

PREPARED & COMPILED BY: M. HARIS BASIM

PAKISTAN STUDIES

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For Class XII



Dedication

I dedicate this effort

JOIN to my beloved
FOR Parents

MORE!!! ... and ...

all my respected

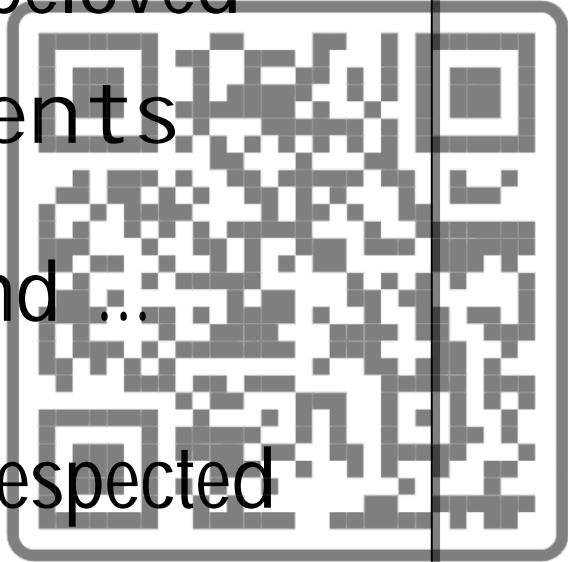
Teachers

who encouraged me

All the time

Muhammad Haris Basim

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Chapter

01

The Establishment of Pakistan

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Conditions of South Asia Before the Advent of Islam
- Ali Garh Movement
- Two Nation Theory
- Comparison of Muslim and Hindu Society
- Ideology of Pakistan
- Partition of Bengal
- Objectives of AIML
- Lacknow Pact
- Khilafat Movement
- Nehru Report
- Jinnah's 14 Points
- Allahabad Address
- Round Table Conference
- Pakistan Resolution
- Cripps Mission
- Lord Wavell's Plan
- Simla Conference

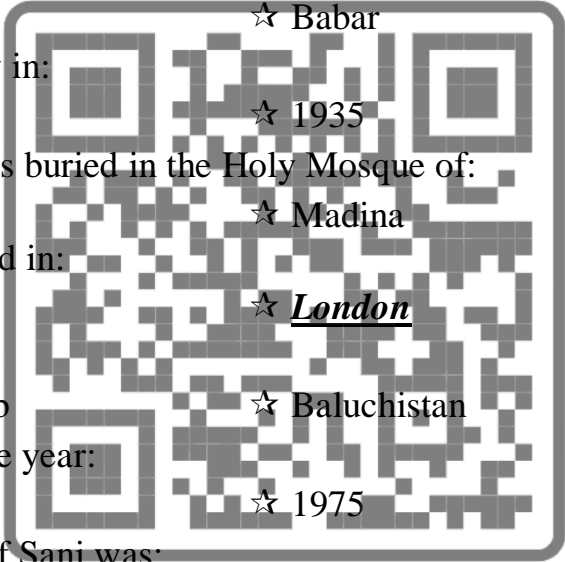
DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Two Nation Theory
- Ideology of Pakistan
- Ideology of Pakistan In The Light of Quaid-E-Azam's Statements
- Formation of Muslim League
- Jinnah's 14 Points

Mcq's

1. Sindh was conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim in:
☆ 711 ☆ 712 ☆ 713
2. Muslim League was founded in:
☆ 1911 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1906
3. Resolution of Lahore was presented in:
☆ 1946 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1930
4. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in the year:
☆ 1913 ☆ 1911 ☆ 1906
5. Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points in:
☆ 1928 ☆ 1929 ☆ 1930
6. Quit India movement started in:
☆ 1930 ☆ 1936 ☆ 1942
7. The name of Pakistan was coined by:
☆ Quaid-e-Azam ☆ Allama Iqbal ☆ Chaudhry Rahmat Ali
8. Chaudhry Rahmat Ali suggested word "Pakistan" in his pamphlet:
☆ Outlook ☆ Comrade ☆ Now or Never
9. Allama Iqbal was born in:
☆ Sialkot ☆ Lahore ☆ Islamabad
10. The National Anthem was broadcasted first on Radio Pakistan on:
☆ July 3, 1950 ☆ August 13, 1947 ☆ September 7, 1949
11. Urdu Hindi dispute started in:
☆ 1885 ☆ 1867 ☆ 1887
12. For social reforms, Sir Syed started magazine:
☆ Tameer-e-Muslims ☆ Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq ☆ Taleem-o-Tarbiyat
13. Who is famous as Bengal Tiger?
☆ Allama Iqbal ☆ Liaquat Ali ☆ Fazal-ul-Haq
14. First president of Muslim League is:
☆ Sir Agha Khan ☆ Nazim uddin ☆ Waqar ul Malik
15. How many members were in Simla delegation?
☆ 35 ☆ 36 ☆ 37
16. Nehru Report was presented in:
☆ 1927 ☆ 1928 ☆ 1929
17. The chairman of boundary line commission was:
☆ Radcliff ☆ Lord Wavell ☆ Mount Batten

18. The Second World War broke out in:
 ☆ 1938 ☆ 1939 ☆ 1937
19. The Lucknow pact was signed in:
 ☆ 1915 ☆ 1917 ☆ 1916
20. The Cripps Mission came to India in:
 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1944
21. The Bengal partition was held in:
 ☆ 1911 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1906
22. The partition of Bengal was annulled in:
 ☆ 1911 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1906
23. Aligarh movement was started by:
 ☆ Sir Syed Ahmed ☆ Sir Agha Khan ☆ Allama Iqbal
24. Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Quran in:
 ☆ Urdu ☆ Hindi ☆ Persian
25. The last Mughal emperor of India was:
 ☆ Bahadur Shah Zafar ☆ Akber ☆ Babar
26. Sindh was separated from Bombay in:
 ☆ 1936 ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935
27. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was buried in the Holy Mosque of:
 ☆ Jerusalem ☆ Iran ☆ Madina
28. Round Table conferences were held in:
 ☆ Lahore ☆ Delhi ☆ London
29. It is known as gate way of Islam:
 ☆ Sindh ☆ Punjab ☆ Baluchistan
30. M.A.O. College was founded in the year:
 ☆ 1875 ☆ 1857 ☆ 1975
31. The Name of Hazrat Mujaddid Alif Sani was:
 ☆ Sheikh Abdal ☆ Sheikh Akber ☆ Sheikh Ahmed
32. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was died in:
 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1880 ☆ 1898
33. The Cripps Mission came to Pakistan in:
 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1944
34. Aligarh movement was started by:
 ☆ Quaid-e-Azam ☆ Iskandar Mirza ☆ Sir Syed Ahmed
35. Khilafat movement was started by:
 ☆ Sir Syed Ahmed ☆ Maulana M. Ali Johar ☆ Nazim uddin
36. Congress was established in:
 ☆ 1900 ☆ 1880 ☆ 1885
37. The government of Turkey announced an end of the Khilafat in:
 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1924 ☆ 1944
38. Muslims ruled the sub-continent for more than:
 ☆ 1000 years ☆ 500 years ☆ 1500 years



SHORT answers

Condition of South Asia Before the Advent of Isl am

Introductory Words:

Pakistan, our dear mother land, came into existence vitally due to the advent of Islam in South Asia region. Islam came to this region through Arab traders. Regular preaching of Islam started after the invasion of Muhammad bin Qasim, who defeated Raja Dahir in 712.

Condition of South Asia before the advent of Islam:

Before the advent of Islam, South Asian society was divided into many small kingdoms that were always at daggers drawn with each other. The Hindus were in majority and they kept on torturing other minorities like Buddhist. The Hindu society was full of social injustice. The following were the discrepancies of this society:

Divided Society:

They were divided into four major castes:

- The Brahmins (the priests)
- The Kashatriyas (warrior class)
- The Vashiya (the artists)
- The Shudras (lowest worker class)

The Brahmins and Kashatriyas enjoyed power and status and the other two classes were in miserable condition.

Narrow mindedness:

Narrow mindedness had plagued Hindu Society. Specially the two lower classes Vashiya and the Shudras, and women were in miserable condition.

Status of Woman:

In the Hindu society, women were in trouble. Widows were treated very badly; mostly they were burned with husbands' dead bodies. This tradition of burning wives with their husbands' dead bodies was called "Sutti" (سُتّی).

Aligarh Movement

Introduction:

After 1857, the Muslims emerged as a backward nation; they were illiterate and hopelessly ignorant in every walk of life. Nevertheless, they were economically, politically, socially and to be more exact religiously made the subject of ruthless punishment. In such conditions, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan came forward and tried to help the Muslims come out from such miserable conditions. He guided the Muslims towards the right path and attempted to draw out the Muslims from such helpless condition.

Objectives of Aligarh Movement:

The main focus of the Aligarh movement was:

- Loyalty to British Government.
- Modern western education for the Muslims to compete with Hindus.
- To keep away the Muslims from politics.

Scientific Society at Ghazipur:

In 1864, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan laid the foundation of a scientific society at Ghazipur. The purpose of this society was to translate the English books into Urdu language.

Mohammedan Educational Conference:

In 1886, Sir Syed set up an organization which is known as Mohammedan Educational Conference, which presented a twelve point program in western and religious education in English and other languages. Its aim was to convey the message of education to the Muslim masses.

Conclusion:

Sir Syed, although, was the first Muslim member of Central Legislative Council, but he advised the Muslims to remain apart from politics unless and until they would get education. He believed that the cure of Muslim problems is only education and unless and until Muslims get education.

TWO-NATION THEORY

Means of Two-Nation Theory:

Two Nation Theory means that Muslims of South Asia believe that Islam and Hinduism are not only two religions but also two distinct cultures with no similarities. Their habits, architecture, music and script are all different. Even the languages they speak and the dresses they wear are entirely different. That is why; Muslims of India had demanded a separate homeland where Muslims could get their religious satisfaction.

Basis of Nationhood:

The Muslims believed that the basis of their nationhood neither territorial

nor ethnic, linguistic; rather they are a nation because they belong to the same faith, Islam.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan - The Pioneer of Two-Nation Theory:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the one, who used the word “Two Nation” for Hindus and Muslims very first, after he saw hatred of Hindus and congress for the Muslims.

Two-Nation Theory in the Views of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam declared:

“Muslims are not a minority; they are one nation by every definition of the word nation. By all canons of international law we are a nation.”

CONCLUSION:

The Muslims apprehended that they would lose their identity if they remained a part of Hindu society. They also came to realize the above-mentioned differences between them and the Hindus and hence demanded separate electorate on the ground that they were different nation from Hindus.

Comparison of Muslim And Hindu Society

Preface:

There are a few factors, which split the inhabitants of the Sub Continent into two Nations. Let us examine each of them separately.

Religious Differences:

The Hindus and Muslims belong to different religions. Islam preaches Tawheed (oneness of Allah) and believes in equality of man before law. Muslims are the believers of God, the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) and the Holy Book Quran and hold a cohesive approach towards life.

Hinduism on the other hand is based on the concept of multiple Gods. Their society follows a caste system, is divided into four classes, and has a very narrow approach towards life.

Cultural Differences:

Muslim followed the Islamic culture while Hindus inherited a self build culture. The Hindus burnt their dead bodies while Muslims buried them. Hindus considered the “Mother cow” as a sacred animal and worshiped it while Muslims slaughtered it. The Hindus and Muslims did not intermarry nor do they inter-dine.

Social Differences:

The two communities of the Sub Continent differ in their social life as well. The clothes, the foods, the household utensils, the layout of homes, the words of salutation, the gestures and everything about them was different and

immediately pointed to their distinctive origin.

Economics Differences:

After 1857, the Muslim economic was crushed and all trade policies were framed in such a way so as to determent the Muslim condition. They were thrown out of Government services and their estates and properties were confiscated, while the Hindus were provided with many opportunities to progress economically.

Educational Differences:

The Hindus had advanced in the educational field because they quickly and readily took the English education, while the Muslims did not receive modern education, which heavily affected their economic conditions.

Political Differences:

The political differences between the Hindus and Muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of Two Nation Theory.

Language:

The Muslims and Hindus wrote and spoke two different languages .The language of the former was Urdu and it was written in Arabic Script. On the other hand, Hindus spoke the Hindi language and it was written in Sanskrit. Urdu and Hindi languages had the difference in writing, thoughts of poetry, arts, painting and words of music.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Ideology:

The word ideology is composed of two Greek words; “Idea” and “Logos”. The term ideology means science of idea. George Lewis says:

“Ideology is a plane or program which is based upon philosophy.”

Essentials of Ideology of Pakistan:

Ideology of Pakistan is based upon five essentials:

Islam:

Pakistan came into being based on Islam. Muslims had demand an independent state to be carved out from Hindu domination.

Two-Nation Theory:

Two-nation theory was the basis of the struggle for creation of Pakistan. It implies that Muslims of the sub-continent were a nation quite distinct and separate from Hindu's.

Territorial Land:

A piece of land was necessary for the existence and promotions of

Islamic ideology as Quaid-e-Azam said:

“We are one nation and the nation does not survive in the air. It requires an independent and to settle.”

Democratic System:

All the social, economical, political and cultural affairs are operated based on Islamic democracy.

Urdu Language:

In 1867 some Hindu's started a movement in Banaras, in which they demanded replacement of Urdu with Hindi, and the Persian script with Deva Nagri (Hindi) script. The reason for opposing Urdu was that the language was written in Persian script, which was similar to the Arabic script and Arabic, was the language of Quran, the holy book of Muslims. Molvi Abdul Haque said:

“Urdu is the first brick in the foundation of Pakistan”

PARTITION OF BENGAL: 1905

Background:

United Bengal's area covered 189,000 sq. miles with 80 million populations. Muslim Separatism in India, that the partition was imperative even if Curzon had not initiated it. A Lt. Governor had problems in looking after the eastern areas. Mainly Muslim suffered because of the rotten administration by the British. Before 1905, many proposals of partition of Bengal had been under consideration but Lord Curzon decided to practice this administrative scheme. The Bengal was distributed into two distinct parts namely East Bengal and West Bengal.

❖ East Bengal:

East Bengal became incidentally a Muslim majority province having 13000000 out of 31000000.

❖ West Bengal:

West Bengal was a Hindu majority province.

Muslims' Reaction:

Muslims were very happy on the partition as this had enabled them to promote their life conditions. It was rightly an opportunity for compensation. The Muslim community supported it strongly.

Hindus' Rejection:

On the other hand, Hindus retaliated furiously saying it the division of motherland. The Congress joined the anti-partition movement. They started widespread agitation, violence and boycott of foreign goods. The main reason of Hindu protest was that they had loosened grip over the eastern parts.

Annulment of the Partition:

The British government revoked the partition to avoid trouble on 12

December 1911. The Muslims were disappointed by the government response to the violent strategy of protests adopted by the Hindus.

Aims and Objectives of All-India Muslim League

Background:

Under the active guidance of Muslim leaders, the movement for Muslim separatism created political arousing among the Muslims on communal line keeping in view the doubts roused in the minds of Muslims, the role of Congress in the partition of Bengal & Urdu-Hindi controversy.

This ideology of political collectivism in the name of religion gave birth of AIML, in the session of All-India Muhammadan educational conference held in December 27-30, 1906 in Dacca.

Aims and Objectives of AIML:

- To promote among Muslims of India the feelings of loyalty to the British government and remove any misconception.
- To protect and advanced the political rights and interests of the Muslims of India.
- To promote among Muslims of India hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the before-mentioned objects of the league.

LUCKNOW PACT

Introduction:

Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, then a member of the Congress as well as the League, made both the parties reaches an agreement to pressure the British government to adopt a more liberal approach to India and give Indians more authority to run their country. Jinnah himself was the mastermind and architect of this pact.

Due to the reconciliation brought about by Jinnah between the Congress and the League, the Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu, gave him the title of *"the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity"*.

Muslim League and Congress:

As a result of the hard work of Mr. Jinnah and Mahajan from congress, both the Muslim League and the Congress met for their annual sessions at Bombay in December 1915. The principal leaders of the two political parties assembled at one place for the first time in the history of these organizations. The speeches made from the platform of the two groups were similar in tone and theme.

Confirmation of agreement:

The agreement was confirmed by the annual sessions of the Congress and the League in their annual sessions held at Lucknow on December 29 and December 31, 1916 respectively. Sarojini Naidu gave Jinnah, the chief architect of the Lucknow Pact, the title of "the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity".

Main Features:

Main features of the pact are as under:

1. There shall be self-government in India.
2. The same method should be adopted for the Executive Councils of Governors.
3. The India Council must be abolished.
4. The salaries of the Secretary of State for Indian Affairs should be paid by the British government and not from Indian funds.
5. The executive should be separated from the judiciary.
6. The number of Muslims in the provincial legislatures should be laid down province by province.
7. Muslims should be given 1/3 representation in Central Govt.
8. There should be separate electorates for all communities until they ask for joint electorate.
9. System of weight-age should be adopted.
10. Term of Legislative Council should be 5 years.

The Khilafat Movement

Introduction:

The Khilafat movement was a religio-political movement launched by the Muslims of British India for the retention of the Ottoman Caliphate and for not handing over the control of Muslim holy places to non-Muslims.

Turkey sided with Germany in World War 1. As it began to lose the war, concerns were expressed in India about the future of Turkey. It was a peak period from 1919 to 1922 casting demonstrations, boycott, and other pressure by the two major communities, the Hindus and the Muslims. Being brothers, the Indian Muslims realized their religious duty to help the Muslim country. It was the extra territorial attachments based on Islam. Another factor same to the first was that the Indian Muslims considered Ottoman Caliphate a symbol of unity of the Muslim world as Ummah.

Goals:

1. Ottoman Khilafat should be kept intact.
2. Territorial solidarity of Turkey be preserved.
3. Control of holy the places should not be given to non-Muslims.

Protests in India:

All India Khilafat Committee was formed at Bombay in July 1919. The first Khilafat Conference at Delhi in November 1919 was arranged in which the Congress leaders like Gandhi and Nehru participated. In this way, the major

political parties joined hands to assault the injustice with the Muslim community. These steps were announced:

- No participation in victory celebrations.
- Boycott of British goods
- Non Cooperation with the Government

The second Khilafat Conference (Amritsar) was held in Dec. 1919. Maulana Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali joined the session after being released from prison. In Jan. 1920, M. A. Ansari led a delegation to Viceroy while Maulana M. A. Jauhar to Europe. The Khilafat Committee decided to start non-cooperation in collaboration with the Congress in May 1920.

Conclusions:

- It was re-affirmation of the reality that religion is a mobilizing force and especially Islam has mobilization capacity to organize masses.
- It was the movement launched on the basis of extra-territorialism. Later, no such movement but Pan-Islamic sentiments continued.
- It resulted in the sufferings of the Muslims.
- Hindu-Muslim unity proved short-lived.

Reactivation of the Muslim League and other Muslim organizations to restart their activities as a separate nation was the great outcome.

THE NEHRU REPORT: 1928

Introduction:

The main objective was to constitute proposals for the Indian Constitution. The Congress called All Parties Conference that appointed a 10-member committee in May 1928 under the Chairmanship of Motilal Nehru and Secretary ship of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Main points of the report:

Recommendations that threatened Muslim interests are:

1. No Separate electorate.
2. No One-third seats for Muslims in Central Assembly.
3. No reservation of seats for Muslims in Punjab and Bengal. In Hindu-majority Provinces, the Muslims may be given seats according to population.
4. Sind to be made a province if it can bear its expenses. Balochistan, NWFP were accepted to be given constitutional status on certain conditions.

Jinnah's Answer:

Quaid-i-Azam tried to get amendments in the Report in the All Parties Conference in Calcutta but did not succeed. This is the very moment when Jinnah remarked, "It is parting of the ways." He presented the 14 points as a Muslim leader.

14 POINTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM

Introduction:

In March 1929, at the annual session of All India Muslim League, Quaid-e-Azam declared his famous fourteen points.

Jinnah's Fourteen Points - 1929:

1. Federal System:

The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers rested in the provinces.

2. Separation of Sind:

Sind should be separated from Bombay Presidency.

3. Shares of Muslims in Services:

Muslims should be given adequate share along with other Indians in the services of State.

4. Protection for Muslims' culture and Language:

The constitution should embody adequate safeguard for the protection of Muslim culture, language, religion and civilization.

5. One-Third Muslim Ministries:

Form no cabinet, either central or provincial without being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim Ministers.

6. Change in Constitution:

No change shall be made in the constitution of state except with the concurrence of State constituting the Indian Federation.

Allahabad address

Prelude:

On December 30, 1930, the annual meeting of the All India Muslim League was held at Allahabad. Allama Iqbal presided over the meeting. On this occasion he delivered his famous historical address, which proved to be a milestone in the proceeding to make a demand for an independent Muslim State.



Main Points of the Address:

These are few main points of presidential address of Allama Iqbal at Allahabad in 1930:

➤ Islam is complete code of life:

Islam is complete code of life, which gives guidance for every aspect of

life. If the Muslims act according to principles of Islam, they will soon gain their lost state.

➤ **India is Country of Various Nations:**

India is not country of single nation but it is a country of different nations, which are followers of different nations.

➤ **Separate State for Muslims:**

Allama Muhammad Iqbal said:

"I would like to see the Punjab, N.W.F.P. (North West Frontier Provinces), Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state self-government within the British Empire or without the British Empire."

➤ **India is the Largest Country of the Muslims:**

India is the Largest Country of the Muslims in the world, so if we want that Islam will live as cultural strength then we shall concentrate at a particular region and the formation of a Muslim state is better for both the Muslims and India.

Conclusive Sentences:

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

ROUNDTABLE CONFERENCES

Introduction:

The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–32 were a series of conferences organized by the British Government to discuss constitutional reforms in India. They were conducted as per the recommendation by the report submitted by the Simon Commission in May 1930. However, there were significant disagreements between the Indian and the British political parties that the Conferences would not resolve.

First Session of the Conference: (1930)

In the first session, a number of prominent Muslims like M. A. Jinnah, Sir Shafi, Maulana M. A. Jauhar, Zafarullah Khan participated. They emphasized federalism, self government, safeguards for minorities, separate electorate, preferential representation in central legislature, and secure majorities in Punjab and Bengal.

Second Conference: (1931)

Maulana M. A. Jauhar had died after the first conference. Iqbal, Jinnah and others participated in the second conference. Gandhi represented the Congress. The key issues of the session were 'Federation' and 'Minorities.'

3rd Roundtable Conference: (1932)

The main issues had been discussed in the first two conferences and now

the rest of them were to be discussed. It was poorly attended conference. Quaid did not participate despite living in London. Gandhi did not attend as he had been detained.

The conference brought no change in party positions and widened Hindu-Muslim gulf.

PAKISTAN Resolution

Introduction:

Pakistan Resolution was the turning point in the history of Pakistan. It provides a way to the Muslims, leading to the destination of a complete independence.

The Pakistan Resolution:

In 1940, the annual session of Muslim League was held at Lahore in Minto Park (Iqbal Park) under the leadership of Quaid-e-Azam and a resolution was passed on 23 March 1940. The Resolution was moved by Bengal Chief Minister Maulvi Fazlul Haq and seconded by Chaudry Khaliq-uz-Zaman. It stated that:

"The areas, in which Muslims are numerically in majority as in the North-Western and Eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign. Effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities for the protection of their religion, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights."

Muslims Acceptance and Hindus Rejection:

The Muslims who had assembled the meeting plan in a large number unanimously accepted the Resolution. The Hindu readers and newspaper raise an outcry after the Resolution. They refused it and referred to the partition as "Vivisection of Motherland".

Gandhi said that:

"Dividing India was like dividing a cow."

Quaid-e-Azam warned the Hindus that:

"If the Hindus tried to get the whole of India they would lose the whole, but if they gave one-third to the Muslims they would get two-thirds."

Conclusion:

Pakistan Resolution was a demand for the protection and safeguard of the national identity of the Muslims. The Resolution infused high spirits among the Muslims who were now determined to fight to the last minute for the accomplishment of Pakistan.

Cripps Mission (1942)

Introduction:

British Government sent a mission to India in 1942 under Sir Stafford Cripps, the Lord Privy Seal, in order to achieve Hindu-Muslim consensus on some constitutional arrangement and to convince the Indians to postpone their struggle till the end of the Second World War.

