

Pakistan Studies (PAK302)

Lecture 1

Course Description

The course will deal with political background of Pakistan in its historical perspectives throwing lights on the country's national movement process and the formation of the new nation in the subcontinent. It will also examine the political dynamics and institutes of Pakistan with a developmental approaches of its political system.

Course outline

- Learn the process of the foundation of Pakistan
- Examine the struggle for the freedom movement
- Understand the ideological, socio-political and economic foundations of country
- Develop knowledge of foundations of Pakistan and its political institutional framework and functional performance
- Learn about the ups and downs Pakistan has passed through in her search of democracy



People in India

(A Historical Perspective)

- Ancient : Aryans(Hindu) and Dravidians
- Medieval: Arabs, Persians, Turks, Afghans and Mughals (Muslims)
- Modern: British (Christians)

Thus, Historical Foundations of Pakistan should be studied through three different stages of history:

- Ancient Hindu
- Medieval Muslims
- Modern British

Ancient

- Agrarian culture
- Significance of religion
- Caste-System
- Panchayat System
- Supremacy of authoritarian rule
- Significance of Region
- (south/north)/Language



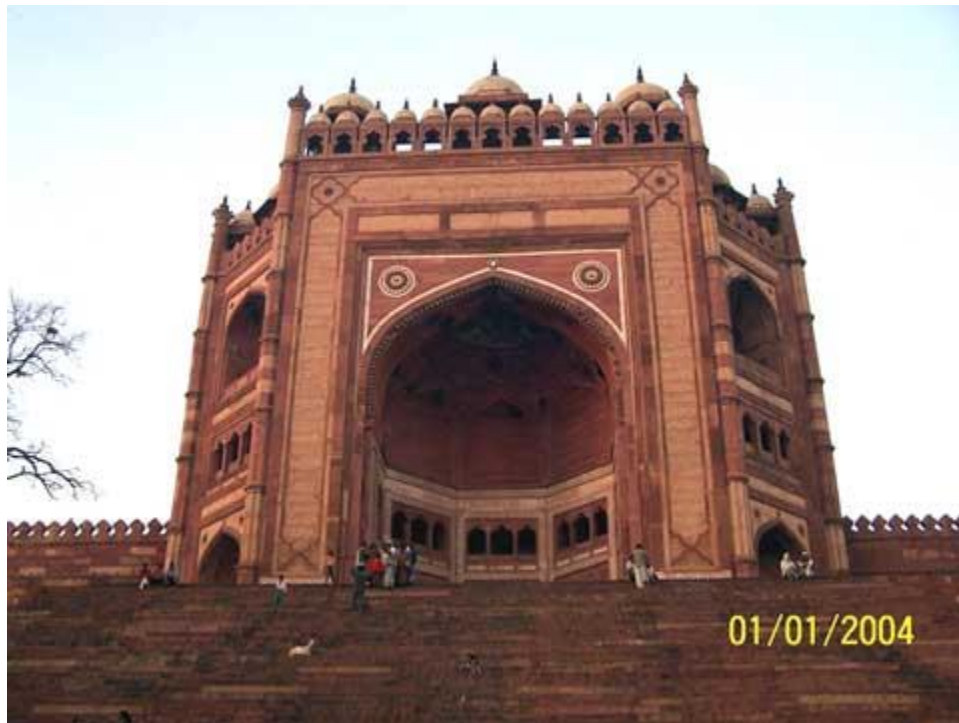
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Medieval

- ▶ Urban culture
- ▶ Significance of Religion
- ▶ Sectarianism
- ▶ Supremacy of authoritarian rule
- ▶ Regional system
- ▶ Expanded administrative system
- ▶ Significance of Language
- ▶ Ideology (Islam and Hinduism)



<http://www.aulia-e-hind.com/Images/fathehpursikri.jpg>



http://islamwiki.wdfiles.com/local--files/mughal-empire/Taj_Mahal.jpg

Modern

- ▶ Rural-Urban culture
- ▶ Religious issue with reference to
Hinduism/ Islam
- ▶ Hindu Muslim conflict
- ▶ Expanded Bureaucratic System
- ▶ Authoritarian rule (Division of Indian
administrative system based on
Central- Provincial-Local politics)

- Sense of political participation-mobilization and representation



<http://xenophongroup.com/mcjoynt/suffrn2.jpg>

Conclusion

With the study of historical foundations we come to conclusion that Indo-Pak subcontinent became the combination of Multi-culturalism and Socially Diversified society. For example:

Ancient: Hindu India

Medieval: Muslim India

Modern: British Hindu-Muslim-Christian India

Lecture 2

Geography and Culture

We closed our last lecture seeing that the Indo-Pak subcontinent historical basis created a multi-cultural and socially diversified society with strong centralism in its governance.

- Now we enter the geographical and socio-cultural foundations of Pakistan





Geography

- Geography is the study of man's natural environment and how it influences his social and cultural development.

Geography with reference to territorial boundary of a state covers the study of following:

- Region
- Mountain
- Desert
- Sea
- Plain
- Rivers

Regions

- Punjab
- Sindh
- Khyber Pakhtoon Khaw (Former N.W.F.P)
- Balochistan
- Kashmir (Distributed territory)
- Federally Administrative Area (FATA)
- Gilgit-Baltistan

Mountains

- Mountainous North
- Koh-e-Safaid and Waziristan Hills
- Sulaiman and Kirthar Mountains
- Balochistan Plateau
- Potowar Plateau and the Salt Ranges

Desert

- The Thar Desert (Sindh)
- The Cholistan Desert (Punjab)
- The Kharan Desert (Balochistan)

Sea

Longest Coastline Of Pakistan is Balochistan coastline which is 771 kms long while the total length of the coastal areas of Pakistan is about 1100 km. The coastal areas of Pakistan are in the province of Sindh and Balochistan. These coastal areas are on the shore of Arabian sea and it connects Pakistan with other countries of the world through a sea route. Gawadar and Karachi are two prominent ports on these coastal areas of Pakistan.

Plain

- The plain region of Pakistan is largely covered by Punjab and Sindh, where Punjab is highly fertilized and for irrigation purpose.

Rivers

- Chanab River
- Indus River

- Jhelum River
- Ravi River
- Kabul River
- Sutlej River

Thus, geography tells us that Pakistan is rich in its geographical foundation

Now we take up the study of socio-cultural foundations of Pakistan

Culture

- Way of life based on traditions, value systems, norms and common goal.

Pakistani culture is:

1. Multi-cultural
2. Socially diversified

Multi-cultural

- Regions
- Languages
- Subcultures
- Castes
- Tribes
- Rural
- Urban(Metropolitan, city and towns)
- Mass
- Elite
- Religions
- Sects

Socially Diversified

- Rich
- Poor
- Managers
- Workers

- Officers
- Subordinates
- Teachers
- Students

Conclusion

We come to understand that Pakistan is a pluralistic cultural society, combined with multi-culturalism and social diversities which have been playing a constructive role in political development of the country.

Lecture 3

Economic Foundations

Indo-Pak Economy before 1947

1. Agriculture
2. Industrial
3. Urbanization
4. Cottage industry
5. Transportations (railways, air, sea and river)
6. Import/Export
7. Custom duties
8. Proper Taxation System
9. Feudalism

In short, India had a sort of self economic system with sufficient economic life.

Pakistan's Economy at the time of Independence

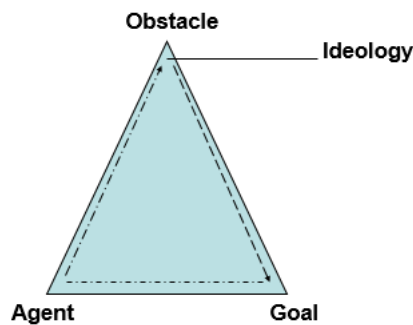
1. Disturbed agriculture
2. Absence of industry
3. No urbanization
4. No self sufficiency in living standard
5. Mass exodus of refugees from India
6. No proper taxation system
7. A feudal despotic society
8. Very poor economy
9. Political instability

In short, the infant Pakistan had a complete insufficient economic life.

Lecture 4

Ideology

Ideology is foundation of thoughts emerging from within the visionary wisdom and spreading into the socio-political environment of a society as a forceful source of leading the life process of the mankind.



Ideology of Pakistan

- Teaching of the Holy Quran is such source for Muslims that has been taken up as ideology of Islam.
- And Ideology of Islam is the Ideology of Pakistan.
- Islamic Ideology is based upon two basic teachings of the Holy Quran:
 1. The Faith
 2. Islam being complete code of life.

1. The Faith

1. **Wahdat and Azmat**
2. **Risalat**
3. **Akhrat**

2. Islam being complete code of life

Only religion (Islam) which created culture otherwise all religions are creation of culture

We study the ideology through historical foundations of the indo-Pak subcontinent being divided into:

Hindu India

Muslim India

British India

Basis of ideology of Pakistan that is ideology of Islam was initiated by the poet philosopher Allama Muhammad Iqbal

Iqbal and Ideology

Allama Iqbal amalgamated the western thoughts with eastern (Muslim) thinking focusing the purity of a nation by identifying Islam with it. To him, mankind has reached such a maturity that no further revelation or Prophet is required [as the Holy Quran is the final revelation and Prophet Muhammad (PBH) is the last Prophet], but mankind itself can work out its moral and intellectual salvation. Allama Iqbal's doctrine of self consciousness and his insistence on the religious ideal of Islam are the forces behind the creation of Pakistan. In Islam, there is no compartment differentiating the secular and religious life of man. Ideology of Pakistan stems from the ideology of Islam; this moral consciousness of a nation is based upon the principles of the Holy Quran

Lecture 5

Making of Pakistan: Movement for Freedom

Historical Perspective Factors Leading to Muslim Separatism

Historical Perspective

❑ The death of Aurangzeb (1707) and Fall of Muslim Community

1. Rise of East India Company(EIC) after Aurangzeb
2. Decline of Muslims Power under later Mughals

❑ Battle of Plassey (1757)

Lost of Siraj-ud-daullah by East India Company under Lord Clive

❑ Grant of Diwani (1765)

❑ From then to 1858 British captured all areas of the subcontinent and created an Empire of the East India Company.

Before 1857 event(i.e. War of Independence -- also called the Mutiny by the British), there had been insurgency and warrior movements against the foreign invaders in the subcontinent led by Syed Ahmad Shaheed with his associates beginning from the first quarter of the 19th century, in his idealism of Jihad against infidel rule in the subcontinent. 1857 aftermath opened a new era for the Muslims of the subcontinent:

1. Appearance of Muslims as Muslim Community (Millat-e-Islamia)
2. Socio-Econ decline of Muslim Community
3. Social/Econ rise of Hindus
4. Increasing influence of British in British Imperialism along with the Hindu Community partnership
5. Hindus Development of negative attitude towards Muslims with hatred looking at them through history, taking them as their absolute rulers for about past 1000 years.
6. Emerging modernization among Hindu culture e.g. Raja Ram Maham Roy, Abolition of Sati

Advent of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his endeavor in renovating the Muslims community competing Hindu emerging modernization. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan opened a new chapter through new teaching:

1. Education (Islam and western) vernacular and English
2. Science and technology

3. Keeping away from politics
 4. Harmony among Muslims, Hindus and British
- ☐ Sir Syed Ahmad Khan Died in 1898
 - ☐ Prior to that Indian National Congress (INC) was formed in 1885.
 - ☐ Charter Act of 1813, 1833 and 1853 were adopted for British social, political and administrative influence on Indian society
 - ☐ Indian Council Acts of 1862 and 1892 had been adopted.
 - ☐ These changes brought a new political setup in the mind of the Hindu community of the subcontinent which were itself new idea and vision for them (Hindus).

