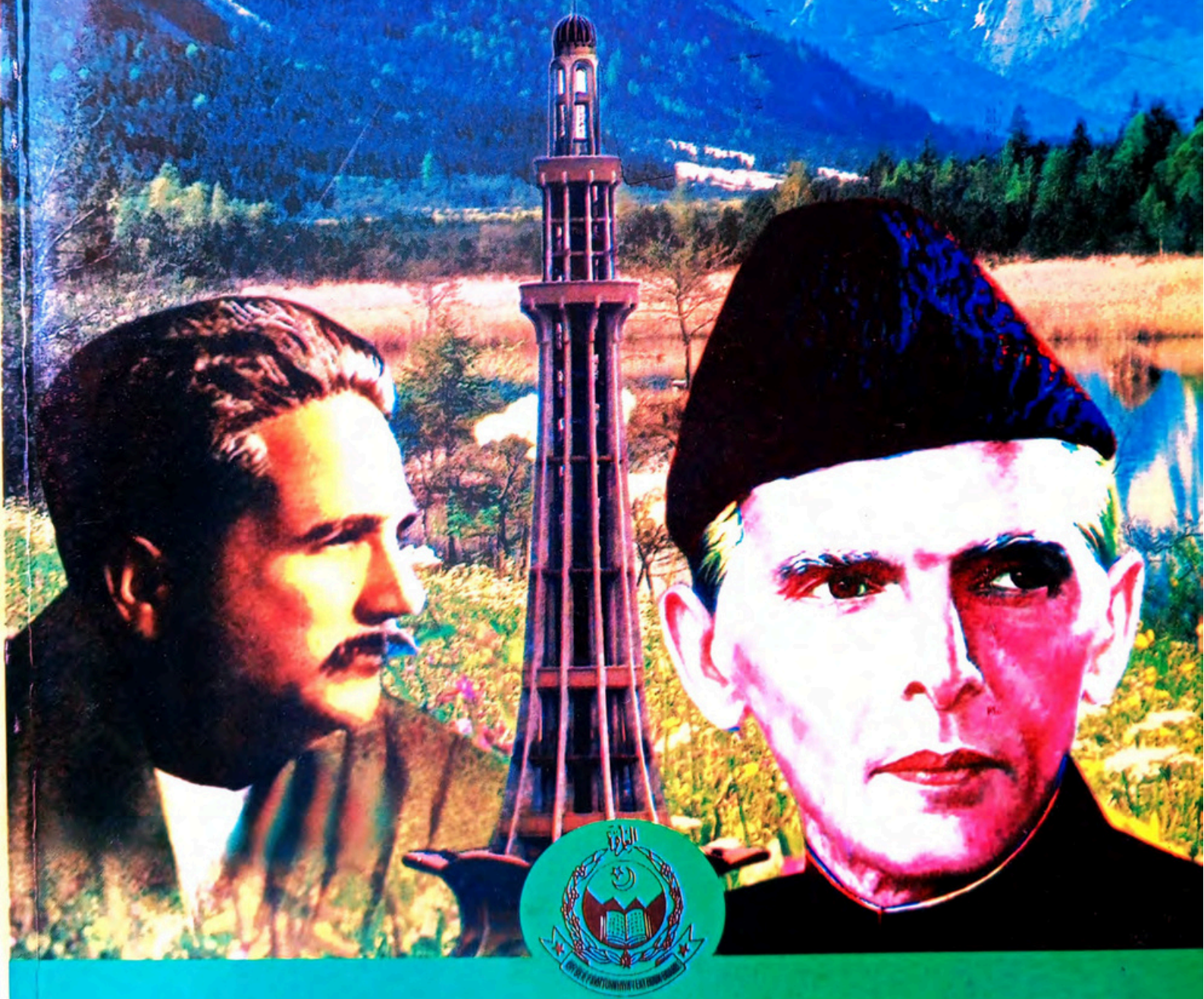


PAKISTAN STUDIES

For Grade IX



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA TEXTBOOK BOARD PESHAWAR

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IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

The creation of our homeland, Pakistan, has an extra ordinary importance in history. Pakistan came into being on the basis of an ideology. That is why Pakistan is called an ideological state. An ideological state is one in which individuals mould their code of life and national character in the light of their ideology. The ideology that became the base for the creation of Pakistan is called the Ideology of Pakistan. To comprehend the Ideology of Pakistan, it is essential to know what ideology is, what are its components and what is its importance?

MEANING OF IDEOLOGY

Every individual's life has a specific purpose in the attainment of which his intellect, knowledge, creed, social values and experiences guide him. Likewise, every nation has a predetermined objective of its collective national life. To achieve that, individuals of that nation endeavor collectively in the light of their collective wisdom and ideas. That collective wisdom is called the ideology of that nation. For example, before the creation of Pakistan, the national objective of the Muslims of South Asia was the creation of a Muslim state where they could live freely. The collective thinking that guided the Muslims in this aim was that the Muslims were a separate nation from Hindus and they should have their own separate homeland. This national objective and the collective thinking behind the fulfillment of this objective is called the Ideology of Pakistan.

There are various kinds of ideologies. Some ideologies are based on religion and their aim is to establish a social order in the light of basic guiding principles of a specific religion. Political ideologies aim at the establishment of a political system and form of government which may contribute to the betterment of its followers in accordance with their ideas. Different types of

economic ideologies offer solution to economic problems faced by a nation.

The ideology of Pakistan was simultaneously a religious, political and economic ideology. In the religious sense, its objective was the attainment of such a state where Muslims of South Asia could lead their lives according to the basic principles of their religion. Politically, the aim of the Ideology of Pakistan was to save the Muslims of South Asia from the obvious domination of Hindu majority forever. While its economic objective was the elimination of economic exploitation and the provision of equal opportunities to all the people alike. Thus the Ideology of Pakistan has a unique importance.

SOURCES OF IDEOLOGY

The elements that form an ideology are called its sources. Many elements play their role in the formation of ideologies – including religious and moral values, culture, civilization and social customs. As the religious values, civilization, history and social customs of every nation are different, therefore, their ideologies are also different from each other and unique.

NEED AND SIGNIFICANCE OF IDEOLOGY

Ideology creates unity among the members of a nation and guides the nation in the right direction to attain the national objectives. Ideology is the name of the expression of social and economic aspirations. The national objectives in the attainment of which ideology helps a nation are as under:

1. Ideology plays vital role in uniting the people of a society and nation. If the thinking of all the society or nation is the same so an ideal alliance is established and the differences among them are minimized.
2. Ideology guides the nations in formulating their constitution and other state laws. Ideological nations face no problem in legislation because they have in front of them the basic guiding principles already present in the form of ideology.
3. Ideology guards the culture, civilization, social and religious values of a nation. Ideological nations remain immune from negative internal and external influences and wrong inclinations.

4. Ideology creates the ability among nations to face difficult conditions and to resolve their problems. Ideological nations never lose courage even in the most difficult situation and seek solution of their problems in the light of their ideology.
5. Ideology plays an important role in shaping the national identity and character and makes a nation distinguished from others.
6. Ideology motivates a nation to lead a purposeful life.
7. Ideology guides a nation towards knowledge and action. It shows the way of material progress as well as spirituality and humanitarianism.

THE FOUNDATIONS AND COMPONENTS OF THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

The nucleus of the lives of South Asian Muslims is religion Islam. Their love with their faith and the preservation of their religious identity as Muslims became the base and stimulus of the Ideology of Pakistan. The following are the components of the Ideology of Pakistan:

1. RELIGION ISLAM AND BELIEF IN TAWHEED

The base of the Ideology of Pakistan and the separate nationhood of the Muslims is kalma e tawheed. Contrary to the western ideologies, Muslim nationalism is not based on territory or race but on kalma e tawheed. The foundations of a new nation were laid down when the first Indian embraced Islam.

2. ISLAMIC CODE OF LIFE

Islam is not merely a religion but a complete code of life which presents a solution to the social, political and economic needs of an individual. Whereas the objective behind the creation of Pakistan was a durable solution of the economic, political and social problems of the Muslims, it was also aimed at establishing an enlightened and moderate society in the light of Islamic principles.

3. ISLAMIC CONCEPT OF SOVEREIGNTY

From Islamic point of view, the basic objective of human life is to accept the sovereignty of Almighty Allah and abide by His Nabi (ﷺ). The position of a human being in this world is that of a vicegerent or khalifa of Allah Almighty. The Muslims of South Asia wanted to establish an Islamic democratic state wherein they could give a practical shape to the idea of the sovereignty of Almighty Allah exercised through their elected representatives.

4. SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

According to the teachings of Islam, no discrimination can be made among human beings in the society on the basis of caste, creed, colour, race and material wealth. The only thing that distinguishes one person from another is abstinence from committing sins and taqwah (the fear of Almighty Allah). It is clearly stated in the Holy Quran, in Surah Al-Hujurat:

"Oh you men! Surely we have created you of a male and a female, and made you tribes and families that you may know each other; surely the most honorable of you with Allah is the most careful (of his duty)."

Social justice and equality bear great importance among the components of the Ideology of Pakistan. Before the creation of Pakistan, the Muslims of South Asia were the victim of social injustices and inequality. Under the effects of the colonial system, they were not only deprived of all their rights but also remained victim of economic and social degradation.

Being minority, they were deprived of all their rights and kept backward in social and economic fields. In those days, not just Muslims but other minorities and low caste Hindus were also treated unequally. Consequently, one of the important aims of the Ideology of Pakistan was to establish such a social order in which every segment of the society enjoy the same equal rights based on the principles of equality. The constitution of the state of Pākistan guarantees equal rights without any discrimination of creed, colour or race.

5. ISLAMIC DEMOCRACY

An Islamic state is founded on democratic principles but the concept of Islamic democracy is different from that of Western democracy. According to the principles of Islamic democracy, only capable, truthful, pious, faithful and Almighty Allah fearing people have the right of public representation. The rights of minorities are also guaranteed in it.

It is stated in the Holy Quran that all matters of the Muslims are decided through mutual consultations. That is why consultation bears great importance in an Islamic society. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) sought the opinion of his venerable companions on every important occasion. During the period of Orthodox Caliphs, a Majlis-e-Shura consisting of the respected companions of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) had been constituted that gave advice to the Caliph on all important matters. At the time of the election of the Caliph also, opinion of the public representatives was sought and responsibility of this important position was entrusted to only those companions of the Nabi (ﷺ) who were capable of it. After the election, the representatives of different groups and tribes of the Muslims used to take oath of allegiance at the hands of the Caliph to pledge their loyalty to him. This whole process was the best example of a democratic method of election. The elected Caliph performed the responsibilities of governance within the limitations of Islamic shariah and he was responsible for every decision and measure before his subjects after Almighty Allah.

It was the desire of the Muslims of Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent that they should have their own separate and independent homeland where they could establish a system of government based on the principles of Islamic democracy. As a result of this struggle, Pakistan came into existence wherein public representatives are bound to exercise their executive authority within the limits prescribed for them by Almighty Allah. The constitution of our country is the manifestation of an Islamic democratic society.

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah while addressing the Shahi Darbar at Sibbi (Balochistan) on 14th of February 1948 said, "We must lay the foundations of our democracy on the Islamic ideals and principles in true sense."

6. EQUAL RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

In an Islamic state, Non-Muslim minorities are also granted equal civic rights. They have every right to protect their language, culture and places of worship. Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah while addressing the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 11th of August 1947 said:

"You are free. You are free to go to your temples, mosques and other places of worship in the State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion, sect or creed; it has nothing to do with the business of the state. We are making the beginning of our system with this fundamental principle that we are all equal citizens of the same state."

The Non-Muslim minorities are guaranteed equal rights in the constitution of Pakistan. The Pakistani Hindus, Sikhs, Christians, Parsees and followers of other religions are working for the progress and stability of Pakistan, shoulder to shoulder, with their Muslim Pakistani compatriots. Many among them are serving on important posts in different government departments including the Armed Forces of Pakistan. The patriotism of these Non-Muslim Pakistani citizens has become a model and example for other nations of the world.

TWO NATION THEORY

1. EVOLUTION

For a proper understanding of the Two Nation Theory, we need to first have a glance at the history of the Muslims in South Asia. Muslim rule was established in the Subcontinent in the beginning of the eight century AD and continued till the deposition of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar in 1858. During this period, most of the Muslim rulers treated their Muslim and Non-Muslim subjects with justice.

Most of the latter rulers of the Mughal dynasty were incompetent. Their incompetence was fully exploited by the East India Company comprising of British traders which gradually got hold of the entire Indian Subcontinent.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first political leader who expounded the idea that Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations whose living together for a longer period would not be possible due to visible differences between them.

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born at Delhi in 1817. In the early phase of his practical life, Sir Syed believed in united Indian nationhood. He was of the view that Hindus and Muslims were both one single nation who could defend their rights better by forging unity among them. But in the light of later developments and events, Sir Syed not only had to modify his viewpoint but also had to give up the idea of a united Indian nationhood.

The change in his ideas came in 1867 at a time when the Hindus of Banaras launched a movement against Urdu language. The Hindus opposed Urdu merely because this language developed during Muslim rule and its Persio-Arabic script was unacceptable to them.

2. MUSLIM LEAGUE AND TWO NATION THEORY

In 1885, a retired British officer, A. O. Hume, founded a political party, Indian National Congress. Although this political party claimed to represent both the Hindus and the Muslims equally but it was dominated by the Hindus and most of its policies and demands were totally against the interests of the Muslims. When Sir Syed Ahmad Khan presented the Two Nation Theory, the Muslims started a separate political struggle the purpose of which was to defend their rights and interests against the British and the Hindus.

When the Congress demanded the implementation of Western democracy in India, a Muslim delegation met with the British Viceroy Lord Minto at Simla in 1906 and demanded from him separate electorates for the Muslims so that the Muslims could elect their representatives under the principle of separate electorate and ensure their representation in the Legislative Council. Indian National Congress and other Hindu organizations



(Sir Syed Ahmad Khan)

strongly opposed this Muslim demand. Not only this but when Bengal was partitioned into two parts in 1905 on administrative grounds, the Hindus opposed this decision merely because in one of these two provinces, i.e., in East Bengal and Assam, Muslim majority had been established.

In view of this situation, the Muslims realized the need to form a separate political party for them and All India Muslim League was founded in 1906. Muslim League struggled for the protection of the interests of the Indian Muslims from 1906 to 1928 under Two Nation Theory. In 1928, a joint meeting of all the political parties in India was held in which an attempt was made to formulate a unanimous constitution for India. For this purpose, a committee was constituted in which the Hindu and Congress leaders were in majority. The head of this committee was a Congress leader, Moti Lal Nehru and the report presented by it is called the Nehru Report. The recommendations of this committee were totally opposed to the aspirations and interests of the Muslims.

The Nehru Report eliminated forever the possibility of Hindu Muslim unity and the Muslims realized that the protection of their interests in united India under Hindu majority was not possible. This is the important historical point from where the Ideology of Pakistan originated from the Two Nation theory. At this important juncture, Quaid-e-Azam said, "This is the parting of the ways." But despite of all this, the Indian Muslims and the Muslim League tried till the last moment that the interests of the Muslims could be protected without partitioning India but the Hindu majority and the anti-Muslim attitude of the Congress leaders compelled them to demand the partition of India and the establishment of a separate and independent Muslim state for themselves.

In 1937, elections to provincial assemblies were held in India. The Congress won the elections in the Hindu majority provinces. As a result of which, the Congress established its ministries in those provinces. During their rule, the atrocities and injustices against the Muslims intensified which culminated in the shape of the demand for Pakistan.

THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN IN THE LIGHT OF THE STATEMENTS OF ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL AND QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

The Poet of the East, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and the Father of the Nation Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah were the most prominent among those who played their role in the creation of Pakistan. These two great leaders explained the Ideology of Pakistan in the most appropriate words in their speeches and statements on different occasions. Allama Iqbal illuminated the concept of a separate Muslim state before the Muslims of South Asia while Quaid-e-Azam led the active Muslim political struggle to give a practical shape to this idea and finally Pakistan came into being on 14th of August, 1947.

ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL

Like Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Muhammad Iqbal was also initially a great supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity and united Indian nationalism but in the light of later developments and events he put forward the idea of a separate state for the Muslims of Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. In 1930, while delivering his presidential address at the annual session of Muslim League at Allahabad he said:

"India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages and professing different religions. The principles of European democracy cannot be implemented in India. The Muslim demand for a Muslim state within India is therefore perfectly justified."



(Allama Muhammad Iqbal)

In the same Allahabad address, he presented the idea of a Muslim state in these words:

"I would like to see the Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. It appears to be the final destiny of the Muslims of north-western India."

QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah also explained the Two Nation Theory and the Ideology of Pakistan on several occasions in a comprehensive manner. He was strong supporter of Two Nation Theory and believed in the separate Muslim nationhood. While explaining the Two Nation Theory, he once said:

"Mussalmans are a nation according to any definition of nation and they must have their homeland."

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

"Hinduism and Islam are not merely two religions but two separate social orders and it is a dream that the Hindus and Muslims can evolve a common nationality. They (Hindus and Muslims) belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions."

Quaid-i-Azam, in one of his letters to Gandhi Jee, wrote these words about the separate Muslim national identity:



(Quaid-e-Azam)

"We are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of value and proportion, legal laws and moral codes, customs and calendar, history and traditions, aptitudes and ambitions, in short we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life. By all canons of international law, we are a nation."

After Pakistan came into existence, Quaid-i-Azam explained the Ideology of Pakistan and the Pakistan Movement in these words:

"It was our mission to bring a state into existence where we could live like free human beings, which can make progress according to our civilization and where principles of Islamic social justice could find a fair play."

The speeches and statements of these two great leaders of Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent help in understanding the Ideology of Pakistan. Both have proven that the Hindus and the Muslims are two separate nations, by referring in their statements to the cultural and religious differences between the two, and they could not live together in a single state due to the clear mutual differences between them. Therefore, Muslims had the right to have their own separate homeland where they could live in accordance with their religious, cultural and social values.