Cripps arrived in Delhi on March 22, 1942 and had series of meetings with the leading Indian politicians including Jawaharlal Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad, Quaid-i-Azam, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, A. K. Fazlul Haq, Dr. Ambedkar, V.D. Savarkar and Tej Bhadur Sappru etc.

Proposals of Cripps Mission:

In the meetings Cripps tried to plead his case before these political leaders and tried to convince them to accept his following proposals:

1. During the course of the war, the British would retain their hold on India. Once the war finished, India would be granted dominion status with complete external and internal autonomy. It would however, be associated with the United Kingdom and other Dominions by a common allegiance to the Crown.
2. At the end of the war, a Constituent Assembly would be set up with the power to frame the future constitution of India. The members of the assembly were to be elected on the basis of proportional representation by the provincial assemblies. Princely States would also be given representation in the Constituent Assembly.
3. The provinces not agreeing to the new constitution would have the right to keep itself out of the proposed Union. Such provinces would also be entitled to create their own separate Union. The British government would also invite them to join the commonwealth.
4. During the war an interim government comprising of different parties of India would be constituted. However, defence and external affairs would be the sole responsibility of the viceroy.

Reaction of Muslim League:

Quaid-i-Azam considered these proposals as “unsatisfactory” and was of the view that the acceptance of the Cripps proposals would “take the Muslims to the gallows.”

Conclusion:

Actually Quaid-i-Azam and other Muslim League leaders were convinced that Cripps was a traditional supporter of Congress and thus could not present an objective solution to the problem. On the arrival of Cripps, Quaid-i-Azam made it clear that he was a friend of Congress and would only support the Congress' interests



Wavell Plan (1945)

Introduction:

In October 1943 the British Government decided to replace Lord Linlithgow with Lord Wavell as the Viceroy of India. Right after assuming charge as Viceroy, Wavell's most important task was to present a formula for the solution of the Indian problem which was acceptable for both the Congress and the Muslim League. After doing his basic homework, a broadcast speech delivered by Wavell from Delhi. This plan is commonly known as Wavell Plan.

Proposals of Wavell's Plan:

Wavell's plan presented the following proposals:

1. If all the Indian political parties would help the British in the war then the British Government would introduce Constitutional Reforms in India after the war.
2. Viceroy's Executive Council would be immediately reconstituted and the number of its members would be increased.
3. In that Council there would be equal representation of high class Hindus and the Muslims.
4. Other minorities including low-caste Hindus, Shudders and Sikhs would be given representation in the Council.
5. All the members of the Council, except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief would be Indians.
6. An Indian would be appointed as the member of Foreign Affairs in the Council. However, a British Commissioner would be appointed to look after the matters relating to the trade.
7. Defence of India was to be in the hands of a British authority till Power was transferred to the Indian hands
8. Viceroy would convene a meeting of the Indian politician including the leaders of Congress and the Muslim League so that they could nominate the names of the members of the new Council.
9. If this plan is approved for the Central Government then same type of popular ministries comprising of the political leaders would be formed in all the provinces.
10. None of the changes suggested will in any way prejudice or prejudice the essential form of the future permanent Constitution of India.

Simla Conference (1945)

Background:

Lord Wavell succeeded Lord Linlithgow as Viceroy of India in 1943. When he took over as Viceroy, the tide of the Second World War was turning in favour of the allies. Lord Wavell declared that British Government wanted to see India as an independent and prosperous country.

Simla Conference:

When the war ended in August 1945, Viceroy Lord Wavell decided to

hold a political conference to which he invited Muslim League and Congress representatives. The conference began in Simla on June 24, 1945 and lasted till July 14, 1945.

Representatives of Congress & AIML:

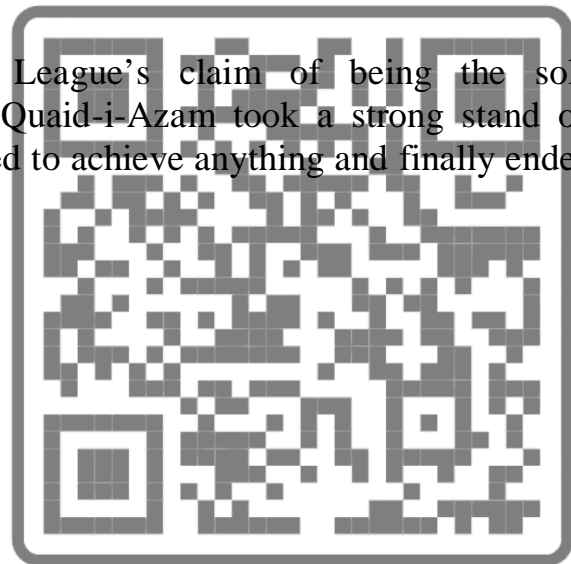
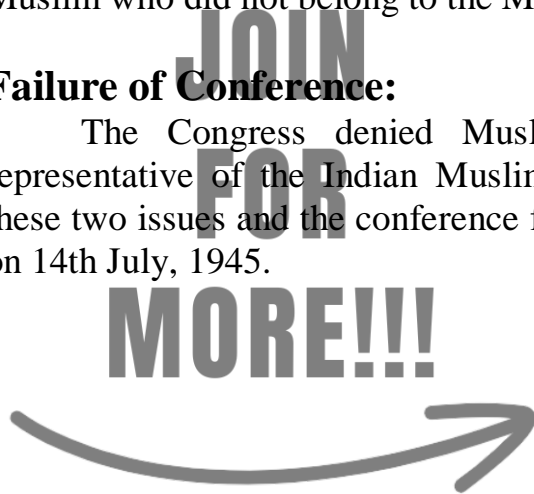
Muslim League was represented by Quaid-i-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Khwaja Nazim-ud-din, Ghulam Hussain Hidayat Ullah, Sir Muhammad Asad Ullah and Hussain Imam. The Congress was represented by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Khizar Hayat Tiwana, Dr. Khan Sahib and some other leaders.

Point of Dispute:

There was a deadlock over the Muslim League's demand that all five Muslim members of the Executive Council should be the nominees of the Muslim League. The Viceroy was of the opinion that four members should be taken from the Muslim League while the fifth member should be a Punjabi Muslim who did not belong to the Muslim League.

Failure of Conference:

The Congress denied Muslim League's claim of being the sole representative of the Indian Muslims. Quaid-i-Azam took a strong stand on these two issues and the conference failed to achieve anything and finally ended on 14th July, 1945.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



DESCRIPTIVE answers

TWO-NATION THEORY

Means of Two-Nation Theory:

Two Nation Theory means that Muslims of South Asia believe that Islam and Hinduism are not only two religions but also two distinct cultures with no similarities. Their habits, architecture, music and script are all different. Even the languages they speak and the dresses they wear are entirely different. That is why; Muslims of India had demanded a separate homeland where Muslims could get their religious satisfaction.

Basis of Nationhood:

The Muslims believed that the basis of their nationhood neither territorial nor ethnic, linguistic; rather they are a nation because they belong to the same faith, Islam. They demanded that areas where they were in majority, wherein they would be enabled to order their lives in accordance with the teaching of Holy Quran and Sunnah.

خاص ہے ترکیب میں قوم رسول ہاشمی

قوت مذہب سے مستحکم ہے جمعیت تری

اپنی ملت پر قیاس اقوام مغرب سے نہ کر

ان کی جمعیت کا ہے ملک و نسب پر انحصار

There are a few factors, which split the inhabitants of the Sub Continent into two Nations. Let us examine each of them separately.

➤ Religious Differences:

The Hindus and Muslims belong to different religions. Islam preaches Tawheed (oneness of Allah) and believes in equality of man before law. Muslims are the believers of God, the Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) and the Holy Book Quran and hold a cohesive approach towards life.

Hinduism on the other hand is based on the concept of multiple Gods. Their society follows a caste system, is divided into four classes, and has a very narrow approach towards life.

➤ Cultural Differences:

Muslim followed the Islamic culture while Hindus inherited a self build culture. The Hindus burnt their dead bodies while Muslims buried them. Hindus considered the "Mother cow" as a sacred animal and worshiped it while

Muslims slaughtered it. The Hindus and Muslims did not intermarry nor do they inter-dine.

➤ **Social Differences:**

The two communities of the Sub Continent differ in their social life as well. The clothes, the foods, the household utensils, the layout of homes, the words of salutation, the gestures and everything about them was different and immediately pointed to their distinctive origin.

➤ **Economics Differences:**

After 1857, the Muslim economic was crushed and all trade policies were framed in such a way so as to determent the Muslim condition. They were thrown out of Government services and their estates and properties were confiscated, while the Hindus were provided with many opportunities to progress economically.

➤ **Educational Differences:**

The Hindus had advanced in the educational field because they quickly and readily took the English education, while the Muslims did not receive modern education, which heavily affected their economic conditions.

➤ **Political Differences:**

The political differences between the Hindus and Muslims have played an important role in the development and evolution of Two Nation Theory.

➤ **Language:**

The Muslims and Hindus wrote and spoke two different languages .The language of the former was Urdu and it was written in Arabic Script. On the other hand, Hindus spoke the Hindi language and it was written in Sanskrit. Urdu and Hindi languages had the difference in writing, thoughts of poetry, arts, painting and words of music.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan - The Pioneer of Two-Nation Theory:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan is the one, who used the word “Two Nation” for Hindus and Muslims very first, after he saw hatred of Hindus and congress for the Muslims.

He did his best to make the Muslims realize the differences with the Hindus with regard of religion, social and cultural values. He made Muslims educated by founding Ali Garh.

Views of Allama Iqbal on Two-Nation Theory:

The dreamer of Pakistan Allama Iqbal proposed as a permanent solution to the Muslim Hindu problem that, Punjab, N.W.F.P. (North West Frontier Province), Baluchistan and Sindh should be converted into one province. He said:

“I would like to see Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan and Sindh amalgamated into a single state.”

Two-Nation Theory in the Views of Choudhry Rahmat Ali:

On 28 January 1933 Choudhry Rehmat Ali published a pamphlet “*Now or Never*” in which he wrote that the population of North West provinces is 4 crore, in which 3 crore are Muslims. That is why we need a separate state consisting of Punjab, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sindh and Kashmir called by name “Pakistan”.

Two-Nation Theory in the Views of Quaid-e-Azam:

The most clear and emphatic exposition is found in Jinnah’s statement and speeches. He expounded the two-nation theory in such detail that most Muslims and even some Hindus came to believe in its truth. He declared:

*“Muslims are not a minority; they are one nation by every definition of the word **nation**. By all canons of international law we are a nation.”*

He further said:

“Hindustan is neither one country, nor its inhabitant’s one nation. This is Sub Continent which consists of many nations of which the Hindus and Muslims are two major nations.”

CONCLUSION:

The Muslims apprehended that they would lose their identity if they remained a part of Hindu society. They also came to realize the above-mentioned differences between them and the Hindus and hence demanded separate electorate on the ground that they were different nation from Hindus.

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Ideology:

The word ideology is composed of two Greek words; “Idea” and “Logos”. The term ideology means science of idea. George Lewis says:

“Ideology is a plane or program which is based upon philosophy.”

Essentials of Ideology of Pakistan:

Ideology of Pakistan is based upon five essentials:

➤ Islam:

Pakistan came into being based on Islam. Muslims had demand an independent state to be carved out from Hindu domination. Quaid-e-Azam said:

“We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles.”

➤ Two-Nation Theory:

Two-nation theory was the basis of the struggle for creation of Pakistan. It implies that Muslims of the sub-continent were a nation quite distinct and

separate from Hindu's. Quaid-e-Azam said:

"The Hindu and the Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor interline together, and indeed they belong to two different civilizations."

➤ **Territorial Land:**

A piece of land was necessary for the existence and promotions of Islamic ideology as Quaid-e-Azam said:

"We are one nation and the nation does not survive in the air. It requires an independent and to settle."

➤ **Democratic System:**

All the social, economical, political and cultural affairs are operated based on Islamic democracy. At the time of establishment of Pakistan, referendum was held in all the Majority provinces to take their consent to be included in Pakistan.

➤ **Urdu Language:**

In 1867 some Hindu's started a movement in Banaras, in which they demanded replacement of Urdu with Hindi, and the Persian script with Deva Nagri (Hindi) script. The reason for opposing Urdu was that the language was written in Persian script, which was similar to the Arabic script and Arabic, was the language of Quran, the holy book of Muslims. Molvi Abdul Haque said:

"Urdu is the first brick in the foundation of Pakistan"

Ideology of Pakistan and Allama Iqbal:

Allama Muhammad Iqbal, the dreamer of Pakistan, said:

"I would like to see the Punjab, N.W.F.P. (North West Frontier Provinces), Sindh and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state self-government within the British Empire or without the British Empire."

The Allahabad address of Allama Iqbal carries great importance and significance in the freedom struggle of the Muslims of India.

Ideology of Pakistan in the Views of Quaid-e-Azam:

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the great leader of Muslims of sub-continent gave practical shape to the ideology given by Allama Iqbal. At the historic session of the Muslim league at Lahore, he said:

"Muslims are not a minority. They are one nation by every definition of the word 'nation'. We are a nation with our won culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, sense of values, we have own distinctive outlook on life & of life."



Conclusion:

The fundamental concept of ideology of Pakistan is that Muslims are a separate nation having their own culture, literature, religion and way of life. They cannot be merged in any other nation. They should be able to develop

their culture and religious traditions in an Islamic State and they should be able to create a true Islamic society for themselves.

Thus, the ideology of Pakistan, which developed through the period of Mohammad Bin Qasim and others and followed by political leaders like Quid-e-Azam was materialized in 1947.

Ideology of Pakistan in the Light of QUAID-E-AZAM's Sayings

Preface:

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

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

Separate Constitution:

Quaid-e-Azam believed that Congress and Hindus would never recognize the rights of Muslims. He declared while representing the Muslims in the Second Round Table Conference in 1913:

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

Two-Nation Theory:

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

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

He defined the two nation theory as:

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

Separate Nation:

At the historic session of the Muslim League at Lahore, he said:

"The Muslims are not a minority. They are a nation by any definition. By all canons of International law we are a nation".

In his presidential address at the annual session of Muslim League at Lahore in 1940, he said:

“India is neither a nation nor a country. It is a Sub Continent of nationalities. Hindus and Muslims are the two major nations. The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religions, Philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor interdine and they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects on life and of are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history.”

Separate ways of life:

While addressing the students of Muslim University, he said:

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

Millat-e-Islamia:

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

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

Islamic System:

In 1946, Quaid-e-Azam declared:

“We do not demand Pakistan simply to have a piece of land but we want a Laboratory where we could experiment on Islamic principles.”

Muslims Ideology:

In his message to the frontier Muslim student Federation, he said:

“Pakistan only means freedom and independence but Muslims Ideology, which has to be preserved which has come to us as a precious gift and treasure and which we hope, others will share with us.”

Conclusion:

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



Formation of All-India Muslim League

Background:

Under the active guidance of Muslim leaders, the movement for Muslim separatism created political arousing among the Muslims on communal line keeping in view the doubts roused in the minds of Muslims, the role of Congress in the partition of Bengal & Urdu-Hindi controversy.

This ideology of political collectivism in the name of religion gave birth of AIML, in the session of All-India Muhammadan educational conference held in December 27-30, 1906 in Dacca.

Few reasons for establishment of AIML:

These are few reasons of establishment of AIML:

Urdu-Hindi controversy:

In 1867, some Hindu has started a movement in Banaras, in which they demanded replacement of Urdu with Hindi, and the Persian script with Deva Nagri (Hindi) script. The reason for opposing Urdu was that the language was written in Persian script, which was similar to the Arabic script and Arabic, was the language of Quran, the holy book of Muslims.

Two-Nation Theory:

Two-nation theory clearly stated that the Hindus and Muslims were two separate nations having their own distinctive national identity. The Hindus had congress but the Muslims did not have party to represent them.

Band-e-Matram:

Immediately after assumption of office the congress party, though it claimed to be a secular organization started by adopting “Band-e-Matram”, a song from ‘Binkam’, as the national anthem. This song was introduced as a war cry against the Muslims. The Hindus of Bengal had been using it as a national anthem.

The Congress government insisted that both Hindus and Muslims should sing it in the legislative session. In Schools and colleges, singing of this song was compulsory.

Congress Attitude:

Congress attitude towards Muslims form the movement of its inception it had adopted a biased attitude towards the Muslims as it was a pure Hindu organization. Some of its demand work harm full to the Muslims interest.

Cow slaughter:

Cow slaughter was banned and the Hindu extremists provoked fights amongst the Muslims and Hindus. They even played music in front of the

mosques at the prayer time. If a Muslim had to slaughter a cow for sacrifice, hundreds of Muslims including their children and women were to be killed in retaliation.

Partition of Bengal:

Agitation and oppression at the partition of Bengal Muslims were given for the first time the chance to progress. Both Congress and other Hindu parties were against the government. The Muslims were convinced that they needed a working body which would represent them and also protect their interest.

Economics Problems:

After 1857, the Muslim economic was crushed and all trade policies were framed in such a way so as to determent the Muslim condition. They were thrown out of Government services and their estates and properties were confiscated, while the Hindus were provided with ample opportunities to progress economically.

Aims and Objectives of AIML:

- To promote among Muslims of India the feelings of loyalty to the British government and remove any misconception.
- To protect and advanced the political rights and interests of the Muslims of India.
- To promote among Muslims of India hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the before-mentioned objects of the league.

14 POINTS OF QUAID-E-AZAM

Introduction:

In 1928, an All Parties Conference was convened to solve the constitutional problems of India. A committee was set up under Pandit Lal Nehru. That committee prepared a report, which is known as “Nehru Report”. This report demanded “Dominion Status” for India. Separate electorates were refused and the reservation of seats for the Muslims of Bengal and Punjab was rejected. In this report, not a single demand of the Muslims was upheld.

Since Nehru Report was the last word from Hindus, therefore Mr. Jinnah was authorized to draft in concise term the basis of any future constitution that was to be devised for India. Originally, these demands were Fourteen in number and so they popularly came to be known as “Jinnah’s Fourteen Points”.

In March 1929, at the annual session of All India Muslim league, he declared his famous fourteen points.

Jinnah’s Fourteen Points - 1929:

1. Federal System:

The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary

powers rested in the provinces.

2. Provincial Autonomy:

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

3. Representation of Minorities in Legislature:

All legislative in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on the definite principles of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.

4. Number of Muslim Representative:

In the central legislative, Muslims representative shall be not less than one-third.

5. Separate Electorates:

Representative of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present provided it shall be open to any community, at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorate.

6. Muslim Majority Provinces:

Any territorial re-distribution at any time that might be necessary in any way, shall not affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and N.W.F.P.

7. Religious Liberty:

Full religious Liberty, liberty of belief, worship and observance, association and education shall be guaranteed to all the communication.

8. Three-Fourth Representation:

No bill or resolution shall be passed in any legislative or any other elected body if three-fourths of the members of any community in that particular body oppose such a bill.

9. Separation of Sind:

Sind should be separated from Bombay Presidency.

10. Reforms in N.W.F.P and Baluchistan:

Reforms should be introduced in the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

11. Shares of Muslims in Services:

Muslims should be given adequate share along with other Indians in the services of State.

12. Protection for Muslims' culture and Language:

The constitution should embody adequate safeguard for the protection of

Muslim culture, language, religion and civilization.

13. One-Third Muslim Ministries:

Form no cabinet, either central or provincial without being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim Ministers.

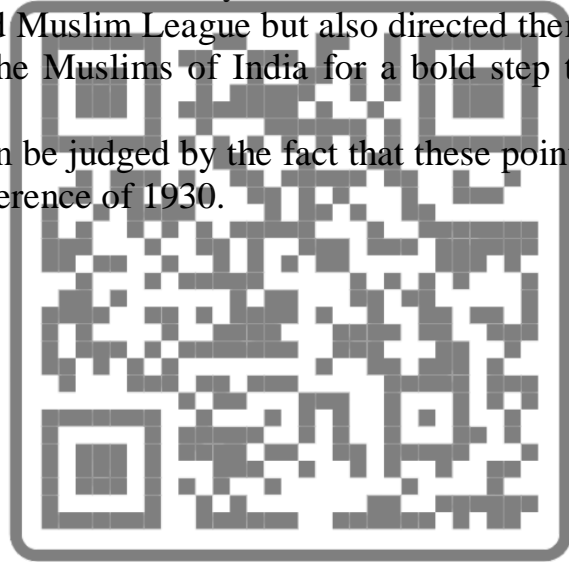
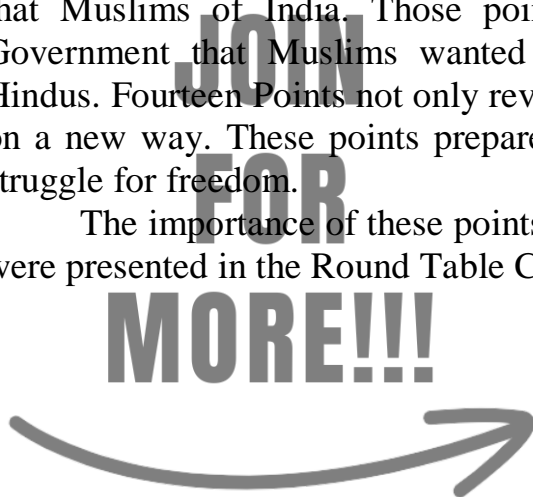
14. Change in Constitution:

No change shall be made in the constitution of state except with the concurrence of State constituting the Indian Federation.

Importance of Jinnah's Fourteen Points:

A comparison of the Nehru Report with the Quaid-e-Azam's Fourteen Points shows that the political gap between the Muslims and the Hindus had really widened. Fourteen points of Quaid-e-Azam became principles for Muslims of India. These points made it clear to Hindus and British Government that Muslims of India. Those points made it clear to Hindus and British Government that Muslims wanted their own identity without influence by Hindus. Fourteen Points not only revived Muslim League but also directed them on a new way. These points prepared the Muslims of India for a bold step to struggle for freedom.

The importance of these points can be judged by the fact that these points were presented in the Round Table Conference of 1930.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



Chapter 02

HISTORY of Pakistan

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Cabinet Mission
- 3rd June Plan
- Indian Independence Act 1947
- Radcliff's Award
- The Indus Water Treaty

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Important Political Events from 1940 to 1947
- Causes of the Demand for Pakistan
- Initial Problems of Pakistan
- Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General

✍.....☆.....✍



Mcq's

1. The chairman of boundary line commission was:
☆ Radcliff ☆ Lord Wavell ☆ Mount Batten
2. Indus Basin Treaty was signed in:
☆ 1950 ☆ 1960 ☆ 1970
3. Quit India movement started in:
☆ 1930 ☆ 1936 ☆ 1942
4. First World War broke out in:
☆ 1913 ☆ 1915 ☆ 1914
5. The Second World War broke out in:
☆ 1938 ☆ 1939 ☆ 1937
6. Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan in:
☆ 1947 ☆ 1948 ☆ 1949
7. The first governor general of India is:
☆ Nehru ☆ Lord Mount Batten ☆ Gandhi
8. M.A.O. College was founded in the year:
☆ 1875 ☆ 1857 ☆ 1975
9. Lord Mountbatten appointed boundary commissions:
☆ 2 ☆ 3 ☆ 4
10. The Cripps Mission came to Pakistan in:
☆ 1940 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1944
11. 3rd June Plan was announced by Mount Batten in:
☆ 1945 ☆ 1946 ☆ 1947

SHORT answers

THE CABINET MISSION: MARCH 1946

Preamble:

The British Labour government sent a mission to formulate some acceptable constitutional settlement. Sir Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander deliberated with the governors, members of the Executive Council and then the Indian political leaders on different proposals. Maulana Azad as the president of the Congress stressed to establish federal government and Jinnah repeated the Two Nation Theory as a universal reality. On April 19, 1946, all the newly elected Muslim members pledged in the Delhi Convention to shatter the Hindu dream of united India. In the second Simla Conference (May 15, 1946) the ML wished two legislative assemblies while anti-ML political parties favoured strong centre.

Recommendations of the Cabinet Mission:

Indian Union comprising British India and princely states.

