

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** governed under the **Constitution of 1973**. The country follows a democratic system in which power is divided between the federal government and the provincial governments.
- The **President of Pakistan** is the **Head of State** and holds a largely ceremonial position. The President is elected for a **five-year term**. The **Prime Minister** is the **Head of Government** and exercises executive authority. The Prime Minister is usually the leader of the majority party or coalition in the National Assembly.
- Pakistan has a **bicameral Parliament**, consisting of:
 - **National Assembly (Lower House)**
 - **Senate (Upper House)**

- **National Assembly:**
- The **National Assembly** has a total of **336 members**, serving a **five-year term**:
- **266 members** are elected directly through **popular vote**
- **60 seats** are reserved for **women**
- **10 seats** are reserved for **non-Muslims (religious minorities)**
- Reserved seats are allocated to political parties in proportion to the number of general seats they win.

- **Provincial Governments:**
- Pakistan has **four provinces**: Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Baluchistan.
- Each province has its **own Provincial Assembly**, and members are elected through **direct popular vote**. Provincial governments function under their respective Chief Ministers.
- **Currency of Pakistan**
- The official currency of Pakistan is the **Pakistani Rupee**, abbreviated as **PKR (Rs)**.

- **Total Area geographical area:**
- Pakistan covers a total area of **796,095 square kilometers**.
- **Provinces and Their Area:**
- Pakistan has **four provinces** with the following areas:
- **Punjab:** 205,344 sq. km
- **Sindh:** 140,914 sq. km
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP):** 74,521 sq. km
- **Baluchistan:** 347,190 sq. km
- **Baluchistan** is the **largest province by area**, while **Punjab** is the most populated.
- **Coastline**
- Pakistan has a **coastline of about 1,046 kilometers**
- It lies along the **Arabian Sea**

Historical Background :Ancient Civilization in the Region

- **Indus Valley Civilization (Harappa)**
- The **Indus Valley Civilization** was the **earliest urban civilization** of the Indian subcontinent.
- It developed along the **Indus River system** around **2500–1700 BCE**.
- **Major Cities**
- **Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro,**
- **Urban Planning**
- Cities built in a **grid pattern**
- **Wide streets** crossing at right angles
- Houses made of **baked bricks**

- **Water & Drainage**
- **Advanced drainage system** connected to houses
- **Wells, baths, and reservoirs**
- Famous **Great Bath of Mohenjo-daro**
- **Public Buildings**
- **Granaries**, assembly halls, public baths
- Shows **strong administration and planning**

- **Mohenjo-Daro and Geography of Indus Valley Civilization**
- **Mohenjo-Daro**
- Mohenjo-Daro is one of the **most important ancient cities** of South Asia and the **Indus Valley Civilization**.
- Despite its significance, many books only give a brief overview of this city.
- **Geography of the Indus Valley Civilization**
- The civilization was located in a **small area covering parts of present-day Pakistan and India**.
- It developed along the **banks of the Indus River**, which provided water and helped farming.
- The region was surrounded by **forests, deserts, and the Arabian Sea**, making the land **fertile and suitable for agriculture**.

- **Indus Valley Civilization: Discovery & Importance**
- **Harappa** discovered in **1829 CE** → first evidence of an advanced urban civilization in **India/Pakistan**.
- Compared with **Egypt and Mesopotamia**, but studied **much later**.
- By that time, **Egyptian and Mesopotamian sites** were already excavated, and scripts were being translated by scholars like **George Smith (1840–1876)**.
- Many **first achievements in city planning, architecture, and technology** may actually belong to the **Indus Valley Civilization**.

