

Chapter = 02

History of Pakistan

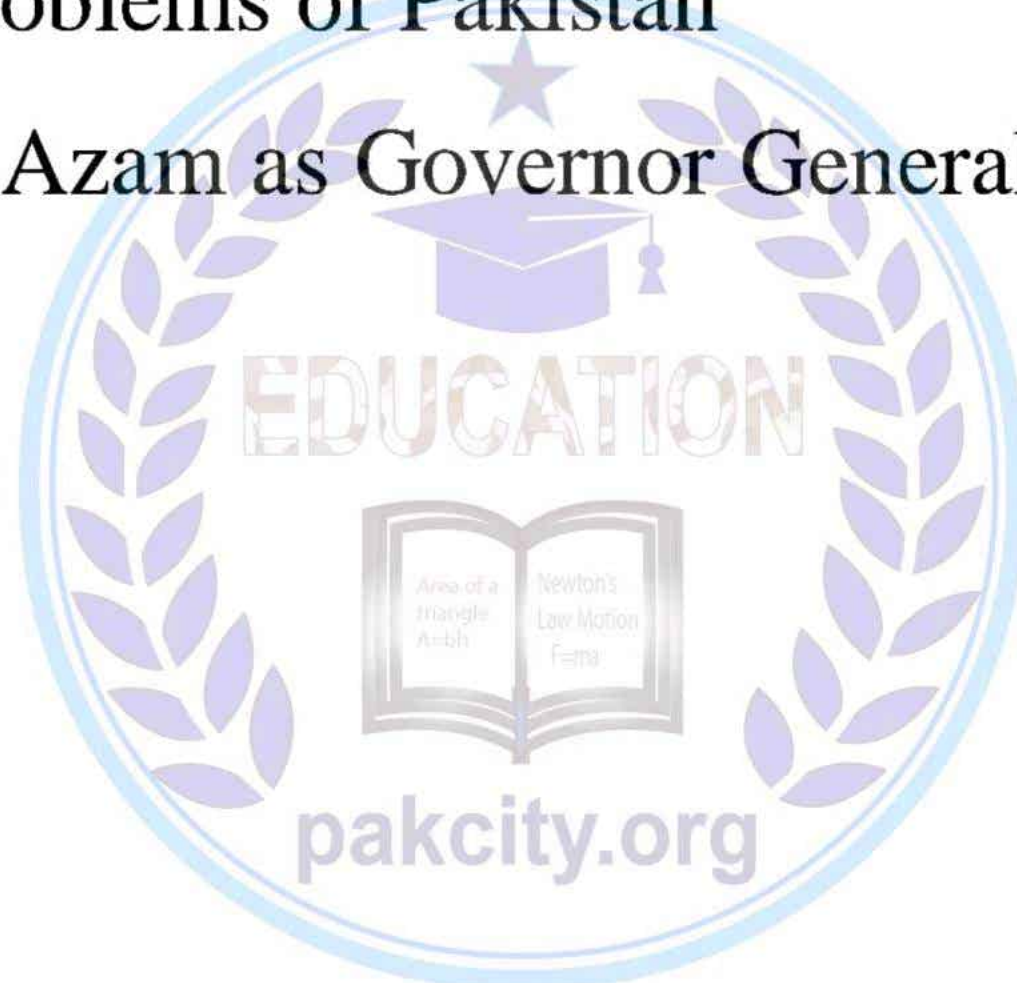
SHORT ANSWERS:



- Cabinet Mission
- 3rd June Plan
- Indian Independence Act 1947
- Radcliff's Award
- The Indus Water Treaty

DESCRIPTIVE ANSWERS:

