

Evolution and Growth of Muslim Society in Sub-Continent

1. **Earliest Intruders** were Muslim traders who used to come as late as 6th century and it is said that *Raja of Madras* used to influence people to become Muslim in order to get economic gains from Arab traders.
2. **Walid Bin Malik (Caliph), Hajjaj Bin Yousaf (Governor)** sent **Muhammad Bin Qasim** in their third attempt to this area in 712.
3. **999 Ghaznvai** came and conquered this era
4. **Mughals** came in 1526
5. **British Influence**, they started coming here in *Jahangir's rule*
 - a. *Captured Delhi 1803*
 - b. *Captured Sind in 1843*
 - c. *Captured Punjab in 1849*
 - d. *Complete control in 1857*

Sub-continent before Advent of Muslims

Politically

1. No central government
2. Small and independent states always hostile with each other
3. Routine fights and wars

Economically

1. *Rich and Privileged Class* of kings, nobles, land lords
2. *Poor Class* of ordinary people
3. *Sharp economic* differences

Socially

1. Strong caste system
2. Burhmans, Khatries, Veish, and Shooders
3. Ill customs like *sati*
4. No respect of women

Art and Literature

1. Developed in art, drama, music etc
2. *Nalvanda University* proves educational awareness

Architecture

1. *Temples* of Kashmir, Central and Southern India
2. *Solid and Graceful* architecture

Religion

1. Used to worship their historic heroes like Murya, Pandoo, etc
2. *Three Gods*; the creator, the destroyer, the preserver

Sub-continent after Advent of Muslims

Political Impact

1. Strong central government was established
2. Efficient law and order and administration

Social Impact

1. Classless system
2. Universal equality and brotherhood concepts
3. Abolition of *Sati*
4. Increased status of women
5. Advent of Mughals introduced new food and dishes to the Subcontinent

Economic Impact

1. Emancipation of poor class

Art and Literature

1. Translation of Hindu Work
2. Brought their own Arabic, Persian, and Latin works

Architecture

1. Amalgamated their very own *openness and simplicity* with native *strength and grace* to form miracles like Taj Mahal, Lal Qilla, Royal Mosque, Lahore Fort etc

Religious

1. Abolished worship of Heroes
2. Concept of One God and Toheed (Monotheism)

Reasons of Decline of Muslim Society in Subcontinent

1. **Religious:** Binding force of Islam declined due to weak faith of Muslims and beliefs were also contaminated due to mingle up of different religions
 2. **Weak Military:** Unskilled, untrained soldiers (mostly were part time soldiers otherwise they were farmers) and no standing army
 3. **No Naval Force:** This weakness was exploited the most by the British. *Ali Wardi* gave idea of naval force but declined by rulers
 4. **Decline of Education System:** Europeans were ahead in science and technology
 5. **British Cunningness:** British were very cunning and they disguised their ulterior political and imperial intentions under the *East India Company's* trade banner and gained string hold in the era with the help of gifts and bribes.
 6. **Hindu Rebellion or Indifference:** For Hindus, arrival of British was just a change of master so they never bothered about it neither warned Muslims rather helped British.
 7. **Incompetent Rulers:** After the death of *Aurangzeb (1707)* no competent ruler came to throne. This dearth resulted in poor administration, poor law & order, anarchy, chaos, and unrest.
 8. **Different Muslim Sects:** Muslims were divided into sects and not united
 9. **Akbar's Policies:** *Biggest reason of decline* **I. H. Qureshi**
 10. **Poor Character of Muslim Rulers:** they were drinkers and womanizers
 11. **No Set Rule of Succession:** Only Akbar & Hamayun came to throne peacefully
 12. **Inclusion of Hindus into Governmental Affairs:** *"No minority ruler should ever include ruled majority into governmental affairs"* **I. H. Qureshi**
 13. **Failure of Mutiny:** Gen Bakhat Khan asked for royal help for armed struggle against the British but Bahadar Shah refused his request
- "If British would not have come, Hindus would have taken over reigns of India as Muslim fall was final, certain, and irrevocable"***

Reformation of Muslim Society “Sheikh Ahmad Sirhandi (Mujaddad Alf Saani)”

His Aim

1. He was against **Monism**
2. He was against Akbar’s **Deen-e-Illahi**

Early Life and Education

- He was born in 1564 in Sirhand (India)
- Father name *Abdul Ahad*, who was a mystic and scholar
- Came to Sialkot and studied from *Maulana Kamal Ud Din Kashmiri* and *Maulana Yaqoob Kashmiri*
- Then, formally joined and became disciple of *Hazrat Baqi Billah (KSA)*

His mystical flights

- **Monism (Wahdat Al Wajood)**: Initially he himself became victim of monism and wrote poetry in its favor and considered that the *shariat is blind faith*.
- **Zillaiyat (belief that he was a shadow of God)**: Upon his teacher’s advice he realized his mistake and then gave this concept.
- **Aboodiyat (Man is only subservient to God’s will)**: Form Zillaiyat he moved to this concept and justified this with the help of philosophy and religion and criticized *monism* that it was just a feeling or intoxication not a reality
- **Wahdat Ash Shahood**: *Iqbal was a great fan of this concept*

His Emphasized Wahdat Ash Shahood for

1. Monotheism was getting weaker due to lazy beliefs and teachings of Wahdat Al Wajood
2. To halt Monism’s propagation in ruling class and masses

His Efforts against Deen I Ellahi

1. Emphasized on Quran and the Holy Prophet's (PBUH) Sunnah
2. He laid foundations for the revival and orthodoxy

He called himself as *"I am reformist and ranked very high in the saints"*

Jahangir imprisoned him in *Gawaliyar Fort* 1619-1620 but later released him.

He was teacher of *Shah Jhahan*

Shah Walli Ullah

Conditions at the Time of His Birth

1. Muslim central government was extremely weak
2. Jatts and Marhattas carried rebellion activities and **Churamun (a Marhatta)** was a notorious dacoit of the time
3. Sikhs were dominating *Siharunpur and Sirhand* and were plundering Muslims
4. Nobles were oppressing farmers by taxation and other measures
5. Royal court was a hub of intrigues and conspiracies to an extent that in the life of Shah 10 kings changed
6. Muslims were fragmented and sectarian violence prevailed (*Golconda* was a Shiite state)

The Man

1. Born in February 21, 1703, Died in 1762
2. Real Name "Qutab-Ud-Din"
3. Father name Abdul Rahim, a learned saint who compiled ***Fatwa I Alamgiri*** and had a school *Madressa I Rahimia*
4. Shah graduated from his fathers school
5. He went to Saudi Arab for higher studies where *Abu Tahir* was his teacher who had liberal and broad view and was not extremist
6. When he returned (1733) he saw two problems
 - i. *Moral Degeneration* of Muslims
 - ii. *Threats to survival* of Muslims (*most important and imminent*)

Efforts to Mitigate Threats to Muslim Survival

- Wrote letters to rulers but all in vain
- Approached Nobles '***Nizam Ul Mulk***' but he refused to help him
- Approached '***Najeeb Ud Dowla***' (who was leader of a tribe named ***Rohilla in Rohil Khand***) and he promised to help him but he could not help him alone

- Hence, they jointly invited *Ahmad Shah Abdalli* from Afghanistan for help
- He came and **defeated Jatts and Marhattas in 'The Battle of PaniPat 1761'**
- They asked Abdalli to stay and rule but he refused due to lack of resources and non-cooperation from local nobles
- "If Abdalli would have stayed, it would have been a start of another Mughal Dynasty"
Ishtiaq Ahmad Qureshi

Efforts to Eliminate Moral Degeneration of Muslims

1. **Translated Quran in Persian** (1738 & named it as *Fateh-Ur-Rehman*) as he thought that distance from its teaching is the root cause of their plight and the other being reliance solely on **the Ulema** (*later his sons translated Quran in Urdu*)
2. **Introduced "Ijtihad I Muqeed"** in which he emphasized the importance of it as well as guided that any **interpretation of Quran should be within the limits of four established sects or school of thoughts** (*Shaafi, Hunbali, Maliki, Hanfi*)
3. **He strongly discouraged the reference of incidents in order to translate or explain any verse from Quran** as he thought that it limits the Universal nature of Quran and this practice makes it time bound
4. **Emphasized that Shiite were in the pale of Islam** as they were considered not in his book **"Risala Azala tul-Khifa"**
5. **Wrote book on Muslim Caliphate** to highlight pious Caliphs
6. **Gave concepts of Justice and Equilibrium "Adal wa Twazan"**
7. **"Concept of Irtifaqat"** where he elaborated hierarchy of society as **family, society, city government, and Caliph**
8. **Emphasized that Islam is all embracing** and it is not just a set of rituals
9. **He was mildly against Monism**
10. He **emphasized Muslim rulers to be morally correct** through his book **"Tafheemat Illayah"**
11. **"Shah was among the first to remind Muslims about their glorious past" Iqbal**

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Situation of the Time

1. Muslim had weak and feeble resources
2. No Muslim power in the World
3. Internal problems of **Jatts and Marhattas**
4. External problems of European Nations as they had better warfare and governance mechanisms
5. Muslims rulers were indifferent and
6. *“He realized that by no means of any type of armed struggle or revolt Muslims could gain their rule back”*

The Man

1. Born on **October 17, 1817** in Delhi
2. Father's name 'Syed Muhammad'
3. Got education from the school of **SWU** so British called him '**Indian Wahabi**'

Time Line of Services and Achievements

1. **1855** – became *“Sadar al-Amin”* a native judge
2. **1857** – Protected British interests in the Mutiny as a reward British gave him large state but he refused
3. **1858** – *“The Causes of Indian Revolt”* mentioned *absence of representative govt.* as the main reason of Mutiny. He wrote this from Muradabad.
4. **1858** – *“Loyal Mohammedans of India”*
5. **1860** – *“Tabbay Ul Kalam”* a book *‘Sympathetic Commentary on Bible’* to bridge the gap between Muslims and British
6. **William Maure** wrote *“Life of Muhammad”* which was against the Prophet (PBUH) so Syed replied it in *“Khutbat I Ahmadi”* which is considered as first book on Modern Muslim Thought