Lecture 6

Ideological Movement

Ideological Movement

The basis of ideological movement can be studied through historical perspectives looking at:

1. Hindu India
2. Muslim India
3. British India

Hindu India

- ❑ Ancient Period : Aryans
- Its boundaries were within the Indus valley
- It extended with the passage of time when it was called Bharat to the Indo-Gangetic plain
- It never remained in occupation of one single ruler.
- It was divided in North and South
- Emperor Asoka was first to unite India after his victory in Kaling War on South.
- He extended his empire up to Afghanistan in North-West
- After Asoka there were hundreds of years of anarchy in the country

Muslim India

- The Muslim period begins with the conquest of Sindh by Arabs under Muhammad Bin Qasim.
- This time India was influenced by Buddhism
- It was Khiljis who extended their empire in the South
- They were followed by Tughlaqs who extended the boundary further south.
- After the fall of Tughlaqs-Afghans among whom the Lodhis were the last, came the Mughals , who were descendents of Changis Khan and Timur.
- Under Mughals during Emperor Akbar India was again united.
- The Muslims empire covered all four boundaries of the subcontinent north, south, east and west.
- However, death of Emperor Aurangzeb brought the socio-political and economic decline of the Muslims in the subcontinent.

British India

- British started from Bengal as trading company with British Government Chartered given in 1600 AD by Queen Elizabeth I, to trade in India when Emperor Jahangir was on throne.
- They soon captured India after Emperor Aurangzeb's death in 1707.
- Emergence of British rule effected Muslim existence in the subcontinent to the great extent, particular Hindu-British bias against Muslims

Ideological Awakening

- For the purpose of ideological awakening let's compare Hindu-Muslim religious and socio-cultural differences.

The Hindu Religion:

- Aryadharam, included different faiths, beliefs, rituals, practices and myths by the different groups of Aryans.
- Hinduism as faith is much difficult to define.
- Nehru said about it, "it is hardly possible to define it". According to him, "believe in one God is Hindu, a believe in many Gods is Hindu, and even a non-believer in God is Hindu. Hinduism neither was a religion nor a distinct creed, institution or a doctrine".

In Islam

- A Muslim is strict believer in one God. He is free in his all actions within the pattern ordained for him under the Holy Quran and The Sunnah which lead him to right path.
- Islam means submitting one's person to the will of Allah.
- Islam is not just a religion but complete code of life.
- Therefore, it is complete religion and particular religion.

Socio-Cultural

- When we compare the two, Hinduism and Islam, a marked diversity is found between them.
- To the Muslims: The world is unity and his role in the world is self-affirmation and self-assertion with the view to establish the supremacy of moral values derived from the concept of oneness and greatness of Allah.
- To the Hindu: the world is Maya, an illusion. It leads to pursuit of wealth.
- To the Hindu wealth is God. To the Muslims it means nothing.

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- To Hindu, cow is sacred deity to be worshiped. To the Muslims it is meant for human service and comfort.
 - Their legal system and personal law differs.
 - They even differ on language , tradition, history, custom, manners, dress and food.
 - In short, they differ from birth to death.
 - To the Muslims every child is born a Muslim, While to Hindu, a baby is Hinduised through religious ceremony.
 - Hindu burn their dead, while Muslims bury theirs.
 - To the Hindu, India is Bharat Mata. To the Muslims Islam is Nationalism.
 - On these differences a concrete ideological movement emerged in the subcontinent led by people like Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, Shah Waliullah, Shah Abdul Aziz, Syed Ahmad Shaheed, Syed Ismail Shaheed and the two brothers Vilayat Ali and Enayat Ali.

Lecture 7

Historical Movement

- Basis of historical movement for creation of Pakistan may be said to begin with the outbreak of the War of Independence in 1857
- The War of Independence opened on 10th May 1857 in Meerut, a remote and small city of the United Province of the subcontinent.
- It brought many changes, particularly in the political strategy of three parties, British, Hindus and Muslims
- It gave direction of change and settlement of the British and the Hindus political designs.

Nature of the War of Independence

- It was not religious.
- It was more economic and socio-cultural
- It was blamed by Hindus to be the act of Muslims alone as religious conspiracy against the British

Aftermath of 1857

Advent of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

Urdu-Hindi controversy

Formation of Indian National Congress

Partition of Bengal

Simla Deputation

All India Muslim League

Annulment of Partition of Bengal

- Word War I and the Muslims
- Khilafat Movement
- Allahbad Address
- Sharif Report
- Lahore Resolution

Urdu-Hindi Controversy

- Language is a fundamental means of social-cultural interaction

- It may lead to disintegration in societies with cultural diversities.
- Though Sir Syed teaching westernization, there appeared Urdu-Hindi controversy between the two communities in UP during the end of the 19th century.
- Formation of Indian National Congress
- Partition of Bengal
- Simla Deputation

All India Muslim League(1906)

- Simla Deputation made Muslim confident of the fact that United effort would be fruitful for the Muslim community.
- A meeting was convened at Dhaka in Dec. 1906 presided over by Nawab Waqar ul Mulk which passed the resolution moved by Nawab of Dhaka to established separate Muslim organization name as All India Muslim League.
- The most important factor of establishment of All India Muslim League was representative Government to be introduced in India
- The Hindu agitation on the partition of Bengal(1906) had confirmed the Hindu prejudice towards the Muslim interest.
- The acceptance of the principle of separate representation by Viceroy in Simla Deputation.

Word War I and Muslims

Khilafat movement

- Khilafat movement had strong links with Pakistan movement.
- Basically, the movement was against British for unfair activities and attack toward the Khilafat of Turkey under Ottoman Empire.
- The Indian Muslims looked toward their Muslim brother with the affection of Ummah, so they had a deep sympathy for the Turkey Caliph .
- Interestingly, the caliph was mentioned in the *Khutba* of Friday and *Eid* in India which had made Turkey more significant religiously.
- Although, it has no basis in the Holy Quran and the Hadith. Even though, Caliph had special religious significance for the Muslims of India.
- This led to a full-fledged movement in India against British insurgency in Turkey led by Maulana Muhammad Ali, Maulana Shaukt and their mother B.Amma.

- The Khilafat movement contributed the concept of mass movement in the subcontinent. However, the Khilafat movement failed because of the end of Ottoman Empire and the Khilafat by Kamal Ata Turk.

Allahbad Address

- In 1930 Allama Iqbal presided annual session of All India Muslim League at Allahbad
- It was memorable session of All India Muslim League. In which he delivered his address about the final destiny of Muslim of India
- He claimed India is as Asian in miniature.
- India is a continent of different human groups with different people, languages and religions
- Therefore, with infinite variety of climate, race, language, creed and social systems the constitutional structure in India for the unity of language, race, religion and identity and economy, it is necessity to see that Punjab, N.W.F.P, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamate in to single state with self government within or with out British Empire
- Hence Allama Iqbal suggested a concluded North-West India Muslim State as the destiny of Muslim at least West and North India

Sharif Report

Lahore Resolution

Conclusion

Hence, the Historical Movement led the formation of Pakistan with the passage of Lahore Resolution in 1940. The aftermath of Lahore Resolution turned the role of All India Muslim League into full-fledged political movement for the creation of Pakistan in the practicability which we will study in our Political and Constitutional Movement.

Lecture 8

Political Movement

- The War of Independence, 1857
- Partition of Bengal, 1905
- Simla Deputation, 1906
- Muslim League, 1906
- GIA, 1909
- Lucknow Pact, 1917
- Nehru Report, 1927
- Jinnah's fourteen Points, 1928
- RPC, 1930-31-32
- GIA, 1935
- Word War II, 1939
- Lahore Resolution, 1940
- Quit India Movement , 1942
- Cripps Mission, 1945
- Cabinet Mission, 1946
- Indian Independence Act, 1947

The War of independence, 1857

- The nature and causes of the war were not only religious but social, political and economic as well.
- British entered India unlike the Muslim did (slowly as traders).
- British desired conversion to Christianity and replaced Persian to English as court language in 1885.
- 1857 became popular movement and gave birth to Nationalism in subcontinent

Partition of Bengal, 1905

- It was an administrative issue taken by Lord Curzon the viceroy of India realizing the bigness of the Bengal presidency.
- Hindus blamed Curzon for deliberate action.

- East Bengal had Muslim Majority.
- The partition affected Hindus economically.

Simla Deputation, 1906

- Muslims followed Sir Syed's advice to keep aloof from politics until the Hindus showed grievances over the partition of Bengal.
- Muslims desired to see the viceroy for seeking Muslim protection.
- This led to the call of Simla Deputation in 1906.

Muslim League, 1906

- The after affect of Simla Deputation was the formation of Muslim League in the same year.
- the League was formed as a separate Muslim organization for the purpose of the Indian Muslims protection.
- Its formation also was reason of introduction of representative government in India.

GIA, 1909

- The GIA (Government of India Act) called for provincial council enlargement.
- It also granted concept of separate electorate system.

Lucknow Pact, 1917

- From 1906-11 Muslim politics remain quiet until the annulment of partition of Bengal in 1911.
- In 1913 Muslim League in its session losing faith in British Pledge proclaimed a form of self government suitable of India for the protection of Muslim interest.
- Same year Jinnah joined Muslim League, war I began in 1914.
- In 1916, both Congress and League setup committee together for political reform in India which was accepted in Lucknow Pact.
- The Pact accepted the principles of separate electorate and paved the way for the GIA 1919.

Nehru Report, 1927

- The 1919 constitution reform failed. It led to the out come of Nehru Report.
- Nehru Report was Hindu report as in all its proposal it showed the Hindu interest ignoring 70Millions of Muslims.
- It even rejected the separate electorate system.

Jinnah's fourteen Points, 1928

- The ultimate after affect of the Nehru Report was reaction of the Muslim League which appeared in the shape of Mr.Jinnah's fourteen points.
- Mr.Jinnah emphasized on federal constitution with strong province and uniform powers.
- He desired effective representation of minorities in every provinces.
- Central legislature be given one-third Muslim representation
- Full religious liberty be granted to all communities.

RTC, 1930-31-32

- Government of India disregarded both the Nehru report and Jinnah's fourteen points and called for Round Table Conference in London (RTC).
- There session of conference were held in year of 1930-31 and 1932.
- But for one reason or the other all three conferences were failed.

GIA, 1935

- Sindh was separated from Bombay.
- Grant of Provincial Autonomy.
- Integration of Indian Princely States.