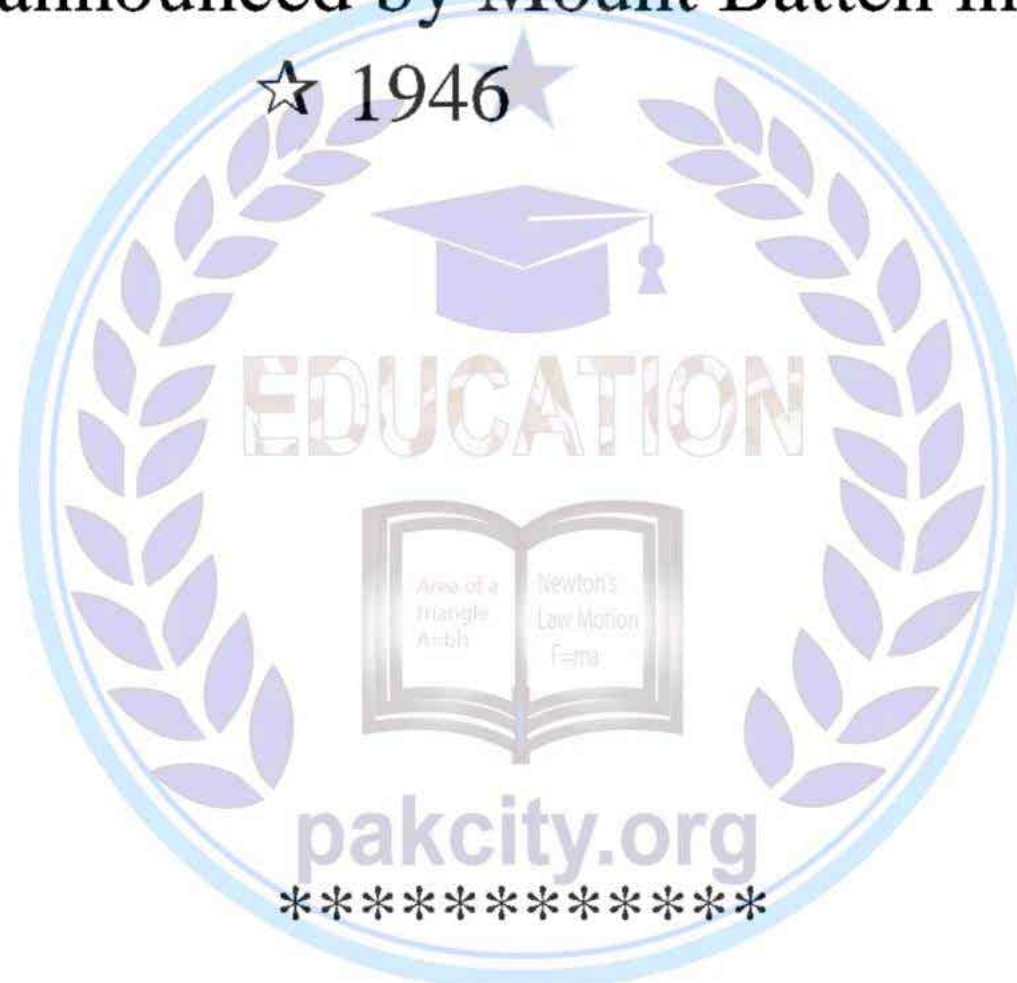
- Important Political Events from 1940 to 1947
- Causes of the Demand for Pakistan
- Initial Problems of Pakistan
- Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General



MCQS



1. The chairman of boundary line commission was:
 ☆ Radcliff ☆ Lord Wavell ☆ Mount Batten
2. Indus Basin Treaty was signed in:
 ☆ 1950 ☆ 1960 ☆ 1970
3. Quit India movement started in:
 ☆ 1930 ☆ 1936 ☆ 1942
4. First World War broke out in:
 ☆ 1913 ☆ 1915 ☆ 1914
5. The Second World War broke out in:
 ☆ 1938 ☆ 1939 ☆ 1937
6. Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated the State Bank of Pakistan in:
 ☆ 1947 ☆ 1948 ☆ 1949
7. The first governor general of India is:
 ☆ Nehru ☆ Lord Mount Batten ☆ Gandhi
8. M.A.O. College was founded in the year:
 ☆ 1875 ☆ 1857 ☆ 1975
9. Lord Mountbatten appointed boundary commissions:
 ☆ 2 ☆ 3 ☆ 4
10. The Cripps Mission came to Pakistan in:
 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1944
11. 3rd June Plan was announced by Mount Batten in:
 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946 ☆ 1947



SHORT answers



THE CABINET MISSION: MARCH 1946

Preamble:

The British Labour government sent a mission to formulate some acceptable constitutional settlement. Sir Pethick Lawrence, Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander deliberated with the governors, members of the Executive Council and then the Indian political leaders on different proposals. Maulana Azad as the president of the Congress stressed to establish federal government and Jinnah repeated the Two Nation Theory as a universal reality. On April 19, 1946, all the newly elected Muslim members pledged in the Delhi Convention to shatter the Hindu dream of united India. In the second Simla Conference (May 15, 1946) the ML wished two legislative assemblies while anti-ML political parties favoured strong centre.

