violent.	15
Violent	Involving extreme force.	15
Sectarian	Relating to a sect. Narrow minded.	15
Deputation	Delegation. A body of persons formed to represent a group or class.	15
Simla (also Shimla)	State capital of the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh. Summer headquarters of the Indian Government during British period.	16
Foster	The care given to another.	16
Cownpore (also Kanpur)	Largest city of the state of Uttar Pradesh, India.	16
Khilafat (also Caliphate)	A unified Islamic Government for the Muslim world, ruled by a caliph or khalifah.	16
Grieved	Feeling sad, in a state of sorrow.	16



Disaster	Damage or destruction.	16
Right of Self determination	Political independence. Right of nation to make its decisions without interference of others.	16
Lucknow	A city of the united Province (UP) in British India. Now the state capital of Uttar Pradesh.	16
Constitution	A set of primary principles and laws that regulate a government and or other institutions.	16
Separate Electorate	Muslim demanded separate electorate in British India which implied that Muslim seats should be fixed in all representative institutions and Muslim representatives should be elected only by Muslim vote and not by general vote.	16
Arrogantly	Proudly.	16
NWFP	North West Frontier province former name of KP Khaybar Pakhtunkhwa.	17
Solstitial	Actual.	17
Vaidya Mandir	Vidya (knowledge) mandir (Hindu place of worship) An education scheme introduced by the Indian leader M.K.Gandhi (1869-1948).	17
Wardha	A city in the wardh district of india famous for india's famous leader Gandhi's Ashram and a Hindu religious education system associated with it	17
Banda Matram	(Also pronounced as vandae mataram) literally means 'Mother' I love to you' is a Sanskrit poem written in 1870s. The poem is based on the sentiments of love for India and a background of hatred for Muslim is associated with it.	18
Incorporate	Include.	18
Deliverance	Rescue, setting free.	18
Premier	Provincial chief minister under British rule.	18
Unanimously	With the agreement of everybody present.	18
Enthusiastically	With full emotional support.	18
Contiguous	Connected, touching each other.	18

Autonomous sovereign	and Self-governing and independent. Not controlled by any authority other than its own people.	18
Hostile	Enemy.	18
Manifesto	A public declaration of principle, policies and intentions.	18
Impelled	Motivated urged.	18
Crux	Basic, central or essential point.	18
Union	A state consisting of a number of provinces or units.	19
Dominion status	An internally independent territory, having self-rule but accepting the British King Queen as its nominal / titular head.	19
Opt out	Leave membership. Stop being a member of Indian Union.	19
Disintegrating	Breaking into pieces.	19
Concede	Agreed to.	19
Negotiate	Talk, argue.	19
Written on the wall	Was very clear and obvious.	19
Civil disobedience	A form of political protest, involving active but nonviolent refusal to obey unjust laws.	19
Resort to	Adopt.	19
Stance	Opinion, point of view.	19
Anticipate	To act before. To judge before.	19
Aftermath	Result.	19
Visionary	Having vision or foresight.	19
Dictate	To order or force.	19
Impending	About to happen. Coming near.	19
World war II	The war from 1939 to 1945 of the Allied countries, including the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, the united states, France and China against the Axis powers including Germany, Italy and Japan.	19
Hysteria	Bahaviour based on uncontrollable emotions.	20



Unionist Party	The National Unionist party was a political party based in the Punjab Province during British rule in India. Party mainly represented the interests of the Hindu, Muslim and Sikh land lords.	20
Legislators	Elected members of law-making bodies.	20
Integrated	United and merged to make one.	20
Indian Federation	Single political entity formed by Indian provinces and princely states.	21
Referendum	Direct vote by general voter on some important issue.	22
Envisaged	Imagined and included.	22
Substantial	Real.	22
Colonialism	A system under which powerful European powers conquered poor countries of the world in different parts of the world and made them their colonies. (period 15th century to 20th century)	23
Strategies	Plans of action.	23
Advent	Arrival.	23
Seafaring	Travelling in the sea.	23
Arsenal	A store of arms and other war material.	23
Conspire	To make secret plan with bad intention.	23
Depose	Remove from a position of authority.	23
Brutal	Cruel, Harsh.	23
Suldue	Overcome, control.	23
Banked on	Depended mainly on.	23
Plundered	Looted.	23
Dominance	Position of power and authority.	24
Conservative	One who opposes change.	24
Grarity	Seriousness.	24
Literacy rate	Number of people who can read and write.	24
Meager	In small numbers.	24

