"Education is a matter of life and death for Pakistan. The world is progressing so rapidly that without requisite advance in education, not only shall we be left behind others but may be wiped out altogether."

Quaid-e-Azam
Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Founder of Pakistan

Pakistan Studies
Class 9th

Publisher:
G.F.H. Publishers,
5-Urdu Bazar, Lahore
Chapter 1

IDEOLOGICAL BASIS OF PAKISTAN

Students Learning Outcomes
After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:

- define the term Ideology, identify the major sources of Ideology and importance of Ideology.
- explain the meanings of the Ideology of Pakistan, definition and basis of the Ideology of Pakistan.
- describe the economic deprivation of Muslims in India after the war of freedom 1857.
- trace the origin and evolution of Two-Nation Theory.
- identify the concepts relating to the Pakistan Ideology in the pronouncements of Allama Iqbal and Quaid-e-Azam.

Pakistan came into existence on 14th of August, 1947. During the twentieth century, many nations got freedom, and many free and independent states emerged on the map of the world. Pakistan is also one of those countries, but the foundation of Pakistan was altogether unique and unprecedented.

Most of the countries got freedom on racial, linguistic or territorial basis. Pakistan is the only country which came into being on the basis of a strong ideology. The basis of the ideology of Pakistan lies in the religion of Islam which provides guidance to the Muslims in every sphere of life. Islamic way of living encompasses all aspects of human life. It has basic principles with reference to social, moral, political, religious and economic fields. Islamic system is based on the Holy Quran, the Sunnah of the Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and the Ahaadith. This very system was declared the basis of Pakistan.
IDEOLOGY

The Urdu word "Nazaria" is known as ideology in English. Ideology means such a plan or programme as is based upon philosophy and application to solve political, social and cultural issues, and problems. According to the definition given in the World Encyclopedia:

"Ideology is a set of political and cultural principles on which a nation or civilization is based."

In the words of George Brass "any plan or programme of common life based upon thinking and philosophy is called ideology."

SOURCES OF IDEOLOGY

Following elements lead to the formation of an ideology among people:

1. Common Religion:

Religion is not only a set of adoration (worships) but it has profound impacts on the whole of the social life. Every religion maintains social relationships in the light of specific ideas. For example, the Europeans, the Japanese, the Hindus and the Muslims want to lead their lives according to their religions respectively.

2. Common Race:

Common ideas are originated from common race. A common race gives birth to common ideas. It is quite natural that people belonging to the same race develop the sentiments of sympathy and brotherhood for each other. Racism is a strong bond, which, because of common ideas, binds the human beings in blood like relationship.

3. Common Language and Residency:

Language is the means of conveying the feelings, sentiments and thoughts to others. These help to form new ideas. Similarity in the ways of living and harmony in ideas depend mostly on the common territory.

4. Common Political Purposes:

Because of common political purposes and political ideas, most of the nations of the present age try to achieve political freedom for the survival of their national life so that they may become a strong nation.

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Common Customs:

Common customs have played a vital role in the formation and development of ideas in every age. Common customs create ideological harmony with respect to culture and thoughts.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IDEOLOGY

- Man has been sent to this world with some purpose. Purposeless life never gets success. The existence of nations is reflected through their ideas.
- Ideas create consciousness of purpose among nations. These ideas lead the nations towards success.
- Ideas provide the foundation to any political, economic, social or cultural movement.
- Ideas are the axis around which life revolves. It is the second name of motivating force.
- Ideas provide discipline to various aspects of human life.
- Ideas determine the national duties and rights.
- Idea is just like something which is invisible but the nations look live and dynamic because of it.
- If a nation ignores its ideas, it endangers its existence and some new idea tries to merge this nation and changes its identity.

MEANINGS OF THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Pakistan is an ideological state. It is based on a specific philosophy of life. Its basis is the religion of Islam. This religion has been in practice for centuries. This is the basis that caused the movement of Pakistan. The ideology of Pakistan means ideology of Islam. No doubt, the Islamic ideology is the foundation of the ideology of Pakistan.

The Muslims ruled the Sub-continent for centuries. They continued living freely according to the teachings of their religion. The establishment of British rule caused harm to the free status of Muslims and Islam. During their reign the Muslims were oppressed. When the British rule was near its end, it was evident that
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The ideological basis of Pakistan is based on Islamic ideology. Islamic values such as beliefs of worships, justice, promotion of democracy, fraternity and the duties of the citizens are the basis of the ideology of Pakistan. The detail of these values is given below:

1. Beliefs and Prayers:

   The Muslims of the Sub-continent put up the demand for Pakistan because they wanted to lead their lives in accordance with their beliefs. They also wanted to worship Almighty Allah without any obstruction. Belief of Islam includes belief in the oneness of God (Touheed), the finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad әл-әләә, Life hereafter, Angels and the Books revealed by Almighty Allah. This set of the above mentioned beliefs is called Eemaan.

   - To believe in the Oneness of Allah and the finality of the Prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad әл-әләә is the first pillar of Islam. Oneness of God (Touheed) means that Allah is the Creator and Master of the entire universe, No one is His partner and nothing is beyond His knowledge.

   It means Allah hath power over all things.

   Nothing is beyond His Power. Man is the deputy of Almighty Allah. Therefore, it is obligatory for Muslims to obey the commands of Almighty Allah. It is evident from the belief of the Absolute Authority of Allah, the Man, being His deputy has the authority to the extent of the power given to him by Allah, but the real power lies with Almighty Allah.

   - Faith in Prophethood means to believe that Allah sent messengers for the guidance of mankind. It is compulsory for a Muslim to have a staunch belief in Prophethood without having any kind of doubt. This belief demands that the Holy Quran and the noble life of the Holy Prophet әл-әләә must be acknowledged as the source of guidance.
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3. Promotion of Democracy

Consultation and deliberation are the basis of Islamic state and society. Democracy is promoted in an Islamic State and the rights of the people are protected. Every citizen enjoys equal status. People lead their lives observing and respecting the law of the land. Laws provide security to the people. All are equal in the eyes of law. No discrimination is allowed on the basis of caste, colour, creed or language. The system of the government is run for the welfare of all the people.

While addressing at Sibbi on 14th February, 1948, Quaid-e-Azam described the purpose of achievement of Pakistan in the following words:

“Let us lay the foundation of our democracy on the basis of the truly Islamic principles. Our Almighty has taught us that our decisions in the affairs of the state shall be guided by discussions and consultations.”

4. Fraternity and Brotherhood

Fraternity and Brotherhood has special significance in an Islamic society. When Islamic government was formed in Madina, the example of Fraternity and Brotherhood set there was worth seeing. Today, the Islamic society needs the same Fraternity and Brotherhood.

Before the advent of Islam, people were not aware of this principle. They were the enemies of each other. But as the Islamic state of Madina was established the Holy Prophet advised his followers to treat the orphan, widows and the poor kindly. He gave the people a code of life so that they might live peacefully and an atmosphere of brotherhood might flourish in the society. He constituted a system of “Zakat” and charity. He declared the usury unlawful because there is no room for exploitation in Islam.

Fraternity teaches us to develop brotherly relations with one another so that neither rights of anyone are usurped nor the weak is oppressed by anyone.

The Holy Prophet said,” Each Muslim is a brother to every other Muslim. He should not commit breach of trust. He taught to refrain from maliciousness, malignance and enviousness. Therefore, the Muslims should live united. They should help each other.
5. Rights and Duties of Citizens

When Pakistan appeared on the map of the world, the significance of the rights of the citizens was acknowledged. At the same time, much emphasis was laid on the duties of the citizens. In an Islamic State, rights and duties are closely connected and both go hand in hand. The right of one person becomes the duty of the other to fulfill. Rights and duties are correlative. When a person does his duties, he deserves to enjoy rights. Duties cover both individual as well as collective aspects of man. Mutual balance between rights and duties is the key to make an Islamic State a successful one.

Sense to provide security to the minorities was also included in the background of the demand for Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam said very clearly that the rights of the minorities will be fully protected in Pakistan. Islam does not allow that life, property, dignity and religious traditions of the minorities in Pakistan go unprotected.

ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION OF THE MUSLIMS IN INDIA

When the war of freedom (1857) was over, the Muslims were oppressed very badly. Although the Hindus supported the Muslims in this war, but they declared that only the Muslims were responsible for all their actions in the war. Thus they acquitted themselves of any responsibility. The Muslims were the targets of the wrath of the British. So they suffered a lot and faced serious consequences.

1. The British, dominated by prejudice enmity, dismissed all the Muslims from government jobs especially from Army and shut the doors of employment to the Muslims. Despite having the required qualification for some job, the Muslims were deprived of it. On the other hand, the Hindus were offered jobs even if they had less qualification as compared to the Muslims.

2. The Muslims were deprived of their properties. Their properties were confiscated. Some Muslim landowners were turned out of their lands. Their properties and lands were allotted to the Non-Muslims. The Muslims became tenant cultivators instead of owner of the land. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan has depicted this miserable condition of the Muslims in the following words: "No calamity has descended from heaven that had not searched the house of the Muslims before it came down to the earth."

3. The business of the Muslims was ruined. In order to get the support of the Hindus, the British gave them special business privileges. The Hindus established monopoly in local trade. The Muslim traders suffered economic crisis.

4. As the result of industrial revolution in Britain, better and cheaper products were manufactured there. These products were imported into India. It resulted in the destruction of cottage industry which belonged to various nations of India including the Muslims. The cottage industry collapsed because it could not compete with the modern industry.

5. The goods produced in Britain could be imported into India but Indian products were demanded neither in Britain nor in Europe. The export of the Indian goods was affected and millions of people suffered unemployment which included a large number of the Muslims.

TWO-NATION THEORY: ORIGIN, EVOLUTION AND EXPLICATION

In the Sub-continent, every individual who embraced Islam associated himself, socially and politically, to the Muslim society and State. Thus he would break all the previous relationships and link himself to a new social system. On these bases, with the passage of time, a separate and unique temperament of the Muslims of India formed. It was entirely different from that of the other Indian nations. This identity formed the basis of Two-Nation Theory.

In the perspective of the Sub-continent, Two-Nation Theory means that two major nations, the Muslims and the Hindus, were settled there. The two nations were entirely different from each other in their religious ideas, the way of living and...
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distributed among Indian politicians. In this pamphlet, the name of the separate state for the Muslims was proposed as Pakistan.

- Chaudhary Rehmat Ali was of the opinion that the Muslims possess the history and civilization of their own and on the basis of these two, their nationality is not Hindustani but Pakistani. He believed that the Muslims are a nation that is different from other nations living in India.

- Quaid-e-Azam was a firm advocate of Two-Nation Theory. He gave the Muslims the status of a separate nation in every respect. He said: "Musalmans are a nation according to any definition of a nation, and they must have their homeland, their territory and their State."

Pakistan Resolution was passed on 23rd of March 1940. In his Presidential Address Quaid-e-Azam said: "The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different religious philosophies, social customs and literatures. They have different epics, different heroes, and different episodes. To tie together two such nations under a single state, one as a numerical minority and the other as a majority must lead to growing discontent and final destruction of any fabric that may be so built for the government of such a state. It would be better for the British Government to announce the partition of the Sub-continent by keeping in view the interests of the two nations. It would be a right step religiously as well as historically."

The Ideology of Pakistan and Allama Iqbal

Allama Iqbal gave the Muslims an idea of a separate state. Through his poetry, he awakened the Muslims. In the beginning, he was a supporter of Hindu-Muslim Unity, but narrow mindedness and biased attitude of the Hindus forced him to re-think that the Muslims should demand a separate country.
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In his famous presidential address at Allahabad in 1930, he demanded a separate state for the Muslims so that they might lead their lives in accordance with their religion and culture. He said:

"The formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India. The life of Islam as cultural force in this living country very largely depends on its centralization in a specified territory. I, therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim State in the best interests of India and Islam."

Allama Muhammad Iqbal asserted that the Hindus and the Muslims could not live together in a country. Hence, sooner or later, the Muslims would succeed in winning their separate state. He turned down the idea that only one nation exists in the Sub-continent. Accepting Islam a complete system, Allama Muhammad Iqbal said clearly:

"India is a continent of human groups belonging to different races, speaking different languages, and professing different religions. It was the prime duty of all civilized nations to show utmost regard and reverence for the religions principles, cultural and social values of other nations."

Allama Iqbal was of the view that the Muslims, due to Islam, form a Millat and their power and strength depends only Islam. In his poetry, he presented the key concept of the basis of Muslim Millat.

The Ideology of Pakistan and Quaid-e-Azam

According to Quaid-e-Azam, the territories having Muslim majority i.e. Punjab, Bengal, Assam, Sindh, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) and Balochistan should be put together to form Pakistan where people may lead their lives in accordance with the principles of their religion, civilization, traditions, ethics and economics. The Muslims may run the affairs of the state according to their values freely. The minorities should enjoy equal rights too.

Quaid-e-Azam considered the Islamic System fully applicable. He wanted to establish the system of the country on the basis of Quran. In the session of All India Muslim League at Karachi in 1943, he said:
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"What relationships knits the Muslims into one whole, which is the formidable rock on which the Muslim edifice has been erected, which is the sheet anchor providing basis to the Muslim Millat, the relationship, the sheet anchor and the rock is Holy Quran."

While addressing the students in March 1944, Quaid-e-Azam said:
"Islam is our guide and it is the complete code of life."

Addressing at Aligarh, Quaid-e-Azam explained the ideology of Pakistan in the following words:

"What was the motive of demand for Pakistan and what was the reason of separate state for the Muslims? Why was the need to divide India felt? Its reason is neither narrow mindedness of the Hindus nor tactics of the British. It is the fundamental demand of Islam."

Addressing the Officers of the Government of Pakistan at Karachi on 11th October, 1947, Quaid-e-Azam said:

"The establishment of Pakistan for which we have been striving for the last ten years is, by grace of God, an established fact today, but the creation of a State of our own was a means to an end and not the end in itself. The idea was that we should have a state in which we could live and breathe as free men and which we could develop according to our own lights and culture and where principles of Islamic social justice could find fairplay."

On one occasion, while explaining the Ideology of Pakistan, 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."

Part 1

Exercise

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.

   a) 1861  
   b) 1863  
   c) 1865  
   d) 1867

   The first pillar of Islam is
   a) Touheed and Prophethood  
   b) Namaaz  
   c) Keeping fast  
   d) Zakaat

   When was the right of freedom fought?
   a) 1855  
   b) 1857  
   c) 1859  
   d) 1861

   Who has Supreme authority in Islam?
   a) Almighty Allah  
   b) parliament  
   c) President of the state  
   d) People
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I. Who gave the Presidential Address in the Resolution of Lahore (23rd March 1940)?
(a) Quaid-e-Azam
(b) Tiger of the Bengal A.K.Fazl-ul-Haque
(c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
(d) Liaquat Ali Khan

II. Who gave the idea of a separate state for the Muslims in 1930?
(a) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
(b) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Khan
(c) Sir Agha Khan
(d) Allama Muhammad Iqbal

III. In which century did Pakistan come into being?
(a) Eighteenth
(b) Nineteenth
(c) Twentieth
(d) Twenty-first

IV. State Bank of Pakistan was inaugurated on:
(a) 1st July 1948
(b) 5th May 1948
(c) 14th August 1949
(d) 1st October 1949

V. The ideology of Pakistan is based on:
(a) Collective System
(b) Programme
(c) Progressivism
(d) Islamic Ideology

VI. The word “Pakistan” was coined by:
(a) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(b) Sir Agha Khan
(c) Chaudhary Rehmat Ali Khan
(d) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

VII. When did Allama Muhammad Iqbal address at Allahabad?
(a) 1929
(b) 1930
(c) 1933
(d) 1940

VIII. The Third Pillar of Islam is:
(a) Namaz
(b) Zakaat
(c) Keeping fast
(d) Hajj

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I. Match Column “A” with the Column “B”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column “A”</th>
<th>Column “B”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inauguration of State Bank</td>
<td>1867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establishment of Pakistan</td>
<td>The religion of Islam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The basis of the Ideology of Pakistan</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urdu Hindi Controversy</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lahore Resolution</td>
<td>Twentieth century</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Fill in the blanks.
- The foundation of the ideology of Pakistan is
- Ideology is the set of political and cultural principles on which the
  ………………….. of a nation or civilization are laid.
- If a nation ignores its ………………….. it endangers its existence.
- Ideology of Pakistan is the name of ………………….. Society based on the
  principles of Quran and Sunnah.
- Ideology of Pakistan is the name of establishment of a state where the
  ………………….. of the people is considered.
- Islamic ………………….. and society is based upon consultation.
- Sense to provide security to the ………………….. was also included in the
  background of the demand for Pakistan.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the first person who used the term “Ideology of
  Pakistan” in the year …………………..
- Allama Muhammad Iqbal ………………….. gave the idea of a separate
  ………………….. to or the Muslims in his address at Allahabad (1930).
- Quaid-e-Azam ………………….. was a staunch supporter of the ………………….. Theory.

Part 2

4. Write the short answers.
- What is meant by “Touheed”?
Chapter 2

MAKING OF PAKISTAN

Students Learning Outcomes
After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:
- trace the background of the Pakistan Resolution with reference to Pakistan Movement.
- discuss the proposals of Cripps Mission 1942 and reaction of political parties.
- describe the Jinnah-Gandi talks and causes of its failure.
- trace the points of Wavell Plan in Simla Conference.
- describe the impact of the 1945-46 General Elections on the creation of Pakistan.
- discuss the Muslim League Legislators' Convention 1946.
- describe the purposes and proposals of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.
- discuss the role of Interim Government 1946-47.
- analyse the 3rd June 1947 Plan.
- define the purposes of British colonialism and its strategy.
- describe the role of the Quaid-e-Azam in the making of Pakistan.

Pakistan Movement (1940-1947)

After failure of the war of freedom in 1857, the Muslim leaders were constantly thinking how they could provide the Muslims with peaceful, secured and honoured environment. Though it was being discussed as how to provide security to the Muslims, yet they were unsatisfied with their future. Many significant personalities like Syed Jamal-ud-Din Afghani, Abdul Haleem Sharar, Abdul Jabber Khairi, Abdul Sattar Khairi (Khairi Brothers), Moulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allama Iqbal and Chaudhry Rehmat Ali proposed for partition the Sub-continent.

PRACTICAL WORK
- Conduct a speech contest in your school with reference to Quaid-e-Azam, Allama Iqbal and Ideology of Pakistan.
Pakistan was demanded by the whole Muslim nation after a thorough thinking. This demand was not made under some timely anger or passion. In this way, the demand for partition of the Sub-continent grew gradually. The important events that took place with reference to the Pakistan Movement from 1940 to 1947 are given below.

**Pakistan Resolution 1940**

The 27th Annual Session of All India Muslim League was held at Lahore in the historical park “Iqbal Park” on 23rd of March 1940. It was presided over by the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Great personalities like Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Chaudhary Khaleeq-uz-Zaman, Qazi Muhammad Isa, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar and Moulaan Abdul Haamid Badayooni were present in this session. A large number of the Muslims from all over the Sub-continent participated in the session. A resolution named “Lahore Resolution” was presented in the session by the Tiger of Bengal A.K. Fazl-ul-Haque. It was passed unanimously among the cheers. Thus on this historical day, the Muslims identified their destination.

