Chapter 2 PAKISTAN MOVEMENT AND EMERGENCE OF PAKISTAN

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BACKGROUND OF PAKSTAN MOVEMENT

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe the background of Pakistan Movement. (K.B)

Ans: **BACKGROUND OF PAKISTAN MOVEMENT**

Pakistan Movement is that movement which is launched by Muslims in British India to achieve an independent homeland, which led to the establishment of Pakistan. The Pakistan Movement was in fact a historic struggle for the protection of the national identity and religious culture of the Muslims, the main purpose of which was to protect the rights of the Muslims and to assert their identity as a nation. For which the establishment of a separate state was extremely necessary. To know the background of Pakistan Movement, it is necessary to know about the rise and fall of Muslims in the subcontinent. The details of which is given below.

Arrival of Muslims:

Islam is always mentioned in the subcontinent with the arrival of Muslims because the first regular arrival of Islam in the subcontinent is known with reference to Muhammad bin Qasim.

Decline of Muslim government:

Aurangzeb Alamgir was the last of these great kings of the Mughal dynasty. Aurangzeb ruled for 49 years but after that there was no one who could stable the Mughal Empire. Aurangzeb is said to have treated the Rajputs, Sikhs, Marhats and all non-Muslim nations better, leaving the Mughals alone. Aurangzeb's successor could not handle the empire. After 1707, there were signs of decline in the Muslim government.

Effort for Stability of Muslim Government:

After a few years, with the emergence of Shah Wali Ullah as a great reformer, a forceful movement started for the restoration of Islam and the Muslim fortitude. On the academic front, Shah Wali Ullah, his sons, grandsons and subsequently his pupils played an important role.

British Influence:

The British East India Company received trade permits from India in 1600 during the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. Gradually, at the political level, the British increased their influence in the name of the Commercial East India Company.

Battle of Plassey:

The battle between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal and British General Clive was fought on the banks of the Bhagirathi River at a distance of 70 miles from Calcutta. British General Clive wanted to occupy all of Bengal. Siraj ud Daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, tried to hold them back but he was betrayed by his own people and was martyred in the battle of Plassi.

Martyr of the Tipu Sultan:

In 1799, Sultan Tipu, the ruler of Mysore, also became a victim of treason and died a martyr's death and the Khudadad Empire of Mysore collapsed and became a feudatory state under the East India Company. The family of the ancient Hindu king was given the headship of this state but this state and headship was short because this state was divided by the will of the British rulers.

Faraizi movement:

But the effect of the movement continued as a source of inspiration especially in Bengal where Faraizi Movement emerged prominent. The primary objective of Faraizi Movement was to urge the Muslims to perform their obligations. Whose leader was Syed Ahmad Shaheed Barelvi.

Fight with Sikhs:

In 1831, Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith his principal lieutenant Syed Ismail was martyred in battle with the Sikhs at Balakot. Thus, the last effort to revive Islam militarily also failed.

War of Independence:

The war of independence 1857 was also an attempt for the restoration of Muslims' political power and fortitude. But here too the Muslims were defeated by traitors like Mir Sadiq. This war proved to be the last nail in the coffin of the decline of the Muslims of the subcontinent but this war made it clear to the Muslims that they could not live together with the Hindus in any way. The interests of the two nations cannot be the same. From here a new era of life began for the Muslims of the subcontinent. Which consisted of the independence movement. Muslims fought for their survival and protection of their rights and succeeded after nearly a hundred years of struggle.

Outcome:

The background and events of the Pakistan Movement were the motives that gave political revival and stability to the Muslims.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When was the battle of Plassi fought? (K.B)

Ans: **BATTLE OF PLASSI**

The battle of plassi between Nawab Siraj-ud-daulah of Bengal and the British fought in 1757.

Q.2 How was Tipu Sultan martyred? (K.B)

Ans: **THE MARTYRDOM OF TIPU SULTAN**

In 1799, Sultan Tipu, the ruler of Mysore, also became a victim of treason and died a martyr's death and the Khudadad Empire of Mysore collapsed and became a feudatory state under the East India Company.

Q.3 How were Syed Ahmed and Syed Ismail martyred? (K.B)

Ans: **SYED AHMED AND SYED ISMAIL**

In 1831, Syed Ahmad Shaheed alongwith his principal lieutenant Syed Ismail was martyred in battle with the Sikhs at Balakot. Thus, the last effort to revive Islam militarily also failed.

Q.4 Who was the founder of the Faraizi movement and what was its purpose? (K.B)

Ans: **OBJECTIVES OF THE "FARIZI" MOVEMENT**

Haji Shariat ullah was the founder of the duty movement. The objectives of the Farizi movement are as follow:

- To urge the Muslims to perform there obligations.
- Restoration of the Muslims's political power and fortitude.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Muhammad bin Qasim conquered Sindh: (K.B)
(A) 712 (B) 713 (C) 714 (D) 715

2. Mughal King Aurangzeb Alamgir died in: (K.B)
(A) 1706 (B) 1707 (C) 1708 (D) 1709

3. Siraj-ud-Daulah was martyred in the war died in: (K.B)
(A) plassi (B) Buxar (C) Mysore (D) Independence

4. Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore, was also martyred in: (K.B)
(A) 1766 (B) 1777 (C) 1789 (D) 1799

5. Syed Ahmad Shaheed and his Principal lieutenant Syed Ismail Shaheed were martyred while fighting the Sikhs in Balakot: (K.B)
(A) 1831 (B) 1832 (C) 1833 (D) 1834

6. The war of independence was fought: (K.B)
(A) 1855 (B) 1856 (C) 1957 (D) 1857

7. The movement for the revival of Islam in the subcontinent began in the eighteenth century: (K.B)
(A) Shah Waliullah (B) Shah Abdul Zariz (C) Shah Faisal (D) Shah Suleiman

8. The British founded trading company in the subcontinent was: (K.B)
(A) East India Company (B) Fort William College
(C) West India Company (D) Company Brave

9. From which province did the Faraizi movement begin: **(K.B)**
(A) Punjab (B) Bihar (C) Bengal (D) Kashmir

10. Ameer (Commander)Tehreek-e-Mujahideen was: **(K.B)**
(A) Syed Ahmad Shaheed (B) Shah Waliullah
(C) Syed Abdul Aziz Shaheed (D) Asadullah Omar

ALIGARH MOVEMENT AND SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN)

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Highlight the political, social and educational aspects of Aligarh Movement. **(K.B)**

Ans: **ALIGARH MOVEMENT**

Introduction of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi on October 17, 1817. His forefathers came to India from Herat during the reign of their ancestor Jahan. He studied Arabic and Persian according to the tradition. In his primary education, he studied the Holy Quran and also studied Arabic and Persian literature. He also mastered arithmetic, medicine and history. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan died at the age of 81 on March 27, 1898 and was buried in his college mosque. He worked for the educational, political and religious development of Muslims. The aims of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement were as follows:

Social Objectives of Aligarh Movement:

With the failure of the war of independence, the darkest period of the Muslim history of subcontinent started. The Muslims as a nation became a victim of the British hatred and atrocities. In these circumstances, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan took the lead in steering the nation through Aligarh movement. The Aligarh movement of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had the following objectives:

Objectives of Aligarh Movement:

- To build confidence between the government and the Muslims.
- To persuade the Muslims to acquire modern education and learn English language.
- To keep the Muslims of the subcontinent away from politics.

Educational Objectives of Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan had realized that much of the responsibility for the present condition of the Muslims in India was due to the extremist attitude of the Muslims themselves. The Muslims of India considered the British as their enemy and considered learning English as against their religion. Because of this attitude of the Muslims, a gulf was created between the British and the Muslims. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan realized that unless the Muslims changed their attitude towards English education and the British, their condition could not improve. And they will always be behind the Hindus in the field of education. That is why Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded many educational institutions so that Muslims could get a higher position by getting education. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the educated class of Muslims was educated in this educational institution. He founded the following educational institutions:

- In 1859 he established a school in Muradabad.
- In 1863, he founded the Scientific Society in Ghazipur.
- In 1875 M.A.O. High School was establish in Aligarh.
- In 1877 M.A.O. High School was upgraded to College.
- In 1920, Aligarh College upgraded to Aligarh University.

Political objectives of Aligarh Movement

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims to stay away from politics and focus all their attention on education and economic and social rehabilitation so that they could attain the status of Hindus. After the War of Independence, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was no less a political messiah. In order to maintain the existence of the Muslims of the subcontinent, he went ahead and tried to remove the misunderstanding of the British.

The causes of India Revolt:

One of Sir Syed's most important service in restoring relations between the Muslims and the British was "The Causes of the Indian revolt". In this magazine, he informed the British government about the real reasons for the War of Independence of 1857.

Indian National Congress:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan considered the Muslims to be politically weak, he therefore, restrained them from joining the Indian National Congress which was founded in 1885. He urged the Muslims to acquire knowledge first and then take part in the politics of the subcontinent.

Outcome:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's deeds were not limited to his life but he started a movement which continued his national service even after his death. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan promoted the Muslims in a series through the Aligarh Movement, which formed a separate Muslim identity.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Explain the objectives of Aligarh Movement? (K.B)

Ans: **OBJECTIVES OF ALIGARH MOVEMENT**

The objectives of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement were as follows.

- To build confidence between the government and the Muslims.
- To persuade the Muslims to acquire modern education and learn English language.
- To keep the Muslims of the subcontinent away from politics.

Q.2 Which educational institutions did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan establish? (K.B)

Ans: **EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established the following educational institutions.

- In 1859 he established a school in Muradabad.
- In 1863, he founded the Scientific Society in Ghazipur.
- The school which He (Sir Syed Ahmad Khan) established in 1875 in Aligarh. It reached the level of a college in 1877 and a university in 1920. At the beginning of the twentieth century, the educated class of Muslims was educated in this educational institution.

Q.3 Explain the reasons for writing the magazine "The Causes of the Indian revolt"? (K.B)

Ans: **THE CAUSES OF THE INDIAN REVOLT**

After the War of Independence, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was no less a political messiah. In order to maintain the existence of the Muslims of the subcontinent, he went ahead and tried to remove the misunderstanding of the British. One of Sir Syed's most important service in restoring relations between the Muslims and the British was "The Causes revolt in India". In this magazine, he informed the British government about the real reasons for the War of Independence of 1857.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Delhi on: (K.B)
(A) 17 October 1817 (B) 17 October 1818
(C) 18 December 1817 (D) 17 January 1817

2. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a school in Muradabad in: (K.B)
(A) 1859 (B) 1866 (C) 1856 (D) 1855

3. Scientific Society was founded in Ghazipur in: (K.B)
(A) 1859 (B) 1860 (C) 1861 (D) 1863

4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established a school in Aligarh: (K.B)
(A) 1875 (B) 1876 (C) 1877 (D) 1975

5. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established Aligarh College: (K.B)
(A) 1874 (B) 1977 (C) 1876 (D) 1877

6. Aligarh College got university status: (K.B)
(A) 1919 (B) 1920 (C) 1921 (D) 1922

7. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's important political service was: (K.B)
(A) Magazine Causes revolt in India (B) Magazine Causes of Economy
(C) Magazine Causes of Medicine (D) Magazine Causes of Society

8. The Indian National Congress came into being: (K.B)
(A) 1884 (B) 1885 (C) 1886 (D) 1887

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PARTITION OF BENGAL 1905

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detailed note on the Partition of Bengal 1905. **(K.B)**

Ans: **PARTITION OF BENGAL 1905**

Background:

In British India, the province of Bengal was larger than all other provinces in terms of population and area. The economic system here was completely under the control of Hindus. In 1905, on the recommendation of Lord Curzon, the then Viceroy of India, the British Parliament divided Bengal into two parts to improve its administration. According to the British, it was not possible for a governor to properly manage such a large and vast province. This division of Bengal resulted in two provinces i.e., East Bengal and West Bengal.

Impact of Partition of Bengal:

- Division of Bengal had different effects on Hindus and Muslims. The Muslims were very happy with this partition because there was a majority of Muslims in East Bengal, which became a new province.
- The economic and financial system of Bengal was completely under the control of the Hindus. The Hindus were unhappy with this division.

Hindus' Reaction to Partition of Bengal:

The Hindus refused to accept the Partition of Bengal and called for the abolition of this Partition and started the following movements:

- Hindus started a non-cooperation movement.
- A boycott of English goods was announced.
- Hindus stopped paying taxes.
- Eventually Hindus resorted to violence.

Annulment the Partition of Bengal:

Under the circumstance, the British Government, surrendered at least annulled the partition of Bengal in 1911. The annulment of Bengal caused sev

Conclusion:

For the first time since the Partition of Bengal and the failure of the War of Independence of 1857 in the subcontinent, Muslims have found a conducive environment. Which was ending the monopoly of the Hindus. But due to the tricks of the Hindus, the British government had to cancel the partition of Bengal. This decision shocked the Muslims.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Explain the reasons for the partition of Bengal? **(K.B)**

Ans: **PARTITION OF BENGAL**

In 1905, on the recommendation of Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, the British Parliament approved the partition of Bengal. The reasons for this division were as follows:

- Bengal was the largest province in terms of population and area.
- According to the British, it is not the possible of a governor to manage such a large and vast province properly. As a result of partition, the provinces of East Bengal and West Bengal came into being.

Q.2 Write the reaction of Hindus on the partition of Bengal? **(K.B)**

Ans: **THE REACTION OF THE HINDUS**

With the partition of Bengal, as the economic and political monopoly of the Hindus in the province was coming to an end, they refused to accept the partition of Bengal and insisted on the abolition of this partition. They started a non-cooperation movement. A boycott of English goods was announced. Tax payments were stopped and the violence escalated.

Q.3 When was the Partition of Bengal annulled? **(K.B)**

Ans: **ANNULMENT THE PARTITION OF BENGAL**

In the aftermath of the Partition of Bengal, the British government surrendered at last and annulled the partition of Bengal in 1911.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In 1905, the Viceroys of India was: **(K.B)**
(A) Lord Mountbatten (B) Lord Minto (C) Lord Alexander (D) Lord Curzon

2. Bengal was partition into _____ parts: **(K.B)**
(A) In 1904 (B) In 1905 (C) In 1906 (D) In 1907

3. As a result of partition, Bengal was divided into two provinces: **(K.B)**
(A) West and South Bengal (B) East and South Bengal
(C) East and West Bengal (D) South B and North Bengal

4. The majority in East Bengal was: **(K.B)**
(A) Muslims (B) Hindus (C) Sikhs (D) Christians

5. Partition of Bengal annulled in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1906 (B) 1907 (C) 1910 (D) 1911

SHIMLA DEPUTATION 1906
ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE IN 1906

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Explain that the Shimla delegation was an evolution of the political process for the Muslims in 1906. Also, when was the Muslim League formed? **(K.B)**

Ans:

SIMLA DEPUTATION 1906

Introduction:
In view of the attitude of the Hindus on the partition of Bengal, the Muslims chose a new way to protect their rights.
On 1st October 1906, a Muslim political deputation led by Sir Agha Khan, met Lord Minto, the Viceroy of India at Simla to demand a separate electorate for Muslims. This delegation of Muslims is known as the "Simla Deputation 1906".

Needs of a Political Party:
The Viceroy gave a positive response. There was no political party of Muslims at that time. After this event, Muslims intensely felt the need for a political party which was formed as Muslim League.

Right to separate election:
In 1909, the Muslims were given the right to separate electorate.

ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSLIM LEAGUE 1906

The Muslim League was established in 1906 in Dhaka.

Factors for the formation of the Muslim League:
Following factors played an important role in its formation:
- The partition of Bengal in 1905 and the reaction of Hindus
- The British attitude
- Sense of deprivation of the Muslims
- Ignoring the Muslims politically

Being politically organized:
Due to these factors, the Muslims who had been oppressed by the British-Hindu cooperation became active and came to the realm of common thinking.

Objectives of the Muslim League:
The following were the main objectives of the formation of the Muslim League:-
- To develop the feelings of loyalty towards the British among the Muslims, and to remove all sorts of misunderstandings about the acts of the government
- To safeguard the political rights of Muslims and to convey their demands to the government.
- To develop friendly relations with all the nations of the subcontinent without harming the above mentioned objectives of Muslim League.

Conclusion:
Through the Simla delegation, the Muslims started their political era and with the establishment of the Muslim League, the Muslims not only secured their political, social and societal rights but also paved the way for the establishment of Pakistan.

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SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What factors played an important role in the formation of Muslim league? (K.B)

Ans: **FACTORS FOR MUSLIM LEAGUE**

The main factors for the formation of the Muslim League were as follow:

- The partition of Bengal on 1905 and reaction of Hindus.
- The British attitude
- Sense deprivation of the Muslims
- Ignoring the Muslims politically

Q.2 Write the objectives to the establishment of the Muslim League? (K.B)

Ans: **OBJECTIVE OF MUSLIM LEAGUE**

The main objectives of the establishment of the Muslim League were as follows:

- To instill in Muslims a sense of loyalty to the British government and to dispel their doubts about the government's actions.
- Protecting the political rights of Muslims and presenting their demands to the government.
- To establish relations with other nations of the subcontinent without harming the above objectives of the Muslim League.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Muslims demand separate elections in: (K.B)

(A) 1st May 1906 (B) 1st September 1906
(C) 1st October 1906 (D) 1st November 1906

2. A political deputation of Muslims met the Viceroy of India, Lord Minto, in Shimla for their demands, which led by: (K.B)

(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Sir Agha Khan
(C) Quaid-e-Azam (D) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

3. Muslims were given the right to separate election: (K.B)

(A) 1906 (B) 1907 (C) 1908 (D) 1909

4. The Muslim League was formed in Dhaka: (K.B)

(A) 30 May 1906 (B) 30 June 1906
(C) 30 December 1906 (D) 30 December 1907

MINTO-MORLEY REFORMS 1909 AND LUCKNOW 1916

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detail note on Minto Morley reforms and Lucknow pact. (K.B)

Ans: **MINTO-MORLEY REFORMS 1909**

Background:

The partition of Bengal in 1905 led increased political unrest in the country. Hindus and Muslims were getting fed up with each other. Realizing the sensitivity of the situation, Mr. Morley an India Minister and Lord Minto the Governor General jointly compiled some reforms for India. These reforms are commonly to as the "Minto Morley Reforms.

Main points of Minto Morley Reforms:

- Under these reforms, the central and provincial Legislative Councils were expanded.
- The umber of their members was increased.
- The separate electoral method, was also approved.

Welcome the separate Electorates:

Muslim league welcome the introduction of separate electoral method and declared it a success.

Demand of Simla Deputation:

This demand was made by members of the Simla Deputation during a meeting with lord Minto, there years ago, 1906.

LUCKNOW PACT 1916

In 1916 Congress and the Muslim League held a joint session at Lucknow to conclude an agreement called the Lucknow Pact.

Separate elections:

In this pact, separate identity of Muslims and their demand for separate electorate were accepted for the first time. The government had already accepted this demand in the Minto Morley Reforms in 1909.

Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity:

Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) came to be known as the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity due to Lucknow pact.

Conclusion:

The Minto Morley Reforms approved the long-standing demand of Muslims to recognize the right to choose their own way. Through the Lucknow Pact, Muslims were recognized as a separate nation, which strengthened the Muslims' two nation theory.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is meant by Minto Morley Reforms? (K.B)

Ans: **Minto Morley Reforms**

The British parliament passed the reforms bill under the Indian Councils Act, 1909. These reforms are commonly referred to as the Minto Morley Reforms. "Under these reforms, the central and provincial Legislative Councils were expanded and the number of their member was increased. The separate electoral was also approved.

Q.2 What is mean by Lucknow pact? (K.B)

Ans: **Lucknow pact**

In 1916 congress and the Muslim league held a joint session at Lucknow to Conclude an agreement called separate electorate were accepted for the first time. The government had already tis demand in the Minto Morley Reforms in 1909.Quaid-e-Azam (رحمۃ اللہ علیہ) came to be know as the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity due to Lucnow pact

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Indian councils Act 1909 are commonly referred to as the _____. (K.B)

(A) Rowlatt ACT (B)Minto Morley Reforms (C) India Act (D) B & C

2. Muslim League and Congress hold joint meeting at Lucknow in: (K.B)

(A) 1915 (B) 1916 (C) 1917 (D) 1919

3. An agreement was signed between the Congress and the Muslim League which was named: (K.B)

(A) Charter Democracy (B) Charter of Migration
(C) Enemy of Hindu-Muslim unity (D) Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity

4. Minto Morley Reforms approved the separate electoral method in: (K.B)

(A) 1909 (B) 1910 (C) 1911 (D) 1912

5. Due Lucknow Pact, Quaid-e-Azam was entitled: (K.B)

(A) Guarantor of Hindu-Muslim (B) Root of Hindu-Muslim riots
(C) Enemy of Hindu-Muslim (D) Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity

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KHILAFAT MOVEMENT 1919

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Explain the reasons for the Khilafat Movement. How did the Khilafat Movement ended?(K.B)

Ans:

THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

Background:

In First World War, which began in 1914, Turkey had sided with Germany against the British. Germany and her allies were defeated in war. When the war was over, Britain and her allies deprived Turkey of the territories of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Jordan which endangered the existence of Turkey. Therefore, in 1919 the Muslims of the subcontinent launched a countrywide movement to save the khilafat of Turkey, which was called Khilafat Movement.

Objectives of the Khilafat Movement:

Following were the objectives of Khilafat Movement:-

- Turkish Khilafat should remain intact.
- The Holy places of the Muslims should remain in protection of the Turks.
- The Turkish boundaries should not be changed

NON-COOPERALTION MOVMENT 1920

Following were the objectives of non-cooperation movement: -

- Non-Cooperation with the Government
- To quit Government services
- Muslims not British goods
- Boycott of British goods
- Boycott of court of law
- To renounce the titles given by the British

HIJRAT MOVEMENT 1920

In 1920, Some Ulema issued fatwa that the subcontinent was a Darul Harab and it was not permissible for Muslims to remain under the British rule. Hence the Muslims should migrate to Darul salaam.

Migration to Afghanistan:

Therefore, thousands of Muslim families sold their properties and migrated to Afghanistan. Afghanistan did not allow them enter and forced them to return to their country. When these ruined Muslims came back they had nothing except the tales of their woe.

End of Khilafat:

Mustafa Kamal Ataturk (founder of modern Turkey) abolished the caliphate in Turkey and this movement ended.

Conclusion:

Through the Khilafat Movement, the Muslims of the subcontinent demonstrated for the protection of the Muslims of Turkey and the Khilafat and created an atmosphere of Muslim unity. The Muslims of the subcontinent, through all their struggles, urged the British not to abolish the Khilafat in Turkey. But in Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk abolished the Khilafat in Turkey, which led to the end of the subcontinent movement.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is meant by Khilafat movement? (K.B)

Ans: **THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT**

In First World War, which began in 1914, Turkey had sided with Germany against the British. Germany and her allies were defeated in war. When the war was over, Britain and her allies deprived Turkey of the territories of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Jordan which endangered the existence of Turkey. Therefore, in 1919 the Muslims of the subcontinent launched a countrywide movement to save the Khilafat of Turkey, which was called Khilafat Movement.

Q.2 What threats did Turkey face at the end of the war? (K.B)

Ans: **THREATS TO TURKEY**

When the war was over, Britain and her allies deprived Turkey of the territories of Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Jordan which endangered the existence of Turkey.

Q.3 Write the objectives of the Khilafat movement? (K.B)

Ans: **OBJECTIVES OF THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT**

The following were the objectives of this movement: -

- Turkish Khilafat should remain intact.
- The Holy places of the Muslims should remain in protection of the Turks.
- The Turkish boundaries should not be changed.

Q.4 Write the objectives of non-cooperation movement? (K.B)

Non-COOPERALTION MOVMENT 1920

The following were the objectives of this movement:

- Non-Cooperation with the Government
- To quit Government services
- Muslims not to join the Armed Forces
- Boycott of British goods
- Boycott of court of law
- Not to send children to schools and colleges

Q.5 What is meant by migration movement? Or what harm did the migration movement do to the Muslims of the subcontinent? (K.B)

Ans: **THE MIGRATION (HIJRAT) MOVEMENT**

In 1920, some scholars issued a fatwa stating that the subcontinent was "Dar-ul-Harb". It is not permissible for Muslims to remain under British rule. They should migrate to Dar-ul-Salaam. As a result, thousands of Muslim families sold their property and migrated to Afghanistan. Afghanistan did not allow them to enter their country and forced them to return to their country. When these stranded Muslims returned, there was nothing for them but ruin.

