

# Course Title: Pakistan Studies

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## **1: Historical Background of Pakistan**

### **Downfall in the subcontinent?**

#### **Introduction**

Eighteenth century witnessed major change to the two continents of the world i.e; Europe and Asia.

In Europe strong monarchies and corporate communities or merchant communities were on zenith where India (the Rule of Muslims in India) was taking the last breath.

#### **Causes of downfall**

Several causes led to the downfall of Muslims' power in India contributory factors which proved last straw for Muslim Empire in India.

#### **1) No Succession Plan**

First and major reason of the decline of Muslim rule in the Indian subcontinent was that there was no succession in Muslims. After the death of one king, his brothers, sons fought with one other and at that time Darwinian theory of "*survival of fittest*" was suited to Indian kings where only powerful has ascend to throne and weaker was killed or incarcerated.

#### **2) Geographical Expansion of The Empire**

The second reason was that the empire of Muslims was vast it stretches from Present India, Pakistan and Afghanistan. It was near to impossible to govern that vast area while sitting in one capital city which ultimately created the feeling of sovereignty in small states which led to unrest in small states.

#### **3) Deterioration of Morality**

Most of Kings were fond of liquor and women. These two factors led the way for decline of Mughal Empire abundance of wealth, luxurious life and leisure made them reckless and incompetent to rule.

#### **4) Lack of organized Army especially Navy**

Muslims were lacked the organised Army after the death of Jehangir. The commanders of the Army were involved in conspiracies in order to get the throne where as their main focus was the power then to concentrate on preparation to face aggression from the outside. Portuguese, French and English entered through sea route for commercial purposes where they captured coastal areas and built their own Garrisons and formed strong organised force consist of locals as well their own manpower.

#### **5) Intellectual Bankruptcy**

As Muslim rulers indulged in immoral activities there concentration to create a viable education has diverted to leisure and luxurious life.

#### **6) Corrupt Administration**

Ministers, courtiers accepted bribes which ultimately weekend the foundation of Muslim rule in India.

### 7) Invasion of Nadir Shah and Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1738

Invasion of Nadir Shah (of Iran) and Ahmed Shah Abdali in 1738 in India aggrandized the situation for rulers' destruction of Dehli loot and plunder of Nadir Shah has weakened the authority of rulers and the empire had become economically weak.

### 8) Rise of Sikhs and Marahatas

During the days of Farukhsiar and Jahandar Shah, Banda Bahadur killed the governor of Sirhindi Wazir Khan and captured the area where as nationalism of Marahatas also rose to the extent that their influence was to the Dehli.

### 9) Advent of East India Compony

Advent of East India Compony (EIC) into Indian soil become the last straw in to rule of Muslims. They came to India as the traders where they started their disruptive activities and finally became the rulers of subcontinent.

## 2:The spread of Islamic movement in the subcontinent

### Shah Wali Ullah Movement

The history of the Muslims in the century is the history of struggle for freedom. Since the loss of independence, the Muslims were not only hovering in the domain of uncertainty but also many un-Islamic ideas which sapped their moral strength were taking its place in the minds of the Muslims. It was at that time that some Muslim thinkers thought that unless the Muslims were brought back to the teachings of the Quran and the Hadith, it would not be possible to save the Muslims from the impending ruin. They started a movement throughout the country in order to raise the moral strength of the Muslims and thereby to prepare them for political makeup. One of the earliest reformers who led the movement in the 18th century was **Shah Waliullah**.

### Haji shariatullah movement

Haji Shariat Ullah

The Faraizi **movement** was founded in 1819 (1st half of 19th century) in East Bengal by **Haji Shariatullah** to give up un-Islamic practices and act upon their duties as Muslims (fard).

The **movement** protected the rights of tenants to a great extent.

- born 1781 in Faridpur, Bengal
- lived in Arabia 1799-1818
- led the Faraizi Movement in East Bengal 1818-40
- died 1840

### THE FARAIZI MOVEMENT

Looking at the poor living conditions of Muslims in East Bengal. He urged the Muslims to leave the traditions of Hindus and Sikhs and strictly follow the commandments of their religion known as faraiz or duties. It was a peaceful movement. The Muslims who followed his teachings became known as Fairaizis.