**Background of Pakistan Resolution**

- The Muslims wanted to secure themselves against the domination of Hinduism. The Hindu parties were making demand for Ram Raj. Hinduism was constantly trying to merge Islam into it like other issues. If the united sub-continent had got freedom, it would have been a permanent form of Hindu Authority because

**Modern democratic system believes in majority government. It was a must to get rid of the domination of the Hindus and it was possible only if the Sub-continent was divided.**

- Inspite of the presence of the British Rule, the blood of the Muslims was shed mercilessly in sectarian riots.

- The Muslims were given less status in the society. They could not lead a dignified and graceful life in the Hindu Society that believes in caste system, colour and creed and the Hindus could never agree to give the Muslims equal social status.

- In the second half of the nineteenth century and during the beginning of the twentieth century, the Hindus continued their attempts to wipe out the language, culture and the civilization of the Muslims. It seemed clear that if India got freedom as a single country, the culture, civilization and the language of the Muslims would always be in danger.

- The Muslims wanted to establish a state in the name of Islam where they could lead their individual as well as collective lives freely in accordance with the principles laid by Islam.

- In different periods, different visionaries gave the signs about the partition of the Sub-continent. But Allama Muhammad Iqbal, while presiding over the annual session of All India Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930 presented the clear plan in a forceful and argumentative manner. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali prepared a pamphlet “Now or Never” and distributed it among the participants of third Round Table Conference being held in London.

- Sindh Muslim League passed a resolution in the favour of partition.

- In 1940, Quaid-e-Azam got the Resolution of Pakistan passed and formed it as the demand of the Millat.

**Quaid-e-Azam Presidential Address**

While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. The main points of his address are as under:

- The Muslims are a separate nation because their customs, traditions, civilization, culture and above all religion is different from Hindus. Inspite of
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Hindus were of the view that the proposal for the partition will be rejected. But the Muslims of the Sub-continent had decided their future. As a result of great struggle, they succeeded in getting Pakistan after seven years only.

Cripps Mission 1942

The British Government sent a Mission to the Sub-continent in 1942 headed by Sir Stafford Cripps. It tried to unite all the political parties on some points but it failed in its attempt. Cripps did not declare any party responsible for the failure of the Mission. Rather, he accepted himself the failure. The Muslims had made demand for Pakistan through Pakistan Resolution. The leaders of the Congress were launching movements against the Government because anticipating the defeat of the British in World War II (1939-1945), it had decided that Japanese would now decide the future of the Sub-continent.

Proposal of Cripps Mission

Cripps Mission offered the following proposals:

1. After the war, the Sub-continent will be under the Crown but the British Government would avoid interfering in internal as well as external affairs.
2. Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communication etc. will be handed over to the Indians.
3. The members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies will elect a Central Assembly for framing constitution. After the constitution is made, it will be sent to all the provinces for confirmation. The provinces which would not approve the constitution would have the authority to establish their independent status.
4. Appropriate steps will be taken for the security of minorities.

Reaction of the Political parties

There was a hidden sign of accepting the Muslim League demand of a separate homeland i.e., the provinces having Muslim majority could reject the
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Constitution and establish their independent status. Thus there was a possibility of creation of Pakistan. Muslim League expressed its satisfaction with reference to the protection of the rights of the minorities. After long deliberations, Quaid-e-Azam and All India Muslim League refused to accept the proposals made by Cripps on the grounds that the demand for Pakistan was not instantaneously accepted in clear words.

- Gandhi and his political party All Indian National Congress also rejected the proposals. They disapproved the authority given to the provinces to reject the constitution. Congress was not convinced to accept any ambiguous or unambiguous proposal regarding the partition.

Jinnah – Gandhi Talks 1944

Gandhi wrote a letter to Quaid-e-Azam in July 1944. He wrote: “My heart was asking me to write you a letter. I can meet you when you wish. Don’t think me the enemy of Islam or the Muslims. I am not only the friend and servant of you but of the whole world. Don’t disappoint me.”

In reply to this letter, Quaid-e-Azam proposed the meeting in Mohab in the mid of August. However, the meeting started in September. It was decided in

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the meeting that instead of verbal discussion, it is better to exchange letters so that the record of the views points of both the parties may be preserved. In this very meeting Gandhi said clearly that he represented nobody but himself. He said that he was not meeting with Quaid-e-Azam as a representative of Congress. Quaid-e-Azam objected to it and stressed that unless talks are not held between the representatives of the two nations, he could not hope to reach some positive result.

The talks started from the point of Pakistan Resolution based on the Two-Nation Theory. During the talks, Gandhi refused to accept the Two-Nation Theory.

Proposals made by Gandhi

After having dialogue and correspondence with Quaid-e-Azam, Gandhi said that although he was not supporter of the Two Nation Theory, yet if Muslim League wanted to put Lahore Resolution into practical form, this issue should be delayed. First, they should achieve the freedom from the British collectively. Afterwards, Congress and Muslim League may settle the issue of Pakistan mutually.

Reply of Quaid-e-Azam

Quaid-e-Azam adjudged that the style adopted by Gandhi is nothing but cheating and hypocrisy and cunningness. He emphasized that the British must settle the issue of Pakistan before the freedom of India because Congress and Hindus could not be relied upon.

C.R Formulal 1944

When the British Government crushed the “Quit India” movement launched by Gandhi forcefully and put Gandhi behind the bars, his movement died out. Now, Gandhi tried to weaken the Muslim League by trapping Quaid-e-Azam in a conspiracy. Gandhi used Chakravarti Raj Gopal Acharia and asked him to express opinion about the partition of India. Chakravarti Raj Gopal Acharia
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was a leader of All Indian National Congress. He belonged to Madras. He was known in the public as Raja Gec. Raj Gopal Acharia and Ghandi finalized the Formula in March 1944.

This Formula is known as &quot;C.R Formula&quot; In the meantime, correspondence between Quaid-e-Azam &quot;Quaid-i-Azam&quot; and Ghandi, who was in jail, continued. The Formula was sent to quaid-e-Azam &quot;Quaid-i-Azam&quot; was informed of the details of the Formula on 8th April, 1944. The main points of C.R Formula were as under:

1. This Formula is the basis of an agreement between Congress and Muslim League. Gandhi and Quaid-e-Azam &quot;Quaid-i-Azam&quot; will agree it and they will try to approve it from their respective parties.
2. At the end of the War, a commission would be appointed to demarcate the districts having a Muslim population in absolute majority and in those areas plebiscite would be conducted on basis of all would vote the inhabitants (including the non-Muslims) where adult.
3. The League was to endorse the Indian demand for independence and to cooperate with the Congress in formation of Provisional Interim Government for a transitional period.
4. All parties would be allowed to express their stance on the partition and their views before the plebiscite.
5. In the event of separation, a mutual agreement would be entered into for safeguarding essential matters such as defence, communication and commerce and for other essential services.
6. The transfer of population, if any would be absolutely on a voluntary basis.
7. The terms of the binding will be applicable only in case of full transfer of power by Britain to Government of India.

Simla Conference 1945

After the failure of Cripps Mission, All Indian National Congress began to pressurize the British Government to finish its role in India and transfer the powers to the majority party. Gandhi launched &quot;Civil Disobedience&quot; and &quot;Quit India&quot; movements. He asked the people to boycott the courts and offices. Show of power is important.

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was demonstrated through meetings and processions. The World War II was turning in the favour of the British and its Allies. Seeing the changing circumstances, Congress tried to join Muslim League in order to increase the pressure. Gandhi invited Quaid-e-Azam &quot;Quaid-i-Azam&quot; to join the collective struggle but he was intelligent and far sighted enough to be trapped. Quaid-e-Azam &quot;Quaid-i-Azam&quot; refused to consider any formula other than the creation of Pakistan.

Lord Wavell was the British viceroy in India. He announced to call for a conference to think over the issues of the Sub-continent so that decisions could be taken regarding the constitution of the future, formation of the government and elections of the Assemblies. Following points were included in the Wavell Plan:

1. The constitution of the future will be made with the will of all the political forces.
2. The Viceroy's Executive Council will be reconstituted. Representatives of all the political forces will be selected for it. Six Hindus and five Muslim representatives will be included in the Executive Council.
3. Governor General will preside over the Executive Council. All the members of the Executive Council will belong to the Sub-continent except the Commander-in-Chief.
4. After reconstituting the Executive Council in the centre, Executive Councils will be reconstituted in all the provinces.

Holding of Simla Conference

The members of various political parties were invited to participate in the Simla Conference in 1945 to think over the Wavell Plan. Pandit Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Baldev Singh from Congress, Quaid-e-Azam &quot;Quaid-i-Azam&quot;, Liaquat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rah Nishat from Muslim League, Chief Ministers of all the provinces, representatives of the Unionist and other political parties attended this conference.
All the delegates participated in the Conference with lofty expectations. All Indian National Congress was pleased for it was going to have the opportunity to form the government. However, it had already declared that it will not accept any formula of partition of the Sub-continent. When talks began in Viceroy’s Defence Council, the issue of five Muslim representatives arose. Quaid-e-Azam declared the opinion that Muslim League would nominate all the five representatives. Congress wanted to get one Muslim sent to appoint Abul kalam Azad against it. Quaid-e-Azam stood firm on his stand-point because he wanted to get it acknowledged that Muslim League is the only representative party of the Muslims. The Viceroy tried to convince Quaid-e-Azam to nominate Malik Khizer Hayat, Chief Minister of the Punjab and head of the Unionist Party in place of Abul Kalam Azad, but Quaid-e-Azam was not convinced. He wanted to get it accepted by the Government and Congress that Only Muslim League had the right to represent the Muslims. All the three parties could not agree and Simla Conference ended up in a failure.

Quaid-e-Azam declared that the Wavell Plan presented in Simla Conference, in fact, was a collective attempt made by Viceroy and Congress to entrap Muslim League. Had Muslim League accepted the plan, it would never have succeeded in achieving Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam’s view-point proved to be correct because the results of the elections to be held in the coming year (1945-1946) confirmed that the Muslims were with Muslim League only. They rejected Congress, Unionist party and Muslim religious parties by casting their vote in favour of Muslim League, they gave the authority to it to fully represent them. The results of the elections endorsed the clean and far sightedness of Quaid-e-Azam, and confirmed the truth of his stand-point.

General Elections 1945-46

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

Manifestes of Congress and Muslim League

It was the manifesto of Congress that South Asia will be liberated as a single unit. No scheme of partition will be acceptable to them. Congress claimed itself to be the representative of all the communities and sections of the people living in the Sub-continent and that the Muslims also agree to the view point of the Congress.

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

Election Campaign

- All the political parties launched huge election campaigns. Congress wanted to frustrate the Muslim League at any cost. Its leaders toured the length and breadth of India.
- Congress made Elections Alliances with Unionist Party, Ahmari, Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind and other Muslim parties and took every possible step to create obstacles in the way of the Muslim League.
- On the other hand, since the Elections were life and death issue for the Muslims, the leaders of the Muslim League toured the countrywide.
make the Muslims aware of the need of the hour. Muslim League began to gain popularity rapidly. Many a Muslim leaders disaffiliated themselves from their political groups and joined Muslim League.

- Quaid-e-Azam, in his public meetings, challenged the Congress openly and bluntly that Muslim League will prove its demand for Pakistan true, in elections and the Muslims of Sub-continent will not be satisfied until they get Pakistan. The Muslims expressed their sentiments enthusiastically. The Muslim students also came forward. The groups comprising of Muslim League Workers spread in each corner of the country.

- The atmosphere echoed with the slogans “Ban kay rahay ga Pakistan”, “Ley kay rahain gay Pakistan” and “Pakistan ka matlab kia, La Ilaha Illallah”. With every passing day, the stand-point of Muslim League became stronger.

**Results of the Election**

The Central Legislature elections were held in December, 1945. These elections were held on the basis of separate electorates. Thirty seats were reserved for the Muslims throughout the Sub-continent. Candidates of Muslim League won the election on all the thirty reserved seats. Thus, Muslim League got cent per cent success. The Provincial Legislature elections were held in 1946. In all the the Provincial Legislatures, altogether 492 seats were reserved for the Muslims. Muslim League captured 428 seats. Thus, Muslim League got splendid victory at provincial level too. Many political parties had supported Congress in elections, but Muslim League defeated them all. The results of the elections strengthened the foundation of Pakistan. No power in the world could stop the creation of Pakistan now.

**Muslim League Legislators’ Convention 1946**

A Convention of elected members of Provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League was held on 19th April, 1946 in Delhi. Quaid-e-Azam presided over the convention. The participants made much argumentative speeches on the situation of the country. In his speech, Quaid-e-Azam said: No power on earth can prevent us from achieving our goals. We will be successful by virtue of hope, courage and force of Faith.”

The Resolution was passed unanimously.

Quaid-e-Azam added: “This Convention further emphatically declares that any attempt to impose a constitution on a united India basis or to force any interim arrangement at the Centre contrary to the Muslim League demand will leave the Muslims with no alternative but to resist such imposition by all possible means for their survival and national existence.”

As a result of forth righteousness of Quaid-e-Azam, Speeches made in the Muslim League Convention and the Resolution, even the members of the Cabinet Mission started thinking that Pakistan was indispensable in order to address the political issue in India.

After this, another resolution was moved by Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, the then Chief Minister of Bengal. It was also passed unanimously.

The Resolution declared that the zones comprising Bengal and Assam in the North-East and the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sindh and Balochistan in the North-West of India; namely Pakistan zones, where the Muslims are in a dominant majority, be constituted into a sovereign independent State and that an unequivocal undertaking be given to implement the establishment of Pakistan without delay.”

This Resolution amended the ambiguity and inaccuracy that was created by using the word “States” in Pakistan Resolution 1940. Before the Convention came to an end, each member administered an oath to struggle and make sacrifices for Pakistan.
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Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

In 1945, Labour party came into power in Britain. Noticing the increasing political restlessness in India, the British Prime Minister, Lord Atlee sent a Cabinet Mission to India. This mission had two basic purposes:

The first purpose was to determine the Constitutional Status of India and the form of the Government.

The second purpose was to bridge the gap between the Muslims and the Hindus, and try to convince the Muslims to live in the United India. But the General Elections proved that it was quite impossible. The Commission consisted of three Ministers:

1. Sir Stafford Cripps
2. Mr. A.V. Alexander
3. Lord Pethie Lawrence

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

Talks with different Political Leaders

- The members of the Cabinet Mission held talks with different political leaders in the Sub-continent. They exchanged their views with Governors and Chief Ministers. They found the views of Governor General too. Both major parties, Muslim League and Congress, had clear view-points. Muslim League declared that the only solution to the issues was the partition of the Sub-continent and to creation of Pakistan. On the other hand, Congress, on the basis of single nation, strongly opposed any type of partition in the South Asia. It negated the Two-Nation theory and denied the idea of Pakistan harshly.

- A condition of tension prevailed in the talks because while sending the mission to India, The British Prime Minister made a statement in the Parliament that no minority would have the right to exercise the veto power and it will not be allowed to close the path of national development. Congress was much pleased with this statement but Quaid-e-Azam criticized it intensely. Quaid-e-Azam responded that Muslim League is striving for the protection of the rights of the Muslims and it wants to resolve the constitutional issues on the basis of Two-Nation Theory. During the dialogue with Mission, Quaid-e-Azam said: The Sub-continent is neither a country nor it is a homeland of a single nation. The Muslims are a nation with separate identity that has all the right to decide the future of its own.

Proposals of Cabinet Mission

The members of the Cabinet Mission met the leaders of all the political parties to find their point of views but they could not reach any result. On 16th May, 1946 the members of the Cabinet Mission announced a plan of their own. The salient features of the plan were as under:

1. **Sub-continent, A Union**
   - The Sub-continent should be a Union consisting of many provinces and several states. A federation should be formed. The Union should deal with the subjects of defence, foreign affairs and communications. The Union should have the powers to raise the finances required for the above subjects. All subjects other than the union subjects shall be vested with the provinces.

2. **Formation of Provincial Groups**
   - The provinces of India were to form three groups:
     
     **Group A:** Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), U.P, C.P, Bihar and Orissa.
     
     **Group B:** Muslim majority Provinces like Punjab, North West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Balochistan and Sindh.
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will be given to only that political party which accepts the proposals. They thought
that as the demand of Muslim League "Pakistan" is not being accepted, so it will
reject the proposals. Thus, Congress will approve the Cabinet Mission Plan to form
the Central Interim Government alone.

Reaction of the Political parties to the Cabinet Mission

1. Indian National Congress

As an immediate reaction, the politicians of Congress liked the cabinet
Nehru said that Plan had buried the Pakistan of Jinnah.

2. Muslim League

The members of Muslim League were frustrated. They thought that there was
no mention of Pakistan in the Plan and the demand of Muslim League was rejected.
Quaid-e-Azam said, "I regret that the Mission should have rejected the
Muslim demand for the establishment of a complete sovereign state of Pakistan,
which we still hold is the only solution of the constitutional problem of India."

Final Decision of Quaid-e-Azam

Muslim League authorized Quaid-e-Azam to make final decision.
Contrary to the expectations of all the circles, Quaid-e-Azam accepted the
Cabinet Mission Plan. This made the Congress nervous. Now the
workers of Muslim League seemed to be happy while the
workers of congress looked disappointed.

Quaid-e-Azam gave the statement that if Plan is
implemented, the Muslim majority provinces, after ten
years, would have a chance to form a separate independent state.
The leaders of the Congress were confused. They were aware of the intellectual capacity, foresightedness and persuasiveness of Quaid-e-Azam. After long deliberations, Congress announced to accept half of the Plan. It accepted the formation of Interim Government and making of constitution but rejected the grouping of provinces.

Quaid-e-Azam asked the Viceroy and members of the Cabinet Mission to implement the Plan as a whole because a major party i.e. Muslim League had accepted it. The Government backed out of its promise and did not agree to form the Interim Government without Congress. The Government was frightened of the Congress, so it deviated from principles. Quaid-e-Azam felt deeply grieved at this breach of promise and he announced direct Action. Muslim League declared 16th August, 1946 as direct Action Day.