Q.6 How did the Khilafat movement end? (K.B)

Ans: **THE END OF THE KHILAFAT MOVEMENT**

Mustafa Kamal Ataturk (founder of modern Turkey) abolished the caliphate in Turkey and this movement ended.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. 1st World War was broke out in: (K.B)

(A) 1939 (B) 1914 (C) 1919 (D) 1945

2. In 1st World War, Turkey sided with: (K.B)

(A) United Kingdom (B) France (C) Germany (D) Italy

3. _____ was defeated in 1st World War: **(K.B)**
(A) Turkey (B) Germany
(C) Britain (D) Germany and its allies

4. According to fatwa Muslims of the subcontinent started the Khilafat movement: **(K.B)**
(A) In 1916 (B) In 1917 (C) In 1918 (D) In 1919

5. To save the Turkish Caliphate, the Muslims of the subcontinent started a nationwide movement which is remembered by name? **(K.B)**
(A) Migration Movement (B) Non-Cooperation Movement
(C) Khilafat Movement (D) Freedom Movement

6. Some Muslim scholars declared the subcontinent: **(K.B)**
(A) Dar-ul-Harb (B) Dar-ul-Salam (C) Dar-ul-Aman (D) Dar-ul-Satna

7. It is not permissible for the Muslims of the subcontinent to remain in power: **(K.B)**
(A) Hindus (B) Christians (C) British (D) Sikhs

8. Muslims on the subcontinent must migrate to: **(K.B)**
(A) Dar-ul-Aman (B) Dar-ul-Haram (C) Dar-ul-Salam (D) Mecca and Medina

9. Thousands of Muslim families in the subcontinent sold their properties and migrated to: **(K.B)**
(A) Saudi Arabia (B) Afghanistan (C) Sri Lanka (D) Iran

10. Who abolished the Khilafat in Turkey? **(K.B)**
(A) Mustafa Kemal Ataturk (B) Assad Ullah Omar
(C) King Fahad (D) King Mahateer Muhammad

NEHRU REPORT 1928
FOURTEEN POINTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM 1929

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam. **(Ex. Q No: 2)(K.B)**

Ans:

DEFINITION OF IDEOLOGY

Background / Nehru Report:

In 1928, an All Parties Conference was convened and a committee chaired by Pandit Moti Lal Nehru drafted the Constitution of India. This constitutional draft was called the "Nehru Report". The agreement undid Lucknow Pact. The Nehru Report did not take into account Muslims. The provisions of the Nehru Report attempted to infringe on the rights of Muslims and rejected the principle of separate elections, refusing to accept all the reservations that Muslims considered essential for their development and survival. Relations between nations deteriorated.

FOURTEEN POINTS OF THE QUID-E-AZAM 1929

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah refused to accept the Nehru Report. At the All India Muslim League meeting in Delhi in 1929, he presented a response to the Nehru Report in fourteen points which is a milestone in the movement of Pakistan. He presented the following fourteen point guiding principles:

Autonomy to the provinces:

The form of the future constitution should be federal with greater autonomy to the provinces.

Internal autonomy to the provinces:

A uniform measure of autonomy should be granted to all provinces.

Representation of minorities:

Adequate and effective representation should be given to the minorities in the provinces.

Number of Muslim members:

In the central Legislature, Muslim representation should not be less than one third.

Separate election method:

The principle of separate election should apply to each community. However, if any community wants, it can choose the method of mixed election on its free will.

Changes in the boundaries of the provinces:

No changes should be carried out in the territorial limits of the provinces, which may affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and NWF Province (Presently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

Equal religious freedom:

Equal religious liberty should be guaranteed to all communities.

Draft of law:
No bill or resolution should be passed in any legislature if three fourth of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill.
Sindh a separate province:
Sindh should be separated from Bombay to make it a province.
Implementation of reforms:
Reforms should be introduced in the NWF Province (Presently Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan on the same lines as in other provinces.
Participation in government jobs:
Muslims should given an adequate share in all the government services with due regard to their eligibility and proportion.
Religious and cultural protection:
Muslims should get adequate safeguards for the protection of their religion and culture.
Representation in Ministries:
Muslims should have at least one third representation in all provincial and central ministries.
Changes to the Constitution:
No changes should be made in the constitution without the concurrence of the provinces.
After an analysis of the Fourteen Points of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah it would not be out of place to say that Quaid-e-Azam not only protected the political rights of the Muslims but also provided the structure of the constitutional reforms in India.
Conclusion:
Analyzing the fourteen point of Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It is not unreasonable to say that Quaid-E-Azam Ali Jinnah it would not only represented the political rights of Muslims but also provided the basic framework for constitutional reforms in India. Although Muhammad Ali Jinnah's points were not accepted by the Congress, in the opinion of the observers, he interpreted the interests and rights of the Muslims of India and tried to convince the British garment that the Congress was merely. It thanks only of the welfare of Hindus and their majority, while it does not care about the rights of Indian minorities, especially Muslims. These were the fourteen basic point that could truly protect the rights and interests of Muslims within India. And these Points were duly welcomed by all sections off thought.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Define Nehru report? How did the Nehru Report deteriorated relations between Muslims and Hindus? **(K.B)**

Ans:

THE NEHRU REPORT

In 1928, an All Parties Conference was convened and a committee chaired by Pandit Moti Lal Nehru to drafted the Constitution of India. This constitutional draft was called the "Nehru Report". This report undid the Lucknow Pact. The Nehru Report did not take into account Muslims. The provisions of the Nehru Report attempted to infringe on the rights of Muslims and rejected the principle of separate elections, refusing to accept all the reservations that Muslims considered essential for their development and survival. Relations between nations deteriorated.

Q.2 Write four of any of the fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam? **(K.B)**

Ans:

FOURTEEN POINTS

In 1929, Quaid-e-Azam presented the following fourteen-point guidelines:

- The form of the future constitution should be federal with greater autonomy to the provinces.
- A uniform measure of autonomy should be granted to all provinces.
- Adequate and effective representation should be given to the minorities in the provinces.
- In the central Legislature, Muslim representation should not be less than one third.

Q.3 Explain the Importance of the fourteen point of Quaid-E-Azam? (K.B)

Ans: **THE IMPORTANCE OF FOUTEENT POINT**

After an analysis of the fourteen Points of the Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah it would not be out of place to say that Quaid-E-Azam not only protected the political rights of the Muslims but also provided the structure of the constitutional reforms in India.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. _____ refuses to accept Nehru report: (K.B)

(A) The British (B) The Congress
(C) The Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind (D) Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah

2. Nehru Report Presented: (K.B)

(A) In 1938 (B) In 1928 (C) In 1918 (D) In 1908

3. Quaid-e-Azam presented fourteen point guidelines: (K.B)

(A) 1926 (B) 1927 (C) 1928 (D) 1929

4. According to fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam the future constitution will be inform: (K.B)

(A) Federal style (B) Provincial style (C) Presidential style (D) Dictatorship style

ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL ALLAHABAD 1930

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write Allama Iqbal's famous Allahabad Address. (K.B)

Ans: **ALLAHABAD ADDRESS**

In 1930, the annual meeting of the Muslim League was held in Allahabad. It was presided over by Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal. In his presidential address, he elaborated on the situation in India, the plight of Muslims, their future and the destiny of Muslims in India. The Muslims of the subcontinent wanted their separate identity to be recognized.

Demand for separate state:

The Muslims could not tolerate that their religious, political and social rights should be usurped. Therefore, they demanded a separate homeland. Allama Iqbal address at Allahabad was a chain in this regard.

Address of Allama Iqbal:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal in his address presented the demand for a separate country as follows:
I would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. Whether India gets independence within the British empire or outside it, toe formation of a consolidated North-West Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims of at least North-West India."

The concept of a separate state:

Quaid-e-Azam had desired to see the Muslims of the subcontinent emerging as an effective force. Allama Muhammad Iqbal, advanced this concept of a separate state.

Concept of Pakistan:

In 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali named this dream of Allama Muhammad Iqbal for separate homeland as Pakistan.

Reins of Muslim League:

Quaid-e-Azam took over the reins of the Muslim League in 1934 and made the party strong and active for the political stability of the Muslims.

Conclusion:

The purpose is that Allama Muhammad Iqbal in his famous address Allahabad presented to the Muslims the idea of a political stability and a separate state as it was put into practice on 14 August 1947.

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SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What did Allama Iqbal say in his famous Allahabad address? (K.B)

Ans: **ADDRESS AT ALLAHABAD**

I would like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into a single state. Whether India gets independence within the British Empire or outside it, toe formation of a consolidated North-West Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims of at least North-West India."

Q.2 What name did Chaudhry Rehmat Ali give to the concept of Allama Iqbal? (K.B)

Ans: **THE CONCEPT OF PAKISTAN**

In 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali named this dream of Allama Muhammad Iqbal for separate homeland as Pakistan.

Q.3 When did Quaid-e-Azam take over the reins of the Muslim League? (K.B)

Ans: **THE REINS OF THE MUSLIM LEAGUE**

Quaid-e-Azam took over the reins of the Muslim League in 1934 and made the party strong and active for the political stability of the Muslims.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Allama Iqbal delivered the Allahabad Address: (K.B)
(A) 1940 (B) 1938 (C) 1930 (D) 1936

2. Allama Iqbal in his Allahabad address give the idea of: (K.B)
(A) Separate state (B) Separate country (C) Separate nation (D) Separate region

3. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali name the dream of Allama Iqbal of Pakistan in: (K.B)
(A) 1933 (B) 1934 (C) 1935 (D) 1936

4. Quaid-e-Azam took over the rein of the Muslim League in: (K.B)
(A) 1932 (B) 1933 (C) 1934 (D) 1935

5. The first round table conference was held at London in: (K.B)
(A) 1930 (B) 1931 (C) 1932 (D) 1933

6. The second round table conference was held at London in: (K.B)
(A) 1930 (B) 1931 (C) 1932 (D) 1933

ACT OF 1935 AND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND LAHORE RESOLUTION 1940

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 What was the effect of the Congress victory in the elections under the 1935 constitution and provincial autonomy of the Muslims. (K.B)

Ans: **ACT OF 1935 AND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY**

Following the failure of the Round Table Conference, the British government introduced a new constitution in the subcontinent in 1935 to establish a govermental structure in India, giving priority to provincial autonomy and enforcing onley the part to wich it belonged. From the esablihment of provincial groverments . This is known as the "Law of India Act 1935". The law had two parts.

- Federal part
- Provincial share

Part of the central government was rejected first by the Muslim League and then by the Congress. Elections were held in 1937 under the constitution.

Congressional Government:

in these elections . the Congress won a clear majority and the Hindus came to power . He fully demon starated his mentality, Polities. Narrow-mindedness and extremism. He also expressed his intentions for the future. Here is a description of what they did:

- In oder to gain a mojortity of Muslim.
- Hindus tried to impose religius restrictions on Muslims in this regard.

- Began to make noise outside mosques.
- Jobs were closed to Muslims.
- Attempts were made to raplace Urdu with Hindi in schools.
- Emphasis was placed on worshiping the idol of gandhi.
- Muslim chlidren were told to put tilak on their foreheads.
- Muslims were forced to sing hate speech against them.

Demand for sparate country:

Due to the above reasons, the muslims of india become confused and began to see their separate identity in danger. Besider, such conditions were being created . Where they were also being forced to accept the savery of their longtime slavers. For wich the Muslims did not agree at any cost. The 1937 elections nothing short of a whip for the Muslims. Seeing this attitude, this Muslims' demand for a sparate country increased. and the struggle for it intensified.

Title of Quaid-E-Azam

In 1938. At the annual meeting of the Muslims league at Patna, Muhammad Ali Jinnah was conferred the title of Quaid-E-Azam.

Day of Deliverance:

When the congress ministries were abolished in 1939, at the Request of Quaid-E-Azam and the Muslims League. Muslims celebrated the Day of Deliverance on December 22,1939.

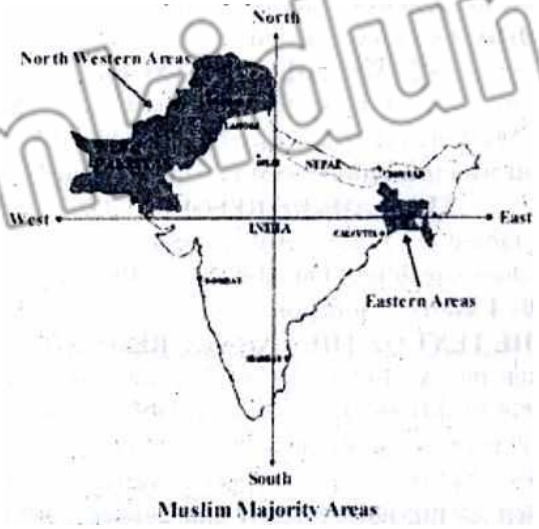
LAHORE RESOLUTION 1940

The resolution was tabled at the 27th Annual Meeting of the Muslim league on March 23,1940 under the chairmanship of Quaid-E-Azam Presented by A.K. Fazal-Ul-Haq.

In his presidential address. Quaid-E-Azam elaborated on the political issues of Muslims and the two-nation ideology.

Test of the Resolution

It was decided that the All India Muslim League is of the unanimous opinion that no consitutional plan will be workable in this country and acceptable to the Mulisms unless it is prepared in the light of the following basic principles i.e. The demarcation should be done in regions (with appropriate variability in areas) where Muslims are in the majority, such as the northwestern and eastern parts of India.They should be formed in the form of independent state so that the constituent units are independent and have full power. In addition, the rights of minorities in these units and regions should bee taken core of and their rights and interests should be adequately protected in the areas where Muslims are minority.



Hindu reaction:

Gandhi and Hindus opposed the resolution. The British press called the resolution Jinnah's Pakistan. Hindu newspapers and journalists mocked the Lahore Resolution and called it the Pakistan Resolution, which history proved true. Only seven years after this resolution, the Muslims of the subcontinent formed Pakistan as a result of their struggle.

Conclusion:

In the elections held under the 1935 constitution, Nagras won and adopted its own policies, which matured the br-national ideology of lhe Muslims and the concept of a single nation was automatically eradicated due to the oppression and violence of the Hindus. Paved its way through this Congress era and made the political journey of the Muslims clear by unanimously passing the Lahore Resolution.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on the 1935 constitution? (K.B)

Ans: **THE CONSTITUTION OF 1935**

Following the failure of the Round Table Conference, the British government introduced a new constitution in the subcontinent in 1935 to establish a governmental structure in India, giving priority to provincial autonomy and enforcing only the part to which it belonged. From the establishment of provincial governments. This is know n as the "Law of India Act 1935". The law had two parts.

- Federal part
- Provincial share

Part of the central government was rejected first by the Muslim League and then by the Congress. Flections were held in 1937 under this constitution.

Q.2 What difficulties did the Congress create for the Muslims after its victory in the 1937 elections? (K.B)

Ans: **DIFFICULTIES FOR MUSLIMS**

After gaining a majority, the Congress launched a program to eliminate the separate identity of Muslims. Hindus tried to impose religious restrictions on Muslims in this regard. They started making noise outside the mosques. The doors of jobs were closed on the Muslims. Attempts were made to replace Urdu with Hindi in schools. Emphasis was placed on worshiping the idol of Gandhi. Muslim children were told to put tilak on their foreheads. Muslims were forced to sing hateful hymns against them.

Q.3 When was Muhammad Ali Jinnah given the title of Quaid-c-Azam? (K.B)

Ans: **TITLE OF QUAID-E-AZAM**

In 1938. at the annual meeting of the Muslim League at Patna, Muhammad Ali Jinnah was conferred the title of Quaid-c-Azam.

Q.4 When was Day of deliverance celebrated? (K.B)

Ans: **DAY OF DELIVERANCE**

When the Congress ministries were abolished in 1939. at the request of Quaid-e-Azam and tie Muslim League, Muslims celebrated the Day of Deliverance on December 22. 1939.

Q.5 When and by whom was the Lahore resolution introduced? (K.B)

Ans: **THE LAHORE RESOLUTION**

The resolution was tabled at the 27th Annual Meeting of the Muslim League on March 2, 1940 under the chairmanship of Quaid-e-Azam. Presented by A.K. Fazlul-Haq.

Q.6 Write the text of the Lahore resolution. (K.B)

Ans: **THE TEXT OF_THE LAHORE_RESOLUT1ON**

It was concluded that the All India Muslim League is unanimous that no constitutional plan will be workable in this country and acceptable to Muslims unless it is prepared in the light of the following basic principles: demarcation of geographically connected units. 1’1 is should be done in regions (with appropriate variability in areas) where Muslims are in the majority, such as the northwestern and eastern parts of India. They should be

formed in (he form of independent states so that the constituent units arc independent and have full power. In addition, the rights of minorities in these units and regions should be taken care of and their rights and interests should be adequately protected in the areas where Muslims are a minority.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The British government introduced a constitution of provincial autonomy in the subcontinent: **(K.B)**
(A) In 1934 (B) In 1935 (C) In 1936 (D) In 1937

2. Gained a clear majority in the 1973 elections: **(K.B)**
(A) Muslim League (B) Congress (C) Awami League (D) Unionist party

3. Jinnah was conferred the title of Quaid-e-Azam at the annual meeting of the Muslim League at Patna: **(K.B)**
(A) 1934 (B) 1935 (C) 1938 (D) 1940

4. Muslim League celebrates Day of Deliverance: **(K.B)**
(A) 1937 (B) 1935 (C) 1938 (D) 1940

5. Congress Ministries ended: **(K.B)**
(A) 1938 (B) 1939 (C) 1940 (D) 1941

6. The 27th meeting of the Muslim League was held: **(K.B)**
(A) 23 March 1940 (B) 23 March 1930 (C) 22 March 1940 (D) 23 March 1943

7. Lahore resolution presided by: **(K.B)**
(A) Quaid-e- Azam (B) Allama Iqbal
(C) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali (D) A. Fazullah

8. Lahore resolution presented by: **(K.B)**
(A) Allama Iqbal (B) Quaid-e- Azam
(C) Ak Fazlul Haq (D) Chaudhry Rehmat Ali

CRIPPS MISSION 1942

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detail note on Cripps Mission. **(K.B)**

Ans:

CRIPPS MISSION

During Second World war (1939-45), the British Government set Sir Stafford Crips to the subcontinent who tried to have a consensus of all the political parties on some proposals, but he failed.

Proposals of Cripps Mission:

Cripps Mission offered the following proposals:

Status of Dominant:

After the war, the subcontinent will be under the British Crown but the British Government would avoid interfering in its internal as well as external affairs.

Autonomy of Subcontinent:

All institutions including Defense, Foreign Affairs, Communications etc. will be handed over to the Indians.

Formation of Central Assembly:

The members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies will elect a Central Assembly for framing constitution. After the constitution if finalized, it will be sent to all the provinces for confirmation. The provinces which do not approve the constitution would have the authority to establish their independent status after separation from the centre.

Security of Minorities:

Appropriate steps will be taken to safeguard minorities' rights.

Reaction of Political Parties:

Sir Stafford Cripp's proposal were rejected by Muslim League, All Indian National Congress and other Parties.

Demand of Muslims:

The attainment of a separate homeland remained the major demand of the Muslims, which was unacceptable to the Congress. For this, the Muslims had to step up their struggle. In 1945, the Wavell Plan was presented which was strongly opposed by Quaid-e-Azam. Quaid-e-Azam tried to prove Muslim League as the only representative party of the Muslims but the Congress refused to accept it.

Conclusion:

The British Government under America pressure prepared the Cripps proposals. The Government was not willing to agree to the demands of Indian National Congress. On the other hand, Congress could not support the proposals. The effort proved futile but from Muslim point of view, it was a step towards partition.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When did Cripps Mission come to the subcontinent and who was the head of Cripps Mission? **(K.B)**

Ans: **CRIPPS MISSION**

British Government sent Cripps Mission to the subcontinent in 1942. The head of Cripps Mission was Sir Stafford Cripps.

Q.2 Write the proposals of Cripps Mission. **(K.B)**

Ans: **PROPOSALS OF CRIPPS MISSION**

Cripps mission offered the following proposals:

- After the war, the subcontinent will be under the British Crown but the British Government would avoid interfering in its internal as well as external affairs.
- All institutions including Defense, Foreign Affairs, Communications etc. will be handed over to the Indians.
- The members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies will elect a Central Assembly provinces for confirmation. The provinces which do not approve the constitution would have the authority to establish their independent status after separation from the centre.
- Appropriate steps will be taken to safeguard minorities' rights.

Q.3 What was the reaction of political parties about Cripps Mission? **(K.B)**

Ans: **REACTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES**

Sir Stafford Cripp's proposals were rejected by Muslim League, All Indian National Congress and other Parties. The attainment of a separate homeland remained the major demand of the Muslims, which was unacceptable to the Congress. For this, the Muslims had to step up their struggle.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Duration of World War II was: **(K.B)**

(A) 1939 to 1945 (B) 1937 to 1939 (C) 1914 to 1919 (D) 1925 to 1929

2. British Government sent Cripps Mission to India: **(K.B)**

(A) 1940 (B) 1941 (C) 1942 (D) 1943

3. The head of Cripps Mission was: **(K.B)**

(A) Pathic Lawrence (B) Sir Stafford Cripps (C) A.V Alexander (D) Minto Morley

4. According to the Cripps Mission the subcontinent will be under the: **(K.B)**

(A) British Crown (B) Indians (C) Muslims (D) America

5. Sir Stafford Cripps's proposals were rejected by: **(K.B)**

(A) Muslim League (B) Congress (C) All Political Parties (D) A, B & C

SIMLA CONFERENCE AND ELECTIONS

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on Simla Conference 1945 and how did the results of 1945-46 elections benefits for Muslim? (K.B)

Ans: **SIMLA CONFERENCE AND ELECTIONS**

Background:

In 1945, when Britain was sure to win the war, Viceroy Lord Wavel announced that the Viceroy's Executive Council will include all Indian members. To analyse these proposals, Simla Conference was held in 1945. This is called Simla Conference.

Main Points of Simla Conference:

The Main Points of Simla Conference are as follow:

Representation According to Population:

Viceroy Executive Council will include all Indian members and the Political Parties would be represented in it on the basis of population.

Muslim Members:

Five Muslim members were to be included in the Council but the Congress demanded that only one Muslim representative be nominated.

Demand of Muslim League:

Quaid-e-Azam did not accept it and said that Muslim League being the representatives of Muslims would nominate al the five Muslim representatives.

Representative Party of Muslims:

While the Simla Conference could not decide that the Muslim League was the only representative party of the Muslims, this issue was decided in 1945-46 elections. The Muslim League achieved success and emerged as the sole representative party of Muslims by winning all reserved seats for the Muslims.

Failures of Simla Conference:

The Simla Conference failed to resolve the nomination of Muslim Members issue.

ELECTIONS 1945-46

Background:

After the failure of Simla Conference, it was necessary to estimate the position of political parties in the eyes of the people and which party can run the future of the subcontinent. In these circumstances, in order to discover the public trends, the British Government announced of holding the General Elections. It was decided that the Central Legislature lections would be held in December, 1945. It was decided that the provincial legislature elections would held in January, 1946. All the political parties of India announced to contest the elections.

Manifesto of Muslim League:

Quaid-e-Azam affirmed that the General Elections will prove plebiscite regarding Pakistan. If the Muslims stood with the Muslim League, it meant they wanted Pakistan, otherwise the demand should be considered as rejected. Muslim League stepped in the arena of elections claiming that it was the only representative of the Muslims of Sub continent. Although there existed some other Muslim parties, yet none of them represented the majority of the Muslims. Muslim League wanted the partition of South Asia in accordance with the Pakistan Resolution. So the Muslims could have full authority in the areas having Muslims in majority.