#### **syed ahmed shaheed movement:**

**Syed Ahmad** Rai Bareilvi (1700-1850) is considered one of the early Muslim freedom fighters of India and a great reviver and thinker of Islam in the Indian subcontinent. He is popularly known among the Indo-Pak Islamic clergy and ulema as a “**shaheed**” (a martyr of Islam) who led the Mujahideen **movement** in India.

#### **sheikh ahmed sirhindi movement**

When **Sheikh Ahmad** began his reform **movement** Akbar was ruling the subcontinent and his anti-Islamic outlook had aggravated the social environs. Akbar had no leanings towards Islamic principles and tenets. He promoted Hinduism by marrying Hindu ladies and by allowing free access to the Rajputs and Hindus in his court.

### **3: War of Independence**

War of Independence is an important landmark in the history of Sub-Continent. This War was fought in 1857 by Indians against the British in order to get rid of their domination. It is also given names as Indian Rebellion, Indian Mutiny as well as Indian Revolt. The main causes of the War were political, social, economical, military and religious. It was an extreme effort made by Indians, but they failed due to certain reasons including mutual jealousies, disunity, and lack of central leadership etc.

#### **Causes of the War of Independence.**

There were many **causes** of the **War** of Independence of **1857**. They can be divided into political, religious, military, economic and social **causes**. The East India Company was aiming to annex all the states of India like Avadh, Tanjore, Jhansi, Satara, etc.

#### **The reasons for the failure of this revolt are:**

- Spread in limited areas. ...
- Lack of unity and planning. ...
- No unified leadership and discipline. ...
- Better resources of the British. ...
- Role of Traitors. ...
- Return of British Troops from Crimea. ...
- No support of native rulers. ...
- No support of educated Indian and middle class.

### **4: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan Aligarh movement**

As we know that, after the war of independence the condition of the Muslims of India were very miserable as the British fell more on the Muslims than on Hindus. They considered that Muslims were responsible for all the wrongs and the war held just because of their harsh and rude behavior. After 1857, the Muslims emerged as a backward nation; they were illiterate and hopelessly ignorant in every walk of life. They were deprived of their basic rights and were neglected in every sphere of life. Nevertheless, they were economically, politically, socially and to be more exact religiously made the subject of ruthless punishment. They were helpless before the British and their combine lobby with Hindus; so, in these conditions they neither trusted Hindus nor British, who spared no effort to tortured Muslims.

In such conditions, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan came forward and tried to help the Muslims come out from such deplorable and miserable conditions. He guided the Muslims towards the right path and attempted to draw out the Muslims from such helpless condition. He started a movement in order to give respectable position to Muslims in society as they had in past, this movement is known as Aligarh Movement. The main focus of the Aligarh movement was:

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

## **5: The Partition of Bengal**

The partition of Bengal was the most important event during the rule of Lord Curzon. It was carried out mainly for the convenience of administration. Bengal in those days was the biggest province of India extending over 1, 89, 000 square miles with a population of 80 million. It was comprising of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and was under the central of one lieutenant Governor. After Lord Curzon took charge as Governor General of India the discussion over the Partition began due to the following issues:

- 1. Vastness of Province:** The Province was spread over the area of 1, 89, 000 square miles with the population of 80 million, which was too vast to be managed by one lieutenant Governor. He could not make a tour for the whole province due to its vastness once in his tenure.
- 2. Limited Sources of Communication:** The sources of communication in the provinces were limited due to rivers and forests. The law and order condition of the provinces was also worst due to insufficient police and in-efficient management. Therefore the need of partition of province was felt severally.
- 3. Difference of Language:** There was also the difference of Languages and civilization of the natives of West Bengal and East Bengal. The natives of West Bengal considered themselves superior in civilization to the resident of East Bengal. The Condition demanded for the division of Provinces.
- 4. Need of the time:** The division of Bengal was the need of the time to develop trade in East Bengal and to promote the Port of Chittagong, which could be done only by division of the Provinces.
- 5. Partition:** The Partition of Bengal was thus calculated to restore efficiency in the Government and administration on one hand and encouraged local initiatives for progress and development on the other. Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal and formed two new provinces of manageable size – East and West Bengal. East Bengal consisted of Dacca, Mamansingh, Assam, Kaula, Rangpur, and Bogra district, the Dacca was capital of

