

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

(In the Name of Allah, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful.)

HISTORY



Based on Single National Curriculum 2022

ONE NATION, ONE CURRICULUM



**PUNJAB CURRICULUM AND
TEXTBOOK BOARD, LAHORE**

**◀ This textbook is based on Single National Curriculum 2022
and has been approved by the Board. ▶**

All rights are reserved with the Punjab Curriculum and Textbook Board, Lahore.
No part of this textbook can be copied, translated, reproduced or used for preparation of
test papers, guidebooks, keynotes and helping books.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter No.	Topics	Page No.
1	Arrival of the British in the Subcontinent	1
2	Reform Movements in the Subcontinent	16
3	World Wars I and II	28
4	Political Awakening in the Subcontinent	43
5	Pakistan a New Country: 1947 till Today	74

Authors

- Dr. Rashid Hameed
- Mr. Atta-ur-Rehman

Reviewers

- Dr. Sultan Khan
- Mr. Imran Niazi
- Raheela Seemab
- Prof. M. Yousaf Javed
- Prof. Munir Ahmed Bhatt
- Prof. Zarqa Bashir
- Prof. Anjum James Paul
- Dr. Adnan Tariq
- Rana Muhammad Islam

Supervision

- Ghiyas Aamir, SS (History)

Director (Manuscripts)

- Farida Sadiq

Deputy Director (Graphics)

- Syeda Anjum Wasif

Designer

- Minal Tariq

Composer

- Irfan Shahid

Experimental Edition

1

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITISH IN THE SUBCONTINENT

Students' Learning Outcomes:



Knowledge:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Describe the Battle of Plassey and the Battle of Buxar.
- Describe the success of Haider Ali in defeating the British at Madras.
- Describe Haider Ali's conquest of Cuddalore.
- Explain the role of Mir Jaffar in the Battle of Plassey.
- Identify the important developments made during the reign of Tipu Sultan.
- Explain the role of Marathas and Nizams in establishing British rule in India.
- Describe the significance of 'Farman' by the Mughal Court in the establishment of East India Company in the subcontinent.
- Explain the context of the Doctrine of Lapse of Lord Dalhousie in 1852 CE and its consequences on Indians.
- Describe the reasons behind the War of Independence in 1857 CE.



Skills:

Students will be able to:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Battles of Plassey and Buxar and the death of Tipu Sultan in the span of the East India Company till the War of Independence.
- Use an organogram to depict the sequence of events that led to the rise of British power in India.
- Read relevant books, search from the Internet, and gather information about the rise of the British in the subcontinent.
- Investigate the reasons why the British came to India.
- Explore the causes of the Battle of Plassey.
- Interpret the causes of the Battle of Buxar.
- Compare and contrast, the Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.
- Analyze the results of the Battle of Plassey and Battle of Buxar.
- Investigate reasons why the British were able to defeat Haider Ali and then, Tipu Sultan.
- Inquire some consequences of Queen Victoria's Proclamation Act of 1858 CE.
- Analyze the events and effects of the War of Independence in 1857 CE.
- Compare the similar situations most of the developing countries are facing currently that the Mughals faced during the issuance of the 'Farman' for East India Company.
- Infer the short-term and long-term effects of the "Doctrine of Lapse" on the subcontinent.

Before the arrival of the British in India, Arab traders used to visit India for the purpose of trade. They pursued trade with India and earned huge profits. They began to take Indian goods to Europe for trade purposes and developed good relationships with European people. The European traders also wished to do trade with India. First, the Portuguese traders came to India and earned huge profits, followed by British and French traders. The British traders superseded other European nations in trade with India.

The East India Company

The British East India Company came to the subcontinent for the purpose of trade at the port of Surat on August 24, 1608 CE. They traded mainly in spices, silk, cotton, indigo, dye, tea etc. The arrival of Vasco Da Gama in Calicut on May 20, 1498 CE, opened a sea route from Europe to East Asia. In 1600 CE, the British traders, after getting royal permission from the Queen of England, established the East India Company for the purpose of trade. The East India Company was established for the purpose of trade, but it became involved in politics in the subcontinent. In 1612 CE, the East India Company defeated the Portuguese in India and won trading concessions from the Mughal Empire. The company settled down to a trade in cotton and silk goods, indigo and saltpeter with spices from south India. It extended its activities to the Persian Gulf, southeast Asia and east Asia. In 1613 CE, a Farman was issued by the Mughal emperor Jahangir and allowed the company to establish a factory in Surat.

Find Out!

Name the things that East India Company traded with India.



Ships of East India Company



Factory in Surat



James Lancaster commanded the first East India Company Voyage in 1601 CE

The East India Company and the Mughal Period

The Mughal Emperor Jahangir facilitated the East India Company and exempted it from the various trade taxes. The British were happy and they built many trade centres in India. During the reign of Mughal Emperor Shahjahan, the Company got more trade facilities and concessions.

After the death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb Alamgir in 1707 CE, many Mughal rulers came in quick succession, which weakened the central authority of India. The Governors of some provinces declared their independence. Among such provinces, Bengal, Oudh and Hyderabad Deccan were very important. Murshid Quli Khan in Bengal, Saadat Ali Khan in Oudh and Qamar-ul-Din in Hyderabad Deccan established their independent states.

The British interference was increasing day by day. The local Muslim rulers opposed them severely and hastened their efforts to expel the British from their homeland. Muslims were sure that the British were planning to capture India. Muslim rulers could not achieve their objective but resisted British colonialism. These rulers included Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah, Mir Qasim, Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, among others.



Aurangzeb Alamgir



Quick Fact:

In the 17th century CE, the East India Company had 200 ships for trade.



Find Out!

Why did Indian Muslims want to expel the British from India?

Battle of Plassey 1757 CE

The battle of Plassey was the most important and decisive battle fought between the British East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal, Siraj-ud-Daulah. It was fought on June 23, 1757 CE.

Background

Nawab Alivardi Khan made Bengal an independent state in 1741 CE. He adopted the policy of strict neutrality towards the Europeans, both English and French, but the rift between the Company and the Nawab arose over the collection of taxes and the level of freedom in trade enjoyed by the Company. Alivardi Khan died in 1756 CE and was succeeded by his 19 year old adopted grandson of Siraj-ud-Daulah. The young Nawab was quite suspicious of the Europeans, that's why he ordered both French and the English to stop adding additional fortifications. The British refused to abide by the orders led Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah to occupy the British factory at Kasimbazar, Calcutta. There also took place the incident of Black Hole of Calcutta which resented the British. The Council at Madras sent force under British Governor Robert Clive to restore Calcutta that was recaptured on January 2, 1757 CE.



Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah



Quick Fact:

Plassey was a village of east central west Bengal state in India.

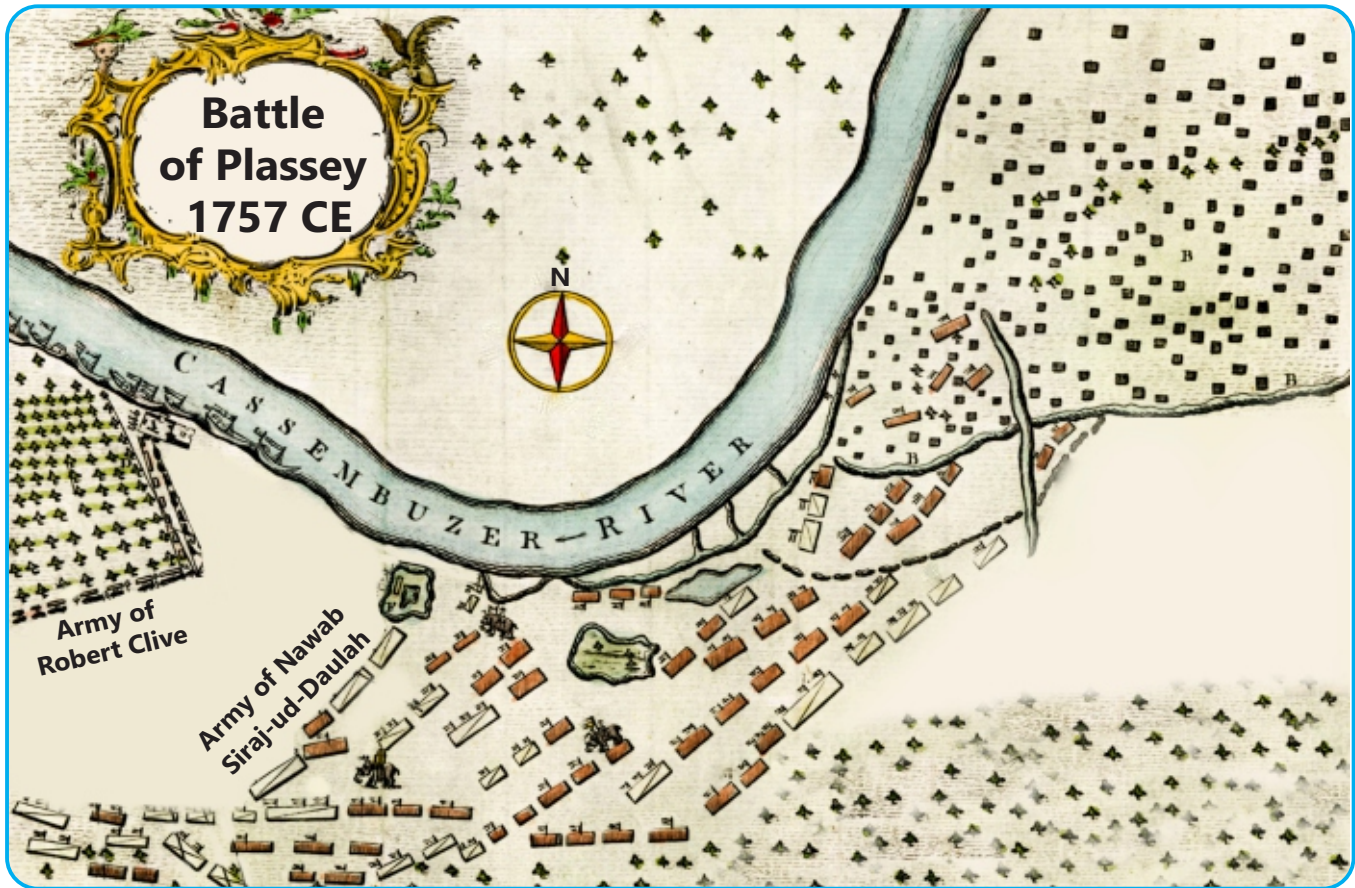


Do You Know?

The Black Hole incident is a name given to an event in which troops of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah held British soldiers in a tiny prison cell of Fort William at Calcutta.

Conspiracy of Robert Clive and Mir Jaffar

Robert Clive desired to remove Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah and replace him with Mir Jaffar to protect the British interests. Nawab's position was not good due to the politics of conspiracies and intrigues at his court. His Commander in Chief, Mir Jaffar, was not happy with him. One of his aunts, Ghaseti Begum, was also looking for an opportunity to get rid of him. Robert Clive found this environment favourable, so he conspired with the nobility. He concluded a deal with Mir Jaffar promising him the post of Nawab to him in return for his help against Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah. Other people who were involved in the conspiracy were Rai Durlab, Nawab's treasurer and Jagat Seth, the richest banker in Bengal State. Omichand was the person who intended to break this deal but in return Mir Jaffar promised him to pay 175 lac rupees and support of Robert Clive.



Map of Battle of Plassey

Events of Battle of Plassey

Having made all these arrangements, Robert Clive sent a letter to the Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah blaming violation of the terms of the Treaty of Alinagar by providing refuge to the French. He also declared his intention to march on Murshidabad which was the capital of Bengal State. The declaration of war was made on June 14, 1757 CE. Nawab had also become aware of the conspiracy. He, therefore, attacked Mir Jaffar's palace and obtained his vow not to join the English Camp in the battlefield. He then ordered the army to move towards Plassey and reached there on June 21, 1757 CE. The British also reached Plassey with 32,000 soldiers to encounter the huge army of Nawab comprising 50,000 soliders. Mir Jaffar, who was commanding 16,000 men, remained altogether detached from the main army. French had also sent a small contingent of artillerymen, but the French Artillery proved useless before the English Artillery. Despite all these adverse conditions, Nawab fought bravely and was slowly moving towards victory when the sudden death of Mir Mardan reversed the situation. It proved fatal for his campaign. Mir Jaffar also withdrew from his camp. Upon this, Siraj-ud-Daulah acting upon the advice of Rai Durlabh, retreated to Murshidabad. He was caught on the way by Miran, the son of Mir Jaffar, who executed him. After that, Robert Clive offered the throne of Bengal to Mir Jaffar. He pleased the Company by paying 50 lac rupees along with ceding 24 Parganas to it. The war sealed the French fate of Bengal. It proved to be a decisive battle marking the initiation of British rule in India for the next two centuries CE.

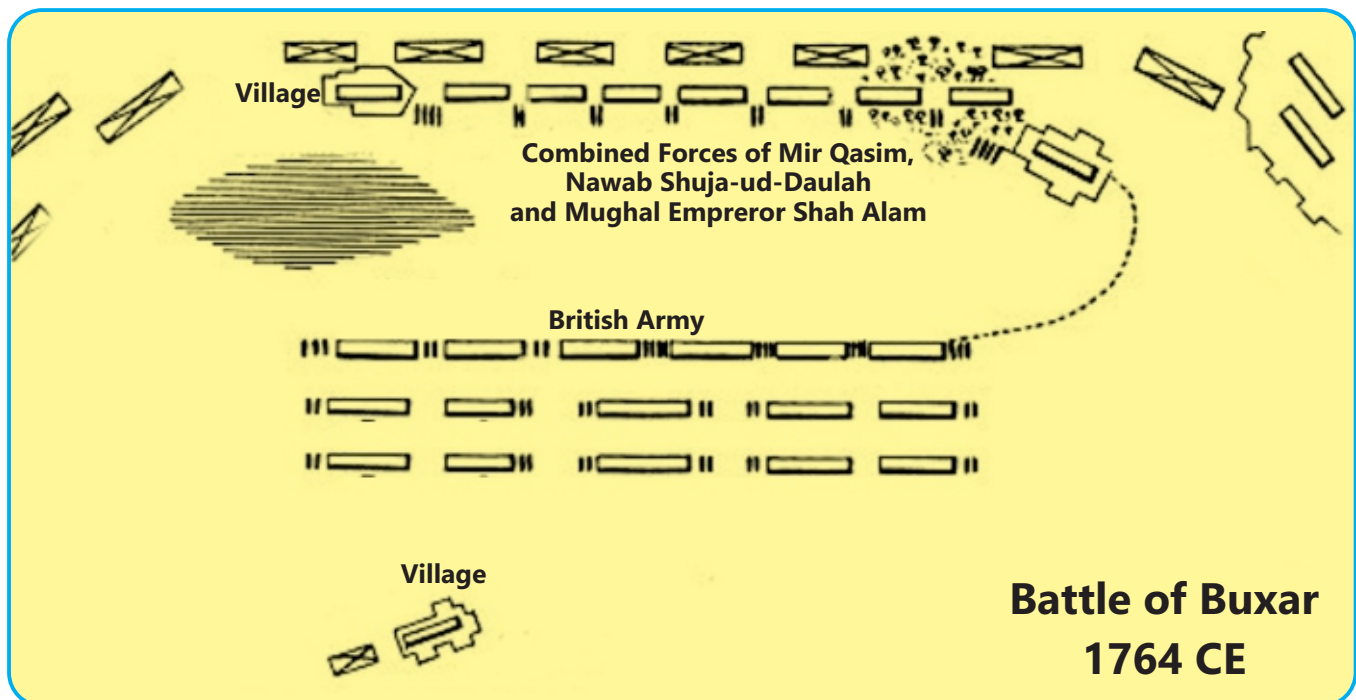
Battle of Buxar 1764 CE

The Battle of Buxar was a significant event in the history of India. It strengthened the foundations of the East India Company's rule in India that was laid by the Battle of Plassey. The Battle of Buxar was fought on October 22, 1764 CE on the bank of the River Ganges in Bengal. The British defeated the combined forces of Mir Qasim, Nawab of Bengal, Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah, Nawab of Oudh and Shah Alam, the Mughal Emperor. However, the native forces proved helpless and the British emerged victorious.