Word War II, 1939

- Resignation of Congress ministries.
- Day of deliverance by the Muslims.
- Sharif Report 1939.

Lahore Resolution, 1940

- All India Muslim League of annual convention of 1940 studied the Sharif Report.
- This led to passage of the famous Lahore or Pakistan Resolution of 24th March 1940.(Moved by A.K.Fazlul Haque on 23rd March and seconded by Ch.Khaliquzama)

Cripps Mission, 1942

- The British were in trouble in the geographical area of subcontinent in the world war II as Japanese had advanced in Burma.
- The British Government sent a mission led by Sir.Stafford Cripps in 1942 to Delhi to set-up an elected body in India after the war.
- Mission failed with the out brake of Quit India Movement in 1942 by Gandhi.

Quit India Movement , 1942

- Gandhi desired that the British should leave India Immediately through a movement known as Quit India Movement.

Cabinet Mission, 1946

- General election were held in 1946 .
- The election showed how the assembly was divided between League and the Congress.
- Provincial election were also held in 1946. Here also the League-Congress division became obvious.
- Finally, the British Government sent a mission of British Cabinet member called Cabinet Mission.
- It comprised secretary of State for India Lord Pethic Lawrence as its head with Cripps and Alexander as Members.
- The mission declared Union of India with British India and the states with of foreign affairs, defense and communications
- Other powers should be rested in provinces.
- However, it failed although an interim government was formed but the out break of violent communal riots led to the division of India.
- On 3rd June 947, Lord Mount Batten a new viceroy of India announced his plan but his plan failed.

Indian Independence Act, 1947

In the mean time the Indian Independence Bill was drafted in July, 1947 and passed by the British Parliament to divide India and create Pakistan in August 1947.

Lecture 9

Constitutional Movement

Constitutional Movement

- Declaration of the colonization of India, 1858
- Council of India Act, 1861
- Council of India Act, 1892
- Government of India Act, 1909
- Government of India Act, 1919
- Government of India Act, 1935
- Cabinet Mission, 1946
- Indian Independence Act, 1947

Declaration of the colonization of India, 1858

- Declaration of the colonization of India, 1858
- Queen Victoria became the Empress of India.

Council of India Act, 1861

- The first Act passed under the British rule was Council of India Act, 1861 and became the land mark in the constitutional history of India.
- It transferred the Company's territory to the British Crown.
- It gave a sort of legislative and executive administration in India.
- It increased the Governor General Council totaling five members including the GG.
- It allowed the Indians for the first time to have a share in the government of the country.
- It provided legislative Councils for the provinces.

Council of India Act, 1892

- This was the second step in the Indian constitution development.
- It enlarged the legislative Councils at both, center and provinces.
- The Center council raised to sixteen and provincial council to twenty.
- The proportion of non-official members also increased.
- The councils were given the right to discuss the budget and to criticize it

Government of India Act, 1909

- It is also known as Minto-Morley Reforms as it was designed by the Governor General of India Lord Minto and the Secretary of State for India Lord Morley.
- The foundation of the reform was the famous Simla Deputation of 1906 headed by Sir Agha Khan.
- The Main features of the Act were:
 - o Separate electorates system was accepted
 - o Method of election party indirect and partly direct
 - o Provincial Councils were enlarge
 - o Provincial were given non-official majorities but official majority was remained in center.
 - o The center Legislative Council was enlarge
 - o The Central Legislative Council could question of the Administration and Policy

Government of India Act, 1919

- Also known as Montagu-Chelms Ford Reforms.
- As the reforms were designed by the Secretary of the State for India Edwin Montagu and Viceroy Lord Chelms Ford
- The reforms decided to remove Congress-League Scheme and arrange a compromise drafted into a Government of India Bill passed through British Parliament in 1919 December and called GIA 1919.
- Its main Features were:
 - o Separate representation for the Muslims and the Sikhs.
 - o Central Legislative Council expended to sixty Seven.
 - o It was made a bicameral Legislature, the council of State and the India Legislative Assembly.
 - o In both, great majority of member would be elected.
 - o In the provincial Government the Act created the system of Dyarchy which was division of power between the responsible ministers and irresponsible Executive Councillors.
 - o Provincial Legislature where enlarger with surety of elective representation.
 - o The right of vote lowered the property qualification.
 - o Universities, land holders, Industries and commerce received representation as constituencies.

- o Law & order and land revenue departments were kept reserved for British Administration.
- o While Departments of Education, Agriculture, public Health and Local government were transferred to Indian ministers.
- o However, the ultimate authority was left with the governor of the province who was directly appointed by the viceroy.

Government of India Act, 1935

- The Act provided for a federation of India comprising both provinces and princely states
- The Act gave the provincial autonomy
- The lists of subjects were drawn up:

1) Federal List 2) The Provincial List

3) Concurrent List

- Sindh and N.W.F.P were made provinces.
- Dyarche was eliminated.
- 1937 Elections
- Congress ministries
- World war II and resignation of Congress Ministries
- Sharif Report
- Day of deliverance
- Lahore Resolution
- Cripps' Mission
- 1946 Elections

Cabinet Mission, 1946

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- On 3rd June 1947, Lord Mount Batten a new viceroy of India announced his plan but his plan failed.

Indian Independence Act, 1947

- The bill was drafted and introduced in the House Of Commons by the British PM, Attlee on 4th July and passed on 15th July by HC and on 16th July by HL.
- With out amendment received the Royal assent on 18th July.
- The Act provided for the partition of India and the establishment of two Dominions of India and Pakistan on the Mid night of 14-15th August, 1947

The Act also provided:

- o The legislative supremacy of the two Dominions
- o the Legislators were given full powers to make laws.
- o The British government had no control over the affairs of Dominions.
- o The Act terminated British authority over India.
- o Separate provisiols governments setup for India and Pakistan on July 20.
- o On August seven Mr.Jinnah as QA left India for the Last time the flew to Karachi the capital of New Dominion of Pakistan.
- o The constitune assebble met on august 11 and elected QA as its President. On august 15th 1947 Pakistan officially became free when QA was sworn as GG and new Pakistan Cabinet took office.

Lecture 10

Role of Leadership

(Characteristics and style)

Leadership Defined

- Leadership is interpersonal influence directed toward attaining goal and is achieved through communication.
- By communication we refer simply to sending and reviewing messages
- Leadership is a way of influencing people
- Leadership is an act that causes other to act responding shared direction.
- Leadership is a dynamic force to motive and coordinate
- Leadership is an ability to inspire confidence and support among the people.
- A leader creates a vision.
- To be a leader one must have followers and he must have commitment to achieve goal.

Who is a Leader?

- Leader constitutes a minority of the population, but exercises majority of political power.
- Leader organizes, mobilizes and allocates resources which are accepted by the persons for whom these action are relevant.

Leadership Qualities

- Basically there are Three Types of Leadership:
 1. Political Leadership (i) Moral
(ii) Legal
 2. Traditional Leadership
 3. Charismatic Leadership

Political Leadership

- Can have either Moral or Legal bases
- It is moral basis when leaders command authority among their followers in the absence of legal sanctions.
- Such as Political leaders who stand in opposition to those in power.
- It is legal basis when leaders have legal sanctions as legitimate by the majority of a group or institution

- Such as the democratic authority of country like Prime Minister and his Cabinet or President and his Cabinet or the members of the legislative assemblies.

Traditional Leadership

- Traditional Leadership emerges with tradition.
- Such as traditional elite which comprises those who rise to leadership out of customary, hereditary or older cultural patterns.
- Its power is based upon tradition, family, land and religion.

Charismatic Leadership

- Heroes in history also emerge out of charisma.
- They charismatic leader is always radical who challenges established practice by going into the root of matter.
- Leaders are “eventful man” and “event making man”.
- Leaders are superior individual.
- Leaders have possession of power.
- Leadership is interpersonal influence to attain goal and achieve through communication.
- Leadership is an act causing other to act to bring positive change with a shared direction
- Leadership is a dynamic force to motivate and coordinate to achieve the objective.
- Leadership is the ability to inspire confidence and support among the people.
- Leadership creates a vision and given direction to achieve that vision.

Leadership Style

1. Authoritarian (Autocratic)
2. Participant (Democratic)
3. Delegative (Free Reign)
4. Oligarchic (Coterie Reign)

Analysis

1. Charismatic (Quaid-e-Azam)
2. Participative (Z.A.Bhutto)
3. Situational (Sir Syed Ahmad Khan)
4. Transactional (Allama Iqbal)

(eventful)

Transformational (Mullana M.Ali Johar)

(event making)

6. Quiet (Abdul Sattar Edhi)

7. Servant (Shah Waliullah)

8. Autocratic (Ayub Khan)

Masses are Followers

- Masses are always exploited either by their leader, elite or even by the representatives of these two.

Masses are of Different kinds:

1. Passive
2. Blind
3. Active
4. Violent
5. Mercenaries
6. Traditional
7. Participative

Lecture 11

Role of Leadership

Shah Waliullah,

Shah
Sayyied Ahmad Saheed

Abdul

Aziz

Shah Waliullah 1703-1762

- Shah Waliullah was the first Sufi in the modern times who bothered to give a thought to declining conditions of the Muslim community and decay of the Mughal Empire.
- Like Ibn al-Khaldun he followed history, but unlike him he was not only a political theorist but also a practical reorganizer of the Muslim society of the subcontinent.
- He saw the disintegration of the Mughal empire with the palace intrigues.
- He saw the chaos that affected the social, religious and ethical values of the national life which made him to revitalize the Muslim India and Islamic values.
- He was son of a Sufi and had a background of strong religious teaching.
- He opened a school at Delhi called *Madarss Rahimia* in name of his father Sheikh Abdul Raheem.
- He was convinced that for the Muslim of India the declining period of the Muslims after Aurangzaib's death was a critical period for their socio-political and spiritual life because the spirit of Islam was forgotten.
- Moreover, the self-styled Ullama were narrow minded, intolerant and fabricators of false Hadith.
- They acted as shopkeepers selling *dua* and *taveez*.
- Shah Waliullah criticized economic disparity and corruption and believed that a nation can't improve under the condition of working if its working people improve.
- Thus, he found it necessary to have a spiritual awakening of the Indian Muslims for their socio-economic and spiritual development.
- To him Islamic State doesn't only balance social, economic and spiritual life but also paves the way to salvation after death.
- Shah Waliullah attempted *Tatbiq* (integration) of the total Islamic structure.
- He interpreted *tatbiq* recommending *ijtehad* (exercise of independent judgment) as opposed to *taqlid* (imitation).
- *Ijtehad* is necessary as each age brings new problems and new situations.

- He also believe that Prophet's (PBS) code of law should appeal to common sense.
- He advised Muslim not to mix up with non-Muslim population like dress, behavior and life.
- He was a practical Philosopher.
- He knew that renaissance of Islam was not possible with out reorientation of Muslim mind for that he established hundreds of schools in different part of India.
- He believed that the purpose of the knowledge is to safe the community with preservation of Islamic believe and the ideological entity of the Indian Muslims.
- He believed that the reasons for the fast Muslim decay was that they had forgotten what was vital in Islam.
- He believed that discovery of truth was feasible only through the knowledge of history.
- Thus, to know the present and to be careful for the future, investigations of the past was necessary.
- Shah Waliullah is called the founder of Muslims revivalism.
- Hence, to Shah Waliullah, the religious and social believes of the Muslims of the subcontinents and of Pakistan are the manifestation of his teaching.