East Bengal constituted a majority Muslim Province, while the Bihar and Orissa constituted a separate province to be called as West Bengal with the capital of Calcutta and become the Hindu Majority provinces.

### **The creation of muslim league**

The All-India **Muslim League** (popularised as the **Muslim League**) was a political party established in 1906 in British India. ... The party arose out of a literary movement begun at The Aligarh **Muslim** University in which Syed Ahmad Khan was a central figure.

**Geographic scope:** India, Pakistan

**Politician:** Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Nurul Amin

## **6: The Shimla Deputation**

**Simla Deputation** organized by the Indian Muslim leaders, met the Governor General and Viceroy lord Minto in **Simla** on 1 October 1906. The aim of the **deputation** was to win the sympathies of the Raj on their side concerning matters relating to their interests as a community. The meeting was extremely significant.

### **The lucknow pact**

**The Lucknow Pact** was an agreement that reached between the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League at the following joint session of both the parties held in **Lucknow** in October 1916. Through the **pact**, the two parties agreed to allow representation to religious minorities in the provincial legislatures.

## **7:Khilafat movement**

An Indian Muslim movement. It aimed to rouse public opinion against the harsh treatment accorded to the Ottoman empire after World War I and specifically against the treatment of the Ottoman sultan and caliph (khalifa). The movement began in 1919 and, under the leadership of the Ali brothers, Muhammad Ali (1878–1931) and Shaukat Ali (1873–1938), assumed a mainly political character in alliance with the Indian National Congress, adopting the non-cooperation programme in May 1920. The Khilafat movement had considerable support from Muslims but was extinguished in 1924 after the abolition of the caliphate by Atatürk.

## **8: simon commission**

The **Simon Commission** was a group of 7 MPs from Britain who was sent to India in 1928 to study constitutional reforms and make recommendations to the government.

The **Commission** was originally named the Indian Statutory **Commission**. It came to be known as the **Simon Commission**

## **Nehru Report (1928)**

Under the Act of 1919, new reforms were to be introduced in India by the British Government after every 10 years. For this purpose Simon Commission was sent to India in 1927. Most of the Indian political parties decided to boycott the Commission on the plea that it lacked Indian representation. The British decided to throw the ball in the court of Indian Politicians. Lord Birkendhead, Secretary of State for Indian Affairs, challenged the Indians, “If they have any political capability and competence then they should form a unanimous constitution and present it to us and we will implement it.”

## **9: 14 point of Quaid e Azam**

### **The Fourteen Points**

#### **1. Federal System**

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

#### **2. Provincial Autonomy**

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

#### **3. Representation of Minorities**

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

#### **4. Number of Muslim Representative**

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

#### **5. Separate Electorates**

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

#### **6. Muslim Majority Provinces**

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

#### **7. Religious Liberty**

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

## 8. **Three-Fourth Representation**

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

## 9. **Separation of Sindh**

Sindh should be separated from the Bombay Presidency.

## 10. **Introduction of Reforms in N.W.F.P and Baluchistan**

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

## 11. **Government Services**

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

## 12. **Protection of Muslim's culture and Language**

The Constitution should embody adequate safeguards for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim education, language, religion and personal laws and Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the State and by local self-governing bodies.

## 13. **One-Third Muslim Ministers**

No cabinet, either central or provincial be formed without being a proportion of at least one-third Muslim Ministers.

