

Pakistan studies





In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Most Kind

Pakistan studies

Chapter 1

Introduction to Pakistan

Geographical Location and Significance

- **1. Geographic Location**

- Pakistan is located in **Southern Asia**. It shares international borders with the following countries:
- **Afghanistan** — 2,430 km
- **China** — 523 km
- **India** — 2,912 km
- **Iran** — 909 km

These borders connect Pakistan to key regions in South and Central Asia, influencing its strategic, cultural, and economic relationships.

- **2. Capital City – Islamabad**

- The **capital of Pakistan** is **Islamabad**, located in the **north-eastern part** of the country.
- Islamabad was chosen and developed in the 1960s to replace Karachi as the capital because of its central location, planned design, and strategic positioning near the northern borders.
- It is the **political and administrative center** of the country.

- **3. National Anthem — *Qaumi Taranah***
- The official national anthem of Pakistan is called “**Qaumi Taranah**”, which roughly translates to “**National Anthem**” or “**The Sacred Land**.”
- The **music** was composed by **Ahmad G. Chagla** in **1949**.
- **Urdu lyrics** were written by **Abu Al-Asar Hafeez Jalandhari** in **1952**.
- It was **officially adopted** in **August 1954**.
- The anthem reflects cultural and patriotic themes and is played on official occasions like Independence Day and state ceremonies.
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• **4. Ethnic Composition**

- Pakistan’s population is diverse and composed of several major ethnic groups, including:
- **Punjabi**
- **Sindhi**
- **Pashtun (Pathan)**
- **Baloch**
- **Muhajir** (communities that migrated from India at the time of partition)
- These ethnic groups contribute to a rich cultural, linguistic, and social mosaic.

- **5. Population**
- Pakistan's population has **grown significantly** compared to older figures like 204 million:
- According to the **2023 digital census**, Pakistan's total population is **about 250million**.
- This makes Pakistan the **5th most populous country in the world**.
- The annual population growth rate is around **2.5 %**.
- Approximately **38–39 %** of the population lives in urban areas, with the rest in rural areas.

- **6. National Context**
- **Government and Politics**
- Pakistan is officially known as the **Islamic Republic of Pakistan**.
- It has a **parliamentary system** of government with two houses: the **Senate** and the **National Assembly**.
- **Official Languages**
- **Urdu** — National language
- **English** — Official language used in government and business contexts
- **Religion**
- Predominantly **Muslim** (over 95 %), with small minorities of Christians, Hindus, and others.
- **National Symbols**
- Flag: Green with a white crescent and star symbolizing progress, light, and knowledge

Geographical Location and Significance

Climate: Although there are some different climate. Climatic differences depending on where you are in Pakistan, the climate is generally temperate and consists of three seasons which include summer, winter and Monsoon. The extremes of these seasons vary depending on location. It is typically dry and hot in the south of the country and mild in the northern parts of the country.

- **Government structure of Pakistan:**
- Pakistan is a federal parliamentary republic. The government serves on a five-year term basis and is headed by the President (the official Head of State) and the Prime Minister. There are 342 members of the National Assembly, 79% of whom are elected to their positions on the basis of popular vote. Of these seats, 22% are reserved for women. The four provinces of Pakistan have their own legislative assembly and members are again elected by popular vote.
- **Currency of Pakistan:** The Rupee.

Geographical Location and Significance

- **Total Area: 796,095 square kilometer.** Punjab: 205,344 sq. km. Sindh: 140,914 sq. km. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: 74,521 sq. km. Baluchistan: 347,190 ... total coastline of 1,046 km.
Pakistan has some neighbor countries China, Afghanistan, Iran India to touch the border.

Historical Background : Ancient Civilization in the Region

- Indus civilization, also called Indus Valley civilization or Harappa civilization, is **the earliest known urban culture of the Indian subcontinent**. The nuclear dates of the civilization appear to be about 2500–1700, the southern sites may have lasted later into the 2nd millennium BCE.
- The Indus cities are noted for their **urban planning**, a technical and political process concerned with the use of land and the design of the urban environment. They are also noted for their baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, and nonresidential buildings.

Historical Background : Ancient Civilization in the Region

- **Mohenjo-Daro** is widely recognized as one of the most important early cities of South Asia and the [Indus Civilization](#) and yet most publications rarely provide more than a cursory overview of this important site's.
- **Geography.** The Indus River Valley civilization was **located in a small area of land in Pakistan and India**. Aside from being on the banks of the large Indus River, the Indus Valley civilization was surrounded by forests, deserts, and oceans, making it a very fertile land.