**Comparison of Cripps and Cabinet Mission Plan's Proposals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proposals of the Cripps Mission</th>
<th>Proposals of the Cabinet Mission</th>
<th>Comparative Analysis</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. <strong>After the war, the Sub-continent will be under the Crown but the British Government would avoid interfering in internal as well as external affairs.</strong></td>
<td>1. The Sub-continent should be a Union consisting of many provinces and several states. A federation should be formed. The Union should deal with the subjects of Defence, foreign affairs and communications. The Union should have the powers necessary to raise the finances required for the above subjects. All subjects other than the union subjects shall vest in the provinces.</td>
<td>1. <strong>Cripps Mission consisted of only one member whereas there were three members in the Cabinet Mission.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communication etc. will be handed over to the Indians.</td>
<td>2. The provinces of India were to form three groups: <strong>Group A</strong>: Hindu majority provinces of Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), U.P, C.P, Bihar and Orissa. <strong>Group B</strong>: Muslim majority Provinces like Punjab, North West frontier provinces (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Sind.</td>
<td>2. Both the missions had an outline of the states of the future. It was stated in the Cripps Mission that the provinces which would not approve the constitution</td>
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**Group C:** Bengal and Assam It should be a Union of new nature forming Central organization, Provincial Organization and Group Organization. The powers of Union and provinces were explained in the proposals of Cabinet Mission but so far as the distribution of powers between Provincial and Group Organizations was concerned, it was said that these will be decided by the Provincial and Group Organizations themselves. The provinces and states will be given seats in the Central Legislature as well as in the cabinet depending upon their population. Keeping in view the proportion of population, each province will be given representation.

3. The members of the Provincial Assemblies will elect the Central Legislature. The Central Legislature will frame the constitution for the whole of the country. After the Central Constitution is framed, all the three provincial groups will prepare their own constitutions.

4. An Interim Government would be set up immediately. This government will run the system till the constitution is framed. The Interim Government will consist of the representatives of major parties. All the ministers in the Interim Government will be local. No British will be included in the cabinet. The cabinet will have autonomy in administrative affairs. After the Central Constitution is framed, any province could change its group if it thought it advisable to establish their independent status, whereas in Cabinet Mission, a clear concept of partition of the Sub-continent was presented in the form of Group B and Group C.

3. According to the proposals of Cripps Mission, the Sub-continent will be under the Crown whereas it was said in the proposals of cabinet Mission that the Sub-continent should be a Union.

4. After Cripps Mission, Gandhi launched the movements of "Civil disobedience" and "Quit India", whereas after the Cabinet Mission, Quaid-e-Azam appealed...
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Interim Government 1946-47

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

The Viceroy of India invited both All Indian National Congress as well as All India Muslim League to form the Government. He assigned the office of Prime Minister-ship to Pandit Nehru anecdotally. According to Plan, Congress and Muslim League had to nominate six and five ministers respectively. Congress started to constitute the cabinet. Pandit Nehru invited Muslim League to nominate 5 members. Muslim League was frustrated and annoyed at the breach of promise by the Government. The Viceroy also asked Muslim League to join the Government but Muslim League expressed its grievances. A dead lock appeared.

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

After holding dialogue with the Viceroy of India, Quaid-e-Azam showed his willingness to co-operate with him. Muslim League announced to play its role after joining the Government. The five ministers from Muslim League were as under:

1. Liaquat Ali Khan
2. Abdur Rab Nishtar
3. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
4. Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan
5. Jogendra Nath Mandal

Jogendra Nath Mandal belonged to the Untouchable Caste (Achhoot) of Hindus. Through the nomination of Mandal, Muslim League proved that it was not only playing the role of protector of the rights of the Muslims, but also that of the other minorities too. Congress included a Muslim, Abul Kalam Azad, in the cabinet and tried to convey the message that it also represented the Muslims.

3rd June 1947 Plan

The failure of Lord Wavell

As Viceroy, Lord Wavell could neither make his plan a success nor Cabinet Mission met with success. In order to please and gain the favour of Congress, an attempt to implement half of the Cabinet Mission Plan was made i.e., without the grouping of provinces, formation of Interim Government and constitution framing process was started. Quaid-e-Azam allowed the Muslim League to participate in the Interim Government expeditiously but he decided to boycott the Legislative Assembly. He wanted to implement the whole of the Plan. Thus, the process of framing the constitution could not be started. Disappointed by the dead-lock, the British Government decided to adopt a new line of action. The British Government replaced Lord Wavell by Lord Mounbatten. In March 1947, he was sent to India as Viceroy when the implementation process of transfer of power was at the last stage. On 20th February, 1947, the British Prime Minister announced that the British rule in the sub-continent will come to an end by June, 1948.
Negotiations with Political Leaders

At last, the British Government started its final planning to wind up its power. The British Prime Minister sent Lord Mountbatten to the Sub-continent with clear instructions. Immediately after his arrival, he met important leaders and held negotiations with them. He met Nawabs and Rajas of Princely states. He realized that no solution other than partition could be found. Now there was the question of establishing the principles of partition. One after another, the leaders of Congress started to think Two-Nation Theory a reality. Lord Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten had personal relations with Nehru Family. Other leaders of Congress also considered Mountbatten their sympathetic and affectionate friend. Considering the partition indispensable, a conspiracy was planned by the Congress in collaboration with Lord Mountbatten to complete the process of partition in such a manner as a truncated, imbalanced and weak Pakistan was made that would be compelled to be a part of India soon. Lord Mountbatten, with the help of his staff, started framing the basic principles of partition in order to determine the boundary lines of both the countries. He assured the leaders of the Congress confidentially that the partition process would take place according to their wishes and the conditions laid down by them would be preferred. It was the result of a conspiracy that the main leaders of the Congress began to avoid opposing the partition. Lord Mountbatten took the scheme, prepared in secret with Congress, to London for approved by the British Government.

All parties Conference

When Mountbatten came back from London, he convened an All Parties Conference. Quaid-e-Azam, Liaquat Ali Khan, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar,

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Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Acharya Kripalani and Bajdev Singh participated in it. Viceroy of India explained the various aspects of the partition plan. Afterwards, he held separate meetings with leaders of each party. On 3rd June, 1947, the second session of the Conference was conducted. All the leaders approved the Plan. Despite the promise made with the Muslims had been breached and injustice was done to gain the goodwill of the leaders of the Congress, Quaid-e-Azam accepted the Plan unwillingly. The speeches of the representatives of both the major parties were broadcasted on radio. Quaid-e-Azam ended his speech with Pakistan Zinda Baad.

Main Points of 3rd June 1947 Plan

The Government made the decision to partition the Sub-continent. Acknowledging the principle stand of the establishment of two states, the Government settled the details and developed the programme regarding the future of various provinces and states.

1. The Punjab and Bengal Province

The Provincial Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Bengal were to meet in two groups, i.e., Muslim majority districts and non-Muslim majority districts. The members of the two parts of each Legislative Assembly sitting separately will be empowered to vote whether or not the Province should be partitioned. If any of the two decided in favour of the division of the province, then the Governor General would appoint a boundary commission to demarcate the Province.

2. The North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)

A referendum would be held in the North-West Frontier Province to ascertain whether they wished to join Pakistan or India. The political issues of the Tribal Areas would be settled by the Government that is formed after the referendum. The Governor-General would conduct referendum himself and for this purpose, he would have the co-operation of the Provincial Government.

3. Sindh

Sindh Assembly would decide the future state of the province through the majority of vote. It would be decided whether the province wished to join Pakistan or India. The European Members of Sindh Assembly would not have the right to vote.
4. Balochistan

Balochistan had not been given the status of province till then. According to Plan, the opinion of the Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga would be sought. The official members would not be included in voting.

5. District Sylhet

District of Sylhet in Assam had Muslim majority population. According to the Plan, it was decided to hold referendum in Sylhet. The referendum would be conducted after the partition of Bengal into two parts. If the majority of the people decides to join the East Bengal, they would form a part of Pakistan.

6. Non-Muslim Majority Provinces

The whole of Assam excluding Sylhet would become a part of India. Likewise Bihar, Orissa, U.P, C.P, Bombay (Mumbai) and Madras would be included in India.

7. Princely States

There were 635 such states in the Sub-continent as were ruled by Nawabs or Rajas. Some important states include Jammu & Kashmir, Kapurthala, Bikaner, Hyderabad Deccan, Sawat, Dir, Patiala, Bawalpur and Junagadh. These states were also given the option to decide their future and join the country of their own choice.

Implementation of 3rd June 1947 Plan

- Majority of the members of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab voted in favour of Pakistan. It was decided to divide the Punjab and the task was assigned to a Boundary Commission. A British Advocate, Sir Radcliff, was appointed the chairman of the commission. Two Muslim judges, Justice Shah Din and Justice Muhammad Munir, and two Non-Muslim judges, Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan and Justice Teja Singh were appointed as representatives of Muslims and Non-Muslims respectively. Sir Radcliff, under the influence of Lord Moutbatten made unjust decisions. District Gujrat was a district of Muslim majority, but three of its Tehsils were included in India. The Muslim majority districts of Jalander and Ferozepur were also not handed over to Pakistan. Another injustice was done to Pakistan by giving Madhupur Head Works.

- Sir Radcliff was also the chairman of the Boundary Commission constituted for the province of Bengal. Among the Muslim Judges Justice Abu Saleh Muhammad

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Akram and Justice S.A. Rehman where as among the Non-Muslim Judges Justice C.C. Baswaw and Justice B.A. Mukherjee were appointed to assist Sir Radcliff. While partitioning Bengal into Muslim majority and Non-Muslim majority, injustice, as it was done in the Punjab, was done and many Muslim majority areas were given to India. Pakistan was deprived of the Muslim majority districts of Calcutta, Murshahabad and Naddia. Anyhow, the decision was made that the eastern part of the province of Bengal should be included in Pakistan.

- A Referendum was conducted in North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunwaja). The majority of the people decided in favour of Pakistan. All India Muslim League won a historical success. Leaders of the Muslim League, Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar, Khan Abdul Qayuum Khan and Peer Manki toured whole of the province and the results came up to their expectations. Thus N.W.F.P. (KPK) became a part of Pakistan.

- Majority of the members of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh also voted in favour of Pakistan. Thus Sindh province became a part of Pakistan.

- The members of Quetta Municipality and Shahi Jirga decided to join Pakistan unanimously. Qazi Muhammad Isa, Nawab Muhammad Khan Jogezai and Mir Jafer Jamali launched a tremendous campaign in favour of Pakistan. Nawab of Kallak supported Pakistan. Thus Baluchistan was included in Pakistan.

- In district Sylhet, a referendum was conducted. Muslim League launched a campaign. Leaders like Moulana Bhashani, Chaudhary Fazl-ul-Qadir and Abbas Saboor Khan worked hard day and night. The people decided in favour of Pakistan. Thus, Sylhet became a part of Pakistan.

- It was decided that the provinces like Assam, U.P, C.P, Madras, Bombay (Mumbai), Bihar and Orissa where Muslims were less in number as compared to the Non-Muslims should be included in India.

- There were 635 princely states in the sub-continent. A large number of these states joined one either of the two countries. However, no decision could be made of the states of Jammu and Kashmir, Hyderabad Deccan, Junagadh, Mangrol and Manawadar. Afterwards, India occupied these states. The Muslims were in minority in these states except Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, Pakistan arose the question of rights of the people with reference to the Muslim majority state Jammu and Kashmir.
Partition and the Creation of Pakistan 1947

On 18th July, 1947, The British Government approved the Indian Independence Act to partition the Sub-continent into two countries. Keeping the Plan of 3rd June, 1947 in view, this act was formulated. According to which two countries, Pakistan and India emerged on the map of the world. It was announced that Pakistan and India would get their freedom on 14th August, 1947 and 15th August, 1947 respectively. With the grace of Almighty Allah and the efforts made by sincere and selfless leader Quaid-e-Azam, the dream of Allama Muhammad Iqbal was materialized and in spite of tremendous oppositions, Pakistan emerged on the map of the world.

British Colonialism in India

- The system of Government developed by the European Nations after they had established their authority over Asia and many other countries of Africa is called Colonialism. Colonialism is basically established to protect and extend the interests of the foreign rulers. Its purpose is to establish authority over other countries and utilize the resources in the interest of dominant nation. The European nations considered these countries a market for the consumption of their products and did not pay any attention towards the development of these countries. As a result, the condition of common man was worsened.

- Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese navigator who rounded the Cape of Good Hope, arrived on the East African coast in 1498; there from with the help of an Arab sailor he reached Calicut, a sea-port of South Sub-continent. The Hindu Raja of Calicut received the Portuguese sailors with traditional hospitality and gave them many privileges for trade. Gradually, the Portuguese began to settle here. Other nations of the Europe especially the Dutch, the Spanish, the French and the British also started to settle in other continents. First, they looted the local population on the name of trade. Then they began to set their feet more firmly by fortifying trade centres. In this way, they established their colonies. The period of slavery of the Muslims living in Africa and Asia began from here onward.

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After the arrival of Vasco da Gama in the Sub-continent, the European traders began to arrive. As there was no unity among local rulers in the 16th century and their military force was also much weak, they could not face the machinations of the Portuguese. The Portuguese occupied Goa and the coastal areas around it. They inflicted many atrocities on the inhabitants of these areas. They fortified themselves and made much money by unfair means.

- Pursuing the Portuguese, many other nations of Europe started trade with Sub-continent. Among them, the French and the English are worth-mentioning. Like the English, the French began to settle on the coastal areas of Pandi Chari (India). They, alongside trade, began to establish their authority in the Sub-continent. They fortified themselves and occupied various areas. Moreover the French could not succeed against the British. The English drove the French out of Sub-continent and began to expand their authority rapidly.

- The British East India Company got formal permission from Mughal Emperor Jahangir and shah Jehan to trade in the Sub-continent. East India Company established an outpost at Surat (India). After this, they established more outposts on the coast of Chenna.

- During eighteenth and nineteenth century, the British availed of the disunity and weaknesses of the local rulers and occupied most of the areas of the Sub-continent insidiously and collusively. A rapid expansion in the colonial rule of the English was seen after the Palasi War 1757, when they defeated the ruler of Bengal, Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula by the support of Mir Jafar. In 1764, Mughul ruler Shah Alam Saami and Mir Qasim were defeated in the Battle of Buxar, and Bengal and Oadh were occupied by the British.

- Hyder Ali, the ruler of Mysore, a powerful Muslim state, resisted against the increasing force of the British manfully. After the death of Hyder Ali, his son Sultan Fath Ali Khan Tipu continued Jihad against the British. The British formed an alliance with the Nizam of Hyderabad and Marhattas in 1799, and martyred Sultan Tipu in the Battle of Mysores. With the death of Sultan Tipu, not only Mysore was occupied by the British, but their authority began to expand to other areas also. By the mid of nineteenth century, the British had reached to the west of the Sub-continent i.e. Punjab and North-West Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).
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- The inhabitants of Sub-continent tried to restore their freedom and independence by terminating the British Government but they had to face failure because of poor planning, lack of organization and limited resources. Thus, the colonial rule of the British was established hand and foot in the Sub-continent. The East India Company finally came to an end in 1858 and the Sub-continent was given under direct control of the British Crown. The colonial rule of the British Government continued till 1947. This rule came to an end on 14th August, 1947. Thus, Pakistan and India came into existence as free and independent countries.

Strategy of the British

1. To provide raw materials to feed the various manufacturing industries of Britain.
2. To strengthen the British Economy in order to get its economic power acknowledged by the world.
3. To use the Sub-continent as a markets for British manufactures.
4. To get the Britain acknowledged as a major military power in the world and to introduce the English as a superior nation.
5. To prolong the rule under the formula of "Divide and Rule" by exaggerating differences between the Muslims and the Hindus.

Quaid-e-Azam’s Role in the making of Pakistan

The personality of Quaid-e-Azam changed the fate of the Muslims in South Asia. He pleased the British as well as the Hindus to partition India. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was born on 25th December, 1876 in Karachi. His father, Poonja Jinnah was a merchant. He got his early education at home. At the age of ten, he was sent to the Siddhi’s Madrasat-ul-Islam High School Karachi. After passing his matriculation, he went to London for higher education. There he joined Lincoln’s Inn College (now university) to get the education of law. On his return, he started practising law at Bombay (Mumbai) in 1896. He also began to take part in politics. He participated in the sessions of Anjuman-e-Islam Bombay (Mumbai) and Congress. In 1906, he participated in the session of the Congress to be held at Bombay (Mumbai) as a Muslim representative. On the persuasion of Mawlana Muhammad Ali Jauhar and Syed Wazir Hasan, he joined All-India Muslim League in 1913. Afterwards, he got busy with changing the course of history of the Muslims.

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His intellectual politics eradicated the British Colonialism. After the Pakistan came into being, he was appointed the first Governor General of Pakistan. He died on 11th September, 1948 in Karachi and was buried there.

Services Rendered by Quaid-e-Azam

1. Under Lucknow Pact, Quaid-e-Azam united both of the nations (The Hindus and the Muslims) in 1916. He got the right of separate electorates for the Muslims acknowledged and got the title of Ambassador of Peace.
2. He along with Hidu leader, Gokhale demanded new constitutional reforms in 1913. Again in 1919, his efforts for the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms are of great significance.
3. In 1919, Sir Sydney Rowlett got an act passed. It was named as The Rowlett Act. It was a black law. The administration was given unlimited powers and the civil rights were trodden upon. Quaid-e-Azam raised his voice against it. He wrote to the Vicerecy Lord Chelmsford, "In my opinion, the government that passes or sanctions such a law in times of peace forfeits its claim to be called a civilized Government."
4. In Delhi Muslim proposals in 1927, Quaid-e-Azam withdrew the right of separate electorate and gave an indication to co-operate with the Congress but it could not be fulfilled.
5. He rejected Nehru Report in 1928 and presented his Fourteen Points in 1929 which determined the goal of the Muslims.
6. He participated in the Round Table Conferences (1930-31) and maintained the national identity of the Muslims.
7. He injected a new life into the dead body of Muslim League in 1935-36 and guided the freedom movement.
8. In 1937 congress, on account of its majority, formed ministries in 7 out of 11 provinces and tried to inflict injuries to the Muslims socially and politically. Quaid-e-Azam used his political foresight and faced these conspiracies gallantly. At last, Congress resigned from ministries. Therefore, on 22nd December, 1939, Jinnah put out an appeal, calling for Indian Muslims, to observe the day as a "Day of Deliverance" and thanksgiving as a mark of relief.
Making of Pakistan

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9. In October 1937, Quaid-e-Azam was unanimously accepted as a leader in the Muslim League Session at Lucknow. After it, Quaid-e-Azam toured the length and breadth of the country on emergency basis.

10. In his address at Minto Park (Now Iqbal Park), in the session of Muslim League, he explained the Two-Nation theory that became the basis of Pakistan.

11. From 1940 to 1945, on one side he made many efforts for reconciliation between the Government and political parties, and on the other side, between the Muslim League and the Congress. Among them, Cripps Mission, Jinnah-Gandhi Talks and Simla Conference are worth-mentioning.

12. It was the fruit of his efforts that the Muslim League met with success in 1945-46 Elections. He made all the conspiracies of the Hindus and the British unsuccessful. At last, Lord Mountbatten presented 3rd June, 1947 Plan promising to establish Pakistan and Pakistan came into being on 14th August, 1947.

Exercise

Part 1

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.