Quick Fact:

The Buxar was a small town in Bihar.



Map of Battle of Buxar

After the Battle of Plassey, the throne of Bengal was handed over to Mir Jaffar. In 1760 CE, Mir Jaffar was replaced by his son-in-law, Mir Qasim who handed over the districts of Chittagong, Midnapore and Burdwan to the East Indian Company. He also tried his level best to restore his independent status. He was not ready to accept the East India Company's authority. Therefore, he transferred his capital from Murshidabad to Monghyr so that he could act independently. He also organized his army on the European lines besides developing firearms. He was doing all this to overthrow the authority of the Company.

However, when Mir Qasim forbade all private trade, the Company had been enjoying the right of free trade under the imperial *Farman* of 1717 CE. But the right was being misused by the Company's officials, who were doing their private trade under the same privilege. It was causing an enormous loss of revenues for the Nawab, and he took drastic measures and ordered his officials to capture all the boats belonging to the English merchants despite the fact that they had *Dastaks* (trade permit). The Nawab abolished *Dastak* and thus brought the foreign traders at par with the

locals in terms of privileges. He increased the number of custom stations and soldiers to check private trade, which resulted in great financial loss for the Company and its officials.

The English agent at Patna occupied it provoking the wrath of the Nawab who attacked Patna. But he had to suffer three successive defeats in three successive battles namely: Katwa, Gheria and Udaynal. He fled to Oudh where he organized a confederacy against the British along with Shah Alam-II and Shuja-ud-Daulah. Behind him in Bengal, the Company once again enthroned Mir Jaffar to the throne of Bengal.



Find Out!

What is a Dastak?

Events of Battle of Buxar

Nawab Shuja-ud-Daulah wanted to end the British influence in Bengal but he never had enough resources at his disposal to undertake this venture of attacking the British settlements in Bengal. Shah Alam II had also retired to Oudh but was ready to pay any cost for destroying British power in India. He was ready to afford all available resources for this purpose. Now, they united against the Company and waged a war against it that was declared in 1764 CE. Their combined army met the British forces on October 22, 1764 CE at Buxar. The strength of the British forces was 10,000 while that of the Muslim army was estimated to be around 40,000. However, this huge army was defeated owing to the absence of any coordination among them and the gun-shooting of the British. As an outcome of this war, British authority was established and they also occupied the Diwani of Bihar, Bengal and Orissa.

Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan

Haider Ali was born in 1721 CE in a small family who started his military career in the army of Nanjaraja. He gained experience during the Anglo-French wars. He was a very determined, intelligent and courageous commander. He increased his resources by overthrowing Krishna Raja, and he became ruler of Mysore. He occupied large territories that made Mysore a decisive power of India. The English, Marathas and Nizam became enemies of Haider Ali. They made an alliance against him. However, defeat of the Marathas at the hands of Haider Ali in 1766 CE, badly affected the alliance. Nizam also left the alliance with the Company and became an ally of Haider Ali.

Nawab of Carnatic Muhammad Ali was an ally of the Company who had some outstanding territorial disputes with Mysore. Haider Ali and Nizam jointly invaded the Carnatic but the English Battles of Chargama and Tirnomali compelled Nizam to leave Haider Ali and joined the English camp. Haider Ali's victorious march reached just a few miles away from Madras, which made the



Do You Know?

Cuddalore is the city and headquarter of the Cuddalore District in the Indian State of Tamil Nadu. Situated in south of Chennai, Cuddalore was an important seaport during the British Raj.



Haider Ali

British to sue for peace. A treaty was signed in April 1769 CE that concluded after the First Mysore War. Both sides returned the conquered territories and the British promised Haider Ali to help in case of attack, though they never fulfilled it.

The British had long standing enmity with the French. They occupied Mahe, a French settlement lying within the area of Haider Ali. Mahe was a seaport that was very important for Haider Ali to maintain contact with the outside world. Its seizure was as a signal from the Company that they were not in a friendly mood. Therefore, Haider Ali made an alliance with the Marathas and joined Nizam's confederacy. The war began in 1780 CE. In the beginning, Haider Ali had some success and became master of Carnatic in a short span, but then Warren Hasting started reorganization of the army and sent Sir Eyre Coote. The war continued without any result. Haider Ali died in 1782 CE but his son Tipu Sultan continued the war. The French had also jumped into the arena. They landed with 1200 troops at Parangipettai and seized Cuddalore while the British

tried to drive Tipu Sultan from the Fort of Arvi. After the departure of the French, Cuddalore was captured by Tipu Sultan. When peace in Europe was realized, they withdrew from the Mysore War. However, the war ended with the Mangalore Treaty in March 1784 CE. Both sides agreed to handover the conquered territories.

However, the Treaty of Manglore proved a mere truce. Tipu Sultan had allied himself with French and when relation between England and France was not good in European affairs, war in



French Admiral Suffren meeting with Hyder Ali in 1782 CE



Summer Palace at Seringapatam

India also became imminent. So, when Lord Cornwallis, Governor General of India, acquired Guntur and issued a list of allies which excluded Tipu Sultan, war appeared not far away. Tipu Sultan had smelt war. The third Mysore War started in December 1789 CE with his invasion of Travancore. This war continued for three years and ended in 1792 CE with the signing of treaty of Seringapatam. The treaty cost Tipu Sultan half of his kingdom which was divided among Marathas, Nizam and the Company. Tipu Sultan was also forced to pay heavy fine.



Tipu's Cannon

It was a treaty that was difficult for Tipu Sultan to forget. He started reorganization of his armed forces and building the fort of the capital along with securing alliance with France. The new Governor General made an alliance with Nizam and the Marathas. He also demanded submission from the Tipu Sultan which was refused. It resulted in the outbreak of the Fourth Mysore War. Seringapatam was besieged in May 1799 CE and ultimately ended with the martyrdom of Tipu Sultan. His territories came under the control of the British East India Company. The Marathas and Nizam also secured their share. The new Mysore became a Company's protectorate that was obliged to pay annual tribute.



Tipu Sultan

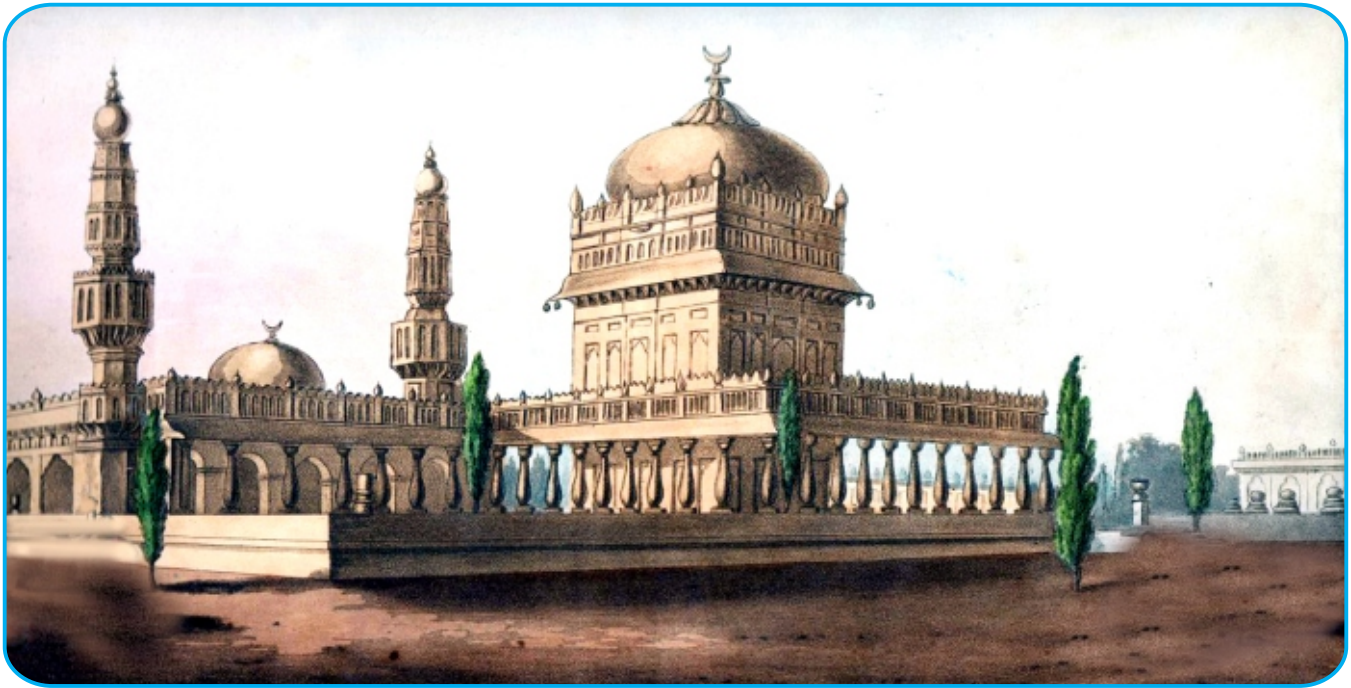


Royal Seal of Mysore



Tipu Sultan's Coin

With the fall of Mysore, the last hurdle in the way of the consolidation of the British Empire in India was removed.



Tomb of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan, Seringapatam

Doctrine of Lapse

The Doctrine of Lapse was an annexation policy followed widely by Lord Dalhousie in 1852 CE. It was used as an administrative policy for the extension of British authority. According to this doctrine, any princely state under the direct or indirect (as a vassal) control of the Company, would be annexed by the Company in case of no legal male heir of state.

- Lord Dalhousie documented it and used it widely to acquire territories for the British.
- As per this policy, any adopted son of the Indian ruler could not be proclaimed as heir to the kingdom.
- The adopted son would also not be entitled to any pension that his father had been receiving or to any of his father's titles.
- This challenged the Indian ruler's long-held authority to appoint an heir of their choice.



Lord Dalhousie



Do You Know?

Lord Dalhousie served as a Governor-General of India from 1848 CE to 1856 CE.

The Effects of the Doctrine of Lapse

Following were the effects of the Doctrine of Lapse:

- i. Many Indian states lost their sovereignty and became British territories.
- ii. This led to a lot of unrest among the Indian princes.
- iii. A lot of people were unhappy with the illegal nature of this doctrine.
- iv. Nana Sahib and the Rani of Jhansi had grievances against the British because the former's pension was stopped by the British after his foster father died. The Rani's adopted son was denied the throne under the Doctrine of Lapse.

War of Independence (1857 CE)

The War of Independence is an important landmark in the history of subcontinent. The Indian fought this war in 1857 CE against the British domination.

Causes

1. The East India Company was established with the help of Indian soldiers. Their salaries were very low because the British considered them inefficient.
2. The religious sentiments of the people were further hurt when a tax was imposed on the construction of places of worship.
3. The educated Indians were not offered high posts.
4. Lord Dalhousie's policy of annexation caused unrest among the Indians.
5. No efforts were made to improve the living conditions of the Indians.



A Scene of War of Independence 1857 CE

Events

Main event which became the immediate cause of the war was the refusal of the Sepoys to use the grease covered cartridges on January 23, 1857 CE. At the same time, an Indian sepoy killed two British officers at Barrackpore, when he was forced to use greased cartridges. He was arrested and hanged to death on April 8, 1857 CE. This news spread as fast as jungle fire. This war was not spread throughout India, but it was limited to few areas mainly Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Bihar, Jhansi and Gwalior etc.

Result

It was an extreme effort made by the Indians, but they failed due to certain reasons including mutual jealousies, disunity and lack of central leadership etc.

End of the East India Company and Establishment of British Rule

In 1858 CE, the rule of the East India Company came to an end. The British rule was established and powers were transferred to the British Crown. The British Government ruled India for 90 years. British Viceroys were appointed in India who used to exercise all powers.

In 1858 CE, the rule of the East India Company came to an end. The British rule was established and powers were transferred to the British Crown. The British Government ruled India for 90 years. British Viceroys were appointed in India who used to exercise all powers.

Lord Canning was appointed First Viceroy of India under the Government of India Act of 1858. He held the court at Allahabad in which he read out the proclamation of Queen Victoria which had the following points:

- i. A general amnesty was announced for all except those who fought against the British.
- ii. While framing laws, the religious, cultural and social traditions of native people will be observed. There will be no discrimination because of colour, race, religion and nationality.
- iii. The Civil Service will be offered to the Indians based on ability, education and performance.
- iv. The Government will not interfere in the inheritance of anyone. The Government will be obliged to protect the property, if the due tax is paid.
- v. The Government will not interfere in the religious affairs of people.
- vi. No princely state will be brought under British control in the future.



Lord Canning



Queen Victoria



Do You Know?

Queen Victoria was born in 1819 CE. She remained Queen from 1837 CE to 1901 CE.

Important Points

1. Before the arrival of the British, Arab traders used to visit India for trade.
2. The British East India Company came to the subcontinent for the purpose of trade at the port of Surat on August 24, 1608 CE.
3. Haider Ali occupied large territories that made Mysore a decisive power of India.
4. Tipu Sultan fought bravely against the British who besieged Seringapatam in May 1799 CE.
5. Mysore Kingdom ultimately ended with the martyrdom of Tipu Sultan.
6. In 1600 CE, the East India Company was formed with the royal approval of Queen of England.
7. The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 CE.
8. The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 CE.
9. The Doctrine of Lapse was an administrative policy for the extension of British authority.
10. The War of Independence was fought in 1857 CE in which all communities of India participated.
11. An the Government of India Act of 1858 was passed, under which Lord Canning was appointed First Viceroy of India.
12. Lord Canning was appointed First Viceroy of India under the Government of India Act of 1858.

WORD BOX

Words

Supersede:

take the place of a person or a thing

Colonialism:

the policy of acquiring full or partial control over another country

Alliance:

a union formed for mutual benefits between countries or organizations

Annexation:

add territory to one's own's territory

Sovereignty:

supreme authority

Ally:

a state of cooperating with another for a military or other purpose

Exercise

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- i. The East India Company was established in:
(a) 1500 CE (b) 1600 CE
(c) 1700 CE (d) 1800 CE
- ii. Haider Ali was the ruler of the state of:
(a) Mysore (b) Bengal
(c) Delhi (d) Jhansi
- iii. Lord Canning read out the proclamation of Queen Victoria at:
(a) Delhi (b) Allahabad
(c) Agra (d) Calcutta
- iv. The Battle of Plassey was fought in:
(a) 1749 CE (b) 1751 CE
(c) 1755 CE (d) 1757 CE
- v. The Battle of Buxar was fought in:
(a) 1762 CE (b) 1763 CE
(c) 1764 CE (d) 1765 CE

Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

- i. Who established the East India Company?
- ii. Who won the battle of Plassey and how?
- iii. Describe the immediate cause of the War of Independence.
- iv. Explain the Doctrine of Lapse Policy.
- v. What was the incident of Black Hole?

Q.3 Write the answers of the following in detail:

- i. Write a note on East India Company.
- ii. Write the causes of the War of Independence.
- iii. Describe the role of Mir Jaffar in the Battle of Plassey.
- iv. Write down the Doctrine of Lapse and its effects.
- v. Describe about the causes of the battle of Buxar and its result.



Learning Activities

Timeline:

- Timeline is a horizontal line that is used to present time with the past towards the left and future towards the right. Use a timeline to identify the time of Battles of Plassey and Buxar and the death of Tipu Sultan in the span of the East India Company till the War of Independence.

Flowchart:

- It is a type of diagram that represents a workflow or process. Use a flowchart to help students identify the responses on the reasons why the British came to India.

Class Discussion:

- Generate a class discussion to conclude the reasons why the British were able to defeat Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan.

Research Project:

- Use research documents to help students analyze how the British strengthened their rule in the subcontinent.

2

REFORM MOVEMENTS IN THE SUBCONTINENT

Students' Learning Outcomes:



Knowledge:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Describe the socio-economic conditions of the Muslims after the War of Independence in 1857 CE.
- Explain the social, political and educational contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the political awakening of the Muslims of the subcontinent.
- Describe some contributions of Aligarh, Sindh Madrassa-tul-Islam, Deoband and Nadvat schools in the educational reforms for the Muslims.
- List some objectives of the Muhammadan Educational Conference 1886 CE.