1. Centre to deal with foreign affairs, defence, communication, taxation.
2. Rest of the subjects with provinces.
3. There will be a legislature and executive comprising representatives of provinces and states.
4. No legislation on communal affairs if the majority of the two communities are not present and voting in favour.
5. Provinces will be divided into three groups:
 - a. Hindu majority provinces e.g. UP, CP, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa.
 - b. Muslim majority provinces in NW e.g. Punjab, NWFP, Balochistan and Sindh.
 - c. Bengal and Assam.
6. Each group could decide what to be managed jointly and what should be managed by provinces themselves. They could decide if the group desired to frame constitution.
7. After ten years, a province by a vote of its legislature could ask for review of relationship with the Union. It implied that a group or province could quit the Indian Union.
8. CA (Constituent Assembly) to be elected by the elected members of the provincial assemblies. Seats to be divided into three categories: General, Muslim, and Sikh on the basis of population in provinces.
9. Interim Government to be set up.

Muslim League's Reaction:

The Muslim League reiterated its demand for Pakistan. It accepted the plan for two reasons:

- a) Basis and foundation of Pakistan was in the compulsory grouping and
- b) The right to ask for review.

Congress' Reaction:

The Congress was critical of groupings and right to ask for review of constitutional relationship. It agreed to contest elections for the CA but declined to be bound by the proposals of the Cabinet Plan. The nonsensical stand of the Congress was that they were *"free to make any change in the proposal."* Definitely the ML was alarmed by the Congress' intentions.

3rd JUNE PLAN

Introduction:

Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the viceroy of India instead of Lord Wavell. He was arrived India on March 22, 1947. On 3 June 1947, he announced his plan, which is called "3rd June Plan".

Features of the Plan:

The salient features of 3rd June plan were:

- The British will not impose a constitution but the Constituent Assembly will frame a constitution.
- The constitution will not be imposed on the areas that do not accept it. Opinion will be sought from them if they want to set up a separate CA (Constituent Assembly).
- Punjab & Bengal Assemblies will meet in two parts, members from Muslim majority areas and other districts separately to decide if the province be partitioned.
- If any part decides for partition, each group will decide which CA they wish to join.
- Sind Assembly will decide about joining either side.
- Referendum in NWFP.
- Balochistan: appropriate method.
- Boundary Commission for Punjab and Bengal.
- Princely states to decide for them keeping in view their geographical contiguity.

The Indian Independence Act 1947 →

Introduction:

The British Government introduced the Indian Independence Bill in Parliament on July 4, 1947 and the Indian Independence Act was enacted after a fortnight on July 18. The Act made no reference to any new Constitution for India.

The Act enabled the representatives of India and Pakistan to frame their own Constitutions and to provide for the "exceedingly difficult period of transition". In another sense, the Act was a mere formal reflection of the promises made under the Mountbatten Plan.

Important points of the Act:

Important points of Indian Independence Act of 1947 as under:

- Two Independent dominions (India and Pakistan) were to be set up on 15 August, 1947.
- Pakistan will comprise of Sindh, Baluchistan, N.W.F.P., West Punjab and East Bengal.
- The legislatures of each dominion shall have full power to make laws for that dominion (legislative supremacy).
- Each Dominion was empowered to modify this Act, through its Governor-General up to March 31, 1948 and thereafter by its Constituent Assembly.
- The King's Power to veto laws or to reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure was given up and each new Governor-General was given the right to assent in His Majesty's name to any Bill passed by the Dominion Legislature of his country.
- Suzerainty and paramountcy of the British Crown over the Indian States was terminated through the Act with all treaties, agreements, etc., between the two to lapse on August 15.
- The existing arrangements between the States and the Government of India were to continue pending detailed negotiations between these states and the new Dominions.
- The office of the Secretary of State for India was abolished. The Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs was to take on his work.

The words "Emperor of India" and "India Imperator" were to be dropped from the Royal-style and titles.

Radcliff's Award

Introduction:

The Indian Independence Act, 1947, provided among the provisions the appointment of two Boundary Commissions for the division of Punjab and Bengal between Pakistan and India. Each boundary commission was to consist of an equal number of representatives of India and Pakistan and of one or more impartial members.

Chairman of boundary commissions:

Accordingly, Sir Cyril Radcliff was appointed as the chairman of both boundary commissions who would have the power to make the Award.

Members of the Punjab Boundary Commission:

The members of the Punjab Boundary Commission were:

- 1) Din Mohammad (on behalf of Pakistan)

- 2) Mohammad Munir (on behalf of Pakistan)
- 3) Mehar Chand Mahajan (on behalf of India)
- 4) Tej Singh (on behalf of India)

Members of the Bengal Boundary Commission:

The members of the Bengal Boundary Commission were:

- 1) Abu Saleh Mohammad Akram (on behalf of Pakistan)
- 2) S.A. Rahman (on behalf of Pakistan)
- 3) C.C.Biswas (on behalf of India)
- 4) B.K.Mukherjee (on behalf of India)

All of them were High Court Judges.

Declaration:

The members of the commission had acute differences of opinion regarding the setting up of the boundaries. It was then mutually agreed that in case of conflict the chairman should give his verdict. Here again the Muslim League was made to play a losers game. Radcliff gave his verdict in favor of India and against the interest of Pakistan. In consultation with Mountbatten the partial arbitrator sliced away further areas from Pakistan and handed them over to the Hindus. As for an illustration, in Gurdaspur District of Punjab, the distribution of population was as follows (1941 Census Report):

- Hindus 21.2%
- Sikhs 19.2%
- Muslims 51.1%
- Indian Christians 4.4%
- Scheduled Castes (Non-Hindus) 4.0%

Quaid-e-Azam's Reaction:

Mr. Jinnah felt so pained that he said:

"We have been the victims of a deep-laid and well-planned conspiracy, executed with utter disregard of the elementary principles of honesty, chivalry and honor."

The Indus Water Treaty

Background:

The Indo-Pakistani dispute over the sharing of the Indus River system has not been as contentious as one would expect it to have been. The Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 between India and Pakistan is cited as one of the few examples of successful resolution of a major dispute over an international river basin. It is the largest, contiguous irrigation system in the world, with a command area of about 20 million hectares and annual irrigation capacity of over 12 million hectares. The partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947 put the headwater of the basin in India, while Pakistan received the lower part of the basin. A serious dispute over the river waters occurred in 1948, when India halted water supplies to some Pakistani canals at the start of the summer irrigation season. The ensuing negotiations between the two countries did not resolve the problem. The water flow cut off by India

affected 5.5 per cent of Pakistan's irrigated area and put tremendous strains on the new country. After nine years of negotiations, the Indus Waters Treaty was finally signed on September 19, 1960, with the cooperation of the World Bank.

Salient Features of the Indus Waters Treaty:

The salient features of the Indus Waters Treaty are:

- Three Eastern rivers namely Ravi, Sutlej and Beas were given to India.
- Three Western rivers, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab were given to Pakistan.
- Pakistan to meet the requirements of its Eastern river canals from the Western rivers by constructing replacement works.
- Safeguards incorporated in the treaty to ensure unrestricted flow of waters in the Western rivers.
- Both parties were to regularly exchange flow-data of rivers, canals and streams.
- A permanent Indus Waters Commission was constituted to resolve the disputes between the parties. The Treaty sets out the procedure for settlement of the differences and disputes. It also provides for settlement of disputes through the International Court of Arbitration.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



DESCRIPTIVE answers

IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENTS Between 1940 & 1947

Introduction:

The era from 1940 to 1947 is the era of rapid changes. In the past, the demand of Pakistan was not raised clearly. It was due to Muslim achievements in this period that now we are living in a sovereign and independent state. The political events from Pakistan Resolution to the establishment of Pakistan are summarized under:

1) Pakistan Resolution 1940:

The attitude of the Hindus made it clear that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate nations. On March 23, at the annual session of Muslim League at Lahore, the famous resolution, commonly known as the Pakistan Resolution was passed. Maulvi Fazlul Haq presented it. Quaid-e-Azam said in his address:

“By all means Muslims are one nation and they needing a separate homeland where they could live their spiritual, cultural, economical, social and political lives independently.”

2) Cripps Mission 1942:

Sir Stafford Cripps was sent by the British Government to India, to discuss with Indian leaders, the future Indian Constitutions. Both the Congress and the League rejected his proposal. The Congress characterized them as “a post-dated cheque on a failing bank”. Jinnah said that if these were accepted Muslims would become a minority in their majority provinces as well.

3) Quit India Movement 1942:

Congress initiated it against British, it was “open rebellion” due to which many people were killed. League raised a slogan of “Divide and Quit India”.

4) Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1944:

Gandhi held talks with Jinnah to discuss about the future of India, but no fruitful results came out of it because Gandhi did not accept Muslims as a separate nation.

“The wall between Jinnah and Gandhi was the Two Nation Theory.”

5) Lord Wavell's Plan 1945:

In May 1945, Lord Wavell, the viceroy of India, went to London and

talked about his ideas about the future of India with the British administration. The discussion resulted in the formulation of an action plan that was made public in June 1945. This plan is known as “Wavell Plan”.

6) Simla Conference 1945:

Lord Wavell called a conference at Simla on 25 June 1945. The conference failed to achieve any purpose due to one-sided attitude of Lord Wavell. In this conference, Quaid-e-Azam made it clear that the Muslim League can represent Muslim of India.

General Elections 1945-46:

Elections for the central and provincial assemblies were held in 1945-1946 in which Muslim League won 30 seats of central legislative meant for Muslims and 430 seats out of 495 in the provincial legislative. Quaid-e-Azam said on this occasion:

“I have no doubt now in the achievement of Pakistan. The Muslims of India told the world what they want. No power of world can topple the opinion of 10 crore Muslims of India.”

7) Cabinet Mission 1946:

Cabinet Mission visited India in 1946 and submitted its recommendations to the Britishers. As a result, Interim Government was formed but Congress and league could not co-operate amongst them.

8) Delhi Convention 1946:

Quaid-e-Azam called a convention of all Muslims League members at Delhi. At the convention, every member took the pledge to under go any danger for the attainment of national goal of Pakistan.

9) 3rd June Plan 1947:

Lord Mount Batten prepared the plan for transference of power according to the wish of people. He emphasized on the partition of country and told that it was the only solution of the Indian political deadlock. Both League and Congress accepted the plan.

10) 14th August - Transfer of Power 1947:

The transfer of power ceremony was held in Karachi. On August 15, Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as Governor General of Pakistan and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed his Prime Minister.

Causes of the Demand for Pakistan

Introduction:

Hindus and Muslims had lived peacefully together in India for centuries, but after the British invasion in South Asia and their undue support to Hindus, life became very difficult for Indian Muslims. In fact, the Muslims were a

separate nation. The creation of Pakistan owes much to this feeling of adherence to their national image and religious identity.

The Muslims of Indo Pak Sub Continent demanded a separate homeland on the following grounds:

1) Desire to establish an Islamic State:

Islam is a complete code of life for the Muslims and they are eager to implement it in their personal and collective life. Islamic code of Life or Islamic Ideology cannot be implemented until a pure Islamic Society free from all other un-Islamic influences is established. The desire to establish an Islamic State was also one of the factors to demand a separate homeland.

2) Two-Nation Theory:

The Two-Nation Theory played an important role for demanding a separate homeland according to which Hindus and Muslims are the two nations and therefore they cannot live together. Quaid-e-Azam once said:

“Hindus and Muslims though living in the same towns and villages had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities. So the Muslims should have a separate State where they could lead their individual and collective life in accordance with the Islamic principles.”

3) Historical Collusion:

Hindu and Muslim historical collusion started when Muhammad Bin Qasim, defeating Raja Dahir, founded Islamic government in the subcontinent. Many battles were fought between Hindus and Muslims under Muslim Rule. The historical collusion continued also during the British Regime. Hindus, cooperating with British, tried to diminish Muslim culture and their way of life. The future of Muslims was obvious in such condition; therefore, they decided to demand for the separate homeland.

4) Hindus and British:

Since the British snatched power from Muslims, they were doubtful about the faithfulness of Muslims. So, Hindus and British joined hands to destroy the Muslims morally, socially, economically and politically. This was the reason that Muslims became fed up with both British and Hindus and decided to have a separate homeland.

5) British Parliamentary System:

Indian National Congress demanded the British Parliamentary system of government in India which meant majority rule. The implementation of this simply meant the Hindu slavery of Muslims since they were in majority. This was the reason that Muslims stressed on separate electorates and got it accepted. Separate electorate was the first brick in the foundation of demand for separate homeland.



6) Shuddhi and Sangathan Movement:

Hindu Muslim Unity evaporated in the year after the Khilafat Movement (1919-24) and Hindu Muslim Riots began. The Shuddhi Movement aimed at the mass conversion of certain backward groups of Muslims into Hindus by force whereas the Sangathan Programmed sought to organize the Hindus into a Militant force to flight with the Muslims.

7) Activities of Maha Sabha:

Maha Sabha was established in 1900. It was a non political party until the Shuddhi and Sangathan Movement started. These movements motivated Maha Sabha to be involved in politics. It proved to be the worst enemy of Muslims. The party declared Muslims as outsiders and said that Muslims have no relation with India. If they want to leave it then they could leave it happily but if they want to live in India, they will have to accept Hinduism. So it was impossible for Hindus and Muslims to live in a same country together.

8) Protection of Urdu Language:

Urdu was considered to be the language of Muslims in the subcontinent. In 1867, the Hindu-Urdu controversy began with some outstanding Hindus of Banaras demanding replacements of Urdu by Hindi as the court language. The supporters of Hindi claimed for it a national status whereas the Muslims hotly denied it. Maulvi Abdul Haque (1870-1961) has rightly said:

“Urdu Language placed the first brick in the foundation of Pakistan.”

9) Protection of Muslim Culture:

Hindus, with the consent of British during the Congress Ministries, burnt and looted the properties and houses of Muslims. Moreover, the signs of Muslims, past glory were damaged. Educational Syllabus was changed. Urdu was replaced by Hindi and the Muslim students were forced to worship statues of Gandhi in their schools. The Muslims of India, therefore, decided that the Muslim culture could be protected in a free and separate Muslim State.

10) Economic Hardships:

During the period of British Government, Hindus practically threw out Muslims from the fields of trade and industry. All the business, industrial, and services opportunities were occupied by Hindus and some degraded jobs were left for the Muslims. Muslims of India became the political slave of British and economic slave of Hindus. To come out from this vicious circle, at last, Muslims decided to demand for a separate homeland.

11) Congress Ministries:

During the period of Congress Ministries (1937-1939), Hindus did worst possible injustice with Muslims. The Hindu-Muslim riots were usual during the Congress rule. Band-e-Mataram, three coloured flag and statue of Gandhi were introduced at national level. Urdu was replaced by Hindi and slaughtering cow was banned. Nehru plainly and openly said that there were only two nations in

India, Congress and British and the rest should follow them. After this statement, nothing left for Muslims but to present Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

Conclusion:

On the basis of above mentioned factors and bitter attitude of British and Congress the Muslims apprehended that they would lose their identity if they remained a part of Hindu society. Therefore they quitted Congress and demanded separate land on the ground that they were different nation from Hindus. According to Quaid-e-Azam:

“The Muslims demanded Pakistan were they can rule in accordance with their own system of life, their cultural development, their traditions and Islamic law.”

Initial Problems of Pakistan

Introductory Remarks:

The emergence of Pakistan, after a long and arduous freedom movement, was in fact a great victory of the democratic idea of life. The Indian Muslims happily and valiantly laid down their lives and properties to achieve a destination in which they saw the fulfillment of their dreams of living an independent life free from Hindu or British dominance. Quaid-e-Azam on 15 August 1947 said:

“My thoughts are with those valiant fighters in our cause who readily sacrificed all they had, including their lives, to make Pakistan possible.”

Initial Difficulties of Pakistan:

From its very inception, Pakistan faced a large number of problems. Some of the initial difficulties were:

1) Establishment of Government:

The first problem that Pakistan had to face was to choose a capital to form a Government and to establish a secretariat, Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam took the office of the Governor General, Liaqat Ali Khan was appointed as Prime Minister and a Cabinet of experienced persons was selected. Arrangements were to be made to bring the officials who had opted for Pakistan from Delhi to Karachi.

2) Unfair Boundary Distribution:

A boundary commission was set up under a British Chairman, Sir Cyril Redcliff. He misused his powers and handed over Muslim majority areas like Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Jullundur to India hence providing them a gateway to Kashmir. Quaid-e-Azam called it “An unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse award.”

3) Influx of Refugees:

On the birth of Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs became more furious. In a

planned move, Muslim properties were set on fire and they were compelled to leave Bharat for Pakistan with nothing but their lives. Millions of refugees were killed before they reached Pakistan. Many migrants were looted and had to be provided boarding immediately as they reached Pakistan.

4) Division of Assets:

In order to embarrass Pakistan financially, India did a lot of dishonesty in the matters of Pakistan, which were concerned with its benefits. Pakistan was promised to get Rs.750 million but the Indian Government refused to give. Pakistan received only 200 million.

5) Division of Armed Forces:

For the security and safeguard of its territory, every country needs armed forces and military equipment. The question of division of armed forces and equipment was the sensitive issue for Pakistan. Pakistan demanded the immediate division of army assets and personnel. The Indian leadership created every hurdle in the division of army equipment.

6) River Water Dispute:

Most of the rivers flowing in Pakistan have their origin in India. In 1948, India stopped water supply to Pakistani canals to damage the Pakistani agriculture. However, on 9 September 1960 an agreement called "Indus Basin Treaty" was signed between the two countries.

7) Kashmir Issue:

Kashmir dispute is the most important and unsolved problem. Kashmir is the natural part of Pakistan because at the time of partition 85% of the Kashmir's total population was Muslim. The Hindu dogra rule, which was declared secretly by the Government of India Kashmir, as a part of India. Pakistan has continuously insisted that Kashmir must get their right of self-determination but due to non-cooperation of India, Kashmir issue remain unsolved.

8) Constitutional Problem:

The constituent assembly failed to frame a constitution even in eight years. Lack of a permanent constitution created, chances of unscrupulous interference in democratic progress of Pakistan. The constitutional assembly of Pakistan had taken a long period of 9 years in making first constitution of Pakistan.

11) Electricity Problem:

Due to transfer of Muslim majority areas to Bharat and unfair demarcation, electricity system of West Punjab was disrupted, because all power stations were at Mundi, a predominantly Muslim majority area, gifted to Bharat but Quaid-e-Azam said:

“If we are to exist as a nation, we will have to face the problems with determination and force.”

12) Settlement of Refugees:

The immediate problem, which bid the Government's attention, was the rehabilitation of the refugees who had to leave their homes to begin a new life in Pakistan. The refugees pushed into Pakistan to create complexity for the Government, which was busy in uniting itself. Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund was created in which the well-off and rich people were asked to contribute generously for the rehabilitation of poor refugees.

13) Death of Quaid-e-Azam:

Despite all the problems and difficulties that beset the infant state, Pakistan continued to march under the able and dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. However, it was obvious that his own strength was falling, and his death of September 11, 1948 was a great loss for Pakistan. It left a void too big to be filled in by any successor.

Conclusion:

Pakistan came into being as a free Muslim state in quite unfavourable circumstances. It had no resources, and it had to build up its administrative machinery from a scratch. However, Supreme efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam and his colleagues to grapple with the situation. His golden principles “Unity” “Faith” and “Discipline” gave way to Pakistan for a bright future of a strong and well-developed country.

Quaid-i-Azam as
Governor General

Introduction:

On 15th August 1947, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the 1st Governor General of Pakistan. He remained Governor General of the country for thirteen months. During this period, he solved many important national issues. Some of them are mentioned as under:

Pakistan's First Cabinet:

As soon as the Quaid-i-Azam took an immediate action and nominated members of the Federal Cabinet to run the Government affairs smoothly. Liaquat Ali Khan was elected as the Prime Minister. Other members of the cabinet were also nominated. This first cabinet of Pakistan took oath on 15th August 1947.

Constitutional Problems:

The Act of 1935 was amended and enforced in the country as there was no constitution available of the newly born state. Thus this great achievement was done under the administrative leadership of the Quaid-i-Azam.

Attention to Foreign Affairs:

Realizing the sensitivity of foreign affairs, Quaid-i-Azam paid his utmost attention to the Foreign Policy. He developed healthy relations with the neighboring and developed countries that were the main objective of the Foreign Policy.

Membership of UNO:

After independence, Quaid-i-Azam paid immediate attention for acquiring membership of the United Nations Organization (UNO). On 30th September 1947, Pakistan became the member of the UNO. This all, was done under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-i-Azam.

Implementation of Education Policy:

Education plays an important role in the development of a country. It improves living standard of a nation and development. Education sector also needed attention at the time of independence. For this purpose, he held the first Educational Conference in 1947. He wished that every citizen of Pakistan should serve his nation with honesty and national spirit. He made nation with honesty and national spirit. He made acquisition of scientific and technological education compulsory for the students. Quaid-i-Azam did a lot to improve education policy of the country.

In the Service of Pakistan:

Quaid-i-Azam served his country till his death. Despite his bad health, he kept on going through the important files. He succumbed to deadly disease of consumption.

These were the most important works done by the Quaid as Governor General in a very short period of 13 months. These achievements of the Quaid will not be forgotten by the people of Pakistan.

Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



Chapter 03

Establishment of an Islamic democratic state

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Objective Resolution
- Constitution of 1956
- Constitution of 1962
- Council of Islamic Ideology
- Tashkent Declaration
- Fall of East Pakistan
- Islamic Provisions in 1973 Constitution

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Objective Resolution
- Islamic Provisions in 1973 Constitution



Mcq's

1. Objective resolution was approved by constitutional assembly in:
☆ 1947 ☆ 1948 ☆ 1949
2. Pakistan was recognized as a republic in:
☆ 1954 ☆ 1955 ☆ 1956
3. The first constitution was enforced in:
☆ 1954 ☆ 1955 ☆ 1956
4. The second constitution was enforced in:
☆ 1954 ☆ 1962 ☆ 1956
5. The third constitution was enforced in:
☆ 1954 ☆ 1955 ☆ 1973
6. Objective resolution was moved by:
☆ Nazim uddin ☆ Liaquat Ali Khan ☆ Waqar ul Malik
7. East Pakistan was separated in:
☆ 1971 ☆ 1970 ☆ 1973
8. General Ayyub Khan imposed martial Law in:
☆ 1958 ☆ 1969 ☆ 1977
9. General Yahya Khan imposed martial Law in:
☆ 1958 ☆ 1969 ☆ 1977
10. General Zia ul Haq imposed martial Law in:
☆ 1958 ☆ 1969 ☆ 1977
11. The constitutional name of Pakistan is:
☆ Democratic State ☆ Islamic State ☆ Islamic Republic of Pak
12. Islamic Provisions in 1973 constitution are:
☆ 10 ☆ 12 ☆ 14
13. Karachi was the capital of Pakistan from 1947 to :
☆ 1958 ☆ 1960 ☆ 1977
14. The first Chief Justice of Pakistan was:
☆ Zafar-ul-Haq ☆ Sajjad Ali Shah ☆ Abdul Rasheed
15. The first general elections were held in:
☆ 1958 ☆ 1972 ☆ 1977

SHORT answers

OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION

Introduction:

The First Constituent Assembly passed this resolution in March 1949 under leadership of Liaqat Ali Khan. It contained those objectives on which the future constitution was to be based as stated by the founder of the nation, Quid-e-Azam on 14 February 1948, said:

“The constitution of Pakistan will be democratic and based on the fundamental laws of Islam....Islam and its ideology has taught us the lesson of democracy.”

Salient Features of Objective Resolution:

The salient features of the objective Resolution are as follows:

1. Sovereignty Belongs to Allah:

The resolution clearly laid down that sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone and the authorities to be exercised by the people of Pakistan are a sacred trust.

2. Federal System:

Federal system of Government will be introduced in Pakistan.

3. Golden Principles of Islam:

Principles of Democracy, equality, freedom and social justice as laid down by Islam shall be fully observed.

4. Supreme Authority of the People:

The sovereignty of the state will be established through the elected representative of the people.

5. Rights of Minorities:

The Rights and interests of the minorities to freely profess and practice their religion will be protected.

6. Independent Judiciary:

Judiciary will be independent and free from all pressures.

