

NOTES WITH IMPORTANT POINTS

SECTION A

The Emergence Of Pakistan 1905-1947

Topics:

- Partition of bengal 1905
- Swadeshi movement 1905
- Simla deputation 1906
- Formation of all india muslim league 1906
- Morley Minto reforms 1909
- Reversal of bengal partition 1911
- Kanpur mosque tragedy 1913
- Outbreak of WW1 (july 1914-1918)
- Lucknow pact 1916
- Rowlatt Act 1919
- Amritsar Massacre 1919
- Khilafat movement 1919-1924
- Non-cooperation movement
- Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- Simon Commission
- Delhi proposals 1927
- Nehru report 1928
- Jinnah 14 points 1929
- Round table conferences 1930-1932
- Gandhi Irwin pact 1930
- Salt march 1930
- Communal award 1931
- Civil disobedience movement
- Allahabad address 1930
- Government of india Act 1935
- Congress rule 1937
- Day of deliverance
- Lahore resolution 1940
- Quit india movement 1942
- Gripps mission 1942
- Gandhi jinnah talks 1944

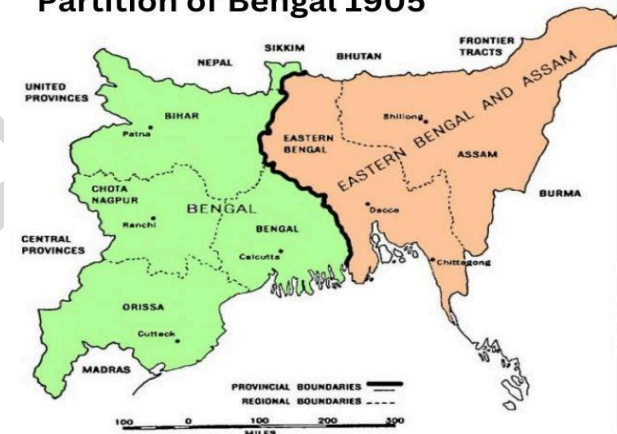
- Wavell-plan-1945
- Simla-conference-1945
- Direct-action-day-1946
- Cabinet-Mission-Plan-1946
- 3rd-june-plan-1947
- Creation-of-pakistan
- New-nation-and-problems
- Princely-states
- Water-dispute
- Division-of-assets
- Liaquat-ali-khan
- Objective-resolution
- PRODA
- Rawalpindi-Conspiracy
- Ayub-khan
- Contribution-of-ghulam-muhammad
- One-unit-scheme
- Basic-principles-committee
- Constitutional-crisis-1955
- Iskander-Mirza
- First-military-coup-1958
- Ayub-Khan
- Decade-of-development
- Indo-Pak-War-of-1965
- Tashkent-agreement
- Yahya-Khan
- Six-Points-of-Mujeeb-ur-rehman
- Cyclone-Bhola
- 1970-Elections
- Civil-war-1971
- Zulfikar-ali-bhutto

The Partition of Bengal.

1. It took place in 1905
2. The idea of the partition had been brought up only for administrative reasons
3. It was hard to look after the huge area and population of 70-85 million hence it was decided to divide these into two parts to make it easier to govern
4. The huge population and size also led to poorer eastern regions being neglected.
5. The real reason, however, was that it was the center of the revolt, and British officials could not control the protests, which they thought would spread throughout India.
6. Lord Curzon (Viceroy of india till 1905)
7. He planned to split Orissa and Bihar and join fifteen eastern districts of Bengal with Assam.
8. The eastern province held a population of 31 million, most of which was Muslim, with its centre at Dhaka.
9. The western bengal had a population of 54.5 million including Orissa and Bihar
10. Muslims led supported the partition and Hindus opposed it.