7. He wanted to **uplift Muslims** and to create a **friendly relations between Muslims and British**
8. **1863** – He believed that essence of their British success was in growth of **physical sciences** and hence started *Scientific Society*
9. **1864** – Transferred to Ali Garh
10. Went to **England** where he closely studied **Cambridge University and Tatlor & Spectator** magazines
11. **Came back** and formed a society to establish a school and collect funds
12. **1866** – **Launched Ali Garh Gazette**
13. **1870** – Started his magazine “*Tehzib ul-Akhlaq*” on December 24 from **Banaras**
14. **1875** – Established *Ali Garh School*
15. **1876** – Took retirement form service to give time to school
16. **1877** – Transformed school into college, *Lord Layton* laid its foundations and it was affiliated with **Calcutta Univ.** then to **Allah Abad Univ.** It became university in 1920, after Syed’s death
17. **1886** – Formed *All India Mohammedan Educational Conference*
18. **1888** – Syed received the title of ‘Sir’
19. **1891** – He formed *Indian Patriotic Association*
20. **1898** – Syed died

His Religious Reforms

1. Developed rationale and scientific approach
2. There is no difference in *Word of God (Quran)* and in the *Work of God (Nature)*
3. **Science should be interpreted in the light of Quran**
4. Due to this people called as “*Naturey*”
5. *Abdul Kalam Azad* in his “*Al Hilal*” used to criticize this concept of Syed

His Political Reforms

1. He believed initially in one nationalism of Hindustan as interests of Hindu and Muslims were same, to incapacitate British

2. He termed Muslims and Hindus as “*Two Eyes of A Bride*” and they are as indispensable for each other for India as two eyes for the beauty of face of bride
3. He used to say “*I am a Hindu as Hindu is not a name of any cult rather every inhabitant of Hindustan is a Hindu*”
4. He presented the issue of *self-government in India* as a cause of Mutiny
5. His societies led to creation of Muslim League and Shimla Deputation
6. **Ali Garh Movement**

What Effected Syed to Deviate from One Nationalism to Two Nation Concept

1. 1867 – Urdu Hindi Controversy of *Banaras*: “*This is the beginning, he who lives enough will see it grow*”
2. For the first time he used the term of *Two Nation* in the pretext of India
3. *Brahmu Samaj & Ariya Samahj* movements to revive Hinduism left deep imprints on the mind of Syed
4. Hindu attitude towards Muslims’ rituals and religious process, especially *Kathiyawar* where Shiite used to mourn Moharram processions, also effected his mind and thoughts
5. Minority role of Muslims and Hindu majority oppression
6. Educational and financial backwardness of Muslims
7. Formation of Congress and Syed forbade Muslim to join it as it demanded parliamentary form of government which clearly favors the majority i.e Hindus
8. He formed *Indian Patriotic Association in 1891* to counter Congress activities
9. Hindu Muslim riots

Educational Contributions

Besides all other institutions and their invaluable services to Muslims, Ali Garh produced scholars like *Shibli, Deputy Nazir Ahmad, Altaf Hussain Hali, Maulana Muhammad Hussain Azad* and many more.

Syed was sincerely convinced of the infinite superiority of the British and for this he was called as a sycophant however, with Syed’s efforts, the pessimism of post Mutiny days gave way to what was almost a feeling of buoyancy.

Dar Ul Aloom Deoband – Dar Ul Aloom Qasim Ul Aloom

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Established on | 30 May, 1867 |
| Foundations led by | Fazal Ur Rehman and Zulfiqar Ali |
| First Student | Mahmood Ul Hassan |
| First Teacher | Maulvi Muhammad Mahmood |
| First Dean | Maulvi Muhammad Yaqoob |
| First Principle | Maulvi Muhammad Qasim Nanavati (True founder) |

Objectives and Features of the School

1. Enrolled local as well as foreign students
2. It was a *reaction of Syed's pro-English policies*
3. The aim was to *protect Muslim culture and identity*
4. It was a fairly vast and spaious school with lodgings facilities
5. *No donations were accepted*
6. *First time concept of Attendance Register and Written Examination* in the subcontinent

Salient Personalities and their contributions

1. *Mv. Yaqoob Nanavati* Deputy education inspector in British Service
2. *Mv. Qasim Nanavati*
3. *Mv. Mahmood Ul Hassan*
4. *Mv. Rasheed Gangohi* bitterly against Ali Garh
5. *Mv. Ashraf Ali Thanvi* wrote 800 books, most famous "*Bahishti Zaiwar*"
6. *Mv. Ubaid Ullah Sindhi* involvement in "*Silk Procate Movement*"

Nudwa Tul Ulema Lucknow 1894

Nudwa was basically an attempt to establish an educational set up in between the extremes of Deoband (conservative) and Ali Garh (liberal)

Start and Features

1. **Syed Muhammad Ali Kanpuri** started it in **1894** in Utter Pardesh (UP)
2. **Molvi Abdul HAq and Mv. Shibli** made its rules
3. **“Al-Marif”** was the magazine of Nudwa
4. **Shibli** tool reign of Nudwa in September**1904 and flourished it**
5. **Shibli** developed difference with **Mv. Abdul Karim** and left Nudwa in July**1913**

Aims of Nudwa

1. To resolve difference among Ulema
2. To serve and protect Muslims *without being involved in politics*
3. An institution to **synthesize old (Islamic and traditional) and New (English and modern) education**
4. Famous magazine of Nudwa was **“Muaraf”**

Nudwa produced savants like

1. **Syed Salman Nadvi**
2. **Shibli Nomani**
3. **Abu Zafar Nadvi**
4. **Najeeb Ashraf Thanvi**

Anjuman Himayat-I-Islam 1884

Established by **Qazi Hamid Ud Din in 1884**

Aims

1. **Educations institution for Muslims, especially for Girls**
2. *Dar Ul Aman (Orphanage)* for Muslim orphans
3. To **Counter Christian Missionaries**

Achievements of Anjuman

1. **Islamia School Lahore 1886** now it is **Islamia College Lahore**
2. **Established 5 schools for females**
3. *Female College 1915*
4. **CH. Rehmat Ali** as its student
5. **Gave invaluable services in Pakistan Movement**
6. **First time Flag of Pakistan was hoisted** on its building

Ideology of Pakistan

“Emergence of Pakistan is sheer magic of Ideology” Jinnah

The term ideology was first used by A. D. Tracy against Napoleon in France.

“*Ideology is a science of ideas*” **Cox**

“*Ideology is the interest of the ruling class*” **Karl Marx**

Ideology represents the class of society which is rejected, suppressed and dejected.

Phases of Ideology

1. **Stage One:** Where a party, group of people, or a nation has a cluster of ideas
2. **Stage Two:** When spread of this cluster of ideas begins with the help of propaganda and slogan basis are political, social, or religious
3. **Stage Three:** When this cluster of ideas becomes the ‘goal’

Hans Morganthaw said that political ideology of a nation can be of three types;

- i. *Status Quo*
- ii. *Imperial*
- iii. *Ambiguous*

Characteristics of Ideology

- i. *Dynamic* as it changes with time and interests
- ii. *Base* is always on some religious, social, political, or economic idea
- iii. *Simultaneously deals* with past, present, and future

Factors that Provided Foundation to the Ideology of Pakistan

1. **Historical Factors:** Muslims ruled subcontinent but then they became being ruled and even centuries of living together could not mould them into one nation

2. **Political Factors:** British rule suppressed Muslims especially after Mutiny of 1857 and favored Hindus
3. **Religious Factors:** Muslims used to eat cow while for Hindus it was sacred, *Cow Protections Society, Brahm Samaj, Wardha Scheme, Vidiya Mandir Scheme, Ariya Samaj* movements were to promote Hinduism and suppress Islam, **Bal Gnaga Tilak's Society for the removal of obstacles to the Hindu Religion** and Muslims came top of it.
4. **Urdu Hindi Controversy:** In 1867 Banaras and later on Hindus tried to replace Urdu with Hindi
5. **Cultural Factors:** Both nations had different heroes, books, foods, language etc
6. **Social Factors:** They could neither intermarry nor inter-dine; they had utterly different social set ups
7. **Jinnah** ***"Hindus and Muslims are two different and distinct civilizations and, in short, they differ from each other from birth till grave, they neither can inter-dine nor can inter-marry"***
 - **Hindu Nationalism:** 1882 AD Dayanda Sarsvati formed ***"The Cow Protection Society"***, *Ariya Samaj and Brahm Samaj Movements* which were more religious than political
 - ***Old and post Mutiny pessimist generation was replaced with fresh brains***

How Ideology Emerges

- Ideology reflects the way of thinking, it is an intangible thing
- It grows amongst the dejected, annoyed, and dissatisfied group of society
- It tend to rise in time of crises and social stress
- When people feel strongly that they are being mistreated and victimized under the existing order

Evolution of Two Nation Theory

- **1867** – Sir Syed Ahmad Khan said it after Urdu Hindi controversy. Syed said, “*It is just a beginning, he who lives enough will see it grow.*”
- **1879** – Jamal Ud Din Afghani advocated it in terms of *Pan-Islamism*
- **1887** – Sir Syed Ahmad presented ‘*Local Self-government Bill*’
- **1890** – Abdul Halim Sharad (first Urdu novelist) wrote about in ‘*Mohazzib*’
- **1917** – Khairi Brothers (Abdul Jabbar Khairi & Abdul Sattar Khairi) raised voice for it in *Socialist Conference Stockholm*
- **1920** – Abdul Qadir Bilgarami wrote a letter to *Gandhi* to divide India
- **1924** – Muhammad Ali Johar declared that there are two distinct nations in India and Hindu cannot suppress Muslim due to simply majority
- **1931** – Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal in Allah Abad Address raised the ideology of Pakistan based on Islam first time from the plate form of Muslim League and desired for an independent Muslim state
- **1933** – Ch. Rehmat Ali published pamphlet ‘*Now or Never*’ in London
- **1938** – Jinnah while addressing Sindh Muslim League that Congress is trying to suppress and divide Muslims to weaken them.
- **1940** – Pakistan Resolution / Lahore Resolution

Indian National Congress

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Founded By | A. O. Hume (retired civil servant who served in India) Dada Bhai Naoroji, Sir Dinshaw Edulji |
| Founded On | 1885 |
| First President | Womesh Chandra Banerjee |
| First Session | Mumbai 1885 72 Delegates |
| Factions | <i>Garam Dal</i> (Bal Ganga Dhar) <i>and Naram Dal</i> (Gopal Gokhale) |

Objectives

1. Larger share of Indians in government
2. Safeguard of political rights
3. A united platform
4. Appeasement of British

Partition of Bengal

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Partitioning Date | October 16, 1905 |
| Partition Into | East Bengal (Dhaka) and West Bengal (Calcutta) |
| Viceroy | Lord Curzon |
| Annulled on | December 12, 1911 |
| Annulled By | George V in Delhi Darbar |