Recommendations of the Cabinet Mission:

Indian Union comprising British India and princely states.

1. Centre to deal with foreign affairs, defence, communication, taxation.
2. Rest of the subjects with provinces.
3. There will be a legislature and executive comprising representatives of provinces and states.
4. No legislation on communal affairs if the majority of the two communities are not present and voting in favour.
5. Provinces will be divided into three groups:
 - a. Hindu majority provinces e.g. UP, CP, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Orissa.
 - b. Muslim majority provinces in NW e.g. Punjab, NWFP, Balochistan and Sindh.
 - c. Bengal and Assam.
6. Each group could decide what to be managed jointly and what should be managed by provinces themselves. They could decide if the group desired to frame constitution.
7. After ten years, a province by a vote of its legislature could ask for review of relationship with the Union. It implied that a group or province could quit the Indian Union.
8. CA (Constituent Assembly) to be elected by the elected members of the provincial assemblies. Seats to be divided into three categories: General, Muslim, and Sikh on the basis of population in provinces.
9. Interim Government to be set up.

Muslim League's Reaction:

The Muslim League reiterated its demand for Pakistan. It accepted the plan for two reasons:

- a) Basis and foundation of Pakistan was in the compulsory grouping and
- b) The right to ask for review.

Congress' Reaction:

The Congress was critical of groupings and right to ask for review of constitutional relationship. It agreed to contest elections for the CA but declined to be bound by the proposals of the Cabinet Plan. The nonsensical stand of the Congress was that they were "*free to make any change in the proposal.*" Definitely the ML was alarmed by the Congress' intentions.

3rd JUNE PLAN



Introduction:

Lord Mountbatten was appointed as the viceroy of India instead of Lord Wavell. He arrived in India on March 22, 1947. On 3 June 1947, he announced his plan, which is called "3rd June Plan".

Features of the Plan:

The salient features of 3rd June plan were:

- The British will not impose a constitution but the Constituent Assembly will frame a constitution.
- The constitution will not be imposed on the areas that do not accept it. Opinion will be sought from them if they want to set up a separate CA (Constituent Assembly).
- Punjab & Bengal Assemblies will meet in two parts, members from Muslim majority areas and other districts separately to decide if the province be partitioned.
- If any part decides for partition, each group will decide which CA they wish to join.
- Sind Assembly will decide about joining either side.
- Referendum in NWFP.
- Balochistan: appropriate method.
- Boundary Commission for Punjab and Bengal.
- Princely states to decide for them keeping in view their geographical contiguity.

The Indian Independence Act 1947

Introduction:

The British Government introduced the Indian Independence Bill in Parliament on July 4, 1947 and the Indian Independence Act was enacted after a fortnight on July 18. The Act made no reference to any new Constitution for India.

The Act enabled the representatives of India and Pakistan to frame their own Constitutions and to provide for the "exceedingly difficult period of transition". In another sense, the Act was a mere formal reflection of the promises made under the Mountbatten Plan.

Important points of the Act:

Important points of Indian Independence Act of 1947 as under:

- Two Independent dominions (India and Pakistan) were to be set up on 15 August, 1947.
- Pakistan will comprise of Sindh, Baluchistan, N.W.F.P., West Punjab and East Bengal.
- The legislatures of each dominion shall have full power to make laws for that dominion (legislative supremacy).
- Each Dominion was empowered to modify this Act, through its Governor-General up to March 31, 1948 and thereafter by its Constituent Assembly.
- The King's Power to veto laws or to reserve them for His Majesty's pleasure was given up and each new Governor-General was given the right to assent in His Majesty's name to any Bill passed by the Dominion Legislature of his country.
- Suzerainty and paramountcy of the British Crown over the Indian States was terminated through the Act with all treaties, agreements, etc., between the two to lapse on August 15.
- The existing arrangements between the States and the Government of India were to continue pending detailed negotiations between these states and the new Dominions.
- The office of the Secretary of State for India was abolished. The Secretary for Commonwealth Affairs was to take on his work.