Eastern Bengal	Western Bengal
15 eastern districts of bengal and assam	Orissa and bihar and bengal
Dhakka as Centre	Calcutta as centre
Population = 54 million (18 million muslims)	Population = 31 million (9 million muslims)

Partition of Bengal 1905



11. The reorganization separated the largely Muslim eastern areas from the largely Hindu western areas. Announced on 20 July 1905 by Lord curzon
12. Implemented on 16 October 1905,
13. The nationalists saw the partition as a challenge to Indian nationalism and as a deliberate attempt to divide the Bengal Presidency on religious grounds
14. a Muslim majority in the east and a Hindu majority in the west.
15. The Hindus of West Bengal complained that the division would make them a minority in a province that would incorporate the province of Bihar and Orissa.
16. Hindus were outraged at what they saw as a "divide and rule" policy, even though Curzon stressed it would produce administrative efficiency.
17. The partition led the Muslims to form their own national organization along communal lines
18. Once the Partition was completed, Curzon pointed out that he thought of the new province as Muslim. Lord Curzon's intention was to specifically divide Hindus from Muslims
19. The hindus started boycotting schools and every foreign facility to show disregard for the partition they called it as swadeshi movement.
20. The partition was reversed in 1911, 6 years later due to the protests and boycott.
21. Advantages for muslims due to partition = to raise their concerns and have the government according to their needs

22. The Muslim-majority East Bengal had remained backward, since all educational, administrative, and professional opportunities were centered around Calcutta. The promise of a Muslim-majority Bengal gave hope to opportunities in all aspects.

The Swadeshi Movement

1. *Swadeshi* is a conjunction of two words *sawa* = self, *desh* = country
2. After the public announcement of Partition of Bengal
3. There was a lot of discontentment and petitions in Indians
4. In response to the partition the Swadeshi movement was formally started from Town Hall at Calcutta on 7 August 1905 to stop foreign goods by relying on domestic production
5. Mahatma Gandhi described it as the soul of *swaraj* (self-rule).
6. The movement took its vast size and shape after rich Indians donated money and land dedicated to Khadi and Gramodyog societies which started cloth production in every household
7. The Indian National Congress used this movement for its freedom struggle and ultimately on 15 August 1947.
8. This divide-and-conquer strategy sparked the Swadeshi movement.
9. The British reunited Bengal in 1911 and shifted their capital to New Delhi.
10. The Swadeshi movement took on a new meaning after the reunification of Bengal.

Simla Deputation

1. It was sent to ensure the fair representation of Muslims and form basis of political party after the separation of Bengal
2. John Morley the Secretary of State for Indian affairs, speaking on the Indian budget in the British parliament, announced that the Government wanted to increase the number of seats for the legislative councils and also their powers.
3. Announcement created anxiety among the Muslims of the sub-continent.
4. The proposed reforms, if implemented would have suppressed the Muslims more under the Hindu Majority

5. Muslims believed that they need certain number of seats in both the central and provincial councils. Their seats should be filled up by votes of their own community.
6. A delegation consisting of 35 leaders of Muslim community met the viceroy,
7. under the leadership of Sir Aga Khan, in Simla on 1st October 1906.
8. The deputation presented the proposal in front of viceroy, which was consisting of the demands that
9. rights of separate electorates should be given to the Muslims;
10. Muslims should be given three more seats in central legislature;
11. quota should be given to the Muslims in civil services;
12. Muslims should be given representation in universities senates and syndicates; an aid should be given to the Muslims for the establishment of a Muslim university.
13. Lord Minto, the Viceroy, assured the Muslim delegation that as long as he is associated with the administrative affairs of the country, their national rights would be preserved.
14. The Simla deputation was first attempt of muslims to get share in politics and was to get a silent permission from the Government to make a political platform for the representation of Muslims,

Foundation of All India Muslim League

1. in 1906,
2. to safeguard the rights of Indian Muslims
3. the All India Muslim League was founded at Dhakka
4. through the initiative of Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Salimullah.
5. And The traditional and reformist Muslim groups - the Faraizi, Wahabi and Taiyuni - supported the Partition and formation of all india muslims league
6. The british at first seeing the league was loyal supported it.
7. but the organization adopted self-government for India as its goal in 1913
8. Later the name changed to Muslim league
9. From 1908 till 1913 the president was Aga khan .

