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SECTION 1

Chapter 1: Muslim Religious Thinkers

Shah Waliullah (1703-1762)

Who was Shah Waliullah?

- Born in village of central state of united province
- Real name Qutub-ud-Din
- Father name Shah Abdul Rahim (founder of Madrassa-e-Rahimiya)
- Shah Waliullah started teaching when his father died
- He had four 4 sons

Beliefs (What) :

- Mughal Empire was declining because Muslims were ignoring the Islamic principles
- Muslims community was divided into sectarian groups, such as Sunnis and Shias.
- Muslims were disunited and they had a threat from Sikh and Marathas.

Religious Services (How) :

- He emphasised on Islam teachings.
- He told the people to follow Sunnah and hadith of the holy prophet.
- He clarified the importance of jihad
- He translated the Quran in Persian
- His sons translated the Quran in Urdu
- He wrote 51 books in Persian and Arabic (23 in Arabic, 28 in Persian), amongst them were Hujjatullah ul Baligha and Izlat ul Akhfa.
- He wrote an account “Khilafat-ul-Khulafa” on the First Four Caliphs which was acceptable for both Shias and Sunnis.

Importance :

- He restored the confidence of Muslims
- He was one of the first Muslim thinkers to state the decline of Mughal Empire
- He provided the inspiration to all Muslims to lead a pure life
- His writings in Persian made Islamic teachings available to large numbers of Muslims who had not been able to understand Arabic.

Revival Of Mughal Empire :

- After the death of Aurangzeb, the Mughal Empire began to weaken. The Sikhs, the Jats, the Marathas had become powerful.
- He wrote letters to many rulers and nobles.

SYED AHMED SHAHEED BARELVI

Early Biography :

- He was a Muslim scholar, born near Lucknow in the town of Rae Bareli.
- In 1806 he enrolled himself in Madrassa-e-Rahimya for 2 years and studied under the sons of shah Waliullah, learning the Quran and Hadith.
- After graduation from the madrassa, he joined a Pathan military force led by Nawab Amir Khan. He began his career as a fighter and he also led the troops in prayers. He also learned European weapons including the use of artillery.
- In 1821, he left for hajj. He returned to Delhi in 1823 with a vision of jihad.

Beliefs :

- He wanted to ensure that Muslims were ruled by fellow Muslims, so he worked against the British power. He believed that there was a need to end the evils that had corrupted Islamic society. He founded the jihad movement, which called for armed struggle to overthrow non-Muslims oppression and restore Muslim power.

Work (Jihad Movement) :

He started the jihad movement from Punjab, which was under the Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh. The Muslims were unable to practise their religion in Punjab.

- Azaan was banned
- Badshahi mosque was converted into a horse stable.
- The mosques were turned into temples of state by Sikh regime.

It was the only area which was not under the Muslim control. He visited different areas under Muslim rule to gather support for his jihad movement.

- In 1826, the mujahedeen launched their armed struggle.
- They attacked the Sikhs army at Okara and then shortly afterwards at Hazro, the Sikhs suffered defeat.
- By 1830, they also captured Peshawar.
- The strength of the army reached 80000.
- Sardaryar Muhammad, a Pathan chief who joined his army, was bribed by the Sikhs. One of his servants tried to poison SAB which he survived and then Yar Muhammad left the forces. He was killed later in the battle against mujahideens.
- SAB moved his headquarters to Balakot. The new targets were Kashmir and Hazara. Balakot was a safe place as it was surrounded by mountains on three sides.
- Once again Syed Ahmed was betrayed when a local leader told the Sikhs a way through mountains. The battle of Balakot took place in 1831. 600 mujahedeen soldiers were killed including Syed Ahmed and his commander Shah Ismail.
- The jihad movement failed but it was a threat for the Sikhs as Vilyat Ali continued it.

Reasons to the Failure of Jihad Movement :

- The absence of cooperation between the Hindustani followers of Syed Ahmed and the local followers.
- Lack of proper funds.
- Poor more equipment and want of proper military training.
- The sectarian propaganda against the reforms introduced by the followers of Syed Ahmed Shaheed.
- The difference created by Ranjit Singh amongst the Pathans

Haji Shariatullah

Early Biography :

- He was born in 1781 in Faridpur.
- His father was a farmer.
- In 1799 he went to Arabia for pilgrimage and he came back in 1818.
- After his death his work was carried by his son Mohsin-ud-Din.

Beliefs :

- He believed that the miserable condition of Muslims has led the country being Dar ul Harb.
- He also believed that the Muslims had moved away from the true Islamic practices.
- He started the movement called Faraizi movement.
- For economies and political revival of Muslim in Bengal: British had crushed the Muslims economically at their arrival in the subcontinent so that they could not rise against them. They also made sure that Muslims should remain illiterate and uneducated. Thus, Muslims became politically backward and were unaware of laws and regulations due to this he started this movement in 1818 he was sure that a revival of Islam is crucially necessary.

Work

- He forbade Tazia on occasion of Muharram and singing and dancing at the time of wedding.
- He changed the relation of Pir and Murid to Ustaaad and Shagird.
- He declared India as Dar ul Harb.
- He forced Muslim to follow the concepts of Islam.
- He also asked Muslims to ask for tauba (repentance) for past sins and said to promise them to live a righteous life.
- He also opposed Hindu and British landlords who were oppressing the Muslims peasants.

Death

- He died in 1840.
- After his death his son Mohsin ud Din Ahmed carried his movement.

Mohsin Ud Din Ahmed

- Mohsin ud Din succeeded HSU after his death.
- He was born in 1819 and died in 1860. He popularised and strengthened the movement by organising it in a systematic way.
- He acquired great influence amongst the Muslim peasants and craftsmen of Bakerganj, Dhaka and Faridpur districts.
- He divided the area into smaller administrative units called circles and appointed Khalifas for each circle who kept him informed about everything in the jurisdiction.
- He vehemently opposed the taxes imposed by the landlords on Muslim peasants.

Titu Mir

- Mir Mithar Ali Nasir Ali (1782 till 1831), also known as Titu Mir, is another important figure who was moved by the suffering of the Muslims of Bengal.
- After returning from pilgrimage he devoted himself to the cause of his country.
- Many oppressed Muslim peasants gathered around him in their resistance against the Hindu landlords.
- The British aiding the Hindu Landlords sent an army of 100 English soldiers and 300 supplies to fight against him.
- Armed with nothing more than the bamboo quarterstaff and Lathi and a few swords and Spears, Titu Mir and his forces could not withstand the modern weapons and were overwhelmed.
- In 1831 Titu Mir died fighting the British forces.

CHAPTER 2: Causes and Consequences Of The Downfall of Mughal Empire

The Downfall of Mughal Empire

- Great empires do not collapse suddenly.
- It was very slow and gradual. It took nearly 150 years after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.
- Some historians blame Aurangzeb for sowing the seeds of decline.
- A number of social, economic and political factors were responsible for the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

Reasons

- Vast empire
- Weak administration
- Arrival of British
- Later Mughals were neither good generals nor good statesmen/administrators.
- Infighting among later Mughal rulers.
- Local rebellions and attacks
- Declining military skills
- No definite law of successions
- Large military costs
- Policies of Aurangzeb
- Extravagant way of living / Pleasure seeking emperors

Geographical Factors:

Vastness of Empire

- The Mughal Empire reached its peak during the reign of Aurangzeb. It spread from Afghanistan to Assam and from Kashmir to Mysore. The huge size of the empire made it difficult to manage smoothly.
- The vastness of the empire rendered it difficult for one emperor to do the justice of the administration under the inconvenient conditions of transport and communications.
- In those days when a rebellion broke out away from the capital it was impossible for the emperor to take decisive action to control within the time. Thus the central government became ineffective in provinces, which induced the governors to take-up arms against the emperor.

Political Factors:

Policies of Aurangzeb

- An important cause of the downfall of the Mughal Empire was the religious policies of Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb alienated the sympathy and support of the Hindus by committing all sorts of atrocities on them.
- He had an intolerant attitude towards non-Muslims as he introduced a tax on non-Muslims called Jizya for their protection.
- He destroyed Hindu temples and tried to ban Hindu practices and forbade the celebration of Hindu festivals.
- During his reign taxation remained very high as he had to pay for the cost of military campaigns such as Deccan wars against the Marathas. He also spent highly on luxurious palaces which proved to be an extra burden on an already declining economy.
- This created a feeling of injustice, hatred, resentment and disloyalty among the Hindu population against the emperor.

No Definite Law of Succession

- Mughal rule was considerably weakened by the absence of an acknowledged and systematic law of succession.
- Among Mughals only Akbar ascended the throne without fighting the war with other contenders.
- When a question of succession depended on the ability of the candidates and the support they could get.
- The war was sure to follow among all legal heirs at the end of every reign.
- Apart from the loss of valuable personnel in repeated wars there was a continuous dislocation of administrations.

Social factors:

Weak Successors of Aurangzeb

- Later Mughals are said to be responsible for the decline of the Mughal Empire.
- From Babur to Aurangzeb Mughal rulers were efficient and competent but after the death of Aurangzeb there was no able administrator who could stamp the tide of dissolution.
- Instead of being active, strong and industrious they became lazy, weak, luxurious and corrupt.

Degeneration of Nobility and Local Rebellion

- The Mughal's nobility degenerated into a pleasure seeking group of individuals.
- Under the later Mughals the immense wealth, luxury and leisure softened their character.
- They went in palanquins to the battlefield, such nobles were not fit to fight against the Marathas, the Rajput and the Sikhs.
- The Mughal nobility degenerated at a very rapid pace.
- When Nadir Shah of Persia attacked, the Mughal armies heavily lacked the will and potential to defend themselves.

- Discontent and the rebellions were the obvious outcomes with heavy financial pressure to meet the expenses of endless warfare.
- The ambitious mansabdars, who were allowed to maintain an army, used it for the consolidation of their own power and thereby reducing the authority of the emperor.

Military Factors:

Military Weaknesses

- With the passage of time the Mughal army had become worn and inefficient, constant warfare and rebellions had exhausted the professional skills of the Mughal Empire.
- Long rule over India made them believe that the success will continue forever.
- As a result military expertise declined and they were no longer in position to cope with rebellions.

Local and Foreign Invasion

- Marathas were the major opponents of Mughal. They were from central and south India. Aurangzeb fought with them but could not control them. Until 1750, they had become a major threat for the Mughals. However, Marathas were defeated in 1761 in the third battle of Panipat and the powerless Mughal got some more time to rule India.
- Besides Marathas, two more invasions took place from Afghanistan and Persia. In 1738, Persian general Ahmed Shah invaded Delhi and looted their wealth. Between 1747 and 1769, Afghan general Ahmed Shah invaded India 10 times. Even in Punjab, Sikhs were also a major threat for the Mughals.
- All these invasions made the Mughals virtually bankrupt and they lost their power completely.

No Naval Force

- It was a suicidal blunder that the Mughal ruler neglected to build a naval force. They did not pay any attention to sea power and left their coastline completely undefended. They remained unaware and uninterested in the potentialities of sea power.
- The Mughal rulers could not think that their empire would fall to a naval strength of the European merchant community, which would ultimately establish their mastery over India.

Arrival of British

- The immense wealth of the subcontinent had attracted the attention of foreigners which proved to be the cause of Indian misery or misfortune. The British East India Company developed its trade contacts with India and gradually spread its tentacles throughout the sub-continent.
- The British ambition to grab political influence in the subcontinent was one of the factors of decline of the Mughal Empire.
- The British East India Company backed by the government of a great and powerful country England, which was fast developing and progressing rapidly, fetched its plenty of wealth so it could afford a military strength which Mughals could not match.
- They were well planned, equipped and determined to take advantage of the weak political and administrative situation of India where they entered as traders but finally took control as rulers.

East India Company

Who

- British traders, a private group of merchants, chartered by Queen Elizabeth 1

When

- In 1600 AD → chartered by Queen Elizabeth 1
- In 1608 AD → First British ship landed at Surat in Gujarat
- In 1612 AD → permission from Prince Khurram governor of Gujarat to trade in Gujarat
- In 1615 AD → emperor jahangir allowed them to trade all over India

Where

- They were given a trade monopoly in east Africa.
- First EIC made an attempt in the Far East Indonesian region.
- The Dutch had a strong control over the region. The British were defeated in brief wars with the Dutch.
- On return to England EIC trade tried their luck in the Indian subcontinent.
- Their first ship landed at Surat in Gujarat.

Why

- To conduct trade
- India as an alternative destination
- They were attracted by Indian wealth
- To compete other Europeans in India
- Following the policy of colonisation to protect India, establishing only their political and administrative control (Monopoly over india)

To Conduct Trade

- Two import good quality raw material produced in India. Cotton, silk, spices, Jute, indigo, and tea were produced in India.
- These products were very good in quality.
- These were produced in abundance.
- These were available at a very cheaper price.
- Britain was the first country to experience the impact of the industrial revolution.
- Large persistent supply of raw material was needed for industrial growth. Later on trade from India contributed nearly 10% of total revenue generated in Britain.
- To export good quality, cheaper industrial products in India.

India as an Alternate Destination

- Initially the British East India Company went to the Far East to Spice Island in Indonesia.
- The Dutch had strong control over there.
- The British EIC was defeated by Dutch forces in some brief Battles.
- The Dutch drove the British EIC out of the region.

Attraction by Indian Wealth

- The Mughal largely consolidated the gem of their predecessors.
- Akbar was the first Mughal who organised a treasury for precious stones.
- Jahangir was a great lover of gems. By the time of Shah Jahan, the treasury had a huge stock of diamond, emeralds, ruby and sapphire.
- This fame of Indian wealth is one of the reasons which attracted European traders to India.

Competition with Other Europeans in India

- Portuguese were the first Europeans who established direct trade links with India.
- Trading rivalries brought other European powers to India, The Dutch, English, French established trading posts in India in the 17th century.
- Portuguese had a very strong influence in the court of Jahangir .
- They had strong control over spice trade between India and Europe.
- This trade was highly profitable. The British wanted to share the benefits from Indo-European trade.
- The British expelled other europeans including French (1163) and Outch (1195)

Weak Political and Administrative Control of Later Mughals

- Declining Mughal empire was one of the chief reasons for the involvement of the British in Indian affairs.
- Weak administration, declining economy and infighting among the Later Mughals made India vulnerable to foreign attacks and the British being more resourceful, determined, well planned and well- equipped took the advantage of this situation and Finally managed to declare India as their colony.

British Expansion in India

There were many attempts made by British to take control over hinds in India

Battle of Plassey (1757)

- The battle was preceded by an attack on Calcutta by Nawab Shuraj-ud-Daula (Nawab of Oudh), the ruler of Bengal.
- The British sent reinforcements under Robert Clive, and recaptured Calcutta.
- The French East India Company sent a small army to fight against the British.
- Siraj-ud-Daula had a numerically superior force and made his stand at Plassey.
- The British formed a conspiracy with Siraj-ud-Daula's army chief Mir Jafar.
- Mir Jafar betrayed Siraj-ud-Daula in the battlefield.
- Siraj-ud-Daula's army was defeated.

Battle of Buxar (1764)

- Mir Qasim formed an alliance with Shiraj-ud-Daulah (nawab of Oudh) and emperor of India Shah Alam II, to drive British out.
- Their combined forces fought against the British at Buxar in 1764.
- The British General won a single victory over them.
- The emperor Shah Alam II came to the British camp to ask for terms.
- The British had taken the fortress of Chunar and Allahabad and were now the virtual masters of Bihar and Bengal.

Mysore Wars (1799)

- After the death of Hyder Ali in 1764, Tipu Sultan became the new ruler of Mysore, who continued the campaigns and secured victory over the British in 1783.
- He was the most predominant figure to wage a ceaseless campaign against the British at Mysore, in south India.
- He would not be subdued and overpowered by any threats and forces, but the great treachery and conspiracy of Mir Sadiq forced him to lay down his life in 1799.

Doctrine of Lapse (1852)

- The doctrine of lapse was an exception policy introduced by the British East India company.
- Lord Dalhousie, the Governor General of India between 1848 and 1856 devised this policy in 1852 and incorporated many Indian princely states including Sitara, Jhansi, Oudh, Kanpur, Jaipur, Baghat etc.
- According to this doctrine any princely states or territory under the direct rule of the British EIC, would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either manifestly incompetent or died without a direct heir.

British in Delhi (1803)

- The British feared that the French military officers might overthrow Maratha power and use the authority of the Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, to promote French ambition in India.
- After the battle of Delhi, in which Marathas fought against the British forces, in September 1803, British troops entered Delhi and Shah Alam II came under British protection.

- The Mughal emperor no longer had the military power to enforce his will.

Defeat of Marathas (1818)

- The British Forces, combined with the forces of Nizam of Hyderabad, attacked Deccan. After a brief war the Marathas were defeated and the British took the control of Decan.

Annexation of Sindh (1843)

- The British Forces attacked Afghanistan and captured it in 1841, in an Afghan rebellion the Afghans drove the British out of Afghanistan.
- On return, the british forces were humiliated and in order to restore the pride, the British forces under Sir charles Napier set the Amirs of sindh against each other and by taking advantage of the situation they annexed the loosely governed sindh

Annexation of Punjab and NWFP

- Under maharaja Ranjit singh, Punjab was difficult to be controlled by the Britain forces.
- After the death of Ranjit singh 1839, almost immediately his kingdom began to fall into disorder.
- Dilip Singh became the new ruler of Punjab.
- The Punjai proved to be a softer target for the British forces, who took advantage of the weak administration, entered Lahore in 1849 and formally annexed Punjab and NWFP in the year 1849, without any resistance.

Battle of Kanpur

- During the war of independence 1857 a revolt led by Nana sahib against the British, he attacked the barracks of the British in Kanpur and killed over 900 soldiers.
- On his influence Indian soldiers killed their officers and joined the revolt and caused a big uprising that was soon controlled by the British and Nana Sahib was exiled.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan saved English women and children and was loyal to the British and was offered an estate but he refused to accept it.

Sir Charles Napier

- In 1852 at the age of 60, Napier was appointed Major General to the command of the Indian army within the Bombay presidency.
- Here Lord Ellenborough's policy led 9 and the battle of Hyderabad, and then the conquest of Sindh province, and its annexation by its eastern neighbours.

Ranjit Singh

- Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the founder of Sikh empire, which came to power in the Indian subcontinent area in the early half of the 19th century.
- The empire based in the Punjab region existed from 1799 to 1849.
- It was forged, on the foundations of the Khalsa, under the leadership of Ranjit Singh from a collection of autonomous Sikh Misls.

Rani of Jhansi

- Lakshmi Bai, the Rani of Jhansi was the queen of the Maratha ruled princely state of Jhansi situated in the North Central part of India.

- She was one of the most leading figures in the Indian rebellion of 1857 and for the Indian nationalists a symbol of resistance to the rule of British EIC in the subcontinent.