Conclusion:

All classes of people accepted it. It provided a guideline for the future constitutions of Pakistan, which were passed in 1956, 1962, and 1973. It consisted of such principles, which revealed that character of constitution should be Islamic.

Constitution of 1956

Introduction:

Pakistan came into being 1947 after many sacrifices. After Independence of Pakistan, Pakistan has been governed the Govt. of India Act 1935. Constitutional history of Pakistan is very unfortunate. However, first constitutional Assembly has been introduced **Constitution of 1956** after long debates. Constitution of 1956 was enforced 23 March 1956. But unfortunately it was abrogated after two years.

Silent Features of Constitution of 1956:

Following are Silent Features of Constitution of 1956

➤ **Objective Resolution:**

Objective Resolution was included as Preamble of Constitution of 1956.

➤ **Name of Country:**

Constitution of 1956 declared Pakistan as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

➤ **National Language:**

Under constitution of 1956, Urdu and Bengali were made national Language.

➤ **State Religion:**

Islam was the state religion of Pakistan.

➤ **Fundamental Right**

Fundamental Rights were given to the people of Pakistan according to constitution of 1956.

➤ **Rights of Minorities**

Rights of minorities were provided in the constitution of Pakistan 1956. Minorities freely perform own religion festivals.

➤ **Parliamentary Form of Govt.:**

Constitution of 1956 was introduced parliamentary form of Govt.

➤ **Freedom of Judiciary**

Freedom of Judiciary was introduced in constitution of 1956. It was



decided that Supreme Court would interpret the constitution.

Constitution of 1962

Introduction

Pakistan came into being 1947 after many sacrifices. After independence of Pakistan, Pakistan has been governed the Government of India Act 1935. Constitution history of Pakistan is very unfortunate. For Example, its second constitution was enforced in 1962, but it ended 1969 when martial law imposed. The 1962 constitution was drafted by a team appointed by Ayub Khan. All work was done secretly and then all of sudden constitution was enforced in the country.

Salient Features of 1962 Constitution:

Following are the salient Features of the Constitution 1962.

(i) Name of the Country

Constitution of 1962 was declared Pakistan as **Democratic Islamic Republic of Pakistan**.

(ii) National Language

Under constitution of 1962, Urdu and Bengali were declared as National Languages.

(iii) Presidential Form of Govt.:

Constitution of 1962 introduced Presidential form of Govt in such form of Govt President was made head and he possessed Power to appoint ministers of his cabinet.

(iv) Freedom of Judiciary

Freedom of Judiciary was introduced that supreme Court would interpret the constitution.

(v) Fundamental Rights

The constitution of 1962 grants certain fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan. These are basic human rights which cannot be taken away even by legislation in normal circumstances.

(vi) Islamic Ideology Council

The constitution of 1962 provided for the establishment of Islamic Ideology Council.

(vii) Emergency Provisions

The president had the power to proclaim the emergency when the integrity or the sovereignty of Pakistan was threatened.



Conclusion:

As far as constitution of 1962 was concerned, initially nation always considered it as a gift from a dictator, and, later on, such political anarchy caused its suspension and replacement by constitution of 1973.

Council of Islamic Ideology

Introduction:

Council of Islamic Ideology (اسلامی نظریاتی کونسل) is a constitutional body of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, responsible for giving legal advice on Islamic issues to the government and the Parliament.

Functions:

The council has the following functions:

- To recommend laws conforming to Qur'an and Sunnah to the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies.
- To advise the Parliament, Government of Pakistan, President of Pakistan, or Governor on any question referred to the Council as to whether a proposed law is or is not repugnant to the Injunctions of Islam.
- To make recommendations to bring current laws into conformity with Islamic injunctions.
- To compile guidance for the Parliament and Provincial Assemblies.

Conclusion:

However, the Government can make a law before advice is furnished by the council. The council is also responsible for submitting an annual interim report, which is discussed in the Parliament and *Provincial Assemblies* within six months of its receipt. Recently, the Council was strongly criticized in many traditionalist quarters for its recommendations on the procedure for khula.

Tashkent Declaration

Introduction:

The Tashkent Declaration of 10 January 1966 was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan after the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.

Peace had been achieved on 23 September by the intervention of the great powers that pushed the two nations to a cease fire for fears the conflict could escalate and draw in other powers.

Declaration

The conference was viewed as a great success and the declaration that was released was hoped to be a framework for lasting peace. The declaration stated that:

- Indian and Pakistani forces would pull back to their pre-conflict positions, pre-August lines, no later than February 25, 1966.

- The nations would not interfere in each other's internal affairs.
- Economic and diplomatic relations would be restored.
- Orderly transfer of Prisoners of War.
- The two leaders would work towards building good relations between the two countries.

Fall of East Pakistan

Introduction:

Pakistan came into being on 14 August 1947. Pakistan had two parts: East Pakistan and West Pakistan until 1971 when East Pakistan got independence and became Bangladesh. Following are the causes of the fall of East Pakistan.

i) Geographical Location of East Pakistan:

Geographically Pakistan was very unique in history. It was, perhaps, the only country in the world consisted of two parts divided by the 1600 km hostile territory.

ii) Different Social Structure:

People of East & West Pakistan belonged to different social systems and they could not develop understanding with each other.

iii) Language Issue:

The people of East Pakistan opposed the govt. policy on language issue. People protested against the govt.

iv) Military Action in Pakistan:

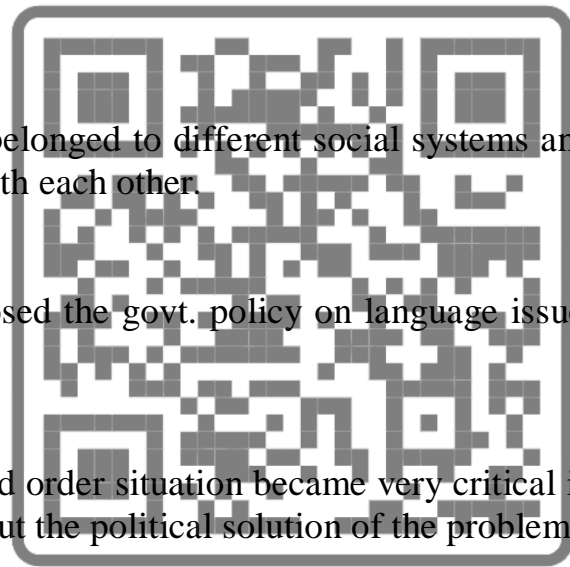
After the elections of 1970 law and order situation became very critical in the East Pakistan. No one tried to find out the political solution of the problem.

v) India's Attack:

India took advantage of the situation and attacked East Pakistan on December 03, 1971. East Pakistan got independence from West Pakistan and became Bangladesh.

Conclusion:

Minor misunderstandings between East & West Pakistan led to the major conflicts. Lack of loyal leadership further aggravated the situation and no political solution was experimented to end the crises. That had brought an end to the united Pakistan and Pakistan was disintegrated.



Islamic Provisions in 1973 Constitution

Introduction:

On 7th April, 1972 the national assembly of Pakistan appointed a committee to prepare a draft of the permanent constitution of Pakistan. A bill to provide a constitution was introduced by the committee in the Assembly on February 2, 1973. The Assembly passed the bill on 19th April, 1973 and at last the constitution came into force on 14th August 1973.

Islamic Provisions of 1973 Constitution:

The following are the Islamic provisions of 1973 constitution based on the principles of Holy Quran and Sunnah.

1. Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

Pakistan shall be known as “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”.

2. State Religion:

Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.

3. Definition of a Muslim:

The constitution also gives the definition of a Muslim. A person who believes in Tauheed or Oneness of Allah and in the prophet hood of Hazrat Mohammad (P.B.U.H) as the last prophet of Allah has described as a Muslim.

4. President and Prime Minister:

The constitution laid down that only Muslims shall be elected president and Prime Minister of Pakistan. Non-Muslim could hold these offices.

5. Islamic way of life:

Steps shall be given to enable the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

6. Error Free Publication of Quran:

The government shall Endeavour to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran.

7. Ahmadi's A Non-Muslim Minority:

According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, the Qadiani group or the Lahori group who call themselves “Ahmadi's” were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

DESCRIPTIVE answers

OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION

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2. Federal System:

Federal system of Government will be introduced in Pakistan.

3. Golden Principles of Islam:

Principles of Democracy, equality, freedom and social justice as laid down by Islam shall be fully observed.

4. Supreme Authority of the People:

The sovereignty of the state will be established through the elected representative of the people.

5. Islamic Atmosphere:

The Muslims shall be provided with opportunity to order their lives in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam.

6. Rights of Minorities:

The Rights and interests of the minorities to freely profess and practice their religion will be protected.



7. Development of Under Developed Areas:

All efforts will be made for the development and progress of the under developed areas.

8. Independence Judiciary:

Judiciary will be independent and free from all pressures.

9. Defence:

The integrity of the territories of the federations, its independence, and all its rights, including the sovereign right of land, sea, and air shall be safeguarded.

Objective Resolution and Lique Ali Khan:

While introducing the resolution in the constituent assembly, Lique Ali Khan said:

“The ideals that promised the demand for Pakistan should form the corner stone of the state. When we use the word ‘Democracy’ in the Islamic sense, it pervades all aspects of life. It relates to the system of government and to our society with equal validity because one of the greatest contributions of Islam has been the equality of all men.”

Importance of the Objective Resolution:

This resolution is of fundamental importance in the history of constitutions making in Pakistan because from the first constitution of 1956 until the constitution of 1973 (present constitution) whatever constitution was framed it was based on this objective resolution. It contains those steps and principles, which were to be taken for the fulfillment of the basic aim of the freedom struggle that is the establishment of an Islamic society in Pakistan. Hence, it is a significant document in the constitutional history of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

All the above-mentioned principles were presented in the objective resolution that is why this resolution is considered an important event in the constitutional history of the country. All classes of people accepted it. It provided a guideline for the future constitutions of Pakistan, which were passed in 1956, 1962, and 1973. It consisted of such principles, which revealed that character of constitution should be Islamic.

Islamic Provisions in 1973 Constitution

Introduction:

On 7th April, 1972 the national assembly of Pakistan appointed a committee to prepare a draft of the permanent constitution of Pakistan. A bill to provide a constitution was introduced by the committee in the Assembly on February 2, 1973. The Assembly passed the bill on 19th April, 1973 and at last the constitution came into force on 14th August 1973.

The present constitution (1973) provides for the protection and preservation of Islamic Concept of life. It also attempts to propagate and implement the basic teachings of Islam.

Islamic Provisions of 1973 Constitution:

The following are the Islamic provisions of 1973 constitution based on the principles of Holy Quran and Sunnah.

1. Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

Pakistan shall be known as “Islamic Republic of Pakistan”.

2. State Religion:

Islam shall be the state religion of Pakistan.

3. Sovereignty Belongs to Allah:

Sovereignty over the entire Universe belongs to Almighty Allah and the authority bestowed by him on men is a sacred trust which the people of Pakistan will exercise with the limits prescribed by Quran and Sunnah.

4. Definition of a Muslim:

The constitution also gives the definition of a Muslim. A person who believes in Tauheed or Oneness of Allah and in the prophet hood of Hazrat Mohammad (P.B.U.H) as the last prophet of Allah has described as a Muslim.

5. President and Prime Minister:

The constitution laid down that only Muslims shall be elected president and Prime Minister of Pakistan. Non-Muslim could hold these offices.

6. Islamic way of life:

Steps shall be given to enable the Muslims of Pakistan to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam.

7. Promotion of Social Justice:

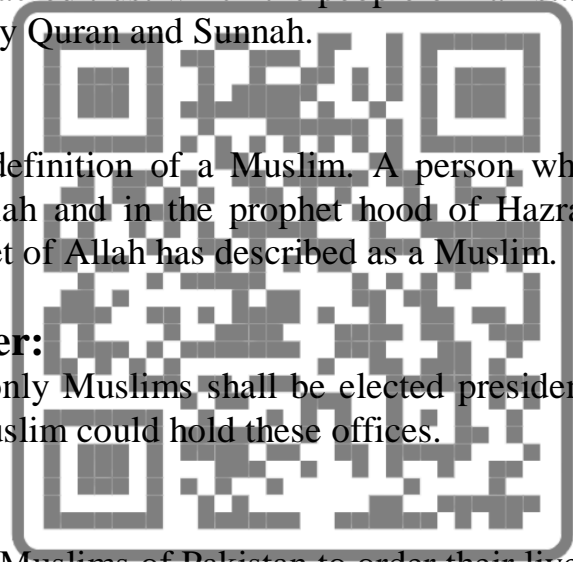
The State shall take necessary steps for prosecution of social justice and eradication of social evils and shall prevent prostitution, gambling and taking of injurious drugs, printing, publication, circulation and display of obscene literature and advertisements.

8. Teachings of Holy Quran:

The state shall try to make the teachings of Holy Quran and Islamic studies compulsory to encourage and facilitate the learning of Arabic language.

9. Strengthen Bond, with Muslim World:

The state shall Endeavour to strengthen fraternal relations among Muslim countries in order to promote Islamic unity.



10. Error Free Publication of Quran:

The government shall Endeavour to secure correct and exact printing and publishing of the Holy Quran.

11. Promotion of Islamic Ideology:

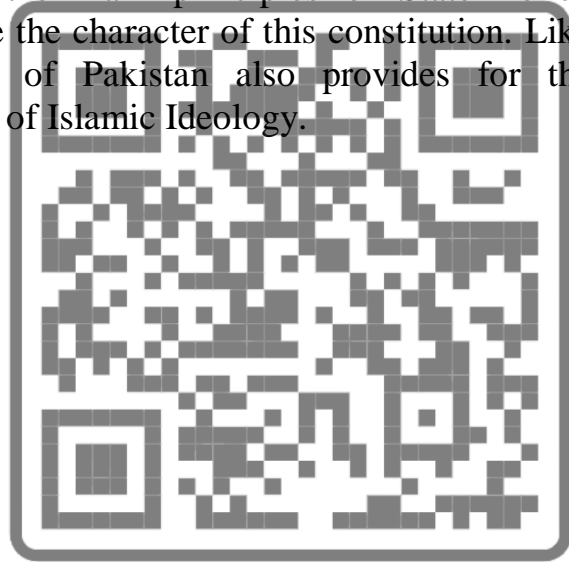
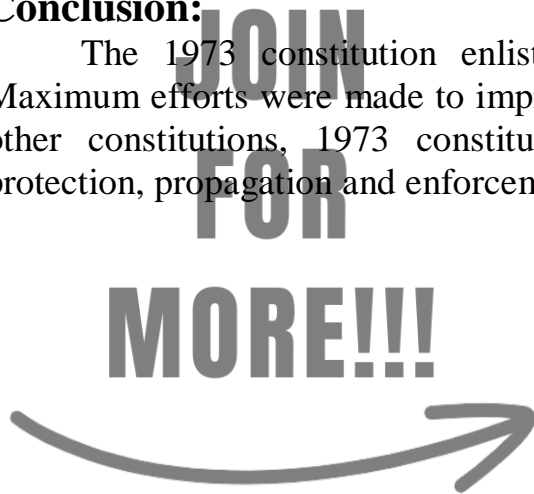
The federal and Provincial Ministers, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National and Provincial Assemblies, the chairman of the Senate and the Governors and Chief Ministers of the Provinces also take oath to preserve and protect the Islamic Ideology.

12. Ahmadi's A Non-Muslim Minority:

According to the second amendment of 1973 constitution, the Qadiani group or the Lahori group who call themselves "Ahmadi's" were declared as Non-Muslim minority.

Conclusion:

The 1973 constitution enlisted the main principles of State Policy. Maximum efforts were made to improve the character of this constitution. Like other constitutions, 1973 constitution of Pakistan also provides for the protection, propagation and enforcement of Islamic Ideology.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



Chapter 04

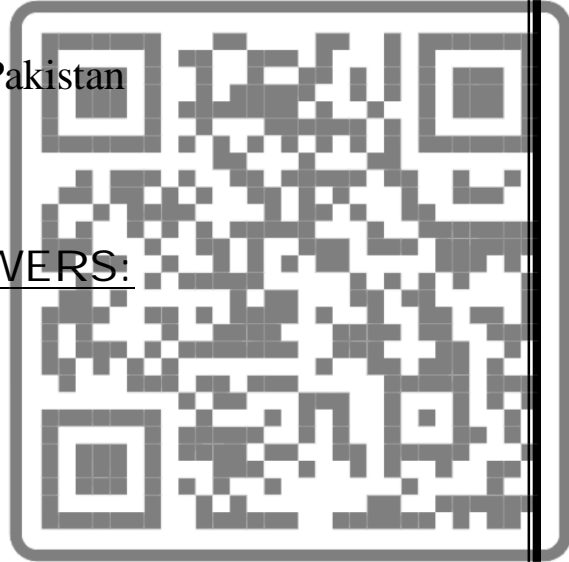
LAND OF PAKISTAN

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Location of Pakistan
- Climate of Pakistan
- Natural Resources of Pakistan

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Location of Pakistan
- Climate of Pakistan



✍ ☆ ✍



Mcq's

1. The total area of Pakistan is:
☆ 798098 sq km ☆ 796096 sq km ☆ 797097 sq km
2. The total area of Sindh is:
☆ 798098 sq km ☆ 796096 sq km ☆ 140914 sq km
3. The total area of Punjab is:
☆ 205344 sq km ☆ 796096 sq km ☆ 797097 sq km
4. The total area of Balochistan is:
☆ 798098 sq km ☆ 347190 sq km ☆ 797097 sq km
5. Total number of seats for Senate Committee is:
☆ 100 ☆ 150 ☆ 200
6. The road that link Pakistan with China is called:
☆ Karakoram ☆ Motor Way ☆ Resham
7. How many divisions are there in Sindh?
☆ 4 ☆ 5 ☆ 3
8. The highest military award of Pakistan is:
☆ Nishan-e-Basalat ☆ Nishan-e-Juraat ☆ Nishan-e-Haider
9. The highest civil award of Pakistan is:
☆ Nishan-e-Basalat ☆ Nishan-e-Pakistan ☆ Nishan-e-Haider
10. The biggest province of Pakistan according to area is:
☆ Sindh ☆ Punjab ☆ Baluchistan
11. The biggest province of Pakistan according to population is:
☆ Sindh ☆ Punjab ☆ Baluchistan
12. The head of state of Pakistan is called:
☆ Chief Minister ☆ Prime Minister ☆ President
13. The head of federal government is called:
☆ Chief Minister ☆ Prime Minister ☆ President
14. The highest court of Pakistan is:
☆ Supreme Court ☆ High Court ☆ Provincial Court
15. Total number of seats for National Assembly is:
☆ 341 ☆ 340 ☆ 342
16. Total number of seats for Senate Committee is:
☆ 100 ☆ 150 ☆ 200
17. Total number of seats for Punjab Assembly is:
☆ 342 ☆ 371 ☆ 168
18. Total number of seats for KPK Assembly is:
☆ 124 ☆ 150 ☆ 200

19.Total number of seats for Blochistan Assembly is:

☆ 100

☆ 150

☆ 65

20.The National Assembly is elected for:

☆ 5 years

☆ 2 years

☆ 3 years

21.Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was hanged in:

☆ 1978

☆ 1979

☆ 1977

22.The length of Indus River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 825 km

23.The length of Beas River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 825 km

24.The length of Jhelum River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 825 km

25.The length of Chenab River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 1242 km

☆ 825 km

26.The length of Ravi River is:

☆ 901 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 825 km

27.The length of Sutlaj River is:

☆ 2896 km

☆ 398 km

☆ 1551 km

28.Mangla dam was constructed on river:

☆ Jhelum

☆ Bias

☆ Ravi

29.Warsak dam was constructed on river:

☆ Jhelum

☆ Ravi

☆ Kabul

30.The total area of forest in Pakistan is:

☆ 3.6%

☆ 4%

☆ 3.8%

31.Natural regions of Pakistan are:

☆ 4

☆ 5

☆ 6

32.Pakistan is divided into climate regions:

☆ 4

☆ 5

☆ 6

33.The length of Khyber Pass is:

☆ 28 km

☆ 39 km

☆ 56 km

34.The highest peak of Pakistan is:

☆ Nanga Parbat

☆ K-2

☆ Tirchmir

35.The Height of K-2 is:

☆ 8125 m

☆ 8398 m

☆ 8616 m

36.The Height of Nanga Parbat is:

☆ 8125 m

☆ 8398 m

☆ 8616 m

37.The hottest place in Pakistan is:

☆ Hunza

☆ Multan

☆ Jacobabad

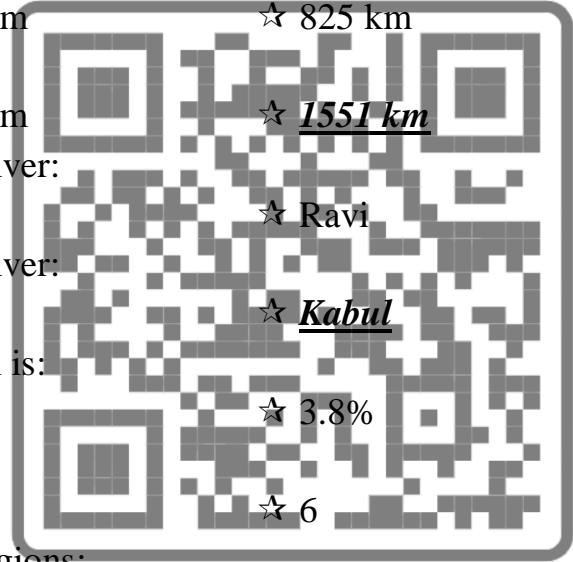
38.The coldest place in Pakistan is:

☆ Hunza

☆ Multan

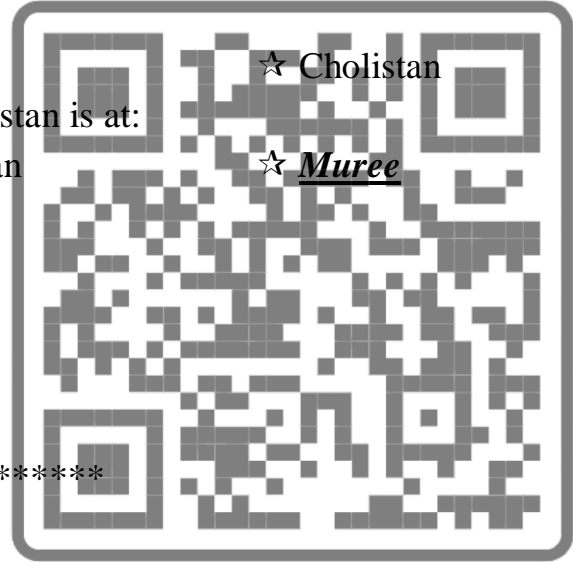
☆ Jacobabad

39.The Tarbela dam is built on the river:



- ☆ Indus ☆ Ravi ☆ Satlaj
40. First governor general of Pakistan was:
 ☆ Quaid-e-Azam ☆ Liaquat Ali Khan ☆ Nazim uddin
41. First governor general of India was:
 ☆ Gandhi ☆ Nehru ☆ Mount Batten
42. The common boundary between Pakistan and Afghanistan is called:
 ☆ Durand Line ☆ Control Line ☆ Safe Line
43. The common boundary between Pakistan and India is called:
 ☆ Durand Line ☆ Control Line ☆ Safe Line
44. Karakoram Highway connects Pakistan with:
 ☆ Iran ☆ India ☆ China
45. The Siachin Glacier is in this mountain range:
 ☆ Karakoram ☆ Ladakh ☆ Himalaya
46. The Height of Tirich Mir is:
 ☆ 2896 km ☆ 398 km ☆ 600 km
47. The biggest desert of Pakistan is:
 ☆ Thar ☆ Thal ☆ Cholistan
48. The highest rate of rainfall in Pakistan is at:
 ☆ Hunza ☆ Multan ☆ Muree





Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



SHORT answers

Geo-Political Importance of the Location of Pakistan

Location of Pakistan:

Islamic republic of Pakistan is one of most important country of Asia covering as area of 7,96,096 sq.km. and its population is about 130 million according to 1998 census.

It consists of five provinces: Punjab, Sindh, K.P.K, Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan. The Punjab has highest population while Baluchistan has the large area.

Islamabad is the Capital of Pakistan.