Muslim league aims:

1. To encourage muslims to show that they were loyal to british
2. To protect political interests of muslims
3. To improve understanding between other communities and muslims

Morley Minto Reforms

1. Morley-Minto Reform is also known as the Indian Council Act of 1909.
2. The British Parliament passed the Morley-Minto Reforms in order to increase the representation of Indians in the administration of British India.
3. The objective was to improve Indian participation in the administration of British India by applying the electoral principle to membership in the imperial and local legislative councils.
4. Also introduced the idea of a separate electorate.
5. was created by John Morley, the secretary of state for India from 1905 to 1910.
6. Previous reforms or acts did not achieve the realistic goals of the Congress party, which is primarily why this act was passed.
7. Lord Curzon also carried out the division of Bengal. As a result, Bengal experienced a significant uprising.
8. British emperors concluded that the Indian administration needed to be improved in order to address the issue.
9. Along with the demands kept by the congress simla deputation had also proposed a distinct Muslim electorate headed by the Aga Khan
10. To win over Muslims and moderate members of the Indian National Congress, the Morley Minto reforms 1909 was passed.
11. Indians were granted their first official welcome by the Imperial Legislative Council. Muslim electorates existed separately. Only Muslims were permitted to vote in some races, and only Muslims could choose their MPs.
12. It accepted the idea of a "separate electorate," introducing a system of communal representation for Muslims.
13. Lord Minto became recognized as the Father of the Communal Electorate as a result.
14. This communal act widened the gap between Muslims and Hindus.

The Morley-Minto or Minto-Morley Reforms, also known as the Indian Councils Act of 1909, was an act of the British Parliament that led to a modest increase in the participation of Indians in the administration of British India

As the Indian Councils Act, the Morley-Minto Reforms were enacted into law in 1909. The purpose of the Councils, which were increased in size, was to make sure that Indian parliamentarians had a voice. The British also acknowledged Muslims' right to their own electorate.

Lucknow Pact :

1. Lucknow pact is considered as a significant event in the political constitutional history of India
2. Signed on december 1916 by both parties
3. It was the first and last pact signed between Congress and Muslim league.
4. Self-rule for India brought the Muslim league and the Congress closer to each other
5. leaders of the both parties agreed that they should cooperate with each other to make the British accept their demands.
6. They acknowledged that the objectives can be achieved if the two major communities of India forget their differences on petty issues and come closer to each other to see eye to eye on the important national issues
7. political vicinity had taken a happy turn and ground for cherished Hindu Muslim unity had been smoothed.
8. The relations between the British government and Muslims were tensed due to aggressive and unilateral policies of the British. The annulment of the partition of Bengal in 1911 was a jolt for the Muslims of India; consequently it shattered their confidence in British and brought Muslims closer to Hindus against the British
9. December 1912, Muslim league change its aim from loyalty to form self-government suitable to India. However, the league retained the right to modify self-rule in accordance with their needs and requirements.
10. Jinnah arose as a devoted champion of Hindu Muslim unity, he convinced all India Muslim league to change their policies for the better of India. Muhammad Ali Jinnah in his early career was a member of both the Congress and the Muslim league and was well known as a man free of any religious prejudice, as well as a brilliant advocate and debater. In 1915, mainly due to his efforts, both the Muslim league and the Congress party had their annual meeting in Bombay. At the end of this meeting, a committee was formed with the intention to sort the common understanding between the two communities. The committee prepared a scheme in November, 1916. The scheme was approved by both the parties in December, 1916 at the respective sessions at Lucknow. Quaid-e-Azam, in his presidential speech at Lucknow, said "India's real progress can only be achieved by a true understanding and harmonious relations between the two great communities. With regard to our own affairs, we can depend upon nobody but ourselves.
11. The congress party agreed to the right to separate electorate for the Muslims first and last time in the history of subcontinent
12. The Hindus conceded that the Muslims would have one third representation in the imperial legislative council
13. No bill, nor any clause thereof, nor a resolution introduces by a non-official member effecting one or other community shall be presented in the assembly without approval of