Pitt's India Act (1784)

- The Pitts India act of 1784 somewhat amended at various times established the system of dual control of India by the government of Great Britain and the British EIC.
- These changes continued till 1858.
- The first major regulation in this act was a relationship of the company to the British government.
- With this Pitts India act of 1784, EIC's political functions were differentiated from its commercial activities
- All surveillance military officers of East India Company were ordered to provide the court of directors a full inventory of their property in India and Britain within two months of their joining their forts.
- Severe punishment was provisioned for corrupt officials.
- The act was considered a failure.
- It was because very soon it became apparent that the boundaries between the government control and the company's power were unclear and highly biased.

The Vernacular Press Act (1878)

- The Vernacular Press act was passed in 1878 under the governor generalship and viceroyalty of Lord Lytton, for better control of Indian language newspapers.
- The purpose of the act was to control the printing and circulation of seditious material specifically that could produce disaffection against the British government in India in the minds of the masses.
- The vernacular press act stated that any magistrate or Commissioner of Police had the authority to call upon any printer or publisher of a newspaper to enter into a bond undertaking not to print a certain kind of material, and could confiscate any printed material it deemed objectionable.
- Under this act many of the papers were fined, their editors got jailed.
- All the prominent leaders of Bengal and India condemned the act as unwarranted and justified and demanded its immediate withdrawal. The succeeding administration of Lord Ripon reviewed the developments consequent upon the act and finally withdrew it.

Tipu Sultan

- Tipu Sultan born in November 1750 and died in May 1799, also known as a tiger of Mysore was a ruler of the Kingdom of Mysore and scholar, soldier and poet.
- Tipu Sultan was the eldest son of Sultan Haider Ali of Mysore.
- Tipu introduced a number of administrative innovations during his rule including the introduction of a new coinage and a new land revenue system, initiating the growth of Mysore silk industry.
- Tipu Sultan was instructed in military tactics by French officers in the employment of his father.

The Black Hole Tragedy

- The black hole of Calcutta was a small dungeon in old fort William in Calcutta, India, where troops of the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj ud Daulah, held British prisoners of war after the capture of the fort on 20 June 1756.
- One of the prisoners claimed the following in the fall of the Fort. British and Anglo Indian soldiers and civilians were held overnight in conditions so cramped that many died from suffocation, heat, exhaustion, and crushing.
- He claimed that 123 prisoners died out of 146 held. However the precise number of deaths has been the subject of controversy.

Shivaji

- Shivaji Bhonsle was an Indian warrior king, who established a competent and progressive civil rule with the help of disciplined military and very structured administrative organisations.
- He innovated military tactics, pioneering the guerrilla warfare methods which leveraged strategic factors like geography, speed and surprise and focused pinpoint attacks to defeat his larger and more powerful enemies.
- From a small contingent of 2000 soldiers inherited from his father, Shivaji created a force of 100,000 soldiers he built to restore strategically located forts both inland and coastal to safeguard his territory.
- He revived ancient Hindu political traditions and court conventions and promoted the usage of Marathi and Sanskrit rather than Persian, in court and administration. Shivaji's legacy was to vary by observer and time, but began to take on increased importance with the emergence of the Indian independence movement as many elevated him as a nationalist and hero of the Hindus.

CHAPTER 3: War of Independence 1857

Also Known As Indian Mutiny of sepoy's Rebellion.

Reasons for War of Independence:

Political Factors

Land Annexation Policy of the British

- Initially during the Mughal rule the emperors were used to distribute large tracts of land and territories among the nobles and their courtiers.
- This time distribution policy of the mughal was replaced by the British with their policy of land annexation through which they started confiscating lands and properties of nobles and local nawabs.

Doctrine of Lapse

- The doctrine of lapse was a land annexation policy introduced by the British East India company. Lord Dalhousie the Governor General of India devised this policy in 1852 and incorporated many states including Oudh, Jhansi, Sitara, Kanpur etc.
- According to this doctrine any princely state or territory under the direct rule of British East India company would automatically be annexed if the ruler was either manifestly incompetent or died without a direct heir.
- This created a sense of insecurity among the local rulers and nawabs and gave them an impression that the British were simply greedy land grabbers and thus these nobles and nawabs went against British rule.

Economic Factors

Destruction of Local Industry

- Britain was the first country to experience the impact of industrial revolution as a result of massive industrialization many superior quality goods and products flew to the local Indian market.
- Apart from being low in quality, these industrial products were cheaper in price, which resulted in the collapse of local cottage and small industries of India for example cotton textile.

Unemployment

- As Indians were mistreated by the British as a result neither they were appointed on high post government jobs nor they were given adequate salaries on their jobs, especially the Indian serving in the British Army were given such low salaries that the highest salary given to the Indians was far lesser than the lowest salary given to the British soldier.

- This mistrust and discriminating economic policies resulted in massive unemployment not only among the farmers and craftsmen but many educated Indians were deprived of better jobs as a result they contributed in the war against the British.

Social / Religious Reasons

The number of social reforms had been imposed by the British without consultation and care for local feelings, which caused much unrest among the Indian population who later contributed in the war against the British.

Propagation of Christianity

- An important cause of disaffection was the expansion of the activities of Christian missionaries. These Christian missionaries were sent to India where they continued preaching Christianity even in public places under the protection of British soldiers.
- In some parts of India these missionaries were found involved in the forcible conversion of Indians to Christianity. These missionaries also set up schools where Christianity was taught and expected local religions to be abandoned, which was resented by Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs alike.
- Laws were made to protect the rights of a convert, to Christianity, to his ancestral property besides being induced too many other temptations of wealth and prestige in the society.

Encouraging Western Education

- In addition to many missionary schools established all over India, the government had also adopted the policy of encouraging western education.
- Indians had to send their children to these missionary Co educational schools which was hated particularly by the Indian Muslims since it appeared to impose the British educational system on the Indians without due regard to their religious and cultural feelings.
- In these missionary schools the teachings of the Bible were made compulsory for Indians which was hated by both Hindus and Muslims.
- The role of Christian missionaries made Indians scared and they feared that they might be converted to Christianity by force or fraud.
- This naturally produced resentment and the people began to suspect even the beneficial social measures adopted by the government.

Anti Religious Laws / Policies

- A number of laws were passed and implemented on India which were against local Indian religious and cultural practices such as Suttie and Pardah were abolished in 1829, which annoyed local religious Indians including both Hindus and Muslims because Suttie was centuries old Hindu religious practice, while Pardah had been a Muslim custom for centuries and considered compulsory for Muslim women.
- The British government declared these practises as inhumane and even allowed widows to remarry which further infuriated and annoyed Indian Hindus.
- As a result of these anti religious policies local Indians including both Hindus and Muslims felt resentment against the British government and their anti religious policies. Thus they participated in this war against the British government.

Replacement of Local Languages

- In the year 1834 British replaced Persian and Sanskrit by English as the official state language for India and medium of higher courts of law while the local languages replaced Persian and Sanskrit in the lower courts, deeply upset both the Muslims and Hindus as the Persian language was considered a cultural identification of Indian Muslims while Sanskrit was cultural identity of Indian Hindus and it was regarded as an attempt to ruin local Indian culture.
- This step of the British created a feeling of hatred amongst the Muslims and Hindus as they considered it a British attempt to destroy local Indian culture. The local Indian population in such an atmosphere regarded the British with dislike and suspicion.

Military Factors

Attack on Afghanistan

- There were many unsatisfactory features in the army administration as the British forces in India consisted mainly of Indian soldiers including both Hindus and Muslims.
- When British forces were ordered to March to Afghanistan, the Hindu soldiers of the British Army were reluctant to fight against their fellow Muslims in Afghanistan.

Introduction of Greased Cartridges

- The cartridge incident spread the flame of discontent and activated the revolt in January 1857, the new Lee Enfield rifle replaced the old Brown Bess Muscat.
- The cartridges of the new rifle were to be chewed from one end before loaded in the rifle.
- It was suspected that these new cartridges were greased with the fat of cow and pig to keep the gunpowder dry.
- As the cow was a sacred animal for Hindus and pig is prohibited for Muslims, the Indian soldiers were not ready to use them.
- Indian soldiers refused to use these cartridges at Meerut which resulted in a clash between Indian soldiers and British officers which turned to be a war with the passage of time.

Events of the War of Independence

- Grease cartridge issue was raised
- In March a sepoy, Mangal Pandey defied his British officer and was executed.
- After two months the boys in Meerut refused to touch the new cartridges.
- They were court martial and put into the prison, but their fellow soldiers broke into the prison and fed them.

Indian Successes

- Meerut was sacked and British officers and other Europeans were put to death.
- The Mughal emperor Bahadur Shah II became the unifying symbol for the uprising, winning support of both Muslims and Hindus.
- The war spread quickly and the British lost control of Mathura, Kanpur, Jhansi, Allahabad as well as Delhi, Lucknow was also taken by the rebel forces and British rule ceased to exist throughout the region of the upper province.

British Successes

- However the British proved to be too powerful to be defeated by a coordinated uprising across many areas in September 1857, Delhi was regained.
- Bahadur Shah surrendered peacefully. But three of his sons were brutally murdered. British forces regained control over Lucknow in the same month.
- After the fall of Lucknow the main centre of opposition was Jhansi, where the sepoys were led by Rani Of Jhansi, assisted by to Tatya Tope, an Indian general of great ability, but in June 1858 British killed Rani Lakshmi Bai in a battle, although Tatya Tope escaped, but he was later captured and persecuted.
- Following the death of Rani Lakshmi Bai, in Jhansi, the British defeated pockets of opposition in other parts of India and the war was declared to an end in August 1858.

Main Events

The War of independence is an important landmark in the history of the subcontinent. This war was fought in 1857 by Indians against the British, in order to get rid of their domination. It is also given names as Indian rebellion ,Indian mutiny as well as Indian revolt. The main causes of the war were political, social, economical, military, and religious. It was an extreme effort made by the Indians but they failed due to certain reasons including mutual jealousies, disunity and lack of central leadership etc. This war was not spread throughout India but it was limited to a few areas mainly, Meerut, Delhi Kanpur, Lucknow etc. The main event which became the immediate cause of the war was the refusal of the sepoys to use the greased covered cartridges on January 23rd 1857. At the same time, an Indian sepoy killed 2 British officers at barrack pore, when he was forced to use a grease cartridge. He was arrested and hanged to death on April 8, 1857. This news spread as fast as jingle fire.

Reasons for the Failure of War of Independence:

The war of independence of 1857 failed to achieve its immediate political objectives. some are being detailed as follows:

Lack of Unity and Coordination

- There was no unity and coordination among the freedom fighters. They fought independent of one another and from different groups with different aims and objectives as Muslims were fighting for the restoration of Mughal rule and to regain their lost glory in the subcontinent while Hindu freedom fighters had find it as an opportunity to overthrow British rule and to take administrative control over India whereas Sikh fighters were fighting only because their spiritual leader Nana sahib was deprived of his power and pension.
- As a result they could not assemble their resources against a common enemy and they were defeated at different places.
- The British took advantage of the situation and spread rumours about Indian defeat in other parts of India. The British fought the war of their survival with dedication and purpose and the forces presented a united and well coordinated front in the war, which resulted in their victory.

Lack of Resources

- The freedom fighter's lacked resources of all types and the technical side of their rebel was very weak as they were short of not only what equipment but also food stuffs also. The rebels had particularly no war material at their disposal.
- They fought with primitive weapons such as swords and what they had managed to capture and when it was exhausted, they could not reinforce.
- The local merchants also became gradually unfriendly towards rebels in order to finance the war which created a shortage of the food stuff. They often concealed their goods and refused to give supplies to the rebels.
- With such depleting resources they had to face an enemy which was well equipped and well organised. The British had up to date weapons and ammunition. As they had control over the sea, they were in a position to send men and material into India without difficulties which resulted in their victory and the Indians fighting with primitive weapons were no match for the British with enfield rifles.

Lack of Leadership

- The rebels suffered a lot from the amount of lack of leadership among them. There was no military genius, politicians and statesmen worth the name.
- General Bakht Khan was a brilliant army officer but he was not in charge of all the forces.
- Rani of Jhansi was a brilliant woman but she was not a capable military general.
- The Muslim forces were headed by incompetent and unwilling Mughal Princes.
- The British suppressed the revolt in a very systematic way. Their strategies and tactics, made by the experienced military generals, were far superior to Indians.

Non Cooperation of the Rulers of the State

- It is a stark fact that the war of independence never assumed the shape of a concerted national struggle. It lacked proper support from many parts of India. Although it spread to various parts of the country, the rulers of different states of India did not come to help the freedom fighters.
- Thus the war of independence remained confined to a few centres.
- The Sikhs of the provinces of Punjab considered Muslims as their traditional enemies. Thus they decided to support the British in the war of independence.

Indian Achievements in the War of Independence

1857

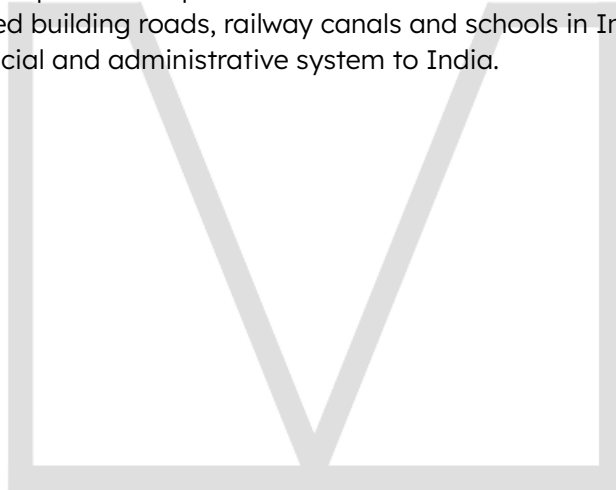
- The war of independence achieved nothing for the Indian rebels, forces were defeated and crushed by the British. Later Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, and Jhansi were brought under full control of the British after serious fighting.
- The plan and effort of the Indian rebel forces to throw the British out of India failed badly.
- By July 1858 all uprising was suppressed as the British had brought the whole of India under their control. Although Indians achieved nothing, the war of independence became a source of patriotic inspiration for their Indian people during later years.
- The war became a symbol of people's determination to free India from foreign rule. Later educated Indians formed political parties such as Congress and All India Muslim league,

and they adopted a constitutional method to achieve independence and finally they successfully freed India in 1947.

British Achievements in the War of Independence

1857

- On the other hand from the British point of view, the war of independence 1857 achieved much for the British.
- Indians came directly under the rule of the British, ending the rule of the British East India company.
- The British strengthened the grip and control over India in every possible way.
- The title of Governor General was replaced with viceroy who was given vast power to exercise over India.
- The British Indian army recognised in such a way that in future no revolt might be possible.
- India became a British colony and was a source of much economic benefit.
- The British rule over India became a pillar of strength from the British Empire and the British became the permanent power in the world.
- The British started building roads, railway canals and schools in India and gave a sound educational, judicial and administrative system to India.



CHAPTER 4: SIR SYED AHMED KHAN

Earlier Life and Biography

- He was born in Delhi on 17th October 1817.
- He belonged to a respectable family.
- At the age of 18, he got skills in Arabic, Persian, mathematics and medicine.
- In 1833, his father died and he was forced to seek employment.
- He became a judge in Delhi in 1846.
- He also worked as a member of the Governor General legislative council from 1878 till 1883.

Services

Social Service (Misunderstandings between British and Muslims)

- There was a great misunderstanding between Muslims and British.
- The British blame Muslims for the war of 1857.
- Sir Syed wanted to improve relations between British rulers.
- Sir Syed had a fear that Hindus would dominate Muslims due to their cooperative attitude towards the ruler.
- Muslims considered the British as foreign invaders and were reluctant to adopt western education, whereas Sir Syed believed that western education was important for Muslims.
- He wrote a pamphlet on the causes of the Indian revolt 1857 (Asbab-i-Baghawat-i-Hind). In this pamphlet he pointed out the major reasons for the uprising.
- He also said Muslims alone should not be punished in the war because there were other communities as well.
- This pamphlet was circulated free among the British officials in India. Even the royal families got copies of it.
- He was given the title of "Sir" by the British.
- He wrote many essays and issued magazines like Tahzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq in which he discussed political matters of Muslims and British.
- In 1869, he wrote The Loyal Muhammadans Of India. He wrote about Muslims loyalty towards the British.
- He explained the word Nadarath which means benefactor to helper.
- He also wrote Tabiyan-ul-Kalam in which he pointed out similarities between Islam and Christianity.

Educational Services

- Muslims had adopted a bitter attitude towards British education which was introduced in all schools and educational institutes.
- Sir Syed urged Muslims to give up their conservative attitude, but in doing so he came into conflict with Ulemas.
- He also said western education is not against Islam.
- To gain support for his views, Sir Syed set up an Urdu journal called Tahzeeb-ul-Ikhlaq.
- In 1858, he opened a school in Moradabad.
- In 1863, he founded a scientific society at Ghazipur which translated Persian, Arabic and English literature into Urdu.
- In 1864, he opened another school in Ghazipur.
- In 1869, Sir Syed travelled to England to study the university system there. He dreamt of setting up a university for Muslims in the subcontinent.
- In 1875, Mohammeden Anglo-Oriental college was set up in Aligarh on the pattern of England public school.
- In 1877, it was converted into a college and in 1920, it was converted into university.
- In 1886, Sir Syed set up the Muhammadan Educational conference. Its aim was to raise educational standards among Muslims.

Political Services

Two Nation Theory (1868)

- Hindi Urdu controversy emerged at Banaras in 1867 when Hindus protested and demanded the replacement of Urdu by Hindi as the court language.
- The Hindus resented Urdu because it was developed during the period of Muslim rule in India. Many Hindu organisations supported the demand.
- This was the first occasion when Sir Syed Ahmed Khan felt that if the Hindus and Muslims could not agree even on the choice of the national language, it is impossible for the Hindus and Muslims to progress as a single nation.
- On this occasion he changed his views of one nation for India and gave his two nation theory which describes Hindus and Muslims as two different nations in India with two different cultures, language, religion .
- He discussed this idea, very first time in 1868, and later this theory guided the Muslims of the Indian subcontinent to attain independence in 1947.

To Counter the Anti-Muslims Demands of Congress

- In order to know the Indian political feelings about the British rule and to increase Indian participation in the government councils, the British government encouraged them to form a political party and thus in 1885, a retired British civil servant Allen Octavian Hume, formed Indian National Congress, which soon turned to be Hindu National Congress dominated political party and started working for the protection of Hindu rights only and soon after its creation, raised the demand of democracy in India based on the British lines.
- Sir Syed opposed this idea and declared that democracy is a good system of government for the countries where there is a single nation like Britain, but as the Indian subcontinent is dominated by two different nations, Hindus and Muslims, with different cultures, languages, religions, civilizations and political interests. Thus the system of democracy for Indians will not be able to protect the rights of minorities from the majority.
- Congress also demanded for the system of competitive examination for all high post government jobs but Sir Syed opposed this demand by asking for more time and some educational opportunity for the Muslims as they were mostly uneducated and unable to compete with the British.
- Meanwhile he demanded reserved seats for the Muslims in all government jobs. He asked for enough time for the Muslims to be equipped with modern education and equal education opportunities for Muslims.
- He was even the first advocate of separate electorates for Muslims and reserved seats in the council.