- Who presented the Pakistan Resolution?
  (a) A.K Fazl-ul-Haque
  (b) Allama Iqbal
  (c) Moulana Muhammad Ali Jouhar
  (d) Sir Agha Khan

- When did Sindh Muslim League pass a resolution in favour of partition?
  (a) 1908
  (b) 1918
  (c) 1928
  (d) 1938

- A mission of the British Government came to India in 1942 under the headship of
  (a) Sir Pethic Lawrence
  (b) Mr. A.V. Alexander
  (c) Sir Stafford Cripps
  (d) Lord Wavell

- When did Quaid-e-Azam present his famous Fourteen Points?
  (a) 1909
  (b) 1919
  (c) 1929
  (d) 1939

Chapter 2

Who presided over the session of Provincial as well as Central Legislatures elected on the ticket of Muslim League at Delhi on April, 1946?

(a) Liaquat Ali Khan
(b) Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar
(c) Allama Muhammad Iqbal
(d) Quaid-e-Azam

When was the Lucknow Pact made between Muslim League and Congress?

(a) 1916
(b) 1926
(c) 1936
(d) 1946

How many ministers from Muslim League were included in the Interim Government 1946?

(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Five

When was The Indian Independence Act approved?

(a) 14th August, 1947
(b) 18th July, 1947
(c) 24th October, 1948
(d) 3rd June, 1948

In which Annual Session of All India Muslim League was the Pakistan Resolution passed?

(a) 1940
(b) 1929
(c) 1949
(d) 1946

The year of Delhi-Muslim proposals is:

(a) 1926
(b) 1927
(c) 1932
(d) 1929

The World War II broke out in:

(a) 1914
(b) 1919
(c) 1936
(d) 1945

When was the Battle of Palasi fought?

(a) 1557
(b) 1657
(c) 1757
(d) 1857

When did the Quaid-e-Azam join the Muslim League?

(a) 1914
(b) 1915
(c) 1916
(d) 1919

How many Princely States were there in the Sub-continent when the partition of India took place?

(a) 605
(b) 615
(c) 625
(d) 635
2. **Match Column “A” with the Column “B”.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column “A”</th>
<th>Column “B”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Simla Conference</td>
<td>1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rowlatt Act</td>
<td>1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cripps Mission</td>
<td>1944</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabinet Mission Plan</td>
<td>1919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jinnah-Gandhi Talks</td>
<td>1945</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. **Fill in the blanks.**
- ................. launched the “Civil Disobedience Movement” and “Quit India Movement”.
- Cabinet Mission Plan consisted of .......... British Ministers.
- When India was partitioned, .......... was the Viceroy of India.
- The Lahore Resolution was presented by ...........
- Jinnah-Gandhi Talks began in the year ...........
- The .......... Mission proposed to make India a Union.
- The Muslim League declared the day of 16th August, 1946 as ...........
- The Head of Boundary Commission for the partition of India was ...........
- The Indian Independence Act was approved on ...........

4. **Write the short answers.**
- Which resolution was presented by the Chief Minister Bengal, Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy in the convention of Assembly Members in 1946?
- Narrate three proposals of Cripps Mission.
- While presiding over the All India Muslim League session at Lahore in 1940, Quaid-e-Azam identified the direction for the struggle of the Muslims. Write any two points of this address.

**Chapter 2**

- What was the reply of Quaid-e-Azam in Jinnah-Gandhi talks 1944?
- Many important personalities presented the opinion to partition India. Write the names of any five such personalities.
- How did the Provincial Groups formed in the Cabinet Mission Plan?
- Write any three points of the Wavell Plan.
- Describe the manifestoes of the Muslim League and the Congress in the General Elections 1945-46.
- Write the text of the Pakistan Resolution.
- Write the names of five ministers of Muslim League included in the Interim Government.
- Write the names of the members of Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.
- Narrate the stand-point of Quaid-e-Azam on Rowlatt Act 1919.
- How did the India occupy Kashmir?
- Describe the holding of All parties Conference under the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.
- How did the Quaid-e-Azam get the title of “Ambassador of Peace”?

**Write the answers in detail.**

5. Narrate the main points of the 3rd June, 1947 Plan.
6. Describe the background of the Pakistan Resolution, its basic points and the reaction of Hindus at the approval of this Resolution.
7. Why were the Elections of 1945-46 held? How did the results of these elections benefit the Muslims?
8. Describe the role of Quaid-e-Azam in the creation of Pakistan?
10. Write the salient features of the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946.

**PRACTICAL WORK**

Collect the information about the Muslim leaders who took part in the freedom movement. Prepare an album containing their pictures too.
Chapter 3

LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

Students Learning Outcomes

After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:

1. Identify the importance of location of Pakistan.
2. Describe the major mountainous ranges, plateaus and plains of Pakistan.
3. Explain the temperature and rain conditions in different parts and indifferent seasons of Pakistan.
4. Describe the effects of climate on human life.
5. Identify the major glaciers and drainage system of Pakistan.
6. Discuss the major forests and wildlife in Pakistan.
7. Discuss the major natural regions of Pakistan and their problems.
8. Describe the problems associated with the use and conservation strategies for water, land, natural vegetation and wildlife.

The full name of Pakistan is Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It covers an area of 796,096 Square kilometers. According to the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2010-11, Pakistan has a population of 177.4 million. Pakistan is located in the south of the Continent of Asia. It is a country having fertile land, lofty plains, rivers and beautiful valleys.

Pakistan is a vast country which, in the south, stretches from the coasts of The Arabian Sea and Deltaic Plains of the River Indus to the high mountain ranges in the north. The eastern and southern part is covered with the river plains whereas western

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Land and Environment

and northern part consists of many high mountain ranges. On the basis of temperature, there are such areas in Pakistan, where it remains either hot or cold throughout the year. That's why the climate of Pakistan exhibits considerable seasonal variations. The plains here are famous for their fertility and high agricultural production. Almost all types of its fruits are grown here which are considered among the best in the world with respect to taste. Pakistan is fortunate because Allah has blessed it with ideal physical environment. Physical environment have significant effects on the economic, social, cultural and other activities of the people living there. Physical environment comprises location, relief features and climate etc.

Location of Pakistan

Pakistan is located between latitudes 23° 1/2 and 37° N, and longitudes 61° and 77° E. India lies in the East of Pakistan, China in the North while Afghanistan in the North-west and Iran in the West. The Arabian Sea is in the South of Pakistan.

Importance of the Location of Pakistan

So far as the location of Pakistan is concerned, it occupies specific importance not only in South-Asia but also all over the world. Pakistan is a key source to establish link between East and the West. Following points explain the importance of the location of Pakistan.

* In the east of Pakistan, there lies India which has the second largest population in the world after China. India is an agricultural as well as industrial country. It is a nuclear power too. We have not been on good terms with India since we got the freedom. Both the countries have fought three wars so far. Because of unfriendly conditions, the region could not make progress and development. Both Pakistan and India, for their defence, are spending a large portion of their budget on weapons of warfare. Both the countries have gone much far in the race of nuclear weapons and missiles. If war is breaks out now, there will be a complete destruction and nobody
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will gain anything. Kashmir is the main cause of rivalry between Pakistan and India. If India forgoes its obstinate standpoint and both the countries resolve their issues through mutual negotiations, it will bring peace and prosperity to all the people living in this region of South Asia.

- Afghanistan is situated to the North-west of Pakistan. The adjoining border with Afghanistan is called the Durand Line.

- In the North-west of Pakistan, there are Central Asian Republics Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan. All these republics are landlocked. These are located away from the ocean. They own no coast. Therefore, they have to pass through Pakistan in order to access the ocean. Central Asian Republics are rich in oil and gas reserves. They are known for the products of oil and gas in the world. These republics are counted among those regions which produce high agriculture yield. Their total population is less than that of Pakistan but they are six times larger than Pakistan with respect to area. Pakistan has religious, cultural and economic relations with these Islamic States.

- China is located in the north of Pakistan. It has emerged as an important economic force in the world. Shahr-e-Rasham (Karokoram Highway) connects Pakistan with China. This Highway is constructed by Pakistan and China collaborated. The two countries enjoy exceptional relations. China has stood by Pakistan in every hour of trial. Pakistan is also proud of the friendship with China.

  Many development projects in Pakistan are going on with the support of China. China has always supported Pakistan. Pak-China Friendship is matchless.

- The Arabian Sea is located in the South of Pakistan. It is the part of the Indian Ocean. Most of the trade between the East and the West is done through the route of the Indian Ocean. Thus, Pakistan has much significance because of its location on an important trade route. The adjoining Muslim countries of the Persian Gulf i.e., Iran,
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Kuwait, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Arab emirates are linked with Pakistan through the Arabian Sea. The Arabian Sea has always been the centre of attention among major powers because of the importance of Persian Gulf, Karachi, Port Qasim, pasni, Gwadar etc. are the important sea-ports of Pakistan.

* Our country has established relations with many other countries through the Arabian Sea route. Among them South-east Muslim countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei Darussalam), South Asian Muslim countries (Bangladesh, Maldives) and Sri Lanka are included.

Physical Features of Pakistan

Pakistan is divided into three major parts with respect to Physical Features.

(a) Mountain Ranges  (b) Plateau  (c) Plains

Their details are given below:

(a) Mountain Ranges

The high piece of land that has rocky, uneven and steepy surface is called a mountain. Pakistan has following mountain ranges:

1. Northern Mountain Ranges
2. Central Mountain Ranges
3. Western Mountain Ranges

(i) Northern Mountain Ranges

These mountain ranges are located in the north of Pakistan. These mountain ranges make the Northern borders of Pakistan secure to a great extent. They stop the winds coming from the Arabian Sea and Bengal Gulf causing snow-fall and rain. Their peaks are covered with snow throughout the year. This snow is a source of supplying our rivers with water all round the year. We also get precious wood from these mountains. There are many healthy places in this region where people go for tourism. Among these places, Murree, Ayubia, Nathiagali, Kaghan, Lipa Valley, Sagai Pakistan Studies — 9

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Skardu, Swat Valley, Kalam, Neelam Valley, Bagh, Hunza, Chitral, Chilas and Gilgit are famous. The Northern mountain ranges include the following ranges:

(i) Sub-Himalayan Range or Siwalik Hills.

This Mountain range is in the east of the River Indus. It is the southern branch of Himalaya which stretches from east to west. It is also called Siwalik Mountain Range. Pabbi Hills are its famous hills which are situated in the south of Hazara and Murree. Their western range is in Pakistan whereas the major part of them is in India.

(ii) The Lesser Himalayan Range.

The Lesser Himalayan Range lies north of the Sub-Himalayan Range or Siwalik Range. This range stretches from east to west. Pir Panjal is the highest mountain range here. Murree, Ayubia and Nathiagali are the famous resort places of this range. A small part of the Lesser Himalayan range is in Pakistan while the remaining part of it is situated in occupied Kashmir and in the north of India.

(iii) The Greater Himalayan Range

It is one of the highest mountain ranges in the world. It is covered with snow throughout the year. The beautiful valley of Kashmir is located between the Pir Panjal range and The Greater Himalayan Range. The glaciers are found in this region which melt to form rivers. Nanga Parbat is the highest peak of this range.

(iv) Karakoram Range

Karakoram Range stretches from west to east in Kashmir and Gilgit along with the borders of China. It is in the north of Himalayas. The second highest peak in the world is located in this range. It

Koh-e-Himalaya

Karakoram Range and Shahrab-e-resham
The Physical Features of Pakistan

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is called Mt. Godwin Austin or K-2. It reaches to a height of 8611 metres. Shahrah-e-
Resham, which is also known as Karakoram Highway passes through this range and
leads to China via Khunjerab.

(v) The Hindukush Mountains

The Hindu Kush Mountain Range is located in the North-west of Pakistan. Most of the mountains of this range are in Afghanistan. The highest peak of this range is Tirich Mir.

(vi) Mountains of Swat and Chitral

Small mountain ranges stretch to the south of the Hindukush range. Between these mountains, there is the Lowari Pass which connects Chitral with Peshawar. It remains closed in the winter due to snow-fall. A tunnel named Lowari Tunnel is constructed here. Through this tunnel, traffic between Chitral and Peshawar runs throughout the year. The Swat River, the Panjora River (Kunar River) and the Chitral River flow between these mountain ranges.

2. Central Mountain Ranges

(i) Salt Range

This mountain range is located, in the south of Pothwar Plateau, between River Jhelum and Indus River. Sakesar is the beautiful place in this range. Deposits of salt, gypsum and coal are found in this range.
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(i) The Sulaiman Mountain Range

The Sulaiman Mountain Range, stretches from north to south; it starts from south of River Gomal and reaches to the centre of Pakistan. Takht-e-Sulaiman is the highest peak of the Sulaiman Range.

(iii) Kirthar Mountains

To the south of Sulaiman Mountains and to the west of Indus River stretches the range of Kirthar Mountains. It is located to the west of the Lower Indus Plain. It consists of low high and barren mountains. Hub River and Lyari River flow from Kirthar towards the Arabian Sea.

3. Western Mountain ranges

i. Koh-e-Sufaid range

Koh-e-Sufaid stretches from east to west in the south of River Kabul. Khyber Pass, which is a historic passage between Pakistan and Afghanistan, lies to the north of the Koh-e-Sufaid. River Kurram flows in the south of Koh-e-Sufaid.

ii. Waziristan Hills

This mountain range stretches in the south of River Kurram along the Pak-Afghan border from north to south. Tochi Pass and Gomal Pass are situated in these hills.

iii. Toba Kakar Mountain Range

Toba Kakar Mountain Range is situated along the Afghan border to the south of Waziristan Hills. It extends from north-east towards south-west till it ends in the north of Quetta.

iv. Chaghi Hills and Ras Koh Hills

To the west of Pakistan, along the Afghan border, there lie the Chaghi Hills. Ras Koh Hills are situated in the south of the Chaghi Hills.

v. Sainan Hills

To the south of Ras Koh, there are Sainan Hills in the province of Baluchistan.

vi. Central Makran Hills

These hills are situated in Balochistan. The winter season here is extremely cold whereas the summers are mild.

Hills of Makran Coast

These hills are situated in the west of Sainan Hills. These are low hills.

2. Plateau

There are two plateaus in Pakistan. They are:

a) Pothwar Plateau

b) Balochistan Plateau

a) Pothwar Plateau

Pothwar Plateau is situated in the north of Salt Ranges. It is in the middle of River Jhelum and Indus River. Huge reserves of Gypsum, Coal and mineral oil are found in it. River Sawan is an important one of this area. It makes its valley here. This is known as Sawan Valley. The surface of Pothwar Plateau is badly cracked.

b) Balochistan Plateau

Balochistan Plateau is located in the west of Sulaiman Range and Kirthar range. Balochistan Plateau is uneven and barren. It receives very low rain fall therefore, this region has desert like characteristics. To the north of this Plateau there are mountain ranges of Chaghi and Toba kakar. There are lakes with salty water in the western part of the province of Balochistan. Among them, the most famous and the largest one is the Hamoon-e-Mashkhel Lake.

3. Plain

A vast, less steepy and comparatively even surface of land is called a plain.

We can divide the plains of Pakistan into two parts:

(i) Upper Indus Plain

(ii) Lower Indus Plain

(i) Upper Indus Plain

This plain extends from the south of Pothwar plateau to Mithankot in the Punjab province. If we assume Mithankot a base, where all the rivers of the Punjab join the River Indus, the whole area above Mithankot towards the Punjab will be called Upper Indus Plain. Whereas, the whole area below Mithan Kot towards Sindh to the point of Thatha will be the Lower Indus Plain.
Towards North, the Upper Indus Plain is high whereas it is steeply towards South. That’s why all the large rivers of Pakistan flow from north towards south. To the west of this plain lies the Desert of Thar. This plain is called Punjab i.e., the land of five rivers, because these five rivers irrigate it. From the agricultural point of view, this plain is very fertile. Even before the establishment of Pakistan, the United Punjab was famous for its yield of wheat. The world remembered it as the Home of Grain. Even today, Punjab is playing an important role in meeting the food requirements of the country.

(ii) **Lower Indus Plain**

Below Mithankot, the River Indus forms the shape of a huge river and flows alone till it reaches Thatta. There from it is divided into delta and falls into the Arabian Sea. This whole area is called Lower Indus Plain. To the south-west of this plain lies the Kirthar range whereas the Thar Desert is located to the east of this plain. Like the Upper Indus Plain, the Lower Indus Plain is also very fertile. It is well known for early season vegetables and fruits. Irrigation is done mostly with canals but there is a problem of shortage of canal-water. Tubewells have also been installed, to overcome the shortage of canal-water. But the ground water, being brackish (salty) here, is much less as compared to that of Upper Indus Plain. Scarcity of water, and water-logging and salinity are major problems of this Plain. Besides, the delta of the River Indus extends from Thatta to the Arabian Sea. Here, the river flows slowly and is divided into many branches, forming the shape of delta A, before it falls into the sea. That’s why this area is called “Deltaic”.

**Climatic Conditions of Pakistan**

Average pattern of weather of some place or a country over a long period is called climate. For example, the climate of Lahore is semi-humid and extremely hot during summers, and cold during winters.

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**Regions of Pakistan with Reference to Temperature**

Pakistan is divided into four regions with reference to different land features.

The four regions are as follows:

1. **The North and North-Western Mountainous region**
   - The winters are extremely cold in the north and northern-west areas of Pakistan. The temperature falls below the freezing-point. For example, the average temperature of Skardu in the month of January is below freezing-point. In most of the areas, it snows heavily and it is extremely cold. However, the summers are pleasant.

2. **The Upper Indus Plain**
   - The Upper Indus valley has a specific land climate. The plain areas are too hot during the summer. Heat-waves appear during day-time in the months of May, June and July. Occasionally it rains along with winds. June is the hottest month. Sometimes, the temperature exceeds 50°C. However, during the winters, the temperature decreases and the weather becomes pleasant.

3. **The Coastal Area of Lower Indus Valley**
   - In the coastal areas of Pakistan, land breeze and sea breeze decrease the intensity of heat. Due to this factor, the summers in these areas are not extreme. The average temperature is about 32°C. These areas experience rare cold weather.

4. **The Plateau of Balochistan**
   - During winters, this region is extremely cold. However, during summers, the temperature is much higher as compared to that of northern hilly areas. The Plateau of Balochistan has the areas like Sibi where the temperature in summer rises to an unbearable degree. Sometimes, when the winds coming from north reach Balochistan, they cause extremely cold weather.
Rainfall Condition in Pakistan

In Pakistan, there are two rainy seasons.
1. Monsoon rains in Summer
2. Winter Rain

1. Monsoon Rains in Summer

An average of 50 inches rain in experienced annually in Murree, Islamabad, Rawalpindi, Jhelum and Sialkot between the months of July and September because of monsoon winds of Summer. Towards south, it decreases gradually. Southern plains areas include the areas of South Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan receive less than 10 inches of rain annually. Due to it, deserts are found in these areas. It does not rain on Baluchistan Plateau and north-west mountains during summer. Due to it, these are dry mountain ranges.

2. Winter Rain

It rains in the northern plains during winter because of western winds. But it is too less to meet our needs. Because of low rain-fall in southern areas, farmers and other people have to face a lot of problems. To meet the requirements of water, it is utmost necessary to construct dams and canals so that agriculture may be developed.