➤ **North of Pakistan (China):**

In the north of Pakistan, China is situated. Most of the rivers of Pakistan come from northern side and there are high mountains in the region. China is an important country of the world. Karakoram highway joins Pakistan and China. Pakistan and China have excellent relation from the beginning; they have good trade relation too.

➤ **North-West of Pakistan (Afghanistan):**

Afghanistan is situated in the North-West of Pakistan. It is an Islamic country. The border between the two countries is called Durand Line and is 2252 km. long. Pakistan has good trade relations with Afghanistan. Afghanistan is also a member of E.C.O with Pakistan.

➤ **South-West of Pakistan (Iran):**

Iran lies on the South-West border of Pakistan. Both the countries have ideal relation from the beginning. Iran was the first country of the world to accept Pakistan in 1947. It is one of the leading oil producing countries and is the founder member of E.C.O along with Pakistan.

➤ **East of Pakistan (India):**

India is situated in the East of Pakistan. India is one of the biggest democracies of the world. It is also second most populated country of the world. Pakistan is trying its level best to form better relations with India. Kashmir is the main issue between the two countries.

➤ **Arabian Sea:**

In the south of Pakistan Arabian Sea is situated, which is an important trade route. The trade of Pakistan is mostly carried out through this route.

Conclusion:

Allah has blessed Pakistan with an ideal location. We should serve our country honestly and selflessly.

C l i m a t e o f P a k i s t a n

Introduction:

Pakistan is situated in the north of tropic of cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. It is situated in the western part of the monsoon region. Some of the areas in the north of Pakistan is warm and mist, whereas the mountainous area have highland type climate.

Pakistan is divided into following regions on the basis of its climate.

1. Sub-Tropical Continental highland
2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau
3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland
4. Sub-Tropical Coast land

1. Sub-Tropical Continental highland:

It includes Pakistan's northern and north-western mountain ranges of Baluchistan. Here the winter is extremely cold, normally there is snowfall. Summer season is quite cool and in spring and winter seasons there is mostly fog and rainfall.

2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau:

In this climate region most of the parts of Baluchistan are included. There are a few rainfalls during the month of January and February (normally 5 cm). Extreme hot, dry and dusty winds are important characteristics of this region.

3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland:

This climate region includes the upper Indus plain (Punjab Province) and lower Indus plain (Sindh Province). Summer is very hot. The Peshawar plain experiences thunder storms and dust storms during summer.

4. Sub-Tropical Coastland:

This climate region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan. The temperature is moderate. The different between maximum and minimum temperature is less. Annual average temperature is 32 degree C and rainfall is 18 cm.



NATURAL RESOURCES of Pakistan

Natural Resources:

The resources endowed by the nature to the country and the people are called Natural Resources, e.g., Mineral resources, rivers, forests and animals.

1. Mineral Resources:

Pakistan is blessed with considerable mineral resources. Some of them are explored but much remains to be done for the search for more. Some important resources are:

1. Mineral Resources

- a) Iron Ore
- b) Chromite
- c) Gypsum
- d) Coal
- e) Mineral Oil
- f) Natural Gas
- g) Uranium

2. Rivers and Canals

3. Forests

a) Iron Ore:

Iron Ore is used for industry, especially steel industry. It is found in limited quantity and low quality. Most of the required Iron ore is imported from abroad. Its deposits are found in Chitral, Chaghai, Kohat, Kurram Agency, Mardan, Hazara, Mianwali (Kalabagh) and DG Khan.

b) Chromite:

Chromite is used in preparing other metals, leather tanning, making of steel products, armament and stainless steel. The deposits of Chromite are found in Zoab (Muslim Bagh), Chaghai, Malakand, Mahmand, Waziristan, Fort Sandaman etc.

c) Gypsum:

Gypsum is used for plaster of Paris, Paints and Cement. It is found in Jhelum, Mianwali, DG Khan, Kohat and Loralai.

d) Coal:

Coal is used in power generation. It is basically used as fuel. It is not found in good quantity and quality. It is mostly found in Sindh (Thatta, Tharparkar, Manara) Balochistan (Deegari, Sharig, Soer, Khost, Maach, Hernai), Punjab (Makarwal, Dandot), NWFP (Cherat and Noshera).

e) Mineral Oil:

Mineral Oil is a major source of energy. It is mostly imported from Iran and Gulf states. Now some valuable reserves are found in Jhelum, Mianwali,

Attock, Balkasar, Mial, Chakwal, and Dhodak.

f) Natural Gas:

Natural Gas is itself a source of energy and fuel, and also used as a source of power generation. It is found in Sui, Mari, Uch, Khairpur, Jacobabad etc. Now some new discoveries are also found.

g) Uranium:

Uranium is the basic element for atomic power, indispensable for the defence. Its deposits are in DG Khan, Hazara and Kohat.

2. Rivers:

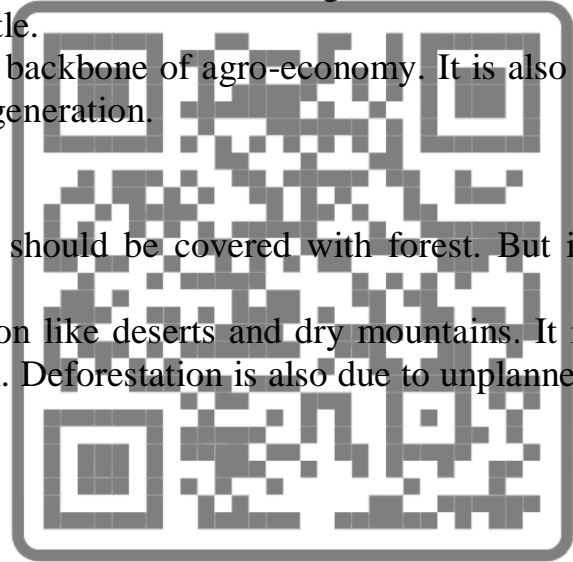
The river system of Pakistan is consisted of Indus and other associated rivers. We have a well-defined Canal system. The most important one is the Indus Basin project.

What we require is the proper management of water, its conservation, effective use, storage, dams and flood control. Water is dangerous if it is too much, it become a problem if it is too little. It is used for Agriculture where it is the backbone of agro-economy. It is also a cheapest source of hydroelectric Power generation.

3. Forests:

Normally 25 percent area of a country should be covered with forest. But in Pakistan it is only 4 to 5 percent.

Some areas are not suitable for plantation like deserts and dry mountains. It is because of shortage of water and rainfall. Deforestation is also due to unplanned cutting of trees.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



DESCRIPTIVE answers

Geo-Political Importance of the Location of Pakistan

Introductory Remarks:

Pakistan is our motherland. We got this land after great sacrifices of the Muslims of South Asia. It is situated in the southern area of Asia. It has great importance in the southern region due to its ideal location in the region. This is in fact God gifted location.

Location of Pakistan:

Islamic republic of Pakistan is one of most important country of Asia covering as area of 7,96,096 sq.km. and its population is about 130 million according to 1998 census.

It consists of five provinces: Punjab, Sindh, K.P.K, Baluchistan and Gilgit Baltistan. The Punjab has highest population while Baluchistan has the large area.

Islamabad is the Capital of Pakistan.

Importance of the Location of Pakistan:

Pakistan has great importance in South Asia. It has great geographical, political and economical importance. It is located in a strategic region and its importance is given below:

➤ **North of Pakistan (China):**

In the north of Pakistan, China is situated. Most of the rivers of Pakistan come from northern side and there are high mountains in the region. China is an important country of the world. Karakoram highway joins Pakistan and China. Pakistan and China have excellent relation from the beginning; they have good trade relation too.

➤ **North-West of Pakistan (Afghanistan):**

Afghanistan is situated in the North-West of Pakistan. It is an Islamic country. The border between the two countries is called Durand Line and is 2252 km. long. Pakistan has good trade relations with Afghanistan. Afghanistan is also a member of E.C.O with Pakistan.

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ideal relation from the beginning. Iran was the first country of the world to accept Pakistan in 1947. It is one of the leading oil producing countries and is the founder member of E.C.O along with Pakistan.

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India is situated in the East of Pakistan. India is one of the biggest democracies of the world. It is also second most populated country of the world. Pakistan is trying its level best to form better relations with India. Kashmir is the main issue between the two countries.

➤ **Arabian Sea:**

In the south of Pakistan Arabian Sea is situated, which is an important trade route. The trade of Pakistan is mostly carried out through this route.

➤ **Gulf Countries:**

Another important location of Pakistan is this that it is situated near the oil producing states of gulf. These states have great importance in the world due to their mineral oil. Pakistan has very good relations with all these countries from Morocco to Indonesia.

➤ **Karachi – an International Port:**

Karachi is not only the biggest city of Pakistan but is an international harbor and airport. It connects Europe with Asia through sea and air routes. Pakistan carries out its trade with different countries through Karachi port.

➤ **Gas Protocol:**

Pakistan has good relations with Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. That is why these countries have signed a protocol on supply of gas through pipelines passing through Afghanistan to Pakistan. This agreement would help these countries for better relations among themselves.

➤ **Seventh Atomic Nation:**

Pakistan is the seventh Atomic Nation in the world. It is the only atomic power among the Muslims countries. This is the reason Pakistan enjoys high prestige in Muslim world.

➤ **Conclusion:**

Allah has blessed Pakistan with an ideal location. We should serve our country honestly and selflessly.



Climate of Pakistan

Climate:

Climate of a country is based on a long study of its weather conditions. Pakistan is situated in the north of tropic of cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. The average temperature of January in the plains of Pakistan is 4

degree C and maximum temperature of the same month is 24 degree C, whereas the minimum temperature in the month of June/July is 30 degree C and maximum temperature in the same month is 48 degree C. The maximum temperature of Sibbi and Jacobabad is about 52 degree C.

Elements of Climate:

The most important elements of climate are temperature, pressure, winds, rainfall and humidity etc.

Situation of Pakistan:

Pakistan is situated in the north of tropic of cancer. Pakistan is a sub-tropical country. It is situated in the western part of the monsoon region. Some of the areas in the north of Pakistan is warm and mist, whereas the mountainous area have highland type climate.

Pakistan is divided into following regions on the basis of its climate.

1. Sub-Tropical Continental highland
2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau
3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland
4. Sub-Tropical Coast land

1. Sub-Tropical Continental highland:

It includes Pakistan's northern mountain ranges (outer and central Himalayas), north-western Mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zobe and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Baluchistan (Quetta, Sara waft, Central, Makran, Jalawan). Here the winter is extremely cold, normally there is snowfall. Summer season is quite cool and in spring and winter seasons there is mostly fog and rainfall.

2. Sub-Tropical Continental plateau:

In this climate region most of the parts of Baluchistan are included. From may to the mid of September hot and dusty winds continuously blow. Sibbi and Jacobabad are located in this region. There are a few rainfalls during the month of January and February (normally 5 cm). Extreme hot, dry and dusty winds are important characteristics of this region.

3. Sub-Tropical Continental lowland:

This climate region includes the upper Indus plain (Punjab Province) and lower Indus plain (Sindh Province). Summer is very hot. The north of Punjab receives less rainfall. Winter rainfall situation is the same. In the Thai, Kachhi, Sibbi and south-eastern plains and a large dry area in desert. The Peshawar plain experiences thunder storms and dust storms during summer.

4. Sub-Tropical Coastland:

This climate region includes the coastal areas of Sindh and Baluchistan province or the southern part of Pakistan. The temperature is moderate. The difference between maximum and minimum temperature is less. There is inflow

of sea breeze throughout the summer and the humidity is high. Annual average temperature is 32 degree C and rainfall is 18 cm. May and June are the honest months. The plain of Lasbela receives rainfall both in summer and winter seasons. Pakistan is situated in monsoon type of climate. There are extreme variations in the temperature. A major part of Pakistan lies at a great distance from the sea.

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Chapter 05

Culture OF PAKISTAN

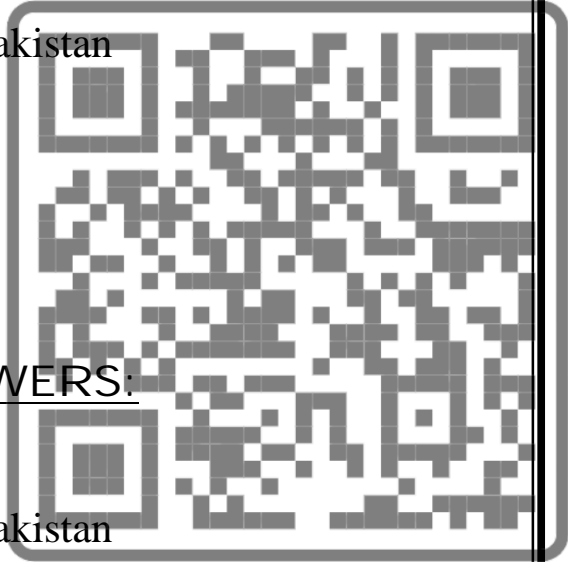
SHORT ANSWERS:

- Culture of Pakistan
- Cultural Heritage of Pakistan
- Sindhi Culture
- Gandhara Civilization

**JOIN
FOR
MORE!!!**

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Culture of Pakistan
- Cultural Heritage of Pakistan



Mcq's

1. The new art created after Muslims invasion in South Asia is called:
☆ Islamic Art ☆ Gandhara Art ☆ Indo Islamic Art
2. Shahi Qila (royal fort) was built by:
☆ Alamgir ☆ Babar ☆ Shah Jahan
3. Wazir Khan Mosque is at:
☆ Lahore ☆ Karachi ☆ Peshawar
4. Mahabat Khan Mosque is at:
☆ Lahore ☆ Peshawar ☆ Karachi
5. Moen-jo-Daro is in the district of:
☆ Larkana ☆ Dadu ☆ Thatta
6. Jamia Mosque Thatta was built in the period of:
☆ Alamgir ☆ Babar ☆ Shah Jahan
7. Badshahi Mosque Lahore was built in the period of:
☆ Alamgir ☆ Babar ☆ Shah Jahan
8. The National Anthem of Pakistan is the creation of:
☆ Allama Iqbal ☆ Hafiz Jalandhari ☆ Faiz Ahmed Faiz
9. Ajrak is the symbol of the culture of this province:
☆ Sindh ☆ Pujab ☆ KPK
10. The cultural centre of Gandhara Art was:
☆ Rawalpindi ☆ Taxila ☆ Islamabad
11. It is famous for sports goods:
☆ Sialkot ☆ Pujab ☆ KPK
12. Shalamar Bagh is situated at:
☆ Karachi ☆ Lahore ☆ Multan
13. This city is called "City of Saints":
☆ Karachi ☆ Lahore ☆ Multan
14. The first Mughal king was:
☆ Babar ☆ Akbar ☆ Aurangzeb Alamgir
15. The last Mughal king was:
☆ Babar ☆ Akbar ☆ Aurangzeb Alamgir

SHORT answers

CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

Definition of Culture:

The simplest and the shortest definitions of culture are that “*it is a social heritage*” or, “*it is the totality of way of life of the people*”. In words of Muller-Layer:

“*Culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.*”

Salient Features of Pakistani Culture:

A study of main characteristics of Pakistani culture will be useful to analyze the existing society in a better way. The main characteristics of Pakistani culture are as follows:

➤ **Religious Uniformity:**

Pakistan came into existence to provide its people a system of life based on Islam. The people, in spite of some differences of languages, customs and traditions commonly follow one religion of Islam. This is the religion, which is practiced by all people of Pakistan.

➤ **Language:**

A number of languages are spoken in Pakistan. Some of them are Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto and Baluchi. However, Urdu is spoken and understood in all parts of Pakistan. Being the official language, it is the media of communication between all regions of Pakistan.

➤ **Dress:**

Dress is an important manifestation of culture. The regional dresses of Pakistan undergo changes in the light of local traditions, economic conditions, way of living and wealth in the region. However, in all provinces people generally wear *Shalwar Qameez*.

➤ **Diet:**

Diet of people of Pakistan is quite simple; wheat, rice, meat is normally used. For drink, milk of cow, tea, coffee and water are used. In short, our eating habits, foods and social etiquette are strictly in conformity with Islamic principles.

➤ **Mixed Culture:**

Pakistani culture is a mixed culture although majority of people are Muslims by birth and faith. But there is great influence of Hindu and British culture on the present Pakistani society.

➤ **Sports Activities:**

The recreational activities all over the Pakistan are common. The games like wrestling, hockey, cricket, football, squash, Kabaddi etc are popular in every part of our country. These games reflect our cultural identity.

Conclusion:

Culture, which includes religion, literature art, architecture, dresses, music, manners and customs, has its roots in the Islamic culture. Islam has described the rights and duties of every individual. Even in drinking, eating and dressing, we have to observe certain rules prescribed by Islam. Therefore, it may be said that Pakistani culture represents the true picture of Islamic culture.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN

Archaeological Heritage:

Pakistan has been the cradle of civilization that dates back more than five million. A brief review of the different civilizations which flourished with the passage of time is as under:

1. Moen-jo- Daro (A civilization flourished there some 4000 years ago)
2. Harappa (situated in the city of Sahiwal)
3. Gandhara (flourished during the 2nd and 3rd century of Christian era)
4. Buddhist Remains (In N.W.F.P, It dates 2-5 century old)
5. Taxila (It was excavated in recent times near Rawalpindi)
6. Thatta (the great mosque built by Shah-Jahan etc.)

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

A few examples of Architectural Heritage of Pakistan are as follows:

- a) Lahore Fort.
- b) Badshahi Mosque.
- c) Jahangir Tomb.
- d) Shalimar Garden.
- e) Masjid Wazir Khan.
- f) Golden Mosque.
- g) Mahabat Khan Mosque.
- h) The Fort of Bala Hasar.



HERITAGE IN FINE ARTS

a) Paintings:

The art of painting has developed slowly in the Muslim of South Asia. In the beginning decorative paintings and embroidery were made on the walls and ceilings of buildings.

b) Calligraphy:

The Muslims took a keen interest in the promotion of calligraphy. The mosques constructed during early and medieval periods of Islam were decorated with masterpieces of calligraphy.

c) Music:

The Mughal contributed a great deal to the promotion of music and Pakistan has inherited musical traditions that go far back in history. Ameer Khusro and Tansen are famous musicians of the historical era.

d) Architecture and Sculpture:

The Muslim art of architecture was unique in every aspect. The architecture and all the miniature arts including carving, sculpture, mosaic works, tile works and paintings were called upon to build new mosques and places.

Sindhi Culture

History:

The roots of Sindhi culture and civilization go back to the distant past. Archaeological researches during 19th and 20th centuries showed the roots of social life, religion and culture of the people of the Sindh.

➤ Archaeological discoveries:

a. Mohen-Jo-Daro:

The excavations of Mohen-Jo-Daro have unfolded the city life of a civilization of people with values, a distinct identity and culture.

b. Ranikot Fort:

Ranikot Fort is also a landmark of the Indus valley civilization. It is the world's largest fort, with walls extending to 20 km. It has been called a "second Wall of China", and it attracts many visitors.

➤ Literature:

Sindhi language is ancient and rich in literature. Its writers have contributed extensively in various forms of literature in both poetry and prose. Sindhi literature is very rich, and is one of the world's oldest literatures.

➤ Poetry:

Sindhi poetry is also prominent in Sindhi culture. Poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai and Sachal Sarmast is very famous amongst all of Pakistanis.

➤ Music:

Sindhi music has its own unique quality. It is performed in many different ways. Sufi music is performed at shrines, and other simple music is performed at studios and gatherings.

➤ Sports:

There are many regional sports that are played in Sindh. Malakhiro is one of the famous sports of Sindh. Other sports include *Wanjh wati*, *Kodi Kodi*, *Beelarhoo*, *Thipai Rand*, *Notinn* and *Biloor*, *cricket*, *football*.

➤ Sindhi Cultural Day (Ekta Day):

Sindhis celebrate Sindh Cultural day worldwide every year on first Sunday of December, by wearing Ajrak & Sindhi Topi. The people across Sindh exchange gifts of Ajrak and Topi at various ceremonies.

Gandhara Civilization

Background:

Gandhara is the ancient term for the city, and old kingdom of Peshawar, which encompassed the Swat valley, and the Potohar Plateau regions of Pakistan as well as the Jalalabad district of modern-day Afghanistan.

Name:

The origin of the name *Gandhara* is from the Sanskrit word *gandha*, meaning *perfume*.

Geography:

The Gandhari people were settled since the Vedic times on the banks of Kabul River (river Kubhā or Kabol) down to its confluence with the Indus. Later Gandhara included parts of North West Punjab.

History:

Evidence of Stone Age human inhabitants of Gandhara, including stone tools and burnt bones, was discovered at Sanghao near Mardan in area caves. The artifacts are approximately 15,000 years old. More recent excavations point to 30,000 years before present.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com

DESCRIPTIVE answers

CULTURE OF PAKISTAN

Definition of Culture:

The simplest and the shortest definitions of culture are that “it is a social heritage” or, “it is the totality of way of life of the people”. The classic definition of culture, given by anthropologist E.B Taylor:

“Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.”

In words of Muller-Layer

“Culture is an aggregate means of achievement and of progress.”

Pakistani Culture Is An Islamic Culture:

Pakistan is an ideological Islamic State. Its very existence is due to Islam, so the Pakistani culture is primarily based on the Islamic way of life. Islam inspires all other ingredients of culture. Pakistani culture is highlighted by its grandeur, simplicity, firm convictions and noble deeds and ideas.

Salient Features of Pakistani Culture:

A study of main characteristics of Pakistani culture will be useful to analyze the existing society in a better way. The main characteristics of Pakistani culture are as follows:

➤ Religious Uniformity:

Pakistan came into existence to provide its people a system of life based on Islam. The people, in spite of some differences of languages, customs and traditions commonly follow one religion of Islam. This is the religion, which is practiced by all people of Pakistan.

➤ Language:

A number of languages are spoken in Pakistan. Some of them are Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto and Baluchi. However, Urdu is spoken and understood in all parts of Pakistan. Being the official language, it is the media of communication between all regions of Pakistan.

➤ Literature and Poetry:

Literature is important aspects of our cultural life. Most of our poets reflect Islamic code and trend in their poetry. They gave the message of love

and goodwill. Similarity of thoughts amongst poets and writers of all regions is an important factor of our cultural life.

➤ **Dress:**

Dress is an important manifestation of culture. The regional dresses of Pakistan undergo changes in the light of local traditions, economic conditions, way of living and wealth in the region. However, in all provinces people generally wear *Shalwar Qameez*.

➤ **Diet:**

Diet of people of Pakistan is quite simple; wheat, rice, meat is normally used. For drink, milk of cow, tea, coffee and water are used. In short, our eating habits, foods and social etiquette are strictly in conformity with Islamic principles.

➤ **Mixed Culture:**

Pakistani culture is a mixed culture although majority of people are Muslims by birth and faith. But there is great influence of Hindu and British culture on the present Pakistani society.

➤ **Male Dominated Society:**

In Pakistani culture, the male member of the family enjoys the key position. A male member heads family and in most cases; he is the soul source of income for other members of the family.

➤ **Arts and Architecture:**

The iconoclasm of Islam has given a characteristic form and pattern in the use of elegant designs, based on geometric figures and floral forms borrowed from nature. The Shah Jahan Masjid, Shalimar Garden, Badshahi Masjid, Shahi Qila and many such graceful buildings are a living proof of the excellent Mughal architecture.

➤ **Handicrafts:**

Embroidery, Leather works, glazed pottery, woodwork, carpet making, metal crafts, ivory are the essential parts of our culture. Pakistani artisans are considered as the best in their artisanship. They are known for the high quality works, which is very popular in foreign countries.

➤ **Sports Activities:**

The recreational activities all over the Pakistan are common. The games like wrestling, hockey, cricket, football, squash, Kabaddi etc are popular in every part of our country. These games reflect our cultural identity.

➤ **Education:**

Education contributes a great deal in developing national character. Educational system plays a vital role in the formation of culture, unity and

solidarity of a nation. It is, therefore, important that the entire syllabi right from the lower to higher level should be placed in accordance with the ideology of Pakistan.

➤ Religious Festivals:

Festivals play an important part of our culture. Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha are our two main religious festivals. These festivals are celebrated with great happiness throughout the country.

