

Date: 16/4/20 → West phalia

## PAKISTAN STUDIES

When nations rule they have:

- ⇒ Updated knowledge
- ⇒ Good economic condition
- ⇒ Information of that age.

⇒ Physical Presence → Expanding of empire/state/Conquering  
Colonialism (Imperialism) [Real politics, Struggle for power] Cultural Invasion

- Benefits (Trade, routes, Cheap labour, Natural Resources, Man Power, New markets)
- Methods (Conquer, Occupy, Physical settlement, Missionaries, Market, domination)
- Eras (Ancient era, Empires (Roman) <sup>eg. I</sup> → (1400-1750) <sup>II</sup> European imperialism, (1870-1945) New imperialism, <sup>Mode</sup> <sup>ecnom</sup> <sup>impeu</sup>)
- Results

⇒ Man Power consists of the people who are skilled. They have some talent but labour is unskilled people.

⇒ Colonialism exists because there is no police force or world government that would control these politics.

⇒ After world war there were two powers i.e., USA and Soviet but after 9/11 USA became the only power. Now China is emerging as a super-power.

⇒ Colonial powers: European centered: Britain, Dutch

⇒ Sub-continent was called golden sparrow because of the raw materials they got from here. They got new markets to sell their products.

⇒ China is intervening in the world states through soft power. Hard power is related to weapons and arms.

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⇒ In colonialism, the nation makes its language/culture common among the world.

Causes of Colonialism/Imperialism

- Industrialisation
- Raw material

New Colonialisms

- Still Belgium dominates Congo
- Zimbabwe was under UK/Russia
- It is still done in Kashmir and Palestine.

- Political racism.

- Discovery of new lands

Results:

- Currency is devalued

## POSITIVITY AND NEGATIVITY OF COLONIALISM IN INDIAN CONTEXT

### POSITIVITY

- They brought and introduced different reforms which was beneficial for the people.
- They made new trade routes which was beneficial for the locals.
- The railway system benefitted both the English and the natives.

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## NEGATIVITY

- The economy was badly affected. The GDP was badly decreased.
- Heavy taxes were imposed on the locals.
- $\frac{1}{6}$  of the army was recruited from sub-continent.
- The Indians were economically exploited. The British economy's back bone was there trade in sub-continent.
- ~~The railway~~ The local locomotives were banned. In the locomotives the english men travelled individually but the locals were allowed to travel in suffocation.
- There was a blame game being played. For instance in the war of independence the muslims were blamed by Hindus.

⇒ There was no true democracy. The locals were not given the right to make the main decisions. The main decision were made by the english.

⇒ The rule of law. There were different decision (punishments) made for the locals and the British.

⇒ The language was suppressed. The local language was suppressed. Overall, all the political affairs were handled in English.

⇒ The Indians weren't given place in the legislation.

⇒ British had no desire to educate the locals. niceday

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### Conclusions.

- The local industry was damaged.
- Many lives were lost.
- The taxes were heavily imposed.
- GDP was badly affected.
- Great Britain was formed at the cost of Indian resources.

### BOOK

The great book of horrible things

### POSITIVITY

- All the development in the sub-continent is due to the British colonialism.
- They started a democratic and political system. i.e., princely states were centrally ruled.
- Railway and educational system was introduced.
- Rule of law was implemented.
- There were many new social reforms introduced.

### NEGATIVITY

- Indians had to pay a very heavy cost.
- The local industry was damaged/destroyed.
- Heavy taxes were imposed.
- The literacy rate of the local reduced.
- The GDP of the locals was badly reduced.  
⇒ GDP 23% when arrived  
⇒ GDP 4% when left
- There were several famines.
- Bof Share in world trade 27%.  
Af Share in world trade 2%.  
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## NEGATIVITY:

### Economic Exploitations

- Sub-continent was known as golden sparrow.
- Indian silk, linen and spices and crops were used by British.
- Large number of Indians died.
- Britain's industrialisation was on the basis of Indian de-industrialisation.
- Indians were used as slaves. They were exploited.