Climatic Regions of Pakistan

Pakistan can be divided into the following regions with reference to the climate.
1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland
2. Sub-Tropical Continental Plateau
3. Sub-Tropical Continental Lowland
4. Tropical Coastland

1. Sub-Tropical Continental Highland

This climatic region of Pakistan includes northern highland (Outer as well as Central Himalayas), north-western mountain ranges (Chitral, Swat etc.), Western mountain ranges (Waziristan, Zhob and Loralai) and the mountain ranges of Balochistan (Quetta, Sarawan, Central Makran and jhalawan). The winters are
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mostly of the people living in any country, depend mostly to a great extent upon the climate.

- There is intensity in climate of the plain areas of Pakistan. It means that summers are hot and winters are cold. This type of climate is very useful for different kinds of crops, vegetables and fruits. Plain areas are made up by the soil that the rivers bring along with them. That's why they are very fertile. These are densely populated areas. The income of the people living in these areas depends upon agriculture and the industry associated with agriculture. The economic condition of the inhabitants is comparatively better. They enjoy better economic circumstances. The scarcity of rain in plain areas is made up with irrigation system by the water of rivers and underground water. The area has the maximum of population. These areas have better facilities of transportation and communication. People enjoy better facilities.

- The northern and north-western areas of Pakistan are surrounded by mountain ranges. These areas are thousands of metres higher than sea-level. The temperature is lower because of this height. In winter, the temperature of mountain areas falls below the freezing point (0°C). It snows frequently. All the activities of the people living here are limited during the winter. People store food items and other necessary commodities before the winter sets. Domestic handicrafts are of great importance. Some people shift their cattle from mountain areas to plain areas as pastures cannot be used due to snow-fall. During summer, these areas are turned into lush green pastures again. The snow begins to melt and small streams and rivulets start flowing. The people living here drive their cattle back to this area. Farming is the major occupation of the people in summer season. Fruits of various types are produced here. Because of it, economic and commercial activities are revived. Mountain areas are relatively less populated. Reserves of minerals are also found in these areas. The people of this area are hardworking and sturdy. Tourism prospers due to picturesque scenes and pleasant climate of these areas.

The Effects of Climate on Human Life

Climate affects the human life deeply. All the human activities are affected by the climate. All the economic, social, cultural, political and commercial activities,
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The climate of desert areas in Pakistan is too hot and dry. There is much difference between day and night temperature. Heat waves blow during day-time. Dust storms are also experienced. The southern areas of Punjab and northern as well as southern areas of Sindh have specially the characteristics of deserts. The people living here lead hard lives. This area receives very little rainfall. Therefore people have to fetch water from far off distant places. The life is comparatively comfortable in the areas which have canals as a source of water. Rearing of sheep and goats is the major source of earning for the people of these areas.

The climate of Balochistan Plateau is extremely hot during summers and extremely cold during winters. Some areas having high altitude receive snow-fall during winter. This is the driest area of Pakistan. Winter Snow-fall is an important source of the availability of water reservoirs in this area. During summer, water is stored in dales and small rivers. Hence, lakes and seasonal streams are found here. The rain-water is stored and is carried from one place to another through underground channels called “Kareez”. These underground channels are very important because of high temperature in Balochistan. Water cannot evaporate from there. These water channels have made farming possible in this area. The income of the people living in this area mostly depends upon rearing of sheep, goats and other cattle. This area is rich in producing fruits and mineral resources. The source of living of people depends upon the availability of local resources.

Glaciers and Drainage System

Glacier

Temperature remains low on the areas having high altitude. Due to this, snow continues to fall there. When snow is accumulated and compressed over many years, the snow below takes the shape of thickened ice masses and begins to move downhill. It is called Glacier.

Abundant snow-fall on our mountains gives rise to the gigantic glaciers. They continue melting slowly in summer and keep our rivers and streams flowing throughout the year. They are a source to provide water to our population, agriculture and industry. Our long and unique canal irrigation system owes a great deal to these glaciers.

Siachen, Baltoro, Biafo, Hispar, Ramo and Batura etc. are among huge glaciers of Pakistan.

Drainage System (System of the Rivers)

The glaciers in Pakistan start melting in the summer because of increase in the temperature. The water flowing out from these glaciers form the shape of springs and
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3. In Quetta and Khallat Divisions of Baluchistan, besides thorny bushes there are trees of mazoo, Pine Nuts, black berry and poplar.

4. There are some forests in plain areas. They consist of sheesham (The Indian Rosewood Tree), Poplar, mulberry, samba, Jamun (Black Plum), dharek and eucalyptus trees. The areas, where these forests are found, include Chhanga Manga, Chicha Watani, Khanewal, Toba Tek Singh, Rahk Ghulaman Thal, Bahawalpur, Tounsa, Sakkur, Kotri and Guddu. There are forests of Bela along the rivers. Other than these forests, trees can be seen along the National Highways and canals.

Importance of Vegetation (Forest)

1. The Northern mountain areas receive much rain. This rain water, from mountains, comes down the slopes with great speed and falls into the rivers. The trees on slopes check the speedy flow of water. They help in preventing soil erosion and reduce the velocity of water.

2. Pakistan has limited energy resources. The wood obtained from the forests makes up the deficiency of coal. It is used for fuel.

3. Forests provide different kinds of wood which are used in building and making of furniture and other things.

4. Sports goods are manufactured of forest wood. Pakistan exports these sports goods and earns foreign exchange.

5. Forests make the climate of an area pleasant. They reduce the intensity of temperature.

6. Forests are also a source of rain. They increase the quantity of water vapours in the air that cause rain-fall.

7. The roots of the trees keep the soil intact. They control the erosion of soil. They hold soil by preventing rain from washing and taking the fertile layer of soil away. Hence, the fertility of soil is maintained.

8. If there are no forests, rivers wash away with them a huge quantity of sand and soil. They may fill the dams and artificial lakes. As a result the storage
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capacity of water in the dams and artificial lakes is decreased and less quantity of water is available for agriculture and industry.

9. Trees are very useful in water-logged and salinity affected areas. The roots of the trees absorb water from the soil. They decrease the underground level of water. As a result, water level goes down.

10. Herbs are found in forests. They are used in the preparation of medicines.

11. Forests promote tourism. There are many places in the north and north-western mountain areas of Pakistan which are worth-seeing and tourist resort places.

12. Forests are very necessary for wild life (birds and animals).

13. Forests provide us with different kinds of fruit and seeds. They also provide fodder for animals.

14. Forests play a key role in the economy of Pakistan.

15. Forests are the source of Lacquer and silk cocoon industry. They also provide us with mushrooms, honey, and gum.

16. Raw material of paper and card board industry is obtained from trees.

The government of Pakistan has taken many steps to increase the area of forests. Department of Forestry is trying hard in this connection. Nurseries are established in all the big cities. Plants are available from these nurseries at reasonable prices.

Wild Life in Pakistan

- The northern part of Pakistan is surrounded by mountains on three sides. These mountains include karakoram, the Himalayas and Hindukush. Snow Leopard, Black Bear, Brown Bear, Wolf, Black Hare, Markhor, Bharal (Himalayan blue sheep), Wild Goat (Himalayan Tahr), Marco Polo Sheep, Deer and

Partridge can be seen on the peaks of these mountains. The number of snow leopard, Marcpolo Sheep and Brown Bear is decreasing rapidly. The World Wild Life has declared these animals as endangered species.

- On less high mountain slopes, monkeys, red fox, black deer, leopard, partridge, chakor can be seen. Forests are in abundance in Pothwar Plateau, Salt Range and Kala Chitta Mountain. Numerous wild animals are found in these forests. They include Goat Antelope, chinkara deer, partridge, pea-cock, chakor and other local birds.

- The plain areas of Pakistan are used for agricultural purposes. That's why forests and wild life found on plains are getting shrunk. Jackals, hyenas, mongoose and wolves are found in these areas even today.

- Chinkara Deer and peacocks are found in desert areas.

- Dry and barren mountains of Balochistan are habitations of Markhor, wild sheep, partridge, chakor and various kinds of wild cats.
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Among hunting birds, falcon, hawk and Kestrel are commonly found in Pakistan. Other than these birds, many seasonal birds migrate from Siberia and other cold areas to the lakes of Pakistan. When the winter is over, these birds return to their original areas. Markhor is the national animal of Pakistan whereas Chakor is the national bird of Pakistan. Wild life adds to the beauty of a country. Moreover, they are helpful in maintaining the natural balance.

Allah Almighty has blessed Pakistan with a variety of wildlife. Following are the reasons of continuous decrease in the growth and reproduction of wildlife.

(i) Illegal Hunting    (ii) Poor Planning
(iii) Continuous Increase in Human Population
(iv) Deforestation     (v) Shortage of water
(vi) Shortage of fodder due to increase in the number of domestic animals
(vii) Disappearance of wild sanctuaries

Major natural Regions of Pakistan,

Their Characteristics and Problems

Natural Region means a region having latitude, relief and structure, climate, vegetation, livestock and ways of living.

Pakistan can be divided into the following five natural regions.

1. Plain Region
2. Desert Region
3. Coastal Region
4. Tropical and Sub-tropical Region
5. Dry and semi dry mountain region

1. Plain Region

Most of the plain region of Pakistan includes the province of the Punjab and Sindh. It is called Upper Indus Plain and Lower Indus Plain. However, some of the plain region lies in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. We will discuss all of them below:

Plain Region of Punjab

This region is also known as Upper Indus Plain. It is very fertile. It is made of

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silt that the rivers have been bringing along with them over the years. This region starts from Pothwar and Salt Range and stretches upto Mithankot. It is the largest cultivated area. Doaba is a piece of land that lies between two rivers. The land of Punjab is spread area between many water dobas. Canals are the main source of irrigation. To meet the needs of the ever increasing population of the country, tube-wells are also used to irrigate the fields. Barrages are constructed on the rivers. Two types of canals, irrigation canals and link canals are dug out from these barrages. Most of barrages and irrigation canals are in the plain region of the Punjab.

Wheat, cotton, sugarcane and maize are the main crops of this region. The orchards of oranges, mangoes and guava are found in a large number. This region is of prime importance from agricultural point of view. It not only meets the food needs of our country but also earns huge foreign exchange by the export of fruits, cotton and rice. The rice of this region is famous throughout the world for its aroma and taste. Industrial development on the basis of agricultural development is another prominent characteristic of this region. The major part of plain region in the Punjab is densely populated. Large cities are situated in this region such as Lahore, Faisalabad and Multan etc.

Plain Region of Sindh

This region is also known as Lower Indus Plain. Like the Upper Indus Plain, this region is also very fertile. Thar Desert lies to the east of this region. Irrigation is
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mostly done with the help of canals but tube-wells are also used for irrigation purposes to make up the deficiency of water. Sakkar Barrage is the largest barrage of this region. Canals are dug out of other two barrages, i.e., Guddu Barrage and Kotri Barrage, also. Wheat, sugarcane, rice and cotton are major crops of this region. Banana, guava and dates of this region are very famous. Karachi and Hyderabad are the major cities of this region. Both of the cities are famous for industries too.

Plain Region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan

The plain region of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa mostly consists of the districts of Peshawar, bannu, Lakki Marwat, D.I.Khan and Mardan. Canals are dug out from the warsak Dam. These canals irrigate the plain region of Peshawar. The region of Mardan is irrigated by the Pahoor High Level Canal. It is dug out from the River Indus. The areas of Bannu and Lakki Marwat are irrigated by the canal dug out from River Kurram whereas the fields in D.I.Khan are irrigated by Chashma Right Bank Canal.

Balochistan is a dry region. Most of the plain areas of Balochistan are irrigated by two canals dug out from Guddu Barrage. These are Desert and Pat Feeder canals. The shortage of canal water is met with the help of tube-wells or other sources. Balochistan receives comparatively less rain-fall than Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Wheat, tobacco, sugarcane, maize and rice are major crops of this region.

2. Desert Region

The area that receives less than 10 inches of rain-fall annually is called Desert. The southern east part of Pakistan has desert like characteristics. It encompasses an enormous area. In Punjab, this region starts from Bahawalnagar and spreads towards Bahawalpur and Rahim Yar Khan. It consists of the districts of Sukkar, Khairpur,

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Sanghar, Mirpur Khas and Tharparkar in Sindh. This desert is called Cholistan or Rohi in the Punjab whereas in Sindh it is known as Thar and Nara. Due to scarcity of rain-fall, we find desert vegetation here. Most of the people are associated with the profession of rearing goats, sheep and camels. This region receives less rain-fall. Hence, water is the major issue of these people. Rain water is stored in ponds and it is used for drinking purpose. Some areas are irrigated by canals too.

The second desert of Pakistan is Thal. It is situated between River Jhelum and River Indus. This desert consists of the districts of Mianwali, Layyah, Bhakhar, Khushab and Muzaffargarh. Some parts of these districts are irrigated by the canals that have been dug out from River Indus. Besides canals, irrigation is done with tube-wells too. In some areas, arid farming can be seen.

The third desert of Pakistan “Kharan” is situated in Balochistan. Some part of district Chaghi also includes in this desert. It is mostly without any vegetation because it receives an extremely low amount of rain-fall. It is thinly populated. People have to travel for miles to fetch water. The people depend mostly upon the rain-fall. People cling to age-old traditions. Literacy rate is almost equal to none. This is one of the most backward and undeveloped areas of Pakistan. Most of the people rear sheep, goats and camels.

3. Coastal Region

Pakistan coastal belt starts from the borders of India in Sindh and stretches towards Iran in the west. This coastal region has important ports. Karachi is the largest and oldest sea-port. The other ports include Port Qasim, and Gwadar etc. The Government has constructed the Coastal Highway to
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connect Karachi with Gwadar. It is proving very useful for the commercial activities of the area. It rains mostly in the months of winter on the Makran coast. It is moderate and dry throughout the year. There is much humidity on the coastal areas of Sindh. There is uncertainty about rain. Forests of mangrove are found to the east of the Delta of the River Indus. They are very important for the fish industry. They also slow down sea-waves. Fishing is the major profession of the people.

4. Humid and Semi Humid Mountain Region

Humid Mountain Region

The humid region of central Himalayas includes Hazara, Mansehra, Abbottabad and Murree. This is the most humid region in Pakistan. It receives rainfall both in summer as well as in winter. Most of the rain is caused by the monsoon winds. It is very pleasant in summer. The average temperature here in the month of June is 26°C Centigrade.

Semi Humid Mountain Region

This region includes the northern and backside parts of Himalayas. This region does not receive much rain. The Valley of Kashmir receives rains most of all other valleys. Most of the rains are received from February to October. This region includes following areas:
(i) Kashmir valley  (ii) Chitral valley
(iii) Sawat Valley  (iv) Kohat

5. Dry and Semi Dry Mountain Region

Dry Mountain Region

This region includes small hills of Makran and Lasbela, kallat; desert areas of Chaghi and Kharan; northern areas (Skardu, Chitral, Gilgit etc.); South west districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa i.e, Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Bannu, Kark and Kohat etc. They receive less than 12 inches average rainfall annually. The temperature raises upto 47°C in some areas, whereas the winters are extremely cold. This area is devoid of forests due to extreme weather. Fruit orchards are found in the areas where water is available. Crops are also cultivated in such areas.

Semi Dry Mountain Region

This region includes the mountain ranges of Kohistan-e-Namak, kala Chitta Mountain, Koh-e-Sulaiman and Koh-e-Kirthar. The average amount of rain-fall is from 12 inches to 15 inches annually. The summers are hot and long. This region is famous for fruits especially almond, apple, pomegranate and apricot. Sugarcane, rice, wheat, maize, gram, groundnut, and pulses are major crops of this area.

Major Environmental Hazards and Their Remedies

All the things and factors around us that affect us directly are called environment. It includes physical features of land, climate, soil, vegetation and other factors. Economic, political, social, religious, financial, and all other activities which he performs in a specific area are under the influence of his or her environment.

Hazards to Human Environment

Rapidly growing population creates many problems. On one side, we are facing the problem of attainment of self sufficiency in food while on the other side, we are facing rapidly decreasing agricultural resources especially the problem of getting water shortage. Fertile lands are being turned into barren ones. We must have knowledge of all these hazards. We must evaluate them and we must find some
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Adequate solution to eradicate these hazards. Today, our environment is facing following major hazards:

1. Salinity and water logging
2. Deforestation
3. Desertification
4. Increase in environmental pollution

1. Salinity and Water Logging

The excess of underground water gives rise to water logging whereas salinity is caused by lack of underground water. At present, about 20 million acres of land in Pakistan is suffering from salinity and water logging. It is not only affecting the fertility of soil and we are not getting the desired yield from the crops but environmental pollution is also increasing. Following are the major causes of salinity and water logging:

i. Seepage of canal water into ground
ii. Uneven fields
iii. Old and traditional methods of irrigation
iv. Repetition of same crops

The Government of Pakistan has taken following measures to control the problems of salinity and water logging:

1. By installation of tube-wells, the water table goes down. The water obtained by tube-wells brings decrease in water logging.
2. The banks of canals and water channels are strengthened so that water may not seep into the ground.

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2. Deforestation

For mild climate in a country, it is necessary that 20 to 25 per cent of its total area consists of forests. But in our country there are forests only on 5 percent of its total area. No increase has been seen in the area of forests since long. There are many reasons for shortage in forests. Some important reasons are given below:

1. Excessive cutting of trees.
2. Increase in wood timber needs due to increase in population.
3. Increase in salinity and water logging.
4. Diseases of trees.
5. Decrease in rain-fall.
7. Environmental pollution.
8. Shortage in river water.

Decrease in forests gives rise to the following problems:

(i) Decrease in the income of the government.
(ii) Increase in soil erosion.
(iii) Climatic changes.
(iv) Decrease in water storage capacity of dams due to sedimentation.
(v) Decrease in wildlife.
(vi) Deterioration in environmental beauty and attraction.
(vii) Increase in environmental pollution

Steps Taken By the Government

The Government is striving hard to increase the area of forests. The
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Government takes many steps every year. Some of them are given below:

1. Tree plantation campaign is launched twice a year.
2. The Government imports various kinds of seeds. Nurseries are grown with the help of these seeds and plants are provided to the people to create the trend of growing trees.
3. Advertisement campaign is launched through electronic and print media to create awareness among people how important it is to increase the area of forests. It can be hoped that area of forests would be improved by the steps taken by the Government, but in order to make the plantation campaign more effective and successful, it should be extended to schools and colleges. Strict legislation can also be helpful in preventing the theft of trees.

3. Desertification

Allah Almighty has blessed Pakistan with the wealth of fertile land but the fertile land is changing into deserts. Following are some of the important reasons of this decrease:

1. When we grow same crops on a piece of land repeatedly, it lessens its fertility. Due to it, the land becomes barren and turns into desert.
2. Due to excessive grazing in the fields, the vegetation is uprooted and it changes land into desert.
3. The use of poor methods of cultivation; cutting of trees; rapidly increasing soil erosion are also causes of desertification.
4. Salinity, water logging and fast growing population are also a cause of turning natural land into deserts.

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5. When forests are cut down to construct buildings, factories and roads, the natural land suffers a lot.
6. When natural land is not properly cared for, it turns into deserts.