Skills:

Students will be able to:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Sir Syed Movement in the span of the War of Independence 1857 CE till the formation of Pakistan.
- Explore reasons why Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted Muslims and the British to come closer.
- Analyze the reasons behind the two-nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Socio-Economic Conditions of the Muslims After the War of Independence in 1857 CE

Although Muslims, Hindus, Sikhs and other Indians participated in the War of Independence, Muslims were labelled as rebels against the British. Therefore, the British Government was struggling to harm Muslims so that they could not revive their status.

The native people were defeated in the War of Independence due to their disunity and superior technology and modern knowledge of the British. After this War, the British were revengeful against the natives. They declared the last Mughal Emperor as a rebel and put him in prison in exile. In this way, the Mughal Empire came to an end in India.



Bahadar Shah Zafar during exile

Despite the fact, the British had destroyed the Muslims, they considered Muslims as the permanent threat to their Government. They tried to spoil the Muslims position in social, economic, political and educational fields. A brief detail of Muslims condition after 1857 CE is as under:

Rare Jobs for the Muslims

Up to the end of the 19th century CE, the British Government took every step against Muslims. The main purpose was to suppress the Muslims in every field so that they might not stand against the British Government in future.



Find Out!

Why were British revengeful against natives after the War of Independence?



Agriculture

Ejection of Muslims From Agricultural Land

Agriculture was another source of income of Muslims for the last many centuries. Most of the Muslims used to work on agricultural lands. The British Government ejected the Muslims from the land and confiscated it. In this way, landlords and farm workers both became victims of adversity.

Educational Backwardness

Most of the Muslim institutions were closed. Muslims, who were educated from the remaining Muslim institutions, could not get any proper jobs. It was a big shock for religious factions.

Replacement of Persian by English as an Official Language

The British Government declared English as an official language in place of Persian. The Hindu did not oppose it and accepted it, but Muslims were shocked by this change because it meant not only the change of language, but the change of Islamic culture and civilization.

After the War of Independence, the conditions of Muslims in social, economic, and educational sectors were disappointing. In that situation, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan introduced educational reforms for Muslims so that they could lead respectable life and cooperate with the British Government.

Efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for Reconciliation Between the Muslims and British Government

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on October 17, 1817 CE, in Delhi in a noble family. He wanted that Muslims educate themselves with western education to regain their lost prestige and status. The Muslims should also reconcile with the British and educate themselves. He believed in the ideas:

- i. loyalty to the British
- ii. devotion to education and
- iii. aloofness from politics.

He showed the Muslims the path of progress. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wanted to remove misunderstanding between Muslims and British and to create trust among them. He had written a pamphlet, "Causes of Indian Revolt" in which he tried his best to convince the British that the real cause of War of Independence was the unawareness of British with the native ideas and traditions.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan said that Hindus were equally responsible of the war but the British accused only Muslim. He said that Muslims and Christians had the commonality as both had the holy books. Therefore, they should have interfaith harmony. These arguments created soft corner in the hearts of British for Muslims.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan negated the accusation that Muslims were against British Government. In this connection, he wrote, "Loyal Muhammadans of India" in which he explained the status of Muslims who had served Britishers with loyalty during the War of Independence.



Find Out!

Why did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan want to remove misunderstanding between the Muslims and British?

Services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in the Field of Education

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan emphasised on modern education. Therefore, he established a school at Muradabad in 1859 CE, in which the education of English and Persian was imparted to the students. Another school was also established in Ghazipur in 1862 CE. In 1863 CE, he established Scientific Society at Ghazipur in which English books were translated into Urdu.



Aligarh University



Do You Know?

Muslims consider Sir Syed Ahmed Khan their saviour.

A weekly journal under the title of "Aligarh Institute Gazette" was published in 1866 CE. It was the main effort of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, and it continued till his death. It was divided into Urdu and English sections. It published all kinds of articles e.g., social, ethical, scientific and political.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Muhammadan Anglo Oriental (M.A.O) High School in 1875 CE. After two years, the school was upgraded to college level. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, after retirement, took responsibility of this college. The British Government granted 74 acres of land for the construction of buildings. Following the college, many other educational institutions were also established in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP (now KPK). M.A.O College was upgraded to the standard of university in 1920 CE.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a Social Reformer

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a social reformer took many useful steps:

He created the feelings of national unity and national welfare among the Muslims of India. Sir Syed in his book "Loyal Muhammadans of India" enumerated various services of Muslims for the British Government and asked the Government to change its attitude towards Muslims.

Sir Syed wrote a book titled "Khutbat-e-Ahmdia" in response to William Muir's book and replied to his criticism. He wrote another book "Tabian-ul-Kalam" and proved that both the holy books are divine and have many common things. Later, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also got this book translated in English. In his book "Tabian-ul-Kalam", he compared the Holy Quran and Holy Bible and proved that both are divine books and have many things in common. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also put efforts for religious education. He established orphan house and a school in Muradabad.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's Political Theory

In the beginning, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan made efforts for Hindu-Muslim unity which could not be successful due to the negative attitude of Hindus. Therefore, he advised the Muslims not to take part in active politics and concentrate on education to improve their economic condition. He also made efforts to protect the right of Muslims. So, there was a change in Sir Syed's views after the Urdu-Hindi Controversy in 1867 CE.



Quick Fact:

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan presented the Two-Nation Theory and is known as the "Father of the Pakistan Movement".



Find Out!

What is Two-Nation Theory ?

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan himself remained the member of Central Legislative Council from 1878 CE to 1882 CE. Being member of the Central Legislative Council, he opposed the Ilbert Bill.

When a bill of Local Self-Government was presented in the Council, he proposed an amendment in this bill and demanded a separate electorate for the Muslims. He also suggested to nominate Muslims in the Councils according to strength of Muslims in each province. But his demand could not be fulfilled. He also wrote "Causes of Indian Revolt" to support Muslims.



Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

When Indian National Congress demanded to introduce a parliamentary system in India, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan opposed it and said that the system would result in the dominance of the Hindu majority and Muslims would become the minority.



Tomb of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Muhammadian Educational Conference 1886 CE

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Muhammadian Educational Conference in 1886 CE to develop devotion for education. This Conference provided a political platform for the Muslims of India because they had no political party. Whenever the meetings of Muhammadian Educational Conference were held, the delegates were used to discuss all problems, including political as well as educational. Sir Syed established this feeling that Muslims should not oppose British. As a result, the British started patronizing the Muslims of India.

Muslim Educational Institutions

Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore

The activities of Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore were a series of struggles for the protection of Muslim rights. It was founded in Lahore in 1884 CE. Its founder and first president was Khalifa Muhammad Hameed-ud-Din. Its main objectives were the protection of Islamic traditions, imparting Islamic education to children and struggling for the promotion of Muslim culture. It established various educational institutions and made orphan houses. Many educational institutions have been working since the establishment of Pakistan, including Middle and High Schools and orphan houses. It also published the Holy Quran and Sunnah Books and various other books on history and Islam.

Sindh Madrassa-tul-Islam, Karachi

Hassan Ali Afindi, under the supervision of Sindh Muhammadan Association, established Sindh Madrssa-tul-Islam on 1st September, 1885 CE in Karachi. Hassan Ali Afindi toured throughout the country to collect funds for this Madrassa. Nawab of Khairpur provided a grant of 12,000 rupees and promised to pay wages and salary to the Principal and its staff. Percy Hide, an Englishman, was appointed first Principal of the Madrssa. Among graduates of the college were Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Sir Ghulam Hussain Hadiatullah and A.K. Bruhi. In 1943 CE, the Administrative Board upgraded this Madrssa to the college level, whose foundation stone was laid by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ . The college has been upgraded to the standard of a university.



Sindh Madrssa-tul-Islam, Karachi

Islamia College, Railway Road, Lahore

Anjuman Himyat-i-Islam established Islamia College, Lahore in 1892 CE. It started its work in the building near Sheranwala Gate. It was a historical college which provided education to the children of the Muslims. The students of the college participated in Pakistan Movement. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ visited this college many times and addressed the students.



Islamia College, Railway Road, Lahore

Islamia College, Peshawar

Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum Khan laid down the foundation of the Islamia College, Peshawar (NWFP), now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa on the pattern of Aligarh College. Students from all over the province used to attend the college. Among the renowned students of the college were Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khan. The college played a very vital role in creating national consciousness among the Muslims. Therefore, Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum was known as the Sir Syed of NWFP.



Islamia College, Peshawar

Darul-Uloom-Deoband

The foundation of Darul-Uloom-Deoband was laid down in Deoband, a small town of Sahranpur District of India in 1866 CE. Darul-Uloom-Deoband was against the British Government and modern education. It taught pure religious education to its students. Various trades were also taught in Darul-Uloom-Deoband so that its graduates would be able to get employment. Among the trades were khattati, book binding and weaving clothes. It struggled to protect the religious, educational, and cultural assets of the Muslims.



Darul-Uloom-Deoband

Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow

Syed Muhammad Ali Kanpuri had established Nadva-tul-Ulema at Lucknow in 1894 CE. He was appointed the first administrator of Nadva. Maulana Shibli Naumani and Abdul Haq Haqani prepared its rules and regulations. Maulana Shabbir's role was very important. This institution imparted both modern and traditional education to the students. At the primary level, the students were educated in science, English, and Hindi along with Islamic teachings. It was an educational and reformatory institute. The passed-out-graduates of this institute performed many valuable services to the Muslims. Among the



Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow

prominent graduates were Syed Suleman Nadvi and Maulana Abdul Salam Nadvi. The Aligarh Movement was meant for modern education, Darul-Uloom Deoband for religious education and Nadva-tul-Ulema for both modern and the religious education. By adopting the midway, it served the Muslims at large.

Important Points

1. The people of subcontinent were defeated in the War of Independence 1857 CE due to their disunity and superior technology and modern knowledge of the British.
2. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the Scientific Society at Ghazipur in 1863 CE.
3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started Aligarh Institute Gazette for English and Urdu publications.
4. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote Khutbat-e-Ahmdia in reply to the book of William Muir.
5. Sardar Abdul Rab Nishtar and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khan were the renowned students of Islamia College, Peshawar.
6. The foundation for the Muhammadan Educational Conference was laid down by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1886 CE.
7. Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore was established in 1884 CE.
8. Sindh Madrassa-tul-Islam was established on 1st September, 1885 CE in Karachi.
9. Anjuman Himyat-i-Islam established Islamia College, Lahore in 1892 CE.

WORD BOX

Words

Amendment:	change
Consciousness:	a person's awareness
Prominent:	important, famous
Adopt:	choose

Meanings

Exercise

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- i. Scientific Society at Ghazipur was founded in:
(a) 1859 CE (b) 1861 CE
(c) 1863 CE (d) 1865 CE
- ii. Sindh Madrassa-tul-Islam, Karachi was founded by:
(a) Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (b) Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum
(c) Syed Muhammad Ali Khanpuri (d) Hassan Ali Afandi
- iii. Muhammadan Educational Conference was established in:
(a) 1885 CE (b) 1886 CE
(c) 1888 CE (d) 1890 CE
- iv. Darul-Uloom-Deoband was founded in:
(a) 1866 CE (b) 1869 CE
(c) 1871 CE (d) 1873 CE
- v. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in:
(a) Dacca (b) Delhi
(c) Ghazipur (d) Calcutta

Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

- i. When did Sir Syed Ahmed Khan start Aligarh Institute Gazette?
- ii. Write down names of two books of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- iii. Who was the founder of Nadva-tul-Ulema, Lucknow?
- iv. Write the name of five institutions which were established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- v. Write down in three lines the services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for the religious education.

Q.3 Write the answers of the following in detail:

- i. Discuss the religious, political and educational conditions of the Muslims after the War of Independence in 1857 CE.
- ii. Describe the reconciliatory role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan between the British and the Muslims.
- iii. Write down the significance of modern educational institutions in Pakistan.
- iv. Point out the objectives and role of Muhammadan Educational Conference.
- v. Write educational services of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.
- vi. Explain the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a social reformer.



Learning Activities

Timeline:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of Sir Syed Ahmed's movement.

Class Discussion:

- Generate a class discussion/debate to conclude the reason behind the Two-Nation Theory of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Quiz:

- Attempt a quiz developed on Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Project:

- Divide the class into groups. Ask each group to present the contribution of a Muslim Educational Institution.

3

WORLD WARS I AND II

Students' Learning Outcomes:



Knowledge:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Describe some major reasons for World War-I.
- Describe some events of World War-I.
- Explain the role of the Ottoman Empire in World War-I.
- Describe some sequence of events of World War-II.
- Explain the role of Indians in World War-II.
- Outline some of the details of the Cold War and why it began.
- Enlist the basic functions of the United Nations and its main bodies.



Skills:

Students will be able to:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of World War-I and World War-II in the span of the War of Independence till the formation of Pakistan.
- Evaluate the consequences Germany and the Ottoman Empire had to face after World War-I.
- Use an organogram to demonstrate the events of World War-II and their consequences.
- Evaluate the consequences of the Cold War on Pakistan.
- Enquire the real victims of the Cold War between the USA and USSR.
- Analyze the importance of technological advancements that aided the USA to win the Cold War.

World War-I (1914 CE-1918 CE)

The First World War (World War-I) is considered as one of the largest wars in history. It started in Europe in July 1914 CE. It was to continue until November 1918 CE. During this war, more than 8 million soldiers were killed as well as millions of civilians. The war started from a local war but later on spread to involve 32 nations around the world, including those of the United States, the Middle East and most of Europe. Following were the main contenders:

The Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey.

The Allies: Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Japan and from 1917 CE, the United States of America (USA).

The Causes of the First World War

Some important causes of the First World War are given below:

1- Military Alliances

An important cause of the First World War was the system of military alliances among the European countries. Europe was divided into two armed camps. Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary made the Triple Alliance. Britain, France, Japan and Russia formed the Triple Entente. Later on, a number of countries of the world joined both camps. Both camps were hateful and doubtful of each other. By 1912 CE, these camps had completed their military preparations. It was a minor matter that sparked a great war in 1914 CE.

2- Competition for Colonies

At that time there was a mad race for colonies among the countries of Europe. On this issue, there was a rivalry between Britain and Germany. Germany was a new country and wanted its share in the colonies. There was danger to the British colonies in Africa and Middle East by Germany. This created rivalry between these two nations.

3- Economic Cause

The Industrial Revolution caused rivalry among European countries (especially France, Britain and Germany) for overseas markets to promote sales of their products. They had been quarrelling over the control of resources and raw material. This economic rivalry worsened the situation.

4- Military Preparations

The economic rivalry of the countries of Europe led to an arm race. They began to spend more and



Archduke Francis, Ferdinand

more on their military preparations for a possible war. This situation created a serious threat to world peace.

5- Nationalism

Loving one's country is called nationalism. On the basis of Nationalism, the European countries were hateful to one another. The press also played a leading role in promoting nationalism.

6- Immediate Cause

The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary in 1914 CE proved to be the immediate cause of the First World War. The prince, accompanied by his wife, was on a visit to Bosnia in May 1914 CE. The province of Bosnia was annexed by the Austrian Kingdom, which was disliked by Serbia. Both were shot dead by a Serbian student.

Main Events of World War-I

Austria declared war against Serbia in July 1914 CE and the war began. Russia supported Serbia. So, Germany declared war against Russia on August 1, 1914 CE. On August 3, 1914 CE Germany declared war against France and Belgium. Italy did not join the war at the beginning. Germany started the war by invading Belgium on August 4, 1914 CE. As a reaction, Britain declared war on Germany.



Fighter Aircrafts of World War-I



Ships in World War-I

Germany's plan was first to destroy France and then Russia and, after that, Britain was to be captured. But the German advance was stopped by the Allies in the battle of Marne in September 1914 CE. This battle ended the chances of Germany having a victory. Turkey entered the war in November 1914 CE. In Africa, the German colonies were occupied by Britain. In 1916 CE, Germany was badly defeated at the battle of Verdun. In 1917 CE, the Central Powers occupied Poland, Romania and Serbia.



Do You Know?

Girl Guides and Boy Scouts made basic medical equipment for the wounds of soldiers like bandages and slings. They also worked for growing vegetables and delivering milk.

On the Eastern front, Germany defeated the Russian troops and captured some territories. But due to the Russian Revolution in 1917 CE, the Russian Government made a truce with Germany. In 1917 CE, Japan declared war against the Central Powers and occupied German colonies. Italy joined the Allies in 1917 CE and declared war on Austria and Germany.