- the concern group. Provincial autonomy will be given to the province with maximum powers
14. the provincial council will have authorized to impose taxes, raise loans, and to vote on budget
 15. Seats were reserved for the Muslims in those provinces in which they were in minority under the system weightages
 16. Protection shall be given to the Hindus in Muslim majority provinces
 17. The Muslims shall be given 1/3 seats of the elected members and they will be elected by separate Muslim electorates.
 18. The agreement was very outstanding and its dreams were fulfilled the whole political scenario of Indian subcontinent were different. But, it was impossible to the parties to make a united India. The Hindus and Muslims are two different nation and they have different culture and civilization. Therefore the Lucknow Pact failed to make a long lasting cooperation in India among the Muslims and Hindus.

World war 1

1. The assassination of prince of austria by a 19 yr old was the main reason for the start of war.
2. The first world war was between austria-hungary and serbia started in 1914 and ended in 1918
3. It lasted 4 years and killed 8 million soldiers and millions of civilians
4. Allies; british , germany and turkey, United states, japan, italy and russia, france
5. Impact: the muslims and hindus were finally together against the britishers
6. Muslims realized that their sentiments did not mean anything to the british.
7. Economy and military expansion were the reason for war.

Impact in detail

1. The british used large amount of men from the subcontinent, money and ammunitions. Military groups from meerut and lahore were sent to fight in trenches
2. 1.3 million men joined the army from subcontinent
3. 1 million men died fighting for british
4. Long with men, britain also took advantage of the wealth and ammunitions from the subcontinent, even the food and clothes including other necessity

during war was taken from the subcontinent to provide for the soldiers fighting in the war.

5. They would not have been able to win the war without Indian help.
6. The Indian assumed that in return for help in war the Britishers would grant them self rule.
7. But the Britishers had not promised anything like that and as soon as Indians realised this they did not feel obliged to be loyal to Britishers.
8. Many Indians now wanted to take advantage of British difficulties to ask for self government
9. The subcontinent was now filled with protests as well. Britain had to deal with a civil war as well as attack from the outside.

Kanpur Mosque Incident 1913

1. The U.P Government granted a total of two and half lakh rupees to widen the roads of the Kanpur and to fulfill other welfare works
2. This scheme also included AB road. The widening of this road became a serious issue
3. The real problem was that if it were widened straight, there lay in its way, a Hindu temple just opposite to the Mosque in the Machli Bazar.
4. Hindus forced the Government to halt its progress.
5. The only way left was to turn the road into other direction
6. there was a threat for the Muslims that the eastern part of the mosque might have to be demolished which was used for the purpose of ablution
7. the Muslims requested that no portion of the mosque should be included in the road for the sake of its widening but all was in vain.
8. Governor of U.P. Sir James Meston, received a petition through Shahid Husain, from a group of Muslims of Kanpur to not demolish any part of the mosque
9. Eminent Muslim scholars tried to prove that the targeted portion is the important part of the mosque from the religious point.
10. James Meston visited the mosque and said that the washing place is not the part and parcel of the sacred building and must be removed. The authorities of the mosque will be asked to choose another site on which a washing place will be built for them

11. There was an outrage among the Muslims of Kanpur and the Muslim press strongly protested against it
12. Muslims then gathered at eid gah on 3rd August. When the meeting was over an angry procession which was carrying black flags appeared before the mosque and began to place the loose bricks over the dismantled structure as a symbol of reconstruction.
13. But to disperse the mob, the police force opened fire under Taylor's orders. The firing continued for 15 minutes and almost 600 cartridges were used.
14. Muslim Anjumans from all over the India strongly protested against this wicked act of firing on the Muslims.
15. All India Muslim League passed a resolution for formation of inquiry committee and sent sayyid wazir to England to present the Muslims case