Superb	First rate of highest quality.	24
Infrastructure	An underlying base or structure which supports a system.	24
Prerequisite	Something required a prior condition. Necessary	25
Disregard	Ignore.	25
Communalist	A person or leader who wants to gain all benefits for his community on the basis of partiality and injustice.	25
Antagonism	Strong dislike or hatred.	25
Multi-national problem	A problem which was between different nations. (The Hindus and the Muslims)	25
Earmark	To specify, to allocate.	25
Valiantly	Bravely.	25
Might	Power.	25
Ordeals	Painful experiences.	25
Latitudes	Imaginary lines in fact a circumference around the globe running parallel to equator.	25
Longitudes	Longitudes are imaginary lines perpendicular to the equator passing through the North Pole and South Pole.	28
Landform	Any geological feature, such as mountain or valley.	28
Precipitation	All forms of water particles liquid or solid that fall from the atmosphere (e.g., rain, hail, snow, etc.)	28
Habitat	Conditions suitable to live.	28
Conservation	Preserve, guard or protect.	28
Elegant	Graceful, refined and beautiful.	28
Plateau	A largely heavy expanse of land at a high elevation.	30
Plains	Expanses of land usually not very high from sea-level.	30
Meteorological	Weather conditions caused by atmosphere and its changes.	30
Basin	An area of land from which water drains into sea.	31



Delta	A landform at the mouth of a river where it empties into sea.	31
Altitude	Height of a location measured from sea level.	31
Maritime	Relating to sea.	31
Henceforth	From here onward.	34
Climbers	Plants that climb i.e., that rise up with the help of a tree or wall etc.	34
Sparsely populated	Thinly populated with scattered population.	35
Deciduous	Tress or plants which lose their leaves in winter.	35
Dwarf	Of low height.	35
Diminishing	Becoming smaller.	35
Indiscriminate	Without care.	35
Monsoon	Tropical rainy season.	35
Marshy	Area of low wet land.	36
Stag	Adult male deer.	36
Endanger	To put in danger.	36
Alluvial	Of the soil deposited by a stream.	36
Tributary	A natural water stream that gives water to another body of water.	36
Inundate	To cover with large amounts of water. Flood.	37
Indent	To cause a dent in the surface.	37
Gigantic	Very large.	38
Rampart	A wall like ridge or embankment of earth. A defensive barrier.	39
Embankment	A long mound of earth or stone built for protection from water or enemies. Defensive wall.	41
Decompose	Break down into components.	41
Foliage	The leaves of plants.	41
Donor	One who gives money as donation.	41
Abiotic	Non-living things.	42

Refuse	Thrown away items, rubbish.	42
High tension	High voltage.	43
Pesticide	Anything which kills pests.	43
Pollen grain	Powder like grains produced by the flower of a plant to make female plants fertile.	43
Herbicide	Something used to kill unnecessary plants.	43
Insecticide	Chemicals used for killing insects.	43
Restraint	Control.	44
Encroach upon	To cross one's limit and deprive others of their rights.	44
Fabricate	To join parts for making one bigger thing or structure.	45
Occure	Happen, take place or be present.	45
Infrared	Light infra light is a type of energy which our eyes cannot see but we can feel it as heat. Its man sources are sun and fire.	45
Massively	Heavily, on large scale.	45
Hazard	Harmful things.	45
Magnitude	Size, importance.	45
Submerse	Go under water.	45
Geo- political	Relating to geographic location and political situation.	48
Promulgate	Make known, make public put into effect.	48
Integrated	Connected with each other.	49
Negative potential	Ability to do harm or dew age.	49
Maneuver	Unfair action done secretly to harm someone.	50
Materialize	Appear in physical form.	50
Viable	Able to live, possible.	50
Reunite	Unite again.	50
Magnitude	Size, extent, importance, number.	50
Speculation	Thinking or reasoning about the outcome.	50