4. Environmental pollution and its Types

Pollution

Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into a natural environment that causes changes in many ways. Pure and natural environment is inevitable for proper growth of all living organisms on the earth. The increase in human population is directly proportional to the increase of human needs of life. It means the more human population; the more human needs will be there. This is creating problems like environmental pollution.

Types of Environmental Pollution

i. Air Pollution
ii. Water Pollution
iii. Soil Pollution
iv. Noise Pollution

i. Air Pollution

Pure air is essential for all the creatures and vegetations. But with every passing day, it is becoming harder and harder to get pure air. Some important causes of air pollution are given below:

(a) Smoke

It includes the smoke rising from the factories, houses, vehicles, brick kilns, fire and cigarettes.

(b) Harmful Gases

These include chemical fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides sprayed at home and such gases coming out of factories and vehicles are injurious to health.
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(c) Dust

It includes winds, cyclones and small dust particles that are blown into the air.

Effects of Air Pollution

The temperature of the earth is increasing. It is also feared that such climatic changes may occur as can have serious harmful effects on human beings, animals and crops.

ii. Water Pollution

Like air, water is also an essential element for life. Although three fourth of our earth is covered with water, yet according to a research, only 3 percent of it is drinkable. Day by day, water is becoming polluted. Some important causes of this pollution are as under:

1. The polluted water of houses and industries is released into rivers and canals. It has biological effect on crops as well as aquatic life.
2. The polluted water of the houses, through sewerage system, seeps into the ground and pollutes the underground water.
3. The drainage water is released into rivers and canals. It pollutes the water.
4. When pesticides are sprayed on crops, they are absorbed into the ground. This also makes the underground water polluted.
5. Various kinds of chemical fertilizers are used for agricultural purposes. They are absorbed into the ground to make underground water polluted.

Effects of Water Pollution

Water pollution is increasing the diseases in the open areas.

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The number of patients is increasing day by day because people are suffering from the diseases caused by water pollution such as cholera, hepatitis, typhoid, skin diseases, eye diseases and many other diseases. Water pollution is not only harmful to human beings but also to the aquatic life. It may affect the income of the people associated with fishing.

iii. Soil Pollution

Major causes of this pollution are as under:

1. Releasing used water of houses and factories.
2. Spraying pesticides on crops and using chemical fertilizers.
3. Natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods etc.
4. Salinity and water logging.
5. Heaps of domestic and industrial wastage.

Effects of Soil Pollution

Soil pollution may pose a serious threat to the food production. The world may suffer for the shortage of food. Fast increasing soil pollution is much harmful to the crops, forests and wildlife.

iv. Noise Pollution

Unnecessary and unwanted sound is called noise. The noise produced by buses, wagons, cars, rikshaws, aircrafts, drums, hawkers, loud-speakers, different types of horns, machines and other types of noise are increasing noise pollution day
Land and Environment
by day. This type of pollution is more in cities as compared to villages.

Effects of Noise Pollution
Noise affects our faculties of hearing, thinking and working. Noise pollution has negative effects on human health. It may cause high blood pressure, anxiety, rashness and headache etc.

Threats to water, Soil, Vegetation and Wildlife

i. Water
1. Underground water resources are decreasing due to unnecessary use of water. It may cause problems like unavailability of water in future.
2. Traditional and old methods of irrigation and farming are wasting water. Farmers should be trained as how to use water.
3. New water reservoirs (dams etc.) are not constructed. It is causing massive water shortage and water wastage.
4. While irrigating fields, a huge amount of water is wasted because canals and water channels are not cemented.
5. We have no proper system of water storage. As a result, a huge quantity of water goes unused and finally falls into the sea.

ii. Soil
1. The population of our country is increasing rapidly, whereas cultivated area is decreasing.

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2. Salinity and water logging are affecting our soil very badly.
3. Old and traditional methods of farming are used. It is not possible to increase the average yield of crops by using these methods.
4. The fertility of soil decreases because same crops are grown repeatedly.
5. Industrial and domestic wastage is affecting our soil.

iii. Vegetations
1. Unnecessary cutting of trees is resulting in decrease of forests.
2. Lack of rain-fall is causing problems in growing forests.
3. Increasing saline and water logging are decreasing the area of forests.
4. Diseases of trees are also a cause of forests destruction.
5. Environmental pollution is affecting the forests badly.

iv. Wildlife
1. Illegal hunting of wild animals and birds may cause decline in the population of wildlife.
2. Rapidly depleting water resources are affecting wildlife.
3. Cutting down forests is also affecting wildlife.
4. Rapid growth in human population is also having negative effects on wildlife.
5. The number of domestic animals is increasing. It is causing decrease in pastures. So the wildlife is affected.
1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (✓) on the correct option.

- The highest peak of Kohistan-e-Hindukush is
  (a) Malika Parbat (b) Tirich Mir
  (c) Nanga Parbat (d) Everest

- In the southern area of Pakistan, there is mountain range of
  (a) Himalayas (b) Koh-e-Karakoram
  (c) Koh-e-Kirthar (d) Koh-e-Safaid

- The total area of Pakistan is
  (a) 696095 Square Kilometre (b) 795095 Square Kilometre
  (c) 796096 Square Kilometre (d) 896096 Square Kilometre

- To the south of Pakistan lies
  (a) Bay of Bengal (b) the Arabian Sea
  (c) the Persian Gulf (d) Iran

- How much part of the total area of Pakistan is covered with forests?
  (a) 0.5 (b) 5
  (c) 15 (d) 25

- Along the borders of Pakistan and China, there is mountain range of
  (a) Himalayas (b) Siwalik
  (c) Karakoram (d) Hindukush

- Shahrah-e-Resham connects Pakistan with China through
  (a) Khanjrab Pass (b) Khyber Pass
  (c) Tochi Pass (d) Gomal Pass

2. Match Column “A” with Column “B”.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Durand Line</td>
<td>Glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kareez</td>
<td>River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biafo</td>
<td>Barrage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tochi</td>
<td>Pak-Afghan Border</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kotri</td>
<td>Underground water Channels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fill in the blanks.

- To the south of Pakistan lies ________.
- Northern mountain ranges of make the Northern ________ of Pakistan secured a great extend.
- Pakistan is divided into ________ climatic regions.
- River Indus enters Pakistan at ________.
- The plain area of Pakistan starts from Pothwar and stretches to ________.
- Desert is the area that receives less than ________ inches of rain-fall annually.
- Forests cover ________ % of the total area in Pakistan.
- The level of noise pollution is much higher in ________ areas.
- Shahrah-e-Resham is situated in ________ mountain range.
- The desert of Kharan is in ________ province.
Part 2

4. Write the short answers.

- Write five reasons for decreasing of forests.
- Describe the location of Pakistan.
- State five causes of soil pollution.
- In which mountain range Tochi Pass and Gomal Pass are situated?
- Write the types of pollution.
- Write the names of five glaciers located in Pakistan.
- What are the hazards to our environment now-a-days?
- Describe five steps taken by the Government to decrease the industrial pollution.
- Which is the famous peak in the Greater Himalayan range?
- Write the names of five natural regions of Pakistan.
- What is the importance of Afghanistan and the countries of Central Asia for Pakistan?
- What steps are being taken by the Government to improve forests?
- Where is Toba Kakar mountain range situated?

Write detailed answers.

5. Evaluate the significance of the location of Pakistan.

6. Give an account of the mountain ranges in Pakistan.

7. Write notes on the following:

   (a) Plateau  (b) Plain

8. In how many climatic regions is Pakistan divided? Write the detail of each region.

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9. Elaborate "How does climate affect the human life"?

10. What is meant by the drainage system? Write in detail.

11. Describe the importance of plain region of Pakistan.

12. Describe the significance of forests.

13. Write about the wildlife found in Pakistan and threats to it?

14. What are the environmental hazards to our country? Write note on types of pollution.

15. Explain in how many temperature regions Pakistan is divided?

16. Indicate the hurdles in protecting water, soil, vegetation and wildlife.

PRACTICAL WORK

Plant trees in the school ground with the help of your friend.

Arrange students’ visit to the zoo so that they may have sound knowledge of wildlife.
Chapter 4

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (PART-I)

Students Learning Outcomes
- After studying this chapter, the students will be able to:
  - narrate the early problems of Pakistan.
  - explain Quaid-i-Azam's role as Pakistan’s first Governor General and Liaquat Ali Khan’s role as Pakistan’s Prime Minister.
  - identify the main aspects of the 1956 and 1962 Constitution.
  - explain the important events of Ayub Khan era.
  - discuss the key aspects of Yahya Khan Regime.
  - analyse the causes of separation of East Pakistan.

Consolidation of the State and Search for a Constitution (1947-58)

When the days of freedom was approaching near, the Constituent Assembly elected Quaid-e-Azam as President on August 11, 1947. Chief Justice Sir Abdur Rashid took oath from Quaid-e-Azam. Originally, the Constituent Assembly consisted of 69 members. Afterwards, this number was increased to 79. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was appointed as the first speaker of the Assembly. A provisional constitution was adopted with some modifications in Indian Act of 1935 until the new constitution was introduced. According to this constitution, Federal System was launched in the

Early Problems of Pakistan

1. Unjust Division of Radcliffe

According to the plan of June 3rd, 1947, it was decided that the Punjab and Bengal will be divided into Muslim and Non-Muslim majority areas. Muslim majority areas would become part of Pakistan whereas the remaining areas would be included in India. It was agreed that a boundary commission should be constituted and its arbitration should be abided by the parties. Sir Radcliffe, an English law expert, was assigned this responsibility. Sir Radcliffe, influenced and manipulated by Lord Mountbatten, made unjust and unfair partition. Conspiringly, some obvious Muslim majority areas were included in India. The agreed map according to the population and the line drawn on it was altered. Radcliffe unjustly deprived Pakistan of some important areas. Three of the Tehsils of Gurdaspur District i.e Gurdaspur, Pathankot and Batala: Zira, the Tehsil of Ferozepur and some other areas comprised of an overwhelming majority of population of the Muslims were handed over to India. India was granted access to the state of Jammu and Kashmir through inclusion of Gurdaspur in India. Sir Radcliffe not only deprived the Muslims of their areas and rights but also create the problem of Kashmir issue, he planted a seed of enmity between the two nations that is still a bone of contention between the two.

2. Rehabilitation of Refugees

After the establishment of Pakistan, the Muslims living in India decided to come into their new homeland as they found their lives unsafe there. Millions of families journeyed towards Pakistan leaving all of their belongings in India. These homeless, ruined, miserable and distressed Muslims were accommodated temporarily
History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Chapter 4

in refugee camps. The Government of Pakistan made an accelerated planning to provide them with food, homes, medicines and other necessities. The local people welcomed their Muslim brothers with open arms. With the joint efforts of the Government and the people of Pakistan, the requirements of the refugees were met. They were in such a large number that there was no capacity to accommodate them. People settled wherever they got some space of shelter. Rehabilitation of the refugees was a great challenge. The world has not seen such a large scale of migration anywhere else.

3. Administrative Problems

The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated. There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationery and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air. While going to India, the Hindus destroyed official record. It caused enormous difficulties in office work.

4. Distribution of Assets

The Indian rulers did injustice in the proportional distribution of the assets too. They continued to avoid giving Pakistan its due share. They used every possible device to destroy the economy of Pakistan. They withheld agreed share of Pakistan's assets. At the time of partition, Rupees four hundred billion were deposited in "Reserve Bank" of the United India. This amount was to be divided between both the countries. The proportional share of Pakistan was Rs. 750 million. India was not prepared to give Pakistan her due share. Forced by the continuous demands made by Pakistan and to maintain her credibility at international level, India issued an amount of Rs. 700 million. The remaining amount of Rs. 50 million is still to be paid by India. A meeting between the representatives of both the countries was held in November 1947. An agreement was made. Both the countries confirmed the agreement but it has not been implemented so far.

5. Division of Army

After the Sub-continent was partitioned, it was also necessary to divide military assets proportionally, but justice was not done in this division too. India wanted to weaken Pakistan so that it was forced to be a part of India. Before the partition, the Commander of United India did not like armed forces to be divided. He wanted to keep all the forces under a single command. The Muslim League did not agree to his standpoint and insisted on the division of military resources and assets between the two countries.

The British Government had to accept this demand. It was decided that army assets between the two countries be divided in the proportion of 64% to India and 36% to Pakistan. The ordnance factories running in the United India, not a single one was set up in the areas included in Pakistan. What to mention of shifting an ordnance factory into Pakistan, the Indian Cabinet was not willing even to shift a small part of machinery to Pakistan. After a long discussion, it was decided that Pakistan be given Rs 60 million to set up an ordnance factory of her own. Each formula developed for the distribution of general military assets was rejected by the Indian Government. This made the conditions even worse and more complex. In this way, Pakistan was deprived of its due shares.

6. The River water Issue

The partition of the Sub-continent affected the natural flow of the rivers. According to international law, the natural channel of the river is maintained and two or more than two countries through which a river flows can benefit its waters. No country has the right to divert the natural flow of the river to deprive some other
History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Chapter 4

country of water resources. A crisis arose in the Sub-continent regarding this issue. Punjab and Sindh are irrigated by the River Indus and its tributaries i.e. Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej and Beas. When Punjab was divided into two parts, rivers were also divided. Ravi, Sutlej and Beas pass through India before they enter Pakistan. India stopped the water channel coming to West Punjab in 1948. It was the step to destroy the economy of the Punjab and Sindh because rivers are a clear source of irrigation in these areas. Another injustice was done by the boundary commission formed under the headship of Radcliffe. In spite of the fact that most of the head-works were in the areas of Muslim majority, Radcliffe handed over them to India. This conspiracy could result in agricultural and economic destruction of Pakistan. When India decided to build a dam on River Sutlej, Pakistan protested strongly against it and Pakistan informed the international community of the severity of this issue.

An agreement, brokered by the World Bank, was signed between India and Pakistan in September 1960. This agreement is known as the Indus Water Treaty. India retained rights to the three eastern rivers, namely Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. Pakistan obtained exclusive rights for the three western rivers, namely Indus, Jhelum and Chenab.

7. Issue of States

During the British rule, there were 635 Princely states in India. When the time of freedom approached near, the people started to think about the future of these states. In Cabinet Mission Plan, the rulers of these states were asked to participate in the constitution-making process for their future status as well as protection of their interests. The rulers were also advised to keep in mind the choice of their people and religious affiliations. The British Government announced the termination of its

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History of Pakistan (Part-I)

control over India and Indian States on 20th February, 1947. Under this announcement of decolonization, the states decided to affiliate either with Pakistan or India. No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagadh, Manvadar and Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action. It increased the feelings of distrust towards India.

Quaid-e-Azam's Role as First Governor General of Pakistan

- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah worked as Governor General of Pakistan for 13 months. He died on 11th September 1948. During this short period, he used his penetrating insight and leadership abilities, and resolved important national issues that helped Pakistan stand on its feet.

Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah as a Governor General of Pakistan.

- The lofty personality of Quaid-e-Azam solved the problems created after the birth of Pakistan in an excellent way. Congress tried to create every type of problems for Pakistan including unequal division of assets, the problem of rehabilitation of refugees and inhuman treatment they received from the Hindus and the Sikhs, and non communication of administrative records on time.
Liaquat Ali Khan's Role as First Prime Minister of Pakistan

Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan was born at Karnal, a town in the East Punjab, in 1896. He did his graduation from MAO College, Aligarh and got the degree in law from Oxford University. He joined the All India Muslim League in 1923. He was elected General Secretary of the All India Muslim League in 1936. He was the most trusted Lieutenant of Quaid-e-Azam until his death. On August 15, 1947, he became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. He was assassinated on October 16, 1951, while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.

To stop the bloodbath of the Muslims in the Punjab, Liaquat Ali Khan as first Prime Minister of Pakistan toured the border areas with Pandit Nehru and appealed to refrain from the hateful activity of human bloodshed.

The refugees were pouring into the Punjab in a large number and it was not an easy task to accommodate them. On the directions of Quaid-e-Azam, he as Chairman, Punjab Muhajir Council, monitored the work of rehabilitation of refugees and providing them with necessities of life.

He helped and guided Quaid-i-Azam, the nation and the Government in setting up an effective administrative system, restoration of economic life, preparation of budget, Kashmir issue, controlling internal disruption and defence against Indian conspiracies. But the responsibility of implementing the decisions rested with him.

When the nation was demoralized after the death of Quaid-e-Azam and the Indian leadership was always busy in hatching conspiracies against Pakistan, it was he who represented and led the nation. The nation gave him the title of "Quaid-e-Millat" in commemoration of his superb leadership skills.
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Chapter 4

Sovereignty

The Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.

Islamic Legislation

The constitution of Pakistan shall be formulated in the light of Quran and Sunnah and no legislation will be done repugnant to the teachings of Islam.

Islamic Values

The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed.

Islamic way of Life

The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and the Sunnah.

Federal Government

The territories now included in or in accesion with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authoty as may be prescribed.

Fundamental Rights

There shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality.

Development of Backward Areas

Adequate provisions shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes.

Protection of Minorities

Adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures.

Pakistan Objectives Resolution 1949

On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was called the “Objectives Resolution”. This resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution. The main points of this resolution are as under:

1. Economic growth
2. Development of textile industry and Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation was setup.
3. Objectives Resolution passed from Assembly in 1949 and constituted a ‘Basic Principles Committee’ to draw the new constitution.
4. He visited the United States of America in 1950 and through his speeches, he apprised American people and leaders of the background of the establishment of Pakistan. He tried his best to convince the American Leadership to meet the defense needs of Pakistan. Thus, he was the first leader who played a vital role in introducing Pakistan to the United States of America.
5. The foreign policy formulated by Liaquat Ali Khan had the fundamental principle of maintaining brotherly and friendly relations with Islamic countries. He supported the steps taken by Dr. Muhammad Musaddiq, the Prime Minister of Iran, to nationalize the oil. When Shah of Iran paid a state visit to Pakistan, both of the leaders held talks to adopt a joint policy. He condemned the aggression of western countries against Egypt and supported the freedom movement in Indonesia.
6. After Pakistan was established, Hindu-Muslim riots were a routine in India due to severe enmity of Hindus against the Muslims. Liaquat Ali Khan thought it necessary to solve this problem at government level. Therefore, in 1950 he visited India in this connection and signed Liaquat-Nehru pact.
7. When Indian army concentrated on the borders of Pakistan in the mid of 1951, uncertainty was created in the country. He toured country-wide to raise the morale of the nation and to make the people aware of this threat. He raised a fist in his speeches which made the people aware of this threat.

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9. Independence of Judiciary

The independence of the Judiciary shall be fully secured.

Importance of Objectives Resolution

The Objectives Resolution occupies a special importance in the constitutional history of Pakistan. Through this Resolution, it was declared that the establishment of an Islamic society in the light of Quran and Sunnah was the real purpose of the country so that the purposes of creation of Pakistan were fulfilled. That's why, this Resolution is included in all the three constitutions of Pakistan (1956, 1962, 1973) as a preamble.