Khilafat Movement

1. The Khilafat movement was a very important event in the political history of India took place in 1919
2. The Muslims of India had a great regard for the Khilafat (Caliphate) which was held by the Ottoman Empire.
3. During World War I, the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) joined the war in favour of Germany. But Turkey and Germany lost the war and a pact commonly known as Istanbul Accord was concluded between the Allied Forces on 3rd November 1918. According to this Pact the territories of Turkey were to be divided among France, Greece and Britain.
4. The Muslims of the subcontinent had a deep-rooted devotion to the caliphate
5. In return to their loyalty and support the Muslims expected the Britisher to take care of their religious sentiments and protect Turkey specially the holy places and its territories not be divided or taken away from it
6. But the British Government could not fulfill both of these promises
7. Treaty of Sevres 1920 was imposed on Turkey (Turkey leaving its right to the land of Arab Asia)
8. A wave of anger rose among the Muslims of the subcontinent which resulted in revolts as the British had failed to keep its promise
9. The Muslim leaders including Molana Ali Johar, Abdul Kalam Azad and Shoukat Ali reacted greatly to this and were put behind bars due to their resentment
10. Thus, Muslims organized a mass movement, which came to be known as Khilafat Movement
11. The aims of the movement were
 - a. To protect the Holy place of Turkey

- b. To restore the Territories of Turkey
- c. to restore the Ottoman Empire.

12. In December 1919 both the Khilafat Committee and Congress held their meetings simultaneously at Amritsar and a delegation was prepared which was sent to England under the leadership of Maulana Mohammad Ali Johar to see the British Prime Minister, Cabinet Member and Members of Parliament and to explain the Indian point of view regarding the Khilafat

13. The delegation visited England in 1920. The leaders of the delegation addressed the House of Commons and saw the British Prime Minister, **Lloyd George** who paid no heed to the delegations demand.

14. The delegation stayed at London for almost an year and gave speeches and won hearts of millions yet returned unsuccessful in their aim as no importance was given to it.

15. Then the Muslims community decided to launch a non cooperation movement

16. Which received immense support from Congress as well.

17. The leaders of the two met at Amritsar and resolved to launch a country wide agitation under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi. The agitation was against the British government

18. The Jamiat-ul-Ulama Hind issued a Fatwa of **Tark-e-Mawalat**. The following points were included in it:

1. Renunciation of all Government titles.
2. Boycott of legislature and court.
3. Withdrawal of student's from educational institutions.
4. General civil disobedience.

19. As a result of this proclamation of fatwa, hundreds of thousands people returned the titles and stopped sending their children to government schools and colleges. All those highly educated young men who could have rose to high government positions bade farewell to their bright future and accepted ordinary jobs in the private sector. The vacuum created in government offices was joyfully filled in by Hindus, while the Muslim government employees willingly accepted starvation for the sake of the Muslim cause.

20. Under the hypnotism of Mr. Gandhi, Muslim ulama had issued a verdict and declared India as *Dar-ul-Harab* and the Muslims therefore needed to migrate to some other country or *Dar-ul-Salam*.

21. thousands of families sold out their properties for a tenth of their value and hastily left for Afghanistan, in August 1920. As many as **eighteen thousand people** marched towards Afghanistan, which was unable to bear the influx of the people

22. Afghanistan closed its borders and the muhajireens had to return to their homes empty handed. a great number of old men, women and children died on their way during returning to homes and those who luckily reach alive their former places.

23. In January 1921, nearly three thousands students of various colleges and schools boycotted their classes and a number of teachers most of them were Muslims tendered their resignation. The Movement became so powerful that the Government was obliged to pay attention to the problem.

24. The Khilafat Movement came to an end when thousands of Indians were put behind the bar. The leaders in spite of their best efforts could not maintain the Hindu-Muslim Unity. One of the main reasons which caused a death blow to Khilafat Movement was the indirect announcement of Gandhi to discontinue the Non Co-operation Movement

Failure of the Movement:

1. The abolition of Khilafat by Kamal Ataturk was a serious blow on Khilafat movement in the sub-continent and he exiled Sultan Abdul Majeed, a helpless Caliph and abolished Khilafat as an institution, due to this all agitational activities came to an end in the Sub-continent.