Historical Background : Ancient Civilization in the Region

- The Indus Valley Civilization is now often compared with the far more famous cultures of Egypt and Mesopotamia, but this is a fairly recent development. The discovery of Harappa in 1829 CE was the first indication that any such civilization existed in India, and by that time, Egyptian symbols had been brake, Egyptian and Mesopotamian sites dig out, and script would soon be translated by the scholar George Smith (1840-1876 CE). Archaeological dig out of the Indus Valley Civilization, therefore, had a significantly late start comparatively, and it is now thought that many of the accomplishments and "firsts" attributed to Egypt and Mesopotamia may belong to the people of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Historical Background : Ancient Civilization in the Region

The Decline of the Indus Civilization

- Many scholars believe that the collapse of the Indus Valley Civilization was **caused by climate change**. Some experts believe the drying of the Saraswati River, which began around 1900 BCE, was the main cause of climate change, while others conclude that a great flood struck the area. Around 2500 BCE, civilization in the Indus River Valley began to decline as people migrated eastward to the Himalayan foothills. Here, they shifted from a civilization composed of large cities to one of the mostly small farming villages. By 1800 BCE, most Harappa cities were almost completely immoderate.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

The war of Independence of 1857 and its impact

- The war of independence is an important land mark in the history of the subcontinent this war was fought in 1857. By Indians against the British in the order to get rid of their domination. It is also given names as Indian revolt. The main cause of the war were political, social, economic, 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. this war not spread throughout India, but it was limited area mainly Meerut ,Delhi, Kanpur lucknow . on January 23,1857.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Urdu - Hindi Controversy

The Hindi - Urdu controversy arose in 1867 when the British government prepared to accept demand of the Hindu communities of the united provinces (utter Pradesh).

And Bihar to change the perso-Arabic script of the official language. Devanagari adopt Hindi as the second official language. But in 1867, some Hindus in **Agra** and **Oudh** during the British Raj they began to demand that Hindi be made an officially language in place of Urdu. Congress sided with Hindu and supported the movement against Urdu and there was no other political party to support Urdu. The government gave instruction on 8 April 1900 that offices and courts should entertain petition written in Hindi. And the Indians constitution in 1950 declared Hindi in Devanagari script to be the official language of the country. And the English for official propose Muslim religious leaders such as Molana Muhammad Ali, Molana Shokut Ali and Molana Modoodi emphasized the knowledge of Urdu as essential for India so Hindu majority wanted the official language of Hindi. British government also supported them.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Foundation of Congress

In 1885 the Indian National congress (INC) was formed on the initiative of the British official, **Allan Octavian Hume**. He had the blessing of the viceroy, **Lord Dufferin**. And its first president was Mr. **Womash Chandra Banerjee**. It was the first modern nationalist movement to emerge in the sub-continent. Which was consist of 72 members. The main role were performed **Mahatna Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Indhra Gandi and Bal Gangadher Tilak**.

The congress was not the innovation of one man, it was not the creation of the few individuals, or even of a few organizations coming together for a common purpose. It was the outcome of sustained work done for decades by public organizations like British Indian association, The Brahmo samaj and the Prathna samaj in 1875.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Muslim league Establishment, aims and objectives and its evaluation (1906-1913)

Background; The demand of separate electorate which was indeed a singular initiation of Mahsin-ul- Mulk was grant when political reforms were introduced under the Indian council Act of 1892. Muslim leaders met at Dhaka in Dec, 1906 the occasion of the annual meeting of the Muhammadan education conference.

All India Muslim league (AIML) was formed on December 30, 1906 mainly to protect and advance the political rights and interests of the Muslim of India. It made under the presidency of Nawab Waqar ul Mulk, Sir Samiullah the Nawab of Dhaka. The league adopted as its objects.