Facts of Bengal

1. Area 189000 sq miles
2. Population 78.5 Million

Reasons of Partition

1. Too large a province to be administrated by one Lieutenant Governor
2. Both, East and West, parts were miles a part without any transportation and communicational infrastructure

Benefits to Muslims

1. Establishment of courts, educational institutions, services, promotion of business, establishment of administrative structure would lead to ***better employment opportunities, social and economic uplift, rise in literacy rate etc***
2. Muslim peasantry relieved from Hindu landlord oppressions
3. **Chittagong as a sea port**
4. **Jute Factories**
5. **Proximity of administrative machinery**
6. **Better ways of communication**
7. **Above All**, Muslims became a majority in the Eastern Bengal province

Hindu Objections and Response

1. It is a plan to divide Bengal and to **infringe Indian Nationalism**
2. It is **an attempt to sow the seeds of hatred** between Hindus and Muslims
3. **Assault on Viceroy**
4. **Killing of Magistrate**
5. Damage to railroads
6. Involvement of Congress
7. **Swadeshi Movement** – boycott of British Goods
8. **Riots**

Lessons for Muslims from Annulment

1. **Importance of Agitation** in politics
2. **British not Loyal**
3. **British not trustworthy**
4. **Hindu and Congress** mentality became crystal clear
5. **Congress only represents Hindus**
6. **Unification of Muslims**
7. Loyalty (with British) paid no dividends

Shimla Deputation **October 01, 1906**

Led by **Sir Agha Khan**

Met **Viceroy Lord Minto**

Delegates **35**

Met in **Shimla**

Idea conceived by **Nawab Ismail**

Reasons / Background **Partition of Bengal and Imminent reforms**

Muslim Demands

1. **Separate Electorate**
2. **More seats than population in Executive Council**
3. **Muslim representation in Universities' syndicates**
4. **Ali Garh College be made a university**

Effects / Aftermath / Lessons

1. No demand was agreed upon
2. Muslim League's birth
3. Decision to put future demands through delegations

All India Muslim League 1906

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Founded on | 30 December, 1906 Dhaka |
| Head Quarters | Lukhnow |
| Meeting of | All India Mohammedan Educational Conference |
| Host of Meeting | Nawab Salim Ullah he also moved the resolution |
| President of Meeting | Nawab Viqar Ul Mulk |
| “Green Book” | Constitution of ML written by M. Muhammad Ali |
| Second Session | 1907, Karachi presided by Adam G. Pir Bhai |
| Structure | 1 President (Agha Khan III), 6 VPs, 1 Secretary (Mohsin), 2 JS (Viqar), Three year term |

Background

- Muslims could not get a single seat in *Legislative Council* from 1892 till 1900
- Partition of Bengal
- Hindi was declared official language in *UP in 1900*
- Shudhi Movement*, either become Hindu or leave Hindustan, form Hindus
- Muslims were in minority; only 23 % of the whole population
- Charter of Congress* never represented Muslim feelings

Objectives

- To have good relations with British
- Safeguard interests (economic, social, political) of Muslims
- Provision of a political platform for Muslims
- To counter Congress and Hindus

Government of India Act 1909

Minto (Governor General / Viceroy) – Morley (Secretary of State) Reforms 1909

Background

Minto wrote to Morley (*motive of the reforms*) “*the only way to strengthen the British rule in India is to include educated Indians into governmental affairs and their seats in council be increased*”

Reforms / Features

1. Separate Electorate for Muslims was accepted
2. For the first time *elections of Indians* to various councils
3. Introduction of electoral principle laid the foundation of Parliamentary system

Defects

1. No general Franchise
2. Electorate was too narrow

Muslim League rejected it as *British Parliamentary System would turn them into a permanent minority* and demanded more seats than population, Muslim voter for Muslim candidate, and reserved Muslim seats

Congress rejected it too on the basis of *Muslim Separate Electorate*

The Lucknow Pact 1916

Background

1. Annulment of Partition of Bengal forced M/L to amend its manifesto and constitution.
2. Muslims witnessed some difficulties as it was hard to establish *Muslim University* and *Masjid Kanpur* incident.
3. World War I and attack on Ottoman Empire
4. Dual membership of Jinnah

Hence, Muslim League and Congress decided for Mutual cooperation so a joint session of both the parties was held in Lucknow in December 1916

Features of the Pact

1. Congress Admitted demand of *separate electorate*
2. Mutual agreement to give weight-age where anyone is in minority
3. Any bill against any community must need 3/4th representatives' support of the same community in the *Legislative Council*
4. *1/3 Muslim seats in central assembly*

Significance of the Pact

1. M/L was recognize by Congress as a party of Muslims
2. Gained separate electorate
3. They got 33 % seats where Muslims were 25 % of population
4. *Muslims lost majority in Punjab* (The only drawback of the Pact to Muslims)

Montagu (Secretary of State) – Chelmsford (Viceroy / GG) Reforms 1919

Government of India Act 1919

1. Introduced *Diarchy System* (selection of representatives for various councils) of government in provinces
2. Transferred some departments to Chief Ministers – Provincial powers were enhanced
3. *Direct Franchise* was introduced
4. *Separate Electorate was kept on*
5. Review of the constitution after every ten years
6. It was an aftermath of Minto Morely Reforms 1909

Khilafat Movement 1919 – 24

It was a joint movement of Muslims and Hindus for the safeguard and restoration of prestige of Ottoman Empire in Turkey which was infringed in the World War I.

Impacts of The Movement

1. Hindu Muslim Unity was witnessed
2. Muhammad Ali Johar spent four years in prison
3. Dr. Ansari, Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmal (later known as Nationalist Muslims) came closer to Gandhi
4. Last joint effort of Hindus and Muslims
5. Muslims came to know the importance and process of agitation
6. Gandhi emerged as leader
7. Workers of M/L got training of strikes and physical efforts that became valuable in later Pakistan Movement
8. Muslims lost their trust on Congress and Hindus
9. Gulf between two nations increased
10. Jinnah didn't support it
11. Muslims migrated to Afghanistan and then came back
12. Muslim Hindu riots and ***Chuara Chauri incident***
13. This movement had nothing to do with independence movement
14. ***Hindu and Muslim unity was a marriage of convenience***
15. Another important event was that ***after this movement the reigns of Congress went in the hands of extremist Hindus***
16. ***Solidarity (between Hindu and Muslim), born of expediency, could go no further***

Delhi Proposals 1927

Background

1. As India's biggest ordeal was to come up with a mutually agreed constitution and rights of minorities
2. *Pandit Moti Lal Nehru* invited *Jinnah* that if *they concede demand of separate electorate then Congress is ready to accept all Muslim Demands*
3. It was a common effort to draft a constitution that is acceptable to all the concerned parties in the Sub-continent
4. *Jinnah, with the consultation of 30 other members*, decided to renounce separate electorate
5. On this issue *Muslim League was split into "Jinnah League" and "Shafi League"*

Proposals

1. Sindh separated from Bombay
2. Reforms in NWFP and Baluchistan
3. NWFP and Baluchistan be made provinces
4. 1/3 Muslim seats in Central Legislative Council
5. Muslim representation in Punjab and Bengal according to their population and not according to the weighted formula agreed in *Lukhnow Pact*

Simon Commission 1927

Came as Government of India Act 1919 (Motequ Chelmsford Reforms) decided to review the constitution after every ten years it came a bit early due to precarious political environment of India

Aim of the Mission was to evaluate the political scene of India with observation and consultation of local political leaders

Biggest Problem was that *the commission didn't have any local member, all members were British (total 7) and on this issue both Muslim League and Congress rejected this mission*

Muslim League Shfi Group cooperated with the commission

Recommendations of the Commission in its Report Printed in 1930

1. Abolition of Diarchy System
2. Federal form of government
3. Maximum autonomy to provinces
4. Separate Electorate
5. Representative Government
6. Maintenance of weighted principle for Muslim minority

Nehru Report 1928 Pandit Moti Lal Nehru

This report made Hindu Muslim rift final and irrevocable.

Background

1. **Lord Brienhead challenged** all Indian political parties and leaders that they cannot come up with a constitution.
2. Accepting this challenge, **Indian leaders convened All Parties Conference in February 1928**
3. This Conference appointed a committee **chaired by Pandit Motilal Nehru** and other **nine members including two Muslims** (Sir Ali Imam, Shoaib Qureshi)

Features of Report

1. **Fully responsible government for India**
2. **Sovereign majority**
3. **Separate Electorate abolished**
4. **Turned down Muslim demands** of 1/3 seats at assembly at 56 % and 55 % representation in Punjab and Bengal respectively
5. **Sindh separated from Bombay** if financially viable
6. **Reforms in NWFP and Baluchistan**
7. **Unitary form of government** means very strong center
8. **Residuary powers with Center**
9. **Hindi be made as official language**
10. **Bill of Rights**
11. **No state religion for India**
12. **Proposal of establishment of a Supreme Court**

Muslim Reaction I December 1928

Muslim leaders called **All Parties Convention in Calcutta December 1928** and put following demands

1. **1/3rd Muslim representation in Central Legislature Council**

2. **Reserved Muslim Seats** in Punjab and Bengal

3. **Federal System**

4. **Residuary powers with provinces**

“(As a result) Muslims were shocked into unity” and “It was a blessing in disguise”

Muslim Reaction II

All Parties Muslim Conference in Delhi under Sir Agha Khan and put the same demands as did the earlier meeting

“The gulf between Hindu and Muslim demands was not very wide; rather there was no desire to bridge the gap” **Dr. Ambedkar**

Muslim Reaction III Fourteen Points of Jinnah March 28, 1929

At *annual session of All India Muslim League* Jinnah presented his famous 14 points and proved his statesmanship

Significance of These Points

1. Jinnah emerged as leader with vision
2. Muslim league factions, Shafi and Jinnah, remerged
3. New turn in the Indian Politics

Points (only main ones)

1. Federal, residuary powers with provinces
2. Autonomy to provinces
3. Adequate and effective representation of minorities
4. Separate Electorate
5. Full religious liberty
6. $\frac{3}{4}$ community votes for a law etc

Round Table Conferences (RTCs)

After the rejection of Simon Commission Congress started Civil Disobedience Movement so to bring harmony British called for RTCs.