EXERCISE

1. Choose the correct answer of the following questions:

1. What kind of a state we can call Pakistan?
(A) Political (B) Conceptual (C) Ideological (D) Economic
2. What are the elements that form an ideology called?
(A) Components (B) Parts (C) Means (D) Sources
3. What kind of a life the people of an ideological nation live?
(A) Meaningful (B) Purposeful (C) Respectful (D) Ethical
4. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?
(A) A.O.Hume (B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(C) Gandhi (D) Sir Stafford Crips
5. What was the base of separate Muslim nationhood?
(A) Prayer (B) Kalma e Tawheed (C) Social Justice (D) Sovereignty
6. On what principles an Islamic state is founded?
(A) Political (B) Economic (C) Democratic (D) Universal
7. When did Quaid-i-Azam address the Shahi Darbar at Sibbi (Balochistan)?
(A) 12th of February, 1948 (B) 14th of February, 1948
(C) 14th of March, 1948 (D) 14th of July, 1948
8. Where was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan born?
(A) Agra (B) Madras (C) Bengal (D) Delhi
9. What was the name of the last ruler of the Mughal dynasty?
(A) Zaheeruddin Babur (B) Jalaluddin Akbar
(C) Aurangzeb Alamgir (D) Bahadur Shah Zafar
10. What was the name of the trading company of British traders?
(A) East India Company (B) British India Company
(C) Anglo India Company (D) Royal India Company
11. When did the Urdu-Hindi controversy take place?
(A) 1867 (B) 1767 (C) 1866 (D) 1865

12. Which Party was founded in 1885?

- (A) Muslim League (B) Indian National Congress
(C) Muslim Students Federation (D) Anjuman e Himayat e Islam

13. When was All-India Muslim League founded?

- (A) 1904 (B) 1905 (C) 1906 (D) 1907

14. When was the Nehru Report presented?

- (A) 1926 (B) 1927 (C) 1828 (D) 1928

15. Who delivered the presidential address at Allahabad in 1930?

- (A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Quaid-i-Azam (D) Maulvi Fazlul Haq

2. Write brief answers to the following questions.

1. Discuss the meaning of the Ideology of Pakistan.
2. What is meant by Two Nation Theory?
3. What does Islam teach us about treatment with the minorities?
4. Why did the Hindus oppose the Urdu language?
5. Why was the need felt for the formation of Muslim League?
6. How did the Nehru Report affect the political thinking of the Muslims?

3. Write detailed answers to the following questions.

1. What are the sources of ideology? Discuss the need and importance of ideology.
2. Write note on the foundations and components of the Ideology of Pakistan.
3. Elucidate the evolution of the Ideology of Pakistan.
4. How did Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Allama Muhammad Iqbal explain the Ideology of Pakistan in their speeches and statements?

ACTIVITY

- Take the students to the library and make them prepare a list of at least 15 books and their authors written about the Pakistan Movement.
- Arrange a declamation contest on the topic "Ideology of Pakistan: An Ideology with a unique importance".

MAKING OF PAKISTAN

After the defeat in the war of independence 1857, the Muslim leaders tried to guide the Muslims through the establishment of institutions like Aligarh, Deoband and Nadwat-ul-Ulama. These institutions had a great impact on the Muslims. Political efforts were started in Indo-Pak Subcontinent after the establishment of Indian National Congress in 1885. Urdu Hindi controversy in 1867 and decision of partition of Bengal also changed the political attitude of the Muslims. Struggle started to protect the rights of the Muslims with the formation of the Muslim League in 1906. Besides the establishment of a Muslim Political Party, the Muslims also tried to come to an understanding with Hindus and Indian National Congress. Lucknow Pact of 1916 is a solid proof of it. Khilafat Movement in the decade of 1920 brought them nearer. But the Chouri Choura incident, Hindu Muslim riots in Kohat and the issue of rebellion of Mopla Tribes (Malabar) brought the gap between the Hindus and the Muslims. The pro Hindu movements like Shudhi and Sanghatton further widened the gulf.

In 1937, provincial elections were held under the Government of India Act, 1935. The Indian National Congress got majority in eight (08) out of eleven (11) provinces and formed governments. During the two and a half years rule of Congress, such steps were taken which increased the difference between the Muslims and the Hindus. The Muslims felt that after the British rule ended in India, Muslims will be forced to live under the Hindu domination permanently. Muslim leaders proposed the separate homeland for Muslims to finish the Hindu Muslim enmity forever. Interestingly, this idea was supported by some Hindu leaders including Lala Lajpat Rai.

LAHORE RESOLUTION (1940)

The annual session of All India Muslim League was held in Lahore from 22nd March to 24th March 1940. Thousands of Muslim political workers and Muslim leaders from all provinces of India participated in this meeting. Approximately more than one lakh people were present. The Lahore Resolution was introduced by Maulavi Fazl-ul-Haq from Bengal, which was supported by Chaudhri Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Syed Zakir Ali, Mrs. Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Maulana Abdul Hamid Badayuni from U.P, Muhammad Ismail Khan from Bihar, I.I.Chandreeger from Bombay, Qazi Muhammad Isa from Balochistan, Sardar Aurangzeb Khan from N.W.F.P (K.P), Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Dr. Muhammad Alam from Punjab.

This Resolution was approved on 23rd March 1940.

"No Constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, viz, that geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustment as may be necessary that the areas where the Muslims are numerically in 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".

After the approval of the Lahore Resolution, some people started opposition to it and the scheme was declared impracticable. The Hindu Press gave it the name of Pakistan Resolution. Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslim League adopted this name.



(Maulavi Fazl-ul-Haq)

When Lahore Resolution was passed, Quaid-e-Azam tried to unite the Muslims of Indo-Pak Subcontinent on one platform. He visited different parts of India and informed the Muslims about wrong policies of the Indian National Congress that would endanger the Muslims identity . He tried his best to get the support of Muslim leaders of other parties on the demand of separate homeland for Muslims. As a result a special group of Deoband scholars under the leadership of Shabir Ahmad Usmani lent hands to Quaid-e-Azam. Due to the political insight of Quaid-e-Azam, the Muslim leaders of Bengal and Punjab from other parties joined the Muslim League.



(Lahore Resolution 1940)

At first the British rulers did not give any importance to the Lahore Resolution but later on as a result of the disciplined campaign of the Muslims under the guidance of Quaid-e-Azam, they accepted the demand for Pakistan.

CRIPPS MISSION (1942)

The Second World War started in 1939. The British Viceroy had declared participation in the war without consulting Indians. The Congress resigned from provincial governments on this basis. Japan also jumped into war against the allied Nations in 1940-41. From the very beginning the Congress and Gandhi were trying to make the people turn against the Britain and for the establishment of Congress rule. In such grave situation, the British Government announced to send a mission, known as Cripps Mission, Cripps



(Quaid-e-Azam & Sir Stafford Cripps)

reached India for solution of political crises of India. Cripps after analyzing the Indian conditions gave some proposals for solution.

Proposals:

- (i) These proposals included India's Independence at the end of war.
- (ii) Newly constitution adheres to the principles of federation and defend the rights of minority.
- (iii) He proposed that after the war a Constituent Assembly would be formed, members of which would be elected by the members of Lower Houses of Provincial Assemblies through the principles of proportional representation. In this Assembly autonomous states will also be given representation.
- (iv) Constitution framed by the Assembly would be acceptable to the British Government.
- (v) An agreement would be made between the Constituent Assembly and the British Crown for the settlement of all the issues.
- (vi) It was proposed that any province will be given a right to opt out of the Union.
- (vii) During the war, total responsibility of defense would be in the hands of British Government.

Reaction:

The Cripps proposals were rejected by both Congress and the Muslim League. The Congress rejected these on the ground that there were no immediate steps for Indian independence but the time was given after the war and opposed the non-acceding clause under which the provinces had an option to stay out of the proposed Union.

The Muslim League also rejected the scheme because it did not concede her demand for Pakistan in clear terms. The Muslim League also had the reservations that they were not taken into confidence in discussion. Though the Cripps Mission returned unsuccessful but there was a positive steps towards Muslims interest that the British leaders for the first time accepted the Principles of Indian Partition by giving right of separation to the provinces from the Indian Union. Thus the possibility was seen that in future, a separate homeland for the Muslims would be established in the western and eastern regions of India.

C.R. FORMULA (1944)

During the "World War", Congress made great efforts for the withdrawal of British Government from India and transfer of power to the Congress. In these efforts the Congress ignored the Muslim League. The British had known the Congress trickery. On the other hand, Muslim League was being organized under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and they made it clear to the British that the sentiments and feelings of 08-crore Muslims of India cannot be ignored. In such a situation when Congress and Muslim League adopted different ways, a Congress Leader of Madras Chakarwati Raj Gopal Acharia tried to bring together both the parties. Because he had realized that the Congress could not make any agreement without the co-operation of the Muslim League. In the same way, the British Government will not be agreed to accept any demand of Congress contrary to the willing of Muslim League. Gopal Acharia presented a resolution in the Madras Assembly wherein the Congress was asked to accept demand for Pakistan with appropriate change and hold dialogue with Muslim League regarding Federal Government.

The important points of C.R. Formula are the following.

1. The Muslim League will confirm the demand of Indian liberation and will co-operate with Congress regarding the establishment of a temporary government in the interim period.
2. After the war a commission will determine the Muslim majority districts in the North West and the North East. In these areas separation from India will be decided through referendum and if the majority decides for separation, then this will be imposed without any prejudice.



(Quaid-e-Azam & Mahatma Gandhi)

3. In case of separation a mutual agreement will be made regarding defense, commerce, communication and other important matters.

The Congress showed great concern over these proposals and the Indian National Congress committee rejected it with majority. Personal attacks were made on Acharia. He resigned from Congress and assembly with great protest over this attitude. On the other hand Quaid-e-Azam indicated certain flaws in formula and pointed out the ambiguities. He told that if Acharia is ready to accept "Pakistan" then why he is reluctant to accept Lahore Resolution. In spite of all the flaws, C.R. Formula is important in history because for the first time, the Indian Partition was accepted, in principle by a Congress leader.

GANDHI - JINNAH TALKS (1944)

In the light of C.R. Formula, talks were held between Quaid-e-Azam and Gandhi in September, 1944 at the Quaid's residence. In addition to the meetings twenty one letters were also exchanged but no agreement was made. Gandhi participated in these talks in personal capacity and not as a representative of the Congress or Hindus which was not free of doubts for Quaid-e-Azam. In these talks Gandhi once again refused the Muslim separate nationality, Gandhi took the stand that in a time in history if a great number of Indian changed their religion, they became Muslims but their nationality did not change. They are people of the same nationality. In response Quaid-e-Azam strongly defended the separate nationality of the Muslims. He said that the Indian Muslims are separate nation having their own culture and civilization, language, literature, art and architecture, values, code of conduct, laws, history, customs and traditions. Gandhi also insisted on the withdrawal of 3rd power, the British from India and the mutual differences will be solved later on.

Quaid-e-Azam argued that internal problems of the Hindus and the Muslims should be solved first, then the British will leave India easily. Otherwise the Muslims will come under the permanent domination of Hindu

majority in India. These negotiations ended unsuccessful due to the different viewpoints of both the leaders but proved very important for Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslim League. This was for the first time that Mr. Gandhi was brought to negotiate about the partition of India. Due to these talks, Quaid-e-Azam removed many doubts regarding Pakistan.

SHIMLA CONFERENCE 1945

An effort was made for the solution of the constitutional problem of the Indo – Pak Subcontinent and to organize war against the Japanese in the world war. Governor General Lord Wavell declared a plan in June 1945 in which he intended the reformation of Executive Council of Governor General. He also made it clear that this council will represent all organized parties. Hindus and Muslims will be given equal representation in it. This council will be including interior, finance and foreign affairs except defense and Governor General and all the powers will be given to Indians. To discuss the plan, Viceroy called the leading Indian politicians to Simla. The conference was held on 25th June 1945. There came severe differences between the congress and the Muslim League regarding representation of Hindu Muslims proportion and nomination of representatives of other sects. The Muslim League was of the view that all the five Muslims representatives will be nominated by the Muslim league while Abul Kalam Azad and other leaders of the congress were not agreed to this. Likewise Khizar Hayat Twana leader of the Unionist Party of Punjab, also opposed Quaid-i-Azam.

Viceroy asked for list of representatives from both the parties. Quaid-e-Azam refused by saying that first of all this principle may be accepted that Muslim League will nominate the Muslim representatives.



(Quaid-e-Azam & Lord Wavell)

That was impossible for the Viceroy to act upon the proposal of temporary arrangement of government without the cooperation of the Muslim League. So he himself admitted the failure of the conference and declared that he failed to bring an agreement between the different parties of India. However, it was decided that elections will be held to know the party representative position of the parties.

GENERAL ELECTIONS 1945 – 46

After elections in Britain, the Indian Viceroy Lord Wavell announced elections in India too. Elections to the central legislature were held in December 1945. Both major parties of India, the Congress and the Muslim League took active part in elections. But both adopted different stand on the freedom of Subcontinent and constitutional problems. The Congress contested elections on the slogan of United India while the slogan of the Muslim league was "Pakistan". During the elections Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslim League addressed the Muslims and said that if they want to see the future of the Muslims safe, then they should vote to the Muslim League for Pakistan otherwise they would go into permanent slavery of the congress. As a result of elections the Muslim league won all the Muslim seats in the central legislature. In the Central assembly, 30 seats out of 100 were specified for Muslims, all won by Muslim League. After this, in the beginning of 1946 elections for 11 provincial assemblies were held. 495 seats were reserved for the Muslims in provincial assemblies. The Muslim League won 439 seats. Therefore, Muslims League won 89% of the provincial assemblies seats. Muslim League got majority in all the provinces except NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa). Thus the congress nominated candidates for the Muslim seats were badly defeated. In majority constituencies, securities of the Congress Muslim candidates were forfeited.

These elections were very important in the history of India. As a result, the Muslim League once a looser party in the elections of 1937, became a

successful one.

These elections made true the claim of Quaid-e-Azam from the last decade that the Muslim League is the only representative party of the Muslims. These elections also proved that the only solution of the problems of India is to accept the demand for Pakistan. Consequently the Congress leaders unwillingly accepted the demand of the Muslims for the partition of India's and representative status of Muslim League.

CONVENTION OF ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLIES 1946 (Delhi Convention)

An all India Muslims Legislators convention was held in Delhi in April, 1946. More than 500 members from all India participated in the convention. Some minority members also participated in convention. In the beginning session Quaid-e-Azam stress upon the demand for Pakistan in detail. He pointed out the dangers to be faced by the Muslims in case of congress rule. However, he repeated that no power can stop Muslims from their destination. In this Conference, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi from Bengal presented a resolution in which an independent and autonomous Pakistan was demanded consisting of Punjab, NWFP, Balochistan and Sindh in the North West, Asam and Bengal in the North East was demanded. He also told categorically that neither united India nor one constituent assembly is acceptable to the Muslims. Therefore, separate legislative assemblies should be formed for Muslim Pakistan and Hindu's Hindustan to prepare constitution for both the countries. If this demand is accepted then Muslim League is ready to join interim government otherwise they will propose line of action by themselves.

Prior to this the Muslims League had proposed the establishment of separate states for Indian Muslims in its Lahore session in March, 1940. Later on, to avoid any ambiguity this demand was amended in 28th session of All India Muslim League in Madras (1941), through which a state was proposed in the Muslim majority areas in the North West and North East.

CABINET MISSION PLAN 1946

Cabinet Mission is an important turning point in the freedom Movement of Muslims of Indo-Pak Subcontinent. After the failure of Cripps Mission, the British Government sent a Mission of three members of British Cabinet to search for the possible solution of the Indian problems. Mission on arrival at India met with the leaders including Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Gandhi from Congress and Quaid-e-Azam from the Muslim league. Quaid-e-Azam representing the Muslims insisted on the establishment of Pakistan while Congress insisted on United India. The Cabinet Mission during discussion was convinced about the causes of separation from Hindus and opposed the idea of Pakistan on the basis that it is impracticable.

Several sessions of discussions were held between the Muslim league, the Congress and Members of British cabinet but the parties could not agree at any formula. Therefore, at the end, the Cabinet Mission submitted the proposals on 16th May, 1946. These proposals can be divided into two parts, one the short term and second the long term proposals. According to the short term proposals the party which will accept these proposals will be invited to be included in the interim government. As per long term proposals, it was mentioned that all provinces of India will be divided into three groups.

- Group (A) included the Hindu Majority Provinces i.e. U.P., Madras, Bombay, Central Provinces, Orisa and Bihar.
- Group (B) included the Muslim Majority Provinces i.e. Punjab, NWFP(Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Balochistan.
- Group (C) also included the Muslims Majority Provinces of Asam and Bengal.



Cabinet Mission members meeting with Quaid-e-Azam

There will be a central executive consisting of all the groups having defense, communication and finance departments. Important thing in these proposals was that if a province desired separation from any group, after ten years, will have the right of separation.

The Cabinet Mission's proposals were accepted by Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslims League after showing some reservations. Though the claim for Pakistan was not accepted in these proposals but there was an ambiguous concept of making of Pakistan that the province could be separated from the centre after ten years. Congress was very happy with the point that the Cabinet Mission had rejected the demand for partition of India. However regarding consent of provinces in formation of group and limitation of powers of legislative assembly, Gandhi and other Hindu leaders gave such statements which put Quaid-e-Azam and other leaders of Muslim League into doubts.