The words "Emperor of India" and "India Imperator" were to be dropped from the Royal-style and titles.

Radcliff's Award

Introduction:

The Indian Independence Act, 1947, provided among the provisions the appointment of two Boundary Commissions for the division of Punjab and Bengal between Pakistan and India. Each boundary commission was to consist of an equal number of representatives of India and Pakistan and of one or more impartial members.

Chairman of boundary commissions:

Accordingly, Sir Cyril Radcliff was appointed as the chairman of both boundary commissions who would have the power to make the Award.

Members of the Punjab Boundary Commission:

The members of the Punjab Boundary Commission were:

- 1) Din Mohammad (on behalf of Pakistan)

- 2) Mohammad Munir (on behalf of Pakistan)
- 3) Mehar Chand Mahajan (on behalf of India)
- 4) Tej Singh (on behalf of India)

Members of the Bengal Boundary Commission:

The members of the Bengal Boundary Commission were:

- 1) Abu Saleh Mohammad Akram (on behalf of Pakistan)
- 2) S.A. Rahman (on behalf of Pakistan)
- 3) C.C. Biswas (on behalf of India)
- 4) B.K. Mukherjee (on behalf of India)

All of them were High Court Judges.



Declaration:

The members of the commission had acute differences of opinion regarding the setting up of the boundaries. It was then mutually agreed that in case of conflict the chairman should give his verdict. Here again the Muslim League was made to play a losers game. Radcliff gave his verdict in favor of India and against the interest of Pakistan. In consultation with Mountbatten the partial arbitrator sliced away further areas from Pakistan and handed them over to the Hindus. As for an illustration, in Gurdaspur District of Punjab, the distribution of population was as follows (1941 Census Report):

- Hindus 21.2%
- Sikhs 19.2%
- Muslims 51.1%
- Indian Christians 4.4%
- Scheduled Castes (Non-Hindus) 4.0%

Quaid-e-Azam's Reaction:

Mr. Jinnah felt so pained that he said:

"We have been the victims of a deep-laid and well-planned conspiracy, executed with utter disregard of the elementary principles of honesty, chivalry and honor."

The Indus Water Treaty

Background:

The Indo-Pakistani dispute over the sharing of the Indus River system has not been as contentious as one would expect it to have been. The Indus Waters Treaty of 1960 between India and Pakistan is cited as one of the few examples of successful resolution of a major dispute over an international river basin. It is the largest, contiguous irrigation system in the world, with a command area of about 20 million hectares and annual irrigation capacity of over 12 million hectares. The partition of the Indian sub-continent in 1947 put the headwater of the basin in India, while Pakistan received the lower part of the basin. A serious dispute over the river waters occurred in 1948, when India halted water supplies to some Pakistani canals at the start of the summer irrigation season. The ensuing negotiations between the two countries did not resolve the problem. The water flow cut off by India

affected 5.5 per cent of Pakistan's irrigated area and put tremendous strains on the new country. After nine years of negotiations, the Indus Waters Treaty was finally signed on September 19, 1960, with the cooperation of the World Bank.

Salient Features of the Indus Waters Treaty:

The salient features of the Indus Waters Treaty are:

- Three Eastern rivers namely Ravi, Sutlej and Beas were given to India.
- Three Western rivers, Indus, Jhelum and Chenab were given to Pakistan.
- Pakistan to meet the requirements of its Eastern river canals from the Western rivers by constructing replacement works.
- Safeguards incorporated in the treaty to ensure unrestricted flow of waters in the Western rivers.
- Both parties were to regularly exchange flow-data of rivers, canals and streams.
- A permanent Indus Waters Commission was constituted to resolve the disputes between the parties. The Treaty sets out the procedure for settlement of the differences and disputes. It also provides for settlement of disputes through the International Court of Arbitration.