Establishment of Patriotic Alliance (1886)

- In 1885, Indian National Congress was formed to give Indians political representation, but soon after its creation it turned to be Hindu dominated political party and started working for the Hindu interests only.
- Realising this situation Sir Syed Ahmed Khan asked Muslims not to join the Indian National Congress as it was working against the Muslims interest and to provide Muslims with a political platform, he established united patriotic alliance, in 1886, which was later converted into Mohammedan Anglo oriental defence association in 1893 and continued working for the protection of political rights of Muslims of India.

Chapter 5: REGIONAL LANGUAGES

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Punjabi?

- Punjabi is the local language of the province of Punjab, which is the biggest province of Pakistan with regard to population and development.
- It has different dialects in different parts of Punjabi like Saraiki and Potohari, but the basic language remains the same.
- It was a popular language among the Sufi poets who use it for their romantic folk poetry, which contributed to the popularity of Punjabi.
- Some of the famous poets of Punjabi language are Baba Fareed, Shakar Ganj Baksh, Sultan Bahu, Bhullay Shah, and Waris Shah
- Munir Niazi is a famous Punjabi poet of modern times.
- After independence steps were taken for the promotion and development of the language which made it a popular language in other parts of the province.
- The government is still making efforts for the progress of Punjabi language and extending support to those institutions which are striving for its development.
- Media in Punjab had its own role to play for the promotion and development of the language.
- Radio, TV, and film promote classical and folk literature.
- Punjabi literature has developed greatly as it is being taught as an elective subject in schools, colleges and up to MA level in Punjab university.
- Punjabi songs, poetry, films and theatre are very famous inside and outside Pakistan.

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Pashto since 1947?

- Pashto is the regional language of the KPK and tribal areas.
- Pashto literature received a great boost after independence.
- The services rendered by the Pashto poets and writers in the freedom struggle contributed a great deal towards the promotion of Pashto language.
- Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum worked very hard to create political awareness among the people of KPK.
- Some of the well known poets of Pashto language are Khushal Khan Khattak and Rehman Baba.
- Peshawar university was established after three years of independence.
- Post graduate classes in Pashto literature were started and it is also taught in schools in KPK.
- Pashto academy for the promotion of Pashto literature was set-up under the supervision of the government and Maulana Abdul Qadir was appointed as its director.
- Pashto academy published a Pashto dictionary.
- Pashto channel Khyber is also working for the promotion of Pashto language.
- Pashto plays, newspapers, magazines, songs and films are of great fame and importance.

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Sindhi since 1947?

- Sindhi language is spoken in Sindh.
- Sindhi was written in Marwari and Arz Nagri was of writing which was subsequently changed into Arabic.
- With the advent of Arabs in the subcontinent Sindhi changed its form and adopted maximum words of Arabic and also Persian and Turkish.
- After independence steps were taken to promote the language, for example, the Sindhi Literary Board was set-up in 1948 which has printed many books and magazines in Sindhi language.
- Many books have been published on Sindhi folk literature.
- Several newspapers have been published in Sindhi as well.
- Several television channels contributed to the development of Sindhi language, which are presenting plays, dramas, songs, and shows in Sindhi language.
- The significance of Sindhi language is that it was the first regional language in which the Holy Quran was translated.
- Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, Sachal Sarmast, Shah Qadir Bux are the eminent personalities of Sindhi literature.
- In 1954, “Bazm-e-Talib-ul-Maula” was set-up, which is rendering meritorious services to promote Sindhi literature.
- Doctor Ali Akbar Drazai established ‘Sarmast Academy’ which published several books in the memory of Sachal Sarmast.
- Sindhi became the most developed language since 1947 because it is a compulsory subject in Sindh schools from 6th to 10th.

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Baluchi since 1947?

- There are two types of baluchi namely Sulemanki and Makrani.
- After partition, Baluchi language received little boost when radio Pakistan Karachi began its broadcast in Balochi language.
- Baluchi programmes are relayed from radio Pakistan Karachi which enhanced the developmental process of Balochi language.
- Quetta television station broadcast programmes in Balochi language.
- The Baluchi literary association was set-up for the development of Balochi literature, which published many magazines and articles in Balochi language.
- Some of the most famous literary figures and writers of Balochi languages include Atta Shad, Azad Jamaldini, Gul Khan Nazir etc.
- Some well known poets of Balochi language are Jam Darag etc.
- Ishaq Shamim is another famous poet of Balochi language whose poem Dulhan is very popular.

How has the Pakistan government promoted the development of Urdu since 1947?

- It carries immense importance for all Pakistanis since it has been considered to be the language of all Muslims for 300 years.
- It was the language associated with the Pakistan movement throughout its struggle with the British and the Hindus.
- After independence, it was found that the language was the Uniting force behind the nation and the government is committed to using it at all levels in society.
- Quaid-e-Azam was keen to promote Urdu as he saw it as an important unifying force in the new country.
- The translation of Holy Quran and Hadith have been printed in Urdu language.
- Urdu is the medium of instruction in many educational institutions of Pakistan.
- Urdu literature, political science, history, Islamic studies and other subjects are taught up to the M.A.N in the Urdu language.
- The government has published a dictionary containing Urdu terminologies.
- Urdu is the medium for radio and television programmes.
- Urdu plays and films are very popular.
- Urdu novels, poetry, magazines and newspapers such as The Daily Jung are widely read.



SECTION 2

CHAPTER 6: PAKISTAN MOVEMENT IN EARLY 20th CENTURY

Partition of Bengal (1905)

- The largest province of the Indian subcontinent with an area of nearly 189 000 square miles.
- It is the most densely populated province of India with a total population of 85 million.
- Bengal was the most resourceful and richest province of India.
- It was the most productive province of India.
- Located in the eastern part of the Indian subcontinent.
- It was partitioned in 1905. Lord Curzon, the Viceroy of India divided it into two parts.

Why was Bengal partitioned?

Geographical Factors

- Vast area was difficult to manage or govern
- Bengal was the largest province on the Indian subcontinent, covering an extensive area of nearly 189 000 square miles.
- As a result, there were difficulties in relief works during the time of trouble such as famine and plague, and it was very difficult for a single Lieutenant Governor to administer such a big province where he was unable to visit the whole province mainly because of the inaccessibility of the eastern parts along with the vastness and poor means of transport and communication.
- Densely populated area with a population of 85 million people:
- It was the most densely populated province of the Indian subcontinent with a total population of 85 million people, which was 10 times larger than the population of Britain.
- Managing such a large province was a very difficult task which often resulted in the form of violence because maintaining the law and order situation was very difficult for the government.

Economic Factors

- Economic disparity between East and West Bengal
- East Bengal was a ruler slum, where the majority of population were engaged in agriculture, as it was deprived of all basic necessities of life and it was served by very poor communication infrastructures.
- The population of East Bengal was very poor, comprising mostly Muslim peasants. On the other hand, West Bengal was a developed region and its economy was based on industries, which was utilising the raw materials produced in East Bengal.
- It was well served with communication infrastructure as the first industrial city of India, Calcutta, was also located in West Bengal and it was said that West Bengal was developing at the cost of resources produced by East Bengal.
- Therefore, Bengal was divided into East and West so that the economy of East Bengal could also flourish independently, parallel to the economy of West Bengal.

Breaking the Hold of the Hindu Capitalists

- The Hindu capitalists were holding a strong position in the economy of Bengal.
- They were exploiting the Muslim peasants of Eastern Bengal who were mainly involved in agriculture and were used to taking loans from these Hindu capitalists on very high markups and as a result the Muslim peasants were selling their crops to them at a very normal price, minimising their profits.
- The inhabitants of the Eastern Bengal were providing raw material to the industry of Western Bengal but were deprived of the benefits of industrialization in the Eastern part of the region.

Creating better economic opportunities for the Muslims of East Bengal

- The partition of Bengal was supported greatly by the East Bengal Muslims, who found that partition gave them better opportunities.
- Bengali Muslims believe that their poor financial conditions was because of the fact that most businesses were dominated by Hindu businessmen and landlords, due to which Muslims were not given equal opportunities.
- Before the partition, most businesses, factories and universities were situated in Kolkata which did not suit people living in other parts of the state, particularly Eastern Bengal.
- After the partition, East Bengal began developing rapidly and many important buildings were set-up.
- Apart from that many educational institutes were set-up in East Bengal as well which improved educational and employment opportunities for people living in the area.

Political Factors

Divide and Rule Policy of British

- Indian National Congress and many other Hindus declared partition as part of old British policy of divide and rule so that Hindu should stay divided among themselves and they could not get united against British rule over India.
- The partitioning of Bengal led to the creation of a Muslim majority province in the Eastern Bengal, which was disliked by the Hindus living in India, who declared partition as an assault on Hindu religion and an attempt from the British to divide mother India on communal grounds which further on resulted in a social and political rift between Hindus and Muslims.

Administrative Factors

- Maintaining law and order situation in the province of Bengal: Maintaining the law and order and running the administration was a very difficult task for Lieutenant Governor of United Bengal, as the whole administration and management of such a big province was under the control of a single governor and it was evident that he could not even make a tour of whole province when needed, and this way the remote areas of Eastern Bengal were ignored and not properly administered.

Reaction of Muslims

- The new province of Eastern Bengal brought heavier prospects of political and economic life for the Muslims.
- The Muslims became the majority by the creation of a new province.
- The partition of Bengal provided chances of great progress to the Muslims who formed the majority group in the new setup.
- In the combined province of Bengal, the Muslims were a suppressed class of society; the Hindus had monopolised trade and government services, which deteriorated the economic condition of the Muslims.
- The partition provided them with a chance to rehabilitate their social and economic position.
- The Muslims expressed their utmost happiness over the partition of Bengal; they offered their gratification in a loyal way to the government for taking a step for their social, political and economic uplift.

Reaction of Hindus

- The Hindus reacted over partition in a hostile and violating way.
- They could never support a move, which was to bring prosperity and happiness to the Muslims.
- Why did Hindus react in such a way?
- The Hindus believed that they would come under the domination of the Muslims majority in the new province and their superior position would be downgraded to the inferior status which made them jealous of the formation of a Muslim majority province.
- Before the partition of Bengal the Hindus enjoyed a dominant position in the political sphere of the province over the Muslim.

- The news setup was to put an end to their superior political position, and their political dominance over the Muslim would end as the Muslim would now compete with Hindus in the political sphere.
- The Hindu landlords, capitalists and traders did not like the partition as it was an end to their exploitation of the poor Muslims in East Bengal, and the economy of West Bengal was threatened because it was dependent mainly on the resources produced by East Bengal.
- Hindus consider this partition as an attempt of the British government to divide mother India, so they gave it a religious colour and considered it an attack on Hindu religion.
- Hindus and Congress also made false propaganda that Muslims would not be able to run a province of their own majority in East Bengal and eventually the British government would be forced to annualize this partition plan.

Hindus' Response

- The Hindus launched an intensive movement against the partition of Bengal and turned the partition as degrading and an insult to the national character of the Hindu population.
- Religious colour was given to the agitation and the partition was termed as the division of mother India on communal grounds in order to arouse intense opposition by the Hindu masses.
- The Hindus consider the partition as an attempt to sow the seeds of hatred and discontent among the Indian people to weaken the national movement for independence (self rule).
- The day of 16th October 1905, when partition was enforced, was declared as a national tragedy.
- Strikes were held throughout the country and the Indian National Congress also joined in the support agitation, against the partition.
- The Hindu students put up a violent demonstration against the partition and the Congress severely criticised the partition in the annual session of 1906.
- The Hindu agitation soon turned to be a violent reaction.
- The people disobeyed the government orders by refusing to pay taxes and rentals, communal clashes erupted at a number of places which upset the law and order situation in the country.
- The political disorder and unrest largely prevailed in the country. Bombs were thrown and attacks were made on the lives of the British people.
- Swadeshi Movement was organised by the Hindu majority in which they boycotted British manufactured goods, British clothes were burnt, British schools and colleges were boycotted, all British titles were returned to the government and the train carrying the governor of East Bengal was derailed and an assassination attempt was made on the viceroy's life which failed.
- In 1910, another assassination attempt was made on Nawab Salimullah Khan, a renowned political leader of Muslims.

Annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911)

- The vigorous Hindu agitation rocked the government, which could not withstand the extreme pressure of the Swadeshi Movement.
- The Hindus threatened the government and the partition of Bengal was ultimately annulled and the 2 parts of Bengal were reunited by a local announcement.
- Also, the administrative capital of British India was moved from Calcutta to New Delhi.

Simla Deputation (1906)

- The anti-partition had convinced that Muslims of expecting any fair play from Hindu majority, therefore, to safeguard their interests, the Muslim leaders drew up a plan for separate electorates for their community and presented it to the Viceroy Lord Minto on 8th October 1906 at Simla.
- The Simla Deputation consisted of 35 representatives, representing all opinions of the Muslim community and headed by Sir Agha Khan who read the address.
- The long address said that the position of the Muslim community should not be estimated by its numerical strength alone, but in terms of its political importance and services rendered to the empire.
- He stated that the Muslims should be represented as a separate community.

Demands of Simla Deputation

- Major demands:
- 1/3 seats reserved for the Muslims in government councils
- Rights of separate electorate for Muslims on the reserved seats for Muslims Minor demands:
- Appointment of Muslim judges in the court
- Reserved seats for the Muslims in government jobs.
- The viceroy in his early reply to the Simla Deputation address reassured the Muslim that their political rights and interests as a community would be safeguarded by any administrative organisation under him.
- Reasons for Simla Deputation:
- To convey the Muslims feelings of gratitude on partition of Bengal
- To counter the anti-partition propaganda of Congress.
- To raise the political demands of Muslims

Importance / Success of Simla Deputation

- The acceptance of the Simla Deputation's demands proved to be a turning point in the history of the subcontinent.
- The Simla Deputation was successful because the Muslims were strongly urged to protect their separate identity, whereas the British responded to their demands, as Lord Minto was anxious to pull them out of their political discontent.
- Separate electorate were statutory recognition in the Indian councils act of 1909. Muslims were accorded not only the right to elect their representatives by separate electorates, but also the right to vote in general constituencies.
- In addition, they were also given weightage in representation. The success of Simla Deputation made Muslims of Indian subcontinent realise the significance of joint effort which eventually led to formation of All India Muslim league in December 1906, which paved the way for the creation of a separate homeland for the Muslims of India in 1947.

Creation of All India Muslim League (1906)

- 20th session of Mohammedan Anglo oriental educational conference was held Simla.
- A proposal for the establishment of a political party to safeguard the interest of the Indian Muslims was passed. Finally, the All India Muslim league was created in December 1906.
- The first president of All India Muslim league was Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk.
- Aims and objectives of All India Muslim league:
- Following were the objectives of the Muslim league:
 - To inculcate among Muslims a feeling of loyalty to the government and to disabuse their minds of misunderstanding and misconceptions of its actions and intentions.
 - To protect and advance the political rights and interests of Muslims of India and to present their needs to the government from time to time.
 - To prevent the growth of ill will between Muslims and other nationalities without compromising on its purpose.

Causes of Formation of All India Muslim League

Hindi Urdu Controversy

- In 1898 Indian National Congress demanded that India should be treated as a cultural hole and Hindi should be declared as the official language of India.
- Some Muslim leaders launched a movement against these actions of the Indian National Congress but to no result.

Behaviour of Different Hindu Organizations

- Hindu extremist groups demanded that Muslims should be forcibly converted into Hinduism.
- Hindu Muslim riots: The frequent and never ending riots between Hindus and Muslims further strengthened the formation of separate political parties for the Muslims.
- These riots generated the spirit on Muslim nationalism among the Hindu among the Indian Muslims.

Reaction of Hindus on the Partition of Bengal

- The negative reaction of the Hindus when the government declared the partition of Bengal in 1905 further convinced the Muslims to establish their own separate political organisations

Simla Deputation (1906)

- Lord Minto became viceroy of India in 1906 and it was felt that some constitutional reforms would be introduced in India.
- Lord Minto was vacationing at Simla where a delegation of Muslims leaders led by Sir Agha Khan met him in 1906.
- The deputation demanded the seats in the legislatures, part in the government services, and seats in courts for the Muslims.
- They also demanded a separate electorate for the Muslims.

- Minto accepted most of the demands and it was a great success for the Muslims. After the acceptance of demands from Lord Minto, now Muslims of India realised that it is high time to organise a political party which can protect the rights of Muslims in India.

Morley-Minto Reforms (1909)

- It was during the later half of 1906 that the Secretary of State for India, Lord Morley, began to pay serious attention to the formulation of the constitutional reforms.
- He was in touch with the viceroy of India Lord Minto. Both Secretary of State and viceroy worked together to draw a series of constitutional reforms which were passed by the British parliament in 1909 which are generally known as Indian Council Act or Morley Minto reforms of 1909.
- The main features of the Indian Council Act are:
- The Imperial Council was increased to 60 members by adding non-official members. However the British retained control by ensuring that the majority of the members were official (appointed by the British government itself).
- The Central Executive Council was increased by adding 60 new members. however the council could only discuss the matter of importance and could give advice on government policies including the budget.
- Provincial Councils were increased to the 50 members in large provinces and 30 members in the smaller provinces.
- Muslims demand for the right of a separate electorate was accepted along with one third seats reserved for them in the central legislature.

Reaction of the British

- Lord Minto, the viceroy of India described these reforms as “the opening of a very important chapter in the history of relations of England and India”.

Reaction of Hindus

- The Hindu politicians and the Congress immediately started a campaign of criticism and opposition against the Morley Minto reforms.
- In the 1910 session, the Congress condemned the provision of a separate electorate for the Muslims and demanded its removal as they did not want to give power to Muslims.
- Muslim reactions on Morley Minto reforms: Muslims of India were happy as for the first time in the history, they were given the right of separate electorate along with one third representation in the central legislation.

Annulment of Partition of Bengal (1911)

- Mainly because of the Hindu agitation and protest in the form of Swadeshi Movement, the British government decided to reverse the partition of Bengal.
- After the reversion of partition of Bengal, the All India Muslim league changed its objectives as the Muslims felt betrayed by the British on the reversal of partition of Bengal, thus Muslim league, instead of being loyal to the government, added the objective of Self Rule and declared it as the part of their Official Policy for India.

World War I (1914-1918)

- World War One started in 1914 and the British government was in this state of war till 1918, with the beginning of World War 1, the British government was in need of Indian assistance and support in the war.
- Some liberal Indians thought that they should help the British government in World War 1 against the Germany and Turkey
- unconditional help for the government.
- Indian political parties also showed their interest and intentions as they thought that the British government might introduce more concessional constitutional reforms after World War 1, which may give Indians self-rule. Even the British government made a declaration and announced that: i) of the members of Viceroy's Executive Council will be elected from Indians ii) Indians would have a majority in the legislative council.
- Extremist Indians found the British need of Indian assistance in the war as an opportunity for Indians to take action against the British government and to drive them out of India.
- They considered it an ideal time as the British government was involved in the World War 1
- Thus a series of anti British revolutionary activities started in India.