First RTC 12 Nov. 1930 – 19 Jan. 1931

- Congress didn't participate
- M/L sent Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and Jinnah
- Leader of Muslim parties was Sir Agha Khan
- *It Failed*

Second RTC 7 Sep. 1931 – 1 Dec. 1931

- Due to *Gandhi-Irwin Pact* Gandhi came to attend
- *Ali Jinnah died and Iqbal replaced him*
- *It also Failed*

Third RTC 17 Dec. 1932 – 24 Dec. 1932

- Congress again didn't go
- Communal Awards August 1932 came in between so Congress boycotted 3rd RTC
- *It was a Failure Too*

A white paper was published at the end of RTCs in March 1933 and a 16 member Committee (from Lords and Commons) worked on it and it finally became Government of India Act 1935 when it got Royal Assent on July 24, 1935.

Communal Awards August 1932 – Ramsay Meadonald Awards 1932

Salient Points

1. Guaranteed principle of weight-age for minorities
2. Right of allocation of seats to minorities in provinces
3. 1/3rd Muslim seats in Central Legislature
4. Sindh was made a separate province

Importance

1. Congress and Gandhi termed these awards as *biased towards Muslims*
2. Congress and Gandhi boycotted *third RTC in London*

Government of India Act 1935

History provides no instance of a constitution prepared so studiously by the British Government

Parts of the Act

1. Provincial Part

- i. **Federation** of India
- ii. **Three lists**; federal, provincial, and concurrent
- iii. Concurrent list with provinces
- iv. Finance was given to provinces to boost their strength
- v. Provincial Governors were **guardian of minorities** having **discretionary powers** however advice of provincial cabinet was binding on Governors
- vi. **Sindh and Orissa** separated from **Bombay and Bihar** respectively
- vii. **Provincial Status to NWFP**
- viii. **Franchise was enlarged** by reducing property qualifications
- ix. Diarchy completely abolished
- x. Cost of Indian office has to be borne by British
- xi. All members were now to be **elected**, as in past a few were selected also
- xii. **Defense, Foreign Affairs, and Finance departments with GG**

2. Central Part

Which was never enforced practically

- i. **Bicameral Federal Legislature**
- ii. **Direct Election** for council of state
- iii. Allocation of seats
- iv. Governor General had special powers
- v. **Diarchy** (some elected and some selected) **kept at centre**

General Features of the Act

1. **Last Act of British Raj**
2. **Direct Elections introduced for the first time, another step towards parliamentary self-government**
3. **No preamble**
4. **NO Bill of Rights**
5. **Longest Ever Bill from British Parliament**
6. *Special powers to Provincial Governors and Central Governor General* were kept with British as a last resort to pull reigns if needed
7. *Bill ensured that Congress alone could never run the government and become sovereign*
8. *Powers given at provinces and denied at center*

Both, M/L and Congress criticized this Bill.

Elections of 1937

Results

1. Congress

- i. Got absolute majority in six provinces *UP, CP, Bihar, Orissa, Madras, Bombay*
- ii. *Won 716 seats over all*
- iii. *In NWFP Congress and Red Shirts' coalition government*

2. Muslim League

- i. As far as election results are concerned it was a *huge disappointment for M/L*
- ii. *It only won 109 out of 492 Muslim Seats. Only 22 %*
- iii. *Not a single seat in NWFP and Sind*
- iv. *In Punjab got only 2 out of 86*

“Hence, Congress successfully made their ministries in eight provinces and refused to form any coalition government with Muslim League in any province”

Congress Ministries July 1937- November 1939 (29 Months)

For the first time, the Congress tasted the 'heady wine of power'.

Congress ministries are well known for their atrocities on Muslims and those were as under.

1. **Bande Matram by Bankim Chatter G (Ananda Math)** was made compulsory for Muslims students to sing
2. **Bow to Gandhi's picture in Wardha Scheme**
3. **Cow protection committee**
4. **Wardha Scheme of education** which was a brain child of Gandhi to bow to *Taranga*
5. **Vidiya Mandir Scheme to open schools in Mandirs**
6. **Tried to divided M/L** with the help of greedy Muslims like *Sikandar Hayat, Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, Yaqoob Hassan etc*
7. **Muslim Contact** weaken M/L through Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
8. **Cruelties on Muslims**
9. **Economic and Social pressures** on Muslims
10. **Cow slaughter was banned**
11. **In a few provinces, it was tried to make Hindi as official language**
12. **Accountable to high command of party only**

When Lord Linlithgow, the then Viceroy announced un-consulted unanimous decision that India is a part of WW II from Allies then Gandhi asked these ministries to resign and they did so.

Upon resign of Congress Ministries, *Jinnah declared December 22, 1939 as "Day of Deliverance"*

It was the conduct of Congress ministries that had driven the Muslims to separation

Lahore Resolution 1940

Background

Muslim League meeting in Delhi 1940 to demand independence for two reasons

1. They had seen rule of Congress through its ministries
2. WW II situation forecasted a British exit

Administration of Punjab tried to cancel this session of M/L in Lahore through *Khaksar massacre* and other administrative tools like cancellation of booking of Minto Park for the meeting

Session Dates **March 21 – March 23**

Presided By **Jinnah**

Resolution Moved By **A. K. Fazl Ul Haq**

Salient Features of Jinnah's Speech

1. The problem is *not inter-communal rather it is international*
2. Division of India is beneficial both for Hindu and Muslim otherwise they will loose there potentials in strife and brawl.
3. He *never used term Pakistan* rather it was Hindu Press that gave currency to this name as presented long before by CH. Rehmat Ali
4. He emphasized that Muslim majority should not be split

Importance of Lahore Resolution

1. *Point of no return*
2. *Identification of goal*
3. *last decision not to co-exist with Hindu*
4. *No constitutional solution except division*
5. *All quarters of Muslims supported it except a few nationalist*
6. *M/L popularity increased many a folds and it was shown in later elections*

August Offer 1940

Background

1. British were facing huge losses in WW II
2. Precarious situation in India

The Offer

Viceroy Lord Linlithgow on behalf of British government announced this offer on August 1941 that if Muslim League and Congress would cooperate during the war, after the War British will do following for them,

1. *Executive Council* of Viceroy be extended to give more local representation
2. Future constitution will be formed by Indians themselves
3. Minorities' interest will be safeguarded in future constitution
4. An Indian Representation Body will be formed after war to make constitution
5. The offer is *Conditional* on both parties cooperation with British cause in War

Result

1. **Muslim League** neither rejected it nor accepted it
2. **Congress rejected** it and started *Indian Civil Disobedience Movement*

Cripps Mission 1942

Under the Indian and War pressures British sent *Sir Stafford Cripps* (the lord of Privy Seat and the leader of House of Commons). The mission reached India on **22 March, 1942** with a “*Draft Declaration*”.

1. At the end of War, an *elected body* will be framed to *make future constitution*
2. This constitution body shall also *include royal / princely states*
3. The provincial assemblies shall elect this body on a *system of proportional representation*
4. Until new constitution, Indian defense will remain with British
5. Any province *might refuse new constitution and secede*

Result

1. *M/L rejected it as the clause of secession was not enough to make Pakistan*
2. *Congress rejected it too*
3. **Gandhi, “It is a post dated cheque in a failing bank.”**
4. *Gandhi started “Quit India Movement”*
5. *Jinnah said “Divide and Quit”*

Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1944

Gandhi was in prison due to his civil disobedience movement. In **1943, Raj Gopal Achariya** made and drafted a plan known as “**C. R. Formula**” for settlement between Muslims and Hindus and presented in to Gandhi in prison *Gandhi liked it. In May 1944, Gandhi* came out of prison on *medical grounds*.

In September 1944, he met with Jinnah. *Gandhi* insisted that question of partition will be settled through a referendum once British has gone but *Jinnah* didn’t agree to that and talks broke down. **Gandhi admitted Jinnah as Quaid-I-Azam.**

Shimla Conference 1945 (25 June – 14 July)

As another attempt for reconciliation, *British invited all political leaders at Shimla to discuss The Wavell Plan of Lord Wavell*, the then Viceroy.

The Plan

1. The future Executive Council shall constitute representation of all communities
2. The Viceroy shall *appoint members* after consulting the political leaders
3. *All members shall be Indians except* the Viceroy and Army chief
4. If it succeeded in Center, then it will be implemented in Provinces too
5. *Foreign Affairs be given to an Indian Member*

The Agreement

Composition of members: 5 High Caste Hindus and 5 Muslim Members

The Disagreement

M/L wanted *all Muslim members from M/L* however; *Viceroy wanted 4 from M/L and 1 from Unionist Muslim* (Congress sympathetic faction)

Result: It was a failure as both parties declined it

Elections of 1945 – 1946

Elections of Central Legislative Assembly December 1945

Elections of Provincial Legislative Assembly February 1946

Result

Contrary to elections of 1937, ***M/L won a spectacular, phenomenal, and overwhelming majority; M/L secured every single Muslim (30) seat for Central Assembly and 440 out of 492 Muslim seats (89 %) in provincial assemblies.*** M/L made ministries in Punjab, Sind, and Bengal

Like wise Congress won overwhelmingly on Hindu seats 930 in provinces and 57 in center. ***Congress made ministries in eight provinces.*** UP, CP, Bihar, Orrissa, Bombay etc

Significance of Polls

1. These election were basically ***United India versus Divided India***
2. ***M/L emerged as the single political voice of Muslims***
3. Congress came to know M/L strength
4. M/L made their point clear, ***Divide and Quit***
5. It was a ***great come back for M/L*** as the result of 1937 elections was not so good
6. ***Convention of Muslim Elected Representatives, convened in Delhi 1946, reiterated the division of India*** as the sole motto

Cabinet Mission Plan 1946

On March 02, 1946 British Cabinet mission of *Three English Members* arrived in India to solve the constitutional deadlock. Members were **Patric Lawrence** (Head of the mission), **A. V. Alexander**, and **Stafford Cripps**.