Accession of States and Tribal Areas to Pakistan

A large number of Princely states were situated between Pakistan and India. Most of the states took their decisions. However, no decision could be made about the fate of Jammu & Kashmir, Junagarh, Manavadar states. The rulers of Junagarh and Manavadar announced their accession to Pakistan but India occupied them through military action. Nizam, the ruler of the State of Hyderabad Deccan decided not to join either of the two countries. He intended to give his state an independent status but Indian Army attacked Hyderabad Deccan and forcefully incorporated Hyderabad Deccan into India.

The majority of the people in Hyderabad Deccan, Junagarh and Manavadar was Non-Muslim but a vast majority of the people of Jammu and Kashmir was Muslims. They wanted accession to Pakistan but as a result of Hindu Raja's understanding with the Indian rulers, Indian Forces invaded the Kashmir Valley. The people of Kashmir started their fight for freedom. The Indian Army tried to crush the wishes of the people but after meeting with failure in their attempts, India took the Kashmir issue to the United Nations Security Council. The Security Council helped enforce ceasefire. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister promised to hold plebiscite after the establishment of peace. But when India grabbed Kashmir, she backed out of its promise for a plebiscite. The two countries have fought three wars (1948, 1965 and 1971) so far but the right of self-determination of the people is being ignored. The Kashmir issue could not be settled according to the principles of justice so far.
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membership was required for this purpose. The majority of the members of the National assembly could exercise their powers of no confidence against Prime Minister.

5. **Unicameral Legislature**

Under this constitution, unicameral legislature was introduced. The only house of parliament, the National Assembly, was to consist of 300 members, 150 members each from the West Pakistan and the East Pakistan. Ten seats were reserved for women, five for each wing. The Assembly was elected for tenure of five years.

6. **Independence of Judiciary**

The independence of judiciary was guaranteed in this Constitution. Supreme Court shall be the highest court. Two high Courts, one in each province, shall be established. The Chief Justice of Pakistan shall be appointed by the President, and the other Judges shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice. The Judges shall have the security of their service. A judge could be removed only by the President after an address by the National Assembly, two-thirds of the members concurring.

7. **Single Citizenship**

The citizens of Pakistan shall have only a single citizenship. All the citizens shall be called Pakistanis. In America, the people enjoy dual citizenship i.e. one citizenship of Central Government the other of the Governments of the states whereas in Pakistan, the Constitution established the principle of single citizenship.

8. **Fundamental Rights**

The citizens shall have all the rights as are guaranteed in the Charter of the United Nations. All citizens shall be equal before law. They shall enjoy social, political and economic rights. No citizen shall be arrested or detained without any solid reason. In case of detention, he or she shall be given an opportunity to defend him or herself. The rights of the citizens shall have judicial protection. In case of violation of these rights, the victim shall be free to go to the court.

9. **Official languages**

Under the Constitution of 1956, Urdu and Bengali were both accepted as state languages, while English was to remain the official language for the first 25 years.
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Chapter 4

10. Islamic Provisions

According to the Constitution, the name of the country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. It was declared that the President of the country shall be Muslim. The Objectives Resolution was included as a preamble to the constitution. According to this Resolution, the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust. The Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam. No Law would be passed or promulgated against the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah. Usury, sale of alcohol and narcotics and prostitution shall be banned and were prohibited. Pakistan shall be made a welfare state.

11. Constitutional Institutions

Under this Constitution, various constitutional institutions were established. Among these institutions, Islamic Research Institute, Public Service Commission, Chief Election Commissioner and auditor General are worth-mentioning. All these institutions were authorized to work in their respective scopes.

Abrogation of Constitution

The Constitution of 1956 was passed after long and untiring efforts of nine years but did not last for long / proved to be short lived due to specific circumstances of Pakistan which included mutual difference and quarrels of the politicians, unfair interruption of Army and bureaucracy in democratic institutions, lack of able leadership and high handedness of Governor General in the affairs of the government. This Constitution of 1956 remained implemented for 2 years and 7 months only. In October 1958, the then Commander in Chief of Pakistan Army General Muhammad Ayub Khan dismissed the Government and set up a military regime in the country. He assumed/ concentrated all the powers in his own hands. He abrogated the Constitution of 1956. He dissolved all the Assemblies (National Assembly as well as Provincial Assemblies). He took over the charge of the offices of President and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Chapter 4

Ayub Khan Era 1958-1969

Martial Law 1958

General Muhammad Ayub Khan deposed Iskander Mirza in October 1958. He imposed Martial Law and justified his actions on some grounds. Some important causes of this Martial Law are given below:

1. Political Conflict

After the establishment of Pakistan, conflict of power gave birth to grouping in the Muslim League. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad took advantage of this conflict and dissolved Assembly twice. Thus, political conflict paved the way for the first Martial Law in the country.

2. Poor Economic Conditions

Political instability and poor economic situation were prevailing in the country. Despite being an agricultural country, the country experienced a food shortage. The economic situation was so poor that in some areas famine like situation arose.

3. Lack of Political Leadership

Pakistan lost capable political leadership after the deaths of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Khan and Hussain Shafeed Suharwardy and such people got the control of the country as could neither build national unity among people nor solve the problems of the people.

4. Smuggling and Nepotism

Some other causes of Martial Law included smuggling, black marketing, nepotism and obtaining of undue privileges. No one was there to solve the problems of the people. The middle class was living a miserable life. The system of entire country was plunged into chaos.
5. **Role of Bureaucracy**

Bureaucracy manifested the most irresponsible attitude and played its role in failing democracy in the country. Being influential, lust for power was born in their hearts which caused the imposition of Martial Law.

6. **Ayub Khan’s Politics**

Politicians were involved in pulling legs of each other. So, there was political instability in the country. In these circumstances, Governor General Ghulam Muhammad included General Ayub Khan as Defence Minister in the cabinet. It created uncertainty.

7. **Provincial Prejudices**

Thrusting provincial prejudices also resulted in the imposition of Martial Law. Politicians, without caring for national security, instigated the public sentiments. The people of the same country looked displeased with one another. On the other hand, the ruling class paid no attention to stop this dangerous trend.

8. **Political Instability**

Six cabinets were formed by two Governor Generals from 1953 to 1958. Political instability and failure of parliamentary system resulted in a political crisis. The people developed hatred towards politicians. They lost their trust in democratic process that brought Martial Law.

9. **Delay in Elections**

No General Elections were held in first eleven years of Pakistan. Elections were held only in the provinces one by one. After the Constitution of 1956 was passed, it was hoped that General Elections would be held within one year but it could not be done.

**Basic Democracies System 1959**

In 1959, the then President introduced a new system of Basic Democracies. According to this system, the people were to elect the member of Basic Democracies. The total number of members of Basic Democracies consists of eighty thousand. Under the 1962 constitution, these members formed an electoral college to elect the President, the National Assembly, and the Provincial Assemblies. The Basic Democracies system set up five tiers of institutions. They were as under:

1. **Union Council & Union Committee**

The lowest tier of Basic Democracies was composed of union councils. It was called Union Council for rural areas and Union Committee for urban areas. 1000 to 1500 voters elected one member directly. He or she was called B.D Member. They were responsible for sanitation, arrangements of street lights and Passengers’ Houses (Musalikhanas), keeping death and birth records etc.

Besides Union Councils and Union Committees, Qasba Committees and Towns Committees were set up in towns having a population of 10,000 to 20,000 and 10,000 to 30,000 respectively. Municipal Committees were established in cities having a population of 30,000 to 500,000 while Municipal Corporations were set up in the cities having a population more than 500,000. Cantonment Boards were set up in cantonment areas for development projects.

2. **Tehsil (subdistrict) Council and Thana Council**

The second tier was known as Tehsil Council in the West Pakistan and Thana Council in the East Pakistan. Its chairman was called Divisional Officer. Tehsil Council comprised of officials, nominated members and elected public representatives. Their duties included preparation of educational and economic projects in their respective areas.

3. **District Council**

On district level, District Council was set up. It was chaired by the Deputy Commissioner. 50 percent of the members of District Council consisted of nominated official and non-official members while 50 percent members were elected representatives. The district councils were assigned duties such as construction of roads, establishment of schools, sanitary arrangements, establishment of hospitals, measures to prevent diseases, water supply schemes and development of cooperative societies etc.
4. **Divisional Advisory Council**

This Council was set up at divisional level. It was headed by the Deputy Commissioner. All the Union Councils, Union Committees and Town Committees of the District were given representation in it. This Council was also composed of both official and nominated members. The duties assigned to this Council included monitoring of different departments in the division and preparation of proposals for various welfare activities.

5. **Provincial Advisory Council (PAC)**

Provincial Advisory Council (PAC) was composed of representatives of all the divisions. It was directly under the Governor. This Council performed the functions of monitoring all the institutions of Basic Democracies in the province and coordinating their activities. The Governor was responsible to send the report of his performance directly to the President.

**Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961**

The then President Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Laws Ordinance 1961. According to this Ordinance:

- All Muslim marriages were to be compulsorily registered in Union Councils.
- Unwanted polygamy was abolished; consent of the current wife and permission by Chairman, Union Council was made mandatory for a second marriage.
- The minimum age limit for marriage was fixed: 18 years for boy and 16 years for girl.
- In case of divorce etc. a period of 90 days was fixed as Iddat Period.
- Orphaned grand-children may receive share from the property of their grandparents.
- The increasing population of Pakistan shall be controlled through Family Planning.

A group of religious scholars opposed this Ordinance. They declared that the Ordinance was against the teachings of Islam but with the passage of time, the majority of the people accepted it.

**Salient Features of Constitution of 1962**

In February, 1960 Ayub Khan constituted a ten members' Constitution Commission for the formulation of constitution. Former Chief Justice, Shabb-ud-Din, chaired this Commission. It submitted its recommendations to the then President of Pakistan on May 6, 1961. Afterwards, the President constituted a Constitution Committee headed by then Foreign Minister, Manzoor Qadir. This Committee consisted of seven cabinet members. The Committee ignored the recommendations made by the Commission and compiled constitutional recommendations of its own choice which were approved in the Conference of Governors. Thus the Constitution was completed. Through a Presidential Order, the then President Muhammad Ayub Khan promulgated this Constitution in the country on June 8, 1962.

The salient features of this Constitution are given below:

1. **Written Constitution**

   The Constitution of 1962 was a written document. It consisted of 250 articles, five schedules, eight amendments and 31 Martial Law Regulations. It was divided into 12 Parts.

2. **Federal Constitution**

   According to the Constitution of 1962, Pakistan was a federation with two provinces. Both the provinces i.e. the East Pakistan and the West Pakistan were given equal representation in the National Assembly. Both the provinces had an equal number of representatives in the Electoral College, 40,000 each. The powers of the Central Government were explained in the Constitution. The remaining powers were transferred to the provinces.

3. **Presidential Constitution**

   Under this Constitution, Presidential form of Government came into being. President was the head of the state as well as the head of the Government. He was to be elected by an electoral college consisting of 80,000 members of Basic Democracies for a tenure of five years. All the executive powers rested with the President. He was conferred upon unlimited powers of litigation. The members of the cabinet were answerable to the President instead of the National Assembly. All the appointments against key-posts were made by the President.

4. **Rigid Constitution**

   Under this constitution, two-third majority of the parliament could amend the
constitution but the authentication by the President was compulsory to make this amendment valid.

5. Unicameral Legislature

Like the constitution of 1956, unicameral legislature was introduced in the Constitution of 1962. It was named as the National Assembly to be elected by an electoral college through indirect elections for five years. Both the provinces had equal representation in it.

6. Single Citizenship

Like the Constitution of 1956, the Constitution of 1962 enforced the principle of single citizenship in Pakistan. All the citizens of Pakistan were neither the citizens of the East Pakistan or the West Pakistan. Rather they were the citizens of Pakistan.

7. Fundamental Rights

Fundamental Rights were mentioned in the constitution and these rights were guaranteed. No law could be made in violation of the rights laid down in the constitution. No department of the Government could take any step against these rights. Some most important of these were: freedom of speech and expression; freedom of association and peaceful assembly; freedom to practice religion and protection of life and property.

8. Islamic Provisions

The Objective Resolution was included as a preamble to the constitution. It was explained in this Resolution that the Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Allah Almighty and the authority He has delegated to state of Pakistan, through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust. First, the name of the country was adopted as "Republic of Pakistan". The word "Islamic" was dropped in this Constitution. But the people demanded and insisted on the inclusion of the word "Islamic". So the first amendment, therefore, rectified this article and the country was designated an "Islamic Republic of Pakistan". Only a Muslim could be qualified for the election as President. The Muslims shall be enabled individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with the fundamental principles and basic concepts of Islam. No law shall be enacted which is repugnant to the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and Sunnah.

9. Islamic Advisory Council

An "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology" shall be appointed to advise the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Provincial Governors, National and Provincial Assemblies in the legal affairs so that legislation could be possible in accordance with the principles and concepts of Islam and to examine all laws in force with a view to bringing them into conformity with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and Sunnah. Practically "Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology" was a powerless institution. The Council was only an advisory body and its advice was not binding on the President or Parliament.

10. National Languages

Both Urdu and Bengali were recognized as the national languages of Pakistan and English was declared as the official language of the country until the national languages achieve the official status.

11. Indirect Democracy

The system of Direct Elections was replaced by the method of Indirect Elections. This system was named Basic Democracies. Direct Method of Election was dissolved. The President was elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces. The President, National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies were elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces. They were elected by the people.

Elections 1965

The Then President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan Ayub Khan, under the system of Basic Democracies, conducted elections to elect 80,000 Basic Democrats in 1960 and got his Presidency confirmed by these members of Basic Democracies. Term of the members of Basic Democracies was going to expire in 1965. So, they were re-elected in November 1964. Under the Constitution of 1962, these members formed Electoral College for the election of President, National and Provincial Assemblies. Ayub Khan announced that Presidential Elections would be held in January 1965. The Combined Opposition Parties (COP) nominated Fatima Jinnah, (sister of the Quaid-e-Azam) and known as Madar-e-Millat, the Mother of the
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Nation) their presidential candidate against Ayub Khan. A heavy majority of 80,000. Basic Democrats voted in favour of Ayub Khan and elected him as President. According to public opinion, Ayub Khan won the election through Indirect Method of Election, manipulation and rigging. So, the Presidential Elections 1965 was against the wishes of the country.

Effects of Elections 1965

People began to criticize the Basic Democracies System introduced by Ayub Khan. It was openly said that no one could win elections against Ayub Khan in the prevailing system. Ayub Khan strangled democracy. Therefore, the people rejected this system. This brought a tremendous decline in Ayub Khan's popularity. Thus, Basic Democracies System proved an important factor of Ayub Khan's downfall. All the political parties of opposition blamed Ayub Khan of manipulation in these so-called Elections and launched a public coordination campaign for the restoration of democracy in the country.

Indo-Pak War 1965

India committed an open aggression against Pakistan to materialize its expansionist intentions and attacked Pakistan on the night of 6th September. Although Pakistan had far less military and economic resources as compared to those of India, yet the Armed Forces of Pakistan, filled with the spirit of Jihad, forced an enemy many times bigger than it to face a humiliated defeat. A brief account of the causes of the September 1965 war is given below before we narrate the events of this war that lasted for 17 days.

1. Pakistan was established against the wishes of Hindus, so they never accepted Pakistan from the bottom of their hearts. Wonderful progress and stability of Pakistan constituted a major concern for them. So, they started launching aggressive actions against Pakistan.

2. The Kashmir conflict is the real cause of War 1965. India occupied Kashmir against the will of the Kashmiri people. Kashmiri people are in favour of accession to Pakistan, but India has always avoided holding the promised plebiscite in Kashmir in accordance with the resolution passed by the Security Council. As a punishment of supporting Kashmiri people morally and raising Kashmir issue all over the world, India imposed war on Pakistan in 1965. Pakistan extended moral support to the people of Kashmir and raised the Kashmir issue all over the world not like which India did.

3. India, intoxicated with power, started war against China in 1962 and was defeated badly. Afterwards, to remove this stigma, India tried to occupy the disputed territory of Rann of Kutch but had to face a total defeat. Thus, to restore its lost dignity, India started war against Pakistan.

4. General Elections were to be held in India. Congress wanted to win these elections. It decided to conquer Pakistan to get votes from the voters.

Events of the War

When war broke out, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan declared a state of emergency on radio. Addressing to the nation, he said, "The people of Pakistan shall not feel comfortable until the mouths of the Indian's cannons are made quiet permanently. Indian rulers don't know which brave nation they have challenged. Our chivalrous soldiers are advancing to defeat the enemy. The Armed Forces of Pakistan shall Counterblast enemy." He encouraged the nation and said, "Advance manfully and attack the enemy fiercely. May Allah Almighty support and protect you". Events of the war are narrated briefly in the following lines:
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Lahore

India launched three-sided attack (from Wagha, Burki and Kasur) on Lahore with the dawn on 6th September 1965. The daring soldiers of Pakistan not only repelled the Indian advancement, but also didn’t let the enemy cross B.R.B Canal. On this very front, Major Aziz Bhatti continued resisting Indian advancement for several days. At last he was blessed with martyrdom. The Government of Pakistan awarded him with Nishan-e-Haider on his gallantry.

Kasur

India tried to occupy Lahore from the Kasur side but this attack was instantly retaliated by the Pakistani Tigers. The next day, brave soldiers of Pakistan launched counterattack and occupied Khem Karan, an Indian territory. Afterwards, India opened a new front of Head Sulemanki. Here, it had to meet with humiliated defeat.

Sialkot

After having been defeated at Lahore and Kasur Sectors, India attacked Chavinda, an area in Sialkot with the help of tanks and Armoured Division. It was the biggest ground attack after the World War II. India intended to seize the key Grand Trunk Road near Sialkot and to disconnect Lahore from other cities but the brave Pakistani soldiers, facing an enemy many times bigger than their strength, performed such heroic deeds as astonished and stunned the defence experts of the world. Chavinda Sector turned into graveyard of Indian tanks.

Rajasthan

After facing defeat in every sector, India nervously extended the scope of the War upto Rajasthan and advanced in order to occupy Hyderabad but Pakistan Army with the collaboration of Hur Mujahideen unnerved the enemy and occupied many of the Indian posts one after another.

Air War

Indian Pilots were outclassed by the Falcon like Pakistani Pilots in the initial days of the War. Eagle like Pakistani pilots attained superiority over Indian pilots in the War. Pakistan Air Force inflicted serious blows to the enemy and broke the backbone of Indian Air Force by hitting their targets with pinpoint accuracy at important airfields of Pathankot, Jodhpur, Adampur, Halwara, Jam Nagar, Jammu and Sri Nagar. During these air strikes, it destroyed dozens of Indian planes. India launched many air strikes to hit the Pak Airbase of Sargodha but failed in its every attempt. Squadron Leader Muhammad Mahmood Alam (M.M.Alam) set a new world record by shooting down five Indian planes at Lahore in just one battle.