Indian Response towards WW-I

- Mostly due to the persuasion of Jinnah, both Muslim League and Indian National Congress held their annual session in Bombay in 1915.
- At the end of the session, a joint council was set-up by Muslim League and Congress, to improve understanding on key political issues of India.
- It was the first time in the history of these organisations when the principal leaders of two political parties assembled at one place.
- The speeches made from the platform of the two groups were similar in tone and theme.

British Response

- In October 1916, the British government announced that they were considering a series of proposals on constitutional reforms which would lead to:
 - At least half of the members of the executive council being elected (Indians)
 - The legislative council have a majority of elected members Indian reaction to the British proposals:
 - Both All India Muslim League and Indian National Congress approved these proposals and it was realised by both Muslim League and Congress that if further concessions were to be gained, they must develop greater cooperation amongst themselves.
 - This need for further cooperation between the Congress and the Muslim League led to the signing of the Lucknow pact in 1916.

Lucknow Pact (1916)

- Mainly due to the efforts of Jinnah, both Muslim League and Indian National Congress held their joint session at Lucknow in 1916.
- In this session Muslim league was represented by Jinnah and I Congress was represented by Ambika Charan Mahajan.
- At the end of the session both Muslim League and Congress signed a joint scheme of constitutional reforms in which Congress showed that they wanted to make political concessions to Muslim League in order to gain their support for the attainment of self rule

along with these political concessions, the pact also contained a set of common political demands to the British.

Political concessions made by the Congress:

- Acceptance of right of separate electorates for the Muslims
- Acceptance of 1/3rd seats representation in the government council (although the Muslims had 1/4th population in India)
- No act would be approved or passed against any community unless 3/4th (75%) members of the same community in the council accept it.
- Joint demands made by Muslim League and Congress:
- There must be a majority of Indians in the government councils.
- Bills passed by the majority political parties must be accepted.
- Rights of minorities must be protected.
- Adequate provincial autonomy for all provinces of India.

Importance of Lucknow Pact

- Although this Hindu-Muslim unity was not able to live for more than eight years and collapsed after the development of differences between the two communities after the Khilafat Movement, it was an important event in the history of the Muslims of the subcontinent.
- It was the first time when both Congress and Muslim league worked together for the attainment of self rule, Congress recognised the Muslim League as the sole political party representing the Indian Muslims.
- As the Indian National Congress agreed to the right of separate electorate for Muslims, it in fact agreed to consider the Muslims as a separate nation and thus they accepted the concept of Two Nation Theory.

Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (1919)

- Montague Chelmsford Reforms also known as Indian Council Act of 1919, introduced by Viceroy Lord Chelmsford and Secretary of State for India Lord Montague, to announce post war constitutional reforms or restricted self rule in India.
- Lord Montague, the Secretary of State for India came to India and declared that in order to satisfy the local demands, his government was interested in giving more representation to the natives in India and new reforms would be introduced in the country to meet this objective.
- In India he held meetings with different government and non government people and finally in cooperation with the Viceroy, he presented a report on the constitutional reforms for India in 1918.
- The report was discussed and approved by the British parliament and then it became the act of 1919. .

Why were Montague-Chelmsford Reforms introduced?

- Constitutional Reforms were to be introduced in India after every 10 years.
- Previous reforms called Morley Minto Reforms were introduced in 1909 thus the government had to introduce new reforms in 1919.
- To announce post word concessional reforms as promised by the Viceroy during World War 1, in which he declared that at least half of the members of the Executive Council

would be elected as Indians and the legislative council would have a majority of elected members, in order to win Indian support on the war issue.

- In order to increase Indian representation in the government councils and to announce restricted self rule for India.

Main Features of Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

- The Council of the Secretary of State was to comprise 8 to 12 people, 3 of them should be Indians and at least half of them should have spent 10 years in India.
- The Secretary of State was supposed to follow the advice of his council.
- The Bicameral Central Legislature was to consist of two houses including the Council of State (Upper House) and the Assembly (Lower House).
- The Council of state (Upper House) was to consist of 60 members out of which 33 were to be elected and the rest 27 to be nominated by the Viceroy.
- The legislative assembly (Lower House) was to consist of 145 members out of which 103 were to be elected and the rest 42 were to be nominated by the Viceroy.
- Mainly because the Indian majority legislative council was now to be called the Legislative Assembly.
- Muslims were given 1/3rd seats among the elected members of the legislative assembly, meaning 32 Muslim seats out of 103 seats for Indians.
- A council of princes was set up with 108 members from the princely states to discuss matters of importance.
- Muslims were given the right of separate electorates and along with other important communities of India including Sikhs.
- The powers of viceroy were further enhanced as he could pass any law necessary for the safety of India.
- In the provinces a system of Dyarchy was introduced under which areas of responsibility were divided into lists: Reserved subjects including police, justice, revenue, power resources, press and publication were reserved by the British government and were controlled by the provincial governor and his executive council comprising 24 nominated members who can give advice to the governor.
- Transferred subjects including education, local government, forestry, public health and public works were entrusted to the ministers (Elected Indians) who were responsible to the provincial legislative council.
- As these councils were elected by the people this looked as if there was a substantial degree of involvement by the local people but it should not be forgotten that ministers were chosen from the legislative council by the viceroy himself.
- So he had the real power. Indeed under certain circumstances the viceroy had authority to dismiss the provincial legislative councils.
- Voting rights were extended to more local people but still only 5.5 million people which means 2% of the total Indian population could vote.

Rowlatt Act (1919)

- A committee was formed in 1917 to investigate and assess the revolutionary activities in India during World War One, and to give recommendations to control such activities.
- The committee worked and finally gave their recommendations to the British parliament in 1918. The bill was passed and implemented in India as the Rowlatt Act.
- What was the Rowlatt Act?

- arrest without warrant
- detention without bail
- rights of the provincial government to order people where to live Jinnah's reaction to the Rowlatt Act: Jinnah was against the Rowlatt Act as it was against the law of justice that any man shall be denied his rights without a judicial trial.
- He declared this law inhumane and sent a letter to the Viceroy in which he resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council and said, "the passing of the Rowlatt bill ... has severely shaken the trust reposed on them in British justice."

Jallianwala Bagh Incident / Amritsar Massacre (1919)

(Points related to the incident)

- Jallianwala Bagh at Amritsar.
- Indians, protesting against the Rowlatt Act Montague Chelmsford reforms, reached Jallianwala Bagh. They were conducting peaceful protests against British policies.
- General Dyer reached the park and ordered the closing of all the gates of the walled park.
- On his order troops opened fire on unarmed civilians.
- Nearly 1600 rounds were fired, around 400 people were killed and 1200 people were wounded.
- A committee was formed to investigate the incident.

Indians Response to British Reforms in 1919

- These reforms that became the Government of India Act in 1919 disappointed the Muslims and Hindus as they had hoped for greater concessions.
- Central government reserved sweeping power for itself with only minor concessions for Indians.
- The reforms did hold out concessions to political parties and the local people had more say to how their country was governed, provided that they accepted the right of the British to remain in control.
- The British maintained their grip on power by ensuring that the Viceroy had the authority to control how India was governed for which he was given the power to pass any law, and for the safety of India, he could dismiss the provincial legislative council.
- The British had granted the right of separate electorates to Muslims which was opposed by Hindus.
- Muslim league and Congress however were bitterly disappointed by the new structure, and Montague Chelmsford reforms were condemned as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing.
- The Rowlatt Act of the same year increased the resentment of Indians by including the right of arrest without a warrant and detention without bail.
- Increasingly, there were waves of violent protest across India and the British were worried that there would be a repeat of 1857.

CHAPTER 7: KHILAFAT MOVEMENT

Importance of Turkey and Caliphate to the Muslims

- Turkey was the sign of Khilafat of Islam before WW1, and the Indian Muslims thought it to be the centre of Islam.
- To Muslims Khilafat has always been Islamic government in its true sense.
- It was therefore quite natural that they held great respect and devotion for the Khilafat and retained its position as the centre and authority to the Islamic world.

World War 1 and the Institution of Caliphate

- In world war 1, Turkey and Germany fought against France and Britain, and the allied forces won the war in 1918. During world war 1, Indian Muslims were promised by the Viceroy, of the safety of Turkish homeland and protection of the institution of Caliphate, to win their support in world war 1.
- Muslims held the Caliphate of Turkey in high regard and were not prepared to see Turkey split up after the war and thus the caliph abolished.
- The British government promised that the status of caliph would be respected in order to get the Muslims to fight alongside the allies during WW1.
- However, this promise was not kept at the end of the war since the Turkish empire was broken up. After the defeat of Germany and Turkey, Muslims all over the world and particularly in India were disturbed over the fate of the Ottoman Empire.
- The British decided to punish Turks for their support to Germans.
- As a result, the Khilafat Movement was founded. The Muslims launched a movement for the protection of the institution of Caliphate in Turkey and to protect the holy places of the Muslims and to maintain the unity of the Ottoman Empire, by the name of Khilafat Movement.
- A Khilafat delegation was sent to British under the leadership of Ali brothers (Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar and Maulana Shaukat Ali Johar) to meet the British PM, to remind him the promises made by the Viceroy of India during WW1, regarding the protection of institution of Caliphate in Turkey. The PM refused to accept the demands of the Khilafat delegation and clearly declared that Turkey would also get justice like Germany and Austria.
- Khilafat committee was set up in India to organise Khilafat Movement by the Ali brothers and the first meeting was held by Maulana Fazl ul Haq in November 1919 at Delhi.
- The second meeting of the Khilafat committee was held in December 1919 at Amritsar while in May 1920 third meeting committee was held at Bombay.

Causes for Failure of Khilafat Movement

Failure of Hijrat Movement

- Places declared as Dar ul Harb
- Muslims not able to practise their religion freely
- Thus decided to migrate from India to Afghanistan
- Around 20,000 Muslims, left all their possessions, jobs and homes
- Afghan government closed the borders, refused to accept the refugees, when they grew in number
- Migrants left in great economic and social misery
- People suffered badly and many died on the journey back
- Lost their homes, jobs and everything and Muslims became dispirited
- Khilafat Movement proved unsuccessful, led to failure

Chauri Chaura Incident (1922)

- In a village, trouble erupted between the police and demonstration mob, who set fire on a police station, 22 policemen including a British officer were burned
- Gandhi was in jail, and got upset as he believed the movement was getting too violent, and called off the campaign without consulting Muslims
- This a massive blow on chances of success of the movement
- Muslims suffered badly
- They were betrayed by Hindus and British
- They realised not to rely on neither Hindus nor British
- This was another reason for the failure

Moplah Rebellion

- In August 1921, Afghan riots broke out in Moplah village, south India
- There was an uprising by the Moplahs against British and Hindu landlords
- A pitched battle between British regiment and local Moplah killed several Europeans
- 4000 Moplahs were killed
- Many thousands were injured
- This was also a reason for failure of Khilafat Movement

Hindu Muslim Disunity

- Hindus joined Muslims in the Khilafat Movement
- However, Hindus main aim was self rule, that was not really main Muslim's objective
- Hindus were ready to help Muslims in protecting their religious rights as long it helped them in achieving their aim, self rule.
- Soon problems emerged, and led to Hindu Muslim rioting and clashes
- This destroyed their unity over Khilafat Movement

CHAPTER 8: PAKISTAN MOVEMENT IN YEARS 1927-1939

Simon Commission (1927)

- A seven member commission comprising all British members headed by Sir John Simon, visited India in 1927 to introduce constitutional reforms.
- Constitutional reforms were to be introduced after every 10 years in India and the last constitutional reforms were introduced in 1919.
- Since the commission had no Indian member, the Congress and part of All India Muslim League under the leadership of Jinnah decided to boycott the Commission.
- The Simon Commission comprised all seven British members and was bitterly criticised by Indian political parties.
- Congress called for mass demonstrations when the members of the Simon Commission arrived in India.
- The Commission faced regular protests.

Nehru Report (1928)

- The Nehru Report had been drawn up by an All-Part Congress. It suggested: Central type of government in India
- Muslims were demanding a federal type of government with appropriate share from provinces.
- No separate electorates for any community Hindi to be made the official language of India Voting rights for all adult Indians No state religion and equal rights for men and women

Muslim League's Response

- The recommendations given by the Nehru Report were against the political interests of Muslims and marked the end of any further cooperation between them and the Congress. However, Jinnah made one last attempt to preserve the relationship and proposed some amendments to the Nehru Report. The amendments included:
 - 1/3rd representation of Muslims in central legislature
 - Population based representation for Muslims of Punjab and Bengal
 - Residual powers must be given to the provinces
 - Complete provincial autonomy The amendments of Jinnah were very reasonable and ensured the protection of rights of minorities but these amendments were rejected by the Congress.
- As a result, Jinnah rejected the Nehru Report and produced his famous Fourteen Points and announced that Muslims would not accept no constitution without incorporating these Fourteen Points.

- Jinnah also declared the Nehru Report as parting of ways and that would never reconcile Hindus and Muslims again. .

Jinnah's 14 Points (1929)

- A positive aspect of the Nehru report was that it resulted in the unity of divided Muslim groups.
- Jinnah decided to give an alternative Muslim agenda and presented his famous Fourteen Points which included the following demands of the Muslims:
 - Federal type of government
 - Complete provincial autonomy for all provinces
 - 1/3 representation for Muslims in the central legislature
 - 1/3 seats for Muslims in all cabinets
 - Rights of separate electorate from Muslims and other minorities
 - Any territorial redistribution shall not be affecting Muslim majority in Punjab and Bengal
 - Full religious liberty of belief and worship
 - No bill or resolution shall be passed in any elected body if 3/4th of any community in that body opposed it
 - Sindh should be separated from Bombay presidency to make a separate province
 - all provincial reforms should be introduced in NWFP and Balochistan on the same footings
 - Population based representation for Muslim in Bengal and Punjab
 - Muslim culture, education, language, and religion should be protected by the constitution
 - The federation of India must not change laws without the consent of the provinces.
- Importance of 14 Points of Jinnah: 14 points of Jinnah was a constitutional formula announced by Jinnah in March 1929, in which he declared that no constitution would be approved by Indian Muslims without incorporating these Muslim demands.
- The 14 Points set out the demands of any future basis of the Muslim demand for a separate homeland.
- It also convinced that Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations.

Non Cooperation Movement (1930)

- As Congress had already announced to launch a campaign of non-cooperation on rejection of the Nehru Report, for which they gave an ultimatum of one year to the British government.
- On 31st December 1929 at the Bank of River Ravi Nehru led a procession where the Indian National Congress very first time raised the demand of complete independence of India.
- Indian National Congress relaunched its non cooperation movement and in order to control agitation in the society, the British government banned Indian National Congress, newspapers were censored and in a widespread arrest many Congress leaders including Gandhi and Nehru were imprisoned.
- Jinnah disapproved of the non cooperation plan as he felt that Congress was aiming not only for independence from Britain but also dominance over the Muslims.
- Consequently, most Muslims did not join in the campaign.

Round Table Conferences (1930-32)

- By the year 1930 the Simon Commission managed to publish 2 volume reports. Different political parties expressed their feelings in different ways.
- The Congress started a civil disobedience movement under Gandhi's command the Muslim reserved their opinion on the Simon report declaring that the report was not final and the matters should be decided after consultation with the leaders representing all communities in India.
- The Indian political situation seemed deadlocked during the late 1920; when the Simon Commission faced severe criticism from Congress and the Muslim League, the Nehru Report was rejected by the Muslims and the 14 points of Jinnah were rejected by the Indian National Congress.
- The labour government returned to power in Britain in 1931, and a glimmer of hope ran through Indian hearts.
- Labour leaders had always been sympathetic to the Indian cause. The government decided to hold Round Table Conferences in London:
 - To consider new constitutional reforms
 - To reach a constitutional agreement
 - To discuss the recommendations of the Simon Commission reports All Indian political party politicians including Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, and Christians were summoned to London for the conference.

First Round Table Conference (1930)

- First Round Table Conference was called in London which began in November 1930. All political parties of India were represented in the First Round Table Conference except Congress.
- Indian National Congress did not attend this conference because:
 - It was banned by the British government
 - Renowned political leaders of Congress including Gandhi and Nehru were in jail
 - Non cooperation civil disobedience movement was launched in 1930 against British
 - Congress wanted assurance that the decisions taken in round table conference shall be implemented in India while British government couldn't give any assurance
 - Congress wanted the Nehru Report to be important as the constitution of India

Successes of First Round Table Conference

- Approval of federal system for India
- Issues related to minorities were decided
- System of diarchy should be abolished
- Princes agreed to join the federation as far as their interest are safeguard Failure of First Round Table Conference:
 - Congress boycotted resulting no chance of acceptance of reforms in India

Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931)

- The British government!are peace with Congress
- As the wanted Congress to participate in 2nd RTC
- Lord Irwin (Indian Viceroy) came to negotiate with Congress
- Talks were held between Irwin and Gandhi from 17th to 19th February 1931

- Finally an agreement was signed on 5th March 1931
- Gandhi called off civil disobedience and agreed to attend 2nd RTC
- British government agreed to release political prisoners taken during non cooperation movement except those involved in violence
- Gandhi gave up on his demand of full independence, in return of a promise that Indians would have genuine say in how they were governed

Second Round Table Conference (1931)

- The second RTC continued from September to December 1931 in London
- Gandhi alone represented Indian National Congress
- Jinnah and Allama Iqbal represented Muslim League
- In the conference, Gandhi adopted stubborn attitude and refused to accept rights of minorities
- Due to differences of opinions amongst the leaders they failed to reach any settlement on minority issue 2nd RTC was a failure because of:
 - Gandhi's stubbornness
 - Gandhi rejected the demand of minorities on separate electorates
 - Gandhi demanded acceptance of the Nehru Report as future Indian constitution

Third Round Table Conference (1932)

- The Third Round Table Conference was also held in London After 2nd RTC, Gandhi restarted his non-cooperation campaign
- Gandhi and Nehru along with other Congress leaders were arrested
- A ban was imposed on Indian National Congress
- It was obvious that in the absence of Congress, nothing substantial could be achieved
- Jinnah was disappointed
- With lack of progress being made in RTC, Jinnah had gone into voluntary exile and thus did not participate
- Jinnah wasn't even invited
- Sir Agha Khan represented the Muslims

Failures of Third Round Table Conference

- No solution of pending disputes
- Congress boycotted and thus no reforms could be implemented
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah was not invited

Government Of India Act (1935)

- In March 1933 white paper was issued containing the constitutional proposals discussed in Round Table Conferences.
- A joint Selective Committee of both the houses (upper and lower) of British parliament was appointed under chairman of Lord Linlithgow.
- On the basis of the recommendations of the committee, a draft constitution was prepared and introduced in British Parliament in December 1934.
- The British Parliament approved the bill in July 1935 and was approved by the king on 4th August 1935 and came to be known as the Government of India act 1935.