Aims / Mission of the Mission

1. **Setting up a constitutional body**
2. **Holding dialogue with elected members**
3. **Setting up an “Executive Council”** enjoying the support of all major political players

Efforts for Fulfillment of Aims

1. From 5 – 13 May 1946, held separate talks with leaders
2. **Arranged a Joint Conference at Shimla** having **M/L, Congress, and Akali Dal** on board
3. **Made two groups of provinces; Hindu majority and Muslim Majority**

Conferences ended at a Sad Note because

1. **M/L wanted** defense, external relations, and communications with **center**
2. **Congress wanted** (in addition to above) currency, custom, planning and fundamental rights with **center also**.
3. As the **differences were of fundamental nature, no compromise emerged**

On May 16, 1946 the commission **published its own “compromise plan”**

1. **Rejected the idea of division**
2. **Retained right of self-determination of Muslims**

3. ***A Union of India, comprising Princely States also with*** defense, foreign affairs, communication and finance
4. ***Union will have one Executive and a Legislature***
5. ***All residuary powers with provinces***
6. ***Provinces shall be free to make groups***
7. ***A province can call for a 'reconsideration' in constitution after ten years with the consent of its assemblies***
8. ***Either The Plan be accepted or rejected but as whole i.e. any part of it alone can not be implemented or accepted***
9. ***If a political party would reject it then Viceroy shall invite other party to form government*** which accepts the plan

Groups Made by the Mission

1. **Group A:** Madras, Bombay, UP, CP, Bihar, Orissa Hindu Majority
2. **Group B:** Punjab, NWFP, Sind, Baluchistan Western Muslim Majority
3. **Group C:** Bengal and Assam Eastern Muslim Majority

Stages of the Plan by the Mission

1. **Short Term Plan** For Interim government
2. **Long Term Plan** For Constitution Making

Hypocrisy of British in Implementation of the Plan

1. Both parties accepted the plan
2. **Viceroy assured Jinnah that interim govt. shall have 12 members, 5 league, 5 Congress, 1 Sikh and 1 Christian**

3. *Congress insisted 15 members*, 5 Hindu Congressmen, 4 Muslim form League, 1 Muslim non-league, 1 Hindu non-Congress, 1 scheduled Caste, 1 Christian, 1 Sikh, 1 Congress Woman
4. *It again made a deadlock*
5. *Then mission gave its own plan; 14 members* 6 Congress, 5 League and other
6. *M/L even accepted it but Congress rejected it* as no Nationalist Muslim was there
7. *Congress withdrew its acceptance of mission on 27 June 1946*
8. *Now Viceroy should have invited M/L to form govt. but he didn't*
9. As reaction M/L observed **"Direct Action Day" on August 16, 1946**
10. *Congress again took a U-turn and accepted the Plan on 10 August 1946*
11. *British accepted this and 13 members list was published* which didn't include any Muslim League member
12. *Viceroy further asked Congress to nominate even Muslim members*
13. *Interim Govt. took over* without M/L
14. *After long negotiations, M/L joined govt. on 26 October 1946*

Muslim League Ministers in Interim Government

1. **Liaquat Ali** Finance
2. **I. I. Chundrigar** Commerce
3. **Adul Rab Nishatr** Communication
4. **Ghazanfar Ali** Helath
5. **J. N. Mandal** Legislature

Jinnah however, boycotted the interim govt. meetings and practically broke the coalition of interim govt. and ultimately *Jinnah, Liaquat, Nehru, Baldev Singh, and Viceroy* flew for England and on *Dec. 6, 1946* and a *royal statement* appeared that *transfer of power will be done till June 1948*

3rd June Plan and Transfer of Power

On March 23, 1947 Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell

On June 3, 1947 British govt. announced the plan to abolish her rule in India

Features of the Plan

1. New constitution shall be made by new governments
2. Punjab (*partition proposed by 77/91 (85 %)*) and Bengal (*partition proposed by 90/126 (71 %)*) Legislatures would decided to be divided or not
3. Same for Sind (*partition proposed by 20/30(67%)*) to be with Pakistan or India
4. Shahi Jirga in Baluchistan
5. Referendum in NWFP, Assam, and Sylhet
6. A boundary commission if opted for division
7. Princely states will remain unchanged
8. New constituent assembly would decide whether to be independent or to remain in British Commonwealth

On June 4 Mountbatten announced the date of partition as 15 August, 1947

The Bill of Partition (Indian Independence Act 1947) was passed dually on 18 July, 1947 and made

- (1) **Two sovereign states**
- (2) **Full constitution making powers**
- (3) **No rule of British any more after August 15**
- (4) **The legislative supremacy of new states.**

Early Problems of Pakistan

1. Unjust Demarcation of Boundaries / Red Cliff Award

- a. Bengal Boundary Commission
- b. Punjab Boundary Commission
- c. Red Cliff was chairman of the two commissions
- d. *Gurdas Pur* (70 % Muslim) were given to India
- e. *Ferozepur* given to India providing her a rout to Kashmir
- f. *Murishdabad, Calcutta, Nadia* given to India

“We have been the victims of a deep paid and well planned conspiracy, executed with utter disregard of the elementary principles of honesty and honor” M. A. Jinnah

2. Influx of Refugees

- a. Almost 6 – 6.5 million refugees came
- b. They had nothing; Pakistan provided them everything initially
- c. Then planned their long run settlement

3. Uprooting of Muslims in East Punjab

- a. *The London Times* wrote in September 1947 that more Indian people had been killed during this short time span than in the all civil broils of the past fifty years
- b. Women of Amritsar were forced to march naked on the streets on September 14, 1947
- c. British army and police remained mere spectators

4. Unjust Division of Financial Resources

- a. **Marshall Kuchanlik** was in-charge of the division
- b. Pakistan was to receive 750 Million Rupees form Reserve Bank of India, and that too was less than actual share
- c. She received only 200 Million

- d. Then upon *Gandhi's* intervention and hunger strike Indian government gave additional 500 million
- e. 50 million is still pending till date

5. Lack of Administrative Setup

- a. Administrative setup had to be built from scratch
- b. No capital, not even buildings
- c. Dearth of educated youth and people
- d. India didn't provide the official records

6. Constitutional Issues

- a. Under *Section 8 of the Indian Independence Act 1947*, the Govt. of India Act 1935 became our constitution with a few amendments
- b. Hence, *The First Constitutional Assembly's* foremost task was to draft a new constitution
- c. The inability of assembly to draft a constitution compelled her to assign certain extra-constitutional powers to Governor General and men like *Iskandar Mirza* fully utilized those powers

7. Language Controversy

8. A Federation of great ethnic and diverse nature

9. Two wings had no terrestrial communication methods, they were very hard to manage and administer

10. Water crises and Indus Basin Water Treaty 1960

11. Stunt of Pukhtoonistan

12. Death of Jinnah was a serious blow to infant state

13. 1948 War with India

14. Accession of Princely States

a. Kashmir

- i. 84,471 square miles area

- ii. 77 % Muslims at that time
- iii. 4 Million population
- iv. Non-Muslim ruler, sold it to India

b. Hyderabad

- i. Most important princely state due to *high income*
- ii. 84,000 square miles area
- iii. 16 M population
- iv. had its own army
- v. It decided to remain independent
- vi. But India attacked on it on 13 September, 1948 and conquered it
- vii. Hyderabad's petition in *UN* is still pending

c. Junagardh & Manawadar

- i. These were two small maritime states
- ii. The majority of Juna was Hindu but Ruler was Muslim (reverse case of Kashmir)
- iii. It announced accession with Pakistan
- iv. India retaliated and captured it
- v. A complaint of the matter is still pending with UN

Search for Constitution

- August 11, 1947 **First Constituent Assembly** met at Karachi
- Jinnah was unanimously elected as **President of Constituent Assembly**
- First assembly has **69 members** that was further enhanced to **79**

Problems in the Way Constitution

1. **Linguistic** problems, either Urdu or Bengali language
2. **Ethnic** Division
3. **Division of Power**
4. **Presidential** or **Parliamentary form of government**

5. **Islamic or Secular**
6. **Parochialism**
7. **Relations between** executive and legislature
8. **Joint or Separate electorate**
9. **Equation of power between center and provinces**
10. **If Parliamentary**, what proportions to East and West wings

Objective Resolution

Presented by in **March 1949** through **Liaqat Ali**

1. **Sovereignty belongs to Allah**
2. People, through their elected representatives, will exercise this sovereignty according to the principles of **Quran and Sunnah**
3. No law be made repugnant to Islam
4. Provision for conducive environment for Islam
5. Basic Rights of people be safeguarded by law
6. Religious freedom and tolerance
7. Independent Judiciary
8. Federal form of government
9. Effort for development of least developed areas

Basic Principles Committee (BPC) was made subsequently

Liaqat was chairman of BPC

BPC had further sub committees for different subjects

BPC presented its first report in 1950 but it was rejected

Liaqat worked on a new one but was assassinated in **1951**

Khawaja Nazim Ud Din replaced him as PM and Chairman of BPC

He made changes and presented it again on **December 22, 1951**

It was again rejected due to too strong center and weak provinces

Riots erupted in East Pakistan due to suggestions of weak provinces

GG Malik Ghulam Muhammad dismissed assemblies on April 06, 1953

Pakistan in total had 4 GG

Muhammad Ali Bogra became new PM and gave his famous “**Bogra Formula**”

1. Bicameral legislature
2. Lower and Upper Houses on the principle of parity between two wings
3. East Pakistan having **less seats in senate 10** (as compared to West provinces 40 total) **but more seats in NA** (165) and all West provinces with 135 seats. Joint seats of both Houses of **both wings were equal i.e. 175 each**
4. PM and President each from different wing

This formula received good response and people liked it in both wings

Urdu and Bengali both were made official language on **April 20, 1954**

Bogra became highhanded and in 1954 he conspired with the connivance of Bengali members to **amend the sections 9, 10, 10B, and 17** of the Act of 1935 that will deprive **GG Ghulam Muhammad** all of his discretionary powers including dissolution of assemblies

GG fought back and dissolved assemblies (2nd dismissal) in **October 24, 1954**

M T Khan, speaker of NA, filed a writ petition and **Sindh High Court decided in his favor however, Supreme Court** (Justice Munir) **reversed the decision**

Elections held in 1954 and Muslim League was defeated very badly in East Pakistan. It could only get 10 out of 309 provincial seats even their ex-chief minister lost to a student candidate

United Front bagged 233 seats

Central government behaved highhandedly and dismissed United Front ministries on **May 30, 1954** and **Iskandar Mirza** became governor of East wing

A new assembly of 80 members was formed

After a long tussle, **One Unit** was proclaimed on **September 30, 1955**

Ch. Muhammad Ali became PM

Constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956

Constitution of 1956

1. Objective Resolution was its preamble
2. **13 chapters, 6 schedules, 234 articles,**

3. Parliamentary form of government
 4. Brief document
 5. Neither rigid nor flexible
 6. contained federal as well as provincial elements
 7. Three lists
 8. both center and province was authorized to legislate on concurrent list topics
 9. Central law shall prevail, in case of a clash
 10. residuary powers with provinces
 11. **Unicameral** legislature of 300 seats, 150 from each unit, **unique concept**
 12. Presence of fundamental rights
 13. name was **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**
 14. Urdu and Bengali both as national languages
 15. English as official language for twenty five years
- It remained enforced for 32 months
 - 4 PMs in that period Muhammad Ali, Suharwardy, I. I. Chundrigar (3 months), and Feroz Noon
 - **First Martial Law** came on **October 7, 1958**
 - **Ayub** became Chief Martial Law Administrator and President