Results of the Elections:

The Central Legislature elections were held in December, 1945. These elections were held on the basis of separate electorates. Thirty seats were reserved for the Muslims throughout the Sub continent. Candidates of Muslim League won the election on all the

thirty reserved seats. Thus Muslim League got cent percent success. The Provincial Legislature elections were held in 1946. In all the Provincial Legislatures, altogether 492 seats were reserved for the Muslims. Muslim League captured 428 seats. This Muslim League got splendid victory at provincial level too.

Conclusion:

Many political parties had supported Congress in election, but Muslim League defeated them all. The results of the elections strengthened the foundation of Pakistan. No power in the world could stop the creation of Pakistan now.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Where is Simla? **(K.B)**

Ans: **SIMLA**

Simla is a recreational resort in the Indian State of Himachal Pradesh.

Q.2 Why were the holding of General Elections 1945-46 announce? **(K.B)**

Ans: **HOLDING OF GENERAL ELECTIONS**

After the failure of Simla conference, it was necessary to estimate the position of political parties in the eyes of the people and which party can run the future of the Sub-continent. In these circumstances, in order to discover the public trends, the British Government announced of holding the General Elections.

Q.3 What was the reasons behind the failure of Simla Conference? **(K.B)**

Ans: **FAILURE OF SIMLA CONFERENCE**

Congress wanted to get one Muslim seat to appoint Abdul Kalam Azad against it. The Viceroy tried to convince Quaid-e-Azam to nominate Mali Khizer Hayat in place of Abdul Kalam Azad, but Quaid-e-Azam was not convinced. He wanted to get it accepted by the Government and Congress that Only Muslim League had the right to represent the Muslims. All the three parties could not agree and Simla Conference ended in a failure.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Wavell plan presented in: **(K.B)**

(A) 1945 (B) 1946 (C) 1947 (D) 1948

2. Simla is recreational resort in the Indian State of: **(K.B)**

(A) U.P (B) Himachal Pardesh (C) C.P (D) Bihar

3. Viceroy Lord Wavell announced that the Viceroy executive Council will include all _____ members. **(K.B)**

(A) Pakistani (B) British (C) Americans (D) Indians

4. Simla Conference was held in: **(K.B)**

(A) 1945 (B) 1946 (C) 1947 (D) 1948

5. Muslim Members were selected for Viceroy executive Council: **(K.B)**

(A) Four (B) Five (C) Six (D) Seven

6. Congress wanted to appoint _____ Muslim representative seat. **(K.B)**

(A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 1 (D) 4

CABINET MISSION PLAN 1946

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write the salient feature of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946. **(K.B)**

Ans: **CABINET MISSION PLAN 1946**

Background:

The Labour Party came into power in England in 1945. The British Government sent a Cabinet Mission to India due to the rising political restlessness in the subcontinent. The Mission consisted of three members. This mission had two fundamental objectives.

- First to determine the constitutional position and the form of Government.
- Secondary to reduce the hatred between the Hindus and the Muslims and keep them together in the united India. But the elections proved that this could not be done.

Members of the Cabinet Mission:

The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

- Sir Stafford Cropps
- Mr. AV. Alexander
- Lord Pethic Lawrence

Since all the members belonged to British cabinet, it was called Cabinet Mission.

Meeting with Political Leader:

The members of the Cabinet Mission met with the leaders of all the political parties but failed to achieve the desirable results.

Announcement of Cabinet Mission Plan:

These members announced a plan on 16th May 1946, with following salient features:

Subcontinent a Union:

A union would be established in the subcontinent which would be responsible for the foreign affairs, defense, communications and transportation.

Powers of Provinces:

All powers except central affairs would be given to the provinces.

Formation of Groups:

The provinces would have the mandate to form mutual groups and every group could frame its own constitution.

Changing in Constitution:

The provinces would have the authority to demand amendments in the constitution, through majority opinion, after every 10 years.

Direct Action Day:

On 16th August 1946. Muslim League decided to observe Yaum-e-Rast Iqdam (Direct Action Day) at the national level, because the Hindus were dreaming of ruling the subcontinent after the departure of the British. On that day, the processions were held everywhere in which the evil designs of the Congress were exposed.

Conclusion:

As an immediate reaction, the Politicians of Congress liked the Cabinet Mission Plan much. Common members of Congress celebrated in streets and Bazars. Nehro said that the Plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When did labor party come into power? **(K.B)**

Ans: **LABOR PARTY**

In 1945, labor party came into power in Britain.

Q.2 When and who sent Cabinet Mission to India? **(K.B)**

Ans: **CABINET MISSION**

Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, and Lord Atlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India in 1946.

Q.3 Describe the objectives of Cabinet Mission. **(K.B)**

Ans: **OBJECTIVES OF CABINET MISSION**

This mission had two basic objective purposes:

- The first purpose was to determine the constitutional status of Indi and the formation of the Government.
- The second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindis, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible.

Q.4 Write the proposals of Cabinet Mission Plan. **(K.B)**

Ans: **PROPOSALS OF CABINET PLAN**

The proposals of Cabinet Mission Plan are as follow:

- A union would be established in the subcontinent which would be responsible for the foreign affairs, defense, communications and transportation.

- All powers except central affairs would be given to the provinces.
- The provinces would have the mandate to form mutual groups and every group could frame its own constitution.
- The provinces would have the authority to demand amendments in the constitution, through majority opinion, after every 10 years.

Q.5 When and why did Quaid-e-Azam announce the "Direct Action Day"? (K.B)

Ans:

DIRECT ACTION DAY

The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles. Quaid-e-Azam felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced direct Action. Muslim League declared 16th August, 1946 as "Direct Action Day".

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Labor party came into power in: (K.B)
(A) 1944 (B) 1945 (C) 1946 (D) 1947

2. Britain Government sent to a _____ Mission in India. (K.B)
(A) Cripps (B) Lord Wavell (C) Cabinet (D) Simla Conference

3. The members of the Cabinet Mission Plan: (K.B)
(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

4. Cabinet Mission announced his proposals on: (K.B)
(A) 16th May1947 (B) 16th May 1946 (C) 16th June 1946 (D) 18th May 1946

5. According to Cabinet Mission Provinces could be separated after: (K.B)
(A) 10 Years (B) 20 Years (C) 30 Years (D) 40 Years

6. Muslim League observed the Direct Action Day on: (K.B)
(A) 16th June 1946 (B) 15th August 1947 (C) 16th August 1945 (D) 16th August 1946

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write the detail note on Interim Government 1946-47. (K.B)

Ans:

INTERIM GOVERNMENT 1946-47

Background:

In September 1946 the Viceroy should have invited Muslim League to form interim Government because Muslim League had accepted the whole of the Plan. It was stated in the Plan that if any major political party agrees to the Plan, it will be implemented. But this could not be done.

Participation in Interim Government:

It was thought in the Muslim League Council that it should not be the Re-play of the period of the rule of Congress Ministries 1937-39, because it happened so, the Hindus will inflict atrocities and cruelties on the Muslims. Moreover, it seemed that the British were going to quit India, and in these circumstances, of Congress had its monopoly, the Muslims would have to suffer a lot of problems.

Ministers of Muslim League:

The five ministers from Muslim League were as under:

- Liaquat Ali Khan
- Abdur Rab Nishtar
- Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
- Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
- Jogendra Nath Mandal

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Failure of Interim Government:

The Interim Government could not perform effectively due to differences between the Congress and the Muslim League. Under these circumstances, the demand of the Muslims for a separate homeland under two nation theory further strengthened.

End of Britain Era:

The British Prime Minister announced on 20th February 1947 that the Government would hand over the power to the elected representatives by June 1948. Thus, establishment of Pakistan drew closer.

Conclusion:

On 16th August 1946, Muslim League decided to observed Yaum-e-Rast Iqdam (Direct Action Day) at the national level, because the Hindus were dreaming of ruling the subcontinent after the departure of the British. On that day, the processions were held everywhere in which the evil designs of the Congress were exposed.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write the names of Five Minister of Muslim League included in the Interim Government.(K.B)

Ans: **MINISTER OF MUSLIM LEAGUE**

The Five Ministers from Muslim League were as under:

- Liaquat Ali Khan
- Abdul Rab Nishtar
- Ibrahim Ismail Chandrigar
- Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
- Jugandra Narth Mandal

Q.2 Which minority Minister nominated in Interim Government by Muslim League?(K.B)

Ans: **MINORITY MINISTER**

Jugandra Narth Mandal included in Interim Government as Minister.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The Viceroy asked the congress to form Interim Government in: (K.B)

(A) September 1945 (B) October 1946 (C) September 1946 (D) October 1947

2. Muslim Minister were included in Interim Government: (K.B)

(A) 3 (B) 4 (C) 5 (D) 6

3. Muslim League included a Non-Muslim Minister in Cabinet: (K.B)

(A) Raj Gopal (B) Jogandra Narth Mandal
(C) Nehru (D) Sardar Patel

4. The British prime Minster announced on _____ that the Government would hand over the power the elected representative by June 1948. (K.B)

(A) 20th February 1947 (B) 21 February 1947 (C) 25th February 1947(D) 15th February 1947

3RD JUNE PLAN, 1947

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 State the salient points of June 3, 1947. Also, how was the Red Cliff Award used in the partition of the subcontinent? (GRW 2016, LHR 2016)(K.B)

Ans: **THE PLAN OF JUNE 3, 1947**

Background:

Lord Wavell, as Viceroy, did not make the Wavell Plan a success, nor did he succeed in the mission plan. Attempts were made to implement half of the cabinet mission plan in order to please the Congress, i.e. not to form provincial groups and to implement the interim government and constitution-making process. The Quaid-e-Azam expeditiously allowed the Muslim League to participate in the interim government but decided to boycott the sessions of the Constituent Assembly. The Quaid-e-Azam wanted the whole plan to be implemented.

Thus the constitution-drafting process could not continue and the British government, frustrated by the circumstances, decided to take a new path. In order to carry out the final phase of the transfer of power, the British government sent Lord Mountbatten as Viceroy of India in March 1947, replacing Lord Wavell to complete the partition of the subcontinent.

Announcing the division of the subcontinent:

On 3rd June 1947, the plan for the partition of the subcontinent was announced whereby the power was to be handed over to the representatives of India by 14th August 1947.

Province of Punjab and Bengal:

The 3rd June 1947 plan also had a clause that separate sessions of the Muslim and the Hindu members of the assemblies of Punjab and Bengal would be held. It was also decided that the provinces would be partitioned and a Commission would decide the new boundaries of provinces.

Province of Sindh:

It was also decided that Sindh Assembly would decide the future status of the province through the majority vote. The Sindh Assembly decided to join Pakistan.

NWFP and Sylhet:

The people of NWFP and Sylhet would decide through plebiscite whether to join Pakistan or India.

Balochistan:

Shahi Jirgah would decide the future of Balochistan.

Indian Independence Act 1947:

To execute the 3rd June plan, the British Government passed the Indian Independence Bill on 16th July 1947 whereby India was divided into two states Pakistan and India.

Radcliffe Award:

In the Partition of India plan, it was decided to set up a Boundary Commission for demarcation of Punjab and Bengal. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was of the opinion that an experienced judge of the Privy Council would be selected for this critical responsibility. On the contrary, on June 3, 1947, Searle Radcliffe, a well-known lawyer in London, was given the job. Rad Cliff, before 1947, has never visited India. The virtue of his choice was that Radcliffe would be able to meet the requirements of neutrality as he had no direct involvement with the political leadership in India. However, it was equally important to ignore the fact that Radcliffe was completely unfit for this important responsibility due to his complete ignorance of the political, historical, geographical and cultural conditions of India. The government decided to divide the subcontinent. Recognizing the principled position of the two states, the government worked out the details and worked out a plan of action for the future from different provinces and states.

Distribution of Punjab:

For the demarcation of the boundaries of Punjab and Bengal, two Boundary Commissions were constituted under the joint Chairmanship of Sir Cyril Radcliffe. For the demarcation of Punjab Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir and Mr. Justice Din Muhammad represented Pakistan, while Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan and Mr. Justice Teja Singh represented India. All those gentlemen were judges of the high court.

Partition of Bengal:

When the partition of Bengal was decided, the British government set up a boundary commission headed by Sir Rad Cliff. Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad Akram and S. A. Rahman was. C. C. Biswas and B. K. Mukherjee from India.

Rad Cliff's Injustices:

At the time of partition, the Viceroy and his staff connived with the Congress and demarcated the boundary according to their wishes and used Radcliffe as a rubber stamp.

- Radcliffe award included many Muslim majority areas in India
- Deprived Pakistan from the waters of Sutlej, Bias and Ravi.
- Frontier of India extended to Kashmir.

Kashmir issue:

India occupied Kashmir through Gurdaspur. Thus the Kashmir issue arose which has not been resolved till date.

Poor planning of Rad Cliff:

Due to poor planning of Rad Cliff, Pakistan had to face many problems.

Dawn of Freedom

The concept of independence has a great significance for the nations. Pakistan came into being as independent state on 14th August 1947 (27th Ramadan). Quaid-e- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was the first Governor General of Pakistan.

Outcome:

The plan of 3rd June 1947 Plan, devised a plan of action to divide the subcontinent into two parts, with the Delimitation Commission and the referendum at the center. Worked out.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When did the British government announce the end of British rule in the subcontinent?(K.B)

Ans: **END OF BRITISH RULE**

On 3rd June 1947, the plan for the partition of the subcontinent was announced whereby the power was to be handed over to the representatives of India by 14th August 1947.

Q.2 What was decided about the partition of Punjab and Bengal? (K.B)

Ans: **DIVISION OF PUNJAB AND BENGAL**

One of the provisions of the June 3, 1947 plan was that Hindu and Muslim members of the Punjab and Bengal Assemblies would meet separately. It was also decided to divide these provinces and a commission would demarcate the provinces.

Q.3 What was decided about Sindh province in 3rd plan, 1947? (K.B)

Ans: **DECISION OF THE SINDH ASSEMBLY**

It was also decided that Sindh Assembly would decide the future status of the province through the majority of vote. The Sindh Assembly decided to join Pakistan.

Q.4 What was decided in the 3rd June 1947 Plan regarding NWFP, Sylhet and Balochistan?(K.B)

Ans: **DECISION TO JOIN**

The people of NWFP and Sylhet would decide through plebiscite whether to join Pakistan or India.

Q.5 When was the Indian Independence Act passed? (K.B)

Ans: **INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT**

To execute the 3rd June plan, the British Government passed the Indian Independence Bill on 18th July 1947 whereby India was divided into two states Pakistan and India.

Q.6 Who were the members of the boundary commission formed for the province of Punjab?(K.B)

Ans: **PUNJAB BOUNDARY COMMISSION**

The members of the delimitation commission formed for the province of Punjab are as follows:

- Sir Rad Cliff, a British lawyer, was made the head of the boundary commission for Punjab.
- Justice Muhammad Munir and Justice Din Muhammad represented Pakistan for the Punjab Boundary Commission.
- Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan and Justice Teja Singh represented India for the Punjab Boundary Commission.

Q.7 Who were the members of the delimitation commission formed for the province of Bangal?(K.B)

Ans: **BANGAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION**

The members of the Boundary Commission for the Province of Bengal are as follows:

- Sir Rad Cliff, a British lawyer, was made the head of the Boundary Commission for Bengal.
- On behalf of the Muslims, Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad Akram and Justice S.A Rehman.
- On behalf of non-Muslims Justice C. C. Biswas and Justice B.K Mukherjee.

Q.8 How did Pakistan face the Kashmir issue due to Radcliffe injustice? (K.B)

Ans: **THE KASHMIR ISSUE**

In the partition, the Red Cliff annexed several Muslim-majority areas of East Punjab to India, depriving Pakistan from the waters of the Sutlej, Beas and Ravi on the on the other hand, and the Indian border with Kashmir on the other. India occupied Kashmir via Gurdaspur. Thus the Kashmir issue arose which has not been resolved till date. Due to poor planning of Red Cliff, Pakistan had to face many problems.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The division of the subcontinent was announced: (K.B)
(A) 1st June, 1947 (B) 3rd June, 1947 (C) 2nd June, 1947 (D) 5th June, 1947

2. The British government announced the handed over of power to Indian representatives on:(K.B)
(A) 13 August 1947 (B) 15 August 1947 (C) 14 August 1947 (D) 16 August 1947

3. The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act: (K.B)
(A) 18 June 1947 (B) 17 August 1947 (C) 18 July 1947 (D) 16 May 1946

4. The boundary commission for Punjab and Bengal was headed by: (K.B)
(A) Sir Radcliffe (B) Corps (C) Lord Mountbatten (D) Minto Marley

5. By which route did India occupy Kashmir: (K.B)
(A) Pathankot (B) Gurdaspur (C) Batala (D) Sialkot

6. Pakistan emerged on the world map on August 14, 1947: (K.B)
(A) 24 Ramadan (B) 23 Jumada II (C) 22 Sha'ban (D) 27 Ramadan

ROLE OF QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH IN THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN WITH REFERENCE TO HIS POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam in the making of Pakistan with reference to his political and constitutional efforts. (Ex. Q No:3)(K.B)

Ans: **ROLE OF QUAID-E-AZAM IN THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN**

Introduction:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi. He began to take part in politics, during his stay in England. He joined the Congress at first. At that time, he was a staunch supporter of the Hindu Muslim Unity. He was also called the Ambassador of the Hindu Muslim Unity.

Members of the Viceroy's Council:

In 1909, "the Minto Morley Reforms", were implemented in India. The number of members of the Viceroy's Council was also increased form sixteen to twenty-eight. The Muslims of Mumbai elected Quaid-e-Azam Muhamad Ali Jinnah as their representative.

Quaid-e-Azam Join the Muslim League:

In 1913, he joined the Muslim League. The Muslim League, on his request, amended its constitution and made the self-government as the purpose of life. His states manly politics shook the roots of British rule. He left the Congress in 1920 due to its Anti Muslim policies.

Ambassador of Peace:

In December 1916, the Muslim League and the Congress agreed to hold simultaneous public meetings in Lucknow. The meeting of the Muslim League was chaired by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. He said in his address, "We do not want any rewards or concessions, nor are we desirous of any discriminatory political treatment". At this place, the two political parties signed a landmark agreement called "Lucknow Pact". At the same place, he was awarded the title of "Ambassador of the Hind Muslim Unity".

Resignation of Viceroy's Council:

In 1919, the British government passed the Rowlatt Act under which the government was granted the authority to arrest without warrant and trial. Under this law, any accused could be tried in camera without Judicial Review. Quaid-e-Azam opposed the Act and declared it unconstitutional. He resigned from the Viceroy's Council in protest.

Quaid-e-Azam's Stance on Rowlatt Act:

On this occasion, Quaid-e-Azam said: "I feel the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government. "Nevertheless, I hope that Secretary of State for India will persuade the British government reject this black law."

Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points:

In 1929, Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous fourteen points.

Participation of Round Table Conferences:

Three Round Table conferences were held in London from 1940 to 1932. Quaid-e-Azam attended the first two conferences. These conferences ended without any result.

Reaction on Government of India Act:

The British Government passed the Government of India Act, 1935, but it was disliked by both the Congress and the Muslim League. However, its provincial part was accepted on Quaid-e-Azam's resolution. Both parties participated in the general, elections of 1936-37.

President Ship of Muslim League:

In 1934, Quaid-e-Azam Muhamad Ali Jinnah returned home from England on the request of Allama Muhammad Iqbal and other prominent Muslim League leaders. He was given Presidents-ship of the Muslim League. He gathered the Muslims under its flag by working day and night. In 1940, the Muslim League's annual session was held in Lahore, in which the Muslims of India unanimously passed a resolution that, "the Muslims of India needed a separate territory in which they could spend their lives according to the principles of Islam, on the basis of their majority." The session was chaired by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Success in Elections:

The Muslim League met glorious success in the elections of 1945-46, and made it clear to the British and Hindus that the Muslim League was the only representative of Muslims of whole of India. Under his leadership, in these elections, the Muslim League got 100% success in the federal assembly and 90% in the provincial assemblies under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam.

Cabinet Mission:

He strongly opposed the Cabinet Mission's proposals, under which the British wanted to hand over rule to congress. He made all the conspiracies of the Hindus and the British unsuccessful. The Cabinet Mission eventually had to admit that the Muslim League could not he ignored in any way.

First Governor General:

On 14 August 1947, Pakistan came into being. On August 15, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam took oath as first Governor General of this newly born Islamic sovereign state.

Illness of Quaid-e-Azam:

Shortly before the establishment of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam's health had deteriorated but he continued to work day and night.

Death of Quaid-e-Azam:

He never had a chance to rest. This further deteriorated his health. The disease intensified in July 1948 and finally he died on 11th September, 1948.

Conclusion:

The personality of Quaid-e-Azam changed the faith of the Muslims in South Asia he compelled the British as well as Hindus to partition of India.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When and where Quaid-e-Azam was born? (K.B)

Ans: **BIRTH OF QUAID-E-AZAM**

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi.

Q.2 Which Muslim representative elected the member of Viceroy's Council by Muslims? (K.B)

Ans: **MEMBER OF VICEROY'S COUNCIL**

In 1909, "the Minto Morley Reforms", were implementation India. The number of members of the Viceroy's Council was also increased from sixteen to twenty-eight. The Muslims of Mumbai elected Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as their representative.

Q.3 When did Quaid-e-Azam join Muslim league and left Congress? (K.B)

Ans: **JOINING OF MUSLIM LEAGUE**

In 1913, he joined the Muslim League. The Muslim League, on his request, amended its constitution and made the self-government as the purpose of life. His states manly politics shook the roots of British rule. He left the Congress in 1920 due to its Anti Muslim policies.

Q.4 How did Quaid-e-Azam get the title of "Ambassador of Peace"? (K.B)

OR What is meant by Lucknow Pact?

Ans: **AMBASSADOR OF PEACE**

Under Lucknow pact, Quaid-e-Azam united both the nations (The Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledge and got the title of "Ambassador of Peace".

Q.5 What did Quaid-e-Azam say in his presidential addressed at Lucknow? (K.B)

Ans: **ADDRESSED AT LUCKNOW**

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah said in his address, "We do not any want any rewards or concessions, nor are we desirous of any discriminatory political treatment". At this place, the two political parties signed a landmark agreement called "Lucknow pact". At the same place, he was awarded the title of "Ambassador of the Hindu Muslim Unity".

Q.6 Narrate the stand point of Quaid-e-Azam on Rowlatt Act 1919. (K.B)

Ans: **ROWLATT ACT 1919**

In 1919, the British government passed the Rowlatt Act under which the government was granted the authority to arrest without warrant and trial. Under this law, any accused could be tried in camera without Judicial Review. Quaid-e-Azam opposed the Act and declared it unconstitutional. He resigned from the Viceroy's Council in protest. On this occasion, Quaid-e-Azam said: "I feel the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government. "Nevertheless, I hope that Secretary of State for India will persuade the British government reject this black law."

Q.7 Who was the first Governor General of Pakistan? **(K.B)**

Ans: **GOVERNOR GENERAL**

On 14 August 1947, Pakistan came into being. On August 15, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam took oath as first Governor General of this newly born Islamic sovereign state.

Q.8 When Quaid-e-Azam died and where he buried? **(K.B)**

Ans: **DEATH OF QUAID-E-AZAM**

He never had a chance to rest. This further deteriorated his health. The disease intensified in July 1948 and finally he died on 11th September, 1948.