Find Out!

Name the treaty which was signed by German in 1918 CE.

America entered the First World War when US merchant ships were sunk by German submarines. America declared war on Germany in April 1917 CE and joined the Allies. Due to the American participation, the Allies became powerful. The last attempt of Germany to capture Paris failed. In 1918 CE, the Allies were victorious. The Allies signed separate treaties with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria.

Consequences of the First World War

The Allies formed the League of Nations to maintain world peace in the future. A world court of justice was set up to settle disputes of the world nations peacefully. Austria-Hungary, Russian and the Ottoman Empires were disintegrated after this war. Russia became the USSR (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.) After the war, Europe saw the emergence of three independent states of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The treaty with Germany was known as the Treaty of Versailles, which was signed in Paris in November 1918 CE. Under this Treaty, Germany was held sole responsible for the First World War. Germany's size was reduced by one-eighth. All German colonies were taken away. Its army was cut down and its navy was abolished.



Seaship of World War-I



Tanks in World War-I

Role of the Ottoman Empire in World War-I

The Ottoman Empire was a Muslim state that existed in various forms between 1299 CE and 1923 CE. The Ottoman Empire was centered in Turkey and southeastern Europe and for centuries its capital was Constantinople, presently known as Istanbul.

When World War-I broke out in 1914 CE, the Ottoman Empire allied itself with Germany,

Austria-Hungary and the other states that made up the Central Powers. The Central Powers fought against the Allied Powers, composed of France, Russia, Britain and eventually the United States of America.



Find Out!

When did Ottoman Empire enter the World War-I?

Ottoman involvement in World War-I began at the Battle of Odessa in October 1914 CE, when the Ottoman Navy attacked the Russian Black Sea fleet and the Russian-controlled port city of Odessa. This prompted Russia and the other Allied Powers to declare war against the Ottomans. The Ottomans had made a fateful mistake by entering the war. Perhaps they were convinced that the Central Powers would emerge victorious. They felt that it was an opportunity to gain land and power. In any case, it didn't turn out the way they hoped. Although they achieved a major victory at the Battle of Gallipoli in 1916 CE, the war brought disaster for them.

Fall of the Ottoman Empire

As early as 1915 CE, the Allies had been planning on dismembering the Ottoman Empire. Under the Constantinople Agreement, which was a secret agreement between the Allied Powers, it was decided that in the event of a victory, the city of Constantinople and other sections of the Ottoman Empire would be given to Russia. It did not take place because revolution broke out in Russia, leading to Russia's early withdrawal from World War-I. Similarly, the Sykes-Picot Agreement, ratified in 1916 CE which proposed a plan for the partition of the Ottoman Empire.



Ottoman Troops in World War-I

The Second World War (1939 CE-1945 CE)

The Second World War was the largest war ever fought in history. It resulted in the deaths of 40 to 50 million people. Unlike the First World War, this war was fought in nearly every area of the globe. Following were two main contenders:

The Allies: Britain and its colonies including India, France, USSR, USA and China and other countries.

The Axis Powers: Germany, Italy and Japan.

The Causes of the Second World War

Following were the main causes of World War-II.

1. Treaty of Versailles

The provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were so harsh and humiliating that it inspired the Germans to take revenge. The Treaty had deprived Germany of all its overseas colonies. Germany

was forced to disarm its army and pay reparations of damages for starting the World War-I. In this way, the national feelings of the Germans were hurt. Adolf Hitler enhanced the spirit of nationalism in his people to avenge this humiliation. It is rightly said that this treaty sowed the seeds of the Second World War.

2. Rise of Dictatorship in Italy and Germany

As a reaction to the Treaty of Versailles, Fascism emerged in Italy and Nazism in Germany. In Italy, Benito Mussolini founded the Fascist Party in 1919 CE. He promised his people to restore Italy's ancient photo greatness. In Germany, Nazism was to remove the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. Both adopted offensive programmes and pushed their people into World War-II.



Adolf Hitler

3. League of Nations

The League of Nations was set up in 1920 CE under the peace treaties that ended the First World War. Its aim was to help the nations to settle their disputes peacefully. But it could not succeed in resolving major political issues. Member countries of the League continued to violate its principles. As a result, the League could not stop the Second World War.

Find Out!

Why did the League of Nations fail?

4. Immediate Cause

In September 1939 CE, Germany demanded Poland to hand over the Danzig Port, which was made a free port city under the Treaty of Versailles. Without waiting for a Polish reply, Germany attacked Poland and occupied Danzig Port. France and Britain declared war on Germany on September 3, 1939 CE and the Second World War started.



Aircrafts of World War-II



Tanks in World War-II

Events

At the start of the World War-II, the Axis Powers won a series of major conquests. Poland was divided between Germany and Russia. Later on, Russia captured Finland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. In April 1940 CE, German forces occupied Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium. France was invaded by Germany in June 1940 CE. Following the defeat of France, Italy entered the war. It invaded Greece and Germany occupied Yugoslavia.

On 7th December 1941 CE, Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. Due to this event, America declared war on Japan and Britain. Soon after that, Japan occupied Hong Kong, the Philippines, Singapore and Burma. With the entry of the USA in the World War-II, the Allies became more powerful. The Allies planned counter attacks. The Philippines, Libya and other African countries were recaptured by them. They defeated Italy in September 1943 CE.



Do You Know?

Pearl Harbor is an American lagoon harbor on the island of Oahu, Hawaii, USA.



Japanese Attack on Pearl Harbor

The Allied forces captured France in 1944 CE. Germany was surrounded by the Allies. In April 1945 CE, Hitler committed suicide. Next month, Germany laid down their arms. After Germany's defeat, the United States dropped atom bomb on Hiroshima, a city of Japan on August 6, 1945 CE, killing thousands of people. On refusal by Japan to surrender, America dropped another atom bomb on Nagasaki on August 9, 1945 CE which caused great loss of life and property. On August 14, 1945 CE, Japan surrendered and the World War-II came to an end in September, 1945 CE.

Consequences of the Second World War

Democratic ideas were promoted in the world. Germany was partitioned into west Germany and east Germany. West Germany was occupied by Britain, France and the USA and east Germany by the USSR.

At the end of the World War-II, the world was divided into two blocs. The Russian bloc supported communism. Russia set up communist governments in some countries of east Europe. The American bloc supported democracy. With the emergence of two superpowers, the USA and the USSR, the era of the Cold War started between them which ended in 1991 CE.

Another effect was the establishment of the United Nations Organization by the Allied countries. It came into being on October 24, 1945 CE. The basic aim of the UN was to protect the next generations from the horrors of war and establish peace and order in the world.

Role of Indians in World War-II

When Second World War was started in 1939 CE, the British Government needed the support of Indians. Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy of India, invited Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and Gandhi for negotiations as he wanted an environment of unity and peace in India. The British Government had realized the fact that without the help of Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs, they could not win the war. Therefore, the British Government offered many concessions to natives and the natives of the subcontinent rendered many services to the British Government, which softened the behaviour of the British. The British Government decided to give independence to India. Therefore, the World War-II had a great impact on the world.

The Cold War

This conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union, after World War-II is known as the Cold War because neither country ever directly attacked each other. They became rivals as each country sought to prevent the other from gaining too much power.

Background

During World War-II, the Soviet Union liberated many countries of eastern Europe from Nazi Germany. After this war, the Soviet Union continued to control the countries and forced its own communist economic system on them. The United States did not want communism to spread to other countries in Europe. It also wanted the western European countries as allies or friends.



Do You Know?

The Cold War was a political rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union and their allies that developed after World War-II.

Alliance

In 1949 CE, the United States and its European allies formed the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to protect each in case of attack. The Soviet Union and its eastern European allies formed their own alliance, the Warsaw Pact in 1955 CE.

The Beginning of the Cold War

At the end of World War-II, Germany was divided into four zones, with the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union each controlling one of the zones. In 1948 CE, the three western powers announced that they would combine their zones. The Soviet Union then cut off road and rail supply routes to the city of west Berlin. In response, the United States and Britain delivered supplies by airplanes. This was the Berlin Airlift. The Soviet Union lifted its blockade on May 12, 1949 CE.

Later, many people in east Berlin moved to west Berlin to escape control by the Soviet Union. In 1961 CE, the east German Government tried to stop this movement by building a wall around west Berlin. The Berlin Wall became a symbol of the Cold War. The Cold War soon extended beyond Europe. The Soviet Union gave support to other countries throughout the world that had communist Governments. At the same time, the United States tried to prevent communism from spreading any further.

The Korean War in the 1950s CE, the Vietnam War in the 1960s CE and Afghan invasion 1970s CE were part of the Cold War. Other battles took place in the countries of the western Hemisphere.

End of the Cold War

In the 1970s CE, the United States and the Soviet Union signed agreements to limit the number of nuclear weapons that each had. Other changes took place when Mikhail Gorbachev took power in the Soviet Union in 1985 CE. He tried to reorganize the economic system and encouraged glasnost or open discussion. In 1989 CE, the Berlin Wall was torn down. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved in July 1991 CE and later that year, the Soviet Union itself broke up into 15 separate states. Resultantly, Communist rule ended in many countries which ended the Cold War.

Consequences of the Cold War on Pakistan

Pakistan could not afford to be ally to any party of Cold War. However, Pakistan became an ally of the USA and its allies. Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO due to India's design against Pakistan and its weak economic position. Pakistan participated in the western alliance due to political, economic and ideological reasons. It supported west and Mujahedeen during the Soviet attack of Afghanistan in 1980s CE and was aided by United States and United Kingdom.



Find Out!

What are SEATO and CENTO?



Logo of SEATO



Logo of CENTO

The United Nations Organization

The United Nations (UN) is an international organization. It was established on October 24, 1945 CE. The basic aim of the UN was to protect the next generations from the horrors of war and establish peace and order in the world. It is a successor to the League of Nations. Today, almost every country in the world is represented in the UN. Its headquarters is in New York City, USA. At present, about 193 countries are members of UN.



Logo of UN

Main Bodies of the United Nations

The Charter of the United Nations is the constitution of the UN. The charter sets up the six principal bodies as the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council. The Trusteeship Council has been inactive since 1994 CE.

i. The General Assembly

This is the main body in which all members have equal representation. It is headquartered in New York City. Its responsibilities include setting the UN's budget, appointing rotating members to the Security Council and passing non-binding resolutions that express the opinions of the international community.



UN Headquarters, New York City, USA

ii. The Security Council

The UN Security Council is charged with maintaining international security. It authorizes peace keeping missions, accepts new UN members and approves changes to the UN charter. This Council has 15 members, of which 5 are permanent. The permanent members are France, England, China, Russia and the United States. They have veto power.



Find Out!

What is meant by Veto Power?

iii. The Secretariat

The Secretariat is an executive wing of the UN, charged with implementing policies set by its deliberative bodies. Its head, the Secretary-General, is the UN's top official. The Secretariat is based in New York City, USA.

iv. The International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is based in the Hague, Netherlands. Its main functions are to settle disputes submitted by member states according to international law and to issue advisory opinions on legal questions submitted by UN agencies. It consists of 15 judges.

v. The Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council coordinates the activities of the UN's 15 specialized agencies. It works to advance human rights and helping people to better their way of life.

vi. The Trusteeship Council

The charter established the Trusteeship Council to watch over a few territories that were not self-governing at the time the UN was founded in 1945 CE.



A Scene of the Security Council



Do You Know?

Who Founded the United Nations?

As World War-II was ending in April 1945 CE, the representatives of 50 countries gathered in San Francisco, USA to establish an International Organization for preventing another World War. After a series of discussion, the participants agreed and signed the United Nations Charter. According to this Charter, UN was established on October 24, 1945 CE.

Specialized Agencies of the United Nations

The UN has several specialized agencies. These agencies are autonomous organizations and work under the United Nations. Some of the best known of these agencies and their functions are given below:

1. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which fights against hunger and poverty.
2. The World Health Organization (WHO) works for the better health of the mankind.
3. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), which helps foster economic growth of the countries of the world.
4. The International Labour Organization (ILO) makes efforts for the betterment of the labourers of the world.
5. The United Nations Educational and Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), works for the promotion of education, culture and scientific research among the members of the UN.
6. The World Bank, which aims to reduce poverty and raise living standards around the world.



Important Points

1. The First World War (World War-I) is considered as one of the largest wars in the history.
2. The World War-I lasted from July, 1914 CE to November, 1918 CE.
3. The Ottoman Empire was a Muslim state that existed in various forms from 1299 CE till 1923 CE.
4. The Second World War (World War-II) lasted from September, 1939 CE to September, 1945 CE.
5. At the end of the World War-II, the world was divided into two blocs: The American bloc and the Russian bloc.
6. Due to the World War-II, the British Government decided to give independence to India.
7. The United Nations was formed in 1945 CE.
8. The United Nations has several specialized agencies that are autonomous organizations working under the UN.
9. Pakistan joined SEATO and CENTO in May, 1954 CE and 1955 CE respectively.
10. FAO, WHO, IMF, ILO, UNESCO and World Bank are specialized agencies of the United Nations.

WORD BOX

Words

Allies:

Alliance:

Militarism:

Imperialism:

Dictatorship:

Fascism:

Nationalism:

Meanings

A person, group or nation that is associated with another for common some cause or purpose

A group of countries, political parties or people who have agreed to work together because of shared interests or aims

The belief that a country should maintain a strong army

A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force or other means

A form of Government in which one person possess absolute powers

A form of Government in which most of a country's power held by one ruler or a party

An ideology that emphasizes loyalty and devotion to a nation

Exercise

Q.1 Tick (✓) the correct answer:

i. The World War-I was started in:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1910 CE | (b) 1912 CE |
| (c) 1914 CE | (d) 1916 CE |

ii. The World War-II was started in:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1933 CE | (b) 1935 CE |
| (c) 1937 CE | (d) 1939 CE |

iii. The Cold War was started between:

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) America and England | (b) America and Soviet Union |
| (c) Russia and Europe | (d) England and France |

iv. The United Nations was established in:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1942 CE | (b) 1943 CE |
| (c) 1944 CE | (d) 1945 CE |

v. The International Court of Justice is based in:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) New York City, USA | (b) Hague, Netherlands |
| (c) London, England | (d) Paris, France |

Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

- i. What was the span of World War-I?
- ii. What was the immediate cause of the World War-I?
- iii. When did the World War-II start?
- iv. How would you define the Cold War?
- v. Name the pact which was made between the USA and its European allies.

Q.3 Write the answers of the following in detail:

- i. Describe some major causes of the World War-I.
- ii. Write some events of the World War-I.
- iii. Explain the role of the Ottoman Empire in World War-I.
- iv. Investigate some causes of the World War-II.
- v. Explain the role of Indians in World War-II.
- vi. What was the Cold War and why did it begin?
- vii. Find out the basic functions of the United Nations.



Learning Activities

Class Discussion:

- Generate a discussion/debate to inquire about the major reasons for World Wars I and II.
- Generate a class discussion to inquire about some reasons for the formation of the UN in 1945 CE.

Flow Chart:

- Use a flow chart to help students identify the responses on the reasons that led to World War-II.

Quiz:

- Attempt a quiz developed on World Wars I and II.

Project:

- Divide the class into groups. Ask each group to gather information through documents and the Internet to analyze some of the consequences of World War-II.

4

POLITICAL AWAKENING IN SUBCONTINENT

Students' Learning Outcomes:



Knowledge:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Explain the major reasons for the making of the Congress by Lord A. O. Hume in 1885 CE.
- Describe some initial demands of Congress.
- Assess the importance of these demands for the Muslims of subcontinent.
- Explain the causes of partition of Bengal and its annulment.
- Describe the importance of Simla Deputation 1906 CE.
- Describe the main reasons for the formation of the Muslim League in 1906 CE.
- Describe the importance of the Lucknow Pact of 1916 CE for Hindu Muslim unity.
- Describe some main points of the Montague Reforms and why they were introduced.
- Describe the incident of Jallianwala Bagh in 1919 CE.
- Identify some contributions of the founders of the Khilafat Movement in the subcontinent.
- Describe main features of the Nehru Report in 1928 CE.
- Identify the most important demand made in Jinnah's fourteen points.
- Explain the historical importance of Allama Iqbal's رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه address of 1930 CE at Allahabad.
- Describe events that led the British to hold the three Round Table Conferences.
- Describe main features of the Government of India Act 1935.
- Explain the historical significance of the Day of Deliverance in 1939 CE.
- Identify the importance of the Pirpur Report for Muslim League.
- Explain the reasons and impacts of the reorganisation of the Muslim League.
- Describe the historical significance of the Lahore Resolution of 1940 CE in the formation of Pakistan.
- Describe the role of Muslim women and students in the Movement for Pakistan.
- Identify the key points of Cripps Proposal.
- Describe the major reasons that led to the 'Quit India Movement'.
- Explain why Muhammad Ali Jinnah had to announce, 'Direct Action Day'.
- Identify the key points of the 'Independence Act of 1947'.
- Describe the role of minorities in the establishment of Pakistan.