### Railways

- They helped the Indians as it was a good development.
- But this was used to transport the raw materials to the ports.
- All of the staff employed was English thus creating lack of job opportunities.

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## Literacy rate:

- The literacy rate was dropped to 16% in 1940s/
- 90% of the people lived below poverty line in 1940s.

## Democracys

◦ 30-<sup>50</sup> trillion dollar was looted by the British.

- Voting right was not given to everybody. It was given to 1 out of 250 indians.
- There was a criteria. The person satisfying the criteria was allowed to vote.
- Indians were in a very few number in legislation and ~~democratic~~ decision making.
- Democracy was a tool to enslave Indians.

## Rule of laws

Per capita was from 196 to 206.  
The life expectancy was 22 years.  
(avg life)

- There were different laws for Indians and English.

## Languages

There was a private ~~com~~ any for East India company which recruited most of the Indians.

- English language was purposely introduced in India

⇒ The self identities of Indians was destroyed.

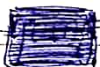
The taxation was 66% in the  
British tra

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## WAR OF INDEPENDENCE:

1. Why war started?
2. Indians lose the war?
3. Aspects of failure?
4. Indian  games?

Center of war:

- |            |             |               |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| ⇒ Economic | ⇒ Religious | ⇒ Political   |
| ⇒ Social   | ⇒ Military  | ⇒ Objectives? |

## Sir Syed & Muslim Nationalism:

### 3 Reformers from [1857-1947]

- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ⇒ He was a social reformer
- Quaid-e-Azam M. Ali Jinnah His efforts are in education
- Allama Iqbal. { politics, literature & social reforms along with religion.

Phases in Freedom Movement

- ↑ Muslims struggled for:
- ⇒ Separate Identity
  - ⇒ Separate Electorate
  - ⇒ Separate State
- ⇒ Sir Syed first used the word 'Nation' for muslims
- ⇒ Sir Syed tried to establish good relation between rulers and muslims.
- (A deoband movement was started in 1866 against the ideology of Sir Syed.)

• After war of independence

- ⇒ Hindus blamed muslims ⇒ Educational system was changed.
- ⇒ Conditions for muslims by British became critical
- ⇒ The official language (Persian) was replaced by English. *niceday*
- ⇒ Relations between Hindus & British improved.

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13 copies were sent to British <sup>Parliament</sup> & <sup>English</sup>

• SIR SYED WROTE A PAMPHLET 'CAUSES OF INDIAN REVOLT.'

1. ⇒ The wrong policies of British <sup>English</sup> in India  
⇒ The gap between the ruler and the ruled.
2. ⇒ Official patronage of Christian missionary
3. ⇒ Exploitation of Hindu land owners. (It led to unemployment of muslims)
4. ⇒ Restriction of local industry.

The deobandi movement said that there was no use of getting the modern education in 1866

• Its objectives

- ⇒ To remove the state of tension b/w muslims & British Gov.
- ⇒ To <sup>convince</sup> let the muslims get jobs in the new government.
- ⇒ To convince muslims to get modern education.
- ⇒ To abstain muslims to get into politics.
- ⇒ Cordial relations with other communities of India.

• Education, Religion, Social & Politics

Sir syed worked on these aspects of the muslim society.

Sir Syed gave much importance to attaining education. becu Muslims were reluctant to get modern education. They thought that worldly education is of no use in the world hereafter.

- He established Aligarh college on the same pattern as Oxford University.
- He had quite important role in the Urdu-Hindi Controversy in 1867.
- He said that muslims are a separate nation according to any definition of nation.
- He was the pioneer of two-nation theory.
- In 1867 it was the rise of muslim nationalism.

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⇒ Muhammadan educational conference was formed in 1886

### • IMPACTS

- ⇒ He was pioneer of two-nation theory.
- ⇒ He provided the Muhammadan Educational Conference to the muslims.
- ⇒ He took a stand for muslims in Urdu-Hindi Controversy.
- ⇒ He made the muslims recognized as a seperate entity

### Economic Reason of War of Independence

- ⇒ Heavy taxation
- ⇒ British suppressed the local industry
- ⇒ Industiliasation was introduced in Britian therefore their products were introduced in the local markets.