Shah Abdul Aziz (1746-1824)

- Teaching of Shah waliullah were further spread by his son Shah Abdul Aziz.
- He declared India a *Dar-ul-Harb*, a land of war and called the Muslim for *Jihad* to uphold the principles of Islam.
- His father's mission was reformation of Muslim thoughts. But the time had changed. And so Adbul Aziz believed the restoration of the Muslim authority was necessary.
- This was only possible through religious consciousness in the Muslim community.
- He succeeded his father to continued teaching and preaching.
- To him India was no more *Dar-ul-slam* because King Shah Alam a blind Mughal emperor lost his power in the hands of British Christians.
- Thus, he opened Jihad, first with getting a Holy Quran translated into common Urdu language of the Muslims by his brother Shah Rafiuddin.
- Second, he opened centers in important cities to preach his philosophies
- Third, he found a loyal commander to command the Muslim force for such purpose under his student Saiyyed Ahmad Barellvi.

- Shah Abdul Aziz like his father desired to create a democratic Islamic social order with economic equality with all citizens.
- His *Fatwa* that India had become a *Dar-ul-Harab* activated the Muslim mind and the Muslims became ready for the war of Liberation to make India once again a *Dar-ul-Islam*

Sayyied Ahmad Saheed 1786-1831

- Sayyied Ahmad Bareillyvi became the for most executor of the philosophy of Islamic revivalism which had been initiated by Shah Waliullah and Shah Abdul Aziz.
- Ahmad Saheed took up the task to bring back the lost glory of the Muslims of India with puritan Islamic values.
- He was a dynamic man to inspired people to religious believe.
- He was appointed by Shah Abdul Aziz as the leader of the Liberation Movement.
- He experienced war tactics in six year learning.
- He was born in *Rai Bareilly* (UP). He was not interested in conventional education instead liked martial sports.
- For example, in childhood even in games he used to organize Islamic regiment and attacked regiment on non-believers.
- As a young man he took interest in social work helping the poor and downtrodden.
- He studies many theological works but could not achieve scholastic eminence.
- However, he prepared for Jihad through mass contact for which he toured long way in the subcontinent meeting all sections of people rich and poor, and villages and towns.
- His strategy was first to crush the Sikh power in Punjab and then to attack the British.
- He fought they battle with the force of *Rinjeet singh* and first encounter he defeated the Sikhs. But in the second battle Bala Kot he received Shahhad by the Sikh force.
- It is said that there were several reasons for his loss of war including the betrayal of one *Pathan* Chief named as Yar Muhammad Khan because the enforcement of Shariat laws of Sayyied Ahmad was in conflict with their customary laws

Lecture 12

Role of Leadership

1. Sir Aga Khan
2. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar (Khilafat Movement)

Sir Aga Khan III (1877-1957)

- The second Muslim renaissance began with Sir Aga Khan, first being during the period of Sir Syed Ahman Khan
- Sir Aga Khan enjoyed a unique personality in the history of subcontinent being both a spiritual leader of the Asmaili community and also of the Muslim community in general.
- The Muslim renaissance took a new shape under the leadership of Aga Khan.
- He was the Iman of Shia Muslims
- He had visionary idealism and creative consciousness with a new interpretation of *Shiaism of Hazir Imam* (living Imam), Hazrat Ali (R.A) being the first and Aga Khan III the 48th.
- His followers are known as Asmalies.
- His full name was Sultan Muhammad Ali the Aga Khan.
- He was born in Karachi in 1877 and became Imam at the age of eight which he inherited from his grand father and was known as Aga Khan III.
- He received modern education and settled in England and lived most of the time in Europe.
- He became very influential in Europe and was tiled as His Highness and Prince by Queen Victoria.
- This made him influential man in the British aristocratic political society.
- Sir Aga Khan appeared on the socio-religious, political and economic scene of the Indo-Pak subcontinent as charismatic person by influencing the affairs of the 20th century.
- Basically a spiritual leader of the Ismaili community he played a significant role as political leader in the Muslim Freedom Movement of subcontinent.
- He was world statesman and diplomat coring three continents Asia, Africa and Europe from the last decade of Queen Victoria's reign to the early years of Queen Elizabeth's reign.
- From the very begging he looked for the welfare of his people and established himself as champion of harmony among Indian population.
- He supported the separate electorate for the Muslims because of the Hindu attitude.

- He wished a separate Muslim organization to protect the interest of Muslim community.
- He advocated the Muslims of accept the best values from the West to seek material progress through modern science and technology
- And on the other hand he asked Muslim to maintain Islamic values to guide their moral and spiritual orders.
- He presented himself as a true devotee of Islam. He was a Shia but had equal respect for all the four pious Caliphs.
- He created bridge to fill the gap between the Shia and the Sunnies saying ,“they are brothers and different parts of same body”.
- He believed in universality of Islam and rejected the intolerant sectarianism.
- The council Act of 1892 had introduced the principles of elective representation. In 1906 this principle was to be extended.
- The partition of Bengal had brought a great agitation among Hindus which made Muslims fearful of getting any justice from Hindu majority.
- The Muslims thought of separate which was taken up by Sir Aga Khan as a cause of lead Muslim delegation to the Viceroy to Shimla in 1906.
- It was Aga Khan leadership at Shimla deputation became success for the Muslims.
- He with his British Aristocratic background convinced Viceroy Lord Minto to accept his proposal of separate electorate.
- Shimla deputation thus became a land mark in the history of Indo-Pak.
- It grew the Two-Nation Theory and eventually led to the demand of separate Muslim state which later emerged as the sovereign State of Pakistan.
- Aga Khan tried best to pursue Hindu Leaders to make INC attractive to the Muslims.
- Having failed in his effort he organized a separate political party for the Muslims.
- Thus, in December 1906 the All India Muslim League was formed in Dhaka.
- Sir Aga Khan was true disciple of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. He like Sir Syed desired Higher Education for the Muslims and it was his endeavor that the MAO College of Aligarh became Aligarh Muslim University.

Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar (Khilafat Movement)

- Another important leader leading the Muslim community towards freedom was Mulana Muhammad Ali Johar
- Mulana Johar is closely recognized for his role in the Khilafat Movement.

- Khilafat movement had strong links with Pakistan movement.
- Basically, the movement was against British for unfair activities and attack toward the Khilafat of Turkey under Ottoman Empire.
- The Indian Muslims looked toward their Muslim brother with the affection of Ummah, so they had a deep sympathy for the Turkey Caliph .
- Interestingly, the caliph was mentioned in the *Khutba* of Friday and *Eid* in India which had made Turkey more significant religiously.
- Although, it has no basis in the Holy Quran and the Hadith. Even though, Caliph had special religious significance for the Muslims of India.
- The word *Khafat* is derived from the word khalifa mean means a successor or a person who holds authority as a representative.
- The legal authority of khalifa though offend challenge remained intact till the fall of Abbasside Caliphate in Bugbad in 1258A.D.
- It was he Ottomans who assumed the title of Khalifa considering themselves the successors of Caliphates.
- Their authority were recognized by the Muslims Kings of India.
- But when the British Christian authority took over India this recognition was denied
- The Word War I pushed Turkey (the Ottomans) on the opposite side of the Great Britain.
- The major reason was the Germans were building railway complex in Turkey and had influence the Turks to join them in war.
- During the war the Aligarh students took the lead in collecting funds to help Turkey.
- Medicals missions were sent to help Turkish army.
- The Aligarh students Movement created a society of the Servants of the Kaaba to maintain the sanctity of Makka, Madina and Jerusalem under the secretary ship of Maulana Shaukat Ali an old boy of Aligarh and the elder brother of Maulana Johar.
- The name of these two brothers became synonymous with Khilafat Movement.
- In the beginning to appeased the Muslims the British Government promised to respect the status of the Caliph and the rights of the Turks to their homeland.
- But after the war at the Peace Conference it became evident that the British desired to take full revenge form Turkey for fighting against British.
- This led to the two brothers found an association known as All India Khilafat Conference.

- Under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Johar the conference passed a resolution telling the Muslims that it was the religious duty to abstain from participation in British victory and boycott the British goods and non-corporate with British Government
- This led to a full-fledged movement in India against British insurgency in Turkey led by Maulana Muhammad Ali, Maulana Shaukt and their mother B.Amma.
- The Khilafat movement contributed the concept of mass movement in the subcontinent. However, the Khilafat movement failed because of the end of Ottoman Empire and the Khilafat by Kamal Ata Turk.
- Hence, the leadership role of Mulana Muhammad Ali Johar contributed significantly in the Freedom Movement of the Muslim community of India.

Lecture 13

Role of Leadership

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and The Aligarh Movement

1. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (1817-1898)

- Although the British historian at the later period had realized that the Muslims were not lone responsible for the “Mutiny”, it was Sir Syed who in fact convinced the British earlier than that about this truth.
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was the political and intellectual influence for the rehabilitation of the Muslims who recovered them from the socio-political, economic and intellectual darkness after the War of Independence.
- Sir Syed was born in Delhi in 1817 in highly respectable family. He entered the service of East India Company and rose to the position of judge.
- During 1857 he served with loyalty and distinction.
- He wrote the famous pamphlet “ Essay on the Causes of the Indian Revolt” and “Loyal Muhammandans of India”.
- He enumerated the cause of 1857 disturbances as:
 1. People were not satisfied with the action of Government
 2. The laws were of alien origin
 3. People and government were pole apart
 4. Acts causing uneasiness among the soldiers
 5. Denial of representation to the people
 6. Unwillingness of Government towards the welfare of the people
 7. The Muslims’ share was not greater than that of Hindus
 8. It was not a planned insurrection.
- He defended the Muslims against the British charge of sedition and disloyalty.
- In 1875, he established the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh.
- He retired in 1876 and worked as a Member of the Governor General’s Legislative Council for five years and died in 1898.
- Sir Syed was remarkable personality who left his unmistakable impact on the Muslim in four different but inter-connected spheres: Education, Religion, Social life, and Politics

1. Education was the foundation on which he build he super structure of his religion, social, and political ideas.

- He asked Muslims to seek western education learning English and acquiring western knowledge of science and technology
- He asked Muslims to maintain their Islamic belief based on the Holy Quran and Sunnah but try to get away with tradition Islamic learning in their process of education.

2. In Religion, he asked Muslims to maintain their Islamic belief based on the Holy Quran and Sunnah but try to get away with tradition Islamic learning in their process of education.

- He stood for rational approach in religion and said that the revealed truth could be understood best through reason.
- There could be no contradiction between the word of God(revealed truth) and the work of God (Laws of physical sciences)
- In short, he argued that the basic idea that truth can be understood and interpreted in the light of human knowledge is sound.
- His main purpose was to bring some reconciliation between the rulers and the down-trodden Muslims and he thus tried to bring close affinity between Islam and Christianity

3. Social life, he stood for simplicity, honesty and other homely virtues.

- In his famous book, “ Tahdhib-ul-Akhlaq” he taught the people to accept what was sound and attractive in European manners and social life.