Skills:

Students will be able to:

- Use a timeline to identify the time of the Bengal Partition, formation of the Congress and Muslim League in the span of the War of Independence till the formation of Pakistan.
- Explore reasons why the Muslim and Hindu Leaders united against the British.
- Use a timeline to identify the time of announcement of Fourteen Points of Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Allahabad Address and Gandhi's Salt Movement, in the span of War of Independence till the formation of Pakistan.
- Explore the reasons why the Round Table Conferences were held in England from 1930-32 CE.

Indian National Congress

Allan Octavian Hume, a retired British Civil Servant formed the Indian National Congress. When Hume was in service, he thought that increasing political unrest, economic difficulties of the masses and increasing conspiracies might create a situation like that of the War of Independence of 1857 CE. Therefore, he thought that there was a need for an organization through which they might express their grievances. Therefore, he established the Indian National Congress in Bombay (Mumbai) in 1885 CE. Its first meeting was held on December 28, 1885 CE, in which 70 delegates participated in the meeting, out of which only 2 were Muslims. The Indian National Congress had determined its objectives which were:

1. To evolve a sense of nationhood among the Indians.
2. To address the grievances of the Indian people.
3. To re-organize people in the fields of culture, politics and morality.
4. To work for the welfare of Indian people.



Allan Octavian Hume

Initial Demands of the Congress

When the Congress was founded in 1885 CE, it claimed to be the sole political party of all Indians. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan adopted the policy of wait and see for two years. When the Congress made its demands, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised the Muslims not to join the Congress. The Congress demanded that:

1. British Parliamentary System be introduced in India.
2. All high posts should be filled through competitive examination.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan opposed the fact that the British Parliamentary System could be implemented in a country where a nation lived, whereas in India several nations lived. Moreover in that system, the majority ruled over the minorities. Thus, it was against the Muslims of India. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan also disliked the idea of competitive examinations. As the Muslims were very backward in education, so they could not compete with the Hindus. These demands were against the Muslims. So, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised the Muslims not to join the Congress.

Partition of Bengal (1905 CE)

By the beginning of the 20th century CE, Bengal was the largest province of the subcontinent and was not possible to administer it effectively. On many occasions, officials proposed to cut its area. In 1874 CE, the districts of Assam i.e., Sylhet, Gopara and Kuchar were separated from Bengal, but its population remained uncontrollable. In 1892 CE, the Commissioner of Chittagong proposed the separation of east Bengal, but the proposal could not be implemented. However, on the arrival of Lord Curzon as Viceroy of India, Central Provinces were integrated into Orrisa and Bengal was divided into two parts, western and eastern provinces in 1905 CE. Lord Curzon visited the eastern part of Bengal to apprise the people about the benefits of partition.

Find Out!

What was the purpose of partition of Bengal in 1905 CE?

The division reduced the administrative pressure and ensured uplift of the eastern part of the Bengal. As a result of the division, the western province became Hindu majority area and the eastern province Muslim majority area.

Hindu Reaction

Hindus opposed this partition. In 1905 CE, they held a huge rally in Calcutta and opposed partition and decided to start the Swadeshi Movement. It was meant to boycott British products and to purchase local products.



Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India (1899-1905 CE)



George-V

Muslims Reaction on Partition of Bengal

Muslims were very happy over this partition as there was a chance for the development of Muslims. Therefore, Muslims refused to participate in the Swadeshi Movement. Hindus compelled Muslims to join the movement by playing different tactics. Hindu youngsters began to attack Muslims as well as Britishers.

Annulment of Partition of Bengal

The British King, George-V visited India in 1911 CE. He held a court on December 12, 1911 CE in Delhi in which he announced the annulment of the partition of Bengal and re-united the east and west Bengal into a united province.

The annulment of the partition of Bengal was resented by the Muslims and they were disappointed by the Government because the Government on many occasions promised not to annul the partition, therefore, the Muslims remained loyal to the Government despite the pressure from Hindus.

The Simla Deputation (1906 CE) and Separate Electorate

Hindus were very angry with the British Government over the partition of Bengal as the Government took this action against the wishes of Hindus and Congress. In 1906 CE, the Government announced to carry out political reforms in India. Muslims had no representation in



The Viceregal Lodge, Simla

any provincial council. To increase the representation of Muslims, a deputation of prominent Muslims led by Sir Agha Khan met Viceroy Lord Minto on 1st October, 1906 CE at Simla. In history, it is known as Simla Deputation. The Muslims delegation made the following demands:

1. Separate seats may be reserved for Muslims in Legislative Councils. In the same way, the separate electorate for Muslims may be implemented.
2. Keeping in view the Muslim importance, the Muslims may be given more representation in legislative councils and other organizations than their actual number.

The Viceroy Lord Minto promised to protect the rights and interests of the Muslims. He admitted that both demands of the Muslims were appropriate and admissible. The Simla Deputation encouraged the Muslims and they began to think about their future.



Lord Minto, Viceroy of India (1905-1910 CE)



Sir Agha Khan

Establishment of Muslim League (1906 CE)

A meeting of Muslim leaders was held in October, 1901 CE at Lucknow, in which it was decided that an organization for the protection of political and social right of Muslim would be formed. Thus, a committee was constituted with the responsibility of convening a meeting of the Muslim leadership of all provinces of India but the meeting could not be convened.

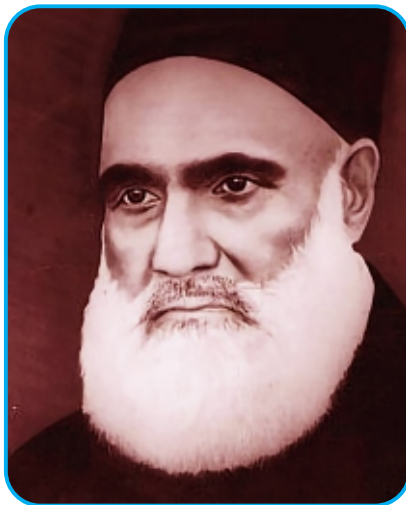
Find Out!

Why was All India Muslim League established?

On the success of the Simla Deputation, the Muslims felt the need to form a Muslim Political Party to protect the interests of the Muslims at the national level. The reasons for the formation of the all India Muslim League are given as:



Founding Members of All India Muslim League



Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk



Nawab Saleemullah Khan

1. To achieve the right of a separate electorate.
2. To unite the Muslim nation at all level.
3. To create political consciousness.

In December 1906 CE, an annual meeting of the Muhammadan Educational Conference was held at Dacca. All important Muslim leaders of the subcontinent attended the meeting. They discussed educational and political problems and considered the formation of a political party for Muslims of the subcontinent. At the end of the Conference, a special meeting under the chairmanship of Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk was held on December 30, 1906 CE, in which a resolution for the establishment of the All India Muslim League was presented by Nawab Saleem-Ullah Khan, which was adopted unanimously. According to the resolution, the following basic objectives of the Muslim League were approved:

- i. To promote among the Muslims of India the feelings of loyalty to the British Government and to remove misconceptions.
- ii. To promote and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslims of India and to represent the needs and requirements before the British Government.
- iii. To prevent the rise among the Muslims of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to the other aforementioned objectives of the Muslim League.

The establishment of Muslim League is an important event in the history of the subcontinent. It was the starting point of the entry of Muslims into the political field. The Muslims began to participate in the politics of India under the banner of Muslim League. The Muslim League led the Muslims and presented them quite effectively.

Lucknow Pact (1916 CE)

The First World War (1914-18 CE) changed the political thought of Muslims and Hindus of the subcontinent. The leadership of both sides had realized the fact that it was the right time to achieve more concessions from the British Government. Therefore, they should cooperate with each other.



The Lucknow Pact of 1916

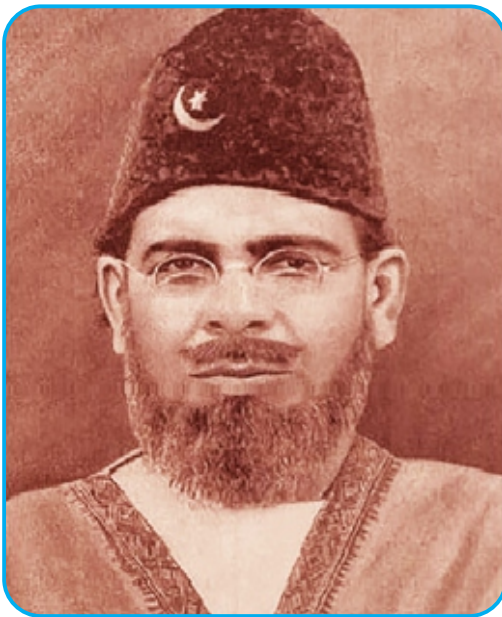
So, the leaders of Muslim League and Congress were ready for cooperation. At that moment, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was a member of both the Muslim League and Congress. Through his struggle, the meeting of the Muslim League and Congress was held in Bombay in 1915 CE. At the end of the meeting, a committee was formed with the intention to sort out the common elements between two communities. The committee proposed a scheme which was approved by both parties in December 1916 CE at the joint session held at Lucknow. Both parties agreed on a

pact which is known as the "Lucknow Pact" in history. The main articles of the pact are as:

1. Congress accepted the principle of a separate electorate for the Muslims.
2. Congress agreed to give 1/3 representation to the Muslims in the Central Legislative Council.
3. Both parties agreed on the weightage formula under which the Muslims would get less representation than their population in the Legislative Council in those provinces where they were in the majority but more in the provinces, where they were in the minority.
4. In the Central or Provincial Assembly, a non-official shall not present a bill or resolution against a community nor shall it be approved without the approval of 3/4 members of the community.

Khilafat Movement (1919 CE)

The Muslims of India had great respect for the Khilafat which was held by the Ottoman Empire. During World War-I, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the World War-I in favour of Germany, but Germany lost the war. After this war, it was decided by the winning states that Turkey should be divided among France, Greece and Britain but that decision was resented by Muslims.



Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar



Maulana Shaukat Ali Jauhar

Therefore, the Muslim leaders like Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, Maulana Shaukat Ali Jauhar and Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar reacted against the British Government policy and were put behind the bars.

Thus, Muslims started a movement which came to be known as the Khilafat Movement. The aims of this movement were:

1. To protect the holy places of Turkey.
2. To protect the Caliph of Turkey.

3. To restore the Ottoman Empire.

When the leaders of the Khilafat Movement realized that the British did not want to help them, they started non-Cooperation Movement. The Congress supported the movement under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.



A Scene of Khilafat Movement



Mustafa Kamal Atatürk

The Khilafat Movement intensified when Maulana Abdul Bari and Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad declared India Dar-ul-Harab. They called Muslims to migrate from India. A large majority of Muslims migrated to Afghanistan, but Afghan authorities closed its borders. The Muslims suffered a lot and they had to come back to India.

In 1922 CE, an incident in Chauri Chaura took place in which many policemen were burnt by a crowd. Many Muslim leaders were arrested due to this incident. Later, Gandhi put off the Non-cooperation Movement which weakened the Khilafat Movement.

In 1924 CE, the Turkish leader Mustafa Kamal Atatürk abolished the Khilafat as a system of Government. After the declaration of Mustafa Kamal, the Khilafat Movement ended itself.

Nehru Report (1928 CE)

The Indians accepted the challenge and called an All Parties Conference at Delhi in February 1928 CE but no agreed formula came out. So, the meeting was postponed giving chance to every party to rethink about its version. Again, All Parties Conference was held in Bombay in which a committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru to prepare a report on the constitutional reforms in India. Only two Muslim members, Sir Ali Imran and Shoaib Qureshi were included in this committee. The proposals of the committee were known as "Nehru Report."

The following are its main proposals:

1. It did not provide a separate electorate for any community.
2. It provided 1/4 seats for Muslims instead of 1/3 in Central Legislative Council.

3. It did not provide the principle of weightage for Muslims in minority provinces.
4. It provided for a federal form of Government with residual powers with center.
5. It provided for a reservation for a non-Muslim seat in NWFP (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa).

The Reaction of the Muslim League

Hindus' mentality was exposed as they were not ready to accommodate Muslims. These recommendations were totally against the Muslims. If they were accepted, it was complete dominance of the Hindus over the Muslims. So, the Muslims became united against Nehru Report. The All Parties Conference of Muslim parties was held from December 31, 1928 CE to 1st January 1929 CE at Delhi in which Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ proposed four amendments in Nehru Report but Congress refused to accept those amendments. Thus, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ concluded that Hindus and Muslims could not work together and they had to go in separate ways.

Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ (1929 CE)

Muslim League convened its session in Delhi on 28th March 1929 CE. In this meeting Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ presented his famous Fourteen Points. These points are as follows:

1. The form of the future constitution should be federal with the residuary powers vested in the provinces.
2. Uniform measures of autonomy shall be granted to all provinces.
3. All legislatures in the country and other elected bodies shall be constituted on definite principles of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province, without reducing the majority in any province to a minority of even equality.
4. In the Central Legislative Council, Muslim representation shall not be less than one third.
5. Representation of communal groups shall continue to be by means of separate electorates at present and it shall be open to any community at any time to abandon its separate electorate in favour of joint electorate.
6. Any territorial distribution that might at any time be necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP provinces.
7. Full religious liberty shall be granted to all communities.
8. No bill or resolution shall be passed in any legislature, if three-fourths of the members of that community opposed the bill.
9. Sindh should be separated from Bombay Presidency.
10. Reforms should be introduced in NWFP and Balochistan on the same footings as in the other provinces.
11. Muslims would be given an adequate share in all services having due regard to the



Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ



Quick Fact

The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ presented his Fourteen Points in response to the Nehru Report.

requirements of efficiency.

12. There shall be complete protection of Muslim culture and religion.
13. One-third of representation shall be given to the Muslims in Central or any Provincial Cabinets.
14. No change in the constitution shall be made without the consent of the provinces.

Importance

Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ carry great importance in the Muslim history of India. These points guaranteed the political future of Muslims. Otherwise there was a danger of dominance by Hindus and repeal of Muslim identity. Fourteen Points united the Muslims and both factions of Muslims League came under the umbrella of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. Fourteen Points showed that the political gap between Hindus and Muslims had really widened and those points became the principles for the Muslims of India. These points became a source of political dialogue with Hindus for the next five years. When Congress refused to accept these points, Muslims decided to create a separate homeland. The British Government also did accept some of these points.

The anti-Muslim attitudes of Congress got exposed with the passage of time. Jinnah's Fourteen Points and Nehru Report were two opposite proposals for the constitutional and political solution of the subcontinent.

Congress was not ready to accept the separate identity of the Muslims, whereas Muslims did not accept any constitutional formula which would not safeguard their rights. Thus, the British Government decided to convene Round Table Conferences to resolve political issues of India.

Allahabad Address (1930 CE)

When, in December 1930 CE, most of the Indian leaders were busy at a Round Table Conference in London to discuss a future course of action, Muslim League convened its meetings in Allahabad. Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ presided over its annual session. His presidential address carries great importance in political history of the subcontinent. Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ highlighted the Two-Nation Theory and argued that subcontinent was a homeland of two nations and Muslims are a separate nation in this country.



Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ



Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ with Colleagues

Allama Iqbal رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said, "I wish that Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan may be integrated into single political entity. Whether it is autonomous within British rule or without, somehow perceive that ultimately, Muslims of north-west India shall get a separate state." Allama Muhammad Iqbal's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ address carries great importance in the Muslim freedom struggle.

This address served as a tower of light to the Muslims and enabled them to identify their destination without which their problems could never be solved. The failure of the Simon Commission and criticism of the Muslim League in Nehru Report created hurdles for constitutional reforms. Therefore, the British Government arranged Round Table Conferences from 1930 CE to 1932 CE to have dialogue with the Indian leaders but nothing came out of those conferences.