- **Understanding BC / AD / BCE / CE**

- **BC (Before Christ)**

- Years **before** Jesus was born

- Numbers **go backward**

Example: 500 BC → 500 years before Jesus

- **AD (Anno Domini)**

- Years **after** Jesus was born

- Numbers **go forward**

Example: AD 500 → 500 years after Jesus

- **BCE / CE (Modern Terms)**

- BCE = **Before Common Era** → same as BC

- CE = **Common Era** → same as AD

- **Easy to remember**

- **BC / BCE → backward in time**

- **AD / CE → forward in time**

- **Decline of the Indus Valley Civilization**
- **Climate Change** – Drying of the **Saraswati River** and reduced rainfall made farming difficult.
- **Floods** – Occasional **massive floods** damaged cities and farmlands.
- **Migration** – Around **1900–1800 BCE**, people moved **eastward to Himalayan foothills**.
- **Urban Decay** – Cities gradually **lost population** and were abandoned.

The war of Independence of 1857 and its impact

The **War of Independence of 1857**, also called the **First War of Indian Independence** or the **Sepoy Mutiny**, was a major revolt against the **British East India Company**. It began on **10 May 1857 in Meerut**, when Indian soldiers (sepoys) refused to use **greased cartridges**, which violated both **Hindu and Muslim religious practices**. The rebellion quickly spread to cities like **Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, and Bareilly**, and drew support from **peasants, local rulers, and zamindars**. Key leaders included **Mangal Pandey, Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi, , and Bahadur Shah Zafar**, who resisted British control with courage and determination. The revolt was eventually **suppressed by the British on 20 July 1858**, but it marked a **turning point in Indian history**, awakening a sense of **national unity and consciousness**, and leading to the end of the East India Company's rule and the beginning of **direct British Crown administration in India**.

- **The Urdu-Hindi Controversy:**
- The **Urdu-Hindi controversy** was a major **cultural and political dispute** in **northern India** during the 19th century, mainly in **Delhi, Lucknow, and surrounding areas**, over which language should be the official language of administration and education.
- **Background:**
- During the **British rule**, **Urdu** (written in the **Perso-Arabic script**) was widely used in **northern India** for administration and literature.
- **Hindi** (written in the **Devanagari script**) was increasingly promoted by **Hindu reformers and nationalist groups**, who wanted a language closer to the local spoken dialects.

- **Key Events:**
- The controversy began in the **mid-19th century** and escalated in **1867** when the British introduced **Hindi in the Devanagari script** for official use in some districts of the United Provinces (modern Uttar Pradesh).
- **Muslims** largely supported **Urdu**, seeing it as their cultural and religious identity.
- **Hindus** supported **Hindi**, linking it to **national identity** and resistance against Muslim cultural dominance.
- The conflict was not only **linguistic**, but also **religious and political**, reflecting the growing tension between **Hindus and Muslims** in the region.

- **Outcome**
- The controversy **intensified communal divisions** in northern India.
- Urdu remained popular among **Muslims**, while Hindi became increasingly associated with **Hindu identity and Indian nationalism**.
- This dispute laid the groundwork for **future cultural and political divisions** between the two communities, influencing language and politics in **pre-independence India**.

- **The Indian National Congress (INC)**
- The **Indian National Congress (INC)** was founded in **1885** in **Bombay (Mumbai)** with the primary goal of providing a platform for Indians to **participate in the governance of their own country under British rule**. It was started by **A.O. Hume**, a retired British civil servant, along with prominent Indian leaders.
- **Early Objectives**
- Initially, the Congress **did not demand complete independence**.
- Its main aim was to **seek reforms within the British administration**, such as:
 - **More Indian representation** in legislative councils
 - **Civil service reforms**
 - **Better administration and justice**

- **Early Leaders:**

- **Dadabhai Naoroji** – focused on **economic exploitation of India** (Drain of Wealth theory)
- **W.C. Bonnerjee** – first president of INC
- **Gopal Krishna Gokhale** – advocated **moderate reforms and dialogue with British**

- **Growth and Shift:**

- Initially, the INC worked through **petitions, resolutions, and debates** (Moderate Phase).
- By the **1905-1919 period**, under leaders like **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**, the INC began to adopt a **more assertive approach**, demanding **self-rule (Swaraj)**.
- The **Gandhian Era (1920s–1947)** saw INC transform into a **mass movement**:
 - Non-Cooperation Movement (1920–22)**
 - Civil Disobedience Movement (1930–34)**
 - Quit India Movement (1942)**