- To promote among the Muslim of India feeling of loyalty to the British government. And remove any misconceptions that may arise as to the intentions of government with regard to any of its measure.
- To protect and advance the political rights and interest of Muslim of India respectfully to represent their needs and aspiration of government.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Muslim league Establishment, aims and objectives and its evaluation (1906-1913)

- To prevent the rise among Muslim of India of any feeling of hostility towards other communities without prejudice to other objects of the league. The origin of the Muslim league can be easily explained two factors went into its establishment.
- Hindu attitude towards Muslims interest the Bengal agitation had exposed Hindu feeling beyond any doubt.
- To cope with the **Minto-Morley** reforms the first session of all India Muslim league was held at Karachi on December 1907 and was presided over by Sir **Ahamd Jee pir bhai**. Sir agha khan was appointed the first president of the newly born organization.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Lucknow Pact

Background: After the announcement of the Minto-Morley reform, Hindu-Muslim relation strained. But on 1st January 1911, in Lucknow representatives of the Hindu and the Muslims discussed their communities' relations. In December 1913 the annual session of the congress was held at Karachi in which Bhopindra Nath Basu expressed his good feeling for the Muslim and stressed in the need of better understanding and cooperation. On 31 December 1915 the annual session of the congress was held at Bombay. M Ali Jinnah invited the Muslim league to hold its session, at Bombay so both the congress and the Muslim league in a joint session agreed to constitute committees for both political bodies drew up a scheme for the constitutional reform in India.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Lucknow Pact

The Pact Clauses and Analysis

- Separate electorates were accepted by the congress.
- The congress agreed to enforce separate electorates in those provinces also, where they did not exist, Punjab and central provinces.
- No bill affecting a particular community should be proceeded within any council if three-fourths of the representative of that community opposed it.
- The Muslim and the Hindu were to have weightage in provinces where they formed minorities.
- The Lucknow pact proved to be only beacon light on the political horizon of India. A better atmosphere of understanding and cooperation could have been generated. But the Hindu did not honestly stick to their principles. Instead of understanding and cooperation mistrust, hatred and non-cooperation crept into the political life of the Indian people.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Khilafat Movement

- It was forward the close of the nineteenth century that Turkey began to attract the attention of Muslim India and play a part in her politics. The Turkish participation in the World War 1 (1914-1918) on the side of the axis power against Britain and her actually sham full to Muslim India. On 5 July 1919 Indian Muslim in the absence of Ali brothers formed a body to protect the state of turkey and khilafat, commonly known as All India khilafat committee. The Ali brothers Molana Mohammad Ali and Shouket Ali and Abdul kalam Azad when came out from the jail Organized the committee. The first khilafat day was observed on 17 October 1919 and with this well-known Khilafat movement was started the main objectives of the movement were.
- To maintain the turkey caliphate.
- To protect the holy places of the Muslims.
- To maintain the unity of Ottoman Empire.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Nehru Report and Quaid e Azam Fourteen Points

Background

(The Delhi Muslim Proposals and Simon Commission)

- Hindu-Muslim cooperation continued till Khilafat movement. And came to an end in 1924. The Hindus started the Shuddhi movement. The intention was social pressure. The Hindus said ...if there any worth of Muslims (the Hindu) they would have fought and demolish the Mosques. They also set on foot Sangathan programmer which sought to organize the Hindu into a militant force to fight with the Muslim.
- After this condition of Hindus, the most notable among these being a conference initiated by Mr. Jinnah **on 20 March 1927** at Delhi. The meeting discussed in details the demand of separate. These condition are generally known as **Delhi Muslim proposals'** and are summed below:

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Nehru Report and Quaid e Azam Fourteen Points

Background

(The Delhi Muslim Proposals and Simon Commission)

- Sindh should be separated from Bombay and made a separate province.
- Similar reform as have been introduced in other provinces should be introduced in NWFP in Baluchistan.
- Accept joint electorate in all the provinces so constituted in Sindh, Baluchistan and NWFT as agreed to be granted to the minorities in the Hindu provinces.
- In Punjab and Bengal representation should be based on population.
- In the central legislative Assembly the Muslim should have one third representation through joint electorate. May 1927 by the All India Congress Committee which passed a resolution.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Nehru Report and Quaid e Azam Fourteen Points

- An all parties conference was held at Delhi on 8 March, 1928. Due to difference among the Muslim and Hindu element it was decided that the task of framing a draft constitution should be entrusted to a committee led by Moti Lal Nehru. The report of this committee is generally known as the Nehru report published in august 1928. This report made the Hindu - Muslim rift final and unrepairable. The report laid down following proposals:

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Nehru Report and Quaid e Azam Fourteen Points