2. The Hijrat Movement made the Muslims disillusioned with the Khilafat Movement due to the declaration of India as *Darul-Harab*. A large number of Muslims migrated from Sindh and N.W.F.P to Afghanistan. The Afghan authorities did not allow them to cross the border. After this tragic event those who had advocated the Hijrat movement come to realize their mistake which resulted in failure of movement.

3. When Khilafat movement became mature and was reaching its climax. A tragic incident took place in the village of Chora Churi in which the police opened fire on the procession of local resident. The agitated mob in counteraction set the police station on fires which in result twenty one police constables were burnt alive. Due to this incident the Ali brother and other Muslim leader were arrested and Mr. Gandhi put off the movement. As a consequence the movement lost its intensity.

Chauri chora incident

1. Took place in february 1922
2. In chauri chora of gorakhpur, uttar pradesh
3. A large group of protestors met with the police
4. It was part of non co operation movement
5. Police opened fire on the protestors
6. The protestors set police station on fire burning 21 police officers
7. It was done by hindus while convincing muslims as well
8. The muslim leaders had strictly asked for it to be peaceful
9. 19 arrested demonstrators were sentenced to death and 14 to life imprisonment by the British
10. Gandhi stopped non cooperation movement immediately when jawahar lal nehru was arrested.
11. Around 15-30 people got injured or died out of 3000 approx
12. The police retreated because of being outnumbered and crowds reaction to opening fire.
13. British colonial authorities declared martial law in and around Chauri Chaura. Several raids were conducted and hundreds of people were arrested.300 people arrested

Rowlatt Act :

1. It was a law applied during the british india period in 1919
2. It was a legislative council act passed by the [Imperial Legislative Council](#) in [Delhi](#) on 18 March 1919
3. It said to indefinitely extend the period of indefinite detention.
4. imprisonment without trial and judicial review
5. This was first stated in defence of india act after they faced an uprising during the first world war
6. The British Colonial Government passed the "**Rowlatt Act**" which gave power to the police to arrest any person without any reason.
7. The unpopular legislation provided for stricter control of the press, arrests without warrant, indefinite detention without trial, and juryless trials for proscribed political acts The accused were denied the right to know the accusers and the evidence used in the trial

8. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, a member of the All-India Muslim League resigned from the Imperial legislative council in protest against the act.
9. The act also infuriated many other Indian leaders and the public, which caused the government to implement repressive measures
10. Indians suspended businesses and went on strikes and would fast, pray and hold public meetings against the 'Black Act' as a sign of their opposition and civil disobedience
11. In Punjab the protest movement was very strong, and on 10 April two leaders of the congress, Dr. Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew, were arrested
12. Subsequently, the army was called into Punjab, which resulted in the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919.

Amritsar Massacre :

1. A large, peaceful crowd had gathered at the Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Punjab, British India to protest against the Rowlatt Act and the arrest of pro-independence activists Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satyapal.
2. In response to the public gathering, the temporary brigadier general Dyer, surrounded the people with his Gurkha and Sikh infantry regiments of the British Indian Army
3. Colonel Dyer arrived at the Bagh with a group of 50 troops. All fifty were armed with bolt rifles in 1919
4. The Jallianwala Bagh could only be exited on one side, as its other three sides were enclosed by buildings.
5. After blocking the exit with his troops, he ordered them to shoot at the crowd, continuing to fire even as the protestors tried to flee. The troops kept on firing until their ammunition was exhausted.
6. Estimates of those killed vary from 379 to 1,500 or more people^[1] and over 1,200 other people were injured
7. Dyer arranged for an airplane to overfly the Bagh and estimate the size of the crowd, which he reported was about 6,000; however, the Hunter Commission estimates that a crowd of between 10,000 and 20,000 had assembled by the time Dyer arrived.^{[46][9]} Colonel Dyer and Deputy Commissioner Irving, the senior civil authority for Amritsar, took no actions to prevent the crowds from assembling, or to peacefully disperse them
8. Without warning the crowd to disperse, Dyer ordered his troops to block the main exits and begin shooting toward the densest sections of the crowd in front of the available narrow exits, where panicked crowds were trying to leave the Bagh. Firing continued for approximately ten minutes. Unarmed civilians, including men, women, elderly people and children were killed
9. Apart from the many deaths that resulted directly from the shooting, a number of people died by being crushed in the stampedes at the narrow gates or by jumping into the solitary well on the compound to escape the shooting.