## 14. **Constitution**

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

## **10: The Allahabad Address:**

The Allahabad Address was a speech by British Indian born scholar Sir Muhammad Iqbal, one of the best-known in Pakistan history. It was delivered by Iqbal during the 25th annual session of the All-India Muslim League, on the afternoon of Monday, 29 December 1930, at Allahabad,

## **Round Table Conferences**

1930–32 were a series of peace **conferences** organized by the British Government and Indian political personalities to discuss constitutional reforms in India. These started in November 1930 and ended in December 1932.

## 11 : 1937 election and congress ministries

Provincial elections were held in British India in the winter of 1936-37 as mandated by the Government of India Act 1935. Elections were held in eleven provinces - Madras, Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Presidency, Assam, NWFP, Bengal, Punjab and Sindh.

The final results of the elections were declared in February 1937. The Indian National Congress emerged in power in eight of the provinces - the exceptions being Punjab and Sindh. The All-India Muslim League failed to form the government in any province.

The Congress ministries resigned in October and November 1939, in protest against Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's action of declaring India to be a belligerent in the Second World War without consulting the Indian people.

### Quaid e azam celebration of the day of deliverance

The "**Day of Deliverance**" (Urdu: نجات یوم, romanized: Youm-e-Nijat) was a **celebration day** marked by the All-India Muslim League and others on 22 December 1939 during the Indian independence movement.

### jinnah gandhi talks 1944

On July 17, 1944, Gandhi wrote a letter to Jinnah and requested to meet him. Jinnah, with the approval of the Muslim League, agreed to meet Gandhi in Bombay. The Talks lasted from September 19, 1944 to September 24, 1944. Jinnah presented the stance of the Muslim League while Gandhi told him that he had called upon him in a personal capacity.

The stressed nutshell of the Gandhi's talk was that a separate homeland for the Muslims was "nothing but a ruin for the whole of India". Mr. Gandhi said, "If, however, Pakistan had to be conceded, the areas in which the Muslims are in an absolute majority should be demarcated by a Commission approved by both the Congress and the Muslim League. The wishes of the people of these areas will be obtained through Referendum. These areas shall form a separate state as soon as possible after India is free from foreign domination. There shall be a treaty of separation which should also provide for the efficient and satisfactory administration of foreign affairs, defense, internal communication, custom and the like which must necessarily continue to be the matters of common interest between the contracting countries".

Jinnah explained the Muslim stance that the Muslims were a nation according to any definition of nation with a distinctive outlook of life and on life and that they were a nation of 100 million. He also



clarified that the separation of a Muslim state was in favor of not only Muslims but it would also benefit the rest of India. The talks ended in smoke because Jinnah did not agree with Gandhi that the whole of the power should be transferred to the Congress after attaining independence from the British Raj and then Congress would grant freedom to the Muslims.

## **12 Cabinet Mission Plan**

The **Cabinet Mission** came to India aimed to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting it independence.

### **June 3rd Plan 1947**

The British government finally decided to divide the country into two separate states after all the efforts of keeping Hindus and Muslims together in a single state went in vain. Lord Ismay, the Chief of Staff of Lord Mountbatten, was asked to frame the partition plan of India. Though the plan was deliberately kept secret from the Indians yet Nehru grabbed the chance of seeing the plan before it was put before the Indians. The British Government approved the Plan and sent it to India in May 1947.

The plan announced on 3 June 1947 suggested these points:

1. The British Government would divide India into two separate states.
2. Dominion status would be given to the successor governments of the two states.
3. A Boundary Commission would be appointed to demarcate the boundaries if any of the communal group decides in favor of dividing the province of Punjab and Bengal.
4. The Sindh Legislative Assembly would be authorized to opt out whether it desires to join the current Constituent Assembly or the New Constituent Assembly.
5. A Referendum would be conducted in the North West Frontier Province to know the public opinion on the question of joining the new state of Pakistan. The Electoral College for the Referendum would be the same as it was for in 1946.
6. Baluchistan would be granted freedom of choice.
7. A referendum would be conducted in Sylhet to take the decision whether it wants to join East Bengal or stay as a part of Asam.