4. In politics, Sir Syed had three main ideas to inculcate:

a) Muslims to keep away from politics.

b) British must be friends.

c) Muslims not to join the Congress.

- He argued that political must be left alone by the Muslims until they had brought themselves up to the level of Hindus
- In short, Sir Syed contributed to Muslim renaissance in India. He created self confidence in his people. He took them out from the darkness and removed the charges of disloyalty and rehabillitee them with their rulers(British)
- His greatness lies in proving the farm foundation on which the Muslims established their strength of being becoming a Nation.

2. The Aligarh Movement

- Sir Syed held religious views of Shah Waliulllah and was influenced by his teachings.

- But he knew that there was no Ahmad Shah Abdali who could now overthrow the British as he did the Marathas in 3rd Battle of Panipat.
- He also knew that crossing swords with British as Jihad movement preached by Shah Abdul Aziz and Syed Ahmad Shaheed will bring no fruit
- The darkness period of the Muslim could only bring light through education and modern knowledge of science and technology.
- This will bring awaking in the Muslim mind who had been in darkness
- This led him to do significant contributions in the world of education
 - a) foundation of MAO college at Aligarh
 - b) Publication of Aligarh Institute Gazette
 - c) Foundation of Muhammadans Education Conference
- Sir syed desired to bring the Muslims to his line of thought for which he fought with courage.
- He was impressed most in the British system of education which was an essential process for thinking and character building
- This made him to establish English public school which named MAO college at Aligarh in which he reconciled oriental learning with western learning and science
- At Aligarh a new political consciousness among the Muslims emerged discovering a meeting ground between Islam and the West.
- Aligarh became a common platform for the Muslims of different localities of subcontinent carrying different sub-cultural background, native languages and traditions merging together at Aligarh identifying as Muslims Community and speaking common language Urdu and English to understand each other.
- Thus, Aligarh created a socio-political religious force in the name of Muslim Community against the other competitive community of the Hindus.
- The Muhammadan Educational conference brought a new consciousness which led to the establishment of Muslims school all over India.
- The Urdu language was purified and enriched due to the annual reports of the conference.
- By the time Sir Syed died Aligarh had become a firm center of the Muslim Movement in the subcontinent for their recognition as community standing equal to the Hindus
- From here emerged the famous Ali Brothers who led the Muslims Community in particular and Indian populous in general against the British in the name of Khilafat Movement which became a founding stone of mass movement in India.

- In short, Aligarh movement created a recognized identity of the Indian Muslims with the revival of the spirit of the Ummah.
- Aligarh became the symbol of Muslim politics particularly after it was made the famous Aligarh Muslim University.
- Undoubtedly Aligarh created a nation as it can not be denied that the Pakistan idea is the out come of Aligarh Movement.
- The foundation of the educational institution at Aligarh gave that beacon of light to the Indian Muslim with a synthesis of Islamic values and western knowledge which produced such young men who developed those traits of character which build empires.

Lecture 14

Role of Leadership Allama Iqbal, QA Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Allama Muhammad Iqbal

- Allama Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot on 9th Nov, 1877 and died in Lahore on 21st April, 1938
- He went to England at Cambridge and Germany for higher education and received a Ph.D in Philosophy.
- He took up teaching at the Government College Lahore.
- He was recognized as a renowned poet philosopher of the subcontinent. Later, he entered into Indian politics as a part of Muslim League.
- He has written many well known books to mention a few:
 1. The Development of Metaphysics in Persia
 2. The Reconstruction of Religious thought in Islam
 3. Bang-e-Dara
 4. Bal-e-jabril
 5. Zarb-e-Kalim
 6. Javed Namah
- Allama Iqbal is a unique contributor to the making of Pakistan.
- If Sir Syed prepared the ground through Aligarh Movement for a Muslim State
- If Sir Aga Khan founded separate electorate for Muslims through Simla Deputation
- If Mulana Muhammad Ali Johar taught the style of mass movement through Khilafat Movement
- Then Allama Iqbal raised the structure of the Muslim state through the Allahabad Address on which the blue print was prepared in the Pakistan Resolution.
- It goes to Allama Iqbal's credit that he initiated the idea of separation of the two communities, Muslims and Hindus
- Before him people advocated partition, but Allama Iqbal gave the concept of Nationalism and Nation State for the Muslim Community of the subcontinent.

- He clearly declared that the principle of European democracy could not be applied in India as communalism was indispensable to form a harmonious country.
- It was from here that he strongly defended the Muslim Nationalism defining it as moral consciousness.
- Thus, in Allahabad Address he declared:

“ I would like to see the Punjab, NWFP, Sindh and Balochistan amalgamated into single state. Self government within the British Empire or with out British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims at least of North-West India”.

- The abolition of Caliphate in Turkey left the Indian Muslims aimlessly drifting in Indian politics.
- It was Allama Iqbal who with his well versed knowledge on Arabic, Persian, Urdu, English, the Holy Quran , the Hadit and the Islamic theories appeared on the scene in support of the Muslim Community.
- He dominated the Muslim thought infusing the Muslim mind the sense of advancement through effort and struggle.
- It was his philosophical thought of Khudi or selfhood which became a turning point for the development of dynamic mind of the Indian Muslims

To quote Allama:

Ghulami Mein na kaam Aaati Hain Tadbeerein na Shamsheerein

Jo Ho Zoq-e-Yaqeen paida tou kut jati hain Zanjeerein

- He believed that the creation of superior people centers around Islam alone and not the race.
- In his book Reconstruction of Religious Thought in Islam he argued that modern western thought was a direct descendant of the glorious medieval intellectual culture of Islam which came in the West through Spain and Sicily.
- Allama Iqbal believed that the Holy Quran and the teaching of the Prophet (PBH) are highly meaningful for the development of mankind.
- He therefore, stressed on faith and institution denouncing intellectualism and reason being hollow and useless and insisted upon faith as sole guide in his famous book Bal-i-Jibril.
- His concept of Khudi and philosophy of believe in faith and institutions led him to the concept of Nation as Moral Consciousness which declared his genius in his famous Allahabad Address.
- It was definitely Iqbal's call to action in the name of Islam that Pakistan came into shape.

- It was him who gave the meaning of ideology of Pakistan as ideology of Islam.

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah 1876-1948

- Quaid-i-Azam is a unique personality of the 20th century of Muslim politics in the subcontinent filled with charismatic qualities of leadership.
- To estimate him as a hero ,legal mind superior individual we can quote the Australian Governor of Bengal R.G.Casey who had said that:

“ It is not too much to say that Mr. Jinnah is the only outstanding Muslim of all India stature in Indian politics today...He appears to have the legal mind...he holds his cards very close to his chest. A man of iron discipline. He is dogmatic and sure of himself; I would believe that it does not ever occur to him that he might be wrong”.

- Up to 30 years of his age he was a lonely man. He discouraged intimacy.
- It was Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar who brought him to the Muslim League circle.
- It was G.D.Tilak who gave him the taste of politics
- In 1913, he became the Member of the Imperial Legislative Assembly
- At the same time he was the member of the INC and AIML and became a sincere worker for the Hindu-Muslim cooperation to the extent that he was regarded as the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity.
- The signing of Lucknow Pact was credited to him and made him the first rank leader of united India.
- Like Sir Syed, QA was also realistic and too cautious to be trapped.
- Again like him QA also first tried to befriend with Hindus
- And like him after the Lucknow Pact, he saw the game of Hindu mind in the Nehru Report whereas, Sir Syed had seen this in Urdu-Hindi controversy.
- Sir Syed advised the Muslims to keep away from Congress politics. QA also resigned from the congress when Nehru Report completely ignored the Lucknow Pact.
- The failure in his Hindu-Muslim unity program and his personal grief of untimely death of his young wife made him to close his house at Bombay and left for England.
- He influenced the Muslim thought with his famous fourteen points in reply to Nehru Report.
- The Simon Commission came to examine the working of 1919 Reforms QA condemned it saying that for the constitutional issues Indian Representative must be added to any commission to bring a reform.

- The British remembered Sir Syed's opinion that if Indian opinion was not given any share in Indian administration the revolt like 1857 might occur more often and the British took notice of Sir Syed's advice.
- Similarly, QA announced to convene round table conference of Indian delegates to sought out the constitutional issues and British government agreed.
- But all three RTCs(1930-31-32) failed.
- While in London it was Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan who made QA's mind change to come back to India and to lead the Muslims
- He was elected independent member of central legislature by the Muslims of Bombay while he was still in England.
- When he returned, it was Sir Muhammad Iqbal who convinced him that he was the only leader who could save the Muslims from the Hindus who were trying to wipe out what was remained of Islam in India.
- His return to India brought many changes in him. Foremost was that he came nearer to the Muslim Community.
- He became the president of the Muslim League. It was over shadowed by the INC before that.
- Now under his leadership it became organized to take active part in 1937 elections.
- This brought a new light in the Muslim masses and united them which resulted in the adoption of famous Lahore Resolution of 1940.
- During the years of his political campaigning all over the country he was a changed man.
- He no more discourage intimacy. He emerged a happier man meeting youth students and old politicians.
- He declared in his speeches that Hindu and Muslims must organized separately and only then they can understand each other better.
- The remarkable event of 1940 was a turning point for QA leadership. He emerged as the great leader of the Muslim Community by declaring the Muslims different of the Hindus in all respects, such as, Faith, Belief, Laws, Social codes, Social norms and Culture.
- Thus, they cannot have unity of thought and their identity can not be merged with the Hindus.
- Hence, India are of two nations, the Muslims and the Hindus. This became the focal point of Lahore Resolution of 1940.
- QA made it clear that if freedom and independence come to the people of India, it must come on the basis of Pakistan and Hindustan.

- QA left a strong image on the Hindus of India just to quote one Dr.C.R.Reddy who paid tribute to him on his 64th Birthday in 1940 saying: “ he is the pride of India and not the private possession of the Muslims”.
- Indeed, Quaid-i-Azam is the right title for the right man.