Causes of Failure of 1956 constitution

1. 32 months is no time to judge a constitution
2. Lack of able leadership
3. No political training
4. Obnoxious role of political parties, they revolved around personalities rather than institutions
5. Economic disturbance
6. We lacked democratic sense
7. Prejudice towards East wing

Reign of **Ayub** made a Constitutional Commission under Justice Shahab Ud Din

The Committee presented its report to government in **May 1961**

Based on this detailed report and after some changes, Ayub promulgated a new constitution on **March 01, 1962**

This constitution again failed and politics took a new turn when Ayub left

Feature of the Constitution of 1962

1. Written, detailed and rigid
2. Federal type and residuary powers to provinces
3. Only one list, rest is all with provinces
4. Presidential form of govt. like USA having veto power of president
5. Ministers not members of assemblies
6. Indirect method of election through BD members
7. Independence of judiciary
8. Fundamental rights
9. Islamic provisions

Ayub called RTC in 1969 due to political turmoil

Ayub transferred power to Yahya and again he imposed ML on 25th March 1969

Yayha gave his LFO on March 29, 1969

1. Pakistan will have federal system
2. the future constitution will ensure fundamental rights and adult suffrage
3. Maximum provincial autonomy

Causes of Failure of 1962 Constitution

1. Unpopular, one man show
2. It was a dictatorial constitution
3. It was made only to cover and protract Ayub's rule
4. No separation of powers, president was too powerful even veto
5. Impotent assemblies under constitution
6. Powerful center with additional clauses to intervene in provincial affairs

7. Indirect mode of elections
8. Suppression of fundamental rights
9. BD members were even given a few judicial powers
10. Muslim League (convention) was king's party with full royal support
11. Promoted secularism

Yahya broke one unit just to give majority to west wing

In elections of October 1970, Awami League won 151 / 153 (99 %) central seats; PPP also got good response in west wing

Neither Bhutto nor Ayub wanted to call first session of assembly because due to overwhelming majority of **Awami League** it was evident that the new constitution will be based on Najeeb's Six Points

Yahya delayed the first session and it created unrest in east wing

Causes of fall of Dhaka December 06, 1971

1. **Hindu Influence:** 14 % Hindu of East wing were politically and financially very strong. They played a negative role through media and other means.
2. **Failure of M/L leadership in East wing:** M/L leaders didn't pay any attention towards east's problems. Their financial share has always been embezzled either by west provinces or by politicians. Moreover, Bengali M/L leaders also were oblivious and aloof from general feelings.
3. **Controversy of Language**
4. **Delay in Constitution Making Process**
5. **Presidential form of government**
6. **Role of Military**
7. **Economic Disparity between two wings**
8. **Failure of LFO**
9. **Tussle of Power between Mujeeb and Bhutto**

10. Indian plan Hijacking to Lahore Jan. 30, 1971

11. Ill role of Super Powers

12. Deception form USA

13. Military invasion of India

14. Mujeeb's 6 Points

- a. Federal and parliamentary system and representation on the basis of population
- b. Only defense and foreign affairs with center
- c. Two separate currencies in Pakistan
- d. Fiscal policy with provinces
- e. Separate accounts of foreign exchange for each wing
- f. Units will be allowed to maintain a Para-military force

Yahya gave power to Bhutto and he gave the new constitution on **August 14, 1973**

1. OR as preamble
2. 280 Articles, 12 chapters, 7 schedules
3. Rigid and written
4. Federal and Parliamentary system
5. Bi-cameral in nature
6. Rule of law
7. Supremacy of judiciary
8. Islamic ideology
9. Direct Elections
10. Protection of fundamental rights
11. Urdu as official language
12. Referendum on a national issue

Zia imposed third martial law of Pakistan history on **July 5, 1977**

Zia again gave that much repeated doctrine of **compulsion, reluctance, and necessity** as the reason of the martial law

Islamization of Zia Regime

1. **Hadood Ordinance 1977:** Attack on liquor, theft, adultery, etc
2. **Zakat and Usher Ordinance 1980:** Established Tehsil, District, provincial, central Usher committees
3. **Federal Sharait Court**
4. **Interest Free Banking**
5. **Pakistan studies and Islamic Studies** made as compulsory subjects in schools
6. **Ramzan Ordinance**
7. **Nizaam – Salaat Committees**
8. **Ban of Nudity**
9. **Council of Islamic Ideology**
10. **Federal Advisory Council** of ulema
11. **Faculty of Shariat** at universities

Causes of Failure of Democracy in Pakistan

1. Never introduced sincerely for a considerable period of time
2. Does Pakistan fulfill the requirements of democracy? No

Requirements of Democracy

1. **Masses**
 - i. Right minded
 - ii. Educated
 - iii. Absence of class system in masses
2. **Political Parties**
 - i. Manifesto
 - ii. Party elections
 - iii. Personalization of politics
 - iv. Agenda?
 - v. Feudal
 - vi. Vested Groups

3. Elections

- i. Free and fare?
- ii. Voters list
- iii. Universal franchise

4. Government

- i. Accountable?
- ii. Responsible?
- iii. Pursue of self or collective interest

5. Basic Human Rights

- i. Followed or not?

6. Social Condition

7. Economic Condition

8. Political awareness

9. Judiciary Independence

10. Free Media

11. Bureaucratic attitudes

12. Fragmented society

13. Ethnic, racial, linguistic issues

14. Military intervention

15. Provincial disharmony

Unfortunately Pakistan does not fulfill any of the above criteria

Agriculture in Pakistan

Nature of Agriculture

Agriculture is an activity where both nature and man are involved. Man prepares the field and sows the seeds and nature germinates the seed and does the rest. Hence, natural factors are as important as those of human.

Composition of Sector

Agricultural sector of Pakistan contains five sub-sectors

1. *Major Crops*: Wheat, Rice, Sugar Cane, Cotton,
2. *Minor Crops*: Pulses, Oil Seeds, Tobacco, Fruits, Vegetables
3. *Livestock*: Goats, Sheep, Cows, Buffalo, their Milk, Poultry
4. *Fisheries*
5. *Forestry*: Timber,

Brief History

1. ***Historical Dependence on Agriculture***: In 1949 – 50 agriculture was by far the largest sector, contributing 53 % to GDP, share of labor force 65 %. In 2006 – 07, it accounts for 21 % of GDP and employs 43.4 % of work force and source of livelihood for 66 % of population. These figures show that its contribution has declined drastically while its absorption of labor force has also declined.
2. ***Historical Performance***: The period of *Green Revolution* witnessed a great agricultural boom; otherwise agricultural growth has never been very great in Pakistan. Double figure growth rates in only three years (13.6) in 1953/54 while negative growth in five years (-9.1). *Growth rate from 1949 to 58* remained 1.43 % which was not only poor but lower than population growth rate also. *Growth rate from 1972 to 77* remained 2.3 %.
3. ***Latest Transition***: good thing is that Pakistani agriculture sector is shifting from *Old Myths* (multiple cropping, land expansion, liberal availability of water) to *New Realities* of input efficiencies (HYV), efficiency gains, fertilizer, pesticides, mechanization etc. some even call it '*Second Post-Green Revolution*'

4. **Latest Figures 2006 – 07: Over all a very good year**
- a. sector grew @ 5 %,
 - b. wheat production rose by 10.5 (highest in history) 22.5 million tons
 - c. sugarcane up by 22.6 % (second highest in history)
 - d. livestock contributed 50 %
 - e. Forestry decreased by 4.3% (last year down by 43.7%),
 - f. fisheries growth declined form last years' 20.5 to 4.2 %
 - g. Bumper Cash crops

Problems that had or are disturbing agriculture of Pakistan

1. Natural Problems

- a. Kharif season (summer) is season of cash crops and floods come in this season too
- b. Rains in Pakistan are of heavy downpour nature that destroys crops
- c. Frequent floods
- d. In arid and semi-arid areas irrigation is must for successful farming
- e. Vast areas under *Barrani* cultivation
- f. Dearth of Rains
- g. Poor country with small land holdings that inhibit the possibility of application of latest cultivation and pesticide techniques to enhance yield
- h. Pests
- i. Pakistani soil especially lack organic matter and hence require large quantities of fertilizer

2. Man Made Problems

- a. Lack of Fertilizer and manure
- b. Inefficient methods of cultivation
- c. Uneconomic land holdings
- d. Inadequate marketing facilities
- e. Water logging and Salinity

- f. Exhaustive use of High Yield Varieties (HYV) that require more water
- g. Population growth rate equivalent or even higher than that of agriculture making agricultural growth trivial and insignificant
- h. Multiple Cropping reduce soil's fertility
- i. Pests can destroy up to 20 % of yield and our farmers are still not doing enough in this regard
- j. Cartels of buyers (APTMA, Pakistan Sugar Mills Association, tobacco cigarette companies etc) exploits farmers and ultimately discourages them to attain high yields
- k. **Feudalism:** Chauhdries, Vadairas, Sardars neither pay tax nor let this sector flourish.