## **13: Early Problems of Pakistan**

### **Introduction**

The emergence of Pakistan, after a long and arduous freedom movement, was infact a great victory of the democratic idea of life. The Indian Muslims happily and valiantly laid down their lives and properties to achieve a destination in which they saw the fulfillment of their dreams of living an independent life free from Hindu and British dominance. Quaid-e-Azam on 15th August, 1947 said My thoughts are those valiant fighters in our cause who readily sacrificed all they had, including their lives to make Pakistan possible.

### **Initial Difficulties of Pakistan**

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

## **1. Choice of Capital and Establishment of Government**

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

## **2. Unfair Boundary Distribution**

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

## **3. The Massacre of Muslim Refugees in India**

On the birth of Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs became more furious. In a planned move, Muslims properties were set on fire and they were compelled to leave India for Pakistan with nothing but their lives. Millions of refugees were killed before they reached Pakistan. Many migrants were looted and had to be provided boarding immediately as they reached Pakistan.

## **4. Division of Military and Financial Assets**

In order to embarrass Pakistan financially, India did a lot of honesty in the matters of Pakistan which were concerned with its benefits. Pakistan was promised to get Rs. 750 million but the Indian Government refused to give. Pakistan received only 200 million. Pakistan also did not receive the due share of the military assets. This dishonest attitude put Pakistan into great difficulties.

## **5. Canal Water Dispute**

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

## **6. Kashmir Dispute**

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

## **7. Constitutional Problem**

The constituent assembly failed to frame a constitution even in eight years. Lack of a permanent constitution created chances of unscrupulous interference in democratic progress of Pakistan.

## **8. Annexation of Princely States**

All Indian princely states were given the right to link up with either of dominions. However, the fate of some states remained undecided. The Muslim Nawab governing Junagadh favoured in acceding to Pakistan. But Indian Government sent Army troops towards Junagadh and occupied the State by force in November, 1947.

Hyderabad Deccan was the largest and richest state ruled by Muslim leader Nizam who decided to remain independent. But pressure tactics began to be applied by Indian Government and Mountbatten. India attacked Hyderabad on 13th September 1948 and forcibly annexed this state to India.

### **9. Economic Problems**

When Pakistan came into existence, it mostly consisted of economically backward and underdeveloped areas. The agricultural system was obsolete and outdated which added to the economic backwardness of the areas forming part of Pakistan. Before partition the Hindus, with the blessings of the British Government, had acquired complete monopoly in trade and commerce. The entire capital was in the hands of the Hindus. Unfortunately, the banks and other financial institutions were located in Indian territory. The major industries were also in those areas which were part of India. Besides these factors the technical experts and labourers, who operated the industries, were all Hindus because the Muslims extremely lagged behind in education and financial capabilities. The inadequate system of transportation and communication also made its adverse affect on economic development of the country. The railway system and river transportation in East Pakistan was in depleted condition. The roads were in shabby and irreparable condition. The communication and transportation system in West Pakistan, comparatively, was in better position. The power resources in the two wings were scarce and negligible which were insufficient to meet the national requirement.

### **10. Administrative Problems**

Pakistan came into being under the most appalling conditions. The Government of Pakistan could not get enough time to set up workable administrative machinery because of the great difficulties created by Congress. The Indian Government adopted delaying tactics in transferring the Government servants and official record which aggravated the situation.

Therefore the immediate task before the nation was to establish a workable administrative and Government machinery to run the affairs of the newly born state. The biggest administrative problem facing Pakistan was the acute shortage of competent and experienced personnel in the Central and Provincial Governments. Furthermore, there weren't enough chairs, tables or even stationary and paper pins for administrative purposes. However, Quaid-e-Azam paid his immediate attention towards setting up of administrative machinery and took a number of steps to overcome the administrative problems of the new state.