Round Table Conferences (1930-32 CE)

Before the publication of the report of Simon Commission in 1930 CE, Lord Irwin, Viceroy of India, announced to hold Round Table Conferences to resolve the Indian problems. Prior to this, Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ had written many letters to the British Prime Minister in which he proposed to arrange a conference for the solution of Indian problems.

After the announcement of Lord Irwin, Gandhi demanded granting India dominion status, otherwise Congress would not attend the conference. The British Government rejected his demand and Gandhi started the Civil Disobedience Movement but Muslims did not participate in this movement.

First Round Table Conference (1930 CE)

The First Round Table Conference was held officially by Lord Irwin on November 11, 1930 CE in London and chaired by the British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald. Congress did not attend the conference, while 18 representatives of Muslims including Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ, Sir Agha Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, Molvi Fazal-ul-Haq and Sir Muhammad Shafi attended the First Round Table Conference.



Ramsay MacDonald

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ

Sir Muhammad Shafi

There was complete agreement at this conference over separating Burma from subcontinent and imposing a federal system in the subcontinent. On this occasion, twelve committees were formed which put forward recommendations for reforms in NWFP, minority issues and separating Sindh from Bombay.

Second Round Table Conference (1931 CE)

The First Round Table Conference was concluded on January 19, 1931 CE. During this Conference, the British Government and other delegates had realized that the conference would be inconclusive in the absence of Congress. Meanwhile, Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed on 5th March, 1931 CE in India. The Congress withdrew the call of Civil Disobedience Movement and the Government released its volunteers. Congress consented to participate in the Second Round Table Conference. Master Tara Singh mandated Gandhi to represent Sikhs and gave him a charter of 17 demands which included division of Punjab on religious bases. It is important to mention here that Lala Lajpat Roy also suggested division of India on a communal basis in 1924 CE as a solution to its problems.

Communal Award (1932 CE)

The Second Round Table Conference could not produce any solution to communal problem. During this Conference, the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald announced that if the conference could not solve the communal problem, then the British Government itself would announce the solution. At the end of the conference, the Government declared the Award in 1932 CE which was known as the Communal Award.

Principle of a separate electorate was maintained in the Communal Award. Muslims got more seats in the minority provinces. Sikhs were given weightage in Punjab. Hindus got more seats in NWFP and Sindh than their population. Europeans in Bengal and Assam were also given more weightage than their population.

Muslims did not get much from the Communal Award, but they accepted it. Hindus and Sikhs were fully against this Award. Gandhi severely protested the separation of untouchables from Hindus. Meanwhile, Hindu leaders pressurized Dr. Ambedkar not to accept untouchables separate from Hindus. Therefore, a pact was signed between Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar which was known as the "Poona-Pact." According to this pact, it was settled that Hindu and Untouchables would be recognized as one nation and Hindus would give away some seats to untouchables.

Hindus benefitted from the Poona-Pact as by having untouchables merged in Hindu nation, their numbers and strength were increased.

Third Round Table Conference (1932 CE)

The Third Round Table Conference started on November 17, 1932 CE and continued to November 24, 1932 CE. The British Labour Party was willing to give more powers to the provinces as compared to the previous set up. The British Government formed a committee to prepare recommendations based on which the Government would prepare the draft of the Indian Act of 1935.

The Government of India Act 1935

The British Government framed the Government of India Act 1935 and implemented it throughout India after being passed by the British Parliament.

The following were its main features:

1. Federal Government

The Act declared India as a federation. The powers were distributed between the provinces and the Central Government.

2. Viceroy (Governor-General)

At the top of Central Government, there was a Viceroy or Governor-General who had extreme powers. He was not answerable to the council or legislature.

3. Central Legislative Council

The Central Legislative Council was bicameral (two houses) and its head was Governor-General. It consisted of:

i. Council of States

The council of states comprised 260 members. 156 members were taken from provinces and 104 members were taken from princely states. The members were elected for the period of five years.

ii. Central Legislative Council

It had 375 members, out of which 250 were taken from the provinces and 125 from Indian states. They were also elected for a period of five years.

4. Judiciary

There was a federal court comprising one chief justice and six superior judges. The court used to hear appeals against the decisions of High Courts.

5. Provincial Administration

i. Governor

The Governor was the head of the province who was appointed by Governor-General. He was responsible for protection of minorities, rights of civil servants, issuance of ordinances and law and order in the province.

ii. Cabinet

The Provincial Cabinet comprised those ministers who were taken from Provincial Legislative Council. Ministers were nominated by the Governor and they were answerable to Governor and the Provincial Legislative Council.

iii. Provincial Legislative Council

There was a Legislative Council in each province. The members of the Legislative Council were elected for the period of five years.

6. Separate Electorate

The seats in the Central Legislative Councils were separately reserved for the Muslims. Muslims could participate in elections and only Muslims could vote.

7. Provincial Autonomy

Many provinces were autonomous. The diarchy was abolished and all the local departments were given under the charge of Indian Ministers. The Provincial Cabinets were powerful to run the administration of provinces.

Importance

The Government of India Act 1935 was an important point in the move towards independence of India. It provided the basis for negotiations which finally resulted in the British

leaving India.

Elections of 1937 CE

Elections of provincial assemblies were held in February-March 1937 CE under the Government of India Act 1935. All political parties participated in the elections. Congress won more seats than other parties and emerged as a largest party. The Muslim League could not achieve a majority in any province. Congress formed Governments in seven provinces of Madras, Bombay, United Province, Central Province, Bihar, Orissa and NWFP out of eleven provinces. In Punjab Sir Sikandar Hayat, in Sindh Sir Ghulam Hussain Hadait Ullah, in Bengal Maulvi Faqal-ul-Haq and in Assam Sir Muhammad Saad Ullah formed coalition Governments.

The election had not been a success for the Muslim League as it had brought benefits to the Muslims. It was the first election in which the Muslims had contested. The election helped to unify the Muslim League. It also helped the party to improve its organization and planning. Later, the Muslim League succeeded in creating Pakistan for the Muslims of India.

The Congress Ministries and Day of Deliverance

After establishing Governments in the provinces, Congress planned to eliminate the identity of the Muslims and put restrictions on the Muslims' religious activities.

Construction of a new masjid was banned and Muslims were harassed while offering prayers. Employments for the Muslims were banned. Hindi became the national language in place of Urdu. Educational reforms were introduced that were purely anti-Muslim in spirit. The Warda Scheme and Vidya Mander Scheme were implemented in the schools. Muslim children were compelled to worship Gandhi's statue. Muslim students were compelled to recite Vande-Mataram, which was an anti-Muslim anthem. The Muslims were kept backward in economic circles. They were expelled from Government services and career opportunities were closed for them. These incidents compelled the Muslims to demand for a separate state for the Muslims. During the Word War-II in 1939 CE, the Congress Ministries resigned to pressurize the British Government to leave India and handover all authorities to Indians.

At the resignation of Congress Ministries, Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه advised the Muslims to celebrate a "Deliverance Day" on December 22, 1939 CE to rejoice the resignation of Congress Ministries.

Pirpur Report

The Pirpur Report was regarding atrocities committed during the Congress Ministries against the Muslim community during their rule. A committee was constituted comprising Raja Syed Muhammd Mehdi of Pirpur, Syed Taqi Hadi Naqvi, Syed Ashraf Ahmed, Maulvi Abdul Ghani, Syed Zakar Ali and Mian Ghias-ud-Din. On November 15, 1938 CE, the committee presented its report. According to this Report, during the Congress Ministries, all types of brutalities were committed against the Muslims. They were deprived of their due rights; for example, slaughtering of cow was prohibited, Azan in masjids was banned, the Congress flag was hoisted in the schools of

the Muslims and worshipping of Gandhi's picture was made compulsory for Muslim children.

This report had serious effects on the politics of the subcontinent which are:

1. The world became aware of cruelties committed by Congress Ministries against the Muslims.
2. The reality about the Congress design was revealed and the relations between the British Government and the Muslims improved.

Re-organization of Muslim League

Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ returned to India from England in 1934 CE and took steps for the unity of Muslims and re-organization of the Muslims League. He re-united the factions of the Muslim League.

He was not disappointed with the bad performance of the Muslim League in the elections of Provincial Assemblies in 1937 CE. In a short span of time, he succeeded in opening 170 branches of the Muslim League only in United Province. Soon there were established branches of the Muslim League in every province.

As a result, the Muslim League emerged as a sole representative party of the Muslims of the subcontinent and succeeded in achieving Pakistan.

Lahore Resolution

The annual session of the All India Muslim League was held from 22nd March to 24th March, 1940 CE under the presidentship of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ at Minto Park, Lahore in which a large number of Muslims delegates participated.

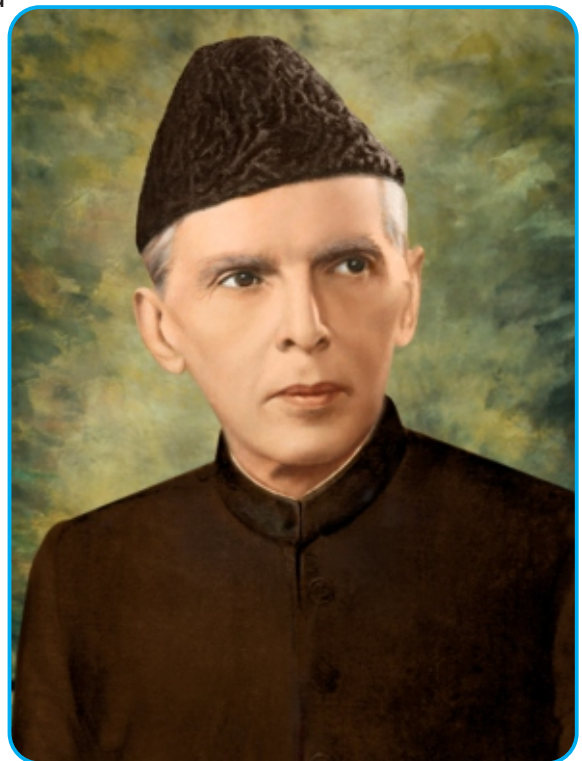




Minar-e-Pakistan, Lahore where Pakistan Resolution was Presented

In his presidential address, Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه explained the Two-Nation Theory and said, "Hindus and the Muslims belong to two different religions, philosophies, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry nor inter-dine and indeed, they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideologies. Their concepts of life are different. It is quite clear that Hindus and the Muslims derive their inspiration from different sources of history. To yoke 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."

On the basis of above mentioned ideas of Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه , A.K Fazlul-Haq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal, moved the historic resolution on 23rd March, 1940 CE known as the Lahore Resolution. The resolution declared, "No constitutional plan would be workable or acceptable to the Muslims unless geographical contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such



Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه



Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ with other Leaders

territorial readjustment as may be necessary that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign."

It further reads, "Those adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political and administrative and other rights of the minorities with their consultation. Arrangements, thus, should be made for the security of the Muslims who were in minority."

In the resolution, the word "states" was used. But in 1946 CE, it was amended and demand for a separate state "Pakistan" was launched. This Lahore Resolution was later known as "Pakistan Resolution". After this resolution, Muslims political movement entered a new phase. Public meetings were organized throughout the country in which a separate homeland for the Muslims was demanded. Hindus were against the separate homeland for the Muslims. The Sikh's Party "Akali Dul" and the Congress strongly opposed the idea of Pakistan which shows that Congress was puzzled at the Pakistan Resolution.

The resolution was endorsed by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan from Punjab, Sardar Aurangzeb from NWFP, Sir Abdullah Haroon from Sindh and Qazi Esa from Balochistan along with many others.

Having passed the Pakistan Resolution, the struggle for Pakistan started which continued for seven years. The British and Hindus created many obstacles but the Muslims were determined.

They had clarity that they were struggling for the right cause, so all the tricks of enemies were turned down.

Role of Women and Students in Pakistan Movement

Women's Role in Pakistan Movement

The Muslim women of the subcontinent played an important role in the struggle for Pakistan, which is its own example. Among these women was Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, the sister of the Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه who remained side by side with her brother in the struggle of Pakistan and contributed to the awareness of Muslim women. She was an active member of the All India Muslim League.

Begum Salma Tassaduq Hussain participated in the campaign to make Muslim women members of the Muslim League after the formation of the Muslim League Women's Wing. In March 1940 CE, she attended the meeting of the Muslim League held in Lahore to host the Begums of political leaders and Women Delegates and was elected Joint Secretary of the Punjab Muslim League Women's Wing.



Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah



Campaign of Muslim League Women's Wing



Fatima Sughra

Fatima Sughra, who installed the flag of the Muslim League on the Civil Secretariat was an active member of the Pakistan Movement. She was only 14 years old at that time.



Begum Shaista Ikramullah



Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali

Begum Shaista Ikramullah was the organizer of the Muslim Girls Federation. At that time, organizing young girls was not an easy task but at this difficult stage she did not give up and played an important role in organizing the students across India.

Begum Raa'na Liaquat Ali was the first lady of Pakistan. She was wife of Pakistan's First Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. She served for the rehabilitation of refugees after the establishment of Pakistan. She was the first woman Governor of Sindh. Before the establishment of Pakistan, she founded a women's organization, All Pakistan Women's Association (APWA). She also served as Pakistan's ambassador to the Netherlands and Italy.

A leader of the Pakistan Movement, Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar, participated in the Khilafat Movement with her mother-in-law, (Bi Amma). She raised political awareness not only in women but also in men.

Lady Nusrat Haroon took part in the Khilafat Movement. In 1925 CE, she founded an association called "Islah-al-Khawateen" in Karachi, which has the honour of being the first association of Muslim women in Karachi. In short, women played vital role in Pakistan Movement despite many obstacles.



Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz



Begum Nusrat Haroon

Begum Jahan Ara Shahnawaz went to London to attend the Round Table Conference. She represented women at the Second and Third Round Table Conferences. She became a member of the All India Muslim League Women's Committee to raise political awareness among Muslim women. She also participated in the historic session of the Muslim League in Lahore in 1940 CE.

Students' Role in Pakistan Movement

Students played a significant role in Pakistan's historic freedom struggle. During the British Government in subcontinent, students emerged as a credible force for change. In August 1936 CE, an All India Students Conference was held in Lucknow presided by Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ . Delegates chosen by district and provincial student bodies formed the All India Students Federation (AISF). Three months after the initial conference, another meeting was held in Lahore. AISF held its sixth session in Nagpur, capital of the Indian province named Central Province (now Madhya Pradesh) on December 25, 1940 CE. The agenda of this conference was to chart a line of action and policy against the British rule.

Aligarh students became the pacesetters in behaviour and dress for the rest of Muslim of India. Young men from Punjab, Bengal, Madras, Sindh, NWFP, UP, Bombay and Hyderabad lived for years at Aligarh as students wore the same uniform and developed a remarkable uniformity.

Almost all great revolutions of the modern world have the youth or student factor in common. The creation of Pakistan too had many contributors who played a vital role in the Freedom Movement.



Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ with Students

Cripps Proposals (1942 CE)

During the Second World War, the position of the British was weak and was alarmed at the successive victories of Japan. In these circumstances, the British Government sent a mission to India in 1942 CE under Sir Stafford Cripps to achieve Hindu-Muslim consensus on some constitutional arrangements.

Cripps arrived in Dehli and started a series of meetings with leading Indian politicians including Nehru, Abul Kalam Azad and Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. In the meetings, he tried to convince them to accept his following proposals:

1. Indian union would have dominion states.
2. A Constituent Assembly would be established to frame the constitution.
3. Provinces were free to either join Indian Union or to form their own union.
4. Indian Union was free to join Common Wealth.



Sir Stafford Cripps

Reaction of Congress and Muslim League

Both Congress and the Muslim League rejected the proposals. Congress rejected it due to the right of provinces to form their own union, while the Muslim League rejected because there was no clear-cut proposal for the division of India and establishment of an independent state. Thus, the mission failed due to the rejection by both parties and the situation in subcontinent even worsened.



Find Out!

Why did Cripps come to India?

Quit India Movement

With the departure of Cripps, Quit India Movement was started by Gandhi and Congress. The Quit India meant the withdrawal of the British Government from India and handing over powers to Hindus. Hindus, in their majority provinces, created the problem of law and order by setting Government-buildings on fire and disconnecting electric wires, but soon the movement was suppressed.