Conclusion:

Culture, which includes religion, literature art, architecture, dresses, music, manners and customs, has its roots in the Islamic culture. Islam has described the rights and duties of every individual. Even in drinking, eating and dressing, we have to observe certain rules prescribed by Islam. Therefore, it may be said that Pakistani culture represents the true picture of Islamic culture.

CULTURAL HERITAGE OF PAKISTAN

Introduction:

In the development of any nation, its cultural heritage and its glorious past play a vital role and serves as a source of inspiration and pride for its people. Our country Pakistan is accordingly proud of its cultural heritage.

Definition of Culture:

Culture may be defined as behavior peculiar to human beings, together with material objects used. Culture consist language, ideas, beliefs, customs, codes, institution, tools, techniques, works of arts, ceremonies and so on.

Pakistani Culture Is an Islamic Culture:

Pakistan is an Ideological Islamic State. Its very existence is due to Islam, so the Pakistani culture is primarily based on the Islamic way of life. All other ingredients of culture are inspired by Islam. Pakistani culture is highlighted by its grandeur, simplicity, firm convictions and noble deeds and ideas.

Archaeological Heritage:

Pakistan has been the cradle of civilization that dates back more than five million. Over the centuries, through successive waves of migrations from the North West, as well as by internal migrations across the Sub Continent, Aryans, Persians, Greeks, Arabs and Mughals came and settled in the region and have left behind the archaeological sites in Pakistan which is now being preserved. A brief review of the different civilizations which flourished with the passage of time is as under:

1. Moen- jo- Daro (A civilization flourished there some 4000 years ago)
2. Harappa (situated in the city o Sahiwal)
3. Gandhara (flourished during the 2nd and 3rd century of Christian era)
4. Buddhist Remains (In N.W.F.P, It dates 2-5 century old)
5. Taxila (It was excavated in recent times near Rawalpindi)
6. Thatta (the great mosque built by Shah-Jahan etc.)

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

A few examples of Architectural Heritage of Pakistan are as follows:

i) Lahore Fort:

It is also known as Shahi Qila. It was built by Akbar. The main structure inside the fort are the Moti Masjid, Diwan-e-Aam, Maktab Khana, the Shish Mahal and Nawlakha. The Hathi and Alamgir gates are also remarkable constructions.

j) Badshahi Mosque:

It was built by Aurangzeb. Its architecture is similar to the Jamia Masjid Delhi. The mosque has been built with red stones while the domes are in marble.

k) Jahangir Tomb:

This tomb was built by Shah Jahan. It is known as a fine building of Lahore.

l) Shalimar Garden:

It is situated on the Grand Trunk Road and is a magnificent remnant of Mughal Grandeur. The garden constitutes of three terraces, one above the other. Besides there is an elaborate and beautiful reservoir, water channels and fountains.

m) Masjid Wazir Khan:

It is situated in Kashmir Bazaar inside the walls of the old city. It was built by Nawab Wazir Khan who was a viceroy of Punjab under Shah Jahan.

n) Golden Mosque:

It is situated near the Masjid Wazir Khan. It was built during the rule of Mohammad Shah and it is also a very beautiful piece of architecture.

o) Mahabat Khan Mosque:

This Mosque was built by a Government of Peshawar, Mahabat Khan, during Shah Jahan's region. It has a fine massive structure with lofty minarets.

p) The Fort of Bala Hasar:

This fort was built on a raised platform 92 feet from the ground level. There are two gardens near the fort.

HERITAGE IN FINE ARTS

d) Paintings:

The art of painting has developed slowly in the Muslim of South Asia. In the beginning decorative paintings and embroidery were made on the walls and ceilings of buildings.

e) Calligraphy:

The Muslim took a keen interest in the promotion of calligraphy. Its main

reason is their deep love with Holy Quran. During this period many kinds of calligraphy progressed. The mosques constructed during early and medieval periods of Islam were decorated with masterpieces of calligraphy.

f) Music:

The Mughal contributed a great deal to the promotion of music and Pakistan has inherited musical traditions that go far back in history. Ameer Khusro and Tansen are famous musicians of the historical era.

d) Architecture and Sculpture:

The Muslim art of architecture was unique in every aspect. The architecture and all the miniature arts including carving, sculpture, mosaic works, tile works and paintings were called upon to build new mosques and places.

Conclusion:

In the development of Pakistan society, its cultural heritage has played a vital role. Pakistani nation is justly proud of the historical period which brings with nearly 4th century B.C and continued with the advent of Islam in Sub Continent in 8th century A.D.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



Chapter 06

LANGUAGES OF PAKISTAN

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Urdu Language
- Sindhi Language
- Punjabi Language
- Balochi Language
- Pushto Language
- Kashmiri Language



DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Urdu Language
- Regional Languages of Pakistan

✍.....☆.....✍



Mcq's

1. The word Urdu has been extracted from:
☆ Turkish ☆ Persian ☆ Hindi
2. Languages spoken in Pakistan are:
☆ More than 20 ☆ More than 30 ☆ More than 40
3. The poetic collection of Shah Abdul Latif is known as:
☆ Shah jo Nazam ☆ Shah jo Ghazal ☆ Saha jo Risalo
4. Sachal Sarmast was a poet of language:
☆ Sindhi ☆ Punjabi ☆ Pushto
5. Rahman Baba was a famous poet of language:
☆ Sindhi ☆ Punjabi ☆ Pushto
6. Heer Ranjha was written by:
☆ Bhully Saha ☆ Waris Shah ☆ Rahman Baba
7. The first Urdu poet having deewan was:
☆ Ghalib ☆ Mir Taqi ☆ Ouli Outub Shah
8. The initial literature of language is called:
☆ Scientific ☆ Religious ☆ Folk
9. Sindhi writing style is based on:
☆ Arabic ☆ Turkish ☆ Persian
10. Sindhi writing style was introduced by:
☆ Shah Abdul Latif ☆ Sachal Sarmast ☆ Abu-al-Hassan
11. Waris Shah was a famous poet of language:
☆ Sindhi ☆ Punjabi ☆ Pushto
12. Gul Khan Naseer was a famous poet of language:
☆ Sindhi ☆ Punjabi ☆ Balochi
13. Khushal Khan Khatak was a famous poet of language:
☆ Sindhi ☆ Punjabi ☆ Pushto
14. Buleeh Shah and Sultan Bahu were famous poets of language:
☆ Sindhi ☆ Punjabi ☆ Pushto
15. Sachal Sarmast was a famous poet of language:
☆ Sindhi ☆ Punjabi ☆ Pushto
16. Moen-jo-Daro is in the province of :
☆ Sindh ☆ Punjab ☆ KPK

SHORT answers

URDU LANGUAGE

Introductory Remarks:

Language is the only media by which one can express his ideas and feelings. It plays a vital role in building the character of an individual as well as a nation. A language brings closer each other and it creates a sense of harmony among the people.

Pakistan has several regional languages chief of them being Pushto, Punjabi, Sindhi, Baluchi and Kashmiri; however, the national language of Pakistan is Urdu.

Importance of Urdu in National Life:

1) Means of Brotherhood and Unity:

People of Pakistan are one nation; therefore, their thinking, aims and objectives are common. Their progress and prosperity depends upon their unity and unity. An important factor for achieving this unity and unity is Urdu.

2) Source of Expression:

Urdu has become a source of expression, feelings, thoughts and aspiration. People of two different areas can easily understood each other ideas and thoughts by Urdu.

3) Means of Communication and Co-ordination:

Urdu serves as a means of communication and is a binding force between all the five provinces of Pakistan. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages, they are joined together by one national language, which is the heritage of all.

4) National and Official Language:

Quaid-e-Azam declared on 21st March 1948, Urdu to be the national and official language of Pakistan.

Conclusion:

Being the National language of the country, it is the binding force in different parts of Pakistan. The officers have adopted Urdu language in their official work and the Government has published a dictionary containing Urdu

terms for the office work. The Urdu Development Board and “Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu” are trying to give Urdu a place in society and it is hope that Urdu would find its place in society within short period.

Sindhi Language

Introduction:

Sindhi is one of the important regional languages of Pakistan. It appears that Sindhi was spoken in the Indus Delta from time immemorial. It is said that the language of the people of Moen-jo-Daro contained elements of present era Sindhi language.

Dialects of Sindhi:

It has different dialects in different parts of Sindh like ‘Surili’, ‘Wacholi’, ‘Laadi’, ‘Thari’, ‘Kohistani’ and ‘Laasi’ etc. However, the basic language remains the same.

Famous Sindhi Poets:

Some of famous Sindhi poets are following:

1. Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai
2. Sachal Sarmast
3. Makhdoom Noor
4. Shah Inayat
5. Bedil
6. Sabit Ali Shah
7. Kazi Kazah

Punjabi Language

Introduction:

Punjabi is the language of the province ‘Punjab’. It links back to the Aryan language Prakrit. However, with time, the vocabulary of Punjabi language became a mixture of Persian, Arabic and Turkish words.

Dialects of Punjabi:

It has different dialects in different parts of Punjab. Dialects of Punjabi may be divided into two groups: Eastern and western. Eastern consist of ‘Bhatyani’, ‘Rathi’ and ‘Maalvi’ etc, while western consist of ‘Saraiki’, ‘Potohari’, ‘Dhani’, ‘Sitara-Puri’ and ‘Jaangli’ etc. However, the basic language remains the same.

Famous Punjabi Poets:

Punjabi is rich in mystical and romantic poetry. Some of the famous poets of Punjabi language include:

1. Baba Farid Baksh
2. Shaikh Ibrahim Farid Sani

3. Madhu Lal Hussain
4. Sultan Bahu
5. Bhullay Shah
6. Ali Haider
7. Waris Shah

Balochi Language

Introduction:

Baluchi is the regional language of Baluchistan. It is the least developed of all the regional languages. Baluchi tribes that migrated from Iran spread it.

History of Baluchi literature:

The history of Baluchi literature may be divided into four periods:

- a) Early Medieval Period – 1430 to 1600
- b) Later Medieval Period – 1600 to 1850
- c) Modern Period – 1850 to 1930
- d) Contemporary Period – 1930 to date

Types of Baluchi:

There are two types of Baluchi namely:

- 1) Sulemani (East Baluchistan)
- 2) Makrani (West Baluchistan)
- 3) Rakhshani

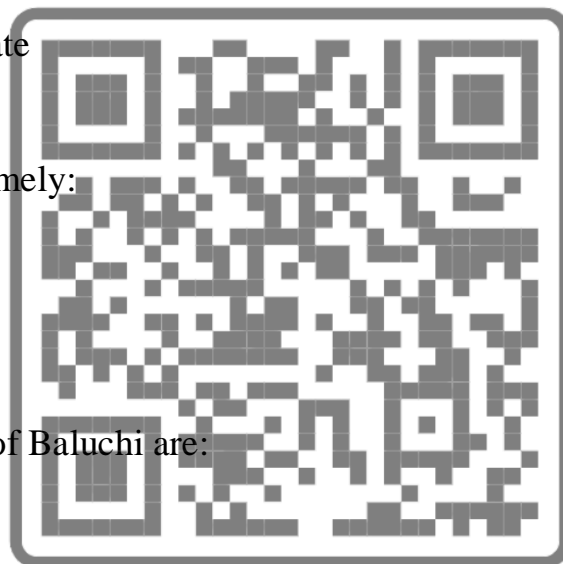
Famous Poets of Baluchi:

Some of the most literary figures of Baluchi are:

1. Azad Jamaldini
2. Ulfat Naseem
3. Abdul Qadir Shahwani
4. Malik Mohammad Ramzan
5. Mir Aqil Maingal

Well-known poets of Baluchi language are:

1. Jam Darag
2. Shah Mureed
3. Shahdab



Pushto Language



Introduction:

Pushto is the regional language of the K.P.K. and tribal areas. It belongs to the East Iranian group of languages and contains many Persian, Arabic, Greek and Pehlevi words.

Dialects of Pushto:

Dialects of Pushto may be divided into two groups:

Yousuf-Zai: It is accent of people living in northern areas.

Kandhari/Khatak: It is accent of people living in southern areas.

Famous Pushto Poets:

Some of the well-known poets of Pushto language are:

1. Amir Karoro
2. Khushal Khan Khatak
3. Rehman Baba
4. Sher Shah Soori
5. Saif Ullah
6. Kazim Kazim

Kashmiri Language

Introduction:

Kashmiri is the language of the people of the Indian-occupied Kashmir and Azad Kashmir. This language has been derived from Sanskrit. Kashmiri is generally spoken in Muslim families of the valley. It contains many Turkish, Arabic and Persian words. It is written in the Persian script.

Dialects of Kashmiri:

It has three famous dialects:

1. Salmanki
2. Gandhoro
3. Gaami

Kashmiri Literary Figures:

Kashmiri, like all the regional languages of Pakistan, had its early literature in the form of poetry. It began with the composition of folk songs and ballads. Famous authors of Kashmiri language are:

1. Shah Nooruddin
2. Khatoon Lillah Anifa
3. Baba Nasiruddin
4. Ghani



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DESCRIPTIVE answers

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Urdu-National Language of Pakistan:

After Independence Quaid-e-Azam said in clear-cut words that, the National language of Pakistan would be Urdu. He said:

“Let me make it clear that the national language of Pakistan is going to be Urdu and no other language. Without one state language no nation can remain tied up solidly together”.

Qualities of Urdu Language:

1. Great Power of Assimilation:

The splendour of Urdu is Turkish and its charm is Persian in its base. The vitality of Urdu lies in its ability to adopt words from other languages in such a way as if they originally belonged to it. The chief reason for its countrywide popularity was its power of Assimilation. According to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan:

“...Still now Urdu has great affinity for many other words and ideas which increases its beauty.”

2. Source of National Identity:

National language is the identity of a nation. When we are abroad, we are identified as Pakistani because of our national language. That is why; every nation gives out respect and importance to national language.

3. Rich Treasure of Prose and Poetry:

The Urdu language possesses a very valuable treasure of poetry and prose. The poets and writers have contributed their most in its development. Today its treasure of words has crossed 4,00,000. Allama Shibli Nomani, Maulana Hali, Deputy Nazir Ahmed, Mirza Ghalib, Ameer Khusro and many

others adopted this language in their poetry and writings. Sir Syed wrote for the re-awakening of the Muslims of sub Continent.

4. International Language:

Urdu is an international language. It is our national identity. According to UNESCO Urdu is spoken and understood almost all over the world.

Importance of Urdu in National Life:

1. Means of Brotherhood and Unity:

People of Pakistan are one nation; therefore, their thinking, aims and objectives are common. Their progress and prosperity depends upon their unity and unity. An important factor for achieving this unity and unity is Urdu.

2. Source of Expression:

Urdu has become a source of expression, feelings, thoughts and aspiration. People of two different areas can easily understood each other ideas and thoughts by Urdu.

3. Means of Communication and Co-ordination:

Urdu serves as a means of communication and is a binding force between all the five provinces of Pakistan. People living in different provinces realize that in spite of speaking different languages, they are joined together by one national language, which is the heritage of all.

4. National and Official Language:

Quaid-e-Azam declared on 21st March 1948, Urdu to be the national and official language of Pakistan.

5. Medium of Instruction:

Urdu language is the medium of instruction in most of the educational institutions of Pakistan. History, Islamic Studies, Political Science and other subjects are taught up to M.A level in Urdu. Lectures on Islamic education and religion are also delivered in Urdu throughout Pakistan.

6. An Important Part of Our Cultural Heritage:

Urdu grew in popularity and the later Mughal Period and the advent of the British had adopted it adopted by the Muslims and the Hindus alike. It would not be wrong to say if it is said that:

“Urdu is a part of our cultural Heritage”

Conclusion:

Being the National language of the country, it is the binding force in different parts of Pakistan. The officers have adopted Urdu language in their official work and the Government has published a dictionary containing Urdu terms for the office work. The Urdu Development Board and “Anjuman-e-



Taraqqi-e-Urdu” are trying to give Urdu a place in society and it is hope that Urdu would find its place in society within short period.

Regional Languages of Pakistan

Introduction:

Pakistan is a multi-lingual country. The people of Pakistan speak no less than 30 languages and dialects. There are five popular regional languages: Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto, Baluchi and Kashmiri. These languages are rich in literature, poetry, folk songs, and spiritual quotes of their respective saints and contribute greatly to the culture of Pakistan.

Punjabi:

Punjabi is the language of the province ‘Punjab’. It links back to the Aryan language Prakrit. However, with time, the vocabulary of Punjabi language became a mixture of Persian, Arabic and Turkish words.

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1. Shah Nooruddin
2. Khatoon Lillah Anifa
3. Baba Nasiruddin
4. Ghani



Conclusion:

The regional languages of Pakistan, i.e., Punjabi, Sindhi, Pushto, Kashmiri and Baluchi are the most modern Pakistani languages. They have several common features and their literature bears the same eternal message for humankind. Government has been doing its best to develop the regional languages and introduction of regional TV channels is a positive step for promotion of regional languages.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com

Chapter 07

Economic planning and devel opment

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Economic Planning in Pakistan
- Fifth Five-Year Plan (1978-1983)
- Sixth Five-Year Plan (1983-1988)
- Seventh Five-Year Plan (1988-1993)
- Eighth Five-Year Plan (1993-1998)
- Agriculture of Pakistan
- Problems in Agriculture
- Major Crops of Pakistan
- Industrial Development in Pakistan
- Differences between Rural and Urban Society

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Agriculture of Pakistan
- Industrial Development of Pakistan
- Education in Pakistan

✍ ☆ ✍

Mcq's

1. Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan in:
☆ 1947 ☆ 1948 ☆ 1949
2. The Government of Pakistan enforced Zakat system in:
☆ 1982 ☆ 1981 ☆ 1980
3. The last census in Pakistan took place in:
☆ 1997 ☆ 1998 ☆ 1999
4. Pakistan's population lives in rural areas is:
☆ 80% ☆ 70% ☆ 90%
5. The name of the national airways is:
☆ PIA ☆ Air Blue ☆ Shaheen Air
6. Pakistan had its first atomic nuclear explosion on 28th May in:
☆ 1999 ☆ 1998 ☆ 1997
7. The major agricultural products of Pakistan are:
☆ Rice, Wheat ☆ Rice, Cotton ☆ Wheat, Cotton
8. Pakistan Steel Mill was established with the co-operation of:
☆ Iran ☆ Russia ☆ China
9. Taxila Heavy Mechanical complex was established with the assistance of:
☆ Iran ☆ Russia ☆ China
10. Pakistan Steel Mill is situated far from Karachi:
☆ 40 km ☆ 50 km ☆ 60 km
11. Pakistan is a country:
☆ Developed ☆ Developing ☆ Under Developed
12. The first five year plan was launched in :
☆ 1965 ☆ 1960 ☆ 1955
13. The duration of twenty years perspective plan was:
☆ 1955-1975 ☆ 1965-1985 ☆ 1975-1995

SHORT answers

Economic planning in Pakistan

Meaning of economic planning:

There is no precise definition of economic planning which is acceptable to all economists and political thinker. **Prof. H.D. Dickinson** defines economic planning as:

“The making of major economic decisions, what and how much is to be produced and to whom it is to be allocated by the conscious decision of a determinate authority, on the basis of a comprehensive survey of the economic system as a whole.”

Economic planning in Pakistan:

After independence in 1947, the economy of Pakistan was very poor. The neighbor country India did not want Pakistan to be economically stable and strong. But the government of Pakistan took up the job of establishing the institution of planning in the country.

History of Economic Planning In Pakistan:

The history of national economic planning in Pakistan is divided in the following periods:

1. Period of economic coordination (1947-53)
2. Period of planning board (1953-58)
3. Period of Planning Commission (1958-68)
4. Period of decline of Planning Commission (1968-77)
5. Period of revival of Planning Commission (1978-88)
6. Period of (1988-98)
7. Period of restructuring of economy (1999-2008)

Fifth Five-Year Plans (1978-83)

Fifth Five-Year Plans:

The Zia government accorded more importance to planning. The Fifth Five-Year Plan (1978–83) was an attempt to stabilize the economy and improve the standard of living of the poorest segment of the population. Increased defense expenditures and a flood of refugees to Pakistan after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December 1979, as well as the sharp increase in international oil prices in 1979-80, drew resources away from planned investments. Nevertheless, some of the plan's goals were attained. Many of the

controls on industry were liberalized or abolished, the balance of payments deficit was kept under control, and Pakistan became self-sufficient in all basic foodstuffs with the exception of edible oils. Yet the plan failed to stimulate substantial private industrial investment and to raise significantly the expenditure on rural infrastructure development.

Sixth Five-Year Plan (1983-88)

Sixth Five-Year Plan:

The sixth five-year plans represented a significant shift toward the private sector. It was designed to tackle some of the major problems of the economy: low investment and savings ratios; low agricultural productivity; heavy reliance on imported energy; and low spending on health and education. The economy grew at the targeted average of 6.5% during the plan period and would have exceeded the target if it had not been for severe droughts in 1986 and 1987.

Seventh Five-Year Plan (1988-93)

Seventh Five-Year Plan:

The seventh plans provided for total public-sector spending of Rs350 billion. Of this total, 36.5% was designated for energy, 18% for transportation and communications, 9% for water, 8% for physical infrastructure and housing, 7% for education, 5% for industry and minerals, 4% for health, and 11% for other sectors. The plan gave much greater emphasis than before to private investment in all sectors of the economy. Total planned private investment was Rs292 billion and the private-to-public ratio of investment were expected to rise from 42:58 in FY 1988 to 48:52 in FY 1993. It was also intended that public-sector corporations finance most of their own investment programs through profits and borrowing.

In August 1991, the government established a working group on private investment for the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1993-98).

Eight Five Year Plans (1993-98)

Eight Five Year Plans:

This group, which included leading industrialists, presidents of chambers of commerce, and senior civil servants, submitted its report in late 1992. However, in early 1994, the eighth plan had not yet been announced, mainly because the successive changes of government in 1993 forced ministers to focus on short-term issues. Instead, economic policy for FY 1994 was being guided by an annual plan.

From June 2004, the Planning Commission gave a new name to the Five Year Plan - Medium Term Development Framework (MTDF). Thirty two Working Groups then produced the MTDF 2005-2010.



AGRICULTURE OF PAKISTAN

Introduction:

Pakistan is an agricultural country. More than 70 percent of its population lives in rural areas. Over 50 percent are directly engaged in farming or agro-based activities.

- Share of agriculture to GDP is 26 percent.
- In Punjab and Sindh plains are very large. There are irrigated farmlands.

Major Crops:

Two major crops are yielded in a year

(a) RABI: Sown in October-November and produce obtained in April-May. Important produces are Wheat, Gram, Oil seeds.

(b) KHARIF: Sown in May-June and produce is obtained in October-November.

Important crops are Rice, Sugar Cane, and Cotton etc.

Main crops:

Pakistan's main crops are:

- ✓ Wheat
- ✓ Rice
- ✓ Cotton
- ✓ Sugar
- ✓ Cane
- ✓ Gram
- ✓ Maize
- ✓ Mustard
- ✓ Tobacco
- ✓ Oil seeds
- ✓ Fruits and vegetables.



Land Reforms:

Land Reforms are introduced from time to time by different governments: in 1959, 1972, and 1977. The aim was to reduce land holding and to strengthen the position of tenants. It was done for improving yield per acre and poverty alleviation in agriculture field.

Agriculture and Development Plans:

- ❖ Research is done for the development of high yield seeds giving better output.
- ❖ Information and guidance is being provided to the common farmer to enjoy the fruits of the advance research in the field of agriculture.
- ❖ University education is developed in various parts of Pakistan especially in Faisalabad and Jamshoro. Emphasis is laid on modern technology in practical field.
- ❖ Communication and transportation facilities are increased.
- ❖ Government ensures the payment to the farmers for their produce immediately.



Problems in Agriculture

Agricultural Problems in Pakistan:

There are number of problems in our agriculture, for instance:

1. Outdated modes of cultivation, which cause low per acre yield.
2. Water Logging and Salinity. Attention is being given to these since mid 1960.
3. Crop diseases are big problem. Technical support is being provided by Department of Agricultural. It helped to overcome the problem. Our inputs have problem of quality, which cause low prices in market. Other handicaps are low quality seeds, costly fertilizers, non-availability of electricity or oil for tube well etc.
4. Water related problem, sometimes it is too little, but sometimes it is too much.
5. Cleaning of Canals is also necessary to provide water at the end of canal.
6. Credit facilities are also problematic.
7. Access to market is difficult.
8. Availability of reasonable price should be ensured for the welfare of the farmers and high yield of crop.