After becoming president of the Congress on 10th July, 1946, Jawahir Lal Nehru gave a statement in Bombay that when Congress will join the constituent assembly, it will be free to make change in the Cabinet Mission plan. This statement of Nehru compelled Quaid-e-Azam and the Muslim League to reconsider the decision of acceptance of Cabinet Mission plan. They were worried that the Congress will amend the constitution due to its majority in assembly and the concept of Pakistan could be finished in the long term plan. Quaid-e-Azam and Muslim League took strong notice of this unwise statement of Nehru and protested severely before the British government. On the other hand the Muslim League called the meeting of Muslim League Council on 29 July 1946, wherein a resolution was placed to withdraw the approval of her Cabinet Mission plan. The resolution was passed unanimously.

On the appeal of Quaid-e-Azam "Yaum-e-Rast Iqdam" (Direct Action Day) was observed on 16th August, 1946. Muslim League appealed the Muslims to protest against the wrong policies of the government and in favour of claim for Pakistan. For the first time in history of Muslim League, this was the huge protest against the British government. Thousands of worker were arrested and sent to jail.

FORMATION OF INTERIM GOVERNMENT 1946 -1947

No understanding was made till now between Congress and the Muslim League regarding Cabinet Mission plan but Viceroy Lord Wavell knew the fact that any step taken without the consent of these two parties can push the country into a civil war. So he started talks with both the parties for the establishment of combined interim government. After consulting the Cabinet Mission, Viceroy announced on 16th June, 1946, that in interim government, Congress will have six, Muslim five and minorities three representatives. No party will have the right to criticize the nominated candidates. Equal important departments will be given to both the parties. This was also notified that if any party will not have to accept the Cabinet Missions proposals, will not be included in the interim government. In such condition, Viceroy will invite other party to form the interim government.

On 25th June, 1946, the working committee of the Muslim League agreed to the conditions and decided to join the interim government, because the Muslim League wanted to live peacefully and participation of the Muslim Provinces proposed by Mission in Group B and C was considered the important development towards Pakistan. On the other side Congress rejected the plan by showing her reservations. According to the promise, interim government should have to be formed by representatives of Muslim League without congress but Viceroy and Labour Party government of Britain were unable to form a government of India without congress because of their financial and commercial interests. Quaid-e-Azam reminded the Viceroy his terms and protested against his attitude. But Viceroy did not want to do anything without the cooperation of Congress and the Muslim League.

Likewise Muslim League felt that she can do for the safety of the Muslims in difficult time within the government effectively. Therefore, the Muslim League nominated her five representatives for the formation of interim government. Therefore, Lord Wavell gave Nehru the invitation for the establishment of interim government. During this time, efforts were continued to include the Muslim League in the interim government. Because during protest of the Muslim League hundreds of lives had been lost due to communal riots in Calcutta and sectarian tension in other cities of India.

Congress wanted to keep Muslim League away from the government by giving representation to non-leaguer Muslims. Meanwhile, the Government of India had felt that peace cannot be established without Muslim League. Likewise Muslim League felt that she can do for the safety of the Muslims in difficult time within the government effectively. Therefore, Muslims League nominated her five representatives. They were Liaqat Ali Khan, I. I. Chundregar, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Ghazanfar Ali Khan and one Achhoot (untouchable) Hindu Jugandar Nath Mandal. Small number of the Muslims officers of that time specially Chaudhri Muhammad Ali who later on became Prime Minister of Pakistan, worked hard day and night and lent a hand to Liaqat Ali Khan. And very soon the Congress felt that they have made a mistake of giving the finance department to the Muslim League because all the congress Ministers were on the mercy of Ministry of Finance, Credit of the last Budget of United India also goes to Liaqat Ali Khan who made such a Budget in which important steps were taken to eliminate poverty. Taxes were levied on industrialists to meet the government's expenditures. An Inquiry Commission was also proposed to check the Tax evasion. His poor friendly budget was very much appreciated but very soon the Hindu industrialists showed grievances to the Congress against imposition of tax. These were the people who provided money to the Congress but Congress could not even opposed the budget because its claim of welfare of the poors would have been exposed.

Joint meeting of the Ministers of interim government could not be held thus joining the interim government became a cause of further distance instead of alliance. At that time Sardar Patail of Congress who was interior minister in government, reached the conclusion that the only solution of the problem of India is her partition.

THE THIRD JUNE PLAN 1947

The British Prime Minister declared in February, 1947, that Britain will give Government of India to the Indian before June, 1948. With this declaration, Viceroy Lord Wavell was replaced by Lord Mountbatten. Lord Mountbatten came to India and tried his best to keep India united in which he failed. So there was no other way except partition of India. For this purpose he made a plan after detail consultation with the leaders of all leading parties and his friends and sent to the British crown for approval. Before sending this plan to Britain, the Congress leader, Nehru was kept informed as he was in favour of that plan. Quaid-e-Azam and Muslim League was left unknown. Plan was approved by London and thus this plan was known as 3rd June plan.

Following are the points of 3rd June plan:

- 1) Separate Sessions will be held of Muslims and Non- Muslim Members of the Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal. In these sessions if any one group was in favour of division of respective Province, then the Province will be divided into two parts.



(Meeting of the 3rd June)

- 2) In case of partition of the Provinces, a commission will be made to determine the boundaries.
- 3) Sindh Provincial Assembly would decide in a special session to join India or Pakistan.
- 4) The future of NWFP (presently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) would be decided by voters of the Province through referendum that they want to join Pakistan or India.
- 5) The decision of Balochistan will be made by Shahi Jarga and members of Municipal Committee Quetta.
- 6) District Sylhet of Asam Province will decide through referendum either to join Muslim majority Bengal or not.

A meeting of the Muslim League Council was held in Delhi on 10th June, 1947, wherein it was decided that though they are not in favour of division of Bengal and Punjab but to accept the 3rd June plan as a whole for the sake of transfer of power.

The Indian National Congress Committee Session was held on 14th June, 1947, where in 3rd June plan was accepted reluctantly but this was also told that "Geography, Mountains and the sea determine India. No human power can change it. Congress Committee believe that when the current hatred would diminish, then the Indian dispute will be seen in its true picture". This resolution of the Congress Committee reveals that they accepted the Indian Partition plan in compulsion.

PARTITION OF INDIA AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN

According to the 3rd June, plan the Provinces of Punjab and Bengal were decided to be divided. For this purpose a British lawyer, Radcliffe was appointed as Chairman unanimously to demarcate the boundaries. In case of disagreement last decision was to be given by Radcliffe. Several sessions of both the Group of Boundary Commission i.e. Bengal and Punjab were held but representatives of the congress and the Muslim league could not agree on any

point. On 17th August, 1947, Radcliffe award was declared which gave some Muslim majority areas, for example district Gurdaspur to India. Non Muslims were in majority in only one Tehsil Pathankot of District Gurdaspur. In those area the head works of rivers to irrigate Pakistan were given to India which later on created the canal water dispute. Likewise Calcutta, the capital of Bengal was given to India and demand of the Muslim League was to hold referendum in Calcutta because Muslim League expected the poor and destitute Hindus will also vote in favour of Pakistan along with Muslim minority. But the British did not agree with this demand of the Muslim League. Thus Calcutta, the place of great economic sources went to India.

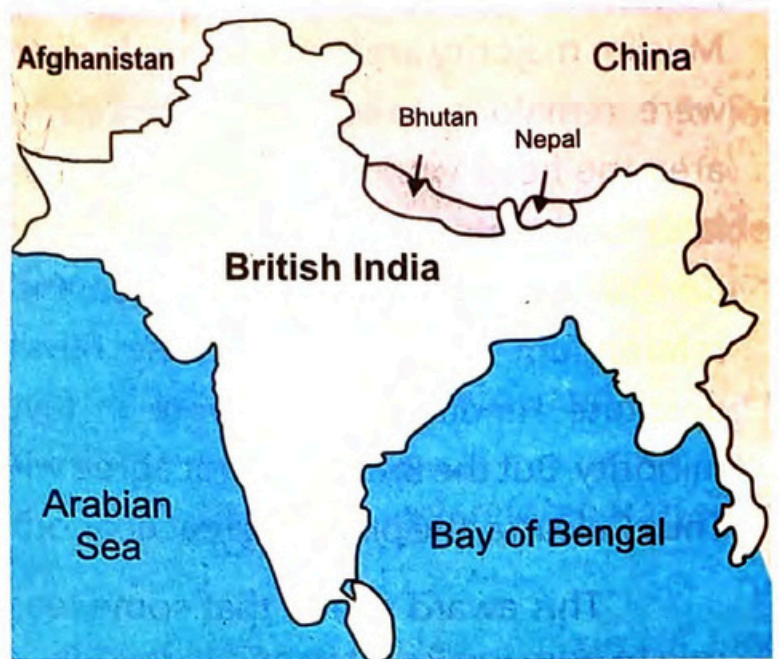
This award shows that some leading government officer played vital role to damage Pakistan and to favour Congress. In spite of all these injustices Quaid-e-Azam showed statesmanship and told "Based on injustice, this award cannot be called constitutional. This award reflects the bad intention. Here political decisions are made instead of constitutional but as a prestigious nation we are bound of this award".

According to the 3rd June 1947, plan, Muslim majority of Eastern Bengal and Western Punjab voted in favour of Pakistan. Constituent Assembly of Sindh, Shahi Jirga of Balochistan and members of Municipal Committee Quetta and people of NWFP (presently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) decided to join Pakistan through referendum. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah came to Karachi on 7th August 1947. He was elected as president of assembly in the session of first constituent assembly of Pakistan on 11th August, 1947. After three days Lord Mountbatten addressed the legislative assembly and thus Pakistan came into being on 14th August 1947 and Quaid-e-Azam was appointed as the first Governor General of Pakistan.

BRITISH COLONIZATION

After Industrial Revolution in Europe, great changes came in the lives of the people. Industrialists searched markets for their products outside Europe. The British reached India to export their products and to obtain raw

materials for industries, Sir Thomas Roe spent some time in the Court of Mughal King Jahangir and got some privileges from the King for trade in Bengal. The British slowly increased trade activities, there they studied the situation of India and were planning to occupy it. The mutual differences, lack of interest of the rulers and deteriorating condition of peace and comforts provided an



opportunity to the British for making place in India. The development of modern art and science gave them upper hand over Indians. In 1757, the British defeated Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plassey and marched towards southern India where Haidar Ali and sultan Tipu strongly resisted for some time but at last in 1799, they were also defeated. British reached Delhi in 1803 and the Mughal emperors due to their inefficiency became pensioners of British. In 1857, the people of India waged the war of independence against British but due to the modern sciences, military equipment and advancement of training, the British became victorious and Indians faced defeat. At last, the British rule came to an end in 1947 as result of freedom of India and Pakistan.

AIMS AND POLICIES

ADMINISTRATION

Arrival of the British in India greatly affected the sciences and arts, customs and traditions, culture and the way of thinking of the people of this area. The British set up an effective administrative machinery to rule over

India. They got the favour of small but influential group of India and strengthened their government. On the other hand they divided India into provinces and districts and provided an effective administration but people were on the mercy of Khans or landlords of the area and administration.

EDUCATION SYSTEM

In order to make aware the Indians of the modern sciences, the British established educational institutions. In 1857, universities were established in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. Beside this with the cooperation of local people many schools, colleges and other educational institutions were set up. Western sciences and arts were taught in these institutions. The aim was to create such a group to run the government business, together with them that they can prolong their government in India. The second great draw back in this education system was that, it was based on class division. High standard institutions were established for high class and second and third class institutions for middle and lower class people. Apart from these institutions of religious education (Madrasas) were running separately, which have nothing to do with study of modern sciences. Resultantly, the society became a prey to more class distribution. A great gulf took place between the modern educated people and the traditional religious scholars.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Before the British imperialists, India carried on trade with other countries of the world and so many things were also exported. During this whole period India never faced any shortage but British imperialists, in organized manner brought here such changes in economy. For example heavy taxes were levied that finished the exports of India and became a country of imports to the extent that imports of food items also started. The British did not encourage here the industrial development like Canada and

Australia. Only raw materials were exported from India and English Manufactures were imported. The feudal system was left as it was, through which on one side industrial society could not come into being and on the other hand in the affairs of the government, a special group was ruling instead of involving the common people.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

One of the distinctive features of the British Imperialism is her created racial discrimination. During the English rule, in the Indian society the relation of English peoples and local peoples remained of the ruler and the subject. British had never been a part of Indian society. Social activities of British remained separate. Separate parks, clubs and hotels were established for them where entry of the Indian was prohibited. This racial discrimination created in the society badly affected the psychology of the Indians.

The changes brought into being in education, economy, politics and way of living by the British, had a negative impact on the people here. In spite of the freedom, some of those effects still exist in our behaviors today also.

ROLE OF QUAID-E-AZAM IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN

Political movements were introduced in India in the beginning of 20th century. The Congress dominated over all these movements. In these state of affairs, the person who not only organized and mobilize the Muslims in their political struggle but also brought them to their destination (Pakistan) was Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He joined the congress in 1906 and started to take part in practical politics. When the Muslim League brought change in her aims and adopted a way of thinking to take part in government, he joined the Muslim League in 1913 and worked tirelessly to bring the two Nations together. His efforts earned him the title of "The Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity". He succeeded to make both the parties agreed on a pact at Lucknow in 1916. He resigned the congress in 1920, on the basis of

difference that he did not consider Non Cooperation movement as a right step towards freedom movement.

Quaid-e-Azam fought the war of independence within the limits of law for his whole life and never went to prison. It proves that he acted according to the law and struggled for the achievement of the rights of the Muslims. In 1928, when congress ignored the demands of the Muslims in constitutional proposals, in response he gave his 14 points in 1929, as alternate constitutional proposals. He presented the wishes and demands of the Muslims in a better way in the Round Table Conference. He criticized the act of 1935 but took part in the election of 1937. During 1937-39 he criticized those policies of Congress rules, due to which the Muslims suffered. In 1940, he passed the Lahore Resolution and determined the destination for the Muslims and in a short period of seven years to 1947, he made possible the achievement of Pakistan specially in such conditions when the British and the congress both were in opposition of the partition of India and establishment of Pakistan.

If we want to select one among all the leaders and workers who lead Pakistan movement towards its destination is Quaid-e-Azam undoubtedly. He led the Muslims with more prudence and regulation. During the whole movement he never acted against law. He always challenged the British, Congress and other leaders with the weapon of arguments against violence. He always consulted his colleagues and workers before taking a decision and once he took a decision, he stood on that and never showed any weakness. He used to keep his words. Quaid-e-Azam led the freedom movement and Pakistan movement in such a way that has no example. Many statesmen of the world paid tributes to Quaid-e-Azam. Nelson Mandela, who spent 27 years in prison in the struggle against the racial discriminative government of South Africa, consider the struggle for freedom of Quaid-e-Azam as source of guidance for himself.

EXERCISE

1. Choose the correct answers of the following:-

1. When was partition of Bengal decided?
(A) 1805 (B) 1905 (C) 1906 (D) 1911
2. Who presented the Lahore Resolution?
(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Quaid-e-Azam
(C) Liaquat Ali Khan (D) Maulvi Fazle Haq
3. When was the second World War started?
(A) 1837 (B) 1938 (C) 1939 (D) 1945
4. How many ministers did the Cabinet Mission consist of?
(A) Two (B) Three (C) Four (D) Five
5. Who gave the C.R. Formula?
(A) Raj Go Pal Acharia (B) Jawahir Lal Nehru
(C) Mahathma Gandhi (D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
6. How many seats were won by Muslim League in Election of 1945-46?
(A) 354 (B) 402 (C) 450 (D) 439
7. When Jawahir Lal Nehru became president of Congress?
(A) 1935 (B) 1945 (C) 1946 (D) 1947
8. Who was appointed as Finance Minister in interim government of 1946-47?
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Chaudri Muhammad Ali
(C) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar (D) Hussain Shaheed Suharwardi
9. Who was the last viceroy of India?
(A) Lord Attlee (B) Lord Wavell
(C) Lord Mountbatten (D) Lord Curzon
10. When the Muslim League session was held in Delhi in 1947?
(A) 9th June (B) 10th June (C) 10th July (D) 12th July.
11. Which provinces were to be divided according to 3rd June Plan?
(A) Bombay and Sindh (B) Punjab and Bengal
(C) NWFP(K.P) and Balochistan (D) Calcutta and Madras
12. When did Radcliffe award declare?
(A) 14th July 1947 (B) 30th July 1947
(C) 14th August 1947 (D) 17th August 1947

13. When Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah was defeated by British?
(A) 1757 (B) 1857 (C) 1957 (D) 1868
14. When did Quaid-e-Azam join the Muslim League?
(A) 1905 (B) 1906 (C) 1913 (D) 1923
15. To whom was given the title of "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity"
(A) Jawahir Lal Nehru (B) Mahatma Gandhi
(C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (D) Quaid-e- Azam

2. Give short answers to the following questions.

1. What events widened the distance between Muslims and Hindus?
2. What proposals were given by Cripps Mission?
3. Why the Congress and Muslim League rejected the Cripps Mission proposals?
4. Why the Simla Conference was unsuccessful?
5. How the Muslim League get success in general elections of 1945-46?
6. What demands were given in the session of legislature in 1946?
7. How the formation of interim government was made in 1946-47?
8. How the Congress felt that they have done mistake of giving Finance Ministry to Muslim League?
9. Why Quaid-e-Azam was given the title of "Ambassador of Hindu Muslim unity?"
10. What methods adopted by Quaid-e-Azam of being the best leader?

3. Give detail answers to the following questions.

1. What do you know about Lahore Resolution? What is its importance in Pakistan Movement?
2. What is the Cabinet Mission plan? What are its aims and objectives?
3. What is the 3rd June Plan? How according to this plan, partition of India and establishment of Pakistan took place?
4. Discuss the British colonialization, its aims and policies.