The Muslim League condemned the Quit India Movement and participated in Provincial Governments. Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ gave the slogan to divide and quit India as it was the considered opinion of Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ that after the departure of the British from India, Hindus would never provide justice to Muslims. Therefore, British should divide India and quit it.

The failure of Quit India Movement made it clear to Hindus that any movement in India without the support of the Muslims could not be successful.



Quit India Movement

Direct Action Day (1946 CE)

Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the president of the All India Muslim League, announced in a Press Conference on 31st July, 1946 CE, to protest against British Government and All India National Congress's attitude for not accepting a separate state of Pakistan for the Muslims of India. He announced that "We wanted divided India not united India." Processions and demonstrations were held on August 16, 1946 CE throughout India.



Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ with Liaqat Ali Khan

The Independence Act of 1947 and the Establishment of Pakistan

British Parliament passed Independence Act of 1947 on July 18, 1947. According to this Act, the two independent states emerged in the subcontinent.



On August 13, 1947 CE, Viceroy Lord Mountbatten came to Karachi. On August 14, 1947 CE, both Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه and Lord Mountbatten reached constituent Assembly Hall and Viceroy officially transferred the power of the newly born state of Pakistan. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه took the oath as the First Governor General of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan was nominated as the First Prime Minister. In this way, Pakistan emerged as a



sovereign Islamic state on the map of the world. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه , with the grace of Allah Almighty, made the impossible possible.

Role of Minorities in the Establishment of Pakistan

The minorities, Christians, Hindus, Sikhs, Parsi etc. also contributed their role in the establishment of Pakistan along with the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ and the All India Muslim League. They contributed their best role in the Lahore Resolution, Boundary Commission and the division of Punjab. They supported Pakistan and played their role in the Pakistan Movement when it was at its peak.

On the request of the Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ , Diwan Bahadur Satya Parkash Singha, a renowned lawyer Ch. Chandu Lal, CE Gibbon, FE Chaudary, Raj Kumari Amirt, Fazal Ilahi, Alfried Purshad and SS Albert attended the annual session of Muslim League which was held on 22-24 March, 1940 CE at Minto Park, Lahore. It was reassured in the meeting that religious, cultural, political, administrative rights of minorities would be protected through their consultation.

In 1942 CE, a meeting of the All India Muslim League was held on the ground of Dhobi Ghat, Lyallpur (Faisalabad). Indian Christian Association presented the inaugural address to Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ and Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah. In response to the address, Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ assured that equal rights would be granted to all minorities in Pakistan.

Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ said, "Pakistan would be the solution of all problems of minorities". He said this during a reception given to him by the religious minorities including Christian, Scheduled Caste, Hindu, Sikh, Anglo-Indian and European at Lyallpur in 1942 CE.

SP Singha and other leaders like CE Gibbon and Fazal Ilahi recorded statements before the Punjab Boundary Commission. These leaders requested that the Christian population may be counted as a part of Pakistan. The bold decision of the Christians to stand with the Muslim League was termed as their vote for Pakistan. Other minority associations like the Joint Christian Board, Punjab Scheduled Castes Federation, All India Christian Association Punjab and Baba Gewin Singh



Diwan Bahadur Satya Parkash Singha



CE Gibbon



FE Chaudary



Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta



Ch. Chandu Lal

of Amritsar sent their consent to the Boundary Commission to be included in Pakistan. Jugader Nath Mandil also endorsed the declaration. Famous Parsi Politician Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta (First elected Mayor of Karachi) and other Parsi community also played an important role in the formation of Pakistan.

In the final days of the Pakistan Movement, Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه met the Christian leader Ch. Chandu Lal to convince minorities to support Pakistan. He supported Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه. At that time, a Christian leader, Joshva Fazal Din, started a movement to make whole Punjab a part of Pakistan.

On 21st June 1947 CE, a meeting of the elected Christian members of the Punjab Legislative Assembly was held, which was chaired by Diwan Bahadar SP Singha, who was a renowned Christian leader and speaker of that Assembly. In the meeting, it was decided unanimously to vote for Pakistan. Therefore, all Christian members of the Assembly voted for the division of Punjab to pave the path for the establishment of Pakistan.

Important Points

1. In 1886 CE, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the British Indian Association.
2. The Indian National Congress was established in 1885 CE.
3. Muslims reacted severely to the annulment of partition of Bengal.
4. The main objective of the Simla Deputation was to demand the separate electorate for the Muslims.
5. Muslim League was formed in 1906 CE.
6. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar played a very important role in the Khilafat Movement.
7. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ was not in favour of the Civil Disobedience Movement of Gandhi.
8. The Lahore Resolution was presented by A.K Fazlul-Haq, the then Chief Minister of Bengal.
9. The British Parliament approved the Indian Independence Act of 1947 on July 18, 1947CE.
10. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ became the First Governor General of Pakistan.
11. The minorities also played an important role in the establishment of Pakistan.

WORD BOX

Words

Obligation:

Endorse:

Emerge:

Dominion:

Meanings

something by which a person is bound to do certain things

support

become apparent

sovereignty or control

Exercise

Q.1

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- i. The Muslim League was established in:
(a) 1900 CE (b) 1906 CE
(c) 1910 CE (d) 1916 CE
- ii. The Indian National Congress was established in 1885 in the city of
(a) Delhi (b) Bombay
(c) Lahore (d) Calcutta
- iii. The Partition of Bengal was annulled in:
(a) 1911 CE (b) 1913 CE
(c) 1915 CE (d) 1917 CE
- iv. The Simla Deputation met with:
(a) Lord Canning (b) Lord Curzon
(c) Lord Minto (d) Lord Rippon
- v. Pakistan Resolution was passed:
(a) 1939 CE (b) 1940 CE
(c) 1941 CE (d) 1942 CE
- vi. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ presented his Fourteen Points in:
(a) 1919 CE (b) 1928 CE
(c) 1929 CE (d) 1940 CE
- vii. The First Round Table Conference was held in:
(a) 1928 CE (b) 1930 CE
(c) 1931 CE (d) 1932 CE
- viii. The Communal Award was presented in:
(a) 1931 CE (b) 1932 CE
(c) 1933 CE (d) 1934 CE
- ix. Cripps Proposals were presented in:
(a) 1940 CE (b) 1941 CE
(c) 1942 CE (d) 1943 CE
- x. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ advised the Muslim to celebrate a Deliverance Day in:
(a) 1936 CE (b) 1937 CE
(c) 1938 CE (d) 1939 CE



Q.2 Give short answers of the following:

- i. What is meant by the Khilafat Movement?
- ii. Why did Muslims refuse to accept the Nehru Report?
- iii. Describes the objectives of the establishment of the Muslim League.
- iv. Why was Civil Disobedience Movement started?
- v. Who led the Simla Deputation?
- vi. Who presided over the annual session of Lahore Resolution?
- vii. What was the purpose of the Quit India Movement?
- viii. What did Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ say in a meeting at Lyallpur (Faisalabad) in 1942 CE?



Q.3 Write the answers of the following in detail:

- i. Discuss the background of the establishment of the Muslim League.
- ii. Write down important points of the Lucknow Pact.
- iii. Explain Khilafat Movement started by the Indian in the subcontinent.
- iv. Discuss the Civil Disobedience Movement and its effects on unity of Hindu-Muslims.
- v. Highlight the Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah ﷺ.
- vi. Why Lahore Resolution is called Pakistan Resolution? Explain it.
- vii. Describe the establishment of the Muslim League and its objectives.



Learning Activities

Flow Chart:

- Use a flow chart to help students identify the important events took place in the subcontinent from 1857 CE to 1947 CE.

Quiz:

- Develop a quiz on the Partition of India and Formation of Pakistan (1940-47CE).

Project I:

- Divide the class into groups. Ask each group to gather information from books and the Internet to conclude that Mr. Jinnah has rightly earned the title of Quaid-e-Azam ﷺ. Each group can present their findings to the class for understanding and further discussion.

Project II:

- The teacher can divide the class into groups to inquire how the Partition of Bengal turned out in the favour of the Muslims. Each group can present their findings to the class for understanding and further discussion.

5

PAKISTAN A NEW COUNTRY: 1947 TILL TODAY

Students' Learning Outcomes:



Knowledge:

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Describe salient features of the early beginnings of Pakistan after 1947CE.
- Explain events of the Kashmir War.
- Describe the main idea of Objectives Resolution.
- Describe the key features of the Constitution of 1956.
- Enlist some characteristics of Ayub Khan's Regime.
- Identify causes and events of the War of 1965CE.
- Identify causes and events of the War of 1971CE.
- Describe the causes and events of the Afghan War.
- Identify the sequence of events of the Cold War that led to the War on Terrorism.



Skills:

Students will be able to:

- Evaluate the most challenging problems Pakistan had to face after Independence.
- Explore the consequences of the War of Kashmir on Pakistan.
- Enquire why Objectives Resolution has become a compulsory part of all constitutions.
- Identify some major milestones of Ayub Khan's Regime.
- Discover some causes of the War of 1965CE.
- Compare the Constitution of 1962 with the Constitution of 1973.
- Discover key causes of the War of 1971CE.
- Explore the consequences of the War on Terrorism on the social and economic history of Pakistan.
- Identify the contributions of the Pakistan Army in the War on Terrorism.

Some Salient Features of the Early Beginnings of Pakistan After 1947 CE

When Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947 CE, it was the largest Muslim state in the world. Pakistan had to face many problems, but with the blessings of Allah Almighty, Pakistan succeeded in overcoming the problems.

1. Formation of Government in Newlyborn State

After the creation of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ became the first Governor General of Pakistan. The Government was formed to run its affairs smoothly. Liaquat Ali Khan was elected as Prime Minister of Pakistan. Other members of the cabinet were also nominated by Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. First cabinet took oath on 15th August 1947 CE.

2. Radcliff Award

According to the 3rd June Plan of 1947 CE, the Punjab and Bengal were to be divided into Muslim and non-Muslim areas. Therefore, a Boundary Commission under Radcliff was set up. Pakistan was deprived of its true claim. The Muslim Majority areas of Gurdaspur and Ferozepur districts were unjustly given to India to provide a land route to the Kashmir. It was the origin of Kashmir dispute.

3. Arrival of Refugees

Millions of Muslim families migrated from India to Pakistan. To rehabilitate the refugees in Pakistan was a huge task for the then administration. The provision of shelter, clothing and food for them was a great challenge.



Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ taking oath as Governor General of Pakistan



Arrival of Refugees in Pakistan

4. Administrative Problems

The Government of Pakistan started its work under miserable conditions. Karachi was declared the capital of Pakistan lacking all administrative facilities. How could it be done without experienced and trained officials? The nation accepted the challenge and performed the duties under difficult conditions.

5. Division of Assets

The Indian Government remained reluctant to pay the share of Pakistan out of the cash balance of four billion rupees. The share of Pakistan was 750 million rupees. The first installment of 200 million was issued at once but the remaining amount was stopped illegally. India, under world pressure became ready to pay the amount, if Pakistan would surrender Kashmir Valley to India.

6. Division of Armed Forces

The military assets were also to be divided between the two countries. However, India refused to give the due share. It was decided that all military assets would be divided between the two states at the ratio of 64% and 36% to India and Pakistan respectively. But India did not implement the decision.

7. Canal Water Problems

The natural flow of rivers in the province of Punjab was affected by the partition of the province. The matter was sorted out and the two countries were brought to the negotiation table. The World Bank visualized the whole situation and promised to help Pakistan in the times of crisis. The Indus Basin Treaty was signed in 1960 CE, between the two countries. Pakistan conceded three rivers (Ravi, Sutlej and Bias) to India and India left its claim on the waters of rivers Jhelum, Chenab and Indus.



Ravi River

8. Problem of States

At the time of the creation of Pakistan, there were approximately 600 small and big states. These states were given an open option to join Pakistan or India or remain independent. There were four states of which India took control by force and problems arose because these states wanted to join Pakistan. These states were Kashmir, Hyderabad, Junagarh and Monawader.

9. Constitutional Problems

The Government of India Act 1935 was amended as the Independence Act of 1947 and was

enforced in the country. The great achievement was done by Ch. Muhammad Ali, the then Prime Minister, in the shape of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan.

10. Economic Problems

Pakistan was facing severe economic problems due to the lack of resources.

11. Geographical Problems

When Pakistan came into being, Pakistan consisted of two major parts (the East Pakistan and the West Pakistan). There was 1750 km Indian Areas between these two parts of the country.

12. Enmity of India

First, Congress leaders were against the creation of Pakistan before the partition of the subcontinent. They created problems and as a result the first war between Pakistan and India was fought in 1948 CE. Later on, other two main wars were also fought between these two countries in 1965 CE and 1971 CE.

13. Death of Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ

By the grace of Allah Almighty and by the untiring efforts of Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ, Pakistan had been created on 14th August 1947CE. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ became Governor General of Pakistan. Unfortunately, he died on 11th September 1948 CE, after only 13 months. Death of Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ was a great loss for Pakistan.



Do You Know?

Liaquat Ali Khan, the First Prime Minister of Pakistan, was a close associate of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ in the struggle for Pakistan.



Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ Funeral

The Kashmir War

- Pakistan and India both had claimed Jammu and Kashmir. At the time of the partition, the majority of the population in Kashmir was Muslim but the ruler was a Hindu Dogra. The Hindu Raja wanted the state of Kashmir to be merged into India. Muslim leadership of the time rejected it. Pakistan's claim was based on the principle of independence that Muslim majority areas should be part of Pakistan. India thought it was ruled by the Hindu Raja, therefore, it should be part of India.
- The Hindu ruler of Kashmir signed an agreement with the Indian Government to join India. After the agreement, India launched its army in Kashmir. The Kashmiri Muslims initiated war and liberated about one third of Kashmir from Indian forces.
- India took this issue to the UN Security Council and claimed that Kashmir was formally part of India.



Do You Know?

Kashmir is very beautiful valley and is known as "Heaven on Earth".



A Scene of Kashmir Valley

- Pakistan challenged Indian claim. The UN Security Council passed the resolution that Kashmir should have the right to decide its future.
- The Security Council again passed a resolution in 1949 CE which called for a ceasefire in Kashmir and acknowledged that the future of Kashmir would be decided by the will of Kashmiri people. A Plebiscite would be held under the supervision of the United Nations for this purpose.
- Pakistan and India both accepted the resolution of the Security Council. In accordance with the resolution, war in Kashmir ended at the stipulated time. The United Nations had appointed observers to monitor the ceasefire.

India's Refusal to Hold Plebiscite in Kashmir

- After the initial success of arranging a cease fire in Kashmir, it was expected that the UN would hold a plebiscite in Kashmir under its supervision, but the United Nations could not hold plebiscite due to the refusal of India.

Arrival of UN Envoy in Subcontinent

- The UN Security Council made several attempts to hold a referendum in Kashmir as was promised.
- In 1957 CE, the United Nations sent a representative to India and Pakistan to review the Kashmir issue. Pakistan gave full cooperation to the envoy but India refused to cooperate it. Even today, India is not ready to implement resolution of the Security Council. The unsettled Kashmir issue pending since long is a flash point in regional and world peace. A solution to this issue is essential for maintaining world peace.



UN Security Council

Objectives Resolution

On March 12, 1949 CE, the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the then Prime Minister of Pakistan. It was called the Objectives Resolution.

It proclaimed that the future constitution of Pakistan would be based on Pakistan's ideology and democratic faith of Islam. The Objectives Resolution, proclaimed the following principles:

1. Sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty alone, who delegates it to the State of Pakistan and would be exercised within the limits prescribed by the Holy Quran and Sunnah.
2. The state shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people.
3. The principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed.
4. Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and Sunnah.
5. Adequate provision shall be made for the minorities to freely profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures.
6. Pakistan shall be a federation.
7. Fundamental rights shall be guaranteed to its citizens.
8. The Judiciary shall be independent.



Liaquat Ali Khan

Conclusion

It is concluded that the First Constitution of Pakistan was enforced on March 23, 1956 CE. It declared the country as an Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Objectives Resolution is one of the most important documents in the constitutional history of Pakistan. At the time it was passed, Liaquat Ali Khan called it "The most important occasion in the life of this country, next in importance only to the achievement of independence".