3. Governmental Lacks

- a. Lack of substantial efforts to increase the cultivable area since inception
- b. Inability to Tax where proponents believe, and rightly so, that agricultural sector should not be taxed rather than high earners should be while influential and powerful feudal lords resist it.
- c. Failure in distribution and popularization of HYV as it can increase output by 10 – 20 %
- d. **Lack of provision of formal agricultural credit** as various surveys of SBP have revealed that only 30 to 35 % farmers can get credit and only 10 % of them get it from formal sources while others depend on exploitative informal sources. Irony is that despite of its known importance, hurdles like lengthy and complex procedures, red-tape-ism, nepotism, far located offices can not be overcome.
- e. Adoption of **Structural Adjustment Plans** of World Bank and IMF has led to foreign dictation that resulted in abolition of subsidies (on wheat, edible oil, sugar, and fertilizer) and support prices that eventually tempt farmers to produce more.
- f. **Agricultural Pricing Policy** by govt. has failed due to discouraged local prices, monopoly procurement of wheat and rice by govt. and non-

payment of prompt cash, inter-district and inter-province bans reduced prices in surplus areas

- g. *Delay in Policy Making:*** It took Government to launch *first agricultural development program* in 1955 and *Agriculture Price Commission* in 1981. Delayed mechanization and tractor-isation of sector based on false dictated notion of IMF that mechanization would lead to unemployment, has adversely effected the sector.
- h. *Biased Approach:*** Large chunk, rather almost all, of governmental efforts in the shape of rural credit, HYV technology, input subsidies, and other packages benefited the large farmers. (*National Commission on Agriculture*)
- i. *Poor infrastructure of roads***
- j. *Poor storage facilities***
- k. *Poor marketing techniques*** as EPB is not good enough
- l. *Poverty, Illiteracy, high population growth rates, worst health and sanitation facilities, and poor infrastructure in rural areas.***

Another View of Problems in Agriculture of Pakistan

1. Soil Related Constraints

- a. *Soil Depletion:*** deteriorated health of soil due to continuous cropping
- b. *Soil Salinity & Water-logging:*** 5.25 to 6.25 million hectare acre (mha)
- c. *Soil Erosion:*** 11.17 mha by water erosion & 4.76 mha by wind erosion area in Pakistan. Erosion results is low fertility and productivity
- d. *Urbanization & housing on agricultural lands:***
- e. *Rain-fed Soils:*** about 25 % is rain-fed that is totally dependent on rains that are unexpected and rains are of heavy-pour nature in Pakistan

2. Water Constraints

- a. *Limited Supply of Water***
- b. *Inconsistent Supply of Water***

- c. *Water losses in canals*
- d. *Brackish & Oily Water of tube wells*

3. Management Constraints

- a. *Inefficient Fertilizer usage:* Either farmers don't use fertilizers adequately or use them in un-appropriate manner, without soil test and survey
- b. *Weed Infestation:* Weeds destroy our crops, overall, 25-30 %
- c. *Delayed Sowing:* This also reduces yield
- d. *Pest Infestation:* White Fly and Heliothis
- e. *Poor Quality Seeds*
- f. *Poor Mechanization*

4. Natural Constraints

- a. *Aridity:* Annual rainfall less than 10 inches in 67 % of area
- b. *Unequal Seasonal Distribution of Rainfall*
- c. *Heavy-Pour Rain Fall*
- d. *Floods:* Most ironically, floods in *Kharif Season, a season of cash crops*

5. Socio-Economic Constraints

- a. *Mass illiteracy:* Ignorance of new techniques and varieties
- b. *Old Traditions and Values*
- c. *Small Size of Holding*
- d. *Rural Indebtedness*
- e. *Extravagance of Traditional Ceremonies* like death, wedding, birth etc
- f. *Believe only on Fate not on effort and struggle*
- g. *Lack of Social Mobility*
- h. *Defective Marketing System*
- i. *Absence of Road and Transportation Network*
- j. *Absence of better storage facilities*

6. Policy Issues

- a. *Pakistan is not self-sufficient in Fertilizer, this makes it expensive*
- b. *Agro-Chemicals are very expensive*
- c. *Faulty Pricing Policy: Pakistan is only country where wheat is cheaper than other coarse grains. This discourages production*
- d. *Low budget for Agricultural Education and Research*
- e. *Lack of Agricultural Credit availability*

“One of the most prime issues is that agriculture has never been taken as a business seriously in Pakistan neither by private sector nor by farmers as it was done in Europe and America. In part of land, agriculture is only a source of grains, not money.”

Industrialization in Pakistan

Historical Analysis

At the time of her birth, *in 1947* newly established state of Pakistan had no industry at all and her earlier industrial problems included *lack of industrial base, lack of skilled labor, lack of capital, huge demographic changes etc.* **Gustav Papanek** (a professor of Harvard University who remained advisor of Pakistan Planning Commission between 1954 – 1960) rightly said,

*“The country was amongst the poorest in the world and had to no industries to speak of, almost no industrial raw materials, and no significant industrial or commercial groups. Economic chaos and disintegration seemed more likely and it was difficult to presume that she can grow according to her population. Moreover, the **period of 1950s** was also an epoch of stagnation and mounting economic problems.”*

The main reason for slow or stagnant growth of industry in 1950s was the absence of an equal and parallel growth in agriculture as **Gustav** said that *“Pakistan’s agriculture was the sick man of the economic development.”* **Real focus** of this era was establishment of new industries, procurement of raw material, and self-sufficiency at least in consumer goods.

However, the industry and over all economy of Pakistan **flourished rapidly in 1960s**. Due to reforms like *Trade Policy 1959, Export Bonus Scheme, Bonus Voucher Scheme, import liberalization, availability of foreign aid, encouragement to private sector for investment, a parallel and supportive growth trend in agriculture, provision of industrial credit, and government’s import licensing scheme* this era is known as **‘Decade of Development’** and the foreign media and analysts were forced to comment,

The Times 1966 “The survival and development of Pakistan is one of the most remarkable examples of state and nation building in the post-war period”

New York Times 18 Jan 1965 “Pakistan may be on its way towards an economic milestone that so far has been reached by only one other populous country, USA”
Asian Development Bank study showed that large-scale manufacturing growth increased from 8% to 17% in last five years 1960-1965”

In this decade Pakistan’s GDP growth rate was 6.7% and its manufactured exports were greater than those of South Korea, Turkey, Thailand, and Indonesia combined.

The Period of 1972-1977 was a mix period of *Bad Management* and *Bad Luck*. *Bad Management* included abolition of Export Bonus Scheme, nationalization of industries that frightened the private sector investment plan, while the *Bad Luck* was due to fall of Dacca that resulted in reduced local demand and quest for new markets, oil crises, over all economic depression in the world, massive floods of 1973-76-77, failure of cotton crop etc. Initial two years witnessed a satisfactory growth due to devaluation and favorable world demand of cotton in 1973 but overall the period depicts a dismal picture of industrial growth. The result of this nationalization and distrust was emergence of cottage industry that has developed into ‘the thing’ till now.

The military rule of 1977 – 1988 witnessed the *return of high growth rates* where GDP grew at 6.5 % (1980-88), manufacturing GDP grew at 7 % (World Bank), investment in industry grew at 18 %, and Fifth and Sixth Five Year Plans achieved more than assigned targets. *Mainly due to* increased role of private sector, restoration of business confidence, industrial and trade policy continued for a longer period of time, denationalization of industries, policies of deregulation and liberalization, reduction of tariffs, Industrial Incentives Reform Cell (IIRC), liberal trade policies, diversity in manufacturing sector, boom in domestic market, and increased worker’s remittances from Gulf countries (\$ 3 billion). *However*, this period didn’t reduce unemployment or inflation.

Onwards 1988 Pakistan’s economy saw a major shift in the form of IMF and World Bank dictated *Structural Adjustment Plan* in economic arena and in political field she saw transformation from military rule to democracy which brought ten governments from May 1988 to February 1997. *Structural Adjustment Plan* incapacitated Pakistani

governments to have independent industrial plans and policies and hence this era could not demonstrate an industrial growth. Privatization of UBL, ABL, Bankers Equity, and PTC (attempt) are glaring examples.

This trend followed till now and the privatization of 105 or 109 identified units continued and till 1992, 67 units had been privatized. The recent privatization of PTCL, Steel Mill (attempt), PSO, HBL, MCB, and other institutions is just continuation of IMF and WB's dictations.

The current era has witnessed emergence of *Service Sector* in competition of manufacturing industry. Telecom and Banking sectors are flourishing in Pakistan very quickly still with immense future potential.

Determinants of Industrialization in any Country

1. Raw Material / Natural Resources
2. Power
3. Market
4. Transport
5. Labor
6. Capital
7. Trade Policies of Government
8. Political Stability
9. Saving / Investment behavior of nationals
10. Confidence of Foreign Investors
11. Technological Advancement
12. Globalization and local Industry
13. Lack of stress on SMEs

Governmental Efforts to Promote Industrialization

1. Industrial Estates
2. Technical Education
3. Protective Barriers

4. Provision of Credit
5. Special Industrial Zones
6. Export Processing Zones
7. Subsidies

Pakistan's Eminent Industries

1. **Cotton:** Cotton ginning, Cotton spinning, Textile, cotton weaving, power looms, Hosiery etc **Location** Karachi, Faisalabad, Hyderabad, Multan, Sargodha, Quetta
2. **Sugar:** (78 mills in 2000), NWFP, East Punjab
3. **Fertilizer:**
4. **Cement:**
5. **Iron and Steel:** Pakistan Steel Mill 1973,
6. **Oil Refineries:**
7. **Sports Goods**
8. **Surgical Instruments**
9. **Cottage Industry and Handicrafts**

Types of Industry in Pakistan

1. *Cottage Industry:* Carpenters, workers, potters etc
2. *Small-Scale Industry:* shoes, surgical equipment, sports goods etc
3. *Large Scale Industry:* Fertilizer, Cement, Sugar, Steel etc

Facts of Pakistan

Location

Latitude $23^{\circ}35' - 37^{\circ}05'$ **N**

Longitude $60^{\circ}50' - 77^{\circ}50'$ **E**

1. Located in *Western part of Asia*
2. *One standard time*, Pakistan Standard Time (PST), due to *short longitude*
3. **PST = GMT** (Greenwich Mean Time) + 5
4. *Land on Three side* i.e. East, West, and North
5. *Indian Ocean* in South
6. *Proximity of Tropic of Cancer* ($23^{\circ}30'$) is a reason for hot weather

Neighbors

| Direction | Country Name | Border Are |
|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| East | India | 1610 KM |
| North | China | 585 KM |
| North West | Afghanistan | 2252 KM Durand |
| South West | Iran | |
| South | Indian Ocean | |

“Wakhan” is the name of narrow belt of Afghanistan that separates *Pakistan* and *Tajikistan*

Structure of Area Division

| Area | % of Area | % of Population | Population Density |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Punjab | 25.8 (2) | 55.62 (1) | 358 (2) |
| Baluchistan | 47 (1) | 4.96 (4) | 19 (6) |
| Sind | 17.7 (3) | 23 (2) | 216 (4) |
| NWFP | 5.97 (4) | 13.41 (3) | 238 (3) |
| FATA | 3.42 (5) | 2.4 (5) | 117 (5) |
| Islamabad | 0.11 (6) | 0.61 (6) | 889 (1) |

- **Islamabad:** Smallest area yet most populous
- **Baluchistan:** Largest areas yet least dense
- **Punjab:** Biggest population and most dense after Islamabad
- **NWFP is denser than Sind**