### Causes of Failure :

- ⇒ Lack of leadership
- ⇒ Lack of resources
- ⇒ Superior technology of English troops.
- ⇒ The Sikhs supported the British
- ⇒ Hindus were not interested in war.

### Objectives of War of Independences

- ⇒ Send British Back
- ⇒ Unite Indians again
- ⇒ To reestablish the Mughal / Muslim era

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### Impacts of War of Independence:

- ⇒ The rule of East India Company came to an end and India came directly under British rule.
- ⇒ Hindus blamed the Muslims for the war and Muslims came in a bad position.
- ⇒ The Mughal empire finally came to an end.

GROUP ASSIGNMENT

(19 %)

Deadline  
(28<sup>th</sup> November) (10-15 pages)



## Rise of Muslim Nationalism and Ideology :-

711: The year when muslims arrived in the sub-continent. M.B. Qasim arrived in the sub-continent. M.Bin Qasim arrived because a trade route was blocked and he came to reopen the trade route. A ship was attacked on the Arabian Sea and he came to rescue that.

1564: Hazrat Mujaddad Alif Sani played a great role

1579: Emperor Akbar introduced his <sup>Ilahi</sup> new religion ~~deen-e-Akbar~~, <sup>Ilahi</sup>

1703: Shah Wali Ullah wanted to intervene and Aurangzeb resisted. Shah Wali Ullah asked the neighbouring states to attack.

1857: war of Independence or mutiny happened.

1867: Problems increased. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan started a movement.

1884: Indian National Congress was formed

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1905: Partition of Bengal ~~1905~~

1906: Simla deputation.

1906: Simla deputation

1.

2. He condemned the western society

3. Seperate state

4. Unity of muslims

5. Religion : Islam

Ideology and Two Nation Theory

1909  $\Rightarrow$  Morley <sup>Minto</sup> Reforms. The British accepted the ~~th~~ demands put forward by muslims in the simla deputation. But the Congress had yet not accepted to give a seperate electorate to muslims. The natives were made a part of Viceroy's Executive council.

1913  $\Rightarrow$  Quaid-e-Azam joined the All India Muslim League

1916  $\Rightarrow$  Lucknow Pact: Hindu Muslim unity. The congress accepted a seperate electorate for the muslims. Quaid-e-Azam made the muslims and hindus sit together at one table.

1919  $\Rightarrow$  A new constitution/act was introduced. Chelmsford reforms. Dyarchy system. Two things were done. Some fields were transferred to the natives and some were reserved i.e., kept by the Britishers.

1920  $\Rightarrow$  Quaid-e-Azam quit the INC. (Indian <sup>National</sup> ~~niceday~~ Congress)



## Topic: JINNAH, INDIA, INDEPENDENCE & PARTITION

By Jaxwant Singh.

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Jinnah quit the Congress because of

- Extra constitutional (Quaid was constitutional: But INC was extraconstit)
- Religion
- Violence (Some movements like civil disobedience, hartal movement)
- Gandhi talked abt self government for Hindus [Swaraj]

1928 ⇒ Nehru Report, The Indians gave their own formula. The INC backed out of the agreement in 1916

1929 ⇒ Quaid-e-Azam presented his 14 points

1930, 31, 32 ⇒ Round table conferences. INC claimed that they represent all nations of India

1935 ⇒ A new act was introduced.

1939 ⇒ World war started

1940 ⇒ Pakistan resolution.

1942 ⇒ Cripps mission: give the status of dominion to the Sub-continent.

1945 ⇒ Wavell Plan. They called a conference.

1945-46 ⇒ General elections. 76% votes to All India Muslim League.

1946 ⇒ Cabinet mission plan. (Group A, Group B and Group C)

Any province can get independence after 10 years.

1947 ⇒ 3rd June plan.