### **11. Constitutional Problem**

At the time of establishment of Pakistan the Government of India Act 1935 became the working constitution of Pakistan with certain adaptations. But the need of a constitution framed by the elected representatives of the people was necessary for free people. So the first constituent assembly was formed and was given the task to frame the constitution for the country. But the constituent assembly failed to frame a constitution even in eight years. Lack of a permanent constitution created chances of corrupt interference in democratic progress of Pakistan. On the other hand, the constituent assembly conferred extra ordinary powers on Governor General which afterwards led to future constitutional crisis.

### **12. Electricity Problem**

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

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

## **Conclusion**

Pakistan came into being as a free Muslim state in quite unfavourable circumstances. It had no resources, it had to build up its administrative machinery from a scratch. But Supreme efforts were made by the Quaid-e-Azam and his colleagues to grapple with the situation. His golden principles Unity, Faith and Discipline gave way to Pakistan for a bright future of a strong and well developed country. In his last message to the nation on 14th August 1948, he told the nation.

The foundation of your state has been laid and it is now for you to build and build as quickly and as well as you can.

## **Quaid e Azam as the first governor general of Pakistan**

Muhammad Ali **Jinnah** (born Mahomedali Jinnahbhai; 25 December 1876 – 11 September 1948) was a barrister, politician and the founder of **Pakistan**. **Jinnah** served as the leader of the All-India Muslim League from 1913 until **Pakistan's** creation on 14 August 1947, and then as **Pakistan's first Governor-General** until his death.

## **14: Liaquat Ali Khan (1895–1951)**

Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, often simply referred as Liaquat, was one of the leading Founding Fathers of modern Pakistan, statesman, lawyer, and political theorist who became and served as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, he was also the first Defence minister and minister of Commonwealth and Kashmir Affairs, from 1947 until his assassination in 1951.

## **Objectives Resolution**

The **Objectives Resolution** is one of the most important and illuminating documents in the constitutional history of Pakistan. It laid down the **objectives** on which the future constitution of the country was to be based and it proved to be the foundational stone of the constitutional development in Pakistan.

Objective Resolution was presented in the Constituent Assembly by Liaquat Ali Khan on March 7, 1949 and was debated for five days by the members from both the treasury and opposition benches. The resolution was ultimately passed on March 12. Following were the main features of the Objectives Resolution:

1. Sovereignty of the entire Universe belongs to Allah alone
2. Authority should be delegated to the State through its people under the rules set by Allah
3. Constitution of Pakistan should be framed by the Constituent Assembly
4. State should exercise its powers through the chosen representatives
5. Principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice, as inshored by Islam should be followed
6. Muslims shall live their lives according to the teaching of Quran and Sunnah

7. Minorities can freely profess and practice their religion.
8. There should be Federal form of government with the maximum autonomy for the Units
9. Fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public morality should be given to all the citizens of the state.
10. It would be the duty of the state to safeguard the interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes.
11. Independence of judiciary should be guaranteed
12. Integrity of the territory and sovereignty of the country was to be safeguarded
13. The people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honored place amongst the nations of the world and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity.

## 15 : All Three Constitutions

### Constitution of Pakistan of 1956

The Constitution of 1956 was the fundamental law of Pakistan from March 1956 until the 1958 Pakistani coup d'état. It was the first constitution adopted by independent Pakistan. There were 234 articles 13 parts and 6 schedules.

### Salient features

Written Constitution - This is a written and lengthy document. It consists of 234 Articles divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules.

- **flexible Constitution** - The constitution could be amended through a process requiring the amendment to be passed by at least a two-thirds majority of the parliament. However the president had the right to veto the draft, which then could be overridden by simple parliamentary majority.
- **Islamic Republic of Pakistan** - The name of the country was adopted as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- **Objectives Resolution** - The objective resolution was included as a preamble of the constitution.
- **Federal System** - The constitution provides for a federal system in the country. Powers were divided between the centre and the provinces. The subjects were divided into three lists; The Federal List, The Provincial List, and the Concurrent List.
- **Unicameral Legislature** - The legislature would consist of a single house. Both the wings of the country were given representation in the National Assembly. The National Assembly consisted of 300 members. 150 members were drawn from each wing.
- **Parliamentary System** - a parliamentary system was adopted, according to it the president was the head of state and the Prime Minister the head of government.
- **The President** - required to be a Muslim of at least forty years of age. The tenure of his office was five years. In case of internal or external danger he could declare a state of emergency in

the country. He was authorized to appoint the Governors, the Judges of the Supreme Court, Auditor General and the Advocate General.