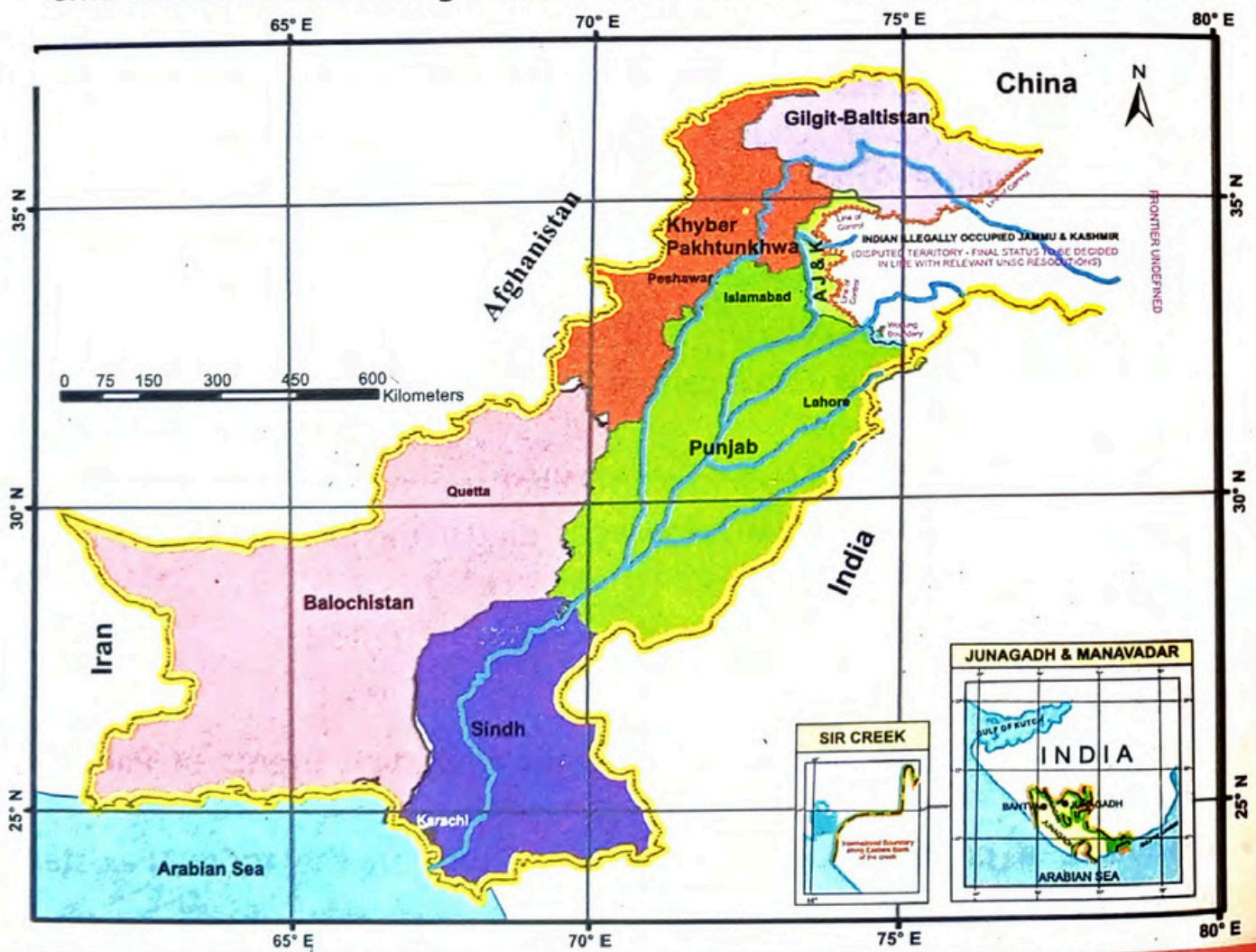
ACTIVITY

- Prepare a pictorials chart indicating the important events of Pakistan Movement.
- Convene a competition of intelligence test on the topic "Pakistan Movement".

LAND OF PAKISTAN

LOCATION OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is located in the North Western part of South Asia between 24° to 37° North latitudes and between 61° to 76° East longitudes. It has an area of 796096 square kilometers. In the North East of Pakistan, there lies China, in the North West is Afghanistan, India is in the East, Iran is in the South West and Arabian Sea is in the South. The length of its borders with China is 585 Kilometers. Pak-Afghan border line, known as Durand Line, was emarcated in 1893. Its length is 2250 km. In the North a narrow strip Wakhan



of Afghanistan separates Pakistan from Tajikistan. Pakistan has 1610 km common border with India, which was demarcated by Radcliffe Commission at the time of Indian Partition. In its north east with Kashmir is the disputed border "line of control". The length of border with Iran is 832 kilometers where as the length of coastal strip is 1046 kilometers.

IMPORTANCE OF THE LOCATION OF PAKISTAN

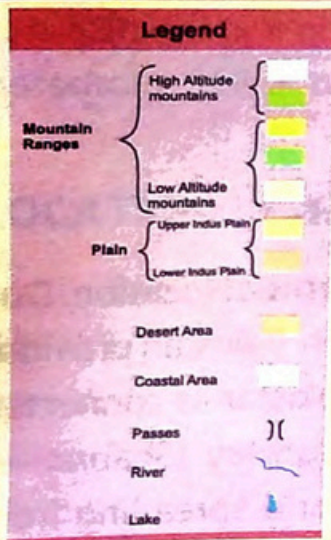
Pakistan has prominent position in the world in terms of location. Due to its geo-strategic location it is situated in sensitive region. Pakistan provides transit trade to Afghanistan and Central Asian States. Pakistan is connected with China by road, this road is called Karakorum Highway (Shahrah-e-Resham). Pakistan is located in the centre of Islamic world spreading from Moroco in the West to Indonesia in the East. Pakistan is in close proximity to the oil producing countries of Middle East and Central Asia. Galiyat, Kaghan Valley, sceneries of Swat and the oldest civilization of Indus Valley and Gandahara have great attraction for tourists in Pakistan.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is a vast country. There is a great variation in physical features of Pakistan. It is about 1600 kilometers in length and 885 kilometers in breadth. These physical features starts from high mountains in the North to the coastal areas in the South. On the basis of physical features, Pakistan is divided into the following parts.

1. MOUNTAINOUS REGION
2. PLATEAUS
3. THE PLAINS
4. DESERTS
5. COASTAL AREAS

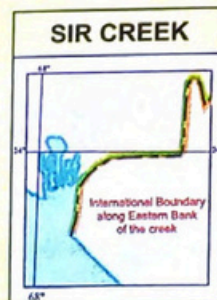
Pakistan Physical Map



Sales 1: 7500 000
0 50 100 150 200 Km
0 50 100 Miles



FRONTIER UNDEFINED



MOUNTAINOUS REGION

1. Northern Mountains

These mountains consist of parallel ranges in the East West direction, the slopes of these mountains are covered with evergreen coniferous forests. Northern areas of Pakistan, Azad Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Northern areas of Punjab lie in these mountains. Beautiful valleys of Murree, Gilgit and Kaghan also lie in these mountains. These mountains are divided into two parts.

(I) The Himalayan Range

(ii) The Karakoram Range

(i) The Himalayas

The Himalayan Range stretches from Asam (India) in the East to the River Indus in the North West. In Pakistan there are three minor ranges of these mountains.

(i) The Shiwalik Range

It is low in altitude and is situated in the north of plain area of Punjab having an altitude of 600 to 1200 meters extend over to the Southern part of Hazara, Attock and some areas of Rawalpindi.

(ii) The Lesser Himalayas Or Pir Punjal Range

The Pir Punjal Ranges lie further to the north of Shiwalik Range. This range has an altitude of 1800 to 4600 meters. It includes the areas of Battagram, Mansehra and Abbottabad, some of the tourist resorts and picnic places like Murree and Galiyat also situated in this range.

(iii) The Central Himalayas

In the North of Pakistan this great mountain range of the world lies in the East-West direction at an average height of 6000 meters. The highest peak of this range, Nanga Parbat, is 8126 meters high. Many small glaciers lie in this range. In the Valley of Kaghan "Lake Saif-ul-Malook" is a very popular tourist spot. Some mountains of Kashmir and Hazara form a part of it.

Evergreen forests having needle like leaves, lush green valleys and abundance of fruits is the beauty of the region.

a. THE KARAKORAM RANGE

This lies to the north of Himalayas. Karakoram mountain has an average altitude of 6100 meters where as K-2 is the highest peak of this range having an altitude of 8611 meters. After Mount Everest, this is the second highest peak of the World. The Karakoram high mountain peaks remain covered with snow throughout the year. In this range, there are at least 20 glaciers of more than 20 kilometers in length. Rainfall is low in Karakoram area, therefore, forests are also less. Some passes are the only source of traffic between valleys which are often closed in winter due to snowfall. Khunjarab Pass and Karakoram Pass are the important passes of this range.

1. North Western and Western Mountainous Regions

These mountains spread in the Western and North Western parts of Pakistan. These mountains are less high as compared to the Eastern mountains. Some of these ranges make border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The difficult passes in these mountainous ranges are the sources of transportation. Western Mountains are further divided into the following important ranges.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) The Hindu Kush Range | (b) The Koh-e-Sufaid |
| (c) Waziristan Hills | (d) The Suleiman Range |
| (e) Kirthar Range | |

a) The Hindu Kush Range

The Hindu Kush Range is situated in Chitral and Western part of Northern areas. In the north of Chitral, Trichmir is the highest peak of this range. River Chitral is the important river of Hindu Kush Range. Due to the height and harsh conditions, only a few passes are the routes of transportation between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Among them, the historical Khyber Pass is the important trade route between Peshawar Valley and Kabul.

b) The Koh-e-Sufaid

The average altitude of this mountain range is 3600 meters. Seeka Ram Sar is the highest peak of this range. Parachinar is situated in the foot of this range.

c) Waziristan Hills

The average altitude of these hills is 1500 to 3000 meters. There are fertile valleys in these hills. Miran Shah and Wana are located in this region.

d) The Suleiman Range

This mountain range starts from River Gomul and spread to the East upto 450 Kilometers. Takht-e-Suleiman is the highest peak in this range with a height of 3847 meters.

e) Kirthar Range

This range is in the south of Koh-e-Suleiman in the North South direction, separates Lower Indus Basin from Balochistan. This mountain range is about 400 kilometers long and 30 kilometers wide.

2. THE PLATEAUS

a. The Potohar Plateau

The Potohar Plateau is situated in the North of Islamabad between river Indus and river Jhelum. Its height is 300 to 600 meters. River Swan is the important river of this plateau. Potohar Plateau is rich in minerals. The most important are Salt, Gypsum, Lime Stone, Coal and Mineral Oil.

In the south of Potohar Plateau, the Salt Range lies in the Districts of Jhelum, Chakwal, Kalabagh and Mianwali. The famous salt mine "Khewra" is situated here. The average height of Salt Range is 750 to 900 meters. The most important peak is Sakesar with 1527 meters high.

b. BALOCHISTAN PLATEAU

The Balochistan Plateau is situated in the South West of Pakistan. Its average altitude is 600 to 900 meters. It is a vast area of 34190 square kilometers. Chaghi range lies to the North of this Plateau. Some ranges of low altitude are also here, which include Siahan range and Central Makran range.

The famous salt water lake "Hamoon Mashkhel" is also situated here.

3. THE PLAINS

The Indus Plain spread over a vast area is one of the important and fertile plains of the world. The plain of Indus River is made by the fertile soil brought by the Indus River and its tributaries. The Indus Plain is divided into two parts.

a) THE UPPER INDUS PLAIN

The Upper Indus Plain consists of Province of Punjab. The river Indus and its tributaries i.e. the Rivers Jhelum, Chanab, Ravi and Sutlaj flow in it. The Upper Indus Plain spread over from Shiwalak Hills in the north and Salt range in the south to Mithankot. It slopes down from North West to South. The Plain is 400 to 1200 feet high from the sea level. River Indus and its tributaries divided this plain into Doaabes. The area between two rivers irrigated by them is called Doaab.

b) THE LOWER INDUS PLAIN

This leveled plain of Sindh Province starts from Mithankot to the Arabian Sea in the south. The height of the plain decreases from 400 feet in the north to only 20 feet in the south. The river flows very slowly in the plain due to its gentle slope. From Thatta to the coast of Arabian Sea, it starts making delta and ends up in the Sea. Here the river Indus is divided into many branches making delta. It includes the area of Run Kutch.

4. DESERTS

In Pakistan some areas are deserts. Though these are parts of plains but due to their unique features, these differ from plains. Surface of these areas are covered with sand dunes. Winds play a vital role in making features of these areas. The extremely low rain fall is the special sign of the desert areas. Underground water level is very deep. Most of the people are nomads. If the irrigation facilities are provided, then these barren areas can be utilized

for cultivation. The famous deserts of Pakistan are as follow:-

- i) Thal Desert – North West Punjab
- ii) Cholistan Desert – South East Punjab
- iii) Nara and Tharparkar Desert – South East Sindh
- iv) Chaghi and Kharan Desert – West Balochistan

2. THE COASTAL AREAS

In the south of Pakistan there is the Arabian Sea. The coastal area of Pakistan begins from Run Kutch in Sindh and stretches westward in Balochistan to the border between Pakistan and Iran. Its total length is about 1046 Kilometers. It consists of two parts i.e. the Sindh Coast and Balochistan Coast. In Sindh, Karachi and Port Qasim and in Balochistan, Gwadar Port are famous ports of Pakistan.

CLIMATE OF PAKISTAN

The average condition of temperature, humidity, air pressure and rainfall of a place or region for a long time (Average 30 years) is called climate, whereas if it is for a short time i.e. a day or a week then it is called weather. Climate of a place or area depends upon the distance from the equator and the sea, altitude, direction of winds and mountains. Pakistan is situated in the sub-tropical region above the equator. Only southern areas fall under the influence of sea winds. Monsoon and western winds cause rain in some regions at the end of summer and winter respectively. While the northern and western mountains decrease the intensity of cold wind coming from the north in winter. In the high mountainous areas, the weather changes with the altitude.

CLIMATIC ZONES OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is situated in the sub-tropical region, therefore, its climate is hot and dry. Sea coast, monsoon, western winds and high mountains bring variation in this dry and hot climate. Pakistan can be divided into eight (8) regions on the basis of climate.

i. HIGH LANDS

Here the temperature is low because of the high altitude. In winter there is heavy rainfall and snowfall. The weather is extremely cold in winter. In summer the weather is pleasant whereas the rainfall is low due to non availability of monsoon winds. This region contains Northern areas and parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province.

i. HUMID MOUNTAINOUS REGION

These are the areas of low altitude mountains, where heavy rainfall due to monsoon and Western winds occur. In summer the temperature is moderate and heavy rainfall due to monsoon occur. Abundant rain and snowfall in winter occur. Famous areas for tourism in this region are Murree, Gilgit and Parachinar.

iii. SEMI DRY MOUNTAINOUS REGION

These are mountainous areas of low altitude where due to western winds rainfalls and sometimes snow falls in winter. Summer is moderate and dry. This region consists of areas of Quetta, Qilla Saifullah and Qalat.

iv. SEMI HUMID PLAIN REGION

It includes the Plain area of Daman-e-Koh, where heavy amount of monsoon rainfall occur. In summer the temperature is high and monsoon rains fall whereas the winter is dry and moderate. This region includes Sialkot, Gujrat and Islamabad.

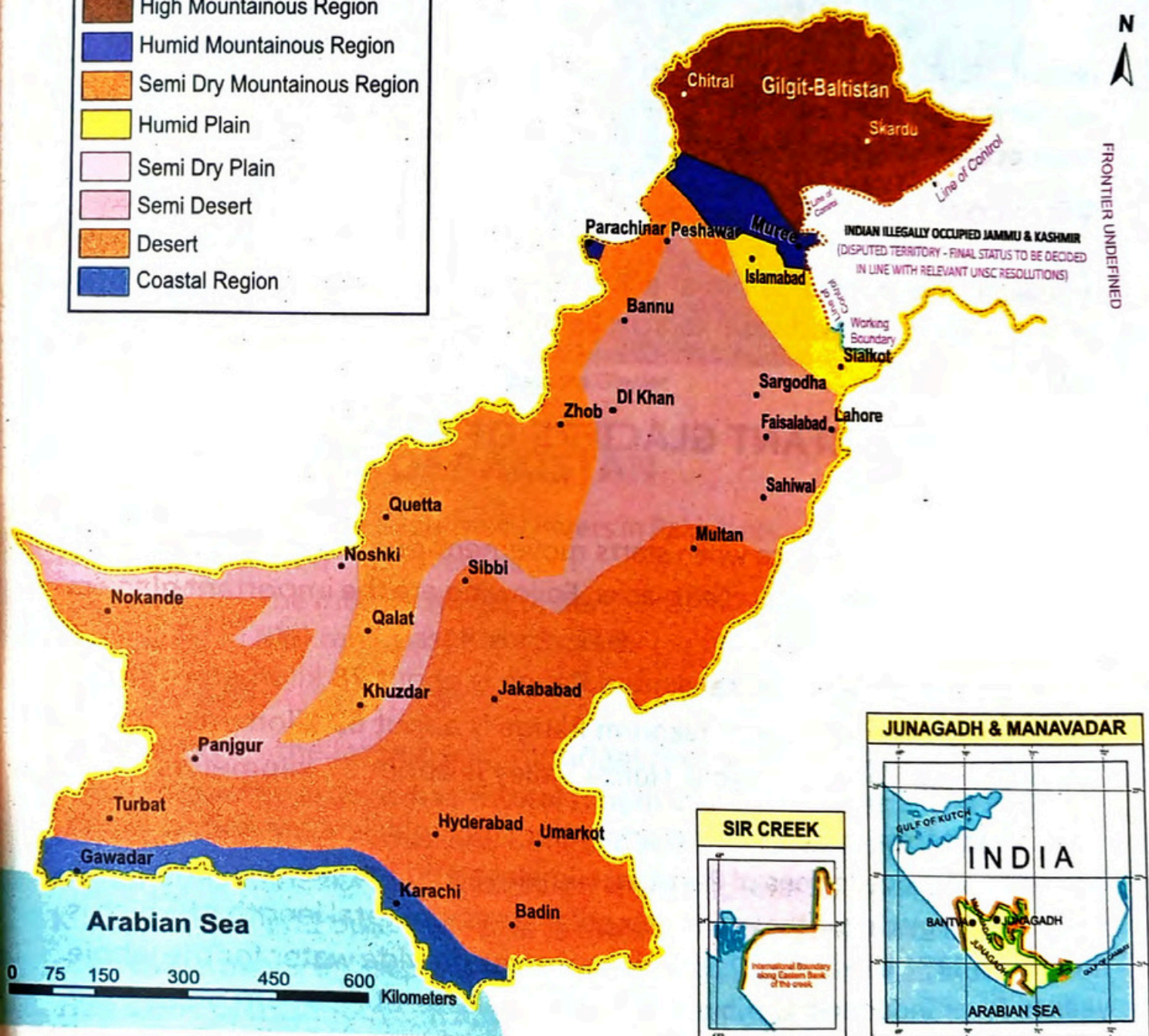
v. SEMI DRY PLAIN AREA

In this region rainfall is low due to low monsoon and western winds temperature is very high in summer. Winter is dry and moderate. It consists of the fertile plain areas of Northern Punjab and Peshawar valley.