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DESCRIPTIVE answers



IMPORTANT POLITICAL EVENTS Between 1940 & 1947

Introduction:

The era from 1940 to 1947 is the era of rapid changes. In the past, the demand of Pakistan was not raised clearly. It was due to Muslim achievements in this period that now we are living in a sovereign and independent state. The political events from Pakistan Resolution to the establishment of Pakistan are summarized under:

1) Pakistan Resolution 1940:

The attitude of the Hindus made it clear that the Hindus and the Muslims were two separate nations. On March 23, at the annual session of Muslim League at Lahore, the famous resolution, commonly known as the Pakistan Resolution was passed. Maulvi Fazlul Haq presented it. Quaid-e-Azam said in his address:

“By all means Muslims are one nation and they needing a separate homeland where they could live their spiritual, cultural, economical, social and political lives independently.”

2) Cripps Mission 1942:

Sir Stafford Cripps was sent by the British Government to India, to discuss with Indian leaders, the future Indian Constitutions. Both the Congress and the League rejected his proposal. The Congress characterized them as “a post-dated cheque on a failing bank”. Jinnah said that if these were accepted Muslims would become a minority in their majority provinces as well.

3) Quit India Movement 1942:

Congress initiated it against British, it was “open rebellion” due to which many people were killed League raised a slogan of “Divide and Quite India”.

4) Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1944:

Gandhi held talks with Jinnah to discuss about the future of India, but no fruitful results came out of it because Gandhi did not accept Muslims as a separate nation.

“The wall between Jinnah and Gandhi was the Two Nation Theory.”

5) Lord Wavell’s Plan 1945:

In May 1945, Lord Wavell, the viceroy of India, went to London and

talked about his ideas about the future of India with the British administration. The discussion resulted in the formulation of an action plan that was made public in June 1945. This plan is known as “Wavell Plan”.

6) Simla Conference 1945:

Lord Wavell called a conference at Simla on 25 June 1945. The conference failed to achieve any purpose due to one-sided attitude of Lord Wavell. In this conference, Quaid-e-Azam made it clear that the Muslim League can represent Muslim of India.

General Elections 1945-46:

Elections for the central and provincial assemblies were held in 1945-1946 in which Muslim League won 30 seats of central legislative meant for Muslims and 430 seats out of 495 in the provincial legislative. Quaid-e-Azam said on this occasion:

“I have no doubt now in the achievement of Pakistan. The Muslims of India told the world what they want. No power of world can topple the opinion of 10 crore Muslims of India.”

7) Cabinet Mission 1946:

Cabinet Mission visited India in 1946 and submitted its recommendations to the Britishers. As a result, Interim Government was formed but Congress and league could not co-operate amongst them.

8) Delhi Convention 1946:

Quaid-e-Azam called a convention of all Muslims League members at Delhi. At the convention, every member took the pledge to under go any danger for the attainment of national goal of Pakistan.

9) 3rd June Plan 1947:

Lord Mount Batten prepared the plan for transference of power according to the wish of people. He emphasized on the partition of country and told that it was the only solution of the Indian political deadlock. Both League and Congress accepted the plan.

10) 14th August - Transfer of Power 1947:

The transfer of power ceremony was held in Karachi. On August 15, Quaid-e-Azam was sworn in as Governor General of Pakistan and Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed his Prime Minister.

Causes of the Demand for Pakistan

Introduction:

Hindus and Muslims had lived peacefully together in India for centuries, but after the British invasion in South Asia and their undue support to Hindus, life became very difficult for Indian Muslims. In fact, the Muslims were a

separate nation. The creation of Pakistan owes much to this feeling of adherence to their national image and religious identity.

The Muslims of Indo Pak Sub Continent demanded a separate homeland on the following grounds:

1) Desire to establish an Islamic State:

Islam is a complete code of life for the Muslims and they are eager to implement it in their personal and collective life. Islamic code of Life or Islamic Ideology cannot be implemented until a pure Islamic Society free from all other un-Islamic influences is established. The desire to establish an Islamic State was also one of the factors to demand a separate homeland.