- **The Prime Minister** - He was to be the leader of the Parliamentary group and was thus indirectly elected by the people. He could choose his cabinet from the members of the National Assembly; the cabinet was answerable to the Assembly.
- **Provincial Autonomy** - Curtailed in the constitution to a great extent.
- **Islamic Law** - no law would be passed against the teachings of the Quran and Sunnah.
- **Free Judiciary** - An independent judiciary in the country. A Supreme Court interpreted the constitution, advised the state whenever required, and decided the issues whenever required.
- **Fundamental Rights** - included freedom of movement, freedom of speech and expression, freedom to choose profession and freedom to profess religion. Right to life, liberty, and property.
- **Language** - Urdu & Bengali

## Constitution of Pakistan of 1962

The Constitution of 1962 was the fundamental law of Islamic Republic of Pakistan from June 1962 until martial law was declared in March 1969. It was abrogated in the same year by president Yahya Khan.

### **Salient features of 1962 Constitution**

- 1) **Written Constitution** The Constitution of 1962 was a written document. It consisted of three schedules and 250 articles.
- 2) **Rigid Constitution** . A rigid constitution can only be amended through a particular process. If an amendment to the constitution is passed by at least two-third majority of the parliament then it becomes a part of law after authentication by the President.
- 3) **Federal System** A federal system was introduced in the country. It consisted of a central government and two provincial government comprising East and West Pakistan.
- 4) **Presidential form of Government** President was the head Executive of the nation. He was empowered to nominate the ministers of his cabinet.
- 5) **Unicameral Legislature**
- 6) **Indirect Method of Election** The President was elected by an Electoral College comprising 80,000 Basic Democrats, equally distributed between the two provinces.
- 7) **Provincial Governments** There were two provincial governments. Each of them was headed by a governor. He enjoyed powers in the province which the President enjoyed in the center. The Governor was empowered to appoint provincial ministers with the sanction of the President of Pakistan.
- 8) **Provincial Legislature** Each province was provided with a legislature. It originally consisted of 150 members. However, later on this number was increased to 218.
- 9) **Powers of President** According to the 1962 Constitution the President should be a Muslim with the term of 5 years. He was eligible to promulgate Ordinances and veto against legislated laws only

override-able by two-thirds of the National Assembly. However, the President was not empowered to dissolve the Assembly except the cost of his office also.

10) **Restrictions to the President** The President was not allowed to hold any office of profit in the service of Pakistan but was not prevented from holding a managing private property.

11) **Islamic Law** No Law would be passed against the teaching of Quran and Sunnah and the existing laws would be made Islamic in character.

12) **Fundamental Rights** The constitution of 1962 laid down fundamental rights of speech and expression, freedom to choose profession and freedom to profess religion. With Regards to civil rights, familiar right such as the rights of life, livery and property were granted.

13) **Role of Judiciary** The Judiciary was responsible for the interpretation of laws and executive orders in the light of the principles embodied in a written constitution.

14) **Supreme Judicial Council** A supreme judicial council consisting of two judges of supreme court chief justice of supreme court and two judges of high courts was to be established.

## **Constitution of Pakistan 1973**

The Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (Urdu: پاکستان آئین), also known as the 1973 Constitution, is the supreme law of Pakistan.[1] Drafted by the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, with additional assistance from the country's opposition parties, it was approved by the Parliament on 10 April and ratified on 14 August 1973.

I. [Pakistan](#) shall be a Federal Republic with a Parliamentary system of government. The prime minister shall be the head of government, elected from the majority party.

II. The special position of [Islam](#) as the state religion shall be emphasized and both the prime minister and president are required to be Muslims.