Q.9 When was held first Arab Israel war and who assassinated the Gandhi? **(K.B)**

Ans: **MURDER OF GANDHI**

The first Arab Israel war took place in 1948, and in 1948, Gandhi was assassinated by a Hindu extremist.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Quaid-e-Azam was born on: **(K.B)**
(A) 25th December 1876 (B) June, 1947
(C) 25th December, 1947 (D) 25th December, 1949

2. The Minto Morley Reforms were implemented in India: **(K.B)**
(A) 1908 (B) 1909 (C) 1910 (D) 1919

3. Quaid-e-Azam joined al India Muslim League in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1912 (B) 1913 (C) 1914 (D) 1915

4. Quaid-e-Azam left the Congress in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1919 (B) 1914 (C) 1920 (D) 1915

5. Quaid-e-Azam got the title of Ambassador of Peace in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1910 (B) 1912 (C) 1914 (D) 1916

6. The British Government passed the Rowlatt Act in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1919 (B) 1920 (C) 1921 (D) 1922

7. Third Round Table Conference was conducted in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1930 (B) 1931 (C) 1932 (D) 1933

8. The British Government passed the Government of India Act: **(K.B)**
(A) 1939 (B) 1936 (C) 1935 (D) 1938

9. Pakistan came into being: **(K.B)**
(A) 14 August 1947 (B) 13 August 1947 (C) 15 August 1947 (D) 16 August 1947

10. Quaid-e-Azam took oath as the first Governor General in: **(K.B)**
(A) 14 August 1947 (B) 13 August 1947 (C) 15 August 1947 (D) 16 August 1947

11. Quaid-e-Azam died on: **(K.B)**
(A) 11 September 1949 (B) 12 October 1948
(C) 11 June 1950 (D) 11 September 1948

12. The first Arab Israel war took place in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1948 (B) 1949 (C) 1950 (D) 1951

13. Gandhi was assassinated by: **(K.B)**
(A) Hindu Extremist (B) Muslim Extremist
(C) Sikh Extremist (D) Christian Extremist

14. Gandhi was assassinated in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1948 (B) 1949 (C) 1950 (D) 1951

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EARLY PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Discuss the early problems. After establishment of Pakistan. **(Ex. Q No:4)(K.B)**

Ans:

EARLY PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan had to face many problems soon after its establishment. Some of them were:

RADCLIFFE AWARD

After the declaration of establishment of Pakistan, the Viceroy appointed the Boundary Commissions for Punjab and Bengal on June 30, 1947 to determine the boundaries of both the countries. Mr. Radcliffe, and English lawyer, was appointed chairman of both the commissions. He was also given the power of arbitration in case of disagreements. The decision that this commission made was called the Radcliffe Award.

Care of Congressionalist:

The announcement made about the borders in the Radcliffe Award did not meet the requirements of Justice. Mountbatten and Radcliffe took full care of congressionalist and Hindu friendship.

Care of Congressionalist:

The announcement made about the borders in the Radcliffe Award did not meet the requirements of Justice. Mountbatten and Radcliffe took full care of congressionalist and Hindu friendship.

Kashmir Issue:

The Muslim majority areas adjoining Pakistan were handed over to India. She was granted access to the state of Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Muslim majority area of Gurdaspur in India. Thus, the Kashmir issue was created, which remains unresolved till today.

SETTLEMENT OF MIGRANTS

At the time of Independence of India and inception of Pakistan, it was not decided that the Hindus of Pakistan would go to India and the Muslims of India wood go to Pakistan. It was understood that Muslim majority areas would be handed over to Pakistan where minorities would live under the shadow of the green flag with all the freedom.

A View of Migration

Hindu Muslim Riots:

Hindu Muslim riots further added to the problems in the newly established state. In India, the settlements of peaceful Muslims were burnt to ashes. Bloodshed was cause and the Muslims were forcibly pushed into Pakistan.

Difficulties in Rehabilitation:
Pakistan had to face significant difficulties in rehabilitation and resettlement of refugees coming from India. Millions of ruined people came to Pakistan after suffering enormous difficulties. The refugees also included the injured and the ill. They were kept in migrant camps.

Cholera:
Where cholera broke out. Many people died due to inadequate medical facilities.

Financial Help:
Although it was an enormous test for the newly born state, the Muslims generously supported their migrant brothers. They provided them food and clothing. Eventually, this difficult period passed.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

Karachi was declared the capital of Pakistan at the time of its establishment.

Temporary Offices:
Governor House and Secretariat buildings were evacuated for the central offices but their capacity was low, so temporary offices were established in different parts of the city. Even the Ministers were deprived of basic office facilities.

Lack of Experienced Staff:
The administrative structure was in a dismal state because there was no expert and experienced staff. A total of 81 Muslim officers from the civil service came to Pakistan as its share but most of them had no experience of senior posts.

Limited Office Record:
The central government's records and equipment could not reach Karachi because Hindus and Sikh rioters had destroyed the railway tracks on which the trains were supposed to reach Pakistan.

Refusal of Indian Airline:
Indian airlines refused to provide aeroplanes to Muslims on rent. There was no accommodation for the government employees who had managed to reach Pakistan. But they did not lose heart.

Management Skills:
They devoted their entire management skills to the nation and made Pakistan strong and stable.

ECONOMIC PORBLEMS

At the time of its creation, Pakistan had to face man economic problems too. Most of the areas of |Pakistan wee backward at the time of independence. Transportation and communication facilities were insufficient. The British and Hindus had deliberately kept the Muslim population areas backward. From here, the British used to recruit young men for army service, but did not feel the need to set up factories and mills there.

Factories and Banks:

- This maladministration can be gauged from the fact that 75% of the world's jute was produced in Eat Bengal but all the jute factories were in West Bengal and the Hindus had full control over them.
- At the time of partition, there were 394 textile mills in the United India but only 14 mills came to Pakistan's share.
- The total number of branches of the banks was 487 but Pakistan's share was only 69 and the Hindus took all the bank capital with them to India.

Conspiracy a Congress:
In fact, it was the conspiracy of the Congress to economically strangulate Pakistan so that it may not survive. The Indian rulers were also unjust in the proper distribution of assets between Pakistan and India. They continued to avoid giving Pakistan its due share. They used every possible tactics to destroy the economy of Pakistan and withheld the agreed share of Pakistan's assets.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILITARY ASSETS

After the partition of the subcontinent, justice was not done in the distribution of military assets too.

Proportional Share of Army Assets:

The British Government had decided that according to the plan of June 3, 1979, all military assets would by divided with 64% to Pakistan.

Ordanance Factories:

There were 16 ordnance factories operating in the United India, but not a single one was there in the areas included in Pakistan. What to mention of shifting as ordnance factory into Pakistan, the Indian government was not willing even to shift a small part of machinery to Pakistan. After a long discussion, it was decided that Pakistan would be given Rs. 60 million to set up an ordnance factory of its own.

Reaction of Indian Government:

Indian government also rejected the formula for the distribution of ordinary military assets, which made the conditions even more complex. In this way' Pakistan was deprived of its due share.

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Pakistan is primarily an agricultural country, where agriculture is not possible I without canal irrigation. At the time of partition of the subcontinent, important headworks on rivers and canals were also given to India, thus, giving her the control of our canals.

Problems of Distribution of River:

In order to destabilize Pakistan, India stopped water supply to Pakistan from Ferozepur (River Sutlej) and Madhupur, (River Ravi) headworks in April 1948. The motive behind this move was to make agricultural areas of Pakistan barren and destabilize it economically.

Indus Water Treaty:

Ultimately, the issue of water sharing between the two countries was resolved under the "Indus Water Treaty" 1960, the rights to the three eastern rivers, namely Ravi, Sutlej and Beal were given to India while exclusive rights to three western rivers, namely, Indus. Jhelum and Chenab were given to Pakistan.

7. POLITICAL PROBLEMS

At its creation, Pakistan had to face many political problems as well.

Affiliation of Princely States:

At the time of independence, several independent princely states declared their affiliation with Pakistan which included Manawadar. Dir, Swat and Junagarh etc.

Annexation of India:

India did not like the annexation of these states and occupied Junagarh on 9th November 1947. The same way, India occupied Kashmir at the end el 1947. Then on the death of the Quaid-e-Azam when the Pakistani nation was in grief. India occupied Hyderabad Deccan on 17 September 1948.

People of Kashmir Affiliate with Pakistan:

In this to India continued working against Pakistan's stability. The people of Kashmir wanted to affiliate with Pakistan. In this state of uncertainty, freedom movement stalled there resulting in the affiliation of Azad Kashmir with Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Historically Hindus created problems for Muslims for their Islam enmity. Hindus wanted that such a weak Pakistan was established that could not stand on its foot and it could he occupied, but in spite of above mentioned problems and a lot of hurdles the Muslims of Pakistan have been struggling with passion and spirit and by the grace of Allah Almighty sower could damage Pakistan till toady.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is meant by Radcliffe Award? (K.B)

Ans:

RADCLIFFE AWARD

After the declaration of establishment of Pakistan, the Viceroy appointed the Boundary Commissions tier Punjab and Bengal on June 30, 1947 to determine the boundaries of both the countries. Mr. Radcliffe, an English lawyer, was appointed chairman of both the commissions. He was also given the power of arbitration in case of disagreements. The decision that this commission made was called the Radcliffe Award.

Q.2 How Kashmir issue was created? (K.B)

Ans:

KASHMIR ISSURE

The announcement made about the borders in the Radcliffe Award did not meet the requirements of justice. Mountbatten and Radcliffe took full care of congressionalist and Hindu friendship. The Muslim majority areas adjoining Pakistan were handed over to India. She was granted access to the state of Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Muslim majority area of Gurdaspur in India. Thus, the Kashmir issue was created, which remains unresolved till today.

Q.3 Which administrative problems were faced at the time establishment of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS

The administrative problems were faced at the time of establishment of Pakistan are as follow:

- Governor House and Secretariat buildings were evacuated for the central offices but their capacity was loss, so temporary offices were established in different parts of the city.
- Even the Ministers were deprived of basic office facilities.
- The administrative structure was in a dismal state because there was no expert and experienced staff.
- A total of 81 Muslim officers from the civil service came to Pakistan as its share but most of them had no experience of senior posts.

Q.4 How many factories and banks in Pakistan's custody? (K.B)

Ans:

FACTORIES AND BANKS

- This maladministration can be gauged from the fact that 75% of the world's jute was produced in East Bengal but all the jute factories were in West Bengal and the Hindus had full control over them.
- At the time of partition, there were 394 textile mills in the United India but only 14 mills came to Pakistan's share.
- The total number of branches of the banks was 487 but Pakistan's share was only 69 and the Hindus took all the bank capital with them to India.

Q.5 What was the share of Pakistan in Army assets? (K.B)

Ans:

SHARE OF PAKISTAN

The British Government had decided that according to the plant of June 3, 1947, all military assets would by divided with 64% proportion to India and 36% to Pakistan.

Q.6 Which agriculture problems created by India? (K.B)

Ans:

AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

Pakistan is primarily an agriculture country, where agriculture is not possible I without canal irrigation. At the time of partition of the subcontinent, important headworks on rivers and canals were also given to India, thus, giving her the control of our canals.

In order to destabilize Pakistan, India stopped water supply to Pakistan from Ferozepur (River Sutlej) and Madhupur, (River Ravi) headworks in April 1948. The motive behind this move was to make agricultural areas of Pakistan barren and destabilize it economically.

Q.7 What do you know about Indus Water Treaty? (K.B+A.B)

Ans: **INDUS WATER TREATY**

Ultimately, the issue of water sharing between the two countries was resolved under the "Indus Water Treaty" 1960, the rights to the three eastern rivers, namely Ravi, Sutlej and Beas were given to India while exclusive rights to three western rivers, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab were given to Pakistan.

Q.8 Which princely states occupied by India? (K.B)

Ans: **PRINCELY STATES**

At its creation, Pakistan had to face many political problems as well. At the time of independence, several independent princely states declared their affiliation with Pakistan which included Manawadar, Dir, Swat and Junagarh etc. India did not like annexation of these states and occupied:

- Junagarh on 9th November 1947.
- The same way, India occupied Kashmir at the end of 1947.
- Then on the death of Quaid-e-Azam when the Pakistani nation was in grief, India occupied Hyderabad Deccan on 17 September 1948.

Q.9 Which princely states occupied by India? (K.B)

Ans: **PRINCELY STATES**

The people of Kashmir wanted to affiliate with Pakistan. In this state of uncertainty, freedom movement started there resulting in the affiliation of Azad Kashmir with Pakistan.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The Viceroy appointed the boundary commissions for Punjab and Bengal on: (K.B)
(A) 30th June 1947 (B) 30th March 1940 (C) 20th August 1945 (D) 20th May 1945

2. Radcliffe was also given the power of _____ in case of disagreements. (K.B)
(A) Decision of Disagreement (B) Dismiss the Commission
(C) Individual Decision (D) Minto Marley Reforms

3. India was granted access to Kashmir through inclusion of: (K.B)
(A) Gardaspur (B) Batala (C) Pathankot (D) Lahore

4. The capital of Pakistan at the time of partition: (K.B)
(A) Karachi (B) Lahore (C) Faisalabad (D) Multan

5. A total of _____ Muslim officers from the civil service came to Pakistan as its share. (K.B)
(A) 72 (B) 81 (C) 88 (D) 89

6. At the time of partition there were _____ textile mills came to Pakistan's share. (K.B)
(A) 392 (B) 393 (C) 390 (D) 394

7. Only _____ textile mills came to Pakistan's share. (K.B)
(A) 12 (B) 13 (C) 14 (D) 15

8. The total number of Branches of the banks was: (K.B)
(A) 486 (B) 487 (C) 488 (D) 489

9. There were ordnance factories operating in the united India: (K.B)
(A) 15 (B) 16 (C) 17 (D) 18

10. In reference to ordnance factories how much money was given to Pakistan according to decision? (K.B)
(A) 40 Million Rupees (B) 50 Million Rupees (C) 60 Million Rupees (D) 70 Million Rupees

11. When did India stop flow of water to western Punjab: (K.B)
(A) April 1948 (B) May 1948 (C) June 1948 (D) July 1948

12. Indus water treaty held in: (K.B)
(A) 1950 (B) 1960 (C) 1969 (D) 1970

13. India occupied Junagarh on: (K.B)
(A) 9th November 1947 (B) 10th November 1948
(C) 11th November 1948 (D) 12th October 1948

14. India occupied Kashmir on: (K.B)
(A) 1948 (B) 1949 (C) 1950 (D) 1951

15. India occupies Hyderabad Dakkan on: (K.B)
(A) 7th September 1948 (B) 17th March 1950
(C) 18th June 1948 (D) 17th September 1948

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THE SERVICES AND ACHIEVEMENTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH AS THE FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write down the services and achievements of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General. (K.B)

Ans: **QUAID-E-AZAM'S SERVICES AS GOVERNOR GENERAL**

Quaid-e-Azamtook oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan on 14th August 1947. Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed as the Prime Minister. As the constitution of the newly born state was not ready, the Act of 1935 was amended and enforced. Quaid-e-Azam remained the Governor General of Pakistan for 13th months. During this period, he solved many important national issues with his insight and leadership qualities, which enabled Pakistan to stand on its feet.

Solution of early problems:

Quaid-e-Azam with his towering personality, overcame many problems created after independence. The Hindus tried to create all kinds of difficulties for Pakistan

- Unfair division of assets.
- Rehabilitation of refuges and the ill treatment of the Muslim by the Hindus
- Timely transfer of administrative records was included.

Establishment of capital:

Realizing the sensitivity of the situation, Quaid-e-Azam declared Karachi as the capital of Pakistan.

Advice to government official:

Pakistan Secretariat was established and the Government officials were advised to serve the nation honestly.

Transfer of officers:

Special trains were arranged to bring the government officials from India, who had opted for Pakistan.

Agreement with Airline:

An agreement was concluded with an air company which started the movement of government employees from India.

Administrative Committee:

For administrative reformation, a committee was set-up under the supervision of Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.

Civil Services:

Civil Services were reorganized and Civil Service Academy was constituted.

Accounts and Foreign Service:

Accounts and Foreign Services were also started.

Military Headquarters:

Headquarters of Army, Navy and Air Force were established to improve their efficiency.

Ordnance Factory:

An ordnance factory was also set-up in his reign.

Foreign policy:

Besides other issues, Quaid-e-Azam paid special attention to the Foreign Policy. He developed healthy relations with the neighboring and developed countries, which was the main objective of the Foreign Policy.

Membership UN:

Pakistan became the member of United Nation under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam.

Educational services:

In addition to other issues, education also needed attention at the time of independence. Quaid-e-Azam did a lot to improve it. He held the first Educational Conference in 1947.

First Academic Conference:

At the time of the establishment of Pakistan, where there were many problems, it was necessary to achieve success in the field of education as well. Quaid-e-Azam paid special attention to this issue. He convened the first educational conference in 1947.

Purpose of education:

He wished that every citizen of Pakistan should serve the nation with honesty and national spirit.

Compulsory science and technology education:

The acquisition of science and technology education was made compulsory for the youth.

Poor Health:

Quaid-e-Azam rendered all possible service to Pakistan so long as he lived. Despite his bad health, he kept on going through the important files.

High-spirited leader:

Illness had weakened the Quaid-e-Azam considerably, yet he did not lose heart. He did not let his illness come in the way of his duties. Thus we can say that Quaid-e-Azam is put in his heart and soul for the betterment of Pakistan.

Death:

Quaid-e-Azam passed away on September 11, 1948. His mausoleum is in Karachi.

Outcome:

If we say that Quaid-e-Azam irrigated Pakistan with his blood, it would not be useless.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Who was the first Governor General of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: **GOVERNOR GENERAL**

Quaid-e-Azamtook oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan on 14th August 1947.

Q.2 Why did Quaid-e-Azam sign an agreement with the airline? (K.B)

Ans: **AGREEMENT WITH THE AIRLINE**

An agreement was concluded with an air company which started the movement of government employees from India.

Q.3 What were the main objectives of Quaid-e-Azam foreign policy? (K.B)

Ans: **FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES**

The Quaid-e-Azam paid special attention to foreign policy among other issues. Establishing relations with neighboring countries and other major countries which was one of the main objectives of our foreign policy.

Q.4 What steps did Quaid-e-Azam take for the development of education? (K.B)

Ans: **DEVELOPMENT IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION**

At the time of the establishment of Pakistan, where there were many problems, it was necessary to achieve success in the field of education as well. The Quaid-e-Azam paid special attention to this issue and took the following steps:

- He held the first academic conference in 1947.
- He made science and technology education compulsory for young people.
- In their view, the purpose of education was to create ethics. He wished that every citizen of Pakistan would selflessly serve the nation.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah took oath as the first Governor General of Pakistan in: (K.B)
(A) 11 August 1947 (B) 13 August 1947 (C) 14 August 1947 (D) 15 August 1947

2. Initially, the country's system was run under which act? (K.B)
(A) 1937 (B) 1935
(C) 1939 (D) Minto Marley Reforms

3. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah served as the first Governor General of Pakistan:(K.B)
(A) 10 months (B) 11 months (C) 12 months (D) 13 months

4. Under whose leadership was the committee formed to improve the administrative structure? (K.B)
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(C) Maulvi Tamizuddin (D) Chaudhry Muhammad Ali

5. Quaid-e-Azam holds first educational conference: (K.B)
(A) 1947 (B) 848 (C) 1949 (D) 1950

6. Quaid-e-Azam was suffering from which incurable disease? (K.B)
(A) Tuberculosis (B) Hepatitis (C) Cancer (D) T. B

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN'S ROLE AND ACHIEVEMENTS AS FIRST PRIME MINISTER

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Elaborate the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as first Prime Minister of Pakistan. (K.B)

Ans: ROLE OF LIAQUAT ALI KHAN AS FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF PAKISTAN

Short Introduction:

Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was born at Karnal, a town in the East Punjab, in 1896. He did his graduation from MA College, Aligarh and got the degree in law from Oxford University. He joined the All India Muslim League in 1923. He was elected General Secretary of All India Muslim League in 1936. He became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan remained the right hand man of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Chairman of the Punjab Refugee Council:

To handle the tsunami of refugees entering Punjab was a difficult task. On the advice of Quaid-e-Azam he as chairman of the Punjab Refugee Council supervised the work of rehabilitation of the refugees and providing them with the necessities of life.

Hindu Muslim Riots:

After the establishment of Pakistan, Hindu-Muslim riots had become common due to the hatred of Hindus towards the Muslims in India. He visited the border areas with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to stop the massacre of the Muslims in Punjab and appealed to abstain from the malicious activity of human bloodshed.

Solution of Early Problems:

While guidance to the nation and the government in all issues, including the formation of administrative structure, restoration of economic life, budget preparation, Kashmir war, control of internal chaos and defense against India's conspiracies was provided by Quaid-e-Azam, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan was responsible for implementing his decisions.

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Spokesman of the Nation:

After the death of Quaid-e-Azam when the morale of the nation was going down and the Indian leadership was constantly plotting against Pakistan, Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was the leader and spokesman of the nation.

Promote Pakistani products:

During his rule, a great struggle for economic development was started. The people were encouraged to promote Pakistani products.

Approval of Objective Resolution:

He got Objectives Resolution passed from Assembly in 1949 and constituted a "Basic Principles Committee" to draw the new constitution.

Visit to America:

He visited the United States in 1950 and through his speeches, he informed the people and leaders of the United States about the background of establishment of Pakistan. He tried to persuade the American leadership to meet Pakistan's defense needs.

Cordial Relation with Islamic Countries:

Liaquat Ali Khan's foreign policy played a key role in establishing cordial relations with Islamic countries. When Shah of Iran visited Pakistan, the two leaders held talks to adopt a joint policy.

Raise the Moral of the Nation:

In the middle of 1951, uncertainty arose in the country when Indian troops gathered on the border of Pakistan. He traveled around the country to raise the morale of the nation and make them aware of this threat.

Death of Liaquat Ali Khan:

On October 16, 1951, he was shot dead in the Company Bagh of Rawalpindi while he was about to start his address. The last words on his tongue were: "Allah! Protect Pakistan."

Title of Quaid-e-Millat:

The nation awarded Liaquat Ali Khan the title of "Quaid-e-Millat" for his great services and named Company Bagh as Liaquat Bagh as all time recognition of his national services. He was hurried at Mazar-e-Quaid's compound in Karachi.

Conclusion:

First Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan played very important role along with Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah to build Pakistan a strong country. He played very important role for internal disruption, formation of administrative structure and economic development. Liaquat Ali Khan always stood right hand of Quaid-e-Azam.

SHORT QUESTION

Q.1 What was the role of Liaquat Ali Khan for Hindu Muslim riots? (K.B)

Ans: **HINDU MUSLIM RIOTS**

After the establishment of Pakistan. Hindu-Muslim riots had become common due to the hatred of Hindus towards the Muslims in India. He visited the border areas with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to stop the massacre of the Muslims in Punjab and appealed to abstain from the malicious activity of human bloodshed.

Q.2 When did approve Objectives Resolution? (K.B)

Ans: **OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION**

He got Objectives Resolution passed from Assembly in 1949 and constituted a "Basic Principles Committee" to draw the new constitution.

Q.3 When did Liaquat Ali Khan assassinate? (K.B)

Ans: **DEATH OJLL1AQUAT ALI KHAN**

On October 16, 1951. he was shot dead in the Company Bagh of Rawalpindi while he was about to start his address. The last words on his tongue were: "Allah! Protect Pakistan."

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan: **(K.B)**
(A) Liaquat Ali Khan (B) Quaid-e-Azam
(C) Muhammad Ali Bogra (D) Allama Iqbal

2. Liaquat Ali Khan visited the border area to stop the massacre of the Muslim in Punjab. **(K.B)**
(A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Muhammad Ali Bogra
(C) Pandit Jawahar Laal Nehru (D) Allama Iqbal

3. Liaquat Ali Khan passed objectives resolution in: **(K.B)**
(A)1948 (B)1949
(C) 1950 (D)1951

4. Liaquat Ali Khan visited to America: **(K.B)**
(A) 1950 (B)1951
(C) 1952 (D)1953

5. Liaquat Ali Khan was shot dead in: **(K.B)**
(A) 16th October 1952 (B) 15th December 1951
(C) 10th October 1950 (D) 16th October 1951

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Explain in detail the main points of the resolution objectives. **(Ex. Q: 5)(K.B)**
(MTN 2017, DGK 2017, BWP 2016, SWL 2016, GRW 2013, 15, LHR 2014, 17)

Ans: **OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION**

Introduction:
Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan presented a historic resolution on 12th March 1949 in the assembly which laid down the basic principles for making of the Future constitution of Pakistan. Federal legislature approved it with majority vote. It is generally called "Objectives Resolution". The key points of the resolution are as follows:

Sovereignty of Allah Almighty:
Objectives Resolution categorically states that sovereignty all over the universe belongs to Almighty Allah. Power is a trust with the people and it is to be exercised within the prescribed limits by the elected representatives of the people.

Following the Islamic Values:
Objectives Resolution has laid down that in Pakistan, Islamic values like democracy, equality, fraternity, freedom of expression, tolerance and social justice would be exercised.