Geographical Division of Pakistan

1. The Western Highlands

a. The Mountainous North

Five Mighty Ranges

- i. **The Karakorum Range:** K2 (8611) highest peak, Rakaposhi peak, Siachin Glacier (72 Km) and Biafo Glacier (62.5 Km) and Hispar and Batura glaciers, Khunjarab Pass, largest number of the world highest peaks within a small area, 20 peaks more than 7000m, always covered with snow
- ii. **The Hindu Kush Range:** Trich Mir highest peak (7690), Noshaq (7484), Glacier Sakiz Jarib and Tirich Mir
- iii. **The Kohistan Range:** Average height 5000 – 6000 M, Lawari Pass, It includes Swat and Dir
- iv. **The Himalaya Range:**

1. **Great Himalaya:** Nanga Parbat (sixth highest of world) (8126), Rupal glacier, Naran and Kaghan, Glaciers Rupal S (17.6 Km) and Rupal N, Lake Saif Ul Malook
2. **Lesser Himalaya:** 1800-4600 M, Batgaram, Murree, Mansehra, Galliyat
3. **Sub-Himalaya:** 600 – 1200 M,

b. **The Potwar Plateau:** Kala Chitta Range, Salt Range (from Jhelum to Kalabagh and Bannu District, Sakesar as highest peak 1527 M) , Margalla Hills,

c. **Waziristan Hills:** Safed Koh Range, Kohat Hills, Sikeram heighest peak 4760 M, Khyber Kurram Tochi Gomal Pass, Peshawar Kohat and Bannu Valleys

d. Sulaiman Kir Thar Mountains

Limestone, Sandstone, and Shale

- i. **Suliman Mountains:** Takhat I Suliman is highest peak at 3487 M, goes till Mari Bughti Hills
- ii. **Quetta Syntaxis Zaghoun Knot:** Triangular area, Highest peak is Loe Sar 3583 M

iii. **Kir Thar Mountains:** Bolan Pass

e. **Baluchistan Plateau**

2. The Indus Plains

- i. *Piedmont Plains*
- ii. *Active Flood Plains*
- iii. *Old Flood Plains*
- iv. *Alluvial Terraces*
- v. *Deltaic Plains and Runn of Kuch*
- vi. *Sand Plains*

The Rivers of Pakistan

- *Indus* is 2900 Km long
- *Indus catchment area* 970,000
- *Indus originates from Mansorawar Lake (Tibet)*
- At Kalabagh Indus enter into plian
- *Deepest gorge* 6500 M
- *Right hand tributaries of Indus* (Gilgit, Kurram, Kabul, and Gomal rivers) are small and has less water
- *Left hand tributaries of Indus* (Jhelum, Ravi, Beas, Sutlaj, and Chenab rivers) are large and contribute more water than that of right hand tributaries of Indus
- *Beas joins Sutlaj* before entering into Pakistan
- All rivers, except Indus, *join at Mithan Kot known as Panjnad*
- Then they all eventually *joins Indus*
- Hub, Porali, Hingol are rivers of Baluchistan
- *Mirani Dam is on Dasht river*
- *Tarbella dam is on Indus Water Capacity* 11 Million Acre Feet, *Electric Capacity* 2.1 M KW
- *Mangla Dam Capacity* 5.5 Million Acre Feet

Forests of Pakistan

International Standard of forestation in that **20 – 25 %** land should consist forests while Pakistan only has **4.8 %** land under use of forests

Among Province, Only NWFP meets this criteria 32 %

A-forestation is needed in Pakistan

Mineral Resources of Pakistan

There are **25 – 30 commercially important minerals** in Pakistan

Contribution towards **GNP is 1.5 %**

Important Organizations for Mineral Development

1. **OGDCL**
2. **Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation** established 1974
3. **Geological Survey of Pakistan**

Important Minerals of Pakistan with their Usage

1. Non-Metallic Minerals

- a. **Rock Salt:** Kwera, Warcha, Kalabagh / cooking, soda ash, caustic soda
- b. **Lime Stone:** Margalla Hills, D I Khan, Dadu Khel, Kohat, Nowshehra / cement, glass, soap, paper, paints
- c. **Marble:** Mardan, Chaghi, Khyber Agency /

2. Metallic Minerals

- a. **Cromite:** Muslim Bagh / bridges, railroads, electrical resistance, steel
- b. **Iron:** Kalabagh / poor quality
- c. **Copper:** Saindak, Chaghi District

Energy Sector of Pakistan

Growth Rate 7.6 %

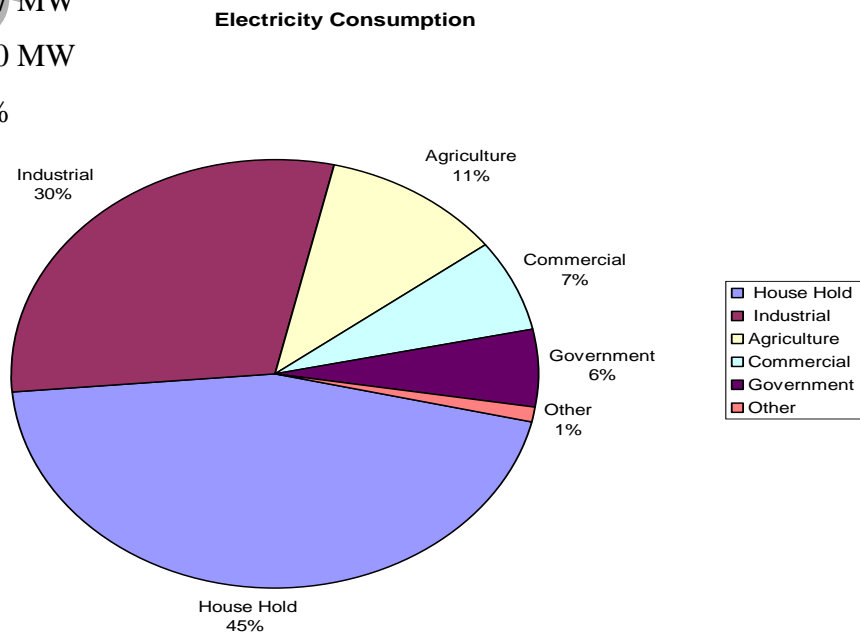
- Pakistan consumes 10 times less energy in the world and 80 times less than USA
- Pakistan Per capita energy consumption is **0.31 TOE** (Ton Oil Equivalent)
- Current gap in demand and supply is **2,500 MW**

Major Sources of Energy Production

- 1. Thermal Electricity** – Since 1988 Thermal source has surpassed all other sources of electricity generation and currently it accounts 65 % of total supply (Including WAPDA and IPP)
 - Oil*
 - Gas*
 - Coal*
- 2. Hydrel / Hydro Electricity** roughly 24 % (Including WAPDA and IPP)
 - Terbella:* 3478 MW
 - Mangla:* 1000 MW
 - Warsak:* 240 MW
 - Ghazi Brotha:* 1450 MW (not started yet)
- 3. Nuclear (Minor Source)** 2 %
 - KANUP:* 137 MW
 - Chashma:* 300 MW
- 4. KESC** 9 %

Major Consumers of Electricity

- 1. House Hold** 45 %
- 2. Industrial** 30 %
- 3. Agriculture** 11 %
- 4. Commercial** 7 %
- 5. Government** 6 %



A Comparative Analysis of Sources of Electricity

Hydel / Hydro

- 1. Cheap source**
- 2. One time Cost**
- 3. Operating cost is low**
- 4. Environment friendly**
- 5. Balance of Payment Friendly source**
- 6. Topography / Geography of Pakistan highly suits for it**
- 7. Time Taking Process**

Thermal

- 1. Coal is largest polluter, hence it creates pollution**
- 2. Very expensive in running**
- 3. Non-renewable source**
- 4. limited resources**
- 5. Negative effects of BOP and TOT**
- 6. plant cost is low**
- 7. project finishes early**

Nuclear

- 1. very clean source**
- 2. Expensive initially but per unit cost is low**
- 3. radio activity issue**
- 4. dumping of waste is an issue**
- 5. technological hurdles**

What should be done?

- 1. Build Dam**
- 2. IPI project**
- 3. Local exploration**
- 4. Alternative Energy resources**
- 5. Energy conservation**
- 6. Overhauling of existing plants**

7. Effective use of energy

8. decrease line losses

Energy conservation is the main thing I think as our largest consumer is consumer and they waste 35 % of their energy of *space conditioning* while our *style of buildings* is also not aligned what is recommended by American institute.

- Pakistan is leader in CNG in Asia and Third in world, after Argentina and Brail

Population Dynamics of Pakistan

- Current Growth Rate 2.2 %
- Pakistan ranks sixth in world
- Pakistan has always been had an Explosive Growth Rate above 2 %
- In 21 years, 1951 – 72 Pakistan doubled its population
- Then in 26 years, 1972 – 98 Pakistan doubled its population
- In future 27 years, 1998 – 2025, Pakistan will again doubled its population
- Pakistan witnessed increased birth rate and decreased death rate
- From 1947 – 2007, the average population growth rate is 2.6 % which is again explosive
- Rural population growth is more than that of urban

Causes of Population Increase

1. **Migration:** Not really a case for Pakistan

- At the time of independence **6 million**
- Afghan Refugees **2.5 M**

2. **Natural Increase:** The core of problem for Pakistan

- Increased Birth Rate
- Decreased death rate
- Early marriages (increased era of reproduction and immaturity)
- False religious beliefs
- Illiteracy and Poverty
- Social Setup is conservative and male dominated society
- Fewer female participation rate in labor force

Comparison of Constitutions of Pakistan

| 1956 | 1962 | 1973 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Rigid | Rigid | Rigid |
| Written | Written | Written |
| 234 Articles | 250 Articles | 280 Articles |
| Islamic | Islamic without spirit of Islam | Islamic |
| No safeguard for abrogation | No safeguard for abrogation | Safeguard was present |
| Parliamentary Form | Presidential Form | Parliamentary Form |
| President can dissolve NA | Same but President also has to go | President can dissolve NA |
| Direct and Joint Electorate | Indirect Electorate | Direct and Joint Electorate |
| Unicameral | Unicameral | Bicameral |
| 3 Lists | 2 Lists | 2 Lists |
| Bill of Rights | Bill of Rights | Bill of Rights |
| Supremacy of Judiciary | Supremacy of Judiciary | Only interpretation of law, cannot make it null and void |
| No provision for referendum | Referendum to remove deadlock | Referendum on any national issue |
| Karachi As Capital | Islamabad and Dhaka as Capital | Islamabad as Capital |
| Urdu and Bengali | | Urdu as national language |