2) Two-Nation Theory:

The Two-Nation Theory played an important role for demanding a separate homeland according to which Hindus and Muslims are the two nations and therefore they cannot live together. Quaid-e-Azam once said:

“Hindus and Muslims though living in the same towns and villages had never been blended into one nation. They were always two separate entities. So the Muslims should have a separate State where they could lead their individual and collective life in accordance with the Islamic principles.”

3) Historical Collusion:

Hindu and Muslim historical collusion started when Muhammad Bin Qasim, defeating Raja Dahir, founded Islamic government in the subcontinent. Many battles were fought between Hindus and Muslims under Muslim Rule. The historical collusion continued also during the British Regime. Hindus, cooperating with British, tried to diminish Muslim culture and their way of life. The future of Muslims was obvious in such condition; therefore, they decided to demand for the separate homeland.

4) Hindus and British:

Since the British snatched power from Muslims, they were doubtful about the faithfulness of Muslims. So, Hindus and British joined hands to destroy the Muslims morally, socially, economically and politically. This was the reason that Muslims became fed up with both British and Hindus and decided to have a separate homeland.

5) British Parliamentary System:

Indian National Congress demanded the British Parliamentary system of government in India which meant majority rule. The implementation of this simply meant the Hindu slavery of Muslims since they were in majority. This was the reason that Muslims stressed on separate electorates and got it accepted. Separate electorate was the first brick in the foundation of demand for separate homeland.

6) Shuddhi and Sangathan Movement:

Hindu Muslim Unity evaporated in the year after the Khilafat Movement (1919-24) and Hindu Muslim Riots began. The Shuddhi Movement aimed at the mass conversion of certain backward groups of Muslims into Hindus by force whereas the Sangathan Programmed sought to organize the Hindus into a Militant force to fight with the Muslims.

7) Activities of Maha Sabha:

Maha Sabha was established in 1900. It was a non political party until the Shuddhi and Sangathan Movement started. These movements motivated Maha Sabha to be involved in politics. It proved to be the worst enemy of Muslims. The party declared Muslims as outsiders and said that Muslims have no relation with India. If they want to leave it then they could leave it happily but if they want to live in India, they will have to accept Hinduism. So it was impossible for Hindus and Muslims to live in a same country together.

8) Protection of Urdu Language:

Urdu was considered to be the language of Muslims in the subcontinent. In 1867, the Hindu-Urdu controversy began with some outstanding Hindus of Banaras demanding replacements of Urdu by Hindi as the court language. The supporters of Hindi claimed for it a national status whereas the Muslims hotly denied it. Maulvi Abdul Haque (1870-1961) has rightly said:

“Urdu Language placed the first brick in the foundation of Pakistan.”

9) Protection of Muslim Culture:

Hindus, with the consent of British during the Congress Ministries, burnt and looted the properties and houses of Muslims, Moreover, the signs of Muslims, past glory were damaged. Educational Syllabus was changed. Urdu was replaced by Hindi and the Muslim students were forced to worship statues of Gandhi in their schools. The Muslims of India, therefore, decided that the Muslim culture could be protected in a free and separate Muslim State.

10) Economic Hardships:

During the period of British Government, Hindus practically threw out Muslims from the fields of trade and industry. All the business, industrial, and services opportunities were occupied by Hindus and some degraded jobs were left for the Muslims. Muslims of India became the political slave of British and economic slave of Hindus. To come out from this vicious circle, at last, Muslims decided to demand for a separate homeland.

11) Congress Ministries:

During the period of Congress Ministries (1937-1939), Hindus did worst possible injustice with Muslims. The Hindu-Muslim riots were usual during the Congress rule. Band-e-Mataram, three coloured flag and statue of Gandhi were introduced at national level. Urdu was replaced by Hindi and slaughtering cow was banned. Nehru plainly and openly said that there were only two nations in

India, Congress and British and the rest should follow them. After this statement, nothing left for Muslims but to present Pakistan Resolution in 1940.

Conclusion:

On the basis of above mentioned factors and bitter attitude of British and Congress the Muslims apprehended that they would lose their identity if they remained a part of Hindu society. Therefore they quitted Congress and demanded separate land on the ground that they were different nation from Hindus. According to Quaid-e-Azam:

“The Muslims demanded Pakistan were they can rule in accordance with their own system of life, their cultural development, their traditions and Islamic law.”