Islamic Way of Life:
It was affirmed that an adequate environment would be provided to enable the Muslims to lead their individual and collective lives according to the basic principles of Islam.

Protection of Minorities:
All the minorities living in Pakistan shall be fully free to lead their lives according to the basic principles of their religions and beliefs.

Provision of Fundamental Rights:
All citizens of Pakistan shall be guaranteed fundamental rights without making any discrimination on the basis of racial, political, economic or religious prejudices.

For Federal Form of Government:
It was specifically mentioned in Objectives Resolution that Pakistan shall have a federal democratic structure and its system shall be administered through the elected representatives of the people.

Development of Backward Areas:
It was stressed in the Objectives Resolution that requisite efforts shall be made for the development of backward and remote areas to bring them at par with developed areas.

Independence of Judiciary:
It was affirmed in the Objectives Resolution that judiciary shall be free from all pressures and would work independently.

Urdu as National Language:
It was made clear that Urdu shall be the national language of Pakistan.

Importance of Objective Resolution:
People felt happy and relieved on the passing of the Objectives Resolution, and felt that the formation of constitution would be according to their desires and wishes. Importance of Objectives Resolution can be summarized as under:

Beginning of constitution making:
After the approval of Objectives Resolution, the process of the formation of constitution started. A committee to draft the constitution was formed which was named Basic Principles Committee.

Identify the basic principles:
The Objectives Resolution outlined the basic principles for making the constitution.

Preamble:
Objectives Resolution was incorporated as a preamble in all the constitutions of Pakistan. It was made a part of the constitution of 1973 through an amendment in 1985.

Conclusion:
The Resolution of Objectives 1949 holds an important place in the history of Pakistan's constitution-making. The resolution of objectives has a special place in the improvement of Pakistan's political system. This helped to establish a system in Pakistan based on Islamic principles in line with the aspirations of the people.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When and by whose efforts was the resolution passed? (K.B)

Ans: **RESOLUTION APPROVAL**

On March 12, 1949, on the motion of Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, the Constituent Assembly passed a resolution of objectives.

Q.2 What is meant by the sovereignty of Allah Almighty according to the purpose of the resolution? (K.B)

Ans: **SOVEREIGNTY OF ALLAH ALMIGHTY**

Objectives Resolution categorically states that sovereignty all over the universe belongs to Almighty Allah. Power is a trust with the people and it is to be exercised within the prescribed limits by the elected representatives of the people.

Q.3 Write notes on the importance of resolution objectives. (K.B)

Ans: **IMPORTANCE OF OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION**

People felt happy and relieved on the passing of the Objectives Resolution, and felt that the formation of constitution would be according to their desires and wishes. Importance of Objectives Resolution can be summarized as under:

- After the approval of Objectives Resolution, the process of the formation of constitution started. A committee to draft the constitution was formed which was named Basic Principles Committee.
- The Objectives Resolution outlined the basic principles for making the constitution.
- Objectives Resolution was incorporated as a preamble in all the constitutions of Pakistan. It was made a part of the constitution of 1973 through an amendment in 1985.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Prime Minister Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan presented a resolution in the legislature: (K.B)
(A) 10 April 1949 (B) 12 March 1949 (C) 15 July 1950 (D) 18 July 1948

2. Under the objective resolution, Pakistan's system will be: (K.B)
(A) Federal Democracy (B) Dictatorship
(C) Provincial (D) Presidential

3. Under the objective resolution, the national language of Pakistan will be: (K.B)
(A) Urdu (B) Hindi (C) Bengali (D) Arabic

4. The 1973 constitution was amended to make the objectives resolution the regular part of constitution: (K.B)
(A) 1956 (B) 1958 (C) 1952 (D) 1985

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CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATE AND MAKING OF CONSTITUTION 1947-56
PROCESS OF CONSTITUTION MAKING IN PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a note on Consolidation of the state and making of constitution of Pakistan.(K.B)

Ans:

CONSOLIDATION STATE AND MAKING OF CONSTITUTION

The supreme constitution of Pakistan is called the "Constitution of Pakistan". The Constitution of Pakistan is the supreme law that determines all important things and decisions within the state of Pakistan. A special committee is formed to make the constitution which makes rules for every aspect of the constitution and important matters. The constitution makes laws for all major decisions of the state which constitute the government and the state as a whole.

Legislation:

Pakistan had to face difficulties in drafting the constitution from the very beginning. Al the time to the formation of Pakistan, there was no constitution to run the affairs of the government. Therefore, the Government of India Act, 1935 was adopted with some amendments.

Federal system:

The 1935 constitution was not in line with the requirements and aspirations of (he new state, so it was replaced by a constitution in line with national sentiments, under which the federal system was introduced.

Interim Constitution:

A meeting of the Constituent Assembly was convened on August 10, 1947 under the Interim Constitution.

CONSTITUTIONAL STAGES IN PAKISTAN

Early Problems:

Aller the approval of the objectives of the resolution, it was ensured that the country would be built on constitutional foundations and for this purpose a committee consisting of members of the Federal Assembly was also set up, but soon after independence Pakistan There were so many problems that the constitution could not be given full attention.

Instability and Incompetent Leadership;

Due to political instability and incompetent leadership, governments began to change rapidly. Due to which the work of drafting the constitution was in vain.

New Assembly:

In view of these circumstances. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly on 24 October *954 and announced the formation of a new- Assembly.

One Unit:

One of the major obstacles lo the constitution was that the western part of the country consisted of four provinces and the eastern part consisted of one province. To overcome this obstacle, the four provinces of West Pakistan were merged into one province and' renamed One Unit.

Formation:

After the formation of the One Unit and the election of the Constituent Assembly, the task of drafting the constitution became much easier and the newly elected Prime Minister Chaudhry Muhammad All paid full attention to the task of drafting the constitution and completed it. The Federal Assembly approved the new- constitution.

Conclusion:

The establishment of Pakistan had to face difficulties in drafting the constitution. There was no constitution to run the affairs of the government. The constitution-drafting process was fraught with many problems. Newly appointed Prime Minister Chaudhary Muhammad Ali paid full attention to making of the new constitution which was approved by the Federal Assembly.

SHORT QUESTION

Q.1 What were the difficulties encountered for the constitution making in the beginning of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: **DIFFICULTIES IN CONSTITUTION MAKING**

From the very beginning. Pakistan had to face many difficulties in drafting the constitution. At the time of the formation of Pakistan, there was no constitution to govern the affairs of the country. The Government of India Act, 1935 was adopted with some amendments. Since this constitution did not conform to the requirements and aspirations of the new state, it was replaced by a constitution in line with national sentiments, under which the federal system was introduced. A meeting of the Constituent Assembly was convened on August 10, 1947 under the Interim Constitution.

Q.2 What difficulties did the constitution-making process face after the formation of Pakistan?(K.B)

Ans: **EROBLEMS TAG UNTLQDNSILTL.J1QN MAKING**

Due to political instability and incompetent leadership, governments began to change rapidly. In view of these circumstances. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly on October 24, 1954 and announced the formation of a new Assembly. One of the major obstacles to the constitution was that the western part of the country consisted of four provinces and the eastern part consisted of one province. To overcome this obstacle, the four provinces of West Pakistan were merged into one province and renamed One Unit. After the formation of the One Unit and the election of the Constituent Assembly, the task of drafting the constitution became much easier.

Q.3 Which Prime Minister paid full attention to constitution making? (K.B)

Ans: **ATTENTION TO CONSTITUTION MAKING**

Prime Minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali paid close attention to the constitution-making process and completed it. The Federal Assembly approved the new constitution.

CONSTITUTION OF 1956

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe the salient features of the constitution of 1956. (K.B)

Ans: **SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE 1956**

Background:

After the establishment of the West Pakistan, the task of the formation of the constitution became easier to a great extent. The first constituent Assembly had already done a lot in this connection. Chaudhary Muhammad Ali availed of the work already done and formulated such a formula which the second Constitution Assembly consisting of all the political groups provinces expressed their consensus. The draft of the new Constitution was presented in the assembly on 9th January. 1956. After the final approval by the Governor General it was promulgated in the country as the first Constitution of Pakistan on 23IJ March. 1956.

Islamic Provisions:
Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic.
Parliamentary System:
Federal parliamentary system was introduced in the country.
Sovereignty Belongs to Almighty Allah:
It was affirmed that sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah, exercise of power would be through the elected representatives of people, necessary environment, would be created to enable the people to lead their lives according to the basic principles of Islam, and full religious freedom will be granted to minorities.
Civic Rights:
Citizens were given full civic rights to lead a prosperous life and utilize their faculties.
Independence of Judiciary:
It was guaranteed that the judiciary would work independently, and security of service would be ensured for judges.
National Languages:
Under the constitution of 1056 Urdu and Bengali were declared the national languages.
Written Constitution:
Constitution of 1956. was prepared in written form

ABROGATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Confrontation of the Politician:
Constitution of 1956 was approved after untiring efforts of nine years but it could* not run for a long period due to peculiar circumstances, mutual confrontation of politicians, unnecessary interference of bureaucracy and military in democratic institutions, lack of leadership and the dictatorial role of Governor General.
Martial Law:
The constitution of 1956 remained promulgated for two years and seven months. In October 1958 the conjunction was abrogated and General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the Commander in Chief of Pakistan Anny imposed Martial Law by dissolving the Federal and Provincial Assemblies and assumed the office of President and Martial Law Administrator.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write the salient features of the Constitution of 1956 (any four). **(K.B)**

Ans:

SALIENT FEATURES

The salient feature of this constitution were as under:

- Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic.
- Federal parliamentary system was introduced in the country.
- Citizens were given full civic rights to lead a prosperous life and utilize their faculties.
- Under the constitution of 1956 Urdu and Bengali were declared the national languages.

Q.2 How was the Constitution of 1956 abrogated? **(K.B)**

Ans:

ABROGATION OF CONSTITUTION OF 1956

This Constitution of 1956 remained implement for 2 years and 7 months only. In October 1958, the then Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army general Muhammad Ayub Khan dismissed the Government and set up a military regime in the country. He assumed concentrated all the powers in his own hands. He abrogated the Constitution of 1956. He dissolved all the assemblies (National Assembly as well as Provincial Assemblies. He took over the charge of the offices of President and Chief Martial law Administrator.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Pakistan's first constitution enacted: **(K.B)**
(A) 23 March 1956 (B) 24 March 1956 (C) 25 March 1956 (D) 27 March 1956

2. The system of government was established in the country: **(K.B)**
(A) Federal Presidential (B) Federal State
(C) Federal Parliamentary (D) Federal Monarchy

3. How many years after the 1956 constitution was passed: **(K.B)**
(A) 8 (B) 9 (C) 7 (D) 6

4. How long was the 1956 constitution in force? **(K.B)**
(A) 2 years 2 months (B) 2 years and 7 months
(C) 2 years 5 months (D) 2 years 8 months

5. When did General Muhammad Ayub Khan establish a military government? **(K.B)**
(A) October 1959 (B) July I960 (C) September 1958 (D) October 1958

ACCESSION OF STATES AND TRIBAL AREAS TO PAKISTAN

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detail note on the accession of States and Tribal Areas to Pakistan. **(K.B)**

Ans:

ACCESSION TO PAKISTAN

Background:

There were about 600 indigenous states in the subcontinent that had semi-autonomy. After the announcement of the plan on June 3, 1947, these states had to join either Pakistan or India, depending on their geographical location, population and religion. Some of these states are described below:

STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR

Location of Jammu and Kashmir:

The state of Jammu and Kashmir is located in the far north of the subcontinent, which is considered to be the center of mainland Asia. When Pakistan was formed in 1947, the rulers of the stales were given the right to join either India or Pakistan.

Betrayal of Raja Hari Singh:

Kashmir was inhabited by an overwhelming majority of Muslims who wanted to annex Pakistan but Raja Hari Singh, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir, fled to India and annexed it to India against the aspirations of the people of Kashmir. He tried to seize it illegally by sending it to Kashmir.

Azad Jammu and Kashmir:

When India occupied Kashmir in 1948, the disgruntled Kashmiris declared jihad and the Kashmiri Mujahideen liberated the area of present-day Azad Jammu and Kashmir from India.

Promise of Plebiscite Vote:

India took the issue to the United Nations. The United Nations declared a ceasefire between India and Pakistan. The United Nations unanimously adopted in its resolutions that the decision on Kashmir would be taken by referendum in accordance with the aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

Invitation to Talks:

The Kashmir issue is a central issue between India and Pakistan without which the peace and development of the region is in jeopardy. Although Pakistan has at every opportunity invited India to resolve this issue through dialogue, India has always been reluctant to do so.

Nuclear war threat:

Pakistan and India arc now both nuclear powers. If war breaks out again on this issue, it could turn into a nuclear war.

HYDERABAD DECCAN STATE

At the time of partition of the subcontinent, it was called the ruling system. There was a majority of Hindus. It was a separate state in British India, covering an area of 86.000 square miles. The system wanted to keep its state independent. In 1948, Indian forces overthrew the regime and occupied the state. Hyderabad Deccan is the joint capital of present day southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

JUNAGARH STATE

Al the time of Partition of India, Nawab Muhammad Mahabat Khan of this state announced the annexation of the state of Junagarh to Pakistan. It was also approved by the government of Pakistan. In 1947. Indian forces invaded and occupied the state of Junagarh.

MANAVADARSTATE

At the time of Partition of India, the ruler of this state was a Muslim. It announced the annexation of its state to Pakistan. The state was located near Junagarh. Junagadh was already occupied by Indian forces. Taking advantage of this, the Indian forces also captured the state of Manavadar.

SWAT STATE KHAIRPUR STATE AND BAHAWALPUR STATE

- The state of Swat has its own history as an independent state during the Mughal Empire and its local rulers were known as Akhunds. It was a Nawabi state until 1947 after the Mughal period. At the time of the formation of Pakistan, the Akhund there announced its accession to Pakistan.
- The state of Khairpur was founded in 1783 by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur. In 1955, it was annexed to Pakistan.
- The state of Bahawalpur was founded in 1690 by Bahadur Khan Abbasi II Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan III made the first treaty with the British government which made the state of Bahawalpur independent.

  Swat, Khairpur and Bahawalpur joined Pakistan.

TRIBAL AREAS

The tribal areas cover an area of 27,220 square kilometers. After the declaration of Pakistan, the tribal areas were separate from the four provinces and remained under the administration of the federation. In 2018, these areas were merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Conclusion:

The above states annexed Pakistan but India occupied these states by its cunning and cunning.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write the names of the states whose accession could not be decided? (K.B)

Ans:

THE DECISION TO JOIN

There were about 600 indigenous states in the subcontinent that had semi-autonomy. After the announcement of the plan on June 3, 1947. these states had to join cither Pakistan or India, depending on their geographical location, population and religion. Below are some of the states that have not been decided to join:

- Slate of Jammu and Kashmir
- State of Hyderabad. Deccan
- Junagarh State
- State of Manavadar

Q.2 How did India capture Hyderabad Deccan? (K.B)

Ans:

QCCUTAZLQN-OE HYDERABAD DECCAN

Al the time of partition of the subcontinent, it was called the ruling system. There was a majority of Hindus. It was a separate state in British India. And its area was 86.000 square miles. The system wanted to keep its state independent. In 1948, Indian forces overthrew the regime and occupied the state. Hyderabad Deccan is the joint capital of present day southern Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Q.3 How did India occupy Junagadh? (K.B)
OR Junagadh announced its affiliation with which state?

Ans: **JUNAGARH STATE**

At the time of Partition of India. Nawab Muhammad Mahabat Khan of this state announced the annexation of the state of Junagarh to Pakistan. It was also approved by the government of Pakistan but Indian forces invaded and occupied the state of Junagarh in 1947.

Q.4 Why the state of Manavadar could not become a part of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: **MANAVADAR STATE**

At the time of Partition of India, the ruler of this slate was a Muslim. It announced the annexation of its stale to Pakistan. The stale was located near Junagarh. Junagadh was already occupied by Indian forces. Taking advantage of this, the Indian forces also captured the stale of Manavadar.

Q.5 Which states joined Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: **ACCESSION TO PAKISTAN**

The names of the states joining Pakistan arc as follows:

- State of Swat
- Stale of Khairpur
- State of Bahawalpur

Q.6 What was the decision regarding the tribal areas of Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: **TRIBAL AREAS**

The tribal areas cover an area of 27.220 square kilometers. After the declaration of Pakistan, the tribal areas were separate from the four provinces and remained under the administration of the federation. In 2018. these areas were merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. How many indigenous states were there in the subcontinent: (K.B)
(A) 500 (B) 400 (C) 300 (D) 600

2. At the time of partition of the subcontinent. the state of Jammu and Kashmir nay ruled by: (K.B)
(A) Manmohan Singh (B) Raja Dahar (C) Krishna (D) Raja Hari Singh

3. Kashmiri Mujahideen liberated the present Araz Jammu and Kashmir region from India? (K.B)
(A) 1948 (B) 1947 (C) 1949 (D) 1950

4. Where did India take the Kashmir issue? (K.B)
(A) United Nations (B) OIC (C) Arab League (D) SAARC

5. The southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are the joint capitals of India: (K.B)
(A) Jammu and Kashmir (B) Swat
(C) Manawadar (D) Hyderabad Deccan

6. The ruler of Hyderabad was called: (K.B)
(A) Nizam (B) King (C) President (D) Prime Minister

7. How many thousand square miles was the total area of Hyderabad Deccan? (K.B)
(A) 86.000 (B) 85,000 (C) 84.000 (D) 83,000

8. Indian forces overthrew Nizam's government and occupied Hyderabad Deccan sta. (K.B)
(A) In 1948 (B) In 1949 (C) In 1950 (D) In 1951

9. Indian forces invaded and captured the State of Junagarh: (K.B)
(A) In 1947 (B) In 1948 (C) In 1950 (D) In 1951

10. At the time of Partition of India, Manavadar ruled: (K.B)
(A) Hindu (B) Jewish (C) Muslim (D) Christian

11. With which state was Manavadar located? (K.B)
(A) Hyderabad (B) Junagarh
(C) Swat (D) Jammu and Kashmir

12. How many square kilometers are the tribal areas spread over? (K.B)
(A) 28 thousand 220 (B) 27 thousand 120 (C) 27 thousand 220 (D) 24 thousand 110

13. The tribal areas merged into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: (K.B)
(A) 2016 (B) 2018 (C) 2019 (D) 2017

AYUB KHAN ERA, 1958-1969

LONG QUESTION

Q.1 What were the main causes of General Ayub Khan's Martial Law? Explain. **(Ex Q No: 6)(K.B)**

Ans: **REASONS FOR MARTIAL LAW.**

Introduction:

The first Governor General of Pakistan was Quaid-e-Azam. After the death of Quaid-e-Azam, the country slowly fell into the hands of the bureaucracy. Finally, in 1958. the Pakistan Army took over the management of the country. In October 1958, General Ayub Khan removed Sikandar Maraz and imposed martial law on the following grounds. The main reasons for General Ayub Khan's Martial Law (1958) were as follows:

LACK OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

The formation of Pakistan on August 14, 1947 was the result of the historic struggle of millions of Muslims on the subcontinent and the selfless leadership of Muslim leaders. Unfortunately, one year after the establishment of Pakistan, the founder of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, passed away. In 1951. Quaid-e-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred. Thus, soon after independence, the fledgling country lost patriotic, resourceful and far-sighted leaders like Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan. After the departure of these leaders, a crisis of political leadership arose in Pakistan.

Incompetent Leaders:

Now the reins of the country are in (he hands of leaders who have not been able to create the desired national unity or overcome the provincial, linguistic and economic crises.

DELAY IN FLECTIONS

One of the main reasons for taking Pakistan out of the political crisis was the postponement of elections. Initially, the country did not hold general elections. Only in the provinces were elections held alternately.

Constitutional approval:

After the adoption of the 1956 constitution, it was expected that elections would be held within a year, but in 1957 the expected elections were postponed until 1959.

ROLE OF BUREAUCRACY

The bureaucracy also played a role in thwarting democracy in the country' after the formation of Pakistan. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad, Sikandar Mirza and Chaudhry Muhammad Ali also belonged to the civil service. The bureaucracy as a whole behaved irresponsibly. The fact is that the lust for power arose in the hearts of those who were most influential in the civil service. This situation paved the way for martial law.

From August 14, 1947 to October 7, 1958, Pakistan had a parliamentary system. In the first eleven years, the system failed miserably.

Political instability:

The failure of the parliamentary system can be gauged from the fact that in these 11 years, seven ministries were formed under four Governor Generals. Among them was the shortest ministry of Mr. II Chander, which lasted only two months. As a result of this political instability, the country fell victim to economic and political crisis. These circumstances encouraged the implementation of martial law.

Both Pakistan and India became independent at the same time. India drafted its constitution in two and a half years but Pakistani politicians kept hanging on to this important issue. Eventually the situation became such that martial law was enforced.

Conclusion:

The above were all the reasons why Ayub Khan's elected government had to be overthrown and the 1958 martial law had to be enforced and the first martial law was introduced in Pakistan. Ayub Khan ruled for about 10 years.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 How did the lack of political leadership in Pakistan arise in 1958? **(K.B)**

Ans: **LACK OF POLITICAL LEADERSHIP**

The formation of Pakistan on August 14, 1947 was the result of the historic struggle of millions of Muslims on the subcontinent and the selfless leadership of Muslim leaders. Unfortunately, one year after the establishment of Pakistan, the founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam, died and in 1951, Quaid-e-Millat Liaquat Ali Khan was martyred. Thus, soon after independence, the newborn country lost patriotic, resourceful and far-sighted leaders like Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan. After the departure of these leaders, a crisis of political leadership arose in Pakistan. Now the reins of the country are in the hands of leaders who have failed to create the desired national unity and overcome the provincial, linguistic and economic crises.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad, Sikandar Mirza and Chaudhry Muhammad Ali belonged: **(K.B)**

(A) Army (B) Politician (C) Mujahideen (D) Civil Service

2. How many ministries have been formed under four Governor Generals in eleven years? **(K.B)**

(A) Five (B) Six (C) Seven (D) Fight

3. How long did Mr. I.I Chandrigarh's ministry last? **(K.B)**

(A) One month (B) Three months (C) Four months (D) Two months

4. In how many years did India prepare its constitution? **(K.B)**

(A) One year (B) Two years
(C) Two and a half years (D) Three Years

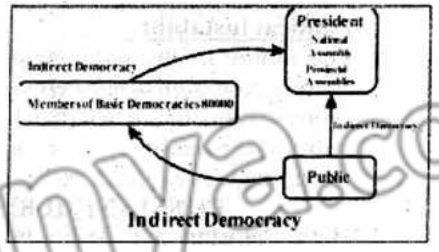
BASIC DEMOCRACIES SYSTEM 1959

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe the salient features of Basic Democracies System. **(Ex Q No: 7)(U.B+K.B)**
(LHR 2014, RWP 2016)

Ans: **BASIC DEMOCRACIES SYSTEM 1959**

Political Awareness:



General Ayub Khan had taken over the management of the country by imposing martial law. He had been watching politics closely for a long time as he was participating in the affairs of state as the Minister of Defense, so he was aware of the political situation in the country. He himself was a supporter of the presidential system in which the president had wide powers. In 1959, President Ayub Khan introduced a new' system of basic democracies under which the people had to elect members of basic democracies. The total number of members of the basic democracies was 80,000. Under the 1962 constitution, these members also had the status of an electoral body for the election of the President, members of the Provincial and Central Assemblies.

Basic Democracies System:

With this in mind, in 1959, General Ayub Khan decided to introduce four-tier basic democracies. This four-tier system consists of the following:

- Union Council
- Tehsil Council
- District Council
- Division Council

UNION COUNCIL / TOWN COMMITTEE

Union councils in large rural towns and town committees in small towns were the first destinations of basic democracies. Each union council consisted of several villages. And it represented a population of five thousand to ten thousand. One member represented every one thousand people. Representatives of the union council elected a chairman.

Duties:

In small towns, town committee members were elected. Each union council and town committee performed collective development duties in their area.

TEHSIL COUNCIL / THANA COUNCIL

The second floor of the system of basic democracies was called Thana Council and Tehsil Council. Each police station and tehsil council coordinated the activities of the union councils within its boundaries.