MAJOR CROPS OF PAKISTAN

Major Crops of Pakistan:

The main crops of Pakistan are classified into food crops and non-food crops. The food crops include wheat, rice, maize, coarse grains, grams and other pulses. The cash crops are cotton, sugarcane, tobacco, mustard and sesame. The total area, yield and production of each crop is now discussed under separate heads.

FOODS CROPS

(1) Wheat:

Wheat is the principal food crop of the people. It occupies an important position in farming policies. The area under wheat crop was 8494 thousand hectares and wheat output stood at **23.52** million tons and it contributed **14.4%** to value added in agriculture in **2006-07**.

(2) Rice:

Rice is the 2nd largest food crop in Pakistan. It is now a major export item accounting for **6.1%** of total export earnings over the last five years and contributes **1.2%** to GDP.

(3) Maize:

Maize is an important food grain as well raw material for edible oil production. It is also used to produce starch and poultry food mixes.

The total area under maize was **1026** thousand hectares in the year **2006-07** which has doubled since independence.

(4) Barley:

Barley is an important coarse grain crop. It is grown in dry, arid conditions. The total area under coarse grains in the year **2006-07** was **93** thousand hectares.

CASH CROPS

(1) Cotton:

Cotton is the most important cash crop of Pakistan in terms of area and value addition. It is the main foreign exchange earnings for the country with the production of **13.0** million cash return to the farmers.

(2) Sugarcane:

Sugarcane crop serves as a major raw material for production of white sugar and gur and is also a cash crop. Its share in value added in agriculture is **3.5%** and in GDP **0.7%** in **2006-07**.

(3) Tobacco:

The total area under tobacco, during the year **2006-07** was **62** thousand hectares and production **126** thousand tones.

(4) Oil Seed and Vegetable Oils:

The main crops grown for oil are rape and mustard seeds sunflowers, safflower soybeans. Total requirement of edible oil was **1.9** million tones, which **32%** was met through domestic production and remaining **68%** was imported.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT in pakistan

Historical Overview:

In 1947 Pakistan inherited very small industrial infrastructure. Only about 4 percent of India's industry was there in areas of Pakistan. It was insufficient to meet the needs of the day-to-day life. Initially sugar mills, biscuit factories, cigarettes factories, oil mill, cement units, match factory, steel rolling, and glass work factories were set up.

Priorities set out in the early years:

1. Industry would be based on indigenous raw materials.
2. Consumer goods should be manufactured to meet the immediate needs of the people.
3. Private initiative to be encouraged.

4. The state to be involved in the process through: facilitation and help, financial help, tax incentives, protective tariffs etc. It also played direct role to set up industry.
5. Training and research facilities would be provided.
6. Industrial Development Board was formed in 1948. All Five Years Plans from 1955, 1960, 1965-70 paid greater emphasis on private sector and rapid industrialization. It added to aggregate economic growth.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RURAL & URBAN SOCIETY

Rural Society:

Rural society was one which has not industrialized. In general, a rural area is a geographic area that is located outside cities and towns.

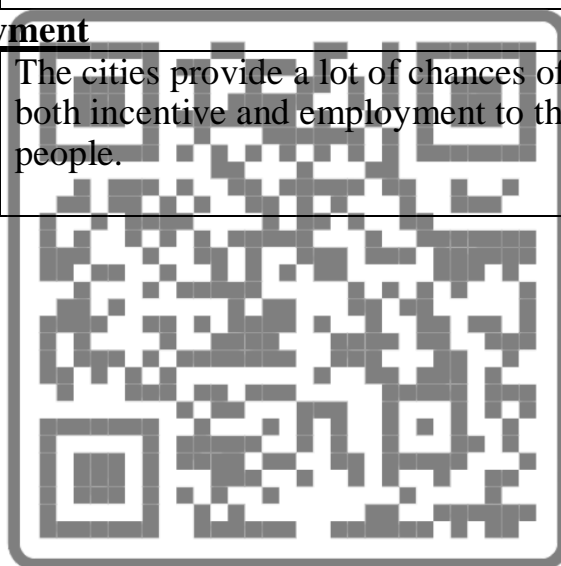
Urban Society:

An urban area is a location characterized by high human population density and vast human-built features in comparison to the areas surrounding it.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN SOCIETY

S. No.	Rural Society (Pre-industrial Society)	Urban Society (Industrial Society)
<u>Simplicity of Life</u>		
1.	Life in the society was very simple and reflected in the way of living, dressing, food habits, shelter and manners etc.	Life in the city is not simple but very complex and complicated.
<u>Social Status</u>		
2.	The people in the society had homogeneity and thus enjoyed more or less the same social status.	The people in the city belong to different castes, creeds, religions and cultures, thus do not enjoy the same social status.
<u>Occupational Mobility</u>		
3.	In the rural society there was very little scope for occupational mobility.	In cities there are many occupations, so occupational mobility is as well as frequent.
<u>Role of Family</u>		
4.	Here the family played a very significant and predominant role. Its hold was very strong.	In the cities hold of families is not strong, and many functions which the families used to perform have been taken away by other institutions and associations.
<u>Adaptability</u>		
5.	In villages there is no fast change and as such no necessity for social adaptability.	In the cities there must be fast mobility and adaptability to suit ever changing fast life.

<u>Culture</u>	
6.	In the rural society culture was very deep-rooted. Everyone loved culture and cultural heritage above everything else.
	In the cities it is different to find pure culture.
<u>Division of Labour</u>	
7.	In a rural society there is no division of labour.
	In an urban community there is always division of labour and specialization in job allotment.
<u>Woman's Status</u>	
8.	Rural society did not give due and proper respect to the womenfolk.
	In urban communities women enjoys comparatively high social status.
<u>Materialization</u>	
9.	In this society people loved nature and natural bounties. They were religious minded and afraid of gods and goddesses.
	In cities, people have no time to stand and gaze at the nature. They are not religious minded but more materialistic.
<u>Employment</u>	
10.	There were very few chances of providing employment and incentives to the unemployed by the society.
	The cities provide a lot of chances of both incentive and employment to the people.



Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



DESCRIPTIVE answers

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- ❖ Communication and transportation facilities are increased.
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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT in Pakistan

Importance:

Industrialization is the key to economic development and overall prosperity. Without it no economy can grow. It is the backbone of a strong and stable economy. It is the basis of modernization and development of the state.

Industrialization helps the international standing of a state. Industry and technology go together. It enhances trade and save foreign exchange. Industrialization brings self-reliance for a nation.

It is also important for agriculture. Agriculture provides raw materials and so input for industry and output is the finished goods.

Industrialization improves the quality of life, help in Poverty reduction, and provide employment facilities.

Industrialization has close relevance with the defence and security of the country.

Historical Overview:

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cigarettes factories, oil mill, cement units, match factory, steel rolling, and glass work factories were set up.

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Institutional Arrangements:

- Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC) was established under a law in 1950. It encouraged the setting up of industry that was less attractive for the private sector. Initially 15 industries were identified.
- Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan (IDBP) was set up in 1961. It provided loan facilities for industrial projects at concessional rates to middle and small investors.
- PICIC: Pak Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation was established to give loans and credit facilities, including foreign exchange facility, for setting up industry. It also launched investment schemes.
- Investment Promotion Bureau, 1959 was formed for the promotion of domestic and foreign investment and to provide advice and guidance to investors and provision of necessary help to them.
- Other institutions like ICP, NDFC, and NIT were established.
- External financial and technical support was provided both bilateral and multilateral by World Bank, IMF, and Colombo Plan etc.

Nationalization of the Seventies:

New democratic government of PPP after assuming power adopted the policy of nationalization.

Ten basic industries were nationalized. Later some others were also taken over to have a greater state role. Initial euphoria ended and industrial output suffered. It also caused flight of capital from the country.

Since the early 1990s:

The policy of the governments in 1990s changed. Since 1990s all the governments including that of PPP followed the policy of denationalization and privatization. They are promoting free economy, foreign investment, non-governmental initiatives, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and investment from Pakistanis settled outside the country.

Major Industries:

- **Textiles:** It is major industry based on agriculture; heavy textile industry



caters to domestic and external market. Major Centers are Faisalabad, Multan, Lahore and Karachi. Woolen Cloth is manufactured in Karachi, Lawrencepur, Harnai, Quaidabad, Multan and Bannu.

- **Sugar:** Pakistan has made tremendous progress in this industry. It is a food item; agro based industry, located in Sindh, Punjab and Sindh.
- **Cement:** This industry has gone through major expansion. Over 20 factories are established in the public and private sectors which cater to Pakistani needs. Still it is imported in limited quantity. Most of the sites are in Dandot, Daud Khel, Wah, Rori and Karachi.
- **Vegetable Ghee:** Cooking oil is a major food item. There is much expansion over the years both in private and public sectors. Now we are self sufficient, although some raw material for making cooking oil is imported. About 60 units are in Sindh, Punjab and NWFP.
- **Iron and Steel:** Steel Mill near Karachi was set up with the help of the former Soviet Union. The major problem was that of raw material. The iron ore found in Pakistan is very poor in quality. Steel rolling units and iron related factories exist in different parts of Pakistan.
- **Paper:** Major paper industry was in East Pakistan, which was lost in 1971. We had to face shortage of locally made paper after 1971. Now this industry is located in Noshera, Charsada, Gujranwala, Lahore, and Ghara. Some quality paper has to be imported.
- **Machine, tools:** Heavy Mechanical Complex (HMC) Taxila serve this purpose. HMC was set up with Chinese cooperation. Machinery, industrial equipment, engineering goods, engines, machinery for sugar, cement, and fertilizer industry is prepared here.
- **Defence Industry:** Wah Ordnance Complex is established for weapons and armaments. HMC is making Tank Rebuild Factory. Kamara Aircraft Rebuild factory overhaul F-6 and Mirage. It is also manufacturing Maashak, K-8.

Other Important Industry:

Fertilizer, Tobacco and cigarettes, Oil Refineries, Cars and Tractors production, Shipbuilding: Karachi Shipyard, Ship breaking.

Cottage Industry:

Industries established on small scale, involving a household or small number of people, use of limited resources, having less investment are called small or cottage industries e.g., Carpets, sports goods, toys, power or handlooms, handicraft etc.

Future Directions:

There is no escape from industrialization. It is a must for prosperity and

development.

We are having Mixed economy with an emphasis on private initiative. Privatization and Foreign investment need appropriate conditions: political and economic stability, infrastructure, less bottle necks, corruption issue, low interest loans and state support and above all security of investment.

Education in Pakistan

Education the basic need

Education is the light of the life. Education proves to one of the most important factors for the development of human civilization. Education enhances human status and leads everyone to propriety.

Object of Education:

Robert Maynard Hutchins describes it as “The object of education is to prepare the young to educate themselves throughout their lives.” We should give our youth the way to educate themselves. Edward Everett said that “Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army.”

Education System in Pakistan:

The education system of Pakistan consists of junior to higher education. The duration of compulsory education is from age 5 to 15.

Primary:

- Type of school providing this education: Primary School
- Length of program in years: 5
- Age level from: 5 to 10

Middle:

- Type of school providing this education: Middle School
- Length of program in years: 3
- Age level from: 10 to: 13

Secondary:

- Type of school providing this education: Secondary School
- Length of program in years: 2
- Age level from: 13 to: 15

Secondary School Certificate or Matriculation:

Secondary education is divided into three cycles. Students are given certificates after they pass Secondary or Matriculation Examination. They may then study for specializing in Science or Arts. After that, they take the examinations for the Intermediate Certificate or Higher Secondary School Certificate.



Technical Secondary:

- Type of school providing this education: Technical Secondary School
- Length of program in years: 2
- Age level from: 15 to: 17
- Certificate/diploma awarded: Secondary School Certificate (in Technical Subjects)

Higher Secondary:

- Type of school providing this education: Intermediate Colleges
- Length of program in years: 2
- Age level from: 15 to: 17
- Certificate/diploma awarded: Intermediate Certificate or Higher Secondary School Certificate.

Higher Education:

Universities and professional universities provide higher education. Universities are autonomous organizations founded by the central or provincial parliament. The senate, the syndicate and the academic council are the main university bodies responsible for matters concerning studies. The University Grants Commission serves as a clearing house for development schemes of the universities; provides support to centers of excellence, area study centers and Pakistan study centers; supports research fellowships and research programs; and organizes pre-service and in-service training of university teachers.



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Chapter 08

Pakistan & THE COMITY OF NATIONS

SHORT ANSWERS:

- Foreign Policy of Pakistan
- United Nation Organization (UNO)
- Non-Alignment Movement (NAM)
- SAARC
- Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC)
- Pakistan is member of how many International Organizations?

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

- Foreign Policy of Pakistan
- Pakistan and Muslim World
- India-Pakistan Relations
- China-Pakistan Relations



Mcq's

1. The first Islamic summit conference was held in 1969 at:
☆ Riadh ☆ Jeddah ☆ Rabat
2. The second Islamic summit conference was held at Lahore in:
☆ 1973 ☆ 1972 ☆ 1974
3. Pakistan became a member of NAM in:
☆ 1979 ☆ 1978 ☆ 1977
4. The UNO was established in:
☆ 1944 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1955
5. Main organs of UNO are:
☆ 6 ☆ 7 ☆ 8
6. Total members of UNO are:
☆ 190 ☆ 191 ☆ 200
7. The Headquarters of UNO is situated in:
☆ New York ☆ America ☆ Washington
8. Pakistan became a member of UNO on:
☆ September 30, 1947 ☆ September 30, 1948 ☆ October 30, 1947
9. The secretariat of RCD is situated in:
☆ Iran ☆ Iraq ☆ China
10. Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) was established in:
☆ 1965 ☆ 1969 ☆ 1971
11. The secretariat of OIC is situated in:
☆ Jeddah ☆ Riadh ☆ Rabat
12. Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) was established in:
☆ 1960 ☆ 1962 ☆ 1964
13. The old name of ECO was:
☆ RCD ☆ NAM ☆ SAARC
14. SAARC Organization was established in:
☆ 1980 ☆ 1960 ☆ 1985
15. Total members of SAARC are:
☆ 6 ☆ 7 ☆ 8

SHORT answers

Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Definition of Foreign Policy:

Foreign Policy can be defined as:

“It is relations with sovereign states. It is reflection of domestic, politics and an interaction among sovereign states. It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country want to establish relations with another country.”

Guiding Principles of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy:

Following are the principles of Pakistan’s Policy:

➤ **Protection of freedom and sovereignty:**

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of millions of Muslims, like any other country, it’s also considers with deep regard the need for preservation of its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, the principle of protection of independence and sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy.

➤ **Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries:**

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, India and U.S.S.R capturing Palestine, Kashmir and Afghanistan respectively. It has shouldered high responsibilities and used her influence for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Islamic Conference.

➤ **Non Interference in Internal Affairs of Other Countries:**

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially its neighbouring countries, on the basis of universally acknowledge the principle of national sovereignty, non use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of state.

➤ **Implementation of U.N Charter:**

Pakistan’s policy is to act upon UN Charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan has been the member of UN since the year of its birth.

➤ **Promotion of World Peace:**

Pakistan policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that the international disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than non-battlefield.

➤ **Non-Alignment:**

Pakistan follows the policy of Non-Alignment i.e. to keep away from alignment with any big power bloc and avoids taking sides in the cold war. It has also given up its association with SEATO and CENTO and was included in NAM in 1979.

Conclusion:

The guiding principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy are rooted in the country's Islamic ideology, its rich cultural heritage and historical experience. As an Islamic and non-aligned country, Pakistan supports Islamic causes and firmly upholds the above mentioned principles, which hold out the promise of a just and equitable world order in which nations can live in peace and security.

United Nation Organization (U.N.O)

Introduction:

After the World War II, it was realized that how horrible and destructive this war was for the mankind and its coming generation. For securing the future from the devastation of the war some big countries founded League of Nations nevertheless namely United Nation Organization on October 24, 1945. The members of U.N.O increased rapidly and today, U.N.O is the biggest institution of the world.

Objectives of U.N.O:

The main aims and objectives of United Nations (UNO) are:

- The first and foremost aim of U.N.O is to prevent war and maintain peace in the world through collective efforts.
- To create good will among the nation of the world through economics, social and political means.
- To provide the guarantee of basic human rights irrespective of colour and creed, language, religion and to respect human liberty.
- Cultivation of friendly relations among the people on the basis of equality and the principle of self-determination.
- Preservation of human rights and fundamental freedom all over the world.

Organs of U.N.O:

The organs of U.N.O are:

- ✓ General Assembly.
- ✓ Security Council.

- ✓ Economic and Social Council.
- ✓ Trustee-Ship Council.
- ✓ Secretariat.
- ✓ International Court of Justice.

Agencies of U.N.O:

There are several specialized bodies are:

- UNICEF-United Nations International Children Emergency Fund.
- UNESCO-United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations
- FAO-Food and Agricultural Organization.
- WHO-World Health Organization.
- ILO-International Labour Organization.
- WB-World Bank.

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)

Introduction:

Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is an important world organization of the third world countries who do not wish to be aligned with any of the big powers. NAM was found in 1955.

The NAM is a movement of 116 members representing the interests and priorities of developing countries.

The movement was founded by the Indian Prime Minister Jawahir Lal Nehru, Ghana's Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah, Egypt's President Jamal Abdul Nasser, Indonesia's President Achmed Sukarno and Yugoslavia's President Marshal Tito.

Objective of NAM:

- To promote good will and cooperation among the Afro-Asian countries.
- To consider social, economic and cultural problems of all participants.
- To consider the problems like radicalism.
- To access the position of Afro-Asian states and their people in the world.

Pakistan - As the Member of NAM:

Pakistan joined NAM in 1979 although it participated actively in the 1st Conference and attended the 5th conference as an observer. This was due to the fact that Pakistan was a member of SEATO and CENTO. Pakistan got rid of these organizations after the war with India (1965) and the debacle of East Pakistan (1971) when the sponsors of SEATO and CENTO did not come to help it.



SAARC

Introduction:

SAARC is an Association based on the consciousness that in an increasingly independent world, the objectives of peace, freedom, social justice and economic prosperity are best achieved in the South Asian region by fostering mutual understanding, good neighborly relations and meaningful cooperation among the Member States which are bound by ties of history and culture.

The idea of regional cooperation in South Asia was first mooted in November 1980. After consultations, the Foreign Secretaries of seven countries met for the first time in Colombo in April 1981.

The Heads of State of Government at their First SAARC Summit held in Dhaka on 7-8 December 1985 adopted the Charter formally establishing the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Objectives:

The objectives, principles and general provisions as mentioned in the SAARC Charter are as follows:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potential;
- To promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural technical and scientific fields;
- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and
- To cooperate with international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes.

Member Countries:

SAARC has seven members, they are:

- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- India
- Maldives
- Nepal
- Pakistan
- Sri-Lanka



Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC)

Introduction:

The organization of the Islamic Conference is an international organization grouping fifty seven states which have decided to pool their resources together, combine their efforts and speak with one voice to safeguard the interest. The OIC is a symbol of Islamic brother hood fraternity. It is the biggest and the most active organization of Muslims countries.

Beginning:

The organization was established in Rabat (Kingdom of Morocco) from 9 to 12 Rajab, 1389 H, corresponding to 22 to 25 September 1969, as well as the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Jeddah from 14 to 18 Muharram 1392 H, corresponding to 29 February to 4 March 1972.

Objectives and Principles:

Some objectives of the Organization of the Islamic Conference shall be:

- To enhance and consolidate the bonds of fraternity and solidarity among the Member States;
- To safeguard and protect the common interests and support the legitimate causes of the Member States.
- To respect the right of self-determination and non-interference in the domestic affairs and to respect sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of each Member State;
- To promote inter-state relations based on justice, mutual respect and good neighborliness to ensure global peace, security and harmony;
- To support and empower the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination.
- To strengthen intra-Islamic economic and trade cooperation; in order to achieve economic integration leading to the establishment of an Islamic Common Market.
- To protect and defend the true image of Islam.
- To enhance and develop science and technology and encourage research and cooperation among Member States in these fields.
- To emphasize, protect and promote the role of the family as the natural and fundamental unit of society;
- To safeguard the rights, dignity and religious and cultural identity of Muslim communities and minorities in non-Member States;
- To promote and defend unified position on issues of common interest in the international fore.
- To cooperate and coordinate in humanitarian emergencies such as natural disasters.

Organs:

The Organs of the Organization of the Islamic Conference shall consist

of:

1. Islamic Summit
2. Council of Foreign Ministers
3. Standing Committees
4. Executive Committee
5. International Islamic Court of Justice
6. Independent Permanent Commission of Human Rights
7. Committee of Permanent Representatives
8. General Secretariat
9. Subsidiary Organs
10. Specialized Institutions
11. Affiliated Institutions

Standing Committees:

In order to advance issues of critical importance to the Organization and its Member States, the Organization has formed the following Standing Committees:

- a) Al Quds Committee (1975)
- b) The Islamic Peace Committee (1976)
- c) Standing Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs (COMIAC) (1981)
- d) Standing Committee for Economic and Commercial Cooperation (COMCEC) (1981)
- e) Standing Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation (COMSTECH) (1981).

Pakistan is the Member of How Many International Organizations?

Pakistan is the member of the following international organizations:

- ✓ United Nations Organizations. (U.N.O)
- ✓ Non-Aligned Movement (N.A.M)
- ✓ Organization of Islamic Conference (O.I.C)
- ✓ Economic Cooperation Organization (E.C.O)
- ✓ South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- ✓ (CICA)

Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com

DESCRIPTIVE answers

Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Introduction:

No country today can think of a life independent of other nations. Every country has to develop relations with other countries so as to meet its requirements in economical, industrial and technological fields. It is thus necessary for every country to formulate a sound foreign policy. Pakistan is an important third world country in its developmental stage. It also has formulated its foreign policy keeping in mind its geography, politics and economics.

Definition of Foreign Policy:

Foreign Policy can be defined as:

“It is relations with sovereign states. It is reflection of domestic, politics and an interaction among sovereign states. It indicates the principles and preferences on which a country wants to establish relations with another country.”

Pakistan’s Foreign Policy In Light Of Quaid-E-Azam’s Words:

The father of the nation, Quaid-e-Azam defined Foreign Policy towards other countries of the world in 1948, as follows:

“Our Foreign Policy is one of friendliness and good-will towards all the nations of the world. We do not cherish aggressive designs against any country or nation. We believe in the policy of honesty and fair play in national and international dealings and are prepared to make our utmost contribution to the promotion of peace and prosperity among the nations of the world.”

Basic Goals of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy:

Basic goals of Pakistan’s foreign policy are as follows:

- Maintenance of territorial integrity.
- Maintenance of its political independence.
- Acceleration of social and economic development.
- Strengthening its place on the globe.
- Keeping cordial and friendly relations with all countries.

Guiding Principles of Pakistan’s Foreign Policy:

Following are the principles of Pakistan’s Policy:

➤ **Protection of freedom and sovereignty:**

Pakistan came into being after great sacrifices of millions of Muslims, like any other country, it's also considers with deep regard the need for preservation of its independence and does not allow any country to harm its freedom. Therefore, the principle of protection of independence and sovereignty is the corner stone of Pakistan's Foreign Policy.

➤ **Cordial Relations with Muslim Countries:**

Pakistan always tries to establish cordial and friendly relations with Muslim countries. It has always moved its concern against Israel, India and U.S.S.R capturing Palestine, Kashmir and Afghanistan respectively. It has shouldered high responsibilities and used her influence for safeguarding the rights of the Muslims. Pakistan is also an active member of the Islamic Conference.

➤ **Non Interference in Internal Affairs of Other Countries:**

Pakistan has sought to establish normal and friendly relations with all countries especially its neighbouring countries, on the basis of universally acknowledge the principle of national sovereignty, non use of force, non-interference in the internal affairs of state.

➤ **Implementation of U.N Charter:**

Pakistan's policy is to act upon UN Charter and to support all moves by the UN to implement it. Pakistan has been the member of UN since the year of its birth.