Climatic Regions of Pakistan

Key

- High Mountainous Region
- Humid Mountainous Region
- Semi Dry Mountainous Region
- Humid Plain
- Semi Dry Plain
- Semi Desert
- Desert
- Coastal Region



vi. SEMI ARID REGION

Most of the area of Sindh, Southern Punjab and Central Balochistan are situated in this semi arid area. Here low rainfall occurs. Summer is extremely hot, winter is mild.

vii. ARID REGION

Tharparkar, Cholistan, Thal and Kharan deserts are included in this region. Here very small amount of rain occurs. Summer is extremely hot, winter is mild. There is no agriculture due to drought. Cattle rearing is the main occupation of the people.

viii. COASTAL AREA

In the south of Pakistan, is the coastal strip, the weather here remains moderate. The summer is hot and the winter is mild. Rainfall is low. The important ports of Pakistan i.e. Karachi, Port Qasim and Gwadar are located in the region.

IMPORTANT GLACIERS OF PAKISTAN

A huge mass of ice when starts movement due to gravitational pull and its material pressure, is called glacier. Following are the important glaciers of Pakistan.

1. Siachin glacier in the Karakorum Range is about 78 kilometers long.
2. Baltoro glacier in the Karakorum Range is about 62 kilometers long.
3. Batoora glacier situated in Hunza Valley is about 57 kilometers long.

Apart from these glaciers many other small glaciers are found in the high mountainous regions of Pakistan. Himalaya and Karakoram ranges are great sites of glaciers in the world after polar areas, the total length of which is more than 1771 kilometers. These great reserves provide water for the whole year to River Indus and its tributaries. Beautiful lakes of northern areas exist due to these glaciers.



Siachin Glacier



Baltoro Glacier



Batoora Glacier

RIVERS SYSTEM OF PAKISTAN

There are three Systems of Rivers in Pakistan:-

- (i) The Indus River System
- (ii) The Interior Rivers System
- (iii) Makran Coast River System

(i) THE INDUS RIVER SYSTEM

Indus is the largest and important river of Pakistan which flows from north to southwards. It has a total length of 2900 kilometers. The eastern tributaries of River Indus are Sutlaj, Bias, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum. The western tributaries of River Indus are River Gilgit, River Swat, Panjkora, Kabul, Kurram, Tochi and Bolan etc. Due to the erosional and depositional activities of all these rivers, a vast plain has come into being which is called Indus Plain. This is one of the important and fertile plains in the world.

ii) THE INTERIOR RIVER SYSTEM

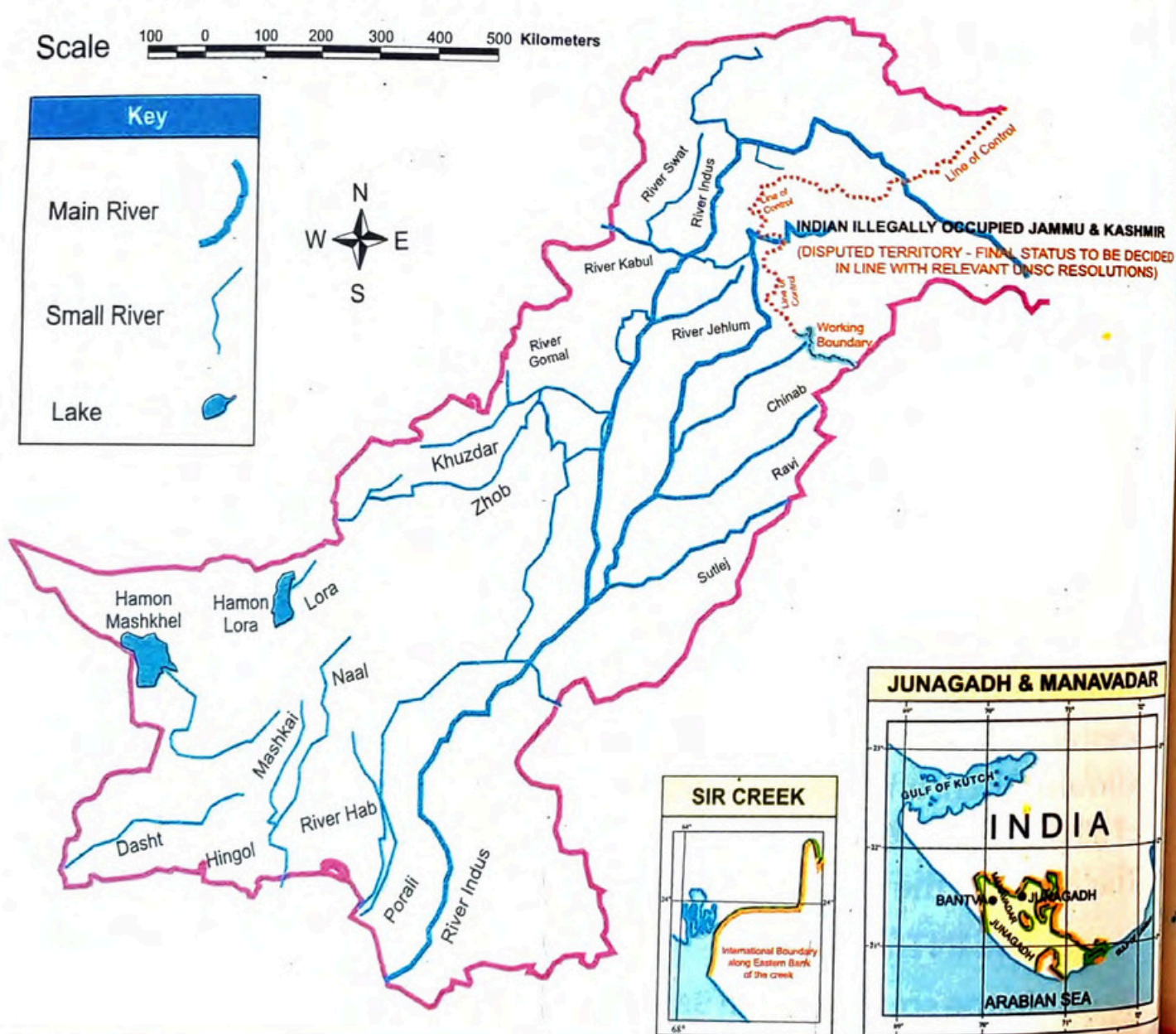
In the south western Balochistan the rivers fall into lake instead of sea.

Coming out of Raskoh and Chaghi Ranges, some of these rivers disappear before it reach the local lakes. Hamoon Mashkhel and Hamoon Lora are the important lakes of this area.

(iii) MAKRAN COAST RIVER SYSTEM

Originating from the Coastal ranges of Makran, rivers flow southwards into the Arabian Sea. They have very small number of tributaries. Here some important rivers are Hub, Porali, Hangol and Dasht.

River System of Pakistan



NATURAL VEGETATION OF PAKISTAN

Natural vegetation are the vital part of our environment. Forests are those natural vegetation which have covered a large part of the land. Currently in Pakistan only 4.8% of the land is covered with forests.

The forests found in Pakistan are of the following types

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. High land forests | 2. Coniferous forests |
| 3. The Riverian or Bela forests | 4. Coastal forests |
| 5. Artificial forests | 6. Dry shrubs forests |

1. HIGH LAND FORESTS

These forests are found in Northern areas, Chitral, Dir, Kohistan and Galiyat etc. These are evergreen forests. Deudar and Pine Trees are found here. These trees are used for furniture and building purpose.

2. CONIFEROUS FORESTS

These forests are found in the Northern areas of Pakistan. These are found in Abbottabad, Mansehra, and Murree. Besides, these forests are also seen in the highlands of Quetta and Qalat Division in Balochistan. These forests are evergreen and grow in low temperature. The Coniferous, Deudar and Pine trees are important. Moreover, it plays an important role in keeping the environment clean, prevent soil erosion and attracts tourists. These are used as timber and for making furniture.

3. THE RIVERAIN OR BELA FORESTS

Such forests are found along the banks of Indus River and its tributaries. The main varieties include Shisham and Babul trees. It provide very fine and hard wood for furniture.

4. COASTAL FORESTS

These forests are found on the Delta of river Indus and river Hub. Trees in these forests are of small size. These trees can also survive in salty water. Height of these trees are about 3 meters and sometimes it rises up to 6 meters. People living in coastal areas use its wood as timber.

5. ARTIFICIAL FORESTS

These are planted forests. Most of the species such as Shisham, Acacia and eucalyptus are grown for different purposes. These forests are found in Changa Manga near Lahore, Thal Desert, District Sahiwal, Ghulam Muhammad and Guddu Barrages.

6. DRY SHRUB FORESTS

These forests are also called arid or desert forests. The arid thorny forests are the important. Acacia, Berry, Karid, Oak etc are important plants in the region. These plants are found in the Indus plain and arid regions of Balochistan.

WILD LIFE IN PAKISTAN

Different kinds of wild life are found in abundance in the mountainous regions of the Northern areas as compare to the other parts of Pakistan. Northern mountainous ranges provide important habitats for wild life, because these are far away from the reach of human beings. In these areas some of the animals are snow leopards, black and brown bears, otters, lynix, markhore, leopards and snow cock etc. All these animals reside on extreme height. In the foot of Himaliya ranges and Potohar plateau, the deer chinkara, red legged partridge and some other birds are found.

In the forests of Indus plain animals like Jackals, wild cats, desert cats, wild deer etc are found. In the riverain areas Hog deer are also found.

In the arid areas there is small amount of wild life due to lack of forests. In the sandy desert of Cholistan, chinkara and blue bulls are found. In the Sulaiman and Kirther ranges, markhor, chinkara, leopards, red legged partridge and other birds are found. In the Indus water, Sindhi dolphin, fishing cat, smooth otter and crocodile are found. In the coastal areas of Pakistan, about eight kinds of tortoises are found. In Pakistan, the sand lizards, geekok (a kind of lizard) and many kinds of snakes are found. In the swampy and wet areas some kinds of marine birds are found.

Kinds of Animals	Kinds found in Pakistan
Mammal	180
Birds	660
Reptiles (lizards snakes, tortoise etc.)	174
Fish	525
Insects	20000

NATURAL REGIONS OF PAKISTAN

The area where physical features e.g. climate, natural vegetation animals and activities of human being are the same, is called a natural region. Pakistan is divided into the following natural regions.

- 1) Plain region
- 2) Arid region
- 3) Coastal region
- 4) Dry and semi dry mountainous region
- 5) Humid and sub Humid mountainous region

1. PLAIN REGION

Plain areas are very important for so many reasons, the slope of plain areas is low, therefore, plain areas are very important for agriculture. Besides availability of water, transport, means of communication and other facilities, the plain areas are thickly populated. The Indus plain is the most productive area of Pakistan. Different features of the Indus plain and rivers basins play important role in the expansion of population. The area between the two rivers (Doab) is best for cultivation, 80% of the cultivable area of Pakistan is situated here. Cotton, wheat, rice and sugar cane are important crops of the Indus plain. Canal irrigation system is helpful in cultivation. Means of transport and communication in the area are easily available. Therefore, the big cities of Pakistan like, Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Sukkur and Hyderabad are located here. Many big industries like textiles and sugar

industry etc are in this region. This is densely populated region of Pakistan.

2. THE ARID REGION

Though the desert area is also a part of plain but from economic and commercial point of view it is less productive as compared to other parts of Indus plains. Usually there is intense shortage of rain in the deserts. Due to lack of facilities of life here most of the people are nomads, rearing sheeps and goats. Some of the desert areas are fertile and cultivable but due to shortage of water the cultivation is not on large scale. If water is made available then the desert can be made cultivable. Now through the canals, the desert of Thal, Cholistan and a great part of Thar have been brought under cultivation.

3. THE COASTAL AREA

The southern area includes Delta of Indus River, Karachi coast and Makran Coast is called Coastal region. In this region the sea breeze keep the temperature moderate. Therefore, this area is neither too cold nor too hot. Because of very gentle slope, marshy areas are also found here e.g. Rann Kutch area. The coastal areas of southern Sindh including Karachi are thickly populated as compared to the coast of Makran, because Karachi is an important port. Karachi is a great centre of trade and industry in Pakistan. Main occupation of the people of coastal areas is fishing, besides trade.

4. DRY AND SEMI DRY MOUNTAINOUS REGION

The extreme north and South West mountainous areas of Pakistan are the areas of very low rain fall. This is the driest region of Pakistan. Winters are severe and summers are mild. Due to sever cold in winter, cultivation is not possible and people are mostly busy in handicrafts e.g. carpet viewing. This is the region of low population and due to severe cold, people migrate towards plains in winter. Main occupation of the people is cattle rearing. Apple, grapes, peaches and dry fruits are the main agriculture products of this region.

5. HUMID AND SUB HUMID MOUNTAINOUS REGION

This region includes Shiwalik, Pir Punjal, Hindu Kush and some parts of Koh-e-sufaid, Murree, Swat, Abbottabad and Parachinar are located in this region. Due to the heavy rains fall on mountains, there are evergreen forests on the slopes of these mountains. These forests are the shelters for wild life and birds as well as keep the environment clean. Due to sliding on roads and heavy snow fall in winter transportation is difficult. Therefore, the inhabitants here are facing economic problems.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Any action or process which endangers the environment is called environmental hazards. Pollution and natural calamities both are included in environmental hazard. Air, water, soil and noise pollution create disturbance in the environment. Likewise natural calamities such as earth quake, Tsunami, flood, wind and rain, storm, drought, and soil erosion directly damage the environment. Change occurs in the environment due to environmental hazards, changing the climate accordingly and become the cause of danger for human life and civilization.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

Natural environment of Pakistan is a blessing of Almighty Allah but some of the human activities endangered the natural environment which in turn creating so many problems for us. Some of the major environmental problems are discussed below:-

1. PROBLEM OF WATER LOGGING AND SALINITY

Our canals are of raw and water is flowing there throughout the year due to which the underground water levels become high. When underground water level becomes so high that it comes on the surface of the earth, it is called water logging. Such land is not cultivable. The underground salts also come up with the underground water to the surface. The water evaporates and the salts remain on surface. This is called salinity.

Due to this cultivation is not possible and the land changes into waste.

A vast area of land in Pakistan has been affected by water logging and salinity. The area affected by water logging and salinity is a great cause of low production. In order to solve the problem of water logging and salinity, it is necessary that the canals should be cemented, Tube wells should be installed. Standing water over the earth surface and high level of underground water must be controlled by proper sewerage system. Such trees should be planted which have the capacity to absorb salts from soil along with water. For example the eucalyptus. Steps should be taken by the government to overcome this problem.

2. DEFORESTATION

Forests play a key role in the economy of a country. In Pakistan, forests are only 4.8% of the total area. Forests have many advantages, wood for building and fuel is obtained from forests. It provides fodder for the cattle and raw material for industries. Medicinal herbs are obtained from forests. It makes the environment pleasant and cause more rain. In spite of all these advantages, deforestation is very rapid. Following are the causes of deforestation in Pakistan.

1. Food for growing population and increase in demand for other crops is the main cause of deforestation. Forests are removed and the land is being used for agriculture.
2. Cities are expanding due to increase in urban population; therefore, forests are removed to clear the land for urban population.
3. Due to industrial development, the need for transport and roads are also increased. Many roads are being constructed by cutting the trees.
4. Merciless cutting of trees and use as timber and fuel.
5. Forests are utilized as grazing grounds which bring decrease in it.

The area under forest in Pakistan is decreasing annually which not only badly affects the human being but the environment also.

The following steps should be taken to stop the deforestation.

- (i) Government should build residential colonies and encourage the people for small houses instead of big one for living.
- (ii) The areas from where the forests have been removed should be planted with those trees which have speedy growth.
- (iii) Low standard wood forest should be planted to be used for fuel purposed. This can prevent the high standard forests from burning.
- (iv) Awareness should be created in people regarding importance of forests.
- (v) Rules regarding forests should be imposed strictly.
- (vi) Trees should be planted in urban areas on the road sides and in open spaces.
- (vii) Fruit trees should be planted on the slopes of the hills that those provide fruits for the people and the people themselves would protect those trees.