- Disregarding the interests of Muslims the committee demanded a fully responsible system of government in which the majority would be sovereign.
- Muslim electorates (separate electorate) were to be immediately abolished.
- The committee turned down the Muslim desire for the reservation of 56% seats in the Punjab and 55% seats in Bengal legislature and an effective 1/3 representation at the center legislature.
- The committee recommended the separation of Sindh from Bombay and introduction of reforms in NWFP and Baluchistan.
- A declaration of rights should be inserted in the constitution assuring the fullest liberty of conscience and religion.
- Hindi should be made official language.
- The Muslim members of the committee and the Muslim league proposed amendments to the Nehru report and stuck to the demand neglected by the committee.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Background

- **Responding to the unjust Nehru Report which fell short of the Muslim's just demands, Quaid-e-Azem Mohammad Ali Jinnah announced fourteen points in March 1929 at the annual session of All India Muslim League held at Delhi .**

Jinnah's Fourteen Points

1. Federal system with residuary powers with the provinces.
2. Provincial autonomy.
3. Separate electorate for Muslims.
4. Effective representation to minorities in the provinces but the majority should not be reduced to minority
5. One-third representation of Muslims in Central Legislature.
6. One third Muslim representation in cabinets.
7. No changes in the boundaries of the Punjab and Bengal that would adversely affect Muslim majority.

Jinnah's Fourteen Points

8. Religious freedom to all.
9. No law will be passed if three-fourth elected members of a community declare that it is against their interests.
10. Sind to be made a separate province.
11. Constitutional Reforms in NWFP and Balochistan.
12. Muslim representation in govt. jobs.
13. Constitutional safeguards for Islamic culture and civilization, education, language, personal laws and Muslim institutions. Government should provide financial assistance.
14. No constitutional amendment unless all constituent units of the federation agree to it.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Salient features and significance of the Lahore Resolution (1940)

- The Muslim league passed the famous Lahore or Pakistan resolution on 23rd March 1940. The resolution was moved by the Bengal chief minister, maulvi A.K Fazlul Huque (on 23 march), and was seconded by chodhary khaliquzzamam, MLA (UP) and it was further supported by other prominent leaders representing various provinces of India. **The Lahore resolution was an old part of history for the Muslims, which created their independent country.** On 23rd March, in 1940.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

Salient features and significance of the Lahore Resolution (1940)

- Additionally, it stated: That effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in the units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights of the minorities.
- The Muslim league policy was clear and unmistakable. It did not want India with a clear and inescapable Hindu majority, which through a parliamentary system of government and a so-called democratic process. Muslims wanted this and would not be satisfied by anything less the way lay clear and open to Pakistan.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

3rd June plan and the Indian Independence Act 1947

- India's then Governor-General and Viceroy **Lord Mountbatten** addressed the nation over All India Radio on June 3, 1947. He announced his 3rd June Plan, according to which India would be given independence on August 15, 1947.
- Under this Plan, the British would transfer power to two successor authorities — the Congress and the Muslim League. In territorial terms, the dominions of India and Pakistan would remain within the British Commonwealth. British paramount over 559 princely states in India would not be transferred to the two dominions and, consequently, would go by constitutionally.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

3rd June plan and the Indian Independence Act 1947

- The princely states would be free to join either of the two dominions. The third option of them becoming independent and not joining either dominion was kept open. This was denied to the British Indian provinces.
- Khizar Hayat Tiwana's government had resigned in Punjab on March 2, 1947 and communal disturbance had started in Rawalpindi and other cities of Punjab. Initially, the Governor of Punjab, Sir Evan Jenkins had thought of inviting the Muslim League leader, the Nawab of Mamdot, to form a government in Punjab, but later he decided against it and Governor's rule was imposed. **Lord Mountbatten** arrived in India on March 22, 1947.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

3rd June plan and the Indian Independence Act 1947

- On June 3, 1947, Mountbatten was able to bring Nehru, Patel, JB Kripalani (as Congress president) Baldev Singh, Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan and Abdur Rab Nishtar, around a conference table, where they collectively endorsed Mountbatten's plan, under the watchful gaze of Lord Ismay.
- Jinnah had deputed Iskander Mirza to start a jihad in the NWFP when referendum was held there in July 1947. Iskander Mirza was a great grandson of Mir Jafar, who had allowed to Lord Clive in the Battle of Plassey in 1757, after taking huge bribes. Iskander Mirza was later rewarded with president ship of Pakistan in the 1950s.

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

3rd June plan and the Indian Independence Act 1947

- On the midnight of 14th and 15th August 1947, the dominions of Pakistan and India respectively came into existence. Lord Mountbatten was appointed the first Governor-general of independent India and M.A. Jinnah became the Governor-General of Pakistan.