➤ **Promotion of World Peace:**

Pakistan policy is to promote peace among nations. It has no aggressive designs against any country. Neither does it support any such action. Pakistan has always held that the international disputes should be settled through negotiations rather than non-battlefield.

➤ **Non-Alignment:**

Pakistan follows the policy of Non-Alignment i.e. to keep away from alignment with any big power bloc and avoids taking sides in the cold war. It has also given up its association with SEATO and CENTO and was included in NAM in 1979.

➤ **Support for Self-Determination:**

Pakistan is a staunch supporter of the right of self-determination and has been in the fore front of efforts to eliminate colonialism. It has advocated the right of self determination of Kashmir.

Conclusion:

The guiding principles of Pakistan's Foreign Policy are rooted in the country's Islamic ideology, its rich cultural heritage and historical experience.

As an Islamic and non-aligned country, Pakistan supports Islamic causes and firmly upholds the above mentioned principles, which hold out the promise of a just and equitable world order in which nations can live in peace and security.

PAKISTAN AND THE MUSLIM WORLD

Foundations:

The Muslims of the sub-continent have deep-rooted affiliation with the Islamic countries on the basis of religion. From the days of Pakistan movement, Muslims of India followed the traditional policy with the Muslim World. So after the partition, they always preferred close bilateral relations with the Muslim countries.

The principles of policy in all the constitutions carry special attachment for Muslims and their heritage. The love for Muslim brotherhood continued during and after the independence.

Support for Independence:

Pakistan rendered full moral support for the independence of Indonesia, Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Sudan and Eritrea.

Palestine:

Pakistan, being a Muslim state, always sided with the national rights of the Palestinian people. It strongly supported the independent Palestinian state. Sharing grievous concern over the atrocities inflicted on the Muslims, it condemned the Israeli policies.

Organization of Islamic Conference:

Organization of Islamic Conference is the largest Muslim forum in the world. Pakistan was among the 51 Muslim nations which attended the inaugural session in Rabat (1969). Its second conference was held at Lahore in 1974. Pakistani desired to make it an effective forum to address the political, economic, technical, scientific matters. The OIC always supported Pakistan on Kashmir.

RCD and ECO:

Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed Regional Cooperation Development in July 1964. It worked for economic development till 1985 when it was renamed as ECO. Later on, Afghanistan and five Central Asian Republics, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan joined it.

Muslim World:

Pakistan has good relations with all the Muslim countries.

Saudi Arabia:

Saudi Arabia being sacred country is a centre of the Muslim 'Ummah'. Both the Countries have conformity on major issues including Kashmir. The Saudi cooperation for the OIC and wars with India is unprecedented.

UAE, Kuwait and other Gulf States:

These countries and States have close and cordial relations with Pakistan. The ruling families make official and personal visits. The new era of economic relations has set in after the Gawadar port was built.

Iran:

Iran is a neighboring state with long historical and cultural ties. Iran was the first that recognized Pakistan. Iran's King was also the first head of state who visited Pakistan. Both had joint arrangements in regard to CENTO, RCD, and ECO. Iran supported Pakistan in the wars with India. It stressed on liberty of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan welcomed the Iranian Revolution of February 1979. In March 1997 President Rafsanjani and in December 2002, Khatami visited Pakistan.

Turkey:

Turkey is another country with a long history of close and cordial relations with Pakistan. Both have great contribution in the multilateral arrangements of CENTO, RCD, ECO, etc.

Egypt:

Egypt under Nasser had some reservations due to Pakistan's ties with the West. Pakistan supported Egypt when it was attacked by Israel in 1956, 1967, 1973. The relations began to improve since 1967 and especially after the death of Nasser in 1970.

Libya:

Qazzafi has been a great well wisher and supporter of Pakistan. In American air raids in 1986, Pakistan condemned American attack.

Jordan:

Jordan is another example of cordiality. King Hussain had special regard for Pakistan. He supported us on India-Pakistan issues. King Abdullah continued with this tradition. Both have military relationship, trade and diplomatic exchanges.

Afghanistan:

Afghanistan is a neighboring state. It sided with the 'Pakhtunistan' issue and created problems for Pakistan. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan gave birth to the Mujahideen groups, Taliban. The Sept 11, 2001 incident in America concluded major changes in the world diplomacy.

After Taliban, Karzai government took responsibility of Afghanistan's reconstruction.

Bangladesh:

Bangladesh was East Pakistan but the internal instability and external conspiracies gave birth to Bangladesh. Pakistan had initially bitter relations but recognized it in 1974 that set in the normalization of relations. Both worked together in SAARC, OIC.

INDIA-PAKISTAN RELATIONS

Pakistan's Relation with India:

Since partition of the sub-continent in 1947, relations between Pakistan and India have been characterized by rivalry and suspicion. The animosity has its roots in religion and history, and is epitomized by the long-running conflict over the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

Historical Background:

The Indian Sub Continent was partitioned into Hindu-dominated India and the newly created Muslim state of Pakistan after India's independence from Great Britain in 1947. Severe rioting and population movement ensued and an estimated half a million people were killed in communal violence. About a million people were left homeless. Since partition, the territory of Jammu and Kashmir has remained in dispute with Pakistan and India both holding sectors.

➤ **First Indo-Pakistan War 1947-49:**

The first Indo-Pakistan war started after armed tribesmen from Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province invaded Kashmir in October 1947. The war ended on 1st January 1949 when a ceasefire was arranged by the United Nations which recommended that both India and Pakistan should adhere to their commitment to hold a referendum in the state. A ceasefire line was established where the two sides stopped fighting and a UN peacekeeping force established. The referendum however has never been held.

➤ **The 1965 War:**

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

➤ **The 1971 War:**

Indo-Pakistani relations deteriorated again when civil war erupted in Pakistan, pitting the West Pakistan army against East Pakistanis demanding autonomy and independence. In December India invaded East Pakistan in support of the East Pakistani people. The Pakistani army surrendered at Dhaka and its army of more than 90,000 became India prisoners of war. East Pakistan became the independent country of Bangladesh on 6th December 1971.

➤ **Indian Troops and Siachen Glacier 1984:**

India's nuclear test in 1974 generated great uncertainty in Pakistan and is generally acknowledged to have been the impetus for Pakistan's nuclear weapons development program. In 1983, the Pakistani and Indian governments accused each other of aiding separatists in their respective countries, i.e., Sikhs in India's Punjab state and Sindhis in Pakistan's Sindh province. In April 1984, tensions erupted after troops were deployed to the Siachen Glacier, a high-altitude desolate area close to the China border left undemarcated by the cease-fire agreement (Karachi Agreement) signed by Pakistan and India in 1949.

➤ **Kashmir Insurgency 1990:**

Bilateral tensions increased in early 1990, when Kashmiri militants began a campaign of violence against Indian Government authority in Jammu and Kashmir. Subsequent high-level bilateral meetings relieved the tensions between India and Pakistan, but relations worsened again after the destruction of the Ayodhya Masjid by Hindu extremists in December 1992 and terrorists bombings in Bombay in March 1993. Talks between the Foreign Secretaries of both countries in January 1994 resulted in deadlock.

➤ **Diplomatic Push 1996-97:**

In the last several years, the Indo-Pakistani relationship has veered sharply between rapprochement and conflict. After taking office in February 1997, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif moved to resume official dialogue with India. A number of meetings at the foreign secretary and Prime Ministerial level took place with positive atmospherics but little concrete progress. In a speech at the UN, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif offered to open talks on a non-aggression pact with India, proposing that both nations strike a deal to restrain their nuclear and missile capabilities.

➤ **Nuclear Rivalry 1998:**

The arms race between the rivals escalated dramatically in the 1990s. In May 1998, India conducted underground nuclear tests in the western desert state of Rajasthan near the border with Pakistan. In response, Pakistan conducted six tests in Balochistan. In the same year, Pakistan test its longest range missile, the 1,500 km (932 mile) Ghauri missile, named after the 12th Century Muslim warrior who conquered part of India. Both sides were heavily criticized by the international community for the tests as fears of a nuclear confrontation grew.

➤ **Kargil Conflict 1999:**

Unfortunately, in May 1999 India launched air strikes against Pakistani backed forces that had infiltrated into the mountains in Indian-administrated Kashmir, north of Kargil. Pakistan responded by occupying positions on the Indian side of the Line of Control in the remote, mountainous area of Kashmir near Kargil threatening the ability of India to supply its forces on Siachen Glacier. By early summer, serious fighting flared in the Kargil sector. The infiltrators withdrew following a meeting between Prime Minister Sharif and President Bill Clinton in July. Relations between India and Pakistan have since

been particularly strained, especially since the October 12, 1999 coup in Islamabad.

➤ **The Brink of War 2001:**

On 13th December, an armed attack on the Indian Parliament in Delhi left 14 people dead. India again blamed Pakistani-backed Kashmiri militants. The attack led to a dramatic build-up of troops along the Indo-Pakistan border, military exchanges and raised fears of a wider conflict. Rail and bus services between the two countries were also blocked.

➤ **Relaxation of Tension 2003:**

A relaxation of tension began in 2003, when then Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee called for a dialogue. Rail and bus services between the two countries resumed, and the two countries agreed to a ceasefire in Kashmir.

➤ **Summit Talks 2004:**

Twelfth SAARC Summit was held in Islamabad in January 2004. On this occasion President Pervez Musharraf met Indian Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee on 5th January 2004. In this summit talk India and Pakistan resumed comprehensive discussions with an agenda that included the Kashmir problem, confidence-building measures, and ways to provide security against terrorism.

➤ **No War Pact 2004:**

These comprehensive consultations have steadily built up trust, resulting in agreements to continue the suspension of nuclear tests, to give prior notification of missile tests, and to seek a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir problem. On June 20, 2004, both countries signed “No War Pact” and agreed to extend a nuclear testing ban and to set up a hotline between their foreign secretaries aimed at preventing misunderstandings that might lead to a nuclear war.

China-Pakistan relations

China-Pakistan relations:

People's Republic of China–Pakistan relations began in 1950 when Pakistan was among the first countries to break relations with the Republic of China on Taiwan and recognize the PRC. Following the 1962 Sino-Indian War, both countries have placed considerable importance on the maintenance of an extremely close and supportive relationship. Since then, the two countries have regularly exchanged high-level visits resulting in a variety of agreements. The PRC has provided economic, military and technical assistance to Pakistan and each considers the other a close strategic ally.

Background:

Pakistan has a long and symbiotic relationship with China. The long-standing ties between the two countries have been mutually supportive. A close

identity of views and mutual interests remain the hallmark of bilateral ties. Since the 1962 Sino-Indian War, Pakistan has supported China on most issues of importance to the latter, especially those related to the question of China's sovereignty like Taiwan, Xinjiang, and Tibet and other sensitive issues such as human rights.

Diplomatic relations:

Diplomatic relations between Pakistan and China were established on 21 May 1951, shortly after the defeat of the Republic of China in 1949. Since 9/11, Pakistan has increased the scope of Chinese influence and support by agreeing to a number of military projects, combined with extensive economic support and investment from the Chinese.

Military relations:

The People's Republic of China enjoys strong defense ties with Pakistan. This relationship between two adjoining Asian countries is important in the world's geo-strategic alliances. The strong defense ties are primarily to counter regional Indian and American influence, and were also to repel Soviet influence in the area. In recent years this relationship has strengthened through ongoing defence projects and agreements between Pakistan and China.

Economic relations:

Economic trade between Pakistan and China are increasing at a rapid pace and a free trade agreement has recently been signed. Military and technological transactions continue to dominate the economic relationship between the two nations, although in recent years China has pledged to vastly increase their investment in Pakistan's economy and infrastructure. Among other things, China has been helping to develop Pakistan's infrastructure through the building of power plants, roads and communication nodes.

2011 Hotan Attack:

The 2011 Hotan Attack was a series of coordinated bomb and knife attacks that occurred in Hotan, Xinjiang, People's Republic of China on July 18, 2011. While many had always suspected Pakistani involvement in terrorism in Xinjiang, the 2011 Hotan attack marked the first incident of acknowledgement of this by authorities in China.

Timeline:

Important events:

- 1950 - Pakistan becomes the third non-communist country, and first Muslim one, to recognize the People's Republic of China.
- 1951 - Beijing and Karachi establish diplomatic relations.
- 1963 - Pakistan cedes the Trans-Karakoram Tract to China, ending border disputes.
- 1970 - Pakistan helps the U.S. arrange the 1972 Nixon visit to China.



- 1978 - The Karakoram Highway linking the mountainous Northern Pakistan with Western China officially opens.
- 1980s - China and the U.S. provide support through Pakistan to the Afghan guerrillas fighting Soviet occupational forces.
- 1986 - China and Pakistan reach a comprehensive nuclear co-operation agreement.
- 1996 - Chinese President Jiang Zemin pays a state visit to Pakistan.
- 1999 - A 300-megawatt nuclear power plant, built with Chinese help in Punjab province, is completed.
- 2001 - A joint-ventured Chinese-Pakistani tank, the MBT-2000 (Al-Khalid) MBT is completed.
- 2002 - The building of the Gwadar deep sea port begins, with China as the primary investor.
- 2003 - Pakistan and China signed a \$110 million contract for the construction of a housing project on Multan Road in Lahore
- 2007 - The Sino-Pakistani joint-ventured multirole fighter aircraft - the JF-17 Thunder (FC-1 Fierce Dragon) is formally rolled out.
- 2008 - Pakistan welcomes the Chinese Olympic Torch in an Islamabad sports stadium, under heavy guard amidst security concerns.
- 2008 - China and Pakistan sign an free trade agreement.
- 2008 - Pakistan and China to build a railway through the Karakoram Highway, in order to link China's rail network to Gwadar Port.
- 2008 - The F-22P frigate comes into service with the Pakistani Navy.
- 2009 - The ISI arrest several suspected Uyghur terrorists seeking refuge in Pakistan.
- 2010 - Pakistan and China conduct a joint anti-terrorism drill.
- 2010 - China donates \$260 million in dollars to flood hit Pakistan and sends 4 military rescue helicopters to assist in rescue operations.
- 2010 - Wen Jiabao visits Pakistan. More than 30 billion dollars worth of deals were signed.
- 2011 - Pakistan is expected to buy air to air SD 10 missiles from China for its 250 JF 17 thunder fighter.

Suggestions for further improvement will be highly welcomed and appreciated at haris.basim@yahoo.com



Pakistan's General Knowledge

Divisions Provinces Districts Area Population of Pakistan

<u>Subdivision</u>	<u>Districts</u>	<u>Area (km²)</u>	<u>Population (1998)</u>
Balochistan	30	347,190	6,566,000
Khyber Pakhtun Khwa	24	74 521	17,744,000
Punjab	36	205,345	73,621,000
Sindh	23	140,914	30,440,000
Islamabad Capital	1	906	805,000
Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)	7 tribal agencies and 6 frontier regions	27,220	3,176,000
Azad Kashmir	10	13,297	2,972,500
Gilgit-Baltistan	7	72,971	1,800,000

Governors General of Pakistan

Muhammad Ali Jinnah

15 August 1947

11 September 1948

Khawaja Nazimuddin

14 September 1948

17 October 1951

Ghulam Muhammad

17 October 1951

6 October 1955

Iskander Mirza

6 October 1955

23 March 1956



Presidents of Pakistan

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Iskander Mirza
23 March 1956
27 October 1958 | 8 Wasim Sajjad (Acting)
18 July 1993
14 November 1993 |
| 2 Muhammad Ayub Khan
27 October 1958
25 March 1969 | 9 Farooq Leghari
14 November 1993
2 December 1997 |
| 3 Yahya Khan
25 March 1969
20 December 1971 | 10 Wasim Sajjad (Acting)
2 December 1997
1 January 1998 |
| 4 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
20 December 1971
13 August 1973 | 11 Muhammad Rafiq Tarar
1 January 1998
20 June 2001 |
| 5 Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry
13 August 1973
16 September 1978 | 12 Pervez Musharraf
20 June 2001
18 August 2008 |
| 6 Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
16 September 1978
17 August 1988 | 13 Muhammad Mian Soomro (Acting)
18 August 2008
9 September 2008 |
| 7 Ghulam Ishaq Khan
17 August 1988
18 July 1993 | 14 Asif Ali Zardari
9 September 2008
8 September 2013 |
| 15 Mamnoon Hussain
9 September 2013
(Incumbent) | |



Prime Ministers of Pakistan

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 Liaquat Ali Khan
14 August 1947
16 October 1951 | 12 Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi
6 August 1990
6 November 1990 |
| 2 Sir Khawaja Nazimuddin
17 October 1951
17 April 1953 | 13 Nawaz Sharif
6 November 1990
18 April 1993 |
| 3 Muhammad Ali Bogra
17 April 1953
12 August 1955 | 14 Balakh Sher Mazari
18 April 1993
26 May 1993 |
| 4 Chaudhry Muhammad Ali
12 August 1955
12 September 1956 | 15 Nawaz Sharif
26 May 1993
18 July 1993 |
| 5 Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy
12 September 1956
17 October 1957 | 16 Moeenuddin Ahmad Qureshi
18 July 1993
19 October 1993 |
| 6 Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
17 October 1957
16 December 1957 | 17 Benazir Bhutto
19 October 1993
5 November 1996 |
| 7 Sir Feroz Khan Noon
16 December 1957
7 October 1958
<i>Post Abolished</i>
7 October 1958
7 December 1971 | 18 Malik Meraj Khalid
5 November 1996
17 February 1997 |
| 8 Nurul Amin
7 December 1971
20 December 1971
<i>Post Abolished</i>
20 December 1971
14 August 1973 | 19 Nawaz Sharif
17 February 1997
12 October 1999
<i>Post Abolished</i>
12 October 1999
21 November 2002 |
| 9 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
14 August 1973
5 July 1977
<i>Post Abolished</i>
5 July 1977
24 March 1985 | 20 Zafarullah Khan Jamali
21 November 2002
26 June 2004 |
| 10 Muhammad Khan Junejo
24 March 1985
29 May 1988
<i>Post Abolished</i>
29 May 1988
2 December 1988 | 21 Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain
30 June 2004
20 August 2004 |
| 11 Benazir Bhutto
2 December 1988
6 August 1990 | 22 Shaukat Aziz
20 August 2004
16 November 2007 |
| | 23 Muhammad Mian Soomro
16 November 2007
25 March 2008 |
| | 24 Yousaf Raza Gillani
25 March 2008
22 April 2012 |
| | 25 Raja Pervaiz Ashraf
22 June 2012
25 March 2013 |
| 26 Nawaz Sharif
5 June 2013
(Incumbent) | |

Martial Law Administrators

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 General Ayub Khan | 2 General Yahya Khan |
| 3 Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto | 4 General Zia-ul-Haq |
| 5 General Parvaiz Musharraf | |

Cabinet of Pakistan

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Post</u>	<u>Term</u>
01	Prime Minister of Pakistan	Nawaz Sharif
02	Ministry of Textile Industry	Abbas Khan Afridi
03	Minister of Commerce	Khurram Dastgir Khan
04	Minister for Defence Production	Rana Tanveer Hussain
05	Minister of Finance	Ishaq Dar Senator
06	Minister of Housing and Works	Akram Khan Durrani
07	Minister of Defence	Khawaja Muhammad Asif
08	Minister of Information	Pervez Rashid Senator
09	Minister of Industries	Ghulam Murtaza Khan Jatoi
10	Ministry of Inter P. Coordination	Riaz Hussain Pirzada
11	Minister of Interior and N. Control	Nisar Ali Khan
12	Ministry of Kashmir Affairs & Gilgit	Ch. Muhammad Barjees Tahir
13	Minister of National Food Security	Sikandar Hayat Khan
14	Minister of Petroleum and N. Res.	Shahid Khaqan Abbasi
15	Minister of Planning & Development	Ahsan Iqbal
16	Minister of Ports and Shipping	Kamran Michael
17	Minister of Railways	Khawaja Saad Rafique
18	Religious Affairs	Sardar Muhammad Yousuf
19	Minister of Science and Technology	Zahid Hamid
20	Minister for States and F. Regions	Abdul Qadir Baloch

Current Governors

Sindh	Dr. Ishrat ul Ibad (MQM)
Punjab	Rafique Rajwana (PML-N)
Balochistan	Zulfiqar Ali Magsi (PPP)
K.P.K	Syed Masood Kausar (PPP)
Gilgit	Pir Karam Ali Shah (PPP)
Kashmir	Sardar Muhammad Yaqob (PML-N)

Current Chief Ministers

Sindh	Qaim Ali Shah (PPP)
Punjab	Mian Shehbaz Sharif (PML-N)
Balochistan	Abdul Malik Balouch (BNP)
K.P.K	Pervaiz Khatak (PTI)
Gilgit	Syed Mahdi Shah (PPP)
Kashmir	Chudhary Abdul Majid (PPP)



Important Dams

1	Terbela	2	Warsak
3	Mangla	4	Ghazi Brotha

Imp. Ports of Pakistan

1	Karachi Port	2	Port Qasim
3	Gawadar Port	4	Ormara Port

Maj or Exports

1	Rice	2	Leather Goods
3	Cotton Fiber	4	Sports Goods

Maj or Imports

1	Machinery	2	Petroleum
3	Iron ore and Steel	4	Tea

Highest Peaks

<u>No.</u>	<u>Mountains</u>	<u>Height (m)</u>	<u>Range</u>	<u>District</u>
1	K2 / Chorogi	8611	Karakoram	Skardu
2	Nanga Parbat	8125	Himalaya	Diamir
3	Tirich Mir	7708	Hindukush	Chitral

Maj or Rivers

1	Indus River (2896 km)	2	Chenab River (1642 km)
3	Jhelum River (865 km)	4	Satlej River (392 km)
5	Ravi River (1551 km)		



ABBREVIATIONS

R.C.D	Regional Cooperation Development
U.N.O	United Nation Organization
KANUPP	Karachi Atomic and Nuclear Power Plant
UNICEF	United Nation International Children Emergency Fund
UNHCR	United Nation High Commission for Refugees
UNESCO	United Nation Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
PIDC	Pakistan Industrial Development Cooperation
NAM	Non Aligned Movement
SEATO	South East Asia Treaty Organization
CENTO	Central Treaty Organization
O.I.C	Organization of the Islamic Conference
E.C.O	Economic Cooperation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
PLO	Palestine Liberation Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NADRA	National Data Base and Registration Authority
IBRD	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development
FATA	Federally Adminstrated Tribal Areas

Exertion of:

M. Haris Basim

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Lecturer in Al-Hamd College of Professional Education

Lecturer in Adamjee Coaching Centre (Campus 13 & 14)

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Twitter: www.twitter.com/HarisBasim

Website: www.harisbasim.tk



IMPORTANT DATES

<u>Date</u>	<u>Event</u>
712	Arab Invasion of Sindh
1816-1898	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
1857	War of Independence
1876-1948	Quaid-e-Azam
1877-1938	Sir Muhammad Iqbal
1885	Formation of Indian National Congress
1897-1951	Choudhary Rahmat Ali
1905	Partition of Bengal
1906	Formation of All India Muslim League
1911	Annulment of the partition of Bengal
1913	Quaid-e-Azam joins Muslim League
1914-1918	First World War
1916	Lucknow pact
1919	Khilafat Movement
1927	Simon Commission
1928	Nehru Report
1929	Jinnah's Fourteen Point
1930	Allahabad Address of Dr. Iqbal
1930-1932	Round Table Conference
1933	Publication of Pamphlet " <i>Now or Never</i> "
1933	Choudhary Rahmat Ali gives the word " <i>Pakistan</i> "
1934	Mr. Jinnah becomes permanent president of AIML
1935	Government of India Act
1939-1945	Second World War
1942	Cripps Mission
1942	"Quit India" Movement
1944	Jinnah-Gandhi talks
1945	Simla Conference
1945-1946	General Elections
1946	Cabinet Mission
1946	Delhi Convention
1947	Lord Mount Batten become viceroy
1947	3 June Plan
1947	Indian Independence Act
1949	Objective Resolution

1956	First Constitution
1958	First Martial Law
1960	Indus Basin Treaty
1962	Second Constitution
1969	Second Martial Law
1971	Separation of Bangladesh
1973	Third Constitution
1977	Third Martial Law
1979	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was Hanged
1998	Pakistan became a Nuclear Power (28 th May)

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