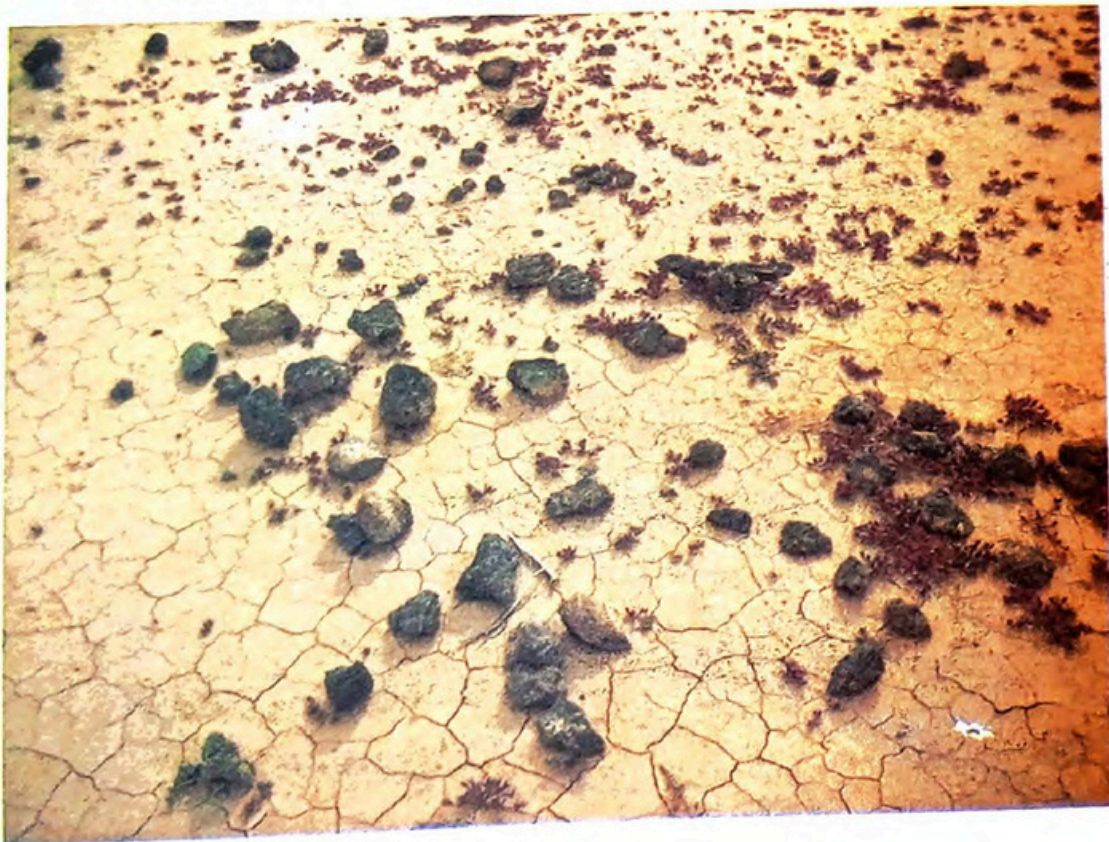
DESERTIFICATION (CHANGING OF FERTILE LAND INTO DESERT)

Due to low rain fall in Pakistan, most of the land is dry having arid and semi arid features. When the vegetations are completely vanished from fertile land, then the land become barren which cannot be made cultivable easily again. This process is called changing of fertile land into desert or desertification. There are two causes of desertification.

1. Environmental factors (No rain fall for a long time and soil erosion by wind and water).
2. Human interference (Over grazing and soil pollution).

Different steps can be taken to prevent the spread of deserts. These are:-

- i. Preventing over grazing
- ii. Prevent the soil pollution
- iii. Keeping away the industrial wastes from the cultivable land and plantation of shrubs adjacent to it, so that the sand of desert could not reach to the cultivable area.



POLLUTION AND ITS KINDS

Our environment is made of two elements.

1. Natural elements
2. Human elements

In our surrounding atmosphere; the Oxygen, Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide and other gases are found in a particular proportion. Besides, streams, drains, rivers, and heat of the sun all are natural elements of the environment. Whereas human factors mean, everything in which humans are involved, like crops, buildings and factories etc.

There is a balance maintained by nature between different factors of our environment and any change which disturb this balance, is called environmental pollution. Environmental pollution dangerously affect the human life. Basically, environmental pollution is of three types.

1. Air pollution
2. Water pollution
3. Land/soil pollution

1. AIR POLLUTION

Usually, air pollution is due to the auto mobiles and factories, engines of vehicles like truck, rickshaw and car etc. are running with fuel resultantly, carbon dioxide, hydrogen and carbon mono oxide gases get mixed with the air. Many of the injurious gases come out from the factories or construction work for example; sulphur dioxide, Nitrogen oxide, dust ashes etc mix with the air. This pollution in the air indirectly affects the human health.



Air Pollution

Air pollution is very high in urban and industrial areas. Big industrial cities of Pakistan like Karachi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala etc. are more affected from air pollution.

2. WATER POLLUTION

Domestic and Industrial wastes in the urban areas are the major source of water pollution. For example all the domestic and industrial waste of Nowshera is flown into Kabul River. Such as all the industrial waste of Karachi and Maleer goes into layaree stream. This not only pollute the water of rivers and lakes but the underground water also become polluted.

Clean drinking water is the basic need of life. In the rural areas drinking water is not available. There are no stream or water courses in many of the rural areas. Therefore, the rain water is collected and used. In some areas water from ponds are used which become dirty after some time. Use of dirty water is a great cause of diseases in the rural people. Polluted water is harmful for human use and is the main cause of intestinal and liver diseases.



Water Pollution

3. LAND/SOIL POLLUTION

Land pollution is the result of growing population. The densely populated areas are more polluted. People in rural areas ease themselves in the open fields and in the cities rubbish and garbage is thrown outside. It causes pollution of land. They contaminate and make poisonous the food crops and vegetable grown on such lands.

Efforts should be made on national and mass level to control the environmental pollution. General awareness should be created in the people. At the government level, planning should be made for industries and growing urbanization population growth. Trees and plants are the prime source of environmental purification. Therefore, awareness should be created at public level regarding tree plantation.



Land Pollution

EXERCISE

1. Choose the correct answer of the following.

- 1) In which part of South Asia Pakistan is located?
a. South West b. South East c. North West d. North East
- 2) How much is the total area of Pakistan?
a. 5967210 Sq Km b. 796096 Sq Km
c. 896096 Sq Km d. 997512 Sq Km
- 3) What is located in the South of Pakistan?
a. China b. India c. Indian Ocean d. Arabian Sea
- 4) Which country is separated from Pakistan by Wakhan strip in the North?
a. Uzbekistan b. Tajikistan c. Turkmenistan d. Azerbaijan
- 5) How much is the length of Pakistan in the North South direction?
a. 1400 KM b. 1500 KM c. 1600 KM d. 1700 KM.
- 6) In which mountain range, Nanga Parbat is situated?
a. Shiwalik b. Karakorum c. Hindukush d. Koh-e-Hamaliyan
- 7) How much is the height of K-2?
a. 8126M b. 8224M c. 8611M d. 9611M
- 8) Which historical pass is in the Hindukush ranges?
a. Bolan Pass b. Khyber Pass c. Tochi Pass d. Gomal Pass
- 9) Where Lake Hamoon Mush Khail is situated?
a. Koh-e-Hindukush b. Koh-e-Sulaiman
c. Potohar Plateau d. Balochistan Plateau
- 10) In which climatic zone Pakistan is situated?
a. Tropical b. Sub-Tropical c. Arid d. Semi-Arid

2. Write short answers to the following questions.

1. Discuss the location of Pakistan and its importance.
2. Describe the four boundaries of Pakistan.
3. Write short notes on the following:
 - a. Plateaus b. Plains c. Deserts d. Coastal Areas
4. What is the difference between weather and climate?
5. What is a glacier? What are the important glaciers of Pakistan?
6. What are Environmental Hazards?

3. Write detailed answers to the following questions.

1. Write a note on mountain ranges of Pakistan.
2. Pakistan is divided in how many climatic regions? Describe each one in detail.
3. What do you know about the natural vegetation of Pakistan?
4. What is a natural region? Give details of the natural regions of Pakistan.
5. Discuss the environmental problems of Pakistan.

ACTIVITIES

1. Draw a sketch of the map of Pakistan and highlight the climatic regions on it.
2. Hold a painting competition on the environmental problems.

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

In the history of Asia, the establishment of Pakistan on 14th August 1947, remind such struggle which aimed not only to get rid of the long British slavery but the establishment of a new Islamic country in Indo-Pak Subcontinent.

In the history of world , the establishment of Pakistan on 14th August 1947 is considered to be the important event due to the following three causes.

1. Establishment of Pakistan by constitutional and political efforts.
2. Liberation from British slavery.
3. Establishment of a new state with the name of Pakistan in the British India.

INITIAL PROBLEMS

The history of this new born country should be scrutinized, keeping in view the above mentioned three causes. Pakistan faced different administrative, political, economic and social problems from the very first day. The problems were long listed but this new established country faced hardships in the achievement of her aims due to the following important issues.

1. STATE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

Hindu Muslim riots were started in the different parts of India with the establishment of Pakistan due to which people from all walks of life faced confusion.

As a result of these disorders, great number of Muslims migrated from Indian territories to Pakistan, whereas lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs migrated to India. Such a huge shifting of population created many problems for Pakistani government. Because most of the clerks, officers, doctors, teachers and experts of other departments were migrated to India. The country faced deficiency of technical people in different walks of life and this was not an easy job for government to overcome the deficiency. Karachi was designated as the capital of Pakistan. Due to non availability of government buildings, offices of the federal government were set up in military barracks. Necessary equipment and office record was not available for running these offices.

2. DIVISION OF ASSETS

According to the division of assets by British government between Pakistan and India, Rs.75 crore came as the share of Pakistan. But unfortunately only Rs. 20 Crore were paid to Pakistan initially besides military assets and office record etc was due to be shifted from India to Pakistan. But Pakistan was deprived of her full assets due to the negative attitude of Indian government. Because of these things, the government of that time was perplexed.

3. INDUS BASIN TREATY

An important issue for the new state was that of 1st April 1948, when Indian government closed the head works of Pakistan canals without any prior information which destroyed crops in Punjab. Supply of water was restored after interim agreement but Pakistan approached the United Nations for the permanent solution and at last with the help of World Bank, the Indus Basin Treaty was brought between the two countries in 1960. As per agreement the eastern rivers i.e Sutlaj, Bias and Ravi came into the share of India while three western rivers i.e Chenab, Jhelum and Indus were given to Pakistan. The canal water dispute was solved enough with this agreement.

4. CONSTITUTION

After the establishment of Pakistan, the most important issue was constitution making for the new country because constitution is the sum of those laws, rules and regulations through which administration of the state

and business of the government is running and rights and duties of the citizens are determined. In absence of the constitution, system of the state cannot run for much time. Therefore, after the establishment of Pakistan the British Government of India Act 1935 and Act of 1947 with certain amendments was adopted in the country as an interim constitution and making of new constitution was entrusted to the constituent assembly. First session of the constituent assembly of Pakistan was held in Karachi on 11th August 1947, under the presidentship of Jugindher Nath Mandal.

This constituent assembly consisted of the members elected in 1946 election. This assembly elected Quaid-e-Azam as its president unanimously. According to the Independence Act 1947, the constituent assembly had two responsibilities.

1. Setting up a constitution for the country
2. Legislation as a federal legislature

Quaid-e-Azam gave an outline for constitution making in his speech on 11th August 1947. He in his address told to avoid the curse of influence, nepotism, corruption, adulteration, hoarding and profiteering and strongly opposed, racial, lingual, regional, religious hatred and prejudice. He told that all the citizens will have the equal political rights but unluckily Quaid-e-Azam died before making constitution for the country and the constitution making process became slow.

5. REFUGEES PROBLEM

The second great problem to the new government and people of Pakistan was the rehabilitation of the refugees. According to an estimate of the Government of Pakistan 6.5 million refugees migrated to Pakistan as a result of exchange of population out of which 5.2 million came from eastern Punjab and her states, likewise 0.36 million came from Delhi and the remaining from Northern India and other parts. About 0.5 million Muslims were either assassinated on the way or kidnaped. While on other side 5.5 million Sikhs and Hindus migrated from Pakistan.

268000 Non-Muslims migrated from NWFP to India while only 20000 refugees migrated from India rehabilitated in NWFP. Therefore, the population of Pakistan increased by 1000000 persons with the arrival of refugees. The permanent rehabilitation of refugees was not an easy job for Pakistan. Provision of food, residence, medical aid and job etc. all were necessary to these people.

The government in spite of her limited resources, housed the refugees in temporary camps and arrangements were made to the best for their boarding and lodging. Apart from these problems some social problems were also created with the arrival of refugees.



(Refugees coming to Pakistan)

6. GEOGRAPHIC AND DEFENSE PROBLEMS

Geographically, Pakistan has great importance because it is located in such part of the world where it is connected with China and India on one side and on the other side with Afghanistan and Iran. In addition Pakistan is located on the junction of central Asia and south Asia thus its importance increases further.

Pakistan was worried for the defense of her boundaries from the very first day. Because there was not only the distance of 1600 km between east and west Pakistan but there was India between the two parts. Pakistan was not in good relations with India due to different causes. Besides, Pakistan was

not strong economically and militarily. Modern weapons airplanes and marine planes and other war equipment with Pakistan were equal to none and the new government was in constant struggle to strengthen the country defense as possible.

7. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

The new government of Pakistan not only needed to complete the political structure but also to provide economic stability to the people. The areas given to Pakistan in partition were backward in agriculture except some districts.

There was lack of industries in these areas. Political crises and arrival of the refugees further disturbed the situation. But government with great responsibility controlled the critical economic conditions and gave the country stability.

ROLE OF QAID-E-AZAM AND LIAQUAT ALI KHAN IN THE STABILITY OF THE COUNTRY

The first Governor General of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam and Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan not only made constitutional efforts in the freedom movement and for the establishment of Pakistan but also made the country stable by working hard day and night. But serving the country for one year and 25 days the Father of the Nation, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, died on 11th September 1948. During the little period of one year Quaid-e-Azam joint with Liaquat Ali Khan taken such steps, through which many problems of the Government of Pakistan were overcome.

Some guiding principles highlighted by Quaid-e-Azam are the following;-

1. For the rehabilitation of refugees he not only persuaded the people to be patient but also took practical steps for their settlement. e.g. established refugees relief fund.

2. Keeping in view the national integrity, the government allocated a large portion of country's budget to defense. He tried to solve the disputes with India and Afghanistan peacefully.
3. Quaid-e-Azam in his address on 15th June 1948 advised the people to avoid the provincial and racial prejudice. He instructed the civil servants to perform duties as servant of the people, adopt such attitude that the people may feel that you are not the rulers but servant of the nation.
4. To make strong the status of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam together with Liaquat Ali Khan determined some guiding principles which aimed the establishment of a society based on equality and social justice.
5. Quaid-e-Azam played an important role in attracting younger generation towards education. He tried to make the youth realize that younger generation is the future of the nation. He insisted upon the young people to give attention only and only to education and to avoid the agitational politics and work for the prosperity and existence of the country.

As mentioned earlier that Pakistan came into existence on the world Map on 14th August 1947. To identify and introduce Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan made Pakistan a member of United Nations organization and within a few months established bilateral relations with many countries. The important point regarding foreign policy of the new country was that there will be friendly relations on equality basis with the countries in general and with neighbors and Muslim countries in special.



(Liaquat Ali Khan)

ACCESSION OF THE STATES

Before partition there were 560 princely states in British India but according to the June 1947 plan besides other things, these states have been given the option of whether they want to remain independent or join India or Pakistan. Under this principle Bahawalpur, Makran, Qallat, and States of NWFP (KP) acceded to Pakistan. In addition, the states of Junagarh and Manawader decided accession to Pakistan. But Indian Government in November, 1948 entered her forces in these states and took it over by force. The ruler was compelled to take refuge in Karachi. The Indian Government gave reason for that the people of these states wanted to join India.

Hyderabad was a prosperous and densely populated state of India. Its population was consisted of Hindu majority but its ruler, who held the title of Nizam, was a Muslim. The Nizam was inclined to make Hyderabad an independent state. He requested the viceroy to give the state the status of a Dominion (an independent state, and the British Crown to appoint her Governor General) but he did not agree. India blockaded the State, entered its troops in Hyderabad and it was annexed to India forcibly.

In addition, the important state was that of Jammu and Kashmir, her population was 4.00 million according to the Census of 1941 and her 1000 km long boarder is connected with Pakistan. Besides, all the rivers of Kashmir flow into Pakistan and many of the routes of the state are connected with Pakistan. Though under the Indian partition plan of 3rd June 1947, these states were given the option that they can accede to India or Pakistan or can remain independent also. But along with these options they will be abide by two things.

1. Geographical location may not be ignored.
2. Decision of accession should be according to the will of the people.

Looking towards British India, the waves of Independence came over in

Kashmir also and a series of meetings and processions were started against Maharaja. At that time people of Kashmir had been divided into two political parties one all Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference under the leadership of Sardar Ibrahim and Chaudri Ghulam Abbas and the other, all Jammu and Kashmir National Conference under the leadership of Sheikh Abdullah were struggling politically.

Maharaja Hari Singh signed a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan but India refused such an agreement and freedom movement was started in Kashmir which Maharaja failed to crush and sought help from India. The British Governor General of India Lord Mountbatten on the request of Maharaja sent Army to Srinagar but this was also cleared that the future of the state will be decided by the people of the state. On 22nd October 1947, people from tribal areas adjacent to frontier province reached Kashmir to help the Kashmiris. On First November Quaid-e-Azam held talks with Mountbatten but failed. Meanwhile the Indian Government took military possession of the State, in order to maintain the possession; the Indian Government herself brought the issue to Security Council. The Security Council passed two resolutions on 12th August 1948 and on 5th January 1949, which were accepted by both Pakistan and Indian Governments. Following are the main points of those resolutions.

- a. War may be stopped immediately and a cease fire line may be drawn between held Kashmir and Azad Kashmir under the supervision of a United Nations Commission.
- b. Both the governments may withdraw their troops from Kashmir.
- c. A referendum may be managed under the supervision of the United Nations.