Initial Problems of Pakistan

Introductory Remarks:

The emergence of Pakistan, after a long and arduous freedom movement, was in fact 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 or British dominance. Quaid-e-Azam on 15 August 1947 said:

“My thoughts are with 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) 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 Muslim majority areas like Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Jullundur to India hence providing them a gateway to Kashmir. Quaid-e-Azam called it “An unjust, incomprehensible and even perverse award.”

3) Influx of Refugees:

On the birth of Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs became more furious. In a

planned move, Muslim properties were set on fire and they were compelled to leave Bharat 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 Assets:

In order to embarrass Pakistan financially, India did a lot of dishonesty 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.

5) Division of Armed Forces:

For the security and safeguard of its territory, every country needs armed forces and military equipment. The question of division of armed forces and equipment was the sensitive issue for Pakistan. Pakistan demanded the immediate division of army assets and personnel. The Indian leadership created every hurdle in the division of army equipment.

6) River 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 9 September 1960 an agreement called "Indus Basin Treaty" was signed between the two countries.

7) Kashmir Issue:

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, which was declared secretly by the Government of India 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 remain unsolved.

8) 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. The constitutional assembly of Pakistan had taken a long period of 9 years in making first constitution of Pakistan.

11) Electricity Problem:

Due to transfer of Muslim majority areas to Bharat and 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.”



12) Settlement of Refugees:

The immediate problem, which bid the Government's attention, was the rehabilitation of the refugees who had to leave their homes to begin a new life in Pakistan. The refugees pushed into Pakistan to create complexity for the Government, which was busy in uniting itself. Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund was created in which the well-off and rich people were asked to contribute generously for the rehabilitation of poor refugees.

13) Death of Quaid-e-Azam:

Despite all the problems and difficulties that beset the infant state, Pakistan continued to march under the able and dynamic leadership of Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. However, it was obvious that his own strength was falling, and his death of September 11, 1948 was a great loss for Pakistan. It left a void too big to be filled in by any successor.

Conclusion:

Pakistan came into being as a free Muslim state in quite unfavourable circumstances. It had no resources, and it had to build up its administrative machinery from a scratch. However, 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.

Quaid-i-Azam as Governor General

Introduction:

On 15th August 1947, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the 1st Governor General of Pakistan. He remained Governor General of the country for thirteen months. During this period, he solved many important national issues. Some of them are mentioned as under:

Pakistan's First Cabinet:

As soon as the Quaid-i-Azam took an immediate action and nominated members of the Federal Cabinet to run the Government affairs smoothly. Liaquat Ali Khan was elected as the Prime Minister. Other members of the cabinet were also nominated. This first cabinet of Pakistan took oath on 15th August 1947.

Constitutional Problems:

The Act of 1935 was amended and enforced in the country as there was no constitution available of the newly born state. Thus this great achievement was done under the administrative leadership of the Quaid-i-Azam.

Attention to Foreign Affairs:

Realizing the sensitivity of foreign affairs, Quaid-i-Azam paid his utmost attention to the Foreign Policy. He developed healthy relations with the neighboring and developed countries that were the main objective of the Foreign Policy.

Membership of UNO:

After independence, Quaid-i-Azam paid immediate attention for acquiring membership of the United Nations Organization (UNO). On 30th September 1947, Pakistan became the member of the UNO. This all, was done under the dynamic leadership of Quaid-i-Azam.

Implementation of Education Policy:

Education plays an important role in the development of a country. It improves living standard of a nation and development. Education sector also needed attention at the time of independence. For this purpose, he held the first Educational Conference in 1947. He wished that every citizen of Pakistan should serve his nation with honesty and national spirit. He made nation with honesty and national spirit. He made acquisition of scientific and technological education compulsory for the students. Quaid-i-Azam did a lot to improve education policy of the country.

In the Service of Pakistan:

Quaid-i-Azam served his country till his death. Despite his bad health, he kept on going through the important files. He succumbed to deadly disease of consumption.