- The Act of 1935 was partially implemented in 1935, when general elections were held in India and its provincial part was fully implemented on 1st April 1937 when Congress formed its ministries after winning the provincial elections in India. -The Government of India act was opposed on all sides in India -The Princess resented the loss of power -Nehru called it a "Charter of Slavery" -For Jinnah it was simply thoroughly rotten fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable -It was important, as it became an important step in moving towards independence -Some provincial autonomy was granted -Very first time provincial elections were held under this Act, and Muslims realised that they cannot live with Hindus in India and need for Pakistan was felt

Elections of (1937)

- Although Muslim League and Indian National Congress disapproved of the Government of India Act 1935, they decided to participate in the elections which were held in January and February 1937.
- The Congress declared that they will participate to show their strength and popularity to the British government. Muslim League declared two principles for the election:
- The provincial constitution would be replaced by a system of self-government
- Muslim League representatives would work sincerely for the protection of rights of minorities in India. Congress manifesto:
- It declared the principle of self-rule for 1937 elections

Results of Elections:

- According to the results, Congress being the best organised, richest and old part emerged as single, largest representative in legislature assembly
- Out of 1771 seats congress won 750 seats
- The result of Elections clearly disapproved Gandhi's claim of representing 955 of Indian population Out of 482 (or 491) seats Muslim League won 109 (or 106) seats

Reasons for Failure of Muslim League

- It was not an old and an experienced political party and lacked political leadership
- It was their first time to participate in provincial elections
- It was not well organised
- They were overconfident about their clear victory in Muslim majority areas and thus failed to launch effective campaigns there → They also had an image problem as common Indian Muslim considered ML as elite class Indian Muslims → ML was mainly represented by nawabs and aristocrats and as a result common Indian Muslim did not trust them for the protection of their political and social rights

Congress Rule (1937-1939)

- Congress had formed its ministries in 9 provinces
- It lasted for approx 2.5 years
- This short period was extremely bad for Muslims
- They introduced measures against Muslims, which include:

Bande Matram

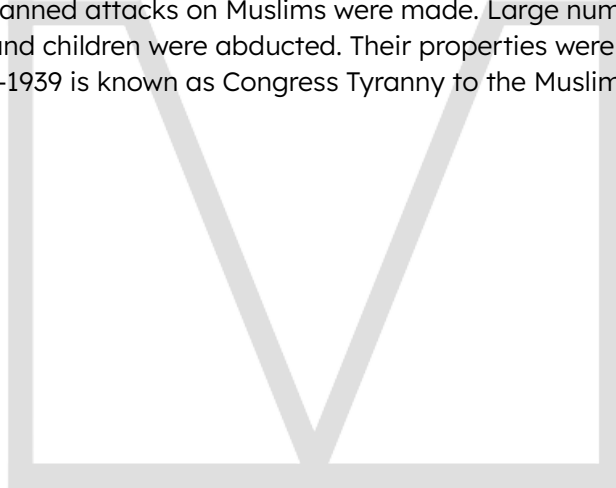
Bande Matram was a song. It included disgraced remarks against Muslims and Islam. It was written by a Bengali novelist. It urged non-Muslims to wage a war against Muslims to expel them from India To strengthen Hindu nationalism, to commence the day the recitation of Bande Matram was insisted. It was adopted as the national anthem. It was recited before the start of official business every day.

Wardha Scheme

The main objective of this was to destroy the Muslim culture, and secure domination of Hindu culture. It was an education scheme. Religious teachings were completely ignored. Teaching was done in Hindi language. Students were asked to pay respect and homage to Gandhi's portrait every day in schools. Students were made to bow in front of Gandhi's picture with folded arms. These were all against Islam Anti-Muslim Attitudes.

Violence against Local Muslims

Muslims feared Congress rule as their aim was to erase Muslim culture. These fears however weren't baseless. Muslims weren't allowed to eat beef. Harsh punishments were given to slaughtering cows, as they are sacred to Hindus. Azaan was banned in many places. In some places, pigs were pushed into Mosques and loud music was played during prayers. There were frequent Muslim riots. Planned attacks on Muslims were made. Large numbers of Muslims were killed o Muslim women and children were abducted. Their properties were burnt. Thus, the Congress rule from 1937-1939 is known as Congress Tyranny to the Muslims.



CHAPTER 9: IMPORTANCE OF ATTEMPTS TO FIND SOLUTIONS 1940-47

World War II (1939)

- September 1939, World War II broke out
- Britain announced its war with Germany
- Viceroy Linlithgow, announced India too was at war with Germany
- Congress objected to the announcement
- Its members resigned from the government on 22 December 1939
- Muslim League called this as a Day of Deliverance across the subcontinent
- Muslim League celebrated the end of “tyranny, oppression and injustice” which occurred under Congress rule

The Pakistan Resolution (1940)

- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the 1st person who pointed out that Hindus and Muslims were 2 different nations
- In 1930, Allama Iqbal gave the idea of a separate homeland for the Muslims
- In 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali suggested the same idea
- At first, Muhammad Ali Jinnah wasn't in the favour of this
- But the two years of Congress rule convinced Jinnah to consider establishing a Muslim state
- The historic session of Muslim League began on 23rd March 1940 at Lahore
- It was held under chairmanship of Quaid-e-Azam
- A resolution was passed which came to be known as “Pakistan Resolution”
- It was the time to work for a homeland which soon turned into a reality

Cripps Mission (1942)

- The British government appointed a delegation under Sir Stafford Cripps
- The Cripps mission reached Delhi on 23rd March 1942 to hold discussions with Indian political leaders
- The Cripps mission failed to hold talks with them and returned unsuccessful
- It proposed that:
- After independence, an Indian Union would be set up with Dominion Status
- After the war, a Constituent Assembly should frame a new constitution
- Elections for the Constituent Assembly would be held immediately after the war

Indians Response to the Cripps Mission

- Indian National Congress and Muslim League both rejected these proposals → Congress rejected it because:
- It was after war reforms and Gandhi it as a "post dated cheque on a failing bank"
- Congress demanded immediate power transfer, but Cripps Mission granted the powers after the war
- Their demand of complete independence wasn't granted
- Muslim League rejected it because:
- It had no clue about formation of Pakistan
- Their main demand was partition which was not met

The Quit India Movement (1942)

- It was civil disobedience movement launched in India in August 1942
- It was done in response to Gandhi's call for "Satyagraha (Independence) Movement"
- It was done after the failure of Cripps Mission
- The Indian National Congress proclaimed mass demonstrations
- They launched this movement because:
- They wanted to get rid of British from India
- They feared Japanese invasions in India and wanted British to leave it
- Their demands weren't fulfilled in Cripps Mission either
- They wanted to pressurise British government for immediate power transfer

Muslim League's Reaction

- The Quit India Movement failed to achieve its objectives
- Jinnah and Muslim League disapproved it and did not support it at all
- Jinnah declared it as a "blackmail"
- He believed that Congress was taking advantage of Britain's problems
- Jinnah also believed that if the British government was pressurised, then they would transfer the power to the majority political party, that was Congress
- This way, Hindus and Congress would be dominant and would exercise their own, anti-Muslim, wishes
- The Response of British:
- The British government banned Indian National Congress
- It's leaders including Gandhi were arrested
- Until 1945, they suppressed civil rights, freedom of speech and freedom of press

The Gandhi-Jinnah Talks (1944)

- Gandhi was arrested in 1942 due to his Quit India Movement and was later released in 1944 on medical grounds
- Gandhi-Jinnah Talks were held at Bombay from 19th to 24th September 1944
- Gandhi declared that he was not representing Congress
- However, the demands raised by him were purely Congress thoughts
- In these talks, Jinnah discussed Two Nation Theory and Pakistan Movement
- Jinnah declared that Hindus and Muslims were two different nations, and thus Jinnah explained his demand of partition
- Gandhi refused to accept Muslims as a different nation
- He even refused for the separation demand
- Gandhi wanted key areas like Defense and foreign policy, Communication and custom under the Central Government, but Jinnah insisted on complete provincial autonomy, which means transfer of all power to the provinces
- He also considered himself of speaking on behalf of all of India but Jinnah declared that Gandhi was representing Congress only and his demands were official policies of Congress
- The talks were a complete failure

Importance of Gandhi-Jinnah Talks:

- These talks failed badly
- Neither side accepted each other's demand
- However Jinnah declared these as a success for Muslims because:
- The Gandhi and Congress realised the political strength of Muslims
- As without the help and support of Muslims, it was difficult for Congress and Hindus to get rid of British
- Gandhi also accepted Muslim League as a sole representative of India Muslims
- It also negated Congress claim as being sole representative of Indian nation including Hindus and Muslims

Simla Conference (1945)

- Lord Wavell was the new Viceroy of India.
- Conference was held at Simla in June 1945.
- It was held to discuss the proposals of setting up an Executive Council.
- Indian National Congress, All India Muslim League, the Scheduled Caste, Sikhs and other groups participated in the conference.
- The Muslim Delegation was represented by Jinnah, Liaqat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin and Sir Ghulam Hussain.
- Indian National Congress was represented by Gandhi, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azaad and Khizar Hayat Tiwana.
- The plan suggested Reconstitution of Viceroy's Executive Council
- In this Viceroy was to select people nominated by the political parties
- The Executive Council will work under current constitution until the new constitution is drafted

- In the conference all political parties including ML and INC with the principle of setting up an Executive Council in India

Disagreements in the Simla Conference

- The composition of the Executive Council with partition of seats between Hindus and Muslims and seats reserved for Sikhs.
- Jinnah declared that Sikhs and Scheduled Caste in the council would be bound to vote in the favour of the Hindus, which would make Muslims a permanent minority in the Executive Council.
- Congress on the other hand, had Abdul Kalam Azaad, who was a Muslim, and they tried to prove that they were representing all the communities living in India.
- And thus, they should be allowed to nominate Muslim representatives as well which was not accepted by the Muslim League.
- Congress also opposed the idea of parity between the Hindus and the Muslims. INC even denied Muslim League's claim of being the sole representative of the Indian Muslims while Jinnah pointed out that the ML had won every by-election for the last two years in India and thus it is the sole representative of Muslims in India.

The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946)

- The British Prime Minister, Lord Clement Attlee announced that a special mission consisting of three cabinet Ministers would be sent to India
- This was done to discuss the constitutional issues with the Viceroy and Indian political leaders.
- The Cabinet Mission consisted of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V Alexander.
- Quaid-e-Azam made it clear to the mission that the Muslim majority areas should be grouped together to make a sovereign and independent Pakistan comprising six provinces.
- Congress was opposed to any partition and would not accept Jinnah's ideas
- The Mission conducted meeting with top leaders of India in Simla
- Sir Stafford Cripps openly supported Congress
- Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Vallabhai Patel represented Congress
- Quaid-e-Azam, Liaqat Ali Khan, Nawab Ismail and Abdul Rab Nishtar represented the Muslim League
- Congress party insisted on a single constituent Assembly
- While the Muslim League demanded two separate constitution making bodies be set up for framing the respective constitution
- Both the parties could not accept the proposals of each other
- The Cabinet Mission and Viceroy formulated a three tier constitutional plan Long Term Plan:
- It rejected the idea of establishing Pakistan
- There would be three different parts to post-British India:
- The Hindu majority territories .
- The western Muslim provinces .
- Bengal and Assam
- Each part would have local autonomy and would be able to draw up its own constitution

- Foreign affairs, defence and communication would be managed by a central Indian Union
- The mission also proposed of setting up of an Interim Central Government in which the Indian nationals should hold all portfolios
- Gandhi criticised and rejected the plan and called it "An appeal and an advice"
- While the Muslim League accepted the plan
- The viceroy broke his promise by refusing to form the government only with Muslim League
- On other hand Nehru, however said that Congress would not feel bound by the plan once the British had gone
- The Muslim League felt that this made further discussions pointless
- Any agreement might just overturn after the British had gone.
- So the Cabinet Plan was dropped

The Direct Action Day (1946)

- Till summer 1946, it was clear that the British withdrawal from India was about to happen soon
- The Muslims feared that the British might just leave India to sort out its own problems → If that was the case, the Muslims would surely suffer at the hands of the Hindu majority badly
- There was a need to show Muslim solidarity and Muslim strength to both the British and Congress
- In July 1946 the Muslim League passed a resolution declaring that it should prepare for the final struggle against both the British and Congress
- On 16th August 1946 the Muslim League called for a "Direct Action Day "
- It was done to show the strength of Muslim feelings
- In many places peaceful demonstrations were carried out to show Muslim unity However, in Calcutta, the demonstration turned to violence
- Up to 4000 people died in "IN GREAT CALCUTTA KILLING".

3rd June Plan / Partition Plan (1947)

- Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the last Viceroy of India
- He was told by the Prime Minister lord Clement Attlee to hand over the power to the Indians by 1st June, 1948
- Attlee had deliberately set a short time span for arrangements to be made
- He feared that if more time were given, there would only be more disagreement
- When Mountbatten reached India, he faced problems like Muslim League wanting partition and Congress opposing it and he had very short time
- In March 1947 there were riots and killings between Muslims and Hindus in Punjab
- Soon the trouble spread to other provinces
- After negotiations he had worked out a partition plan
- The Congress met on 1st May 1947 and gave its acceptance of the partition plan and Muslim League also gave its approval
- Mountbatten got approval from the British Government and the plan was issued on 3rd June 1947 The main characteristics of the plan were:

- India would be divided into two independent states on the midnight of 14th and 15th August 1947
- Government of India Act 1935 would be modified to adopt as the temporary constitution for both India and Pakistan
- Boundary Commission would be set up to demarcate the boundary between India and Pakistan
- Military and Financial assets would be divided between India and Pakistan
- Legislature of Sindh would be given chance to vote for Pakistan
- Muslims members in the legislative assembly of Bengal and Punjab were given chance to vote for Pakistan
- Referendum would be adopted to decide NWFP future
- Appropriate measures would be adopted to decide the future of Balochistan
- Princely States would be given option to join Pakistan or India on the criteria of geographical location and population trend

Radcliffe Award / Boundary Commission (1947)

- The issue which was not solved on 14th August 1947 was the boundary between Muslim and non-Muslim areas
- Lord Mountbatten had appointed Sir Cyril Radcliffe to head a Boundary Commission to establish new borders, particularly in Bengal and Punjab
- Radcliffe had four assistances, two nominated by the Muslim League and two by Congress
- The decision of the Boundary Commission (also known as the Boundary award or Radcliffe Award) was announced on 16th August 1947
- The Muslim League was disappointed to hear that Calcutta was given to India, even though the Muslim areas surrounded it
- In Punjab both Ferozpur and Gurdaspur were given to India
- Again, the Muslims were disappointed by this decision
- Ferozpur had a Muslim majority Pakistanis had evidence to suggest the Radcliffe had originally awarded it to Pakistan but had been forced by Mountbatten to change his mind
- Gurdaspur also had a Muslim majority
- By awarding it to India Indians now had a border with Kashmir and future disputes between India and Pakistan became inevitable
- Jinnah told the people of Pakistan that the awards were 'wrong, unjust and perverse'
- However, partition had taken place two days earlier and there was little to be done.

Independence Act (1947)

- The British Government Passed the Indian Independence Acts on 15 July 1947
- The act ordered that from 15 August two independent dominions be established by the names of India and Pakistan
- These dominions have complete freedom to pass any act or bill and the Government of India act 1935 was to be the provisional constitution until replaced
- The princely states were given the option to join one or the other country On 14th August 1947, a new country appeared on the world map, called PAKISTAN. And on 15th August 1947, India declared its independence.

CHAPTER 10: JINNAH, IQBAL, AND RAHMAT ALI

Political Achievements of Quaid-E-Azam (1906-47)

- In 1906, Jinnah made his 1st formal entry in politics, when he became the member of INC
- In 1909 Jinnah became the member of Imperial Legislative Council
- In 1913 he joined the All India Muslim League.
- By 1916 Jinnah was one of the leading figures in Indian politics he was respected & admired by both Hindus & Muslims & called as the "Ambassador Of Hindu Muslim Unity"
- In 1916 Lucknow Pact was signed between AIML & INC mainly because of the efforts of M.A. Jinnah
- It was a political agreement based on a scheme for constitutional reforms for India.
- Jinnah resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919, in protest at the passing of Rowlatt Act
- Because of the rising influence of Gandhi, Congress decided to back out of the separate electorate accepted in 1916 & calling of the Non-cooperation Movement in 1920
- In 1920 Jinnah resigned from INC protesting against the policies of Gandhi
- In 1927 Simon commission arrived in India since the commission had no Indian member so AIML under leadership of Mr. Jinnah decided to boycott it
- In 1928 when Nehru report was passed Jinnah tried to reach a compromise on the issue of separate electorate but INC refused to accept the proposals of Jinnah
- After that Jinnah abounded the efforts of Hindu Muslim reconciliation
- In 1929 at Delhi during the meeting of Muslim League, M.A. Jinnah put forward his famous 14 points which were the formula for constitutional reforms in reply to Nehru report
- It contained constitution safeguards for the protection of Muslims culture & politics
- In 1931 & 1932, Jinnah attended the 1st & 2nd session of the RTC in London, where he firmly talked about the protection of minority's rights in India
- Being disappointed by Indian politics he decided to stay in England
- In 1934 after numerous requests of Allama iqbal & Liaqat Ali Khan, he returned India and was elected as the president of AIML
- In the provincial elections of 1936-37 AIML did not perform as well as it had hoped. So immediately after the elections of 1936-37, the AIML launched the program of mass contact under the leadership of Jinnah.
- Jinnah was now known as the 'Quaid-e-Azam' the great leader.
- With the outbreak of the 2nd World War, INC directed its ministers to resign from their posts. Following the resignation of INC's ministers Quaid asked all Muslims to celebrate "The Day of Deliverance" in Dec 1939.
- On 23'd March 1940, a historic session of AIML was held under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam.
- During the session a resolution was passed demanding the establishment of a separate, sovereign & independent state for the Muslims of India.

- August offer of 1940, Cripps Mission 1942, Simla Conference 1945 the Cabinet Mission 1946, these were all schemes to solve the communal and constitutional problems of India.
- In all these schemes effort was made by both Hindus & British to undermine the representative character of AIML, to prevent the establishment of Pakistan and to preserve Indian unity.
- But Quaid led the Pakistan Movement so successfully that no device could harm the establishment of Pakistan.
- In the election of 1945-46 under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam, AIML won the majority of Muslims seats in Central & Provincial Legislatures & proved that AIML demand for separate homeland was true.
- So that the British & Hindus surrendered before the exemplary struggle of Muslims under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam & Pakistan came into existence on 14th August 1947.