Tehsil Council:

In West Pakistan, the chairman of the Tehsil Council was a Tehsildar. The chairmen of all the union councils in the tehsil were members of the tehsil council.

Thana Council:

Similarly, in East Pakistan, each Thana council consisted of the chairmen of all the union councils and town committees of the towns and its chairman was a sub-divisional officer.

DISTRICT COUNCIL

The district council was the third important destination of the basic democratic system. It consisted of elected chairmen of district-wide union councils, town committees and union committees, chairmen of municipal committees and vice-presidents of cantonment boards and government officials. Half of the members of each district council were nominated. The District Deputy Commissioner or Collector was the Chairman of the District Council.

DIVISIONAL COUNCIL

The Division Council was the final destination of the basic democracy. Each Divisional Council consisted of official (nominated) and elected members. The Chairmen of the District Councils were ex-officio members of the Divisional Council. The Divisional Commissioner was ex-officio the Chairman of the Divisional Council. The Divisional Council coordinated the activities of its subordinate cantonment boards and local bodies.

Duties:

The Divisional Council formulated development schemes for the division and implemented the directives issued by the government.

IMPORTANCE OF SYSTEM

The purpose of this system was to solve people's problems at the public level. In this system, public representatives were elected at the village and neighborhood level. These public representatives were well aware of the problems in their area and were accountable to the people.

Social Welfare:

With the establishment of this system, attention was paid to the basic problems of the people and plans were launched for their social and welfare welfare.

Conducting Elections:

General Ayub issued the Order of Basic Democracies on October 26. 1959. As a result, elections were held in December 1959 and January I960, in which 80.000 representatives were elected.

President of Pakistan:

February I960, these delegates expressed confidence in General Ayub Khan. Thus, on February 7, I960. General Ayub Khan was sworn in as the President of Pakistan.

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SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 How many tiers of Ayub Khan's system of basic democracies? (K.B)

Ans: **THE SYSTEM OF BASIC DEMOCRACIES**

In 1959. General Ayub Khan decided to introduce a system of four-tier basic democracies. The system basically consisted of the following four steps.

- Union Council / Town Committee
- Tehsil Council /Police Station Council
- District Council
- Division Council

Q.2 Union Council and Town Committee were formed in which areas? (K.B)

Ans: **UNION COUNCIL AND TOWN COMMITTEE**

Union councils in large rural towns and town committees in small towns were the first destinations of basic democracies. Each union council consisted of several villages. And it represented a population of five thousand to ten thousand. One member represented even one thousand people. Representatives of the union council elected a chairman. In small towns, town committee members were elected. Each union council and town committee performed collective development duties in their area.

Q.3 Do you know about the formation of Tehsil Council and Thana Council? (K.B)

Ans: **TEHSIL COUNCILAND THANAJCQDKCIL**

The second floor of the system of basic democracies was called Thana Council and Tehsil Council. In West Pakistan, the chairman of the Tehsil Council was a Tehsildar. The chairmen of all the union councils in the tehsil were members of the tehsil council. Similarly, in East Pakistan, each police station council consisted of the chairmen of all the union councils and town committees of the towns and its chairman was a sub-divisional officer. Each police station and tehsil council coordinated the activities of the union councils within its boundaries.

Q.4 How was the District Council formed? (K.B)

Ans: **FORMATION OF1DISTRICT COUNCIL**

The district council was the third important destination of the basic democratic system, it consisted of elected chairmen of district-wide union councils, town committees and union committees, chairmen of municipal committees and vice-presidents of cantonment boards and government officials. Half of the members of each district council were nominated. The District Deputy Commissioner or Collector was the Chairman of the District Council.

Q.5 What members did the Divisional Council consist of? (K.B)

Ans: **DIVISIONAL COUNCIL**

The Division Council was the final destination of the basic democracy. Each divisional council consisted of government (nominated) and elected members. Die Chairmen of the District Councils were ex-officio members of the Divisional Councils. The Divisional Commissioners were ex-officio members of the Divisional Councils. Hie Divisional Commissioner was ex-officio the Chairman of the Divisional Council. Hie Divisional Council coordinated the activities of its subordinate cantonment boards and local bodies. It formulated development schemes for the division and implemented the directives issued by the government.

Q.6 Write a short note on the importance of the system of basic democracy. (K.B)

Ans: **IMPORTANCE OF THE DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM**

The purpose of this system was to solve people's problems at the public level. In this system. public representatives were elected at the village and neighborhood level. These public representatives were well aware of the problems in their area and were accountable to the people. With the establishment of this system, attention was paid to the basic problems of the people and plans were launched for their social and welfare.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. First Martial law took over the country: **(K.B)**
(A) General Pervaiz Musharraf (B) General Ayub Khan
(C) General Yahya Khan (D) General Zia-id-I1aq

2. Union councils in large rural towns and town committees in small towns were-basic democracies: **(K.B)**
(A) First floor (B) Second floor (C) Third floor (D) Fourth floor

3. A member of the Union Council represented: **(K.B)**
(A) One thousand people (B) Two thousand people
(C) Three thousand people (D) Four thousand people

4. In the system of basic democracies, the Thana council and the tehsil council were: **(K.B)**
(A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth'

5. The chairman of the Tehsil Council in West Pakistan was: **(K.B)**
(A) Councilor (B) Tehsildar
(C) Nazim (D) Divisional Commissioner

6. The chairman of the district council was: **(K.B)**
(A) Commissioner (B) Divisional Officer
(C) Deputy Commissioner (D) Divisional Clerk

7. General Ayub declared the system of basic democracies: **(K.B)**
(A) Mat 26, 1960 (B) June 15, 1958 (C) October 12, 1959 (D) October 26, 1959

8. Elections were held in a country of basic democracy: **(K.B)**
(A) December 1959 (B) January 1960 (C) January 1917 (D) Both A and B.

9. Elections were held under the basic democratic system in which representatives were elected: **(K.B)**
(A) 60,000 (B) 70,000 (C) 80,000 (D) 90,000

10. General Ayub Khan was known as the President of Pakistan in: **(K.B)**
(A) February 8, 1958 (B) February 7, 1960 (C) March 6, 1959 (D) February 7, 1961

MUSLIM FAMILY LAWS ORDINANCE 1961

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 State the points of Muslim Family Law 1961. **(K.B+A.B)**

Ans: **MUSLIM FAM1L Y LAW 1961**

General Ayub Khan enacted the Muslim Family Law in 1961. The main points were as follows.

Registration of Marriage:
According to these laws, registration of marriage was made compulsory for the first time in Pakistan. In addition, a law was passed against second marriages without the consent of the first wife.

Age of Marriage:
The minimum age for marriage was 18 for boys and 16 for girls.

Period of iddah:
In case of divorce, the period of iddah is fixed at 90 days.

Right of an Orphaned Grandson:
Under these laws, the right of the orphaned grandson to inherit the grandfather was also recognized.

First Legislation:
Muslim family law was the first legislation of its kind in Pakistan. This has long been demanded by women's and human rights organizations.

Enforcement of Islamic Law:
In this way. the implementation of Muslim family laws fulfilled the long-standing demand of these people and the implementation of the laws necessary for a truly Islamic society was implemented.

Q.2 Describe the salient features of the constitution of 1962. **(Ex Q No: 8)(K.B)**

Ans: **SALIENT FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION 1962**

Definition of the Constitution:
The set of basic principles by which a country is governed is called the constitution.

Background:
President General Muhammad Ayub Khan set up a constitutional commission to draft a new' constitution for the country. The Commission presented its recommendations to the President in 1961. After making arbitrary amendments to these recommendations, the President drafted a new constitution for Pakistan as enacted on June 8. 1962. The main features of the 1962 constitution are as follows:

Written Constitution:
The 1962 constitution was written with 250 articles and 5 statements.

Federal Constitution:
The 1962 constitution was federal in nature. In this constitution, both parts of Pakistan were given equal representation.

Presidential Form of Government:
Under the 1962 constitution, a presidential system of government was introduced in (he country. The source of all power is the president.

Islamic Provisions:
The 1962 constitution included a number of Islamic provisions, such as the sovereignty of God Almighty, the trust of God Almighty, and its use by the elected representatives of the people.

Fundamental Rights:
The people were given many rights to live a better life and to express their abilities which are called basic rights of the citizens.

National Languages:
The 1962 constitution made both Urdu and Bengali the national languages of Pakistan.

Failure of the 1962 Constitution:
President Ayub Khan ruled the country for about ten years. In this period a number of reforms were introduced and country made a great progress in industrial field. But the people started agitation against dictatorial rule of president General Muhammad Ayub Khan and the situation started getting out of control. Under 1962 constitution, all powers were with the president. Under these circumstances martial law was again imposed in the country. On 25 March 1969, General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the rein of the country and abrogated the constitution and abrogated the constitution of 1962.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is the condition of second marriage in Muslim family law? **(K.B)**

Ans: **SECOND MARRIAGE**

A law was passed against second marriage without the consent of the first wife.

Q.2 What is the age limit for a boy and a girl according to Muslim family laws? **(K.B)**

Ans: **AGE LIMIT**

The minimum age for marriage was 18 for boys and 16 for girls.

Q.3 What legislation has been enacted in Muslim family law regarding divorce and inheritance? **(K.B)**

Ans: **THE PERIOD OF'IDDAH**

In case of divorce, the period of 'iddah is fixed at 90 days. Under these laws, the right of the orphaned grandson to inherit the grandfather was also recognized.

Q.4 Write any four points of the Muslim family laws. **(K.B)**

Ans: **THE POINTS OF MUSLIM FAMILY LAW**

President Ayub Khan enacted the Muslim Family Law 1961, according to which.

- For the First time in Pakistan, registration of marriage has been made mandatory.
- In addition, a law was passed against second marriage without the permission of the first wife.
- The minimum age for marriage is 18 for boys and 16 for girls.

- In case of divorce, the period of iddah has been fixed at 90 days.
- Under these laws, the right of the orphan grandson to inherit the grandfather was also recognized.

Q.5 Explain the importance of Muslim family laws? (K.B)

Ans: **THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY LAW**

Muslim family law was the first legislation of its kind in Pakistan. This has long been demanded by women's and human rights organizations. In this way. the implementation of Muslim family laws fulfilled the long-standing demand of these people and the implementation of the laws necessary fora truly Islamic society was implemented.

Q.6 When was the 1962 constitution enacted? (K.B)

Ans: **IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONSTITUTION**

President General Muhammad Ayub Khan set up a constitutional commission to draft a new constitution for the country. The Commission presented its recommendations to the President in 1961. After making arbitrary amendments to these recommendations, the President drafted a new constitution for Pakistan, which came into force on June 8. 1962.

Q.7 Write four articles of the 1962 constitution. (K.B)

Ans: **THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION**

The following four provisions of the 1962 Constitution are as follows:

- The Constitution of 1962 was written which consisted of 250 articles and 5 statements.
- The 1962 constitution was federal in nature. In this constitution, both parts of Pakistan were given equal representation.
- Under the 1962 constitution, a presidential system of government was introduced in the country, the source of all power is the president.
- The 1962 constitution included several Islamic provisions, such as: the sovereignty of God Almighty, the trust of God Almighty and its use by the elected representatives of the people, the name of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the head of state must be a Muslim.

Q.8 How many provisions and statements did the 1962 constitution contain? (K.B)

Ans: **PROVISION AND STATEMENTS**

The 1962 constitution was written with 250 articles and 5 statements.

Q.9 W rite the reasons for the failure of the 1962 constitution. (K.B)

Ans: **THE FAILURE OF THE CONSTITUTION**

- President General Muhammad Ayub Khan ruled for almost 10 years and during his tenure many reforms were implemented and the country made great progress in the field of industry.
- The people launched a strong movement against the dictatorial government of General Muhammad Ayub Khan and the situation became out of their control.
- According to the Constitution, all powers were vested, in the President of Pakistan.
- In view of these circumstances, martial law was once again imposed in the country.
- On March 25. 1969. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan look over the government and repealed the 1962 constitution.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. General Ayub Khan enforced Muslim family laws: (K.B)

(A) 1960 (B) 1961 (C) 1962 (D) 1963

2. The minimum age for marriage a boy is set at: (K.B)

(A) 17 years (B) 18 years (C) 19 years (D) 20 years

3. According to Muslim family law, the age of marriage for a girl is: (K.B)

(A) 13 years (B) 14 years (C) 15 years (D) 16 years

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4. In case of divorce, the period of 'iddah is fixed: **(K.B)**
(A) 60 days (B) 70 days (C) 90 days (D) 100 days

5. The Constitutional Commission presented its recommendations to the President: **(K.B)**
(A) 1960 (B) 1961 (C) 1962 (D).1963

6. The 1962 constitution was enacted on: **(K.B)**
(A) 4th August 1962 (B) 6th June 1962 (C) 5th July 1962 (D) 8th June 1962

7. The 1962 constitution contained provisions: **(K.B)**
(A) 245 (B) 240 (C) 250 (D) 260

8. What was the nature of the 1962 constitution: **(K.B)**
(A) Provincial (B) Federal (C) State (D) None

9. The 1962 constitution declared Pakistan as the national language: **(K.B)**
(A) Urdu and Hindi (B) Urdu and Bengali (C) Urdu and Punjabi (D) Urdu and Sindhi

10. How many years did President General Muhammad Ayub Khan rule? **(K.B)**
(A) 10 years (B) II years (C) 12 years (D) 13 years

11. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan the government took over: **(K.B)**
(A) March 25, 1969 (B) June 25, 1970
(C) September 16, 1971 (D) June 18, 1935

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1965

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detail note on about the 1965 presidential election. **(LHR 2016)(K.B)**

Ans: **PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1965**

Background:

Under the 1962 constitution, the presidential election was held in January 1965 with four candidates. But the real contest was between General Ayub Khan and Mard-e-Millat Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah. Mother of the Nation Fatima Jinnah was in fact strongly opposed to the dictatorial system established by General Ayub Khan. You were not greedy for any position or power. But in order to save the country from dictatorship and to restore the parliamentary democratic institutions, you participated in this election in spite of old age and poor health.

Fatima Jinnah's Popularity:

After Quaid-e-Azam (may Allah have mercy on him), the Mother of the Nation was the only person who had every admiration and popularity in the country. When you took to the field, you were greeted enthusiastically from Dhaka to Karachi. The enthusiasm with which the people welcomed martial law in 1958 and the hopes associated with it had faded. It was a sign of his enthusiasm that a large number of people were already present in the hall before he reached the venue of the Mother of the Nation.

Increase in the Number of BD Members:

In 1965, the number of BD members was increased from 80.000 to 120.000.

Presidency Ratification:
President Ayub Khan elected 80.000 members of the Basic Democracy system to run the government in I960 under the system of Basic Democracy and had his presidency ratified by these members of the Basic Democracy during Martial Law.

Re-Section:
The term of these members was ending in 1965. Therefore, he was re-elected in November 1964. Under the 1962 constitution, these members were the electoral body for the election of the President, the Provincial and Central Assemblies.

Defeating Ms. Fatima Jinnah:
Members of the Basic Democracy elected Ayub Khan president by a majority, and Ms. Fatima Jinnah was defeated.

Impacts of Elections on Polities:
The system of basic democracies became an important cause of Ayub Khan's downfall.

Allegation of Fraud:
All political parties in Pakistan's opposition accused Ayub Khan of rigging the so-called elections and launched a public relations campaign to restore democracy in the country.

Feeling of Deprivation:
Severe feelings of deprivation and insecurity arose in East Pakistan.

Six Point Demand:
The people of East Pakistan demanded a new constitution in their six-point demand.
A joint people's movement of party and regional elements began. The people also raised a revolt against General Ayub Khan, which shook his government.

Conclusion:
Presidential elections were held in 1965. Fatima Jinnah participated despite her poor health. The people participated enthusiastically and supported Fatima Jinnah but due to rigging Ayub Khan won the election which created a sense of deprivation among the people. And the people raised the banner of rebellion.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When did Ayub Khan announce the presidential election? (K.B)

Ans: **ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT**

Under the 1962 constitution, presidential elections were held in January 1965.

Q.2 Who were the presidential candidates against Ayub Khan? Who was elected? (K.B)

Ans: **PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE**

The number of candidates in the 1965 presidential election was four. But the real competition was between General Ayub Khan and the mother of the nation, Fatima Jinnah, 80,000 members of basic democracy elected Ayub Khan president by a landslide.

Q.3 Why did President Ayub Khan hold early elections? And what were their results? (K.B)

Ans: **PREMATURE ELECTION RESULTS**

The term of the members of the basic democracy was coming to an end in 1965. Therefore, they were re-elected in November 1964. According to the 1962 constitution, these members had the status of electoral body for the election of the President, Provincial and Central Assemblies. Members of the Basic Democracy elected Ayub Khan president by a majority, and Ms. Fatima Jinnah was defeated.

Q.4 How did the system of basic democracies cause the downfall of Ayub Khan? (K.B)

Ans: **THE CAUSES OF AYUBKHAN'S DOWNFALL**

The system of basic democracies became a major cause of Ayub Khan's downfall. All political parties in Pakistan's opposition accused Ayub Khan of rigging the so-called elections and launched a public relations campaign to restore democracy in the country. A sense of deprivation and a sense of insecurity arose in East Pakistan. The people of East Pakistan demanded a new constitution in their six-point demand. A joint people's movement of party and regional elements began. The people also raised a revolt against General Ayub Khan, which shook his government.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Under the 1962 constitution, presidential elections were held: **(K.B)**
(A) February 1965 (B) March 1965 (C) April 1965 (D) January 1965

2. General Ayub Khan's competition was: **(K.B)**
(A) Quaid-e-Azam (B) Liaquat Ali Khan
(C) Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah (D) Muhammad Ali

3. In 1965, the number of BD members was increased from 80,000: **(K.B)**
(A) 120000 (B) 70000 (C) 90000 (D) 50000

4. Members of the Basic Democracy were re-elected: **(K.B)**
(A) November 1964 (B) December 1964 (C) January 1963 (D) February 1962

PAKISTAN AND INDIA WAR 1965

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detail note on the Pak-India war of 1965. **(GRW 2013,14, LHR 2016)(K.B)**
OR Describe the events of the 1965 Indo-Pak war.

Ans:

PAK-INDIA WAR OF 1965

The details of the war between Pakistan and India in 1965 are as follows:

Background:

India had been trying all kinds of (ricks to weaken Pakistan right from the Inception of Pakistan. Sometimes it created the border disputes and sometimes the issue of water distribution. Sometimes, it disrupted the distribution of assets and sometimes it Strained relations with Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir. All these events led to the outbreak of the Pakistan-India War in September 1965.

Pak-India Border Disputes:

In the Rann of Kutch, Pak-India border conflicts began in the spring of 1965 and occasional firing on each other continued from both sides. Similarly, in Kashmir, the situation was worsening day by day. Indian Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri termed the Kashmir as a secondary issue for relations between Pakistan and India.

Presidential Rule:

In 1965. India imposed a presidential rule in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, which meant that the disputed Jammu and Kashmir had become a part of India completely. On this, the people of Kashmir started protesting against the Indian domination. All of these incidents escalated tensions between the two countries.

Attack on West Pakistan:

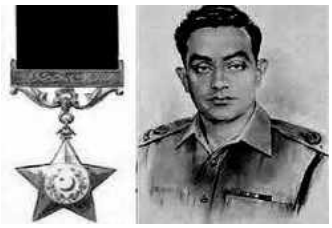
On September 6, at 3 am. India started an unannounced war and attacked West Pakistan by crossing the international border. Main fronts opened by India were Lahore Sector, Rann of Kutch, Sialkot (Chawinda) and Kashmir etc.

President Ayub Khan Address on Radio:

General Ayub Khan Address on radio:

On this occasion, the President of Pakistan General Ayub Khan while addressing the nation on radio and TV said:

On this occasion, the President of Pakistan General Ayub Khan while addressing the nation on radio and TV said, "our brave soldiers have moved forward to repel the enemy and Pakistan Armed Forces will demonstrate bravery. Our Armed Forces will defeat the enemy with invincible spirit. The Indian rulers do not know which nation they have challenged.



Bravery of the Forces:

Pakistan's Anny bravely faced an enemy, many times bigger than itself, and the brave people of Pakistan fully supported their army. Milli songs further enhanced the spirit of the people and the Armed Forces.

Major Raja Aziz Bhatti:

On Lahore Wagha front, Major Raja Aziz Bhatti and his comrades fought the enemy bravely and prevented the enemy from entering their territory.

Honor of "Nishan-e-Haider":

He offered his life but did not let the enemy cross the Bambawali Ravi Bedian (B.R.B) canal. In recognition of this bravery, he was awarded "Nishan-e-Haider".

Graveyard of Indian tanks:

A major battle of tanks was fought at Chawinda. Our young men loaded their bodies with bombs and blocked the enemy tanks.

M. M. Alam's world record:

Our air force also fought against the enemy beyond its capacity. In the first three days, Pakistan Air Force inflicted serious blows on the enemy and broke the backbone of Indian Air Force. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M.M. Alam) set a new world record by shooting down five Indian planes at Lahore in just one battle. Our soldiers were martyred while performing memorable actions of war history, and the spirit of the people was also worth seeing.

IMPACTS OF WAR

The 1965 war had the following effects:

Hilal-e-Istaqlal:

In view of public excitement, three cities of Pakistan, namely Lahore, Sargodha and Sialkot were awarded Hilal-e-lstaqlal.

National Solidarity and Unity:

The war created a spirit of national solidarity and unity among the people of Pakistan. The whole nation got united by forgetting its internal differences and fought against the invading enemy with complete discipline. On the appeal of the President of Pakistan, the entire nation made liberal donations. The youth rushed to the hospitals to donate blood to their wounded soldiers.

Muslim Brotherhood countries:

In this war, the brethren Islamic countries supported Pakistan. Due to this war, Pakistan's defense was strengthened and Kashmir issue was highlighted.

Defense Day:

Every year, on September 6, the Defense of Pakistan Day is celebrated with great enthusiasm and zeal to once again remind the enemy that all true passions for our homeland exist even today.

Homeland Defense:

On the morning of September 6, 1965, India attacked Pakistan and in response to this attack, the way our armed forces defended the country has no parallel in history. Everyone was ready to offer sacrifice for the beloved country in his own way. In Indo-Pak War of 1965, Pakistan emerged victorious due to prayers and the passions of people.

Pakistan's victory:

Pakistan got international fame due to national solidarity, patriotism and unity. In this war, the brave forces of Pakistan frustrated Indian designs. We should salute the brave soldiers who did not care about their lives and embraced the highest position of martyrdom.

Conclusion:

The purpose was to unite the nation in the 1965 war and our forces fought the enemy with vigor, vigor and courage and finally victory was achieved.

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SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is the real cause of the 1965 war? (K.B)

Ans: **THE REASON FOR THE WAR**

In the Rann of Kutch, Pak-India border conflicts began in the spring of 1965 and occasional firing on each other continued from both sides. Similarly, in Kashmir, the situation was worsening day by day. Indian Prime Minister Lai Bahadur Shastri termed the Kashmir as a secondary issue for relations between Pakistan and India. In 1965, India imposed a presidential rule in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, which meant that the disputed Jammu and Kashmir had become a part of India completely. On this, the people of Kashmir started protesting against the Indian domination. All of these incidents escalated tensions between the two countries. This was the real cause of the war of 1965.

Q.2 What happened on September 6, 1965? (K.B)

Ans: **SEPTEMBER 6, 1965**

On September 6, at 3 am, India started an unannounced war and attacked West Pakistan by crossing the international border. Main fronts opened by India were Lahore Sector, Rann of Kutch, Sialkot (Chawinda) and Kashmir.

Q.3 What did Ayub Khan say while addressing an emergency on Red U? (K.B)

Ans: **ADDRESS ON THE RADIO**

On this occasion, the President of Pakistan General Ayub Khan while addressing the nation on radio and TV said, "our brave soldiers have moved forward to repel the enemy and Pakistan Armed Forces will demonstrate bravery. Our Armed Forces will defeat the enemy with invincible spirit. The Indian rulers do not know which nation they have challenged."

Q.4 Major Aziz Bhatti was martyred on which front? (K.B)

Ans: **MAJOR AZIZ BHATTI**

On Lahore Wagha front, Major Raja Aziz Bhatti and his comrades fought the enemy bravely and prevented the enemy from entering their territory.