Lecture 15

Lahore Resolution 1940 and Aftermath

1. Lahore Resolution passed on 24th March, 1940 in Lahore at then Minto Park and now know as Minar-e-Pakistan.
 2. Background of the passage of The Lahore Resolution
 3. October 1940 Gandhi's announcement of Satyagrah (Resistance)
 4. Cripps Mission of March 1942.
 5. Arrival of Cabinet Mission in 1946
 6. Failure of Cabinet Mission and passage of 1947 Act.
1. **Lahore Resolution passed on 24th march, 1940 in Lahore at then Minto Park and now know as Minar-e-Pakistan**
 2. **Background of the passage of The Lahore Resolution**
 - Quaid-e-azam made several attempts during 1935-39 to make the Congress leaders to understand the Muslim point of view. Such as:
 - i. He started in 1935 with Rajendra Prasad (then congress president) but failed
 - ii. In 1937, he exchanged letters with Gandhi and Nehru and both refused to understand him.
 - iii. He exchanged letters with newly elected Congress President Subhas Chandra Bose, which had no eventful result.
 - iv. Then again he exchanged letters with Nehru in 1939 who adamantly believe that there was no Hindu-Muslim problem existed
 - v. Consequently, it showed that congress attitude reinforced Muslim separatism showing oppression in Hindu majority provinces by the congress government.
 - Ideologically speaking Muslims had not lived under the sovereignty of non-Muslim rulers and believed in the Darul-Harb and Darul-Islam.
 - In history they passed through many ups and downs since the birth of Islam but always revived
 - Western education had given them the concept of nationalism which they redefined on the basis of Islamic nationalism with reference to tradition, religion and society.
 - However., Quaid-e- Azam made a last attempt to reach at agreement with congress in 1939
 - He promised to agree for the duration of War if the congress accepted his five points:
 - a) Coalition ministries in the provinces

- b) No legislation affecting Muslims if 2/3 of the Muslims opposed it
- c) No congress flag to be hoisted on public buildings
- d) No Bande-Matran as national song
- e) To stop Congress affect to destroy Muslims League
- Congress did not agree with Quaid-e-azam proposal
- AIML met in Patna for annual convention in 1938 and created a Committee headed by Mr.S.M.Sharif to examine and report the government towards Muslims in Congress majority provinces.
- In 1939, congress resigned from it government due to political issues emerging between Gandhi and British government on the question of War.
- Same year (1939) the Sharif Committee submitted its Report in the AIML convention showing negative attitude oppressing Muslims in Congress majority provinces.
- Thus, in the 1940 annual session Lahore Resolution was passed on 24th March which declared the demand of an independent, sovereign state for the Muslims of subcontinent by dividing India into two states of India and Pakistan.

3. In October 1940, Gandhi announced his plan of individual Satyagrah which led over 600 person including top Congress leaders in to prison. Gandhi provoked a mass movement but failed because it was not for the freedom of India but for British government to recognize Congress as only representative of the Indian people.

4. The Cripps Mission, 1942

- The British were in trouble in the geographical area of subcontinent in the world war II as Japanese had advanced in Burma.
- The British Government sent a mission led by Sir.Stafford Cripps in 1942 to Delhi to set-up an elected body in India after the war.
- Mission failed with the out brake of Quit India Movement in 1942 by Gandhi.

5. The Cabinet Mission, 1946

- General election were held in 1946 .
- The election showed how the assembly was divided between League and the Congress.
- Provincial election were also held in

1946. Here also the League-Congress

division became obvious.

- Finally, the British Government sent a mission of British Cabinet member called Cabinet Mission.
- It comprised secretary of State for India Lord Pathic Lawrence as its head with Cripps and Alexander as Members.
- The mission declared Union of India with British India and the states with of foreign affairs, defense and communications
- Other powers should be rested in provinces.
- However, it failed although an interim government was formed but the out break of violent communal riots led to the division of India.
- On 3rd June 1947, Lord Mountbatten a new viceroy of India announced his plan but his plan failed.

6. Indian Independence Act,1947

- The bill was drafted and introduced in the House Of Commons by the British PM, Attlee on 4th July and passed on 15th July by House of Commons and on 16th July by House of Lords.
- Without amendment received the Royal assent on 18th July.
- The Act provided for the partition of India and the establishment of two Dominions of India and Pakistan on the Midnight of 14-15th August, 1947
- The Act also provided:
 - o The legislative supremacy of the two Dominions
 - o the Legislators were given full powers to make laws.
 - o The British government had no control over the affairs of Dominions.
 - o The Act terminated British authority over India.
- Separate provisional governments setup for India and Pakistan on July 20.
- On August seven Mr.Jinnah as QA left India for the Last time and flew to Karachi the Capital of New Dominion of Pakistan.
- The Constituent Assembly met on august 11 and elected QA as its President. On August 15th 1947 Pakistan officially became free when QA was sworn as GG and new Pakistan Cabinet took office.

Lecture 16

Foundation of National State of Pakistan

1. Concept begins with the fall of Mughals after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.
2. Decline of the Muslim Community.
3. Rise of East India Company
4. Bases of Muslim Nationalism in the Indo-Pak subcontinent
1. **Concept begins with the fall of Mughals after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.**
2. **Decline of the Muslim Community**
 - a. Socio-cultural
 - b. Political
 - c. Economic
 - d. Administrative
3. **Rise of East India Company**
 - Rise of East India Company after the Battle of Plassey, 1757 and fall of

Siraj-ud-daulah

4. **Bases of Muslim Nationalism in the Indo-Pak subcontinent**
 - Ideological
 - Historical
 - Socio-cultural
 - Political
 - Constitutional

Ideological

- a. Difference between Dara Shikouh and Aurangzeb
- b. Shah Waliullah
- c. Shah Abdul Aziz
- d. Syed Ahmad Shaheed
- e. Allama Iqbal

Historical

- a. Fall of the Mughals
- b. Muslim insurgency
- c. War of Independence

Socio-Cultural

- Syed Ahmad Khan
- Sir Aga Khan

Political

- All India Muslim League
- Khilafat Movement
- Aligarh Movement

Constitutional

- 1909 Act
- 1919 Act
- 1935 Act
- 1946 Cabinet Mission
- 1947 Independence Act

Lecture 17

Infant Nation (crisis and survival)

- **Introduction**

1. Role of Muslim League in Making of Pakistan
2. Role of Leadership in making Pakistan
3. Emergence of Pakistan

- **We will study Infant Pakistan under following heading:**

1. Geographical
2. Environmental
3. Socio-cultural
4. Political
5. Economic

Geographical setup

1. East (East Bengal)
2. West (North-West former India)
3. Sea, mountain, Rivers, Desert and Plain
4. Basically Agricultural Society.

Environmental

1. After effects of the communal riots in Punjab
2. Mass immigration from India
3. Socio-cultural, political, economic insecurity

Socio-cultural

- Problem of social adjustment after settlement of inhabitant
- Interrelation between with sub-culture with other sub-culture
- Problems regarding residential settlements
- Chaotic conditions, regarding education, health and local services.

Political

- Muslim League role ended as its goal-achievement was creating of Pakistan
- It was probably not aware of what next.
- Leadership crisis
- Illness and death of QA
- QA and after
- Social, Economic and Security problem delayed political progress.
- First constituent assembly
- Objective resolution

Objective resolution:

- With exception of the passage of Objective Resolution the first constituent assembly could not reach any other conclusion.
- It failed to create a powerful organized political society
- The objective resolution presented:

“Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone, and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised with in the limits prescribed by Him as a sacred trust”.

- Thus, the Objective Resolution gave the principle of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice with in the Islamic framework
 - This lead to a compromised between the traditionalist and modernist groups which had emerged on the constitutional issues at the early days of Pakistan’s political history.
4. Rise of Jagirdars and Zamindars
 5. Second Constituent Assembly
 6. Constituent of 1956

Economic

- Economic Chaos
1. Agriculture
 2. Industry
 3. Road and transport
 4. Absence of Utility services
 5. Employment

Lecture 18

The First Republic, 1956

1. Introduction

- The state of Pakistan as a new political society was established as a symbol of Islamic Ideology.
- Independence of the new country led to a national struggle of survival rather than progress and reform.
- Thus, constitution was delayed
- Unfortunately it also sowed the seed of selfish motive among the petty leaders who cared more for office and power than to represent nation.
- Leaders exploited their opportunity and looked for selfish interest which created barrier for development

2. Background

- Interim Constitution, GIA 1935
- Basic Principles Committee:

the constituent assembly established Basic Principle Committee to report in accordance with the Objective Resolution of 1949. Its main task was to report on the main principles of the future constitution.

3. Passage of Objective Resolution, 1949

- The significant step towards the framing of the constitution by the constituent assembly was the passage of objective resolution.

Objective Resolution

- “Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone, and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised with in the limits prescribed by Him as a sacred trust”.
- Thus, the Objective Resolution gave the principle of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice with in the Islamic framework
- This lead to a compromised between the traditionalist and modernist groups which had emerged on the constitutional issues at the early days of Pakistan’s political history

4. Constitutional Crisis and Fate of the First Constituent Assembly

- Assassination of QM, Liaquat Ali Khan, 1951
- His death was a blow to Pakistan.

- He was succeeded by Khawaja Nazimuddin as P.M.
- He was replaced by former Finance Minister Ghulam Muhammad as Governor General of Pakistan.

Muhammad Ali Formula: Compromise formula on Federal Legislature

- Nazimuddin's basic principles draft was severely criticized in 1952
- Muhammad Ali Borge was appointed P.M who regarded his principle task to break the constitutional deadlock.
- He was successful with his well known Muhammad Ali Formula adopted in 1954.

He suggested that:

- a. Federal legislature to have two houses.
 - b. The House of the People to have 300 members representing each unit on population basis
 - c. Equal powers to be extended to both Houses.
 - d. In case of difference of opinion between the two House there will be a joint session to pass the resolution by majority vote.
- Controversy between Provincial Autonomy and as a Strong Center:
 - Pakistan is pluralistic society.
 - There was a demand for a strong center particularly from West Pakistan
 - Ultimately the solution was found into British pattern of three lists given under 1935 constitution.
 - Issue of National Language
 - Elections in East Pakistan:
 - Before the adoption of draft constitution Provincial elections were held in East Pakistan in 1954 and United Front Party won with overwhelming majority and Muslim League complete lost having only 10 seats out of 309.
 - The main items of United Front was:
 - a. Recognition of Bengali as official Language with Urdu
 - b. Dissolution of Constituent Assembly and its replacement by a directly elected body for future constitution
 - c. Complete autonomy for East Pakistan except Foreign policy, defense and currency
 - Dissolution of first constituent Assembly

- The constituent Assembly could not complete its work because of constitutional issue and was adjourned on 1st January 1955.
- Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the constituent Assembly and announced an end of the working of the assembly saying that the assembly lost the confidence of the people and can no longer function.

Trial for another step in constitution Making

- The second constituent as summoned by Ghulam Muhammad.
- There was no difference from the first one except it had representation of East and West Pakistan on party base unlike the first.
- The second constituent Assembly in harsh gave the first constitution to the country only in six months and declared Pakistan an Islamic Republic in 1956.

Constitution of 1956

- Parliamentary form of government
- Federal Government
- Federal Legislature-One House
- President and Cabinet
- Provincial Governments (EP, Punjab, Sindh and Frontier) Distribution of power between Federal and provincial Government.
- Judiciary
- Islamic provisions
- Fundamental rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy:
 - Muslims to order their life according to the Quran and Sunnah
 - Provision of food, clothing, housing, education and medical relief
 - Improvement of living standards
 - Abolition of illiteracy
 - Discouragement of parochialism and racialism.
 - Unity between Muslim countries
 - Goodwill with the world
 - Separation of judiciary from executive

- Protection of rights of non-Muslims
- Protection of women and children
- Parity in East and West Pakistan in representation and administration
- Emergency provisions

Lecture 19

Ayub Khan Era First Military Regime And The Second Republic 1958-69

Introduction

- The Ayub Martial Law opened a new era for the process of development and change in the politics of Pakistan

Failure of 1956 Constitution and advent of Martial Law by General Muhammad Ayub Khan

- 1956 Constitution created a parliamentary democracy but failed because of many defects which are as follows:
 1. PM was to be appointed by the president in his own discretion
 2. President could dismiss the PM
 3. Pakistan became prey to legitimacy crisis
 4. Absence of leadership
 5. Inexperienced politicians without support of majority
 6. Unpopularity of The Muslim League
 7. Emergence of many political parties
 8. Political system based on personal and parochial lines.
 9. There was no political conviction.