Allama Iqbal's Presidential Address at Allahabad **(1930)**

- The fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam created great confidence amongst the Muslims who had gathered behind their leaders
- The Muslims were now fully aware of their distinct national character and identity → They were convinced that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate Nations → The annual session of the Muslim League was held at Allahabad in 1930, which was presided over by Allama Iqbal.
- In this address Iqbal discussed the political situation of the sub-continent
- His address regarded as a document on Islam being the system of life
- He declared Islam as the complete code of life and gave very sound and strong arguments in support of his views
- He was fully convinced that the Muslims of India would ultimately have to establish a separate homeland, as they could not live with the Hindus in the united India
- He viewed that Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan and NWFP should be grouped together to make separate state, which should be given dominion status within or outside the British Empire
- Iqbal's address further clarified the 'Two Nation Theory' and demanded a separate homeland for the Muslims
- It was the first occasion when a demand for a separate homeland was made from the Muslim League Platform
- Importance of Allama Iqbal's address to the Pakistan Movement:
- Allama Iqbal was the 1st Muslim leader to suggest partition of the subcontinent in keeping with the Two Nation Theory
- He has, therefore, been called The Father of the Ideology of Pakistan.
- His views acted as an inspiration to many Muslims who were uncertain about how to defend their religion and culture. -Iqbal gave them a clear-cut objective, as he set out a goal for Muslims to work towards a separate homeland
- Allama Iqbal was also the inspiration for other Muslim leaders
- In 1934 Chaudri Rehmat Ali's Pakistan scheme was built upon his ideas
- They were also to be the basis of Jinnah's 'Pakistan Resolution' in 1940

Chaudri Rehmat Ali (1897-1951) and the Pakistan Movement (1933)

- Chaudri Rehmat Ali was born in Hoshiarpur in East Punjab on 16th November 1897 → He received his basic education from Jallander and passed his B.A from Government College Lahore
- In 1915 he founded a society named Bazm-e-Shibli
- In 1930 he went to England where earned his degree from Cambridge University and Dublin University respectively Contribution in Pakistan Movement:
- In 1930 Round Table Conferences were held in London to discuss possible political agreement between Hindus, Muslims and British.
- Chaudri Rehmat Ali met the Muslims leaders including M.A. Jinnah and tried to convince them to give up the idea of Indian Federation and focus their energies to form a separate homeland for the Muslims
- He presented before them the idea of separate country Muslims
- But at this stage M.A. Jinnah and other leaders remained unconvinced and they refused to accept the proposal of Chaudri Rehmat Ali
- In 1933 Chaudri Rehmat Ali founded the "Pakistan National Movement "which issued its 1st pamphlet on Pakistan under the title of "Now or Never "
- In that pamphlet, Muslims should have their own homeland called "Pakistan."
- Muslim state comprising the Punjab, N.W.F.P, Kashmir, Sindh and Balochistan.
- Muslim homeland, which was formed from the initials of components units
- For the Punjab, A for Afghania (N.W.F.P), K for Kashmir, S for Sind and Tan for Balochistan -The word Pakistan "means the "The Land of Pure " His views were different from Allama iqbal, as Chaudri Rehmat Ali wanted his Muslim homeland to be independent
- He was rightly awarded when in 1940 All India Muslim League adopted his central demand for a separate homeland for the Muslims and later the name Pakistan " which was also coined by Chaudri Rehmat Ali adopted for the Muslim homeland.
- He was one of those leaders who lived to see the establishment of Pakistan
- But he did not agree with the final map of Pakistan
- His contribution also never were appreciated officially
- He visited Pakistan in 1948 and lived in Lahore for some time and left for England
- He died in Cambridge on 3rd February 1951

SECTION 3: NATIONHOOD

1947-99

Chapter 11: Establishing An Independent Nation

- On the 15th of August 1947, Quaid e Azam assumed the office as the Governor General of Pakistan
- He too looked after the role of Chief Executive in the new government
- He chaired Cabinet meetings & was the president of the constituent assembly Building A Nation
- He knew the fact that the country was divided into two distinct areas, East & West Pakistan
- He worked hard toward establishing Pakistan as a single, united country
- He urged people not to think of themselves as Punjabi or Bengali, but as a Pakistani
- Quaid-e-Azam declared himself as the "Protector General of Minorities"
- He made it absolutely clear that the state of Pakistan was not going to discriminate against any citizen on the ground of one's religion
- To help the newly arrived refugees, he setup a 'Relief Fund' to rehabilitate them
- People were quick to respond with donations
- Quaid secured membership of the country to the United Nation Organization (UNO) on 30 September 1947
- This helped in gaining recognition & support among the other nations of the world

Building A Government

- Quaid-e-Azam paid his attention towards setting up the administrative machinery
- Karachi was made the capital of Pakistan where the Central Secretariat was set up
- Without carrying inadequate office equipment, the government officers began their work with zeal & sentiments of sacrifices
- Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed Prime Minister and a Cabinet was formed
- A Constituent Assembly was set up to begin to frame a constitution for the new Pakistan
- The civil services were recognized to draft the civil services rules
- He also completed the judicial structure of administration by creating the Federal court Building An Economy
- Quaid-e-Azam gave monetary independence to Pakistan by establishing the State Bank of Pakistan on 1 July 1948

- In 1948, Jinnah's Industrial Policy Statement made it clear that he & the government wanted to setup industries in Pakistan as quickly as possible
- Canal Water Dispute was settled due to Quaid's efforts
- He also persuaded the Indian government to hand over the agreed share of financial assets from pre-partition of India

Establishing National Security

- Although Pakistan has been given poor military equipment & lacked military officers, Quaid filled this gap by offering temporary commission & using British officers in the Pakistan army

Problems of Partition and Nascent Pakistan State

- Pakistan came into existence on the 14th of August 1947
- Just after the establishment, the nascent state faced a number of problems
- Many of the early problems were related to dispute with India e.g. accession of princely states, canal water dispute, refugee problem, and accommodation crises, division of military assets and division of financial assets
- Accession of Princely States:
 - At the time of partition there were 462 princely states in the subcontinent, which covered one third of Indian Territory and a quarter of its population
 - The Princely States came under indirect control of British government because the states were independent in their internal affairs, but their defence and foreign relations were under the control of British government
 - At the time of partition, they were given the option to join either India or Pakistan, by the British Government
 - But the rulers were advised to consider their geographical location and religious trend of the population before their joining
 - In 1947 the northern states of Dir, Swat, Chitral, Amb and Hunza joined Pakistan
 - They were joined by Gilgit and Kalat in Balochistan
 - Bahawalpur also joined Pakistan, adding a further of 1.5 million inhabitants to the new country
 - In the East, the people of Sylhet voted in a referendum which led to them joining Pakistan
 - By 15 of August 1947 majority of the Princely States announced their accession with either Pakistan or India except Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh

The Kashmir Issue

- In 1947 Hindu Raja Hari Singh ruled the State of Jammu and Kashmir
- This was one of the largest Princely States in the Subcontinent and the fact that it had boundaries with Tibet, China, Afghanistan and Russia gave it strategic importance
- In spite of the wishes of a large Muslim majority (4 million-77%), Maharaja did not want to join Pakistan
- It was believed that he was trying to win independence for his state and so he delayed joining either Pakistan or India
- In September 1947 he started a campaign to drive many Muslims out of the Kashmir. Over 200,000 fled to Pakistan and finally the Muslims rose in rebellion
- The maharaja forced to India to crush the Muslims
- Indian help came only after the maharaja agreed to accede to India

- Indian forces entered in Kashmir through Gurdaspur, which provided India with the only exit to Kashmir
- It was Muslim majority area and Unjustly rewarded to India by the Radcliffe Award India's action also proved the fact that accession of Kashmir with India was pre-planned and Gurdaspur was deliberately handed over to India to provide it a link with Kashmir
- The freedom fighters were able to liberate almost one third of Kashmir
- On 31st December 1948, India submitted a formal complaint against Pakistan in UNO for providing assistance to the freedom fighters in Kashmir
- A ceasefire was arranged and Kashmir was divided between India and Pakistan Pakistan agreed that India retained largest area of Kashmir, including the capital, Srinagar
- Indian Prime Minister, Nehru agreed that a referendum would be held to know the wishes of Kashmiri people
- This referendum wasn't held and the Kashmir Issue remains a problem up to date

Issue of Junagarh

- Junagarh was a small state on the coast, 300 miles south of Karachi with a population of 700,000
- The population was mostly non-Muslims, but it's prince was Muslim
- After the independence the request for accession with Pakistan was accepted by Quaid-e-Azam
- But the Indian government refused to accept the accession
- An economic blockade of Junagarh was imposed and states were surrounded by Indian force
- There was a food shortage
- By the end of October 1947 ruler of the Junagarh was force to leave the state
- On 9th November 1947, the Indian army occupied the state
- Pakistan took up the matter in UNO, which wasn't unresolved

Issue of Hyderabad

- Hyderabad was the largest of the princely states
- With a population of 160 million and generates revenue of over 160 million rupees
- Majority of its population was Hindu but ruler whose title was 'Nizam' was a Muslim
- Hyderabad being a prosperous state and because of its prestige and importance wanted to maintain its independent status
- But Lord Mountbatten said this was not possible
- As being Muslim, he wanted to accede to Pakistan
- The Indian government, however, was determined not to allow Hyderabad to join Pakistan
- It began pressuring the Nizam to NOT join Pakistan
- The Indians exerted further pressure and in August 1948 Hyderabad filed a complaint before the UNO
- Before it could be heard, on 13th September 1948, just two days after the death of Quaid-e-Azam, Indian troops entered Hyderabad, dismantled the state and incorporated it into different provinces in India.

Canal Water Dispute

- Radcliffe divided the boundary of India and Pakistan in such a way that it cut across River Ravi and Sutlej making India and Pakistan upper and lower beneficiaries
- West Pakistan had fertile land but a hot and dry climate
- Rainfall was not plentiful and so it relied upon irrigation system from a series of canals, which drew from the three main rivers in the area: the Indus, Jhelum and Chenab
- The problem of Pakistan was that the flow of canals and rivers was controlled at a series of Head works, most of which lay in the part of Punjab that was in India
- The Indian government promised not to interfere with the supply of water to Pakistan
- However, on 1 April 1948 India stopped the flow of water (Ravi and Sutlej)
- Knowing that the economy of Pakistan was dependent on agriculture caused heavy economic loss for Pakistan
- In the beginning, Pakistan had to pay a large amount of money to purchase water from India
- The Pakistan government called for the matter to be settled by the International Court of Justice, but India refused
- In May 1948 a temporary agreement was reached
- India allowed to flow water from east Punjab to flow into West Punjab, but only if Pakistan agreed to try to find alternative water supplies
- The dispute was finally resolved on 19th September 1960 when the Indus Water Treaty was signed between President of Pakistan Ayub Khan and Prime Minister of India Jawaharlal Nehru

Refugee Problem and Accommodation Crises

- Clashes between Hindus and Muslims became usual after the announcement of 3rd June Plan
- But the communal violence reached to its height when the Radcliffe Award defined the boundaries of Bengal and Punjab on 16 August 1947
- Hindus and Sikhs had organised program for the massacre of Muslim Refugees
- In the non-Muslim princely states there were examples of state troops being used to support attacks on Muslims
- Millions of people found themselves living in the 'Wrong Country' and became victims of communal attacks
- The only answer was for Muslims to move into Pakistan and non-Muslims to move into India
- At the time of partition World's largest migration took place
- Over 10 million people had moved from India to Pakistan or in the other direction by January 1948
- A million men, women and children died as a result of violence or the difficulties of the long journey
- Nearly 20 million people were made homeless and both India and Pakistan faced enormous problems as huge numbers of refugees fled to them for safety
- Karachi alone received nearly two million refugees in 1947

- It was estimated that only West Pakistan had received 5.5 million refugees as compared with East Pakistan's 3.5 million
- Some refugees moved willingly, taking as many of their possessions with them as they could
- Other fled from violence and often arrived in their new country with nothing at all
- It was extremely difficult for these people to be accommodated
- To help the newly arrived refugees, Quaid-e-Azam set up a Relief Fund to rehabilitate them
- The people were quick to respond with donations

Division of Military Assets

- It was announced on 1st July 1947, that British Indian Army would also be divided → India created lot of problems in the division of military assets
- Whatever Pakistan received was nothing but scarp and out of order machines, broken unserviceable artillery and aircrafts
- There were 16 ordnance factory and all were situated in India
- Eventually a financial settlement was made and Pakistan was given 60 million rupees share in the ordnance factories
- Later an ordnance factory was established at Wah
- Pakistan received six armour divisions to India's forty eight infantry divisions to India's twenty-one.
- Pakistan also received the Staff College in Quetta and Service Crops College at Kakul, which later became Pakistan Military Academy.

Division of Financial Assets

- At the time of the partition, there was a cash balance of 4 billion rupees in the Reserve Bank of India
- It was to be share between India and Pakistan on the ratio of 17 to India and 5 to Pakistan
- Pakistan was to receive 750 million rupees, which was initially denied by the Indian government
- After the protest of Pakistan India agreed to pay 200 million rupees
- As the war between Pakistan and India had started on the issue of Kashmir in 1948, India again stopped the rest of the amount by saying that Pakistan could use it to buy arms
- After the protest from Pakistan and the threat of hunger strike from Gandhi, Nehru was forced to pay another 500 million rupees
- However, the remaining 50 million rupees are still not paid
- The money was Pakistan's rightful share
- India deliberately withheld it

Formation of a Government

- It was essential following the creation of Pakistan to have a new government immediately
- However there was a shortage of properly qualified and experienced personnel
- Pakistan was supposed to get 750 million under final settlement but only received 200 million at first

- This put enormous strain on new government since they were not able to use the money appropriately

Social Issues

- Immediately after the establishment of Pakistan language controversy was started between East and West Pakistan
- The members of the Constituent Assembly belonged to East Pakistan demanded that instead of Urdu, Bengali should be made National language of Pakistan
- Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, refused to accept the demand which created resentment among East Pakistan
- Refusal of demand ultimately transformed into a political movement
- In March 1948 while addressing at Dhaka, Quaid e Azam declared, "Urdu and Urdu alone would be the National Language of Pakistan".
- Advice of Quaid temporarily took the heat out of the language movement but the issue was not settled; it exploded later after the death of Quaid e Azam.

Pakistan was mainly made up of five different regions, they were:

- 1) The Pakhtuns in the North
- 2) The Balochs in the West
- 3) The Sindhis in the South
- 4) The Punjabis in Northeast
- 5) The Bengalis in the East

- These people had different traditions, cultures, languages and lifestyles
- Pakistan was not comprised of a single united people and there was much work to do in convincing everyone of the wisdom of joining the new state
- Pakistan was a single state
- But it was divided amongst people of five different types
- They had nothing in common except religion
- Thus, this created social problem

Death of Quaid-e Azam

- Despite all the problems, Pakistan continued to march under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam
- Nobody can deny the fact that in the early years, the predominant leadership of Quaid-e-Azam was a source of strength for Pakistan
- Quaid-e-Azam died on 11th September 1948, just after one year of independence
- After the death of Quaid-e-Azam there were other great leader too
- But, unfortunately none was like Quaid-e-Azam
- Maybe, the loss of this great leader was the biggest problem faced by the newly born state

Chapter 12: Ministries (1947-1970)

Liaquat Ali Khan (1947-1951)

- He was the 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan
- Although he was unable to handle many of the problems which Pakistan faced at that stage, there was no doubt that he wanted to see Pakistan developed
- After the death of Quaid e Azam, he gained good popularity as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He kept the economy going but did not frame a constitution for the country
- He was assassinated in October 1951

Objectives Resolution (1949)

- On 12 March 1949, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed a resolution
- It was made by Liaquat Ali Khan the 1st Prime Minister of Pakistan
- The basic principles of Objective Resolution were:
- The constitution should observe the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as laid down by Islam
- Muslims would be able to lead their lives according to Islamic principles
- Other religious groups should be able to practise their religion freely
- Minorities and the poor would be legally protected from social injustice
- All fundamental human rights should be guaranteed. The legal system should be independent of government
- It was the 1st step towards the constitution making and most important occasion in the life of Pakistan
- In Objective Resolution, the Islamic and ideological character of the newly established state was preserved
- In view of these basic principles, the Objective Resolution contained fundamental principles on which the future constitution of Pakistan was to be based

Criticism

- The Objective Resolution was criticised by Ulemas that the new government had not made Pakistan a proper Islamic state, with constitution based on the Shariah
- There was no agreement that how these objectives would be implemented
- Furthermore, no timetable was given for the holding of elections and drafting of constitution
- East Pakistan had a larger population than West Pakistan, and resented the idea of equal representation in the National Assembly
- The idea of Urdu being made the official language was also resented

Public and Representative Officers Disqualification Act (PRODA)

- This act allowed the ministers to bar from office those officers whose service was not up to the mark
- It was introduced in Liaquat Ali Khan's time (1949)
- This act showed that Pakistan was yet to become the democratic country Jinnah had envisioned
- It was also seen as a way for politicians to bar from office those officers who they did not like (the elite could remove those they wanted)

Liaquat-Nehru Pact (1950)

- The treaty was signed in New Delhi
- It was signed between the Prime Minister of India Lal Nehru and the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaquat Ali Khan on April 8, 1950
- It was signed to deal with the issue of Rights of minorities in both countries
- This pact introduced visa system for refugees and free passage of refugees across border was restricted
- Minority commissions were set up in both countries

Khawaja Nazimuddin (1948-1953)

- He was from East Pakistan
- He lacked firmness and was an honest and God fearing person
- Unfortunately he could not stop the influence of executive branch of government in the politics
- In 1951 Malik Ghulam Mohammed who was Finance Minister at that time, persuaded him to step down from the post of Governor General and become PM
- In 1953 Malik Ghulam Mohammed dismissed Khawaja Nazimuddin and appointed Muhammad Ali Bogra as new Prime Minister

Malik Ghulam Muhammad (1951-1955)

- In 1951, Malik Ghulam Muhammad sworn in as Governor-General of Pakistan
- He was the 3rd GG of Pakistan
- He was responsible for the 6 Year Plan for Pakistan
- The 6 Year Plan covered agriculture, power, industry and transport
- It played an important part in bringing about economic development in Pakistan
- However, there were severe problems in Pakistan that hampered development at this time, such as food shortages and a drought
- Rioting followed and the government found difficulty in dealing with these matters. This resulted in many changes in personnel and little constitutional development could take place because of these problems
- Malik Ghulam Muhammad resigned in 1955 due to ill health

Constitutional Crisis (1954-55)

- M. Ali Bogra the Prime Minister had little political experience
- However, Governor General, Ghulam Mohammad expected him to support his authority and do as he was told
- Bogra wanted to curb power of GG
- Malik Ghulam Muhammad was out of country, so Bogra introduced an amendment to 1935 Act, trying to take away some power which caused a political crisis
- Ghulam Muhammad declared a state of emergency and dissolved the Assembly
- Legal challenges were made against GG who eventually won through