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

- **All India Muslim League (AIML)**
- **Formation:**
- **Founded in 1906 in Dhaka** by Muslim leaders to **protect Muslim rights** under British rule.
- Formed due to concerns that Muslims were **politically underrepresented** compared to Hindus in colonial governance.
- **Objectives:**
- Safeguard **political, social, and economic interests of Muslims**.
- Ensure **separate representation** for Muslims in legislative councils (**separate electorates**).
- Promote **Muslim education and political awareness**.
- Initially, the League supported **loyalty to t**

Factors Leading to the Creation of Pakistan

- **Key Leaders:**
 - **Early Leaders:** Nawab Salimullah, Aga Khan, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
 - **Prominent Later Leader:** Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who transformed it into a **major nationalist force** advocating for Muslim self-determination.
- **Major Developments**
 - **1906–1930s:** Focused on **political representation and rights** for Muslims.
 - **1937 Elections:** Muslim League emerged stronger after seeing the **decline of Muslim influence in provincial governments**.
 - **Lahore Resolution, 1940:** Demanded a **separate homeland for Muslims**, laying the foundation for **Pakistan**.
 - Played a **central role in Muslim politics** during British India, uniting diverse Muslim communities under a single political platform.

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conclusion:

- Successfully led the demand for a **separate Muslim nation**, resulting in the **creation of Pakistan in 1947**.
- Established the **political identity of Muslims** in the Indian subcontinent.

- **Lucknow Pact (1916):**
- **Background:**
- By the early 1900s, **Hindus and Muslims were politically divided** under British rule.
- Both the **Indian National Congress (INC)** and the **All India Muslim League (AIML)** realized the need to **unite for reforms**.
- The **Lucknow Pact** was an **agreement signed on 8 December 1916** to present **joint demands for constitutional reforms**.
- **Key Features**
- **Political Cooperation** – Hindus and Muslims agreed to **work together** in elections and governance.
- **Separate Electorates** – Muslims retained **their own electorates** to protect representation.

- **Weighted Representation:** – In provinces with **large Muslim populations**, Muslims got **greater weightage** in legislatures.
- **Minority Safeguards** – Interests of minorities were to be **protected** in provincial councils.
- **Goal** – To demand **more self-governing powers** from the British.
- **Importance:**
 - Marked the **first major cooperation** between **INC and Muslim League**.
 - Strengthened **Hindu-Muslim unity** in the freedom struggle.
 - Laid the foundation for **future constitutional reforms**.

- **Khilafat Movement (1919–1924)**

- After **World War I (1914–1918)**, the **Ottoman Empire** was defeated, and the **Treaty of Sevres (1920)** was imposed.
- The treaty **weakened the Ottoman Caliphate**, which was considered the **spiritual head of Muslims worldwide**.
- Indian Muslims felt this was a **threat to Islam**, as the Caliph was the **religious leader of Sunni Muslims**.

- **Countries Involved in World War I (1914–1918)**

- **Allied Powers (Won the war)**

- United Kingdom (Britain)
- France
- Russia (till 1917)
- Italy
- United States (joined 1917)
- Japan
- Belgium
- Serbia

- **Central Powers (Lost the war)**
- Germany
- Austria-Hungary
- Ottoman Empire (Turkey)
- Bulgaria
- **Objectives**
- To **protect the Caliphate** and **support the Ottoman Sultan** as the Caliph.
- To **oppose British policies** that threatened the Caliphate.
- To promote **unity among Indian Muslims** against colonial rule.

- **Key Leaders:**
- **Maulana Muhammad Ali** and **Maulana Shaukat Ali** – main leaders of the movement.
- **Mahatma Gandhi** – supported the Khilafat Movement, linking it with the **Non-Cooperation Movement** for Indian independence.
- **Major Activities**
- **Mass protests, petitions, and strikes** against British policies.
- **Boycott of British goods, schools, and courts** as part of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- **All India Khilafat Committee** was formed to coordinate efforts.