Advent of Ayub Khan and 1962 Constitution

- Presidential system
- Federal form with one unit
- Uni-cameral legislature
- Judiciary
- Ideological council
- Directive principles of state policy
- Fundamental rights

- BD system

BD System

Division Council (16)	Chairman: Commissioner Members: Half elected and half officials
District Council (78)	Chairman: DC Members: Half elected and half official

Wards

Rural: Thana or Tahsil Council	Urban
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Chairman: SDO/AC/ Tahsil officer Members: Elected	<u>Cantonment board</u> Chairman: officer Members: half (Ch. of comtt) half officers	<u>Municipal committee</u> Chairman: officer Members: half (Ch. of comtt) half officers
Union Council or Town Committee Chairman: Elected Members: 10-15 Elected	Union Committee Chairman: Elected Members: 15-20 Elected	

Administrative Function

NA	President	Center
PA	Governor	Province
Div Council	Commissioner	Division

Dist Council	Dy.Comm.	District
Tah/Union Council	AC/SDO	Sub-Division
Elected by BDs		Reporting to above authority

- Strong centralized Autocratic Government
- Not a Political State but an Administrative State
- Downfall of Ayub Khan: Causes and Effects.

Lecture 20

The Second Military Regime and After

1969-1971

The study will be discussed under four heads:

1. Advent of Yahya Khan
2. General Elections of 1970
3. Constitutional Crisis
 - Role of Awami League
 - Role of Pakistan Peoples Party
4. Secession of East Pakistan

1. Advent of Yahya Khan

- Ayub's autocracy ended with martial law again imposed after eleven years
- Ayub never allowed development of national leadership during his regime
- Ayub himself invited General Yahya, the military chief to take over the state authority as CMLA
- General Yahya never wanted power rather believed in government of elected representatives of people
- He took two decisions for the advancement of constitutions making process:
 - On November 28, 1969 he announced the dissolution of One Unit with restoration of West Pakistan provinces and creation of Balochistan as province.
 - He revoke the parity between the two wings and announced one man one vote. This meant that east Pakistan would have majority seats based on populations.
- Yahya Khan also gave a Legaal Framework Order (LFO) which made a simple majority sufficient for framing the constitution.
- The LFO(30th March 1970) prescribed the limits in which elections was to be held and constitution was to be framed
- The LFO provided:
- "Pakistan shall be Federal Republic to be known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in which the Provinces and other territories which are now and may hereafter be included in Pakistan shall be so united in a federation that independence, the territory integrity and

national solidarity of Pakistan are ensured that the unity of federation is not in anyway involved”.

- The LFO also provided that constitution was to be framed in 120 days failing which the national assembly would be dissolved
- In the main while the East Pakistan political leader of The Awami League, Mujibur Rahman came out with his famous six-point formula in which he declared his intention of all most autonomous independent East Pakistan.
- Mujib’s Six Points was a clear indication of his being a traitor declaring East Pakistan territory as a independent state

2. General Elections of 1970

- The ever first general elections were held in united Pakistan which resulted into divided Pakistan
- The elections were held on 7th December, 1970 on the basis of direct and universal adult franchise.
- The elections were free and fair.
- The Awami League won 167 seats out of 169 in East Pakistan
- Out of 144 seats in West Pakistan, the PPP of Z.Z.Bhutto won 81 seats and later it became 88 when seven independent member joined PPP.
- The total results showed that the elections became basis of regional representation as PPP represented only in Punjab and Sindh and Balochistan and NWFP had representation of National Awami Party led by Khan Abdul Wali Khan.

3. Constitutional Crisis

- The regional representation in the both wings created constitutional crisis.
- On the one hand it was Mujibur Rahman who was determined to seek his six point formula
- On the other hand in West wing there were complications with in the West wing and also with the Eastern Wing.

4. Role of Awami League

- The Leader of the Awami League categorically declared that he would rather be father of a new nation then the Prime Minister of Pakistan
- The leaders of the People Party had a cordial equation with General Yahya .e.g. General Yahya went to Larkana to meet Bhutto where as he went to Dhaka and called Mujibur Rahman in Governor house to meet him whom he had declared next PM of Pakistan.

Secession of East Pakistan

-
- The constitutional crisis grew further when Mujibur Rahman told New York Times that there should be two Prime Minister one in East and other in West Pakistan
 - The Ethnic violence in the mean time took place in East Pakistan on that General Tikka Khan, the CNC, ordered military operation in East Pakistan.
 - The violence increased and that led the entry of India to declared a War on Pakistan on both borders West and East.
 - Which ultimately resulted into recessions of East Pakistan and Creation of Bangladesh.
 - The fall of East Pakistan led to the departure of Yahya Khan who handed power to Z.A.Bhutto as Chief Martial Law Administration and President of the country on 17th December, 1971.

Lecture 21

Session of East Pakistan

Formation of Bangladesh

1. Back ground
2. Islam in Bengal
3. Significance of Bengali Language
4. Bengalis' hero is Rabaindra nath Tygore.
5. Subash Chandar Bose resigned from the Presidency of INC for Greater Bengal
6. Husain Shaheed Suharwardi presented scheme of Independent Bengal. Jinnah, Gandhi, Bose, Liaqat Ali Khan agreed but Nehru, the President of INC did not agree with that.
7. Immigration to East Pakistan in 1947 from India and rising influence of non Bengalis over Bengalis
8. Economic underdevelopment of East Bengal
9. Cultural inferiority complex in Bengalis against Biharis (Indians)
10. Language crisis, 1952
11. United Front Party in East Pakistan and its rising influence in politics in early days of Pakistan
12. Disparity between East and West Pakistan
13. 1970 Elections
14. Pakistan Army Role
15. West Pakistan Arrogance
16. Cross boarder terrorism
17. Indian intervention and Indo-Pak War in 1971
18. Soviet Union participation with India
19. United States/ China/Britain/ France gave lip service to Pakistan during 1971 War
20. Internal violence in East Pakistan, external war with India that resulted into loss of war by Pakistan
21. Creation Of Bangladesh

Lecture 22

Advent of Z.A.Bhutto

1. Introduction
2. Bhutto leaves Ayub's cabinet and established PPP
3. His rise as a people leader
4. Departure of Ayub Khan and advent of Yahya Khan
5. General Elections of 1970 and PPP victory in West Pakistan
6. Constitutional crisis and East Pakistan crisis
7. Indo-Pak War and fall of East Pakistan
8. Departure of Yahya Khan and advent of Z.A.Bhutto as Civilian CMLA and President of Pakistan
9. Bhutto's Reforms
10. Interim Constitution, 1972
11. Constitution making and adoption of 1973 Constitution

1) Introduction

- Life and education
- Arrival in Pakistan
- Joining Government
- Close associate of Ayub Khan
- 1965 War with India and role of Bhutto
- Leaves Ayub cabinet and establishes his own party, PPP
- Becomes event-making and eventful man

2) Bhutto leaves Ayub's cabinet and established PPP

- 1965 War with India and role of Bhutto
- Leaves
- Ayub cabinet and establishes his own party, PPP

3) His rise as a people leader

- Becomes event-making and eventful man

4) Departure of Ayub Khan and advent of Yahya Khan

- Causes of the departure of Ayub Khan

5) General Elections of 1970 and PPP victory in West Pakistan

- Bhutto establishes as majority leader of west wing of the country and his counter part Mujibur Rahman holds over whelming majority in east wing.
- 1970 election results showed regional feelings instead of national inspiration.

6) Constitutional crisis and East Pakistan crisis

- Regionalism develops constitutional crisis

7) Indo-Pak War and fall of East Pakistan**8) Departure of Yahya Khan and advent of Z.A.Bhutto as Civilian CMLA and President of Pakistan**

- For a while Yahya resisted his departure but having no support from GHQ surrendered and handover to Bhutto

9) Bhutto's Reforms

- He barred important industrialists to leave the country
- He put behind the bar to those who opposed him
- He retired many army generals
- He released Mujibur Rehman
- In economic reform he nationalized industries
- In lands reforms, he brought socialist kind of elements.
- In education reforms, he nationalized colleges and schools
- He screened out a large number of Civil servants

10) Interim Constitution, 1972

- Interim Constitution, 1972 came in to force on 21st April, 1972 with withdrawal of Martial law
- It was adopted by National Assembly which was elected in 1970. on all Pakistan basis.
- Legally a new elections should have been held for a new assembly after secession of East Pakistan
- But neither PPP nor the opposition asked for it.

- Thus, this assembly acted constituent assembly for both 1972 interim constitution and 1973 constitution.
- The salient features of 1972 constitution:
 1. It was Presidential system.
 2. President was to be a Muslim elected for five years
 3. Constitution was silent on the mode of presidential election
 4. In case of vacancy his successor will be elected by the National Assembly
 5. There will be a Vice President elected by the NA for five years.
 6. There was to be a unicameral legislature where the NA was federal legislature
 7. The NA had the power to legislate on all subjects mentioned in the federal and concurrent legislative lists
 8. President could withhold assent from any bill passed by NA and could return it for reconsideration for his recommendation for amendment
 9. President was the head of government and had advice to the council of minister who were pointed by the president from among the member of NA but could lose their NA seat after being consecutively 12 months in the council of ministers
 10. At the provincial level there was Parliamentary system
 11. The governors were appointed by the President in his own discretion
 12. The provincial legislature was also unicameral
 13. Administrative relations between center and province were similar to those of 1962 constitution
 14. There was a National Economic Council
 15. The judicial was same as 1962 constitution
 16. Constitution making and adoption of 1973 Constitution

Lecture 23

The Third Republic : the Constitution of 1973

Introduction

- Background and 1972 Constitution
- Role of PPP and opposition
- Adoption of constitution without any vote of dissent
- Lengthy and detailed constitution

Salient feature

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State policy
3. Parliamentary form of Government
4. Federalism
5. Role of President
6. Cabinet
7. Federal Legislature
8. Provincial Governments and Legislatures
9. Judiciary
10. Islamic Provisions
11. Emergency Provisions
12. Amendments in constitution

1) Fundamental Rights

- Security of person
- Safeguard against unlawful arrest and detention
- Prohibition of slavery and forced labor
- Freedom of movement
- Freedom of assembly
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of business

- Freedom of speech
- Freedom of profess religion
- Right to hold property
- Equality before law
- Right to preserve language, script and culture
- Safeguard against discrimination in services

2) Directive Principles of State Policy

1. Muslims to live in accordance with Holy Quran and Sunnah
2. Securing of well-being to the people:
 - Income, food, clothing, housing, education, health
3. Promotion of social justice and removal of illiteracy
4. Discouragement of parochialism, tribalism and racialism
5. Strengthening unity between Pakistan and Muslims countries
6. Protection of legitimate rights and interests of non-Muslim minorities
7. Protection of marriage, family, mother and the child
8. Participation of woman in all spheres of law
9. Promotion of local government institutions
10. To eliminate interest (Riba or sood) system as early as possible
11. Participation in Armed Forces of Pakistan is open for all.