Naval War

Pakistan navy remained fully alert during this war. Our Navy destroyed famous Indian Naval Base Dwarka, on the coast of Kathiawar and did a heroic achievement. When India launched a sudden attack on a unit of Pakistan Navy, an Indian ship was sunk by Pakistan Navy in this fight while other ships retreated.

Ceasefire

With the efforts of The United Nations, a ceasefire took place on the dawn of September 23rd, 1965.

Effects of War

1. Pakistan got international fame and it elevated its dignity.
2. Kashmir Issue was once again highlighted.
3. Pakistan learned that America and Europeans had two face characters.
4. The way China stood by Pakistan in this critical time helped Pakistan
History of Pakistan (Part-I)  

Chapter 4

differentiating between friend and foe.

5. The brethren Islamic Countries supported Pakistan in this war which made Pakistanis proud.

Unity and Solidarity among Pakistani People

1. This war even changed the attitude of politician and opposition leaders. They offered their unconditional and full support to Ayub Khan.
2. This war instilled a spirit of unity and solidarity among Pakistani people. The entire nation disregarded their internal differences and stood firmly to fight the enemy.
3. From a street person to an high official and from a labour worker to a businessman, every single person cooperated with Government and contributed in Defense Fund generously.
4. The people donated blood for their brothers who were fighting against the enemy. They also offered their services to Pakistan Army at every front.
5. Pakistani artists, through their art, encouraged their soldiers. In short, the entire nation faced the enemy courageously and stood victorious in the war.

Economic Development

The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as Economic Development. It is a process through which such changes are introduced in economy by adopting and utilizing modern, advanced, capital and human resources as increase the income of the country. The living standard of the people rises. The masses enjoy better opportunities of education, health, employment and recreation.

Muhammad Shouab, an economist of the World Bank, was appointed Finance Minister in the Martial Law Government of Ayub Khan. He controlled imports and exports effectively. He encouraged exports in the national trade that caused much savings in the foreign exchange. Licenses were issued for the industrial development and new industries were established. This step brought prosperity in the country. During this regime, The Second Five Year Plan (1960-65) and the Third Five Year Plan (1965-70) were prepared.

The Second Five Year Plan (1960-65)

With the termination of the First Plan period (1955-60), the Second Five Year Plan was prepared. Following were the main objectives and targets of this Plan.

1. To attain an increase in national income by 24 per cent.
2. To achieve an increase of about 10 per cent in per capita income.
3. To provide the opportunities of employment to 2.5 million people.
4. To get an increase of 14 per cent in agricultural output.
5. To increase industrial production upto 14 per cent in large scale as well as medium scale industries.
6. To increase the industrial production of Cottage and small scale industries upto 25 per cent.
7. To increase exports at the rate of 3 per cent annual increase.

It was estimated that Rs. 23 billion were needed to achieve the objectives and targets of the Second Five Year Plan. It was estimated that Rs. 12.4 billion would be spent on public sector, Rs. 3.8 billion on semi public sector and Rs. 6.8 billion on private sector. Under this Plan, the pace of economic growth of the country remained quite satisfactory. In some sectors, higher growth rate was witnessed as compared to the estimated rate. The points given below attract our attention when we analyze this Plan.

(i) National Gross Income exceeded even beyond 30%.
(ii) Exports were increased at the rate of 7% per annum.
(iii) In industrial sector, more than 40% growth was recorded.
(iv) In agriculture sector, more than 15% growth was recorded.

The Second Five Year Plan occupies a special importance in the economic planning of the country because while preparing this Plan, the drawbacks of the First Five Year Plan were taken into account. So the drawbacks were rectified and special care was taken in the evaluation of national resources. The success of this Plan proved a source of encouragement. It helped a lot in the future planning.
The Third Five Year Plan (1965-70)
The main objectives and targets of The Third Five Year Plan were as under:

1. To enhance the pace of national development and to increase the gross domestic product (GDP) as much as 37%.
2. To increase per capita income at the rate of 20%.
3. To provide employments to 5.5 million people.
4. To accelerate the pace of agricultural growth and to increase it at the rate of 5% annually.
5. To increase the industrial growth at the rate of 13% annually.
6. To prefer to the establishment of basic industries.
7. To bring stability in the balance of payment by increasing the foreign exchange.
8. To make efforts to improve the basic facilities and to provide social security.

A total amount of Rs. 52 billion was reserved to achieve these targets. Rs. 30 billion were allocated for public sector while Rs. 22 billion were reserved for private sector.

The above stated objectives and particulars show that the 3rd Five Year Plan had a lot of merits, when we analyze its growth, its synopsis is as under:

(i) An increase of 9.5% was expected in exports but only 7% increase could be possible.
(ii) The pace of growth in agriculture remained lower than the expected pace the target fixed was 4.5%.
(iii) In industrial sector, the target fixed was 13% but only 9% increase could be made possible.

The Third Five Years Plan could not succeed fully. In most of the factors, it could not reach its pre-fixed targets. In fact, the 3rd Five Year Plan was surrounded enveloped by unfavorable circumstances from the very beginning. A severe drought was experienced during the first two years. It affected crops badly. Defence expenditures increased because of Indo Pak War 1965. It caused reduction in the proposed resources for development expenditure. A decrease of 27% was also noted in foreign aid. Agricultural output decreased too. State of internal affairs was over ruled by insurgency and chaos. It had a negative effect on industrial production. In

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The rate of growth (%) in industrial and agricultural sector 1958-69

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Large Scale Industries</th>
<th>Small Scale Industries</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>5.6</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960-61</td>
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<td>1961-62</td>
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<td>2.9</td>
<td>6.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1962-63</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>1963-64</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964-65</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965-66</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966-67</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967-68</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>11.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968-69</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 1984-85

This table shows that during this period large scale industries flourished while the rate of growth of small scale industries remained either stagnant or below the desired growth. The agriculture sector continued to suffer fluctuations continuously.

Land Reforms

For Land Reforms, Ayub Khan set up a Commission in 1959. This land Reforms Commission was headed by Akhtar Hussain, Governor of West Pakistan. In the light of recommendations made by this Commission, Land Reforms were announced. The main points of these reforms are given below:

1. No person was to own more than 500 acres of irrigated or 1000 acres of non-irrigated land. In case of gardens or meadows, the landlord was given the right to own 150 acres more land.
2. The landlords were given the right to transfer their excess land to the women of their families and orphan children. However, the transferred land would not exceed the limit of 250 acres of irrigated and 500 acres of non-irrigated land.

3. Present landlords would hand over the excess land to the Government. The landlords would be compensated of their snatched lands within 25 years in installments.

4. The Jagirs were confiscated without any compensation. However, the Jagirs endowed/dedicated to educational, religious or charitable institutions were exempted.

5. The excess land was redistributed amongst tenants already cultivating the land. They were declared the owners of the land. Other tenants and landless farmers were given the right to purchase land from the Governments on easy installments.

6. The tenants were given legal protection against their ejection from land. It was declared unlawful to charge any illegal fee, laid labour or any other service from the tenants.

7. To increase the rate of Ijarah (share of the landlord) was also banned.

8. On the recommendation of Land Commission, steps were taken to consolidate the fragmented small holdings. Consolidation of fragmented agricultural land holdings continued for many years. According to a statement of Ayub Khan, about nine million acres of land were consolidated.

**Yahya Khan Regime 1969-71**

President General Muhammad Ayub Khan ruled almost ten years. Many reforms were implemented during his Government. The country made much progress in the field of industry. According to the constitution, all the powers rested with the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The people launched an aggressive movement against the rule of General Muhammad Ayub Khan and the situation seemed to be running out of his control. Keeping in view the situation, Martial Law was once more imposed in the country.

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**Chapter 4**

**Legal Framework Order (LFO) 1970**

General Muhammad Yahya Khan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a Legal Framework Order to hold General Elections in 1970. The salient features of this LFO are as under:

1. The National Assembly would be elected for tenure of five years. It would be composed of 300 seats.
2. The minimum age for the election to Assembly and voter would be 25 years for men and 21 years for women respectively. A person would have the right to contest election simultaneously on more than one seat.
3. 5th October 1970 and 22nd October 1970 were fixed for the elections of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies respectively.
4. Federal system of Government would be introduced in the country and the citizens would enjoy all fundamental rights.
5. According to the constitution, the powers would be distributed and provincial autonomy would be fully protected.
6. The independence and freedom of judiciary would be fully honoured. The judiciary would safeguard the fundamental rights of the people. The decisions of the court would be binding on Centre as well as provinces.
7. Islamic ideology would be practiced and only a Muslim could become the Head of the State (President).
8. The national Assembly would decide all the issues with simple majority vote and quorum would consist of 100 members. The members of the Assembly would enjoy complete freedom of expression. No legal action would be taken against members of the assemblies on anything expressed in the assemblies.
9. Pakistan would be a democratic country and the complete name of the country would be Islamic Republic of Pakistan. National security would be protected and no such thing will be allowed as could cause damage to the national security.
10. The following points were decided for the future strategy:
   - Promotion of Islamic ways of living.
   - To practice the moral teachings of Islam.
   - To take steps to promote Islamic principles in the country.
   - To make arrangements to provide the education of Quran and Islamiyat to the Muslims.
Elections 1970

Awami League, the party of Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman, won 167 out of 169 seats (including 7 seats of women) from the East Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970. Noor-ul-Amin and Tridev Roy were the only two non Awami League candidates who won the election. From the West Pakistan, Pakistan Peoples’ Party of Zulfqar Ali Bhutto got clear majority by winning 88 out of 144 seats (including 5 seats of women). The remaining seats were won by the other political parties. Conflict of power created a new situation in the country.

Separation of East Pakistan and Emergence of Bangladesh

- Sheikh Mujeebur Rahman mounted pressure to establish his government while Pakistan Peoples’ Party opposed it strongly. General Muhammad Yahya Khan’s wish to cling to the government further worsened the situation. In the meantime, Sheikh Mujeeb Rahman launched the Non-Cooperation Movement in the state affairs. Blood shedding, non-cooperation, refusal to pay taxes, demonstration of strikes, boycott of courts and not going of officials to their respective job places became the daily routine. General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan to control the situation but The situation continued to deteriorate everyday. In the meantime, Sheikh Mujeeb Rahman established a parallel government with the unlawful help of India.

- On 23rd March, 1974, Sheikh Mujeeb Rahman hoisted the flag of independent Bangladesh at his residence. Sheikh Mujeeb Rahman was arrested. This further worsened the situation. Civil war reached its peak. India was fully supporting Awami League and sending its miscreants to East Pakistan who combined with the workers of Mukti Bahini killed Pakistani soldiers and ordinary citizens. Thousands of citizens of East Pakistan migrated towards India. The Indian Government pretended to support these migrants and attacked East Pakistan.

  - No instant and effective operation could be done in East Pakistan because of vast distance of land as well as disconnected air communication and non-cooperation of the local people. Consequently our army had to surrender. Eventually India succeeded in achieving her objectives and East Pakistan appeared on the map of the world with the name of Bangladesh on 16th December, 1971.

Causes of Separation of East Pakistan

East Pakistan was the right wing of the federation of Pakistan. This wing separated from us in 1971 due to internal and external reasons. Thus Pakistan was cut into two pieces. The causes of separation of East Pakistan are mentioned below:

1. **Ayub Khan’s Dictatorial Era**

   Ten years dictatorial regime of Ayub Khan was imposed on Pakistan. “State of Emergency”, imposed permanently, gave protection to the bureaucracy. They adopted such policies of oppressing people as caused the reaction of the people internally. The people of East Pakistan could not afford this situation and were forced on separation.

2. **Lack of National Leadership**

   Pakistan lacked the patriotic leadership after the death of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan. The leaders of Pakistan Muslim League thought that it was only their right to rule the people. Due to this, the ministries of Muslim League could not win the trust of the people. The Leaders of the Muslim League could not understand the problems faced by the people because they were not in constant contact with the people. It caused the separation of East Pakistan.

3. **Poor Economic Condition**

   East Pakistan suffered always poor economic conditions. Before partition of India, Hindu industrialists and landlords were the cause of economic sufferings of
History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Chapter 4

Power from each other started supporting Hindu members of the Assembly. They used negative tactics to combine people with them. Thus, these politicians practiced the policy of make and break to get the chair of power.

8. Conspiracies of Big Powers

India signed a 20-Year Treaty with Russia. This Treaty combines the interests of India and Russia in South East Asia. India got equipments as well as technical support from Russia according to her wishes to launch some operation. America was also involved in these conspiracies. It was proved because when Israel supplied American manufactured armaments to India, America did not object to it. But as soon as Saudi Arabia and Yemen expressed their wish to provide Pakistan with armament, America stopped them to do so. Anyway, the separation of East Pakistan was the secret agreement of big powers.


Six Points Formula of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman proved fatal and last labour in the separation of the East Pakistan. He wanted that provinces should be made separate states and semi-federation state should also be established. Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman said to the economically down trodden people, “Unless the slavery of West Pakistan comes to an end, you cant prosper.” He succeeded in his self made drama of the independence.

10. Bhutto - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman Differences

Bhutto - Mujeeb-ur-Rehman differences escalated the issue of separation. Dialogues were held to remove the differences but all in vain. Mr. Bhutto boycotted the session of national Assembly to be held on 3rd march, 1971 at Dhaka. It increased distances between East and West Pakistan. It caused separation.

11. Success of Regional parties

No big political party could win Elections in both of the provinces. Awami League of Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman won the Elections in East Pakistan whereas...
Pakistan Peoless' Party succeeded in West Pakistan. National Awami Party (NAP) of Wali Khan and Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi Group) got successful in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan. No party deserved to be called national party that power was transferred to it. Awami League had won a clear majority but could not get power. This resulted into the separation.

12. Military Action

Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman announced revolt on 23rd March, 1971. Even the flags of Bangladesh were hoisted and people belonging to West Pakistan and Bhari people were massacred. Keeping in view the circumstances, it was decided to launch a military action. Major General Yaqub Ali Khan refused the military action and resigned. General Tikka Khan was appointed Governor East Pakistan. The action of Tikka Khan created further reaction against West Pakistan and Central Government further lost public support.

13. Hijacking of Ganga Aeroplane

India hijacked its ganga aeroplane and sent it to Lahore. It put all the responsibility of this hijacking on Pakistan. Afterwards, India, pretending the hijacking, disconnected aerial communication with Pakistan. It was nothing but a conspiracy prepared for the separation of East Pakistan. After the aerial communication ended, the sending of armaments to East Pakistan stopped which made it impossible to launch military action on time.

14. India's Military Interference

India had a constant wish to weaken the integrity of Pakistan for one reason or the other. She pretended the safety of her borders to invade thousands of terrorists of Mukti Bahini in East Pakistan and attacked East Pakistan. The Pakistan Army had to face defeat because there was no aerial protection. Pakistani soldiers had to surrender and the country was partitioned.

Exercise

Part 1

1. Four possible options are given for each statement. Mark (√) on the correct option.
   - The Objectives Resolution was passed in
     (a) 1930 (b) 1940
     (c) 1945 (d) 1949
   - What percentage was the population of East Pakistan of the total population of Pakistan?
     (a) 54 (b) 56
     (c) 58 (d) 60
   - Six Points Formula was presented by
     (a) Mujeeb ur Rehman (b) Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
     (c) Bhashani (d) Yahya Khan
   - The East Pakistan emerged as an independent state on the map of the world in
     (a) 1969 (b) 1970
     (c) 1971 (d) 1972
   - General Muhammad Yahya Khan, the President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan announced a Legal Framework Order (LFO) to hold General Elections in 1970. According to LFO, the number of National Assembly seats was
     (a) 310 (b) 313
     (c) 316 (d) 420
History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Chapter 4

1. Which language was declared the national language after the establishment of Pakistan?
   (a) Bengali       (b) Punjabi
   (c) English       (d) Urdu

2. Which party won the majority seats in West Pakistan in the General Elections of 1970?
   (a) NAP          (b) Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Islam (Hazarvi Group)
   (c) Pakistan Peoples’ Party  (d) Awami League

3. General Muhammad Yahya Khan took over the Government on
   (a) March 1969   (b) April 1970
   (c) December 1971 (d) June 1972

4. President General Muhammad Ayub Khan introduced Land Reforms in
   (a) 1958        (b) 1959
   (c) 1960        (d) 1965

5. The duration of 2nd Five Year Plan is
   (a) 1950-1955    (b) 1955-1960
   (c) 1960-1965    (d) 1965-1970

6. Indus Water Treaty was brokered by
   (a) Trusteeship Council  (b) Security Council
   (c) The International Court  (d) The World Bank

7. The Constitution of 1956 remained enforced for a period of
   (a) 2 Years 3 Months  (b) 2 Years 5 Months
   (c) 2 Years 7 Months  (d) 2 Years 9 Months

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Chapter 4

History of Pakistan (Part-I)

1. The growth of an economy from backward to advanced economy is known as
   (a) backwardness       (b) employment
   (c) economic development  (d) balance of payments

2. With the efforts of The United Nations, a ceasefire took place in the war of 1965 on
   (a) 12th September 1965  (b) 15th September 1965
   (c) 20th September 1965  (d) 23rd September 1965

3. The total number of the members of Basic Democracies was
   (a) 60 thousand  (b) 70 thousand
   (c) 80 thousand  (d) 90 thousand

4. Match Column A with Column B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column A</th>
<th>Column B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The death of Liaquat Ali Khan</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Objectives Resolution</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Constitution of Pakistan</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End of One Unit in West Pakistan</td>
<td>1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayub Khan’s Martial Law</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Fill in the blanks.

Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was the ________ of the first Constitution Assembly of Pakistan.
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4. **Write the short answers.**

4.1. How was the first constitution Assembly formed?

4.2. Describe any five points of the Land Reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.


4.4. What were the targets of 2nd Five Year Development Plan?

4.5. What was the role of Pakistan Navy in the war of 1965?

4.6. Write any five points of Muslim Family Laws Ordinance.

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History of Pakistan (Part-I)

Chapter 4

- Because of unjust division by Radcliffe, India succeeded in getting land access to _____________.
- Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, conducted first Educational Conference conducted in the year _____________.
- Liaquat Ali Khan got the Objectives Resolution passed from the Assembly in the year _____________.
- The first constitution of Pakistan was implemented in the country in _____________.
- General Ayub Khan promulgated Muslim Family Laws Ordinance in _____________.
- President Ayub Khan introduced a new system of _____________. in 1959.
- In 1960, _____________. Treaty was signed between India and Pakistan.
- Liaquat-Nehru Pact was made in _____________.
- Liaquat Ali Khan joined Pakistan Muslim League in the year _____________.

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Write detailed answers:

5. Describe early problems of Pakistan.

6. Elaborate important points of Objectives Resolution.


8. Describe the causes of the separation of East Pakistan.


11. Explain the role of Quaid-e-Azam as first Governor General of Pakistan.
12. Describe different steps of Basic Democracies System.

13. Elaborate the role of Liaquat Ali Khan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

PRACTICAL WORK

- Conduct a speech contest among students on the Causes of Separation of East Pakistan.
- Divide students in different groups and conduct a discussion about activities of Elections.