Basic Principles Committee

- The Basic Principles Committee was established on 12th March 1949 by Khawaja Nazimuddin on the instruction of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan
- This committee presented its first report in 1950 but was severely criticised, particularly in East Pakistan so it referred back to the Constituent Assembly
- The final and complete report was presented to the Constituent Assembly in 1952
- Federal legislature consisted of two Houses and the House of Units consisted of 120 members.
- The East Bengal legislature was to elect 60 members according to the principle of proportional representation and the rest of the members were to be elected from the west by the same rule.
- The House of People had real authority and comprised of 400 members, 200 from West and 200 from East Pakistan
- The prominent features of the report were:
- The Head of the State should be a Muslim .
- Federal legislature consisted of two Houses, the House of Units consisted of 120 members.
- The East Bengal legislature was to elect 60 members according to the principle of proportional representation and the rest of the members were to be elected from the west by the same rule.
- The House of People had real authority and comprised 400 members, 200 from West and 200 from East Pakistan .
- Religious minorities would have representatives at National and Provincial levels.
- The cabinet was to be responsible to the National Assembly, not the Head of the State.
- The Head of State would choose a committee of Islamic specialists to ensure the legislation conformed to Islamic Law .
- The official language should be settled by the Assembly

Major General Iskander Mirza (1955-1958)

- He became Governor General of Pakistan after Malik Ghulam Mohammed in October 1955
- He had joined the British Indian Army but he had been on political service by the British
- Therefore, he was a perfect bridge between military and civil service
- He also used his power in an unconstitutional manner by overthrowing political governments
- In 1956, he became the 1st President of Pakistan (According to the 1st Constitution of Pakistan in 1956, the designation of Governor General was changed into President)
- He was successful in formulating 1st Constitution of Pakistan on 23rd March 1956

- He also invited General Ayub Khan to take over and proclaimed 1st Martial Law in Pakistan in 1958

One Unit Scheme (1955)

- In October 1955, Governor General Iskander Mirza imposed a scheme known as One Unit Scheme. This scheme was about joining all the four provinces and ten princely states of Pakistan into a single administrative system
- The federation of Pakistan would then officially consist of West Pakistan as one province with a population of 34 million
- And East Pakistan as other province with a population of 44 million
- The main reason given for creating the unified province of West Pakistan was to improve administration and economic resources
- However, East Pakistan took it as a mean of denying them a majority of seats in the National Assembly (criticism)
- In the constitution of 1956, equal number of seats was given to East and West Pakistan
- The ministry of Iskander Mirza was unstable
- There were a number of Prime Ministers who were dismissed between 1956 and 1958
- On 12 September 1956, Chaudhry Muhammad Ali was resigned
- And Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was made the Prime Minister
- On 8th October 1957, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy was dismissed
- And Ibrahim Ismail Chundridar was appointed as the Prime Minister
- In December 1957, Ibrahim Ismail Chundridar was dismissed
- And Feroze Khan Noon was made the Prime Minister
- On 7th October 1958, Mirza proclaimed Martial Law
- Pakistan began its first period of military rule

Muhammad Ayub Khan (1958-1969)

- were a number of Prime Ministers between 1956 and 1958 and it reached a stage when Ayub Khan achieved the status where he felt the army should take control until stability had been restored
- East Pakistan's politicians wanted more say in the running of the central government which increased tension
- On 7th October 1958, Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution of 1956 and proclaimed Martial law in the country
- He appointed General Ayub Khan, the C-in-C of Pakistan army as Chief Martial Law Administrator on 27th October
- It was to be the 1st period of military rule in the country Social Reforms:
- Ayub Khan took action to deal with refugees
- He appointed General Azam Khan as the Rehabilitation Minister
- The government set about improving housing for refugees
- A massive new housing development provided new homes for refugees in Karachi, which clearly had a beneficial effect on the lives of these people
- Ayub Khan set up family planning systems and family ordinances
- The population growth could be controlled by the family planning
- Under the ordinances, all marriages and divorces had to be registered, and women were granted rights such as husbands needed permission of first wife before remarrying

- Therefore, this was a success because the growing population of Pakistan could be controlled, women were granted rights and marriages were more organised
- He also made reforms for Pakistan's education
- Many educational institutes were set up, such as schools and colleges to educate more students
- He reorganised the educational curriculum
- This was a success, it was to increase the literacy and improve the level of education in Pakistan

Agricultural Reforms

- Land was redistributed to farmers with medium sized farms and agriculture was revitalised to such extent that crop outputs were at record levels
- No landholder could retain more than 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of non-irrigated land surplus would be taken by the state and distributed among the tenants
- If agricultural land remained uncultivated for consecutive two terms it would be confiscated by the government
- Three major dams were built to help irrigation
- Farmers were also loaned money to build wells and reduce the need for canal irrigation
- These reforms revitalised agriculture and crop yields were at an all-time record
- This brought about a 'Green Revolution'
- However, the increased productivity was due to mechanisation, which could generally only be afforded only by the big landowners

Industrial Reforms

- There were also many industrial reforms during his time
- Foreign aid was used to develop industrialization
- An Export Bonus Scheme was introduced to offer incentives to people who exported goods
- In 1962, an oil refinery was found and a Mineral Cooperation was also formed
- His policies like cuts in taxation such as the abolition of the Business Profits Tax encouraged industries to expand during 1960
- 1965: manufacturing output grew at an annual average rate of around 11.5 %
- Gross national product rose by 45 % and manufactured goods began to overtake such traditional exports as jute and cotton
- During this period, people's income went up by an average of 14 %
- Annual economic rate rose by 7 % which was three times more than any South Asian country at that time
- Pakistan achieved faster economic growth than India
- However, only the rural and urban middle classes were able to benefit
- In 1959, Basic Democracies were introduced which a four tier structure of government was allowing elections at various levels
- After the introduction of 2nd Constitution in 1962 martial law was lifted and ban on political parties was removed
- Both Urdu and Bengali were recognized as two of the national languages
- The National Assembly Session was to be held in both Dhaka and Islamabad
- If the President were from West Pakistan, then the Speaker of the National Assembly was to be from East Pakistan

Fall of Ayub Khan from Power

- Class difference created by Ayub Khan's economic policies eventually led to his downfall
- The creation of new wealth was concentrated in few hands
- It was revealed that only 22 families controlled 66% of the industrial assets as well as 80% of the banking and insurance companies
- The fact that most of these families were located in West Pakistan angered East Pakistanis
- A small group of wealthy elite class had almost complete control of Pakistan's wealth
- Such economic drawbacks resulted in Ayub Khan's downfall Discontentment of the People
- By 1968, many people were discontented with the government
- Economy was improving, but only few people were benefited
- There was a rise in agricultural production, but food prices were increased
- Widespread protest and riots led to major political crisis for Ayub Khan
- Students protest erupted in West Pakistan in Oct 1968
- His visit to Peshawar was marred with assassination
- This agitation in both the wings paved the way for his resignation Opposition by Political Parties:
- Opposition by political parties and resignation of Basic democrats led to his downfall
- In January 1969, eight opposition parties united to form Democratic Action Committee
- They demanded proper election, lifting up of emergency powers and greater provincial autonomy for East Pakistan
- Ayub did made attempts of negotiation and pacifying them, but he had done too late Soon, large number of Basic democrats resigned and so it was impossible to replace them
- On 25 March 1969, Ayub Khan resigned
- He handed over the power to the army, and once again, Martial Law was imposed

General Yahya Khan (1969-1971)

- He took over as CMLA in March 1969 and abrogated the 1962 Constitution and imposed Martial law
- He gave the same reasons for dismissal of government as Ayub Khan that civil government was incapable of effective functions
- The One Unit plan and the 1962 Constitution were annulled and Pakistan's four provinces were re-established
- He promised to shift power to democratic political institution
- He assumed the office as the President of Pakistan in April 1969
- He stated that elections would be held in country by December 1970 for a smooth transfer of power to the political representatives on the basis of "One Man, One Vote"
- Election results showed that Awami League won majority (160/162) in East Pakistan and PPP won majority (81/138) in West Pakistan
- Both parties refused to share power
- Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman gave his famous 'Six Points' and refused to compromise on them
- This created constitutional crises in Pakistan
- This resulted in Pakistan losing its Eastern wing and the formation of Bangladesh

Chapter 13: Formation of Bangladesh

- The elections were held in 1970
- Awami League won the majority in East Pakistan and West Pakistan
- Both parties refused to share power
- This created constitutional crises in Pakistan Reasons for The Creation of Bangladesh:

Social Problems

- People of East and West Pakistan belonged to different social systems
- They could not develop understanding with each other
- A sense of hatred was created for each other
- Bengalis came from different social structure. Their diet and social customs were different from West Pakistanis and their love for dance and poetry brought them closer to Bengali Hindus

Language Issue

- The people of East Pakistan opposed the government policy on language issue
- East Pakistanis wanted Bengali to be the national language of Pakistan
- They protested that only 6% of the whole Pakistan had Urdu as their mother tongue
- However, Bengali was spoken by 56% of its people
- Quaid was determined to use Urdu as the national language, as it served as a uniting force
- In 1952, students called 'A State Language Day' on 21st February
- People protested against government policy
- And many Bengali students lost their lives in these protests
- In 1956 Constitution, Bengali was recognized as one of the official languages of Pakistan

Geographical Issue

- Geographically Pakistan was very unique in history
- It was, perhaps, the only country in world consisted of two parts divided by 1600 km
- In between was the hostile territory of India which never accepted the creation of Pakistan as an independent Muslim state
- Due to the unique location of Pakistan, it was given the name of "Double Country"
- East Pakistan, because of its location, became highly vulnerable from defence point of view
- It was difficult to shift army men, military hardware, and other weapons to East Pakistan
- India took full advantage of the weak defence of East Pakistan in war of 1971

Political Issue

- East Bengalis complained that although they were a majority on the Constituent Assembly, GGs and PMs were almost all from West Pakistan
- The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan
- The Awami League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave East Pakistan to control everything except defence and foreign policy
- It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation
- It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces
- In effect they wanted separation from Pakistan, which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two
- (These were the Six Points of Mujib-ur-Rehman ^)
- Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignty
- However, Yahya Khan rejected the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League
- Its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned
- This caused further discontent and separation began to look inevitable
- Economic Issue:
- East Pakistan was a long way from West Pakistan and most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the West Pakistan
- Not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure
- This caused great resentment in East Pakistan
- A weaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in the East and this caused further discontent
- There was a cyclone in November 1970, in East Pakistan
- The government of West Pakistan was slow to react
- And India was one of the first nations to offer help to E.Pakistan
- This created further discontent
- Also, the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growing of jute in the area
- Again, most benefits went to the West Pakistan
- A civil war broke out in Pakistan
- The intervention of Indian troops in East Pakistan in December resulted in a swift conclusion to the fight
- With the fall of Dhaka on 16th Dec 1971, Bangladesh emerged as a sovereign status
- And, Pakistan lost its Eastern Wing

Chapter 14: Twenty Years Following Decade of Progress

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977)

- Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was President of Pakistan from 20 December 1971 to 13 August 1973.
- During this period, he has significant achievements like drafting the 1973 constitution, Simla Agreement with India through which he recovered the 93,000 prisoners of war and regained 5000 square miles of captured land from India.
- He restored the national confidence after separation from Bangladesh; constructed Pakistan Steel Mills in 1972 with the help of the USSR.
- Similarly, his nationalisation policy and military operation in Balochistan also started during this period. Constitutional Reforms:
- A new constitution drawn up in 1973 established a Senate which offered the opportunity for professionals, academics and specialists to work together
- It also safeguarded the interests of minority provinces which now had an equal status in the Senate
- He produced the 1973 Constitution in an attempt to return to a form of parliamentary democracy
- And this is important since it is the basis upon which Pakistan has been governed till now, with a few amendments
- Apart from when it was suspended due to martial law
- One of the main weaknesses of the new constitution was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular
- When things went wrong, the blame was clearly laid at his feet

Social Reforms

- He tried to improve the infant mortality and age expectancy rates by introducing Rural Health Centers and Basic Health Units
- Pharmaceutical companies were banned from charging for a particular medical brand name and so medicines became cheaper
- However, this did see the profits of chemists fall drastically and many international drug companies closed down their operations in Pakistan
- Amongst Bhutto's education reforms, free primary education was introduced
- New schools were to be built and all private sector schools were nationalised
- The aim was to increase the literacy rate and raise academic standards
- The changes in education led to overcrowding in existing schools until new ones could be built
- The reforms were not very successful, since the building of new schools and the recruitment of new teachers could not be achieved quickly and it was also very expensive
- Many families, in rural areas, resented the educational reforms since it meant a loss of earnings to them

- They did not want to send their children to schools, instead they wanted them to go out and earn

Land Reforms

- Bhutto announced to distribute land to the land less people
- And he also wanted to reduce the amount the land owned by one by any one family
- After assuming power, he moved very carefully in the field of land reforms because his government was dependent heavenly on the support of the member of national and provincial assemblies belonged to Sindh and Punjab who were mostly the landlords
- No landholder could retain more than 250 acres of irrigated and 500 acres of non-irrigated
- Land surplus would be taken by the state and distributed among the tenants
- However, they were undermined by the cunning of big landowners
- The land reforms introduced by Butto's government were unsuccessful and did not prove beneficial due to:
 - Lack of political will to impose land reforms
 - Lands were not transferred in reality, it was just a paper work
 - Lack of efficient law enforcing machinery
 - Weak social and economic position of tenants
 - Strong political influence of landlords in Provincial and National Assemblies

Industrial Reforms

- With aim to reduce the rule of handful of business houses who had exerted control over economy during the rule of Ayub khan, Bhutto announced the nationalisation of banking and insurance sector along with industrial units
- Trade unions were recognized
- He also managed to negotiate soviet assistance for Pakistan first steel mill (Pakistan Steel Mill, at Pipri near Karachi)
- The economy did not grow as fast as expected by Bhutto
- Because of the policy of nationalisation the role of the private sector was reduced
- Many local and foreign businessmen moved their money out of Pakistan or stopped investing in new projects
- Bhutto government claimed that the GNP began to rise and inflation fell from 25% to 6% in 1976 because of the economic policies adopted by them The policy of nationalisation faced many difficulties, like:
 - Lack of skilled labour force and managerial staff under the federal ministry of production
 - Federal ministry had a huge job to do. The system often got caught up in bureaucratic hurdles
 - This was done when the world was going through a recession.
 - The newly nationalised industries faced a declining demand for their goods in the international market.
 - This nationalisation process was not as successful as Bhutto expected.

Simla Agreement (1972)

- On 2nd July 1972, Bhutto signed Simla Agreement with, Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi
- She agreed to return prisoners of war
- In a return Bhutto promised that the Kashmir problem would be discussed with India and not with others e.g. UN
- It was vital to restore diplomatic relations with India
- This increased Bhutto's popularity in Pakistan
- His international reputation also increased General Elections
- 1977:
- Bhutto's government announced general elections in January 1977
- The objective was to seek public mandate for the 2nd term
- With the announcement of the elections, nine political parties joined together to contest elections against Bhutto and PPP
- The opposition parties formed an alliance known as PNA (Pakistan National Alliance)
- It launched a blistering campaign against against PPP
- Elections for NA were held in March 1977 in which PPP got 155 seats
- PPP won election but protests over vote rigging from PNA who demanded fresh election
- Bhutto refused and rioting followed
- His FSF couldn't stop it and Bhutto had to negotiate with PNA offering concessions and some elections in disputed constituencies
- Declared a state of emergency and Pakistan placed under Martial law at same time
- PPP leaders were arrested and 1000s of supporters too
- Army saw weaknesses in Bhutto and carried out a coup called 'Operation Fairplay'
- Bhutto was arrested and Pakistan went under army control with Zia in charge. One of the main weaknesses of his government was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular.
- When things went wrong the blame was clearly laid at his feet.
- Bhutto was accused of conspiracy to murder a political opponent by sending the FSF to kill him and was found guilty. He refused to plead for clemency to the President.
- Zia wanted to get rid of Bhutto and to demonstrate his growing power.

Zia-ul-Haq (1977-1988)

- Zia was appointed by Bhutto despite of him being junior to other army general who hoped to be army chief
- Army chiefs taught Zia was not capable of being Chief of Staff
- So in his dealings with Bhutto he wanted to show that he can be a determined leader
- Z.A. Bhutto governed Pakistan not in a ISLAMIC WAY so it was very important to govern Pakistan in a Islamic way
- He wanted to have economically strong government so he gave his zakat reform
- This would not only make Pakistan economically strong but also help the poor and needy
- He wanted to punish the thief and the people indulge in adultery, so he gave his Hudood-Ordinance
- As wine was haram for Muslims he kept a ban on it and a severe punishment
- Interest is haram for Muslims, for that he made interest free bank
- As he wanted to govern Pakistan in Islamic way he also wanted to give law according to Islam, for that he made a Federal Shariat Court which would give laws according to Islam

- Ramadan is the a month, so he gave a reform which would maintain a sanctity of the month

Domestic Policy

- Zia introduced Islamic laws in an attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values
- He ignored the political process and therefore the Islamic laws were very strict in order to produce a strong government
- Zia's Islamisation program were implemented including offence against property, Zina, Qafq and prohibition ordinances
- Islamic punishments for gambling, drinking, theft and adultery were implemented; e.g. amputation of right hand for theft and 80 stripes of cane for drinking alcohol
- In 1980, Zakat Ordinance was imposed, a 2.5 % wealth tax to be given to the poor
- Ushr Ordinance was also imposed, 5 % tax on agricultural income which supported zakat
- He also wanted to implement laws which punished people for showing disrespect towards the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H)
- He ensured that Islamic education was implemented in schools so as to raise Islamic awareness among students
- Islamiat and Pakistan Studies were made compulsory in schools and colleges

Economic Policy

- With regard to economic affairs, efforts to increase investment were met with some success since many of the previous nationalisation programmes were reversed and the private sector was encouraged to re-invest
- Between 1977 and 1986, the average growth rate was 6.2%, amongst the highest in the world at that time
- Pakistanis working overseas contributed to this growth by sending money home to their families
- Zia tried to build up investors
- Confidence in Pakistani-industry was increased by de-nationalizing many firms
- This aimed to increase local and foreign investment in industries
- Efforts were also made to increase the efficiency of government-run industries

Foreign Policy

- The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 led to the West working very closely with Pakistan and providing military and economic support
- In return for becoming a base for anti-Soviet activities
- Zia strengthened relations with USA and Western countries
- Relations between Pakistan and China became stronger
- Pakistan supplied military power to several Muslim States
- By 1985, there were an excess of 50,000 Pakistanis working in the middle east as a direct result of the policy.
- The remittance sent by overseas workers helped to increase foreign exchange of Pakistan
- Eighth Amendment:
- It was passed in 1985
- The passing of the Eighth Amendment gave the President the power to dismiss the Prime Minister of the time

- It also allowed President to appoint the prime Minister, Provincial Governors and other officials
- The previous acts of Martial Law period became Law
- As a result of this, martial law was lifted but Zia remained President

1985 Elections

- Martial Law was lifted
- Constitution was restored
- For the first time there were elections on non-party basis
- M. Khan Junejo was made the P.M of Pakistan Dismissal of Junejo:
- In 1988, there was an explosion on Ojhri Camp near Islamabad
- Many weapons and and ammunitions were destroyed and hundreds of civilians were killed
- PM Junejo announced an enquiry and promised to punish those who were responsible Zia and army could not bear this
- As a result, Zia dismissed Junejo and the Assemblies
- On 17th August 1988, Zia's plane crashed near Bahawalpur
- Everyone on board including the American ambassador were killed



Chapter 15: Final Decade of 20th Century

Benazir Bhutto's 1st Term (1988-90)

- On 16th November 1988, in the first open election, PPP won the largest bloc of seats in the National Assembly
- Benazir Bhutto sworn in as Prime Minister of a coalition government on December 2nd
- BB became the youngest person and the first woman-to head the government of a Muslim majority state in modern times, at the age of 35 years
- During her 1st tenure she tried to bring about change through her reforms in Pakistan.
 - Social Reforms:
- Ban was immediately lifted on trade union activities to safeguard labour rights, and on student unions so that students could develop organisational skills
- Forty thousand industrial workers previously sacked were reinstated and labour wages were increased twice and labours were given the right of pension after retirement
- Admission and bed fees forced upon during Zia's regime were abolished
- The new Hajj Policy was adopted and over 100,000 people were sent to perform Hajj in 1990 and Hajj flights were initiated from Lahore and Islamabad
- A separate ministry was established for eradication of drug smuggling and big drug traffickers were arrested and put behind bars
- She also lifted the laws aimed at press censorship for more freedom Economic Reforms:
- During her 1st tenure she managed to get approvals from China for 500 million dollars of interest free loan for Pakistan and 1 billion dollars from Russia for extension of Pakistan Steel Mills
- Loan facilities were extended for establishing small industrial units
- Port Qasim was extended
- Ghazi Brotha and Neelam Jhelum projects were initiated
- Electricity was supplied to 4 thousand villages in twenty months
- Electricity supplied to more than 12 lac houses.
- 1st Women Bank was established and women were given loan facility to start their own businesses

Foreign/Defense Policy

- Pakistan rejoined the Commonwealth and relations with India normalised and an agreement of no attack on nuclear installations was signed
- A conference of the heads of states of SAARC was held in Islamabad
- Pakistan acquired sixty F-16 Planes from USA and Pakistan also started indigenous aircraft production
- Two frigates were handed over to the Pakistan Navy to strengthen sea defence.