According to the United Nations Resolutions, there was a cease-fire but the issue of Kashmir remained not only a tension between Pakistan and India but also the cause of several wars. There had been several wars between the two countries. It is necessary to solve the problem of Kashmir through

dialogue keeping in view the wishes of Kashmiri people for the peace and prosperity in the region.

ACCESSION OF TRIBAL AREAS

After the 3rd June, plan the tribal areas of NWFP (KP) declared accession with Pakistan in their traditional jirgas, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah on the first opportunity, visited different areas of Pakistan to create patriotism among the people and can acquire their services for the new government. In this connection he came to Peshawar also. In Peshawar during his address to tribal Jirga, he ordered the withdrawal of forces from tribal areas, to maintain solidarity with Pakistan among the tribal people and state of confidence on each other, Quaid-e-Azam ordered to withdraw forces especially from North and South Waziristan. Due to the steps taken by Quaid-e-Azam, the tribal people felt pleasure for the first time and they also felt that after the departure of British there is clear difference between the policies and thinking of the government of Pakistan and that the government gave them hands of love and brotherhood to make them her own. In addition, Quaid-e-Azam formed the Ministry of State and Frontier Regions to give attention to the welfare of the people.

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION (1949)

This resolution was passed by the then Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan from the constituent assembly on 12th March 1949. Objectives Resolution is one of the most important document in constitution making history of Pakistan. Islam has been declared as the ideological base for the Constitution of Pakistan. Because of the facts that when the Muslims of Subcontinent were struggling for the freedom, they had demanded such a state where they could lead their lives according to the golden principles of Islam. Where they can protect their cultural heritage. Therefore, after the creation of Pakistan, it was desirable that we should declare Islam as the basis of our state policies.

MAIN POINTS OF OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

1. Objectives Resolution states that sovereignty all over the universe belongs to Almighty Allah. The powers which Almighty Allah has bestowed on the people of Pakistan are being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.
2. Power of the state shall be exercised through the elected representatives of the people.
3. Islamic Principles of democracy, freedom, tolerance and social justice will be observed.
4. The Muslims of Pakistan will be enabled to order their lives according to the teachings of Islam.
5. Minorities will be given due freedom to lead their lives according to their religion and culture.
6. All fundamental human rights will be guaranteed.
7. Independence of judiciary shall be fully secured.
8. Federal system of government shall be established in the country in which provinces shall be give autonomy with such limitations as may be prescribed.

IMPORTANCE OF OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

After the creation of Pakistan the approval of Objectives Resolution has the status of a significant step in the history of the country. Its importance is due to the fact that it remains the basis of all the successive constitutions framed later on. The Objectives Resolution remained a part of all the constitutions as a preamble. This was made the basic part of Pakistan constitution of 1973 by amendment in 1985.



(Khwaja Nazim-ud-Din)

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

After the approval of Objectives Resolution, the next process was to make a constitution on the

basis of these objectives. In order to accelerate the process of constitution making, different committees were formed. One of the committees was named as Basic Principles Committee. This committee submitted recommendations one after another but were rejected.

Later on Governor General Ghulam Muhammad appointed Muhammad Ali Bogra, as new Prime Minister in place of Khawaja Nazimuddin. The new Prime Minister gave a new formula, which is called a Muhammad Ali Bogra formula. This was acceptable to both east and west Pakistan. But Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the assembly to prolong his powers.



(Muhammad Ali Bogra)

In June 1955 the second constituent assembly came into being. The decision made by this assembly was the formation of one unit. The four provinces of western part were amalgamated into one province called the West Pakistan. Accordingly the Eastern Bengal was named East Pakistan.

CONSTITUTION OF 1956

The constituent assembly accelerated the process of constitution making under the guidance of new Prime Minister Chaudhri Muhammad Ali. At last the first constitution of the country was enforced on 23rd March 1956. It has 234 articles.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1956

Following are the important points of the constitution of 1956.

1. Constitution conferred equal basic rights to all citizens. These rights include right to safety of life and property, freedom of expression, freedom of gathering and right to serve.
2. All the adult citizens were given the right to vote.
3. In the constitution there was a provision of establishment of National Economic Council and National Commission. Federal and Provincial Governments were given representation in these two institutions.

4. The constitution established a federal system of government. Separate list of powers for centre and provinces was given. In addition such a list was given on which both centre and provinces could make legislation.
5. It was decided in the constitution to adopt parliamentary system but such powers were given to the president which negated the principles of the supremacy of the parliament. President had power to dissolve the assembly.
6. The support of two third members of the National Assembly was made necessary.

ISLAMIC PROVISIONS OF 1956 CONSTITUTION

1. The preamble of the constitution declare that sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah and the authority to be exercised by the people of Pakistan within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.
2. The name of the country will be "Islamic Republic of Pakistan" according to the constitution, the head of the state must be a Muslim.
3. It was mentioned in the constitution that no laws shall be enacted against the Quran and Sunnah and all existing laws shall be brought in conformity with Quran and Sunnah.
4. According to the constitution, the evils of Riba, adultery, gambling and drink must be eradicated.
5. Proper arrangement for Zakat and Auqaf were promised in the constitution.
6. Pakistan shall be a welfare state where government will provide better working condition for labours, free medical and education and provision of bread, cloth and shelter.
7. It was mentioned in the constitution to establish friendly relation with Muslim countries.

8. It was promised in the constitution to protect the rights of minorities and grant the religious freedom.

Iskandar Mirza who dethroned Guhlan Muhammad and a Governor General on 16th October 1955, was actually representing two strong institutions of Pakistan i.e. army and bureaucracy. With the enforcement of new constitution he became president but he removed four Prime Ministers one by one in two years. With the removal of 4th Prime Minister Feroz Khan Noon, Iskander Mirza imposed martial law in the country and constitution of 1956 was abrogated.

GENERAL AYUB KHAN AND MARTIAL LAW OF 1958

The first President of Pakistan Iskander Mirza only for his personal interest abrogated the constitution of 1956. He promulgated martial law in the country on 7th October 1958 and the army Chief General Ayub Khan was appointed as chief martial law administrator. But only 20 days later General Ayub Khan forced Iskander Mirza to resign the office of president and was exiled. He himself assumed the power and political system was abolished on 27th October 1958, accordingly.

CAUSES OF PROMULGATION OF MARTIAL LAW IN PAKISTAN

Martial law was promulgated in Pakistan on 7th October 1958 due to the following causes.

1. WORST ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY

Political stability is necessary for economic stability of the country which was becoming bad in the country day by day. 'Pakistan is an agricultural country' was the high claim of government but even food items were also imported which on the one side was very costly and on the other side there were drawbacks in the process of distribution and worries were found in the people due to this. Besides smuggling, black marketing and

hoarding were also at the peak. Smuggling in the country had adopted the shape of a business while smugglers were supported by effective people. Karachi was the then capital of Pakistan where every kind of corruption was at the peak.

2. POLITICAL DISORDER

Right from the time when Pakistan came into being, people with political leaders made efforts to move the 'country towards development. By 1957 political conditions of the country were so deteriorated and the political differences were so much that different ministries of the government were not functioning satisfactorily. Prime Ministers in the country were changing every day and the rulers were postponing election in the country for their own interest. Muslim League, the founding party of Pakistan' faced defeat in the elections of 1954 in East Pakistan. Instead of people, the Pakistan Republican Party formed with the blessing of Iskander Mirza was active in struggle for power. There was nominal parliamentary system in the country but the prime minister had no status. Politicians were exploiting the poor people by verbal claims of Islam and democracy. This state of affairs was creating the condition of tension in both parts east and west Pakistan. And at last the result of such political mismanagement came in the shape of martial law.

3. WORST TRADE CONDITIONS

Like political and economic conditions, trade condition was also disappointing. Profiteering and adulteration in food stuff had been common. Demand for our goods and raw materials in the world market was near to finish and the ruling class did not take any steps for its improvement. Pakistani currency was devalued and for the completion of all developmental projects, Pakistan remained dependant on western countries. In addition the pace of industrial development was very slow. Strikes, lockouts and industrial conflicts were the daily routine matters. As a result of which the people became disgusted with the rulers.

4. SOCIAL DEFECTS

The effect of political and economic mismanagement in the country was, a sense of alienation was growing in the society. Provincial prejudice was enhancing. Tension were rising in both parts of the country. Due to which people wanted a tangible change that lead to democracy, equality, and economic and social prosperity of the people.

i. MISCELLANEOUS PROBLEMS

Along with the weaknesses in political institutions in the country, the sense of responsibility was missing in the politician's role and bureaucracy. They preferred their own interests on the national and public interests. Besides, the role of the important pillar of the government i.e. judiciary was also not commendable. In addition the pending problems of the country for example, the rehabilitation of refugees, canal water dispute and the Kashmir issue remained unsolved and no one tried for their solution. In these circumstances, Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution and promulgated martial law in the country which dealt a severe blow to the democratic process.

REFORMS OF THE AYUB KHAN REGIME

Ayub Khan while taking over the charge of government announced reforms for the development and prosperity of the country. Main reforms were the following.

1. Agricultural Reforms
2. Economic Reforms

1. AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

Since Pakistan is basically an agricultural country. Therefore, the new government formed a commission on 31st October 1958 which gave a report to the government on the solution of agricultural problems and its improvement in January 1959. The government immediately implemented

the following reforms.

1. Government abolished all the manors (Jagirs).
2. Limit of possession for any person was determined as 500 acres canal irrigated and 1000 acres raw irrigated land. In addition, the farmer can keep with him 150 acres for gardens.
3. Rights of the peasants were safeguarded. Forced labour from the tillers was strongly prohibited.
4. The area of land with the farmer beyond limit was taken into custody by the government and they were given in return the government bonds.
5. In land consolidation, the revolutionary steps were also taken. Small pieces of land were consolidated and made able for the modern cultivation.

Though there were some defects in the land reforms of government but for the time being the agricultural reforms brought improvement in the economy. The peasants and the poor class rights were admitted. Farmers and peasants were given tube wells and tractors on easy loans. These steps were named by the Ayub Khan government as Green Revolution.

2. ECONOMIC REFORMS

Ayub Khan took such initiatives for the economic development in Pakistan that the decade of 1960 was called the decade of development. For the setup of new industries, the government adopted a comprehensive plan. Not only the dead industries were redeveloped, but new industries were installed also. During this period the economic development can be estimated from the second five year developmental plan. As a result of reforms of Ayub Khan the development in the country is as.

1. National income increased by 30 percent.
2. Exports increased by 7 percent annually.
3. Industrial sector progressed by more than 40 percent.

4. In the agriculture sector development was more than 15 percent. During that period the indigenous industries were insisted to use more local raw materials, so that foreign exchange could be saved.

PAKISTAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (P.I.D.C) was established in 1949. In order to make it more active, it was divided into two parts so that the new situation can be further improved. During that time work was started on big dams for example, Mangla Dam and Turbela Dam etc. Government took many initiatives to develop the cottage industries so that, in addition to the urban areas the rural areas may not left behind in development race.

SYSTEM OF BASIC DEMOCRACIES (POLITICAL REFORMS)

General Muhammad Ayub Khan thought that parliamentary system of democracy remained unsuccessful to solve the problems of the people of Pakistan. In his opinion, parliamentary system of democracy was not suitable for the countries like Pakistan because on one side there was lack of political awareness and on the other side there was poverty, ignorance and illiteracy.

Ayub Khan enforced the Basic Democracies System in October, 1959 to introduce a new Political System in the Country. This was such a system of Local Government which started from downward and went upward. It had four stages i.e. Union Council, Thana/Tehsil Council, District Council, Divisional and provincial Council.

The Main Aims of this System were the following:-

1. To provide opportunities for development at local or basic level.
2. To provide training to the public representatives by the bureaucracy.
3. To make agree all public representatives and relevant offices to work together.

According to this system, on the lower level, in urban or rural areas where population consists of 1000-people, they can elect their representatives of a Union Council. Union Council was struggling for the development of area, development of agriculture and rule of law. Union Council used to receive local tax on certain goods. The activities and procedure of election was criticized due to the reason that all the works of Union Council were controlled by the Deputy Commissioner and all the representatives of the Union Council were indebted to those decisions. Benefit of this system was that, the public representatives were aware of their problems at the local level and opportunities were available for the solution of problems. The interesting thing was that the Basic Democracies members, who were 80000 in number later on increased to 120000, were not only used at the basic level but in 1960, the Union Council representatives elected Ayub Khan as a President of Pakistan. And later on, under the constitution of 1962, all the B.D.Members adopted the status of an Electoral College and thus the BD Members used to elect President and members of National and Provincial Assemblies. This election procedure was greatly criticized because the members of National and Provincial Assemblies elected in this manner could not be called the actual public representatives as it was easy to put official pressure on 80000-members. Government used the BD-members for the personal aims without any doubt. As a result, the BD-Scheme could not become a democratic system. Instead of political training of people at the lower level and social reform, this system became a cause of further tension. Educated and intellectuals considered this system as a source of keeping in power the ruling party i.e. Convention Muslim League or Ayub Khan. Therefore, the people disliked this system and hence with the decline of Ayub Khan, this system was abolished.

MUSLIM FAMILY LAW ORDINANCE (SOCIAL REFORMS)

One of the important initiatives and reforms during the Ayub Khan's regime was the Muslim Family Law Ordinance. It was enforced in the shape of an ordinance in 1961. Its main points are the following:-

1. Entry of Marriage was made compulsory in Union Council.
2. Willingness of the first wife was necessary for second marriage for any male.
3. Traditional method of divorce of three times together was abandoned in the law for divorce and it was given a legal shape.
4. Arbitration Councils were established at the Union Council level with the following functions:-
 - A- To make patch-up between wife and husband in case of divorce.
 - B- Man may be given permission of second marriage when consent of first wife is taken and he can support her.
 - C- To determine the responsibility of supporting the wife and children.
 - D- Females were provided more legal safety with this ordinance.
 - E- Imam and Khateeb were appointed as Registrar for entry of marriage in the Union Council.
 - F- First time family planning introduced for control of population.

Where this ordinance was welcomed, some people criticized it also.

CONSTITUTION OF 1962

President Ayub Khan formed a Constitutional Commission which was headed by Justice Shahab-ud-Din. This Commission kept in mind past and present of the country and submitted different constitutional recommendations to the government in 1961. But interesting is that majority of the recommendations of this commission were not acceptable to president Ayub Khan himself, therefore, he framed another constitutional committee. The framed constitution of that committee was imposed by Ayub Khan through an ordinance on 1st March, 1962. In this way second constitution was enforced in the country after the interim period of three years and nine month.

SALIENT FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION OF 1962 (CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS)

Following are the salient features of 1962 Constitution.

1. The original constitution did not contain a list of fundamental rights but later on a list of fundamental rights was included in the constitution.
2. Presidential system was introduced in the country under the constitution.
3. Election to the office of the president will be for five years term.
4. The constitution declared the country one federation consisted of the two provinces i.e. East and West Pakistan.
5. Both Urdu and Bengali were declared the national languages of Pakistan, while English was given the status of official language.
6. Independence and autonomy of judiciary was guaranteed. A unicameral legislature was provided i.e. National Assembly of Pakistan. Total members of assembly were 156, equally distributed among East and West Pakistan. Out of these 6 seats were specified for females.
7. Election to the office of the President as well as Members of National and Provincial Assemblies will be made by Electoral College of B.D. Members.

ISLAMIC PROVISION OF 1962 CONSTITUTION

1. The head of state, president, must be Muslim.
2. It was mentioned in the constitution to enable the Muslim of Pakistan, individually and collectively to accord their lives according to the teachings of Quran Majeed and Sunnah.
3. It was mentioned in the constitution that no law may be legislated against Quran and Sunnah and all existing laws shall be brought in conformity with Quran and Sunnah.
4. It was mentioned in the constitution to make proper arrangement for the compulsory education of Quran and Sunnah.

5. Pakistan shall be a welfare state where proper steps must be initiated to provide better working condition to labourers, free medical facilities and educational facilities and to ensure bread, cloth and shelter.
6. According to the constitution the evils of Riba, adultery, gambling and drink must be eradicated.
7. It was promised in the constitution to make proper arrangement for Zakat, Auqaf and Mosque.
8. According to the constitution the friendly relation shall be established with Muslim states.

CTIONS OF 1965

With the imposition of constitution of 1962, different political parties of Pakistan started their activities. Old leaders of the Muslim League called the party convention. One of the important leader was Chaudhri Khaleeq-uz-Zaman. Convention elected Ayub Khan as president of Muslim League but this decision was not acceptable to all members of the Muslim League. In reaction Mian Mumtaz Daultana called meeting of Party Council in Dhaka and thus Muslims League was divided into two parts. One was called Convention Muslim League and the other was Council Muslim League. In presidential election Ayub Khan had contested with Miss Fatima Jinnah the sister of Qauid-e-Azam. All the opposition parties were supporting Fatima Jinnah. Besides, Council Muslim League, Jummat-e-Islami, Awami League, National Awami Party etc were included in these parties. In this election governors of East and West Pakistan openly used BD-members, the government machinery in favour of Ayub Khan and against Fatima Jinnah. Due to all these illegal and immoral trickery, Fatima Jinnah lost the election against Ayub Khan and Ayub Khan was declared successful. These elections have not had a positive impact on the future of Pakistan.

PAK-INDIA WAR, 1965

The year of 1965 in the history of Pakistan has fame for struggle of democratic powers and Pak-India War. This year in April in the area of Run-Katch, there was a border war between the forces of Pakistan and India. Pak; Army got vacated all those areas from Indian Army occupied by them. Indian Government blamed that Pakistani raiders are busy in secret activities in Kashmir and simultaneously started shelling from Artillery on the border of Pakistan and Kashmir near Gujrat. Pakistani forces launched the operation while crossing cease-fire. To decrease this pressure, India attacked the Pakistani borders in the area of Sialkot, Qasoor and Lahore at night on 6th September, 1965. President Ayub Khan on 6th September, 1965 while addressing the nation properly announced the war with India. Pak-India war spread over the different areas of West Pakistan i.e. Sindh, Punjab and Kashmir. In this war of 17-days Army, Air and Naval forces of both the countries took part. For the cease fire, where former Soviet Union offered arbitration to both the countries, the United Nations played her role. At last, a proper cease fire was made on 23rd September, 1965. On the arbitration of Soviet Union, an accord was signed between the then Prime Minister of India Lal Bahadur



(Pak -Indian War 1965)

Shahstri and President of Pakistan Ayub Khan, at Tashkent (a city of Uzbekistan). Tashkent Conference continued from 4th January to 10th January 1966. Tashkent accord consisted of 9-points. In those points besides other things, stress was given to solve the mutual disputes between both the countries through dialogue.