Pundit	An expert in a particular field.	50
Theocratic	A kind of government where religious people claim that they are chosen by God to rule and that their orders should be obeyed as God's orders.	50
Unnerve	Weaken and made ready to accept defeat.	51
Exorbitant	Very high.	51
Right hand man	Most helpful man, a man on whom someone can depend.	51
Assassinated	Killed with secret political intentions.	52
Accession	Joining an area with other. Making part of a country etc.	52
Mandate	Official position or authority to do something.	52
Flout	Defeat makes unsuccessful.	52
Mass scale	Large size.	52
Refuge	Safety, protection or shelter.	53
Deed	A legal document.	53
Incompetence	Inability to perform.	53
Contention	Argument.	54
Null and void	Cancelled, invalid, having no force or authority.	54
Statute	Written law.	54
Salient features	Most important points or qualities.	54
Sovereignty	Absolute power to rule and make laws.	54
Liberty	Freedom.	54
Tolerance	Ability to respect and tolerate others.	54
Social justice	Fairness in society.	54
Sunnah	Commands of the last prophet Hazrat Muhammad Rasoolullah ﷺ.	54
Discharge	To complete as one's duty.	54
Paramount	Supreme, highest.	54
Moderately Flexible (Constitution)	A constitution which is neither very easy nor very difficult to amend.	55

Safeguard	Something that serves as a guard of protection.	55
Unicameral legislature	A law-making body which has only one house and sort of law-making is completed in this house as against a bicameral legislature where law-making process is completed in two houses. Pakistan under 1973. Constitution has a bicameral legislature; lower house is called National Assembly and Upper house Senate. Both houses taken jointly are called parliament. Under 1956 and 1962 constitutions Pakistan had a one house (unicameral legislature) i.e., National Assembly.	55
Republic	A democratic state having no king or queen as its head.	55
Auqaf	Trusts established for religious purposes for the welfare of community.	55
Masajid	Plural of Masjid- a Muslim place of worship.	55
Adultery	Sexual intercourse by a married person with someone other than his wife or husband.	55
Narcotic	Illegal drugs that intoxicate a person.	55
Repugnant to	Opposed to or in conflict with.	55
Contain	Keep in limits, stop from spreading.	56
Momentum	Speed or motion.	56
Incompetence	Inability to perform.	56
Amalgamate	Merge and combine to make one.	57
Conciliate	To settle dispute through discussion. Give concessions.	57
Electoral college	A body of persons formed for electing high rank public offices.	57
Ascending	Rising from down to up, lower to higher.	57
Levied	Imposed	59
Fundament Rights	This is universally agreed that all citizens of the world should be a number of rights (enlisted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) by the constitutions of their respective states.	59



Riba	Extremely high rate of interest.	59
Spur	Enhance speed and intensity.	60
Cease- fire	Stop firing, stop war.	60
Eradicate	Put an end to.	61
Equitable	Based on justice and equality.	61
Parity	Equality.	61
Anarchy	Law lessness, disturbance, turmoil.	61
Detainee	One kept in jail or under police custody.	61
Adult franchise	A system of election under which every adult has a right to vote. In Pakistan every 18-year-old person is considered adult.	62
Fatal	Causing death or destruction.	62
Provincialism	Giving preference to provincial interest over national interests.	62
Soviet Union	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), a socialist state covering vast areas of Europe and Asia that existed from 1922 to 1991.	63
Skirmish	A brief battle, minor dispute.	63

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