Why did Benazir fall from power in her 1st tenure?

- Her 1st term was full of vulnerabilities and uncertainties.
- Zia-ul-Haq had got the 8th Amendment passed from Parliament giving the President a power to dismiss the PM.
- Benazir tried to repeal it but was unsuccessful and became a victim of the Eighth Amendment.
- She made a controversial placement bureau, which made political appointments to the civil bureaucracy and made her mother a Federal Minister and her father-in-law chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.
- She and her husband Asif Ali Zardari were blamed for not controlling corruption in government rather indulging in corruption as Pakistan had reached its peak in corruption according to a transparency international report.
- When Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed her government, 19 corruption cases were filed against the couple including money laundering kickbacks and Swiss accounts. She had entered into a coalition government with MQM in Sindh.
- The two parties had agreed to safeguard and protect the interests of all people of Sindh but the agreement turned out to be short lived.
- In February 1990, MQM called for strikes in Karachi protesting abductions of their workers by PPP, but the strike in Karachi escalated into rioting that virtually paralyzed the city and Benazir called in the army to restore order and start an operation against her own ally. MQM had already withdrawn its support for PPP.
- Moreover, her party had won the largest number of seats in the National Assembly but controlled only one of the four provinces.
- Punjab, the most populous province, with over half of Pakistan's population, came under the control of the opposition leader, Nawaz Sharif.
- She pursued a course of confrontation, including unsuccessful efforts to overthrow Nawaz in the Provincial Assembly as the Punjab government would not fully cooperate with her.
- All these reasons together led to the downfall of her government.

Nawaz Sharif's 1st Term (1990-1993)

What were Nawaz Sharif's policies in his first term?

- Nawaz Sharif had campaigned strongly against the PPP's government and eventually won election in 1990 after the dismissal of Benazir Bhutto.
- He became Prime Minister on 6th November 1990. He vowed to eliminate corruption and bring Pakistan on the right track.
- He made the National Assembly pass a bill to Islamize the country and its regulations according to the Quran and Sunnah, and it came to be known as the Shariat Bill.
- He wanted to increase the literacy rate of Pakistan.
- He made a planning commission to have reforms in the education sector.
- He also tried to provide employment opportunities and reduce the unemployment rate.
- He began a loan scheme for tax free taxis (Yellow Taxis) for unemployed people in order to have self-employment across the country.
- He opted for liberalisation and privatisation in the economy.
- He wanted to use natural resources and manpower to modernise the country. → Almost 50 government owned organisations were privatised including nation's largest bank MCB.

- Shipping companies, electricity supply, airlines, and telecommunication opened up to the private sector.
- He introduced big projects like Ghazipur Barotha HydroPower Project and Gwadar Miniport, Balochistan.
- For the first time he allowed private money exchanges to operate and remove the monopoly of government banks to deal in foreign exchange.
- He began building a motorway (Lahore to Islamabad) to build a world class communication infrastructure in the country to sustain or facilitate its growth on a long term basis.

Why was Nawaz Sharif's first government dismissed?

- Nawaz Sharif had an alliance of IJI that helped to form a government and soon one of JIs partners had disagreement with Nawaz Sharif over the gulf war crisis and UN sponsored mutual government in Afghanistan.
- IJI withdrew its support for Nawaz Sharif which was a blow for the Nawaz Sharif government.
- Nawaz Sharif's liberalisation and privatisation of the economy was severely criticised by different sections especially by Benazir as it would make low income groups further vulnerable in the hands of free market forces.
- This weakened Nawaz Sharif's support in masses. Benazir called privatisation loot and blunder.
- To support her views, Nawaz Sharif's government had to face embarrassment due to its involvement in the BCCI financial scandal and the Pakistan Cooperative Societies. Benazir called for a long march to protest against the government and she was banned from two major cities Karachi and Lahore.
- This added to political turmoil in the country. Nawaz Sharif did not enjoy friendly relations with the army , especially when he had disagreements with Mirza Aslam Baig over the Gulf war and General Asif Nawaz over the Sindh operation against the MQM and created misunderstanding with the MQM and Nawaz Sharif.
- The problem of power sharing with the [resident Ghulam Ishaq Khan became fatal for Nawaz Sharif's government as Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Nawaz Sharif's government using 8th Amendment on the charges of corruption and inefficient government.
- But, the Supreme Court declared the President's act unconstitutional and restored Nawaz's government.
- It became obvious that both of them could not work together, and thus resigned. Wasim Sajjad became acting President and M.A Qureshi caretaker PM.

Benazir Bhutto's 2nd Term (1993-96)

What were the policies during the Second term of Benazir Bhutto?

- Benazir Bhutto has criticised Nawaz Sharif's liberalisation and privatisation policies.
- She herself followed the same course during her second term, she opened the energy sector for foreign investors.
- Established and signed a deal with Hubco electricity generation.
- That was a controversial agreement as tariffs were set a bit higher that was useful for Pakistan. Eventually GDP growth increased to 5.2% and tax to GDP ratio increased from 7.8% to 14% and that was a good sign for the economy.
- During her time State Bank was made more autonomous.
- Fibre optics was laid down on the right bank of the Indus River to provide communication facilities to the rural areas and Electricity was provided to thousands of villages.
- Scheme began to eliminate polio disease in the Country with the help of WHO. Polio medications were provided to all children for the first time.
- Plans were made to establish Women police stations as well.
- She attended the OIC meetings in Casablanca and for the first time a resolution was passed on the platform of the OIC demanding Kashmir issue to be resolved according to the UN resolution and it was a big foreign policy achievement for Pakistan.
- In 1996 Taliban government was established in Afghanistan and Benazir's government recognized and thought that the Taliban government would be beneficial to Pakistan despite international opposition.

Why was Benazir Bhutto's government dismissed the 2nd time in 1996?

- During her second tenure Benazir Bhutto acted with overconfidence as she had a President from her own party, Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari, and apparently had no fear of the 8th Amendment.
- During her second tenure there was a wide scale corruption in all departments of the government and Pakistan peaked in corruption rating according to Transparency International.
- Benazir Bhutto in her government began operations against MOM in Karachi and Sindh under the command of General Naseerullah Babar and political appointments especially from MOM were victimised.
- Economic and political situation got worse in Karachi, the financial capital of Pakistan. Gradually , the economy began to deteriorate and business confidence was at its lowest.
- Nawaz Sharif asked for an accountability bill to be passed from the National Assembly and when she resisted Nawaz Sharif asked for a nationwide referendum on government accountability.
- There were open accusations on the government and especially on Asif Ali Zardari.
- The growing rift between the President Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari and Benazir finally ended in the dismissal of Benazir's government on serious charges of corruption, mismanagement and malpractices.

Nawaz Sharif's 2nd Term (1996-98)

What were Nawaz Sharif's policies during his second term?

- Nawaz Sharif had a very convincing campaign against PPP and won almost 90% of the total votes cast in the 1997 election and two third of the National Assembly seats. →After winning the election, He immediately repealed the controversial 8th Amendment from the constitution so that the President could no longer dismiss the Prime Minister. →He also made sure that party leaders could dismiss the legislatures if they failed to vote according to the party's command.
- This put an end to Horse Trading in Parliament. His government continued the policies in a similar economic direction of liberalisation and privatisation but only on fairer grounds.
- He opened the capital markets for foreign investors, made privatisation commission and planning commission to help Pakistan grow on a sustainable basis.
- He abolished the Friday holidays so that Pakistani businesses could work on international patterns.
- Lahore to Islamabad Motorway was opened for public traffic in 1998. One of the achievements of Nawaz Sharif was his success to invite Indian PM, Vajpayee, to Lahore and sign a declaration on Minar-e-Pakistan to resolve the issues with India.
- He didn't hesitate to make Pakistan the 7th atomic power of the world on 28 May 1998, in response to India's atomic tests.
- This blunt decision and refusal to take any international dictation on national interest increased Nawaz's popularity.

Thirteenth Amendment

- It was introduced by Nawaz Sharif
- It gave the PM the power to revoke the authority of President to dismiss PM and NA
- It was supported by many politicians
- In this the President also lost power to 3 chiefs of army staff, and provincial governors
- Fourteenth Amendment:
- It was also introduced by Nawaz Sharif
- It did not allow politicians to switch parties in order to help form coalitions or oppose to form government
- He did this in order to protect his government Fifteenth Amendment:
- It was also introduced by NS
- It gave all authority to PM to enforce Islamic Laws
- He introduced it in order to protect himself further

Why was Martial law imposed on 12th October 1999?

- Nawaz Sharif had a two third mandate in the National Assembly in 1997 and had passed an amendment to write off almost any chances of removal of the PM.
- After forming the government, he tried to pass a controversial bill to further Islamize Pakistan and its laws through the Shariah bill.
- A large section of the society saw it as an attempt of concentration of power in the hands of Nawaz Sharif.
- That affected his democratic stance and peoples' sentiments for him.
- He had imposed a governor Raj in Sindh and had dissolved the provincial Assembly over the issue with MQM.
- He started an operation against MQM over the target killing of Hakeem Muhammad Saeed.
- (Ex. Governor of Sindh & Founder of Hamdard Foundation) He again fell out with Army Chief General Jahangir Karamat over the National Security Council issue. and General Karamat gave his resignation.
- He then appointed General Pervaiz Musharraf as Army Chief and regretted later as General Musharraf began an operation in Kargil Indian occupied territory in Kashmir without the consent of the PM that brought the two nuclear powers India and Pakistan on a brink of war.
- Nawaz wanted an enquiry over Kargil and had cold relations with Musharraf.
- On 12 Oct when Musharraf was on his way back from Sri Lanka.
- Nawaz Sharif tried to remove him in a very hostile fashion and appointed General Ziauddin, but Musharraf got this information while he was still in the plane and his plane was directed to land in Nawab Shah instead of Karachi.
- His Core Commanders saw it as an attempt on the life of their Army Chief and on Musharraf's command removed Nawaz Sharif from P.M office and imposed Martial law.
- After the nuclear tests due to sanctions the economy had gone weaker and weaker along with some controversies over freezing of foreign currency accounts and political unrest in Sindh provided an excuse to the Army to take over.

Chapter 16: Foreign Relations

Pakistan's Relation with India

- India is a neighbouring country of Pakistan.
- Its 84% population consists of Hindus and 10% of Muslims and 6% are other minorities.
- Its total area is twelve lac twenty nine thousand seven hundred and thirty seven sq. mile.
- Common border between Pakistan and India is 1600 km and the cease fire line on Kashmir is not included in it.
- The relation between Pakistan and India could not be developed on better lines from the inception of Pakistan.
- Kashmir Dispute: Kashmir is a dispute between both the countries and three wars i.n. 1948, 1965 and 1971 have been fought on the dispute of Kashmir. From the emergence of Pakistan, India created many problems for Pakistan.
- Indus Water Treaty and India: Pakistan and India signed Indus-Water-Treaty in 1960 to solve the water dispute between them.
- The project was completed with the help of World Bank and other countries but India refused to give its due share.
- Separation of East Pakistan and India: India helped the separatist elements in East Pakistan in 1971 and created Bangladesh.
- After it, Simla Agreement was signed between Pakistan and India, by which both the countries agreed differences through negotiations.
- 1948-1949: Kashmir Issue and cease fire, India stops Pakistan's Water Supply. An agreement over Bengal and Assam border
- 1950: Liaquat-Nehru Pact for the minorities in both countries
- 1965: India Pakistan war over Kashmir
- 1971: Another war, East Pakistan gets separated
- 1972: Simla Pact/Accord
- 1987: threat of war from India
- 1988-1989: Good relations with democratic setup
- 1998: Kargal Issue, relations deteriorate

Pakistan's Relations with Bangladesh

- Ideologically Pakistan and Bangladesh were two parts of the same country.
- Present Bangladesh was the former Eastern Pakistan before 16th December 1971, when Bangladesh emerged as an independent and sovereign State.
- The two wings of Pakistan were situated at 1,750Km from each other with the Indian Territory lying in between the two parts.
- 1971: Very bitter relations, Pakistan starts to break bonds with any country ready to recognize Bengal as a separate country
- 1974: Pakistan invites Sheikh Mujib to the Islamic Summit Conference. Both countries agreed to have friendly relations.
- Both were members of SAARC
- 1974: Bhutto visits Bangladesh and divisions of assets were discussed

- 1975: Sheikh Mujib assassinated and the new leader tries to improve the relations further but refuses to withdraw claim over assets
- 1985 and 1988: Bangladesh hit by severe storm, Pakistan becomes the 1st country to contribute for them
- 1990's: Pakistan Bangladesh cricket matches

Pakistan's Relations with Afghanistan

- 1947: Unfriendly relations due to border dispute of Wakhan strip.
- Afghanistan opposed Pakistan's membership in UNO
- 1955: Relations further deteriorate due to Afghanistan's attacking on Pakistan Embassy at Kabul
- 1956: Iskander Mirza visits Afghanistan to normalise the relations
- 1965-71: Afghanistan does not support Pakistan in wars against India but remains neutral
- 1974: ZAB visits Afghanistan
- 1979-88: Good relations because of Pakistan aid, Russian invasion and ceasefire →
- 1988-92: Civil war breaks in Afghanistan and Pakistan helps in formation of Mujahideen Government
- 1992: Pakistan supports Burhan-ud-din Rabbani government
- 1996: Very good relations with Multan Omer government
- 1993-1999: Upright relations with Mujahideen Government

Pakistan's Relations with Iran

- 1947: Iran is the 1st county to acknowledge Pakistan's existence
- 1949: Pakistan's PM visits Iran
- 1955: Iran and Iraq join Pakistan in Baghdad Pact
- 1964: Both countries join RCD 1965-71: Iran supports Pakistan in the wars 1972-1973: ZAB's government and relations remain good 1979: Iranian Revolution and Pakistan supports it and tries to established good terms with the new government 1985: RCD restructured and made more effective 1985-88: Good relations under Zia 1988: Benazir government, very confined relations 1998-1999: Upright relations

Pakistan's Relations with China

- 1949: China becomes independent
- 1952: Diplomatic relations between the countries begin.
- Pakistan supports China to get UNO membership
- 1959: Pakistan condemned the military action in the Tibet
- 1960's: A \$ 16 million long-term interest free loan regarding import of machinery
- 1961-1962: China applied for permanent membership of the Security Council. Pakistan supports this act
- 1962: Pakistan support to China in China-India war
- 1963: Boundary agreement in 1963, China allows PIA to use Chinese airports and provided with loans
- 1965-71: China support Pakistan in the wars against India

- 1964: Karakoram Highway for better trade established
- 1986: Civil treaty nuclear corporation
- 1993-2000: Pakistan fully support religious movement in China

Pakistan's Relations with USSR

- 1947: Pakistan joined UNO, Russia dislikes that
- 1949: Visit of Liaqat Ali Khan to USA rather than USSR harms initial relations
- 1950: Russia begins to support India over Kashmir issue
- 1954: Joining SEATO with USA widens the gulf
- 1954: Pakistan joins Anti-Communist Pact which angers Russia
- 1956: Rejecting aid from USSR further harms relations
- 1960: Pakistan accepts Soviet assistance in search of Water and Minerals but U2 Crisis arms the relations
- 1961: Soviet oil exploration in Pakistan
- 1963: Pakistan receives 11 million pounds loan
- 1965: Improvement relations because Pakistan leaves SEATO and CENTO and also the visit of Ayub Khan makes it better
- 1968: Soviet Arms supply to Pakistan
- 1972: ZAB's government tries to improve relationship by signing agreement to build Steel Mill in Pakistan and visiting USSR
- 1978-88: Relations deteriorated because of Russian invasion over Afghanistan
- 1989-1999: Better relations with the 4 democratic government

Pakistan's Relations with USA

- 1947: Pakistan joined UNO and became a pro-American country
- 1950: PM Liaqat Ali visited the United States
- 1955: Pakistan signed SEATO and CENTO for military and economic aid
- 1956: Pakistan supports USA spy mission. U2 incident weakens relations
- 1962: Relations in strain because US gives aid to India in war against China 1965 and 71: Pakistan gets no military aid.
- Therefore, Pakistan leaves SEATO and CENTO 1972-74: Not good relations with Bhutto government and Nuclear issue
- 1977-79: Earlier Zia gets no support and relations remain bad and gets no further aid
- 1979-89: Very good relations with democratic government
- 1998-99: Bad relations because of Nuclear bomb testing by Pakistan

A Note from Mojza

These notes for Pak Studies (2059/01) have been prepared by Team Mojza, covering the content for O Level 2022-2025 syllabus. The content of these notes has been prepared with utmost care. We apologise for any issues overlooked; factual, grammatical or otherwise. We hope that you benefit from these and find them useful towards achieving your goals for your Cambridge examinations.

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