He sacrificed his life but did not let the enemy cross the Bambawali Ravi Bedian (B.R.B) canal. In recognition of this bravery, he was awarded "Nishan-e-Haider".

Q.5 Write the role of the Air Force in the 1965 war? (K.B)

Ans: **ROLE OF PAKISTAN AIR FORCE**

Our air force also fought against the enemy beyond its capacity. In the first three days, Pakistan Air Force inflicted serious blows on the enemy and broke the backbone of Indian Air Force. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M.M. Alam) set a new world record by shooting down five Indian planes at Lahore in just one battle. Our soldiers were martyred while performing memorable actions of war history, and the spirit of the people was also worth seeing.

Q.6 Write the effects of the 1965 war on Pakistan. (K.B)

Ans: **THE EFFECTS OF WAR**

In view of public excitement, three cities of Pakistan, namely Lahore, Sargodha and Sialkot were awarded Hilal-e-lstaqlal. The war created a spirit of national solidarity and unity among the people of Pakistan. The whole nation got united by forgetting its internal differences and fought against the invading enemy with complete discipline. On the appeal of the President of Pakistan, the entire nation made liberal donations. The youth rushed to the hospitals to donate blood to their wounded soldiers. In this war, the brethren Islamic countries supported Pakistan. Due to this war, Pakistan's defense was strengthened and Kashmir issue was highlighted.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Pak-India war broke out on: **(K.B)**
(A) September 6, 1966 (B) September 1965 (C) September 4, 1965 (D) October 3, 1967

2. The Prime Minister of India termed the Kashmir issue as secondary to Pakistan-India relations: **(K.B)**
(A) Manmohan Singh (B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(C) Modi (D) Indira Gandhi

3. During the 1965 war, a major tank battle was fought at: **(K.B)**
(A) Sialkot (B) Lahore (C) Sahiwal (D) Chonda

4. In air warfare, _____ name became memory forever in history: **(K.B)**
(A) Squadron Leader M. M (B) Major Raja Aziz Bhatti
(C) General Ayub Khan (D) Both B and C.

5. In how many minutes did M.M. Alam destroy five Indian Air Force planes in the air: **(K.B)**
(A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 What is meant by economic development? In which areas special attention was given during the time of General Ayub Khan? **(K.B)**

Ans:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Definition:

Economic development means that a backward economy is moving towards a developed economy.

It is a process in which better use of human resources is ensured through the adoption of modem and advanced resources, and changes are made in the economy by utilizing capital resources so that the country's crude national Earnings read. The standard of living of the people is high. The people get better opportunities for education, health, employment and leisure. During the rule of General Ayub Khan, the average annual rate of economic growth was around 7%. Ayub Khan took the following steps for economic development.

Pakistan's economy was largely dependent on agriculture, so Ayub Khan introduced various reforms in the field of agriculture. The details of which are as follows:

Land Ownership:

He set a land ownership limit for big landlords, distributed land amongst fanners and peasants and provided high yielding seeds to agriculturists.

Chemical Fertilizers:

The use of chemical fertilizers was enhanced.

Modern Machinery:

Tractors, harvesters and threshers were introduce in the agriculture sector.

Easy Loan:

Agricultural loans were provided on easy terms so that poor fanners could buy new machinery, fertilizers and seeds.

Irrigation System:

Many canals, dams and barrages were constructed for the improvement of irrigation system. In addition, tube wells were installed so that water could be made available for cultivation.

FOCUS ON INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

In 1958, Ayub Khan announced a new industrial policy after the imposition of martial law. The details of which are as follows:

Industrial Policy:
New industries were set up in the country which provided employment to the people. Industrial exports increased. Small industries were developed. Industrialists were Exempted from taxes and imports of raw materials. Technical training was arranged.

Investment Promotion Bureau:
The Investment Promotion Bureau (IPB) was set up in 1959 to encourage foreign investors to invest in the country. As a result, many foreign companies invested in the country.

Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research:
The Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) was set up to enhance scientific research to support the industrial sector.

Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation:
The Pakistan Industrial Development Bank was established in 1961. Which financed industries with the help of the State Bank of Pakistan. An export bonus scheme was also launched.

IMPROVEMENT IN EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SECTOR

During the rule of General Ayub Khan, reforms were also brought in the educational and social sectors. The following steps were taken for the betterment of the educational and social sectors:

New curriculum:
A new curriculum has been developed for schools. New textbooks were printed.

Establishment of Textbook Boards:
Textbook boards were set up in different provinces. New schools opened.

Establishment of Colleges and Universities:
New colleges and universities were established in the country.

Family Planning Program:
A family planning program was introduced to control population growth for the development of the social sector. During the rule of General Ayub Khan, the development of the country increased and even today the period of Ayub Khan is considered as an ideal period in terms of economic development.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 What agrarian reforms did Ayub Khan introduce? (K.B)

Ans: **AGRICULTURAL REFORMS**

Pakistan's economy was largely dependent on agriculture, so Ayub Khan introduced various reforms in the agricultural sector. The details of which are as follows:

- They set the boundaries of land ownership for large landowners.
- Distributed land among fanners and peasants.
- Ordered high yielding seeds and distributed to farmers. Increased use of chemical fertilizers.
- Introduced tractors, harvesters and threshers in the field of agriculture.
- Issued agricultural loans on easy terms. So that poor fanners can buy new machinery, fertilizers and seeds.
- Build several canals, dams and barrages to improve the irrigation system.
- Also install tube wells. Went so that water could be available for cultivation.

Q.2 What steps were taken for development in the industrial field during Ayub Khan era? (K.B)

Ans: **DEVELOPMENT IN THE INDUSTRIAL FIELD**

After the imposition of martial law in 1958, Ayub Khan announced a new' industrial policy, the details of which are as follows:

- New industries were set up in-the country which provided employment to the people. Industrial exports increased. Small industries were developed.
- Industrialists were exempted from taxes and imports of raw materials.

Technical training was arranged.

- The Investment Promotion Bureau (IPB) was set up in 1959 to encourage foreign investors to invest in the country.
- Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (PCSIR) was established to enhance scientific research to support industrial sectors.
- Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) was established in 1961.
- Which financed industries with the help of Slate Bank of Pakistan. An export bonus scheme was also launched.

Q.3 What reforms were made during Ayub Khan's tenure to improve the education and social sectors? (K.B)

Ans: **EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL SECTORS**

During the rule of General Ayub Khan, reforms were also brought in the educational and social sectors, the details of which are as follows:

- New curriculum developed for schools. New textbooks were printed.
- Textbook boards were set up in different provinces.
- New schools opened. New colleges and universities were established in the country.
- A family planning program was introduced to control population growth for the development of the social sector.
- During the rule of General Ayub Khan, the country's development increased and even today, in terms of economic development. Ayub Khan's era is considered an ideal era.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Pakistan's economy depends on: (K.B)
(A) Industry (B) Tourism (C) Domestic Industry (D) Agriculture

2. Investment Promotion Bureau (IPB) was set up to encourage foreign investors to invest in the country. (K.B)
(A) 1959 ' (B) 1957 (C) 1958 (D) 1959

3. Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation (PICIC) was established: (K.B)
(A) I960 (B) 1961 (C) 1962 (D) 1963

4. Introduced a program to control population growth for the development of the social sector: (K.B)
(A) Industrial sector (B) Agriculture sector (C) Family planning (D) Social sector

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF CENTRAL AYUB KHAN ERA

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Describe the details of the second and third five year plan during the rule of General Ayub Khan. (K.B)

Ans: **FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

The second and third five-year development plans were introduced during the rule of General Ayub Khan.

(i) Second Five Year Development Plan (1960-1965)

An amount of Rs. 23 billion was estimated to meet the objectives and target of the second five-year plan. The major goals and objectives of this five-year development plan arc to increase national income and per capita income, provide employment opportunities to the people, increase agricultural production and productivity of large and medium scale industries, domestic and increasing the production of small industries and increasing exports.

Significance of the Second Five-Year Plan;

The second live-year plan has the following significance:

- I he second five-year development plan was a great success, but in many areas, the development exceeded the target.
- The second five-year plan is of special importance in Pakistan's economic planning.
- The success of this project was further encouraged and helped in future planning.

(ii) Third Five-Year Development Plan (1965-1970)

Following the success of the second five-year plan, the third five-year plan was developed. Its main objectives were to increase national income, provide employment to the entire workforce by 1985. eliminate dependence on foreign aid and close the per capita income disparity in different parts of the country. A total of Rs 52 billion was allocated to achieve these goals.

Causes of Failure:

The third five-year plan was not entirely successful and did not reach its target in most areas. In fact, unfavorable conditions surrounded the third five year development plan from the beginning. The details of which are as follows:

- In the first two years, drought affected the production of different crops badly.
- Pakistan and India war of 1965 increase defense spending, which reduce the resources for development expenditures.
- Agricultural development also decline.

Conclusion:

In short, the Third Five-Year Plan did not really get the requisite resources and the conducive environment needed for the economic development program.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 State the goals of the second five-year period. **(K.B)**

Ans: **DEVELOPMENT-GOALS**

An estimate of Rs. 23 billion was made to meet the objectives and targets of the second five- year plan. The major objectives and goals of this five-year development plan were as follows. • Increasing national income.

- Increase the production of domestic and small scale industries.
- Increased exports, etc.

Q.2 Explain the importance of the second five year plan. **(K.B)**

Ans: **THE IMPORTANCE OF THE SECOND FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The second five-year development plan was a resounding success, and in many areas, progress exceeded the target. The second five-year plan is of particular importance in Pakistan's economic planning. The success of the project was further encouraged by the fact that Mamdo was instrumental in planning for the future.

Q.3 Write down any five goals of the third five-year plan. **(K.B)**

Ans: **THE GOALS OF THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

The third five-year plan did not succeed and did not reach the target set in most areas.

- Increasing national income.
- Provide employment to the entire workforce by 1985.
- Eliminate dependence on foreign aid.
- The per capita income disparity in different parts of the country was to be eliminated. A total of Rs 52 billion was allocated to achieve these goals.

Q.4 Review the third five-year plan? **(K.B)**

Ans: **REVIEW OF THE THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN**

The third five-year plan was not entirely successful and did not reach its target in most areas.

Q.5 Write two reasons for the failure of the third five-year plan. **(K.B)**

Ans: **REASONS FOR FAILURE**

In fact, unfavorable conditions surrounded the third project from the beginning. I he first two years were marked by severe drought, which severely affected crops. The Pak-India war of 1965 led to an increase in defense spending, which led to a reduction in the proposed resources for development spending. Agricultural development declined. In short, the Third Five-Year Plan did not provide the real resources and better conditions that were needed for the economic development program.

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MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The goals and objectives of the second five-year plan were estimated to be: (K.B)
(A) 22 billion (B) 21 billion (C) 23 billion (D) 24 billion

2. The second five-year development plan came to an end: (K.B)
(A) Failure (B) Despair (C) Success (D) Harmless

3. How much was estimated yesterday to achieve national income growth and employment generation goals? (K.B)
(A) 52 billion (B) 53 billion (C) 54 billion (D) 55 billion

4. In the first two years encountered: (K.B)
(A) Prosperity (B) Employment (C) Poor (D) Drought

YAHYA KHAN REGIME 1969-71

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detail note on the reign of Yahya Khan. (K.B)

Ans: **YAHYA KHAN REGIME 1969-71**

Background:
The defeat of Mother Nation Fatima Jinnah in the 1965 general elections and the Tashkent agreement reached between President Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri in Tashkent were not accepted by the people of Pakistan, which led to hatred among the people against President Ayub Khan. Students in colleges and universities began protesting against President Ayub. The fruits of Ayub Khan's economic reforms did not reach the masses but the wealth remained concentrated in the hands of a few.

Foundation of Pakistan People's Party:
Meanwhile, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, a close ally of President Ayub Khan and the then Foreign Minister, resigned from the Foreign Ministry due to differences over the Tashkent Agreement and formed a new party, the Pakistan People's Party, which was well attended by the people.

Round Table Conference:
To control the situation. President Ayub convened a roundtable conference of all political leaders in March 1969 to find a solution to the country 's political problems. But even this attempt failed.

General Yahya Khan's Martial Taw:
Eventually, under pressure from public opinion. President Ayub Khan resigned. Army Chief General Yahya Khan took over the government on March 25, 1969 by imposing martial law in the country'.

Announcement of General Election:
General Yahya Khan was fully aware of the political situation in the country, so he announced general elections on October 5. 1970 to hand over the reins of the country to the political leaders. With the imposition of martial law by General Yahya Khan, the 1962 constitution was repealed.

Legal Framework Order:
Until the formation of the new government. General Yahya Khan, in consultation with all the political leaders, drafted an interim constitution called the Legal Framework Order 1970.

Conclusion:
General Yahya Khan tried to handle the situation after Ayub Khan's departure and called for re-election and called a general election.

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SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When and how was the PPP founded? **(K.B)**

Ans: **PEOPLES PARTY**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, a close ally of President Ayub Khan and the then Foreign Minister, resigned from the Foreign Ministry due to differences over the Tashkent Agreement and formed a new party, the Pakistan People's Party, which was well attended by the people.

Q.2 How did Ayub Khan resign? **(K.B)**

Ans: **AYUB KHAN'S RESIGNATION**

To control the situation. President Ayub convened a roundtable conference of all political leaders in March 1969 to find a solution to the country's political problems. But even this attempt failed. Eventually, under pressure from public opinion. President Ayub Khan resigned.

Q.3 When did General Yahya Khan take over the government? **(K.B)**

Ans: **YAHYA KHAN**

After that. General Yahya Khan, the Chief of Army Stall', imposed martial law on March 25, 1969 and took over the government.

Q.4 When did General Yahya Khan announce the general elections? **(K.B)**

Ans: **GENERAL ELECTION ANNOUNCEMENT**

General Yahya Khan was fully aware of the political situation in the country, so he announced general elections on October 5, 1970 to hand over the reins of the country to the political leaders.

Q.5 When was the 1962 constitution repealed? **(K.B)**

Ans: **REPEAL OF THE CONSTITUTION**

With the imposition of martial law by General Yahya Khan, the 1962 constitution was repealed. Until the formation of the new government. General Yahya Khan, in consultation with all the political leaders, drafted an interim constitution called the Legal Framework Order 1970.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What was the agreement between President Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri? **(K.B)**
(A) Dhaka Agreement (B) Shim la Agreement
(C) Tashkent Agreement (D) Ceasefire Agreement

2. Which Foreign Minister resigned due to differences over the Tashkent Agreement? **(K.B)**
(A) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (B) Zia-ul-Haq
(C) Nawaz Sharif (D) Musharraf

3. Which party was founded by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto? **(K.B)**
(A) Muslin) League (B) Pakistan Peoples Party
(C) ANP (D) Jamiat Ulema Islam

4. When did President Ayub convene a round table conference of all political leaders: **(K.B)**
(A) March 1969 (B) June 1969 (C) July 1969 (D) August 1970

5. General election announced: **(K.B)**
(A) 5 October 1970 (B) 4 January 1969 (C) 3 July 1967 (D) 2 February 1971

6. General Yahya Khan's martial law was abolished: **(K.B)**
(A) Constitution of 1973 (B) Constitution of 1956
(C) Constitution of 1948 (D) Constitution of 1962

7. General Yahya Khan, in consultation with all political leaders, drafted an interim constitution which was named: **(K.B)**
(A) Legal Framework Order 1970 (B) Resolution Objectives
(C) Family Muslim Ordinance (D) None

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LEGAL FRAME WORK ORDER (LFO) 1970

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Examine the Legal Framework Order 1970. **(Ex Q. No: 9)(K.B)**

Ans: **LEGAL FRAME WORK-ORDER 1970**

Definition:

Military governments suspend and implement reforms for the country's governance and obtain approval from the courts. These constitutional reforms are called the Legal Framework Order.

Legal Framework Order:

In November 1969, General Yahya Khan set up a commission to draft the Interim Constitution, which was finalized on March 30. 1970. The main points of this legal framework order were as follows:

End of One Unit:

One unit was abolished from West Pakistan and all four provinces were restored.

Seats by Population:

By abolishing the equal distribution of National Assembly scats among the provinces, all the provinces were given National Assembly seats according to their population. The total number of seats has been increased to 313. In which

Women's Right to Run for General Seats:

Thirteen seals were reserved for women, while women were also given the right to contest general seats.

Candidate Age:

The minimum age for a candidate to run for office is 25 years.

Set a Timeline for the New Constitution:

If the new National Assembly fails to draft a new constitution within 120 days, the Assembly will be dissolved.

Policy for Future Constitution:

In addition to all these points, the Legal Framework Order 1970 formulated a policy for the future constitution. According to which the constitution of the country will be federal style.

Country Name:

The country was named the Islamic Republic

Islamic Theories:

The constitution will take into account Islamic ideology and democratic values.

Fundamental Rights:

Citizens will be able to exercise their basic rights freely.

Independence of the Judiciary:

The judiciary will be kept independent of the administration.

Autonomy of the Provinces:

The provinces will be given autonomy.

Authority of the President:

The President will have the power not to approve the Constitution unless the above points are part of the Constitution. The president will have the power to amend the constitution. And it cannot be challenged in any court.

Conclusion:

The Legal Framework Order was a beacon for the future of Pakistan which provided important principles in drafting the 1973 Constitution.

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SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 When was the Legal Framework Order submitted? (K.B)

Ans: **LEGAL FRAMEWORK ORDER**

In November 1969, General Yahya Khan set up a commission io draft the Interim Constitution, which was finalized on March 30, 1970.

Q.2 Write four key points of the legal framework order. (K.B)

Ans: **KEY-POINTS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK ORDER**

The main points of this legal framework order were as follows:

- One unit was abolished from West Pakistan and all four provinces were restored.
- The people were given the right to vote directly for the elections. The age limit for voting is 21 years.
- The total number of seats in the National Assembly among the provinces has been increased to 313. Of these, 13 seats were reserved for women, while women were also given the right to contest general scats.
- The minimum age of a candidate to contest an election is 25 years.

Q.3 According to the Legal Framework Order 1970, how many scats were in the National Assembly? And how many scats were reserved for women? (K.B)

Ans: **NATIONAL ASSEMBLILSEATS**

The total number of seats in the National Assembly among the provinces has been increased to 313. Of these, 13 seats were reserved for women while women were also given the right to contest general seats.

Q.4 What was the condition imposed on the National Assembly in the Legal Framework Order 1970? (K.B)

Ans: **CONDITION ON THENA11QNAL ASSEMBLY**

If the new National Assembly fails to draft a new constitution within 120 days, the Assembly will be dissolved.

Q.5 What are the points of the next strategy under the Legal Framework Order 1970? (K.B)

Ans: **FUTURE STRATEGY**

The following points of the next strategy were decided:

- Legal Framework Order 1970 a policy was formulated for the future constitution, according to which the constitution of the country will be federal style.
- The name of the country will be the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- The constitution will take into account Islamic ideology and democratic values.
- Citizens will be able to exercise their basic rights freely.
- The judiciary will be kept independent of the administration.
- Provinces will be given autonomy.
- The President shall have the power not to approve the Constitution unless the above points are part of the Constitution.
- The President will have the power to amend the Constitution and it will not be challenged in any court.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION

1. General Yahya Khan set up a commission to draft the interim constitution: (K.B)

(A) December 1970 (B) November 1969 (C) January 1969 (D) October 1971

2. General Yahya Khan set up a commission which presented the final form of the Interim Constitution: (K.B)

(A) on 12 February 1949 (B)on 10 July 1963
(C) on 20 March 1970' (D) on 30 March 1970

3. Legal Framework Order Voting Age: (K.B)

(A) 18 years (B) 19 years (C) 20 years (D) 21 years

4. The total number of seats in the National Assembly between the provinces was given as follows: **(K.B)**
(A) 310 (B) 312 (C) 313 (D) 314

5. Seats reserved for women: **(K.B)**
(A)13 (B)14 (C) 15 (D) 16

6. The minimum age for a candidate to run for office is: **(K.B)**
(A) 22 years (B) 23 years (C) 24 years (D) 25 years

7. If the new National Assembly fails to draft a new constitution, the assembly will end: **(K.B)**
(A) 115 days (B) 117 days (C) 120 days (D) 122 days

8. The Constitution will have the power to amend: **(K.B)**
(A) Prime Minister (B) President (C) Foreign Minister (D) Minister of State

9. The President's authority to meme cannot be challenged: **(K.B)**
(A) Court (B) National Assembly
(C) Provincial Assembly (D) Union Council

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1970

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Write a detail note on the 1970 general election. **(K.B)**

Ans:

THE 1970 GENERAL ELECTION

Background:

According to the Legal Framework Order 1970, general elections were held for the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. This was the first general election in Pakistan. According to official statistics. 63% of Pakistanis exercised their voting right in these elections and a total of 24 political parties participated in the elections. In these elections. 1.579 candidates contested for 300 seats in the National Assembly. Il should be noted that the elections in Fast Pakistan (now Bangladesh) were delayed due to the flood situation. In the elections. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League emerged as the largest party in the National Assembly. After the election, the political situation became uncontrollable.

Enthusiasm in the election:

This was the first election in the history of Pakistan on the basis of adult voting, so there was a lot of enthusiasm among the people for these elections. All political parties participated in these elections in large numbers. Among the major political parties, the Awami League and the Pakistan People's Party were very popular.

PPP slogan:

The PPP raised the slogan of bread, cloth and house, which became very popular among the people.

National Assembly Election Results:

Following the election results, the Awami League emerged as the sole majority party, winning 167 of the 300 general seals in the National Assembly, and the Pakistan People's Party winning 81 seats. All other parties managed to win only 37 seats in the National Assembly.

Provincial Assembly Election Results:

Similarly, the results of the Provincial Assembly were no different. The Awami League won 288 of the 300 seals in East Pakistan. The PPP won majorities in Punjab and Sindh, while the National Awami Party (NAP) and Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI) won majorities in NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan.

Awami League central government:

The results of these elections made it clear that the Awami League would form a government at the center. The political leadership and bureaucracy of West Pakistan were concerned because the manifesto on which the Awami League had won was not acceptable to the political leadership of West Pakistan.

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Transfer options:

The delay in the transfer of power to the new government has caused a wave of concern in East Pakistan. General Yahya Khan held talks with Awami League chief Sheikh Mujibur Rehman but could not succeed. Then came the civil war in East Pakistan.

The slogan of the independent state:

The Bengalis, with the help of the pro-India Mukti Bahini, raised the slogan of an independent state. Pakistani forces had to intervene to crush the insurgency. Thus began the bloody riots in East Pakistan.

Conclusion:

In the 1970 general elections, the Awami League won from East Pakistan and the PPP from West Pakistan, but conditions were created which prevented the Awami League from being handed over power and the situation deteriorated.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 State the results of the 1970 National Assembly elections. (K.B)

Ans: **ELECTION RESULTS**

The results of the 1970 National Assembly elections are as follows:

- Following the election results, the Awami League emerged as the only majority party to win 167 of the 300 general seals in the National Assembly.
- Pakistan Peoples Party won 81 seats.
- All other parties managed to win only 37 seats in the National Assembly.

Q.2 State the results of the 1970 Provincial Assembly elections. (K.B)

Ans: **RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS**

The results of the 1970 Provincial Assembly elections are as follows:

- The results of the Provincial Assembly were no different. The Awami League won 288 of the 300 seats in East Pakistan.
- Pakistan Peoples Party won the majority in Punjab and Sindh.
- National Awami Party (NAP) and Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI) won majorities in N WFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan.