III. Pakistan shall be declared an [Islamic Republic](#) by default.

IV. A bill to amend the constitution shall need a two-thirds majority in the lower house and a majority in the upper house.

V. All fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed but the stipulation was added that it was subject to resonable restrictions imposed by law'.

VI. The [Supreme Court](#) and High Courts shall be given the power to enforce fundamental rights.

VII. The president shall act in accordance with the binding advice of the prime minister, and all orders of president shall be counter signed by the prime minister.

VIII. The senate, or upper house, shall be elected mostly from the provincial governments and so, for the first time, the interests of the provinces shall be safeguarded at the centre. The Senate shall not be dissolved even in emergencies.

IX. In case of emergencies, the federal government can pass legislation on anything and can even suspend fundamental freedoms.

X. [Urdu](#) shall be the official language of the country, with [Pakistani English](#) to be retained for the next 15 years.

XI. The teaching of holy Quran and Islamiat should be compulsory.

XII. Pakistan shall be a federal [Islamic state](#), so residuary powers shall rest with provinces not the central government.

## 16:Foreign policy of Pakistan

The **foreign policy of Pakistan** seeks to promote the internationally recognized norms of interstate relations, i.e. respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States, non-interference in the internal affairs of other State; non-aggression and peaceful settlement of disputes

### **Foreign Policy Objectives**

In light of the guiding principles laid down by the founding fathers and the constitution as also aspirations of the people of Pakistan, the objectives of foreign policy can be summarized as under:

- Promotion of Pakistan as a dynamic, progressive, moderate, and democratic Islamic country.
- Developing friendly relations with all countries of the world, especially major powers and immediate neighbours.
- Safeguarding national security and geo-strategic interests, including Kashmir.
- Consolidating our commercial and economic cooperation with international community.
- Safeguarding the interests of Pakistani Diaspora abroad.
- Ensuring optimal utilization of national resources for regional and international cooperation.

### Pakistan's relations with its neighbor,

India is not good. Both **countries** have been fighting over the disputed territory of Kashmir, over which they have fought two wars. **Pakistan** has also had difficult **relations** with neighbors Afghanistan and Iran. **Pakistan** has had a long and good **relationship** with the China.

### Pakistan and china

The friendly relationship has been described over the years by the leaderships of the two countries as all-weather, time-tested, deeper than the oceans and higher than Himalayas, sweeter than honey, and lately, as strategic and stronger than steel. These expressions are not simple cliches but truly reflect the strength, depth and maturity of the relationship constructed over the last 65 years.

Evolution of this extraordinary relationship owes its genesis to the vision of the leadership of the two countries, who based the relationship on the principles of peaceful co-existence, commonality of interests, and shared perceptions on regional and global developments.

On May 21, 1951, China and Pakistan established formal diplomatic relations. Pakistan was one of the first countries to recognise China. This opened a new chapter of history of bilateral friendly cooperation. To develop China-Pakistan strategic partnership has won sincere support from both leaders and peoples.

As friendly neighbours, China and Pakistan maintain close communication and coordination on international and regional issues of common concerns. China has always firmly supported Pakistan's development and implementation of anti-terrorism security strategy based on its national conditions.



## Pakistan and Iran

**Relations** during the Cold War. **Iran** maintained close **relations** with **Pakistan** during much of the Cold War. **Iran** was the first country to recognise **Pakistan** as an independent state, and the Shah of **Iran** was the first head of state to come on a state visit to **Pakistan** (in March 1950).

## Pakistan and India

**Relations** between **India** and **Pakistan** have been complex and largely hostile due to a number of historical and political events. **Relations** between the two states have been defined by the violent partition of British **India** in 1947, the Kashmir conflict, and the numerous military conflicts fought between the two nations.

## Pakistan and Afghanistan

**Afghanistan–Pakistan relations** involve bilateral **relations** between **Afghanistan** and **Pakistan**. ... **Relations** between the two countries have been strained since 1947, when **Pakistan** gained independence and **Afghanistan** was the sole country to vote against **Pakistan's** admission into the UN.