Find Out!

What did Liaquat Ali Khan say about the Objectives Resolution?

Salient Features of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan

It has the following salient features:

1. Written Constitution

The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan was a written constitution which consisted of 234 Articles, 13 Parts and 6 Schedules.

2. Preamble

The Objectives Resolution was included in the preamble of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan.

3. Islamic Republic

The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan provided that Pakistan is a Islamic Republic State.

4. Parliamentary Form of Government

The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan provided a Parliamentary form of Government. The Prime Minister was head of the Government and all the cabinet members were chosen from the Parliament. The members of the cabinet were accountable to the Parliament collectively.

5. Federalism

Pakistan was declared a federation state.

6. Checks and Balances

Unlike the British practice, the President of the country under the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan was not a nominal head of state. A system of checks and balances was introduced in the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan.

7. Fundamental Rights

The 1956 Constitution of Pakistan also provided fundamental rights. The Supreme Court was held responsible for the enforcement of fundamental rights and could declare any law or order as null and void, if it was found against the fundamental rights.

8. Unicameralism

The 1956 Constitution was unicameral. The Parliament consisted of only one house which was known as National Assembly comprising 300 members, half from each wing (East Pakistan and West Pakistan) including 10 women.



Do You Know?

Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din, Muhammad Ali Bogra, Chaudhary Muhammad Ali, Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy, Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar and Malik Feroz Khan Noon etc. remained Prime Ministers of Pakistan from 1947 CE to 1958 CE.

9. Islamic Provisions

Sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty and no law should be made against the teachings of Islam.

10. National Languages

The 1956 Constitution also provided that Bengali and Urdu were national languages.

11. Independence of Judiciary

The 1956 Constitution also provided the independence of judiciary, where the judges were appointed by the head of state. They could be removed only through impeachment.

Conclusion

It is concluded that the First Constitution of Pakistan was adopted and enforced on March 23, 1956. It declared Pakistan a country like the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Later, this constitution failed due to a weak political system, socio-economic conflicts and failure to resolve constitutional matters.

Salient Features of the 1962 Constitution of Pakistan

The 1962 Constitution was made by Ayub Khan, the then president of Pakistan. Following are the salient features of this constitution:

1. Written Constitution

It was a written constitution. It contained 250 Articles and 3 Schedules. Afterward 7 Amendments were also made in it.

2. Rigid Constitution

It was a rigid constitution because its procedure of amendment was very tough. The constitution could be amended by an Act of the Central Legislature.

3. Detailed Constitution

This constitution was more detailed and lengthy than the former Constitution of 1956.

4. Presidential System of Government

The Constitution of 1962, adopted presidential form of Government in which the president was the real executive of the state.

5. Central Legislature

According to the Constitution of 1962, there was a Central Legislature of Pakistan, known as the National Assembly of Pakistan. It comprises 156 members, half from each wing, including 6 women.

6. Federal Structure

Pakistan was declared as the federation of two provinces, East and West Pakistan. The federal structure was rooted on the so-called principle of parity.

7. Relation Between Center and Provinces

There was a division of powers between Central and Provincial Governments. There was a single list of powers of Central Government and remaining powers were vested with provinces.

8. The Islamic Character of the Constitution

This constitution may be described as an Islamic one. Originally, the "Islamic" was omitted from the name of state, but considering the intensity of the protest of Pakistanis, it was added later on.

9. Basic Democracies

The President should be elected by the Electoral College consisting of elected members of the union council half from each wing. This system is basically known as Basic Democracies.

10. Fundamental Rights

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

11. National Language

The national language of Pakistan under this constitution remained Bengali and Urdu.

12. Supreme Judicial Council

Constitution provided for the setting up of a Supreme Judicial Council of Pakistan comprising the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the most senior justice of each High Court.

13. Principle of Policy

The directive principles of state policy were also included in the Constitution of 1962.

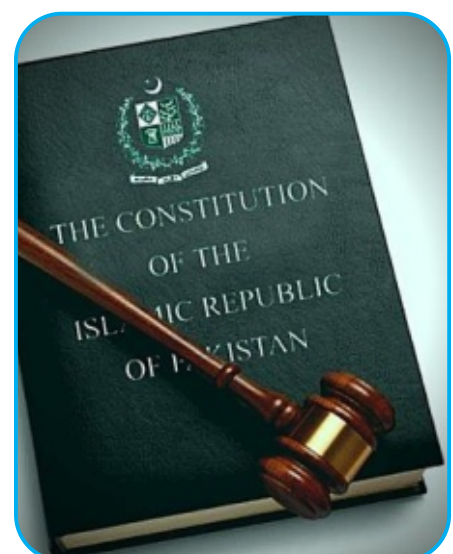
Salient Features of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan

1. Federal Constitution

The Constitution of 1973 is the federal constitution. It establishes a Central Government and the Governments of the federating units, namely, the province of Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan and federally administrated areas of Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

2. Parliamentary Form of Government

The Constitution of 1973 provides for a parliamentary form of Government. In a parliamentary form of Government, maximum powers are vested in the elected parliament and the Prime Minister.



3. Bicameral Legislature

The Constitution of 1973 provides for the establishment of a bicameral legislature in Pakistan. It consists of two houses, namely, the National Assembly (the Lower House) and the senate, (the Upper House). National Assembly has 342 members while the Senate has 104 members.

4. Rigid Constitution

The Constitution of 1973 is a rigid constitution in the sense that it requires a two-third majority of the Parliament (National Assembly and Senate) for any amendment to it.

5. Fundamental Rights

The 1973 Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to the citizens of Pakistan. Some of these areas are under:

- Equality of all citizens before the law.
- Security of persons and of their properties and other belongings.
- Right to acquire, hold or dispose of property in any part of Pakistan.
- Freedom of speech.
- Freedom of expression.
- Freedom of association.
- Religious Freedom.
- Right to adopt any lawful profession.

6. National Language

The Constitution of 1973 provides Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. Regional languages have also been provided full protection by this Constitution.

7. Islamic Provisions of the Constitution of 1973

Following are the Islamic provisions of the Constitution of 1973:

- Sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty.
- The Constitution of 1973 also names the country as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- Islam is the State Religion of Pakistan.
- The definition of a Muslim was included. Only a Muslim could become President and Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- Islamization of laws.

8. Direct Election System

The direct Election System is another salient feature of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan. The members of the National Assembly and Provincial Assembly are selected through Direct Election.

Conclusion

It is concluded that the National Assembly approved the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan on April 10, 1973 CE and proclaimed it on August 14, 1973 CE. Some salient features of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan are written as federal, parliamentary, bicameral and rigid etc.

Characteristics of Ayub Khan's Regime

Following are some of the characteristics of Ayub Khan's regime:

Presidential System

Ayub Khan adopted the presidential system of Government instead of parliamentary system. He implemented 1962 Constitution which was presidential in character. Under 1962 Constitution, Pakistan was declared a democratic Islamic Republic.

Introduction of Monetary Policies

Ayub Khan introduced monetary policy (1958-1959 CE) by providing liberal concession from the Government.

Five Year Plan

Ayub Khan adopted a five year plan for economy of Pakistan. This plan gave high priority to agriculture, heavy industry development and science. This plan gave Pakistan increase in income of 20% and growth of agriculture increased from 1.4% to 5.1%.



Ayub Khan



Indus Basin Treaty 1960

Indus Basin Treaty

In 1960 CE, a treaty was signed between India and Pakistan to resolve the water issue.

Constitution of 1962

Ayub Khan introduced the Constitution of 1962, consisting of 250 Articles and 3 Schedules. It adopted a presidential system of Government.



Tarbela Dam



Mangala Dam

Achievements

A green revolution was set in force by an increase in irrigation, farming and fertilizer.

Industrialization

Ayub Khan moved the country towards industrialization. He established medium and small-scale industries in Pakistan. It created opportunities for new jobs.



Industrial Development



Islamabad, New Capital of Pakistan

Administrative Reforms

Ayub Khan imposed law and order in Pakistan. He made Islamabad a new capital of Pakistan.

Indo-Pak War 1965 CE

India committed an open aggression against Pakistan and attacked Pakistan on the night of 6th September, 1965 CE. Pakistan had far fewer military and economic resources as compared to India, but the Armed Forces of Pakistan, filled with the spirit of Jihad defeated the Indian Army.

Causes

1. Pakistan was established against the wishes of Hindus. They had never accepted Pakistan as an independent country. Progress and stability of Pakistan was a major concern for Hindus. So, they started launching aggressive actions against Pakistan.
2. The Kashmir Conflict was the real cause of Indo-Pak War 1965 CE. India occupied Kashmir against the will of the Kashmiri people and avoided holding the promised plebiscite in Kashmir in accordance with the resolution passed by the UN Security Council.
3. India started war against China in 1962 CE and was badly defeated. India tried to occupy the disputed territory of Rann of Kutch but had to face 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 its people.



Quick Fact:

Rann of Kutch is famous for its white salty sand and is reputed to be the largest salt desert in the world.



Ayub Khan, Former President of Pakistan

Events of the War

When war broke out, the President of Pakistan declared a state of emergency on Radio Pakistan. Addressing the nation, he said, "The people of Pakistan shall not feel comfortable until the mouths of the Indian 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".

The war spread over various sectors, like Lahore, Kasur, Silakot and Rajasthan. It also involved Air Force and Navy.

Ceasefire

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

Effects of War

Pakistan got international fame and it elevated its dignity. The Kashmir issue was once again highlighted. The brethren Islamic countries supported Pakistan in this war, which made Pakistanis proud.



War of 1965

Unity and Solidarity Among Pakistani People

This war even changed the attitude of politicians. They offered their unconditional and full support to Ayub Khan. The war created a spirit of unity and solidarity among Pakistani people. The entire nation stood firmly to fight against enemy. From a layman to a high official and from a worker to a businessman, every single person cooperated with Government.

Indo-Pak War of 1971 CE

In 1971 CE, India intervened in the internal affairs of Pakistan by supporting the Bengali separatists of the East Pakistan who wanted separation from the West Pakistan. India launched a land, air and sea attack and surrounded Dhaka. The Pakistani army fought bravely. The United Nations interfered to stop the war. The East Pakistan became an independent country named Bangladesh on 16th December, 1971 CE. The separation of the East Pakistan was a shock to the people of Pakistan.

Afghan War

Before the civil war started in 1978 CE, Afghanistan was under Muhammad Zahir Shah, who had come to power in 1933 CE. After World War-II, both the US and the USSR provided financial assistance to Afghanistan to establish their political domination. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 CE, under the pretext of upholding the Soviet-Afghan Friendship Treaty and left Afghanistan in 1988 CE. After September 11, 2001 CE Attacks known as 9/11 Attacks, the US and its allied countries invaded Afghanistan.



Quick Fact:

Islam is the official religion of Afghanistan.

In 2020 CE, the US Government and the Taliban signed a peace agreement that set a timeline for the withdrawal of US troops from Afghanistan. After 20 years of war, the US forces left Afghanistan.

The new Government has encouraged countries to keep their embassies open and foreign business to continue work in Afghanistan.



Afghan War



Do You Know?

The official languages of Afghanistan are Pashto and Dari Persian.

Effects of War on Afghanistan

The Afghan War has resulted in poverty, shortage of food, poor sanitation, lack of access to health care and pollution in Afghanistan.

War on Terrorism

The Cold War has been the tense relationship between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies since 1945 CE.

Due to Cold War in 1991 CE, new states were created. It left certain states in unstable conditions. The end of the Cold World led to the rise of a new hijacker group which carried out suicide attacks in the United States. These attacks forced the US to fight against terrorism.

After 9/11 Attacks, USA built a worldwide coalition against terrorism. More than 80 countries have offered military assistance; 46 organizations have declared their support to the US leadership.

Effects of the Afghan War on Pakistan

1. First, Pakistan had to face Afghan refugees' problem.
2. Secondly, Pakistan continues to pay a heavy price in terms of economic and security issues.



Pakistan Army

The Contribution of the Pakistan Army in the War on Terrorism

In its first military operation, the Pakistani Army acted against terrorism in north Waziristan. The Pakistan Military intensified its operation against terrorist elements in October 2003 CE.

1. The Wana Operation

The Wana Operation took place in 2004 CE against terrorists in south Waziristan.

2. Operation Sherdil

Operation Sherdil (Lion Heart) was a military operation against terrorists in district Bajaur.

3. Operation Rah-e-Rast

Operation Rah-e-Rast was also against terrorist activities.

4. Operation Rah-e-Nijat

Operation Rah-e-Nijat (Way of Redemption) in 2009 CE cleared 90% terrorist elements from Dera Ismail Khan and Frontier Region Tank.

5. Operation Zarb-e-Azb

The Operation Zarb-e-Azb launched in 2014 CE was focused on the north Waziristan.

6. Operation Radd-ul-Fassad

Operation Radd-ul-Fassad was launched in 2017 CE throughout the country by Pakistan's Army. It aims at eliminating the threat of terrorism, consolidating the gains made in other military operations and further ensuring the security of Pakistan's borders. Operation Radd-ul-Fassad eliminated remaining terrorist elements from Lahore, Sehwan Sharif, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the FATA etc.



Pakistan Army

Important Points

1. Pakistan had to face many initial problems after independence.
2. The Government of India Act 1935 was amended and enforced in the country as there was no constitution available of the newly born state.
3. On 30th September 1947 CE, Pakistan became a member of the United Nations.
4. Objectives Resolution was passed in 1949 CE.
5. The Objectives Resolution is one of the most important documents in the constitutional history of Pakistan.
6. Ayub Khan introduced many reforms in Pakistan.
7. Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْه became the first Governor General of Pakistan.
8. Pakistan played an important role in the War of Terrorism.

WORD BOX

Words

Plebiscite:

Demographic:

Chivalrous:

Dignity:

Ceasefire:

Violation:

Meanings

a vote by the people of an entire country to decide on some issue

relating to human population

courageous and gallant

the quality or state of being worthy

a temporary suspension of fighting

an action that breaks or acts against something especially law or agreement

Exercise

Q.1

Tick (✓) the correct answer:

- i. The Operation Zarb-e-Azb launched in:
(a) 2009 CE (b) 2010 CE
(c) 2012 CE (d) 2014 CE
- ii. The Objectives Resolution was passed in:
(a) 1948 CE (b) 1949 CE
(c) 1950 CE (d) 1951 CE
- iii. The 3rd June Plan was presented in:
(a) 1948 CE (b) 1951 CE
(c) 1955 CE (d) 1957 CE
- iv. The United Nations sent a representative to India and Pakistan to review the Kashmir issue in:
(a) 1948 CE (b) 1951 CE
(c) 1955 CE (d) 1957 CE
- v. Pakistan became the member of United Nations in:
(a) 1947 CE (b) 1948 CE
(c) 1949 CE (d) 1950 CE

Q.2

Give short answers of the following:

- i. What is the importance of the Objectives Resolution?
- ii. When did Pakistan adopt the first Constitution of Pakistan?
- iii. What was the share of Pakistan in the division of assets in the partition?
- iv. Which rivers conceded by Pakistan in the Indian Basin Treaty?
- v. What was the immediate cause of the War on Terrorism?

Q.3

Write the answers of the following in detail:

- i. What are the salient features of the Objectives Resolution? Discuss its importance.
- ii. Evaluate the most challenging problems Pakistan had to face after Independence in 1947 CE.
- iii. Highlight the salient features of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan.
- iv. Describe the causes, events and effects of Indio-Pak War 1965 CE.
- v. Describe Afghan War and its impact on Pakistan.



Learning Activities

Timeline:

- Use a timeline to explain the time of the events after the formation of Pakistan in the span of Migration, War of Kashmir, Constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973, Indo-Pak Wars 1965 CE and 1971 CE and Afghan War till the War on Terrorism.

Class Discussion:

- Generate a discussion to inquire about the reasons behind the failure of the Constitution of 1956.
- Generate a discussion to inquire into the consequences of the Afghan War on Pakistan.

Project-I:

- Divide the class into groups. Ask each group to gather information from books and the Internet about the consequences of the War on Terrorism on the social and economic history of Pakistan. Each group can present their findings to the whole class for understanding and further discussion.

Project-II:

- Use posters to explain the contributions of the Pakistan Army in the War on Terrorism.

Project-III:

- Engage the class into a group activity to enlist some major milestones of Ayub Khan's regime.