Q.3 Despite winning the elections, why was the Awami League not allowed to form the government, to which East Bengal reacted? (K.B)

Ans: **OBSTACLE TO THE FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT**

The results of the 1970 elections made it clear that the Awami League would form a government at the center. The political leadership and bureaucracy of West Pakistan were concerned because the manifesto on which the Awami League had won was not acceptable to the political leadership of West Pakistan. As a result, the transfer of power to the new government was delayed, leading to a wave of concern in East Pakistan. General Yahya Khan held talks with Awami League chief Sheikh Mujibur Rehman but could not succeed. Then came the civil war in East Pakistan. The Bengalis, with the help of the pro-India organization Mukti Bahini, raised the slogan of an independent state.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. General elections were held for the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies: (K.B)
(A) 1969 (B) 1970 (C) 1971 (D) 1972

2. The majority party emerged in the 1970 election results: (K.B)
(A) Awami League (B) People's Party
(C) Jamaat-c-lslami (D) Jamiat Ulema-e-lslam

3. The Awami League won out of 300 general seats in the National Assembly: (K.B)
(A) 160 Seats (B) 162 Seats (C) 165 Seats (D) 167 Scats

4. In the 1970 elections, the Pakistan People's Party won seats: (K.B)
(A) 79 (B) 80 (C) 81 (D) 82

5. Awami League wins out of 300 general seats in East Pakistan: **(K.B)**
(A) 282 (B) 285 (C) 288 (D) 290

6. The election results make it clear that the government at the center will: **(K.B)**
(A) People's party (B) Muslim League (C) Awami League (D) ANP

7. The Awami League was headed by: **(K.B)**
(A) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (B) Zia-Ul-Haq
(C) Ayub Khan (D) Sheikh Mujibur Rehman

8. Bengalis chanted the slogan of an independent state with the help of pro-India organization: **(K.B)**
(A) Arya Samaj (B) Brahmo (C) Mukti Bahini (D) Sharhi

THE SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN AND THE FORMATION OF BANGLADESH

LONG QUESTIONS

Q.1 Examine the causes and effects of the secession of East Pakistan and the formation of Bangladesh. **(E Q. 10)(RWP 2016, 17)(K.B)**

Ans: **THE 1970 GENERAL ELECTION**

Background:

As a result of the 1970 general elections when the Awami League had won the majority in East Pakistan and the reins of the country were not handed over to the Awami League, the law and order situation developed in East Pakistan. To control this situation, Chief Martial Law Administrator General Yahya Khan declared emergency there. The Pakistan army tried to improve law and order situation but the situation kept on deteriorating day by day as the organization called Mukti Bahini was busy spreading riots there.

Under these circumstances, on March 15, 1971, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, General Yahya Khan and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman met in Dhaka to restore peace. The negotiations ended without any results.

Migration of Bengalis:

India officially announced to help the Bengalis. The Indian army provided weapons to the rebels and started training them which worsened the situation between Pakistan and India. General Yahya Khan sent more troops to East Pakistan, with the result that Pakistan army gained control of the most of the areas. Given the situation, India attacked East Pakistan with its armed forces. The Pakistan army in East Pakistan contained the Indian forces for two weeks. When they ran out of supplies and no more aid could reach from West Pakistan.

Pakistan Army control:

General Yahya Khan sent more troops to East Pakistan, with the result that Pakistan army gained control of the most of the areas.

India's attack on East Pakistan:

Given the situation, India attacked East Pakistan with its armed forces. The Pakistan army in East Pakistan contained the Indian forces for two weeks. When they ran out of supplies and no more aid could reach from West Pakistan, India succeeded in its nefarious designs.

Establishment of Bangladesh:

Thus, on December 16, 1971, East Pakistan got separated and became an independent country by the name of Bangladesh.

CAUSES OF SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN

A brief overview of the secession of East Pakistan can be taken from the following facts:

Geographical Distance:

There was a distance of one thousand miles between East and West Pakistan. Between these two wings, there was India, which had been engaged in its efforts to Undermine Pakistan's integrity ever since the partition of the subcontinent in 1947. Maintaining political and cultural ties between the two wings a thousand miles apart, was a challenging task. The cultures of the two parts were also very different from each other. East Pakistan was economically backward as compared to other provinces. This created a sense of deprivation in the local population, which led to the separation of East Pakistan.

Impacts of Hindus on Trade and Services

In East Pakistan trade and government jobs were dominated by Hindus in large numbers and they were stirring up separation sentiments under hidden motives.

Economic Backwardness

East Pakistan was economically backward and no government took adequate measures to remove economic disparities of this region.

Role of Hindu Teachers

Education sector in East Pakistan was totally under the control of the Hindus. They poisoned the Bengalis against Pakistan and aroused their sentiments.

Language Issue:

Although language issue was resolved under the Constitutions of 1956 and 1962 yet it had created a sense of deprivation with respect to the language among the people of East Pakistan. This sense of deprivation could not be removed despite the best efforts of the Governments.

Problem of Representation Ratio

Population of East Pakistan was 56% and they wanted the right of representation on the basis of majority of their population. Although they accepted representation on the basis of equality in the constitution of 1956 and 1962, yet they did not get their legitimate rights which led to frustration in them.

Indian Interference

India's undue interference in the affairs of East Pakistan also worsened the situation. India provided training and support to the Mukti Bahini workers and encouraged separatists.

Six Points of Mujeeb-ur-Rehmans:

Six points of the president of Awami League Sheikh Mujibur Rahman also promoted secession.

General Elections of 1970

The 1970 general elections gave a new twist to the situation and after the complete victory of Awami League in East Pakistan, people started thinking in a new perspective.

Government in West Pakistan:

After the emergence of Bangladesh General Yahya Khan handed over the power to the leader of Peoples Party, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who had got majority of seats in West Pakistan.

Civil Martial Law Administrator:

In this way Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took oath as a first civil Martial Law Administrator in Pakistan.

Committee for Future Constitution:

To run the affairs of the country, an interim constitution was made in 1972 and to form the future constitution of the country, a committee of 25 members of legislature was constituted. All the political parties at National Assembly were given representation.

Conclusion:

The 1970 general elections were the path to democracy in Pakistan, but the situation created chaos in the country and the Awami League made the situation even more worrying with six points. Bangladesh's independence includes the criminal negligence of the bureaucracy, politicians and many other motives.

SHORT QUESTIONS

Q.1 How did the situation in East Pakistan deteriorate? (K.B)

Ans: **THE SITUATION IN EAST PAKISTAN**

As a result of the 1970 general elections when the Awami League had won the majority in East Pakistan and the reins of the country were not handed over to the Awami League, the law and order situation developed in East Pakistan. To control this situation, Chief Martial Law Administrator General Yahya Khan declared emergency there. The Pakistan army tried to improve law and order situation but the situation kept on deteriorating day by day as the organization called Mukti Bahini was busy spreading riots there.

Q.2 What role did India play in the separation of East Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: **THE ROLE OF INDIA**

- Due to the tense situation, millions of Bengalis started migrating to India.
- India officially announces support for Bengalis.
- The Indian Army provided weapons and training to the insurgents, which worsened the situation between Pakistan and India.
- General Yahya Khan sent more troops to East Pakistan, as a result of which the Pakistan Army took control of most areas. Given the situation, India attacked East Pakistan with the help of its forces.
- The Pakistani army in East Pakistan held back the Indian forces for two weeks. When they ran out of supplies and could not get any more aid from West Pakistan, India succeeded in its nefarious intentions.

Q.3 When did East Pakistan separated? (K.B)

Ans: **BANGLADESH**

Thus, on December 16, 1971, East Pakistan got separated and became an independent country by the name of Bangladesh.

Q.4 How did the geographical distance cause the separation of East Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: **GEOGRAPHICAL DISTANCE**

There was a distance of one thousand miles between. East and West Pakistan. Between these two wings, there was India, which had been engaged in its efforts to Undermine Pakistan's integrity ever since the partition of the subcontinent in 1947. Maintaining political and cultural ties between the two wings a thousand miles apart, was a challenging task. The cultures of the two parts were also very different from each other. East Pakistan was economically backward as compared to other provinces. This created a sense of deprivation in the local population, which led to the separation of East Pakistan.

Q.5 How did Hindu teachers play a negative role in the separation of East Pakistan? (2013GRW) (K.B)

Ans: **THE ROLE OF TEACHERS**

Education sector in East Pakistan was totally under the control of the Hindus. They poisoned the Bengalis against Pakistan and aroused their sentiments.

Q.6 The people of East Pakistan were feeling deprived on the issue of language. Explain. (K.B)

Ans: **FEELING DEPRIVED**

Although language issue was resolved under the Constitutions of 1956 and 1962 yet it had created a sense of deprivation with respect to the language among the people of East Pakistan. This sense of deprivation could not be removed despite the best efforts of the Governments.

Q.7 How did the proportion of representation lead to the separation of East Pakistan? (K.B)

Ans: **REPRESENTATION RATE**

Population of East Pakistan was 56% and they wanted the right of representation on the basis of majority of their population. Although they accepted representation on the basis of equality in the constitution of 1956 and 1962, yet they did not get their legitimate rights which led to frustration in them.

Q.8 To whom was the government of Pakistan handed over after the formation of Bangladesh? (K.B)

Ans: **GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN**

After the emergence of Bangladesh General Yahya Khan handed over the power to the leader of Peoples Party, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who had got majority of seats in West Pakistan.

Q.9 In what capacity did Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto assume office? (K.B)

Ans: **ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto became the first Civil Martial Law Administrator in the history of Pakistan.

Q.10 What efforts have been made to form a future constitution in collaboration with political parties to run the country's system? (K.B)

Ans: **THE CONSTITUTION OF THE FUTURE**

An interim constitution was drafted in 1972 to run the country's system, and a committee of 25 members of the newly elected National Assembly was formed for the future constitution, representing all political parties.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. After the 1970 general election, East Pakistan won: (K.B)
(A) Muslim League (B) Awami League (C) Jamaat-e-Islami (D) ANP

2. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, General Yahya Khan and Sheikh Mujibur Rehman met in Dhaka: (K.B)
(A) 12 March 1972 (B) 13 June 1970 (C) 15 March 1971 (D) 10 May 1969

3. East Pakistan and Bangladesh became separate countries: (K.B)
(A) 16 December 1970 (B) 16 December 1971 (C) 15 January 1970 (D) 16 March 1969

4. By what name did East Pakistan become a separate country: (K.B)
(A) Pakistan (B) Afghanistan (C) Maldives (D) Bangladesh

5. The distance between East Pakistan and West Pakistan was: (K.B)
(A) One thousand miles (B) Two thousand miles
(C) Three thousand miles (D) Four thousand miles

6. Which country was located between East Pakistan and West Pakistan: (K.B)
(A) Afghanistan (B) India (C) Sri Lanka (D) Maldives

7. The problem of Bengali and Urdu language was solved in which constitution: (K.B)
(A) 1962 and 1972 (B) 1956 and 1962 (C) 1956 and 1972 (D) 1962 and 1972

8. The population of east Pakistan ____ percent out of the total population of Pakistan: (K.B)
(A) 54% (B) 56% (C) 57% (D) 58%

9. What points of the Awami League promoted separatism: (K.B)
(A) Six points (B) Five points (C) Four points (D) Three points

10. Which party won the majority in West Pakistan in the 1970 elections? (K.B)
(A) Muslim League (B) Awami League (C) Jamaat-e-Islami (D) People's Party

11. The head of the Pakistan People's Party was: (K.B)
(A) Benazir Bhutto (B) Asif Ali Zardari (C) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (D) Bilawal Bhutto

12. An interim constitution was drafted to run the country's system: (K.B)
(A) 1971 (B) 1974 (C) 1972 (D) 1973

13. How many members was the newly elected National Assembly committee for the future constitution? (K.B)
(A) 20 (B) 22 (C) 24 (D) 25

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION	
Arrival of Muslims and Muhammad bin Qasim	712
Death of Aurangzeb Alamgir	1707
War of Plassi	1799
Martyrdom of Tipu Sultan	1757
Syed Ahmad Shaheed	1831
Muradabad School	1859
Scientific Society in Ghazipur	1863
School in Aligarh	1875
College in Aligarh	1877
Aligarh University	1920
Establishment of Congress	1885
Partition of Bengal	1905
Annulment of Partition of Bengal	1911
Shimla deputation	1906
Establishment of Muslim League	December 30, 1906
Lucknow Pact	1916
Ambassador of the Hindu-Muslim Unity	Quaid-e-Azam
World War I	1914
The beginning of the Khilafat movement	1919
Migration movement	1920
Nehru Report	1928
Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam	1929
Address Allahabad	1930
First Round Table Conference	1930
Second Round Table Conference	1931
Third Round Table Conference	1932
Indian Independence Act	July 18, 1947
Minto Morley Reforms	1909
Quaid-e-Azam joins Muslim League	1913
Quaid-e-Azam left the Congress	1920
Roulatte Act	1919
Objectives Resolution	1949
Visit of America	1950
Indian border aggression	1951
Assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan	October 16, 1951
East Pakistan	December 16, 1971
President of the Awami League	Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto	First Civil Martial Law Minister

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ANSWER KEY

BACKGROUND OF PAKSTAN MOVEMENT

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	A	D	A	B	A	A	C	A

ALIGARH MOVEMENT AND SIR SYED AHMAD KHAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	A	D	A	D	B	A	B

PARTITION OF BENGAL 1905

1	2	3	4
D	A	A	D

SHIMLA DEPUTATION 1906
ESTABLISHMENT OF MULIM LEAGUE 1906

1	2	3	4
C	B	D	C

MINTO-MORLEY REFORMS 1909 AND LUCKNOW PACT 1916

1	2	3	4	5
B	B	C	A	D

KHILAFAT MOVEMENT 1919

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B	C	D	D	C	A	A

NEHRU REPORT 1928
FOURTEEN POINTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM 1929

1	2	3	4
D	B	D	A

ADDRESS ALLAMA MUHAMMAD IQBAL

1	2	3	4	5	6
C	A	A	C	A	B

CONSTITUTION OF 1935 AND PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY AND LAHORE RESOLUTION 1940

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	B	C	C	D	A	A	C

CRIPPS MISSION 1942

1	2	3	4	5
A	C	B	A	D

SHIMLA CONFERENCE AND ELECTIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6
A	B	D	A	B	C

CABINET MISSION PLAN 1946

1	2	3	4	5	6
B	C	C	B	A	D

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

1	2	3	4
C	C	B	A

ROLE OF QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH IN THE MAKING OF PAKISTAN WITH REFERENCE TO HIS POLITICAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
A	B	B	C	D	A	C	C	A	C	D	A	A	B

EARLY PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
A	D	A	A	B	D	C	B	B	C	A	B	A	A	D

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THE SERVICES OF QUAID-E-AZAM MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH AS THE FIRST GOVERNOR GENERAL

1	2	3	4	5	6
D	B	B	D	A	A

LIAQUAT ALI KHAN'S ROLE AS FIRST PRIME MINISTER

1	2	3	4	5
A	C	B	A	D

OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION

1	2	3	4
B	A	A	D

CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATE AND MAKING OF CONSTITUTION 1947-56

1	2	3	4	5
D	C	B	A	A

CONSTITUTION 1956

1	2	3	4	5
A	C	B	B	D

ACCESSION OF STATES AND TRIBAL AREAS TO PAKISTAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
D	D	A	A	D	A	A	A	A	C	B	C	B

AYUB KHAN ERA 1958-1969

1	2	3	4
D	C	D	C

BASIC DEMOCRACIES SYSTEM 1959

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	A	B	B	C	D	D	C	B

MUSLIM FAMILY LAWS ORDINANCE 1961

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
B	B	D	C	B	B	C	B	B	B	A

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS 1965

1	2	3	4
D	C	A	A

PAKISTAN-INDIA WAR 1965

1	2	3	4	5
B	B	D	A	A

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1	2	3	4
D	A	B	C

FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS OF GENERAL AYUB KHAN ERA

1	2	3	4
C	C	A	B

YAHYA KHAN REGIME 1969-71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
C	A	B	A	A	A	A

LEGAL FRAME WORK ORDER (LFO) 1970

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	D	D	C	A	D	C	A	A

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1970

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B	A	D	C	C	C	D	C

THE SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN AND THE FORMATION OF BANGLADESH

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
B	C	B	D	A	B	B	B	A	D	C	D	D

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EXERCISE QUESTIONS

1. There are four answers to each question. Mark (✓) the correct answer.

1. Aurangzeb Alamgir died in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1707 (B) 1708 (C) 1717 (D) 1718

2. Established in 1906: **(K.B)**
(A) Congress (B) Muslim League
(C) Anjuman-e-Hamaat-e-Islam (D) Majlis-e-Ahrar

3. Turkey stood in the First World War with: **(K.B)**
(A) Russia (B) America (C) Germany (D) Japan

4. Ulemas declared the subcontinent: **(K.B)**
(A) Dar-ul-Harb (B) Dar-ul-Salam (C) Dar-ul-Aman (D) Dar-ul-Sultanat

5. Nehru Report was Presented in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1938 (B) 1928 (C) 1918 (D) 1908

6. Cripps Mission arrived in India in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1940 (B) 1942 (C) 1944 (D) 1946

7. Realize the sensitivity of the nation, the city which was declared the capital of Pakistan by Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was: **(K.B)**
(A) Islamabad (B) Karachi (C) Lahore (D) Faisalabad

8. General Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law on: **(K.B)**
(A) 10 October, 1956 (B) 7 October, 1957 (C) 1 October, 1958 (D) 27 October, 1958

9. During 1971 elections, the National Assembly seats won by Pakistan Peoples Party were: **(K.B)**
(A) 37 (B) 81 (C) 112 (D) 160

10. Bangladesh was established in: **(K.B)**
(A) 1970 (B) 1971 (C) 1972 (D) 1973

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	B	C	A	B	B	B	D	B	B

2. Fill in the blank.

1. In 1757, the Nawab of Bengal, _____ tried to hold The British. (Siraj-ud-Daulah)
2. The publishing of Risala (pamphlet) _____ was an important political service of Sir Syed Ahmed Ahmed Khan. (The Causes of the Indian Revolt)
3. On 1st October 1906, a Muslim delegation led by _____ met the Viceroy Lord Minto. (Sir Agha Khan)
4. On 25th March 1969, Pakistan Army Chief, _____ impose Martial Law in the Country. (General Yahya Khan)
5. For the battlement of social system, General Ayub Khan imposed _____ ordinance 1961. (The Muslim Family Law Ordinance)

3. Combine column A and column B and write the correct answer in column C.

Column A	Column B	Column C
An important cause of the downfall of General Ayub Khan	12 March 1949	Basic Democracies System
Objectives Resolution was passed on	First Governor General	12 March 1949
The British Government Approved "Rowlatt Act"	Basic Democracies System	1919
On 15 August, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ took the oath	24 March, 1954	As First Governor General
Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the Federal Assembly on	In 1919	24 March, 1954

4. Give short answers.

1. The basic objective of Aligarh Movement. **(K.B)**

Ans: **ALIGARH MOVEMENT**

The aims of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's Aligarh Movement were as follows:

- To build confidence between the government and the Muslims.
- To persuade the Muslims to acquire modern education and learn English language.
- To keep the Muslims of the subcontinent away from politics.

2. What factors played an important role in the formation of Muslim League? **(K.B)**

Ans: **FACTORS OF MUSLIM LEAGUE**

On December 30, 1906, the Muslim League was formed in Dhaka.
The main motives for its establishment were:

- The partition of Bengal in 1905 and the reaction of Hindus
- The British attitude
- Sense of deprivation of the Muslims
- Ignoring the Muslims politically

3. What was the cause of Hijrat Movement? **(K.B)**

Ans: **THE HIJRAT MOVEMENT**

In 1920, Some Ulema issued fatwa that the subcontinent was a Darul Harab and it was not permissible for Muslims to remain under the British rule. Hence the Muslims should migrate to Darul salaam. Therefore, thousands of Muslim families sold their properties and migrated to Afghanistan. Afghanistan did not allow them entery and forced them to return to their country. When these ruined Muslims came back they had nothing except the tales of their woe.

4. What was the important decision of Radcliffe Award? **(K.B)**

Ans: **RADCLIFF AWARD**

- After the declaration of the establishment of Pakistan, the Viceroy appointed the Boundary Commission in Punjab and Bengal on June 03, 1947 to determine the boundaries of the two countries.
- Mr. Radcliff, a British lawyer, was appointed chairman of both commissions.
- It was also given the power to make arbitration in case of disputes.
- The decision made by this commission is called the Rad Cliff Award.

5. Indicate any three problems faced by the Muslims, after the creation of Pakistan. **(K.B)**

Ans: **EARLY PROBLEMS**

Pakistan head to face many problems soon after is establishment. Some of them were:

- Settlement of migrants
- Administrative problems
- Economic problems
- Distribution of Military Assets

6. Who has the supreme authority according to objective resolution? **(K.B)**

Ans: **SOVEREIGNTY OF ALLAH ALMIGHTY**

Objectives Resolution categorically states that sovereignty all over the universe belongs to Almighty Allah. Power is a trust with the people and it is to be exercised within the prescribed limits by the elected representatives of the people.

7. Write any three salient features of the constitution of 1956. **(K.B)**

Ans: **FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1956**

The first constitution of Pakistan was promulgated on 23 March, 1956. Salient features of this constitution were as under:

- Pakistan was declared an Islamic Republic.
- Federal parliamentary system was introduced in the country.
- It was affirmed that sovereignty belongs to Almighty Allah exercise of power would be through the elected representatives of people, necessary environment would be created to enable the people to lead their lives according to the basic principles of Islam, and full religious freedom will be granted to minorities.

8. Write short note on the introduction of basic democracies system 1959. **(K.B)**

Ans: **BASIC DEMOCRACIES SYSTEM**

General Ayub Khan decided to bring about a four tiers Basic Democracies System in 1959. The four tiers system consisted of:

- Union Council
- Tehsil Council
- District Council
- Division Council

5. Write detailed answers to the following questions.

1. Describe the political, social and Educational services of the Aligharh Movement.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. I. entitled ‘‘Aligarh Movement and Sir Syed Ahmed Khan".

2. Write down the fourteen points of Quaid-c-Azam.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. I. entitled "Nehru Report 1928 and Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam".

3. Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam in the making of Pakistan with reference to his political and constitutional efforts.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. I, entitled “The Role of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah in Establishing Pakistan in the Political and Constitutional Efforts".

4. Discuss the early problems, after the establishment of Pakistan.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. I. entitled "Objectives Resolution".

5. Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. I, entitled "Separation of East Pakistan and Establishment of Bangladesh".

6. What were the main causes of General Ayub Khan’s atrial Law? Explain.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. I. entitled "Separation of East Pakistan and Establishment of Bangladesh".

7. Describe the salient features of Basic democracies System.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. I. entitled "Separation of East Pakistan and Establishment of Bangladesh".

8. Describe the salient features of the Constitution of 1962.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. I. entitled "Separation of East Pakistan and Establishment of Bangladesh".

9. Examine the Legal Framework Order 1970.

Ans: See Detailed Question No. 1, entitled "Separation of East Pakistan and Establishment of Bangladesh".

10. Describe the causes and impact of the separation of East Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh.

Ans: Sec Detailed Question No. I. entitled "Separation of East Pakistan and Establishment of Bangladesh".

Activity
Arrange a discussion among the students on the reasons for the separation of East Pakistan.
Instructions for teachers
Inform the students about the important events that took place during the rule of President Ayub Khan.

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SELF TEST

Total Marks: 25 **Time: 40 Minutes**

OBJECTIVE TYPE

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answers: **7×1=7**

1. Aurangzeb Alamgir died in:

(a) 1707 (b) 1708 (c) 1717 (d)1718

2. Turkey stood in the First World War with:

(A) Russia (b) America (c) Germany (d)Japan

3. Nehru Report was Presented in:

(a) 1938 (b) 1928 (c) 1918 (d)1908

4. General Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law on:

(a) 10 October. 1956 (b) 7 October, 1957 (c) 1 October, 1958 (d) 27 October, 1958

5. During 1970 elections, the National Assembly seats won by Pakistan Peoples Party were:

(a) 37 (b) 81 (c) 112 (d) 160

6. Bangladesh was established in:

(a) 1970 (b)1971 (c) 1972 (d) 1973

7. Muslim League establish in:

(a) 1885 (b)1906 (c) 1905 (d) 1890

SUBJECTIVE TYPE

PART-I

Q.2 Give short Answers. **5×2=10**

1. The basic objective of Aligarh Movement.
2. What was the cause of Hijrat Movement?
3. Write any three salient features of the Constitution of 1956.
4. Write the important points of Muls.im Family Law Ordinance.
5. Write the results of 1970 elections.

PART-2

Q.3 Give detailed Answer. **8×1=8**

Describe the causes and impact of the separation of East Pakistan and the emergence of Bangladesh.

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