- **OUTPUT:**
- **Initially strengthened Hindu-Muslim unity** under Gandhi's leadership.
- The movement **lost momentum by 1924** after:
 - The **abolition of the Caliphate** by Mustafa Kamal Atatürk in Turkey (1924).
 - Growing differences between **Hindu and Muslim political interests**.
- Despite its failure, the movement had a **significant impact on India's independence struggle**, encouraging **mass mobilization** against British rule.

Simon Commission (1927–1930)

- **Background:**
- After the **Government of India Act 1919**, India had **dyarchical provincial governments**, but the British promised further reforms.
- In **1927**, the British government appointed a **commission to review constitutional reforms in India**.
- The **commission was headed by Sir John Simon** and included **all British members—no Indian representatives were included**, which caused widespread resentment.

- **Objectives:**
- To review the working of the **Government of India Act 1919**.
- To suggest changes for constitutional reforms in India.
- **Indian Reaction:**
- Indians opposed the commission because **it had no Indian members**.
- The slogan **“Simon Go Back!”** became popular across India.
- **All political parties, including the Congress and Muslim League**, protested against it.
- **Mass demonstrations, (strikes), and boycotts** were organized.

Key Events:

- **1928:** The commission arrived in India and faced **nationwide protests**.
- **Indian National Congress** and other parties prepared **alternative proposals** for constitutional reforms.
- **Motilal Nehru** and other leaders submitted the **Nehru Report (1928)** as a counter to the Simon Commission.
- **Outcome:**
- The commission **ignored Indian aspirations**, but the protests united Indians against British rule.
- The **Nehru Report** became a **basis for future constitutional discussions**.
- Strengthened **nationalist unity** and prepared the ground for **Civil Disobedience and Independence movements** in the 1930s.

- **Nehru Report (1928):**
- After the **Simon Commission (1927)**, Indians demanded **constitutional reforms**.
- All parties wanted **Indian representation** and **self-governance**.
- **Motilal Nehru** led a committee to draft a **proposed constitution** for India.
- **Key Features:**
- **Dominion Status** for India under the British Crown.
- **Common electorate** for all communities (no separate electorates).
- **Fundamental rights** guaranteed to all citizens.
- **Provincial autonomy** for provinces to manage local affairs.
- **Minority safeguards:** Muslims and other minorities were given **special protections**.

- **Jinnah's 14 Points (8 March 1929)**
- **Background:**
- Drafted by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah** on **8 March 1929**.
- Response to the **Nehru Report (1928)**, which rejected separate electorates for Muslims.
- Aim: **Protect Muslim political, religious, and cultural rights** in India.

- **Main Points :**
- **Federal government** with strong provinces.
- **Muslims in majority provinces** control local affairs.
- **Separate electorates** for Muslims.
- **Proportional representation** in central legislature.
- **Minorities must be protected** in all provinces.
- **Muslims manage their religious institutions.**
- **Freedom of religion** for all.
- **Muslim culture and education** should be preserved.

- **Veto power** for Muslim-majority provinces on central matters affecting them.
- **Fair representation** in bureaucracy.
- **No laws** affecting Muslims without their consent.
- **Revenue allocation** must consider Muslim interests.
- **Judiciary** must protect Muslim personal laws.
- **Religion and politics** should be separate.

- **Lahore Resolution (1940):**
- **Background:**
- Passed by the **All India Muslim League** during its **session in Lahore** on **23–24 March 1940**.
- Proposed by **A.K. Fazlul Haq** and strongly supported by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**.
- Muslims demanded **political safeguards** due to fears of **Hindu majority domination**.
- **Important points :**
- **Muslim-majority areas** in India should be grouped into **independent states**.
- Known as the **“Pakistan Resolution”**.
- Laid the **formal foundation for the creation of Pakistan (1947)**.
- Strengthened the **Muslim League’s position** as the sole representative of Indian

- **Muslims should have full control** over their affairs in these areas.
- **No interference** from the central government in Muslim-majority provinces.
- **Religious, cultural, and political rights** of Muslims must be protected.
- Led to the **demand for Pakistan** as a separate nation.
- **Significance:**
- Known as the “**Pakistan Resolution**”.
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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.