3) Parliamentary form of Government

(National assembly and Senate)

4) Federalism

5) Role of President

6) Cabinet

7) Federal Legislature

8) Provincial Governments and Legislatures

9) Judiciary

10) Islamic Provisions

1. No law in Pakistan will be made which is repugnant to the injunctions of the Holy Quran and Sunnah
2. President and Prime Minister will be Muslim

3. A strong bounds would be principle of policy for relation with Muslim countries.
4. For formation of Council of Islamic Ideology which will recommend the NA and the PAs regarding the injunctions of Islam.

11) Emergency Provisions

- When is emergency is declared in the country by the president with the consent of the parliament then:
 1. The Parliament has power to make laws for provinces for provincial matters
 2. Federal executive would have power to give direction to provinces
 3. The federal government will give all power to Governor of the province
 4. At the time of emergency some fundamental rights may be suspended such as freedom of movement, assembly, association, trade and business, speech, and property right.

12) Amendments in the Constitution

- Amendments can be make in constitution by the two third of the total number of member of NA vote and by the votes of majority of the total members of Senate

Lecture 24

Socio-Political and Economic Changes under Z.A.Bhutto

1. Introduction
2. Bhutto's concept of Modernization and Change
3. Bhutto's Socio-Economic Policies and Implications
4. After effects of his Reforms
5. Elections of 1977
6. PNA Movement against Bhutto
7. Fall of Z.A.Bhutto

1) Introduction

- Bhutto's personality
- Bhutto's ideology :
 - Islam is our faith, democracy is polity and socialization is our economy
- Bhutto's Leadership Charisma
- Bhutto's Constitution of 1973

2) Bhutto's concept of Modernization and Change

- Meaning of modernization
- Believing in possibility of bringing change he had said,
“if countries like Iran and Egypt can introduce free education and medical care, why should a great Islamic country like Pakistan not be able to do that?”.

“The Pakistan People's Party is a Party of masses and it has promised that we shall end the system of exploitation and eradicate poverty, hunger and misery from the country”

- Brought politics on streets
- Tried to give democracy based on social and economic justice
- Administrative reforms

3) Bhutto's Socio-Economic Policies and Implications

- Nationalization of education
- Nationalization of economic recourses such as, industries, banks, insurance companies
- Elimination of multiculturalism leading to national integration.

- Labor reforms:
 - o Labor- management relations
 - o Minimum low wage fixed
 - o Workers hours fixed
 - o Housing and education for children
 - o Security of employment
 - o Workers share in annual profit

4) After effects of his Reforms

- His autocratic attitude
- His associates corruption, dishonesty and malpractice
- Officers victimization
- Financial bribes
- All these brought misery, agony and suffering instead of modernization and development

5) Elections of 1977

6) PNA Movement against Bhutto

7) Fall of Z.A.Bhutto

Lecture 25

The Third Military Regime, 1977

1. Introduction
2. Advent of General Zia ul Haq
3. Zia's Philosophy of Governance
4. Islamization in Pakistan
5. Zia's Legacy
6. Conclusion

1) Introduction

2) Advent of General Zia ul Haq

3) Zia's Philosophy of Governance

- Depoliticization
- Local Government institutions
- Islamization

4) Islamization in Pakistan

- Formation of Majlis-i-shoora to promotor effective contract between and the government
- The local councils of the local government were constituted for spreading process of Islamization
- Introduction of Shariat court
- Formation of institution of Zakat
- Introduction of Nazim-a-Salat
- Introduction of Zakat, Hudood and Ushr ordinances

5) Zia's Legacy

- 8th Amendment of 1973: it established Presidential authority to dissolve the NA in his own discretion and his power over judiciary
- Process of Islamization sowed the seed for affluent elites to dominate politics.
- Introduction of depoliticization environment with non-party basis election of the local bodies.
- Entry on non-immigrant Afghans in millions
- Introduction of Kalashnikovs Culture and mass business of drugs

- Terrorism increased with kidnapping, riots, murders, theft etc
- Introduction to ethnic politics
- Influence of commercial elite in Punjab against leftist group, PPP
- Pakistan again went toward retardation

Lecture 26

Islamization in Pakistan

1. Introduction
2. Zai's Philosophy of Governance
3. Islamization in Pakistan
4. Process of islamization
5. Merits and demerits of the process of Islamization
6. Conclusion

1) Introduction

2) Zai's Philosophy of Governance

- Depoliticization
- Local Government institutions
- Islamization

3) Islamization in Pakistan

- Causes due to environment
 - National
 - Global

4) Process of Islamization

- Formation of Majlis-i-shoora to promote effective contract between people and the government
- The local councils of the local government were constituted for spreading process of islamization
- Introduction of Shariat Court
- Formation of institution of Zakat
- Introduction of Nazim-a-Salat
- Introduction of Zakat, Hudood and Ushr ordinances

5) Merits and demerits of the process of Islamization

- Merits:
 - People came near to Islam in Pakistan

- Fear of religion developed
- Unity among Muslim Ummat was realized
- Pakistan sought important position in Muslim world
- Demerits:
 - Rise of Terrorism
 - Introduction of Kalashnikovs culture and drugs
 - Non-immigrant afghans and central Asians
 - Ethnic politics

Lecture 27

Governments of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif (1988-1999)

- Introduction
- Benazir comes to Power, 1988
- Nawaz Sharif comes to Power, 1991
- Benazir returns to Power, 1993
- Nawaz Sharif returns to Power, 1997
- Conclusion

Introduction

Benazir comes to Power, 1988

- Election of 1988 and PP victory as largest party
- She became first woman PM in December 1988 in the Muslim world
- But Nawaz Sharif got majority in Punjab and became the CM
- She made coalition with MQM which fell apart soon
- Her government was failed with nepotism, bribery, corruption and became failed in just 2 years when she was removed by President G.I.Khan in 1990, August

Nawaz Sharif comes to power, 1991

- Elections of 1991 gave largest majority to Nawaz Sharif and he became the PM
- Nawaz Sharif inclined with PPP for negotiations for scrap 8th amendment , curtailing the power of President
- Seeing this G.I.Khan dissolved NA in April 1993 but Supreme Court restored the Parliament and PM
- Nawaz Sharif faced problem in Sindh from PPP
- Conflict arose between President and PM that led to both resigned from their offices in July 1993.
- They both were asked for resign from their offices by the then Army Chief.

Benazir returns in Power, 1993

- In October 1993 elections Benazir Bhutto PPP came again in power as largest party in NA and became PM

- This time she made his own party man, the President Farooq Laghari , a former CSP
- Her second term was more damaging as even her brother Murtaza Bhutto was killed with cold blooded murder on the road at the entrance of his in Karachi
- She was ultimately removed by her own chosen President Farooq Laghari in November, 1996

Nawaz Sharif returns to Power, 1997

- In February 1997 elections Nawaz Sharif's party won the largest number of seats and became PM
- Farooq Laghari tried his best to remove his government but failed which led him to resign from Presidential office
- Nawaz Sharif succeeded in passing 13th and 14th amendments:
 - ✓ 13th curtailing presidential power to dismiss PM and Na
 - ✓ 14th prevented floor crossing
- In 1997 Pakistan with US, Saudi Arab and UAE recognized Taliban regime in Afghanistan
- In 1998 May 25th India conducted nuclear tests and tried to occupy Azad Kashmir
- Pakistan responded on May 28th 1998 the nuclear tests
- Nawaz Sharif also announced freezing of foreign currency account
- The relation between Pakistan and India normalized when Indian PM Atal Bihari Vajpae visited Lahore on bus
- Soon after that Pak Army took control of Kargil, Kargil was part of Pakistan 1971
- On the domestic level Nawaz Sharif tabled the 15th amendment to made Quran and Sunnah the supreme law of Pakistan
- Nawaz Sharif took the constitution in his and then tried to dismiss the CNC Parvez Mushref
- This brought his downfall and arrival of Martial Law after 10 years of civilian government
- Pakistan again went back to political retardation

Lecture 28

The Fourth Military Regime, 1999 and after

- Introduction
- Trial of Nawaz Sharif for Hijacking
- Supreme Court upheld Military take over
- Removal of President Tarar
- Musharaf and National power
- Musharaf and 9/11
- Referendum
- Local government reform
- War on terrorism
- NRO
- Conflict with judiciary
- De-uniform
- Assassination BB(2007)
- Election of February 2008
- Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani became PM on 2008
- Musharaf resigned as President
- Zardari became President
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Trial of Nawaz Sharif for Hijacking
- Supreme Court upheld Military take over
- Removal of President Tarar
- Musharaf and National power
- Musharaf and 9/11
- Referendum
- Local government reform
- NRO (National Reconciliation Ordinance)
- Conflict with judiciary
- De-uniform

- Assassination Benazir Bhutto(2007)
- Election of February 2008
- Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani became PM on 2008
- Musharaf resigned as President
- Zardari became President
- Conclusion

Lecture 29

Foreign Policy Challenges



Foreign Policy

- Introduction
 - What is foreign Policy?
 - How and why it is made and designed?
- Initial Stages: Infant Pakistan
- Ayub Era
- 1965 Indo-Pakistan War

- 1971 Indo-Pakistan War
- Bhutto Era
- General Zia and Islamization Process
- Afghan-Soviet War and Pakistan
- Civil Government of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif
- Parvez Musharraf, 9/11
- Pakistan after 9/11
- US-Afghan War and Pakistan
- Pakistan and War on Terrorism
- Recent Development
- Conclusion

Introduction

What is foreign Policy?

How and why it is made and designed?

- Initial Stages: Infant Pakistan
- Ayub Era
- 1965 Indo-Pakistan War
- 1971 Indo-Pakistan War
- Bhutto Era
- General Zia and Islamization Process
- Afghan-Soviet War and Pakistan
- Civil Government of Benazir
- Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif
- Parvez Musharraf, 9/11
- Pakistan after 9/11
- US-Afghan War and Pakistan
- Pakistan and War on Terrorism

- Recent Development
- Conclusion

Lecture 30

Futuristic Outlook

- Introduction:

What we learnt about Pakistan

1. Socio-cultural
2. Geographical
3. Historical
4. Economic
5. Ideological

- Search for Good Governance

Constitutions: 1956, 1962 and 1973

- Dearth of Political Leadership
- Rise of Bureaucracy
- Failure of Democracy
- Military interventions
- Federal issues
- Population growth
- External-internal migration
- Poverty and unemployment
- Literacy
- Media and public awareness
- Conclusions