MOVEMENT FOR DEMOCRACY AND DECLINE OF AYUB KHAN

The Pak-India war of 1965 weakened the country economically on one hand and on the other hand this sense was developed in the East Pakistan that during the war, no satisfactory arrangements were made by the central government for the defense of East Pakistan. Therefore, they started political movement for provincial autonomy under the leadership of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman. In West Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto formed his own political party with the name of Pakistan People's Party in 1967, which launched a movement and gained popularity against Ayub Khan. Meanwhile, the student's agitation spread in both the parts of country. In addition peasants, labourers, lawyers and government servants joined movement for democracy against the government. Ayub Khan also convened Round Table Conference for dialogue with political parties but this effort of the government also failed and at last Ayub Khan had to leave the office. He entrusted authority to the Army Chief General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan on 25th March, 1969.

ERA OF GENERAL YAHYA KHAN (1969-1971)

General Yahya Khan ruled the country from 25th March, 1969, to 20th December, 1971. Martial law Government not only held talks with political parties but also abolished the one unit and reinstated the old provinces.

For the first time Balochistan, was given the status of a province and method of adult franchise was introduced in the country. In order to remove

worries, found in the people, Yahya Khan also made industrial and educational reforms. In spite of all these things, he was facing a constitutional crisis. The constitution of 1962 was made by Ayub Khan but that had been annulled by the Government of Yahya Khan, under compulsion gave a formula called the Legal Frame Work Order on 29th March, 1970. This constitutional draft was prepared by a committee. After hard work which was constituted for this purpose.

Important points of the Legal frame work order were:-

1. Islamic ideology will be safeguarded in the future constitution.
2. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan will be federal government which will consist of all parts of the country.
3. In the constitution safety will be given to fundamental rights, adult franchise and freedom of judiciary.
4. In the constitution maximum provincial autonomy will be given, however the centre will be strong.
5. It was decided that equal opportunities will be provided to all citizens of the country for taking part in national life. In a short period through legislation, economic inequalities will be finished from all parts of Pakistan.

According to L.F.O, there will be 313 seats of the National Assembly. Out of which 13 seats will be specified for females. In addition, female can take part in election on general seats too. Division of seats in National Assembly was:-

Province	General Seats	Specified Seats
East Pakistan	162	7
Punjab	82	3
Sindh	27	1
NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)	18	1
Balochistan	4	1
Tribal Areas	7	1

The procedure of election was also mentioned in the LFO that what type of people can take part in election. Further that new elected assembly will have to make constitution for the country within 120 days from the first session. In case of failure, the assembly will be dismissed automatically. The policy of state for new constitution was also given in the LFO which was impossible to ignore. President was also empowered to reject the constitution in violation of the determined principles of the LFO, otherwise, the assembly will be dismissed automatically. President had the authority to return constitution to assembly for review. These presidential decisions could not be challenged in courts.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1970

Elections of 1970 are one of the memorable works of the General Yahya Khan. General elections were held in December 1970. Polling for the National Assembly was held on 7 December and for Provincial Assembly on 17 December. For the first time 63 small and major parties in the country took part in elections on the basis of adult franchise. Among the major parties were Pakistan People's Party, Awami League, Muslim League, National Party, Jumat-e-Islami and Jamiat-e-Ulama Islam. They kept their program and

manifesto before the people, but as per result of elections, in East Pakistan Awami league won 167 seats out of 169 seats and in West Pakistan People's Party won 87 seats out of 138. Pakistan People's Party failed to take any seat in East Pakistan and Awami League did not take any seat in West Pakistan. In West Pakistan, Pakistan People's Party got success in Punjab and Sindh, while in NWFP (K.P) and Balochistan, National Awami Party and Jamiat-e-Ulama Islam were succeeded.

Instead of transferring the power to the wining parties the military government started evasion. This not only brought mistrust but also created a state of tension among both major parties of the country. In East Pakistan, strong protest was started against the attitude of government.

The people of East Pakistan fully demanded that keeping in view the democratic norms, powers may be transferred to the party having majority. Military rulers got benefit of the mutual confrontation of the politicians and gave length to their rules. They not only deployed Army to crush the movement of Civil Disobedience in East Pakistan for the sake of the defense of the country but also arrested Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman, the president of Awami League.

Taking advantage of this political and constitutional crisis, India interfered militarily through different means in East Pakistan. The conditions in East Pakistan became worst. As a result, India by force separated East Pakistan, power in West Pakistan was entrusted to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

CAUSES OF THE FALL OF EAST PAKISTAN

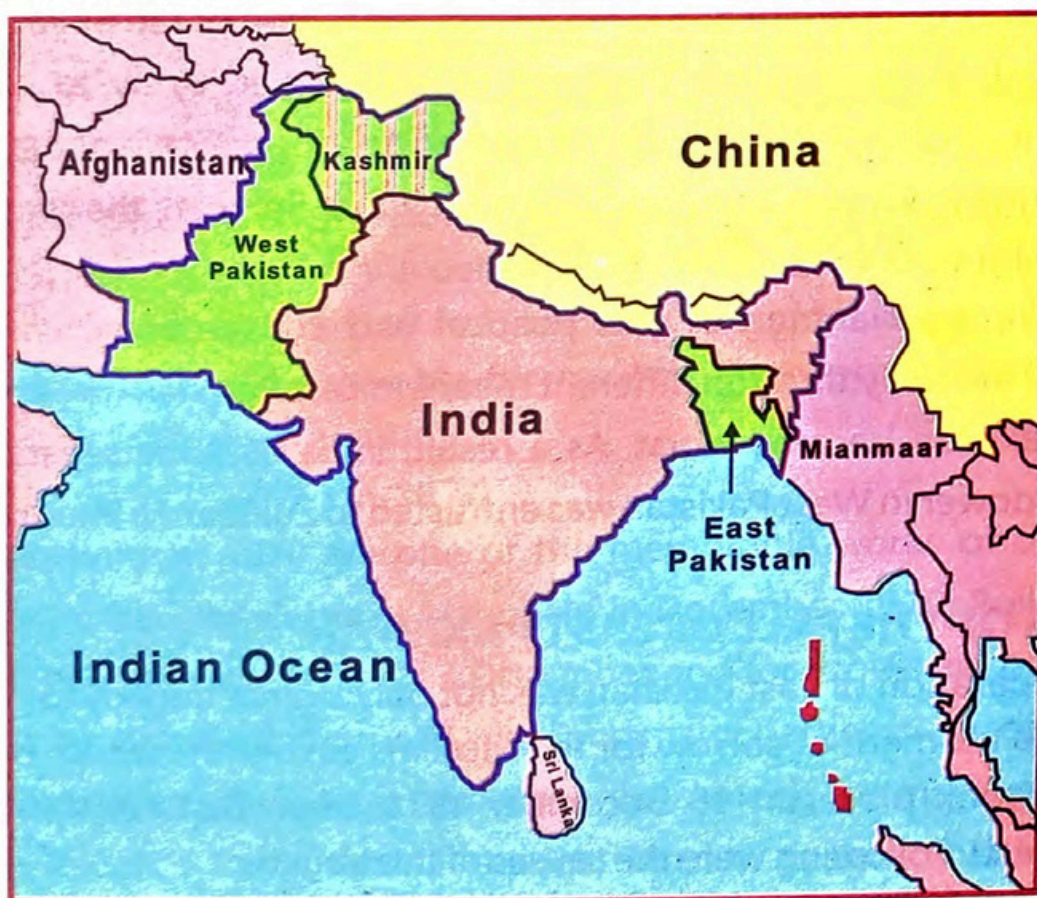
Separation of East Pakistan was not only a great tragedy for Pakistan, but was a moment of sorrow for the Muslims all over the world. This tragic incident took place on 16 December 1971, when East Pakistan became Bangladesh. Following were the causes of this tragedy:

1. **PROBLEM OF GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION**

Unfortunately both parts of Pakistan were at a distance of 1600 km and India was in between the two. This physical distance was creating problems in defence and transportation.

2. **LANGUAGE ISSUE**

After the establishment of Pakistan, only Urdu was adopted as national language but majority of the East Pakistanis loved their language and literature, used to speak Bengali. After independence when central government declared only Urdu as national language of Pakistan, the people in East Pakistan demonstrated and launched a movement in favour of Bengali. At last under compulsion, the central government declared both Urdu and Bengali as national languages but of no avail. The people of East Pakistan disliked the West Pakistanis and the issue of language reached the Bengali nationalism.



(East & West Pakistan)

3. DEVIATION FROM DEMOCRATIC VALUES

New constitution was prepared in a long period of 9 years in Pakistan due to which different pillars of the government opposed each other. Hardly a constitution was prepared in 1956, but the same was abolished after some time and a never ending military dictatorship was becoming strong in the country. Awami League, the winning party of 1970 elections was deprived of the power by one pretext or another. The result was the separation of East Pakistan.

4. ECONOMIC DISPARITY

Pakistan was not economically stable as a whole from the very first day of independence but especially the ratio of poverty in East Pakistan was very higher due to different causes. Bengalis were of the opinion that their economic backwardness will be finished with the establishment of Pakistan but their dreams remained incomplete. Besides, there was displeasure due to the undemocratic attitude of the politicians of West Pakistan. At last the six point formula of Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman became very popular among the people. Mujib-ur-Rehman told the people of East Pakistan that without provincial autonomy, the progress of East Pakistan is impossible. At last after the elections of 1970, when Yahya Khan did not transfer the power to Mujib-ur-Rehman, he substituted the demand of provincial autonomy for freedom.

5. MILITARY ACTION

Political restlessness and Armed struggle of Awami League in East Pakistan was termed as revolt by the government of Pakistan and took action in East Pakistan. Many innocent citizens along with the Armed persons were killed in the military action. As a result people of East Pakistan became enemies of the Army. Last Governor of the East Pakistan, Dr. M.M. Malik, advised President General Yahya Khan to solve the matter through political means, but his proposals were not taken into account.

6. ROLE OF INDIA AND SUPER POWERS

Taking advantage of the internal political situation of Pakistan, the then super powers (Soviet Union and America) used to interfere in East Pakistan through different means. India not only imparted military training to the escaped refugees from East Pakistan but also provided them weapons. Later on, American government declared that 7th American Marine Craft in Indian ocean is coming to save West Pakistan instead of East Pakistan. Thus the process of separation of East Pakistan was secretly supported by America. During the 2nd Islamic Summit Conference held in Lahore in February, 1974, Pakistan properly accepted Bangladesh (The Former East Pakistan).

7. NEGATIVE ROLE OF HINDU TEACHERS

After establishment of Pakistan, unfortunately, Bangali Muslims had always been backward in education than Hindus. The Hindu teachers were in majority in schools and colleges. They prepared the minds of new generations to rebel against the ideology of Pakistan. It paved the way for getting separation from West Pakistan.

EXERCISE

1. Choose correct answer of the following:

(1) When did India stop head works of Pakistani canals?

(A) 1st March 1947 (B) 1st April 1948 (C) 1st May 1948 (D) 1st July 1949

(2) When Indus Basin Treaty was made?

(A) 1951 (B) 1955 (C) 1960 (D) 1961

(3) Who presided over the 1st session of constituent assembly of Pakistan?

(A) Liaqat Ali Khan (B) Jungendar Nath Mandal

(C) Quaid-e-Azam (D) Ch. Muhammad Ali

- (4) How much was the distance between East and West Pakistan?
(A) 1300 km (B) 1400 km (C) 1500 km (D) 1600 km
- (5) On what position Liaqat Ali Khan was appointed after the establishment of Pakistan?
(A) Finance Minister (B) President
(C) Governor General (D) Prime Minister
- (6) When Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah died?
(A) 11 September 1948 (B) 12 September 1948
(C) 11 December 1948 (D) 11 December 1949
- (7) How many Princely States were in British India before independence?
(A) 360 (B) 460 (C) 560 (D) 660
- (8) Where the Kashmir issue was presented on 1st January 1948?
(A) General Assembly (B) Security Council
(C) Advisory Council (D) Islamic Summit Council
- (9) When Objectives Resolution was passed?
(A) 10th March 1949 (B) 11th March 1949
(C) 12th March 1949 (D) 13th March 1949
- (10) Which constitution was enforced in the country on 23rd March 1956?
(A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth
- (11) When First Martial Law was imposed in the country?
(A) 7th October 1958 (B) 16th October 1958
(C) 17th October 1949 (D) 18th October 1949
- (12) When the Basic Democracies system was adopted?
(A) August 1947 (B) October 1948 (C) October 1958 (D) October 1959
- (13) Who enforced the Muslim Family Ordinance?
(A) Iskandar Mirza (B) General Yahya Khan
(C) Ghulam Muhammad (D) General Ayub Khan

- (14) Who was the opponent of Ayub Khan in the presidential election of 1965?
- (A) General Yahya Khan (B) Miss Fatima Jinnah
(C) Mrs Liaqat Ali Khan (D) Iskandar Mirza
- (15) In which country Tashkent conference was held?
- (A) Tajakistan (B) Turkamanistan
(C) Kirghizstan (D) Uzbekistan
- 16) Which party was formed in 1967?
- (A) Jumat-e-Islami (B) Pakistan Peoples Party
(C) Muslim League (D) Awami National Party
- (17) When 2nd Martial Law was imposed in the country?
- (A) 25th April 1968 (B) 25th February 1969
(C) 25th March 1969 (D) 25th December 1970
- (18) When General elections were held in the country on the basis of Adult Franchise?
- (A) 1960 (B) 1962 (C) 1965 (D) 1970
- (19) When Bangladesh came into being?
- (A) 14th December 1970 (B) 15th December 1971
(C) 16th December 1971 (D) 18th December 1971
- (20) When Bangladesh was accepted by Pakistan?
- (A) December 1971 (B) December 1972
(C) February 1974 (D) March 1975.

2. Write short answers to the following questions?

1. Mention the three items, due to which establishment of Pakistan was an important event?
2. What were the golden principles highlighted by Quaid-e-Azam to solve the initial problems of Pakistan?

3. What decision was taken for the accession of the states at the time of partition of India?
4. Discuss the points of the resolution of Security Council for the solution of Kashmir Issue.
5. Discuss the Objectives Resolution and its importance.
6. How Ayub Khan got success in election of 1965?
7. What is the Tashkent Accord?
8. How came the decline of Ayub Khan and start of movement for democracy?
9. Discuss the main points of Legal Frame Work Order (LFO).
10. What were the results of general elections of 1970?

3. Write detail answers of the following.

1. What do you know about the initial problems of Pakistan?
2. Discuss the causes of the enforcement of Martial Law?
3. Highlight the constitutions of 1956 and 1962 and compare their main points?
4. What do you know about the government and reforms of General Ayub Khan?
5. Discuss the main points of Muslim Family law ordinance and system of Basic Democracies.
6. What were the causes of the fall of East Pakistan?

ACTIVITIES

- Hold an essay writing competition on the topic "Constitutional Development in Pakistan"
- Arrange a date wise schedule of the events from the establishment of Pakistan to the fall of East Pakistan and hang the same in class room.

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STUDENTS LEARNING OUTCOMES

Chapter 1: Ideological Basis of Pakistan

- Define the term ideology; identify the major sources of Ideology and importance of Ideology.
- Explain the meanings of the ideology of Pakistan, definition and basis of the ideology of Pakistan.
- Describe the economic deprivation of Muslims in India after the war of freedom 1857.
- Trace the origin and evolution of Two-Nation Theory.
- Identify the concepts relating to the Pakistan Ideology in the pronouncements of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam.

Chapter 2: Making of Pakistan

- Trace the background of the Pakistan Resolution with reference to Pakistan movement.
- Discuss the proposals of Cripps Mission 1942 and reaction of political parties.
- Describe the Jinnah – Gandhi talks and causes of its failure.
- Trace the points of Wavell Plan in Simla Conference.
- Describe the impact of the 1945-46 General Elections on the creation of Pakistan.
- Discuss the Muslim League Legislators' Convention 1946.
- Describe the purposes and proposals of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.
- Describe the role of Interim Government 1946-47.
- Analyse the 3rd June 1947 Plan
- Describe the role of the Quaid-e-Azam in the making of Pakistan.

Chapter 3: Land and Environment

- Identify the importance of location of Pakistan.
- Describe the major mountainous ranges, plateaus and plains of Pakistan.
- Explain the temperature and rain conditions in different parts and in different seasons of Pakistan.
- Describe the effects of climate on human life.
- Climatic characteristics of each region.
- Identify the major glaciers and rivers system of Pakistan.
- Discuss the major forests and wild life in Pakistan.
- Identify the major natural regions of Pakistan and their problems.
- Discuss the major environmental hazards and their remedies.
- Describe the problems associated with the use and conservation, strategies for water, land, natural vegetation and wild life.

Chapter 4: History of Pakistan

- Narrate the early problems of Pakistan.
- Explain Quaid-e-Azam role as Pakistan's first Governor General and Liaqat Ali Khan's role as Pakistan's Prime Minister.
- Identify the main aspects of the 1956 and 1962 Constitution.
- Explain the important events of Ayub Khan era.
- Discuss the key aspects of Yahha Khan Regime.
- Analyse the causes of separation of East Pakistan.

مومن تو آپس میں بھائی بھائی ہیں۔

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