10. Dyer imposed a curfew time that was earlier than the usual time; as a result, the wounded could not be moved from where they had fallen, and many of them therefore died of their wounds during the night.

Dehli proposals:

1. After the simon commission in 1927
2. Muslim league realized the tension between congress and them it due to the demand of separate electorate
3. Hence they kept two different points for acceptance
4. Sindh should be separated from madras and bombay
5. It was in response to nehru report when a large number of muslims leaders met at delhi before the release of nehru report, nehru report was released in 1928
6. They evolved four proposals for muslims demands to be incorporated in draft constitution
7. These proposals were accepted by congress in its madras session
8. Joint electorate instead of separate electorate with reserved seat for muslims
9. One third representation of muslims in central legislative assembly
10. Representation of muslims in punjab and bengal
11. Formation of three new muslims majority provinces that is sindh, balochistan and NWFP

Nehru Report

1. The Nehru Report of 15 August 1928 proposed a new dominion status for India.
2. It was also aimed to set up a federal government for India and asked to
3. devise Joint Electorates with reservation of seats for minorities as according to them the separate electorate awakens communal feelings
4. The All Parties Conference were the ones that prepared this report.
5. **Motilal Nehru** was the chairman and his son **Jawaharlal Nehru was the secretary.**
6. The committee consisted of **nine other members.**
7. The report was not acceptable to Muslims and both the Muslim members of the Committee did not sign it and **gave some amendments**

(Important Points)

- **All Parties at the Conference produced the Report majority Hindus**
- **demand for dominion status**
- **India to be a federation**

- Protection of minorities
- Vote for all adult men and women
- Anti Muslim sentiments in provisions

Jinnah's Fourteen Points

1. In order to counter the proposals made in the Nehru Report, Jinnah presented his proposal in the form of Fourteen Points,
2. It was made sure that no rule for the future constitution of the government of India will be accepted by the Muslims until and unless changes were made to safeguard their interests.
3. The points were presented by the Quaid to defend the rights of the Muslims of the sub-continent
4. Muslim League made it clear that no constitutional solution will be acceptable to them unless and until it cooperates with the fourteen points.
5. The reasonable and moderate demands contained in the fourteen points, were rejected by the Hindus leaders and congress
6. Muslims considered it their manifesto
7. March 1929

1. Federal System
2. Provincial Autonomy
3. Representation of Minorities
4. Number of Muslim Representative to be increased
5. Separate Electorates
6. Muslim Majority Provinces
7. Religious Liberty
8. Three-Fourth Representation
9. Separation of Sindh from Bombay
10. Introduction of Reforms in N.W.F.P and Balochistan
11. Government Services/ civil services
12. Protection of Muslim's culture and Language
13. One-Third Muslim Ministers
14. Constitution will not be accepted without Muslim input

(Important Points)

- Nehru's report and Jinnah's amendments
- 14 Points detail and rejection by Congress
- Set of demands for any future negotiations with either Congress or the British Government.
- Separate homeland developments

Simon Commission

1. The Simon Commission was sent to review and reform the Government of India Act 1919.
2. It was sent by the British Parliament and consisted only of 7 British members.
3. Led by Sir John Simon.
4. It was a two volume report and discussed the future of political status of India.
5. It discussed to keep British sovereignty over India and abolishing the diarchy, an extension to autonomy of provinces by establishing a representative government in provinces.
6. However it allowed the British governors of provinces to retain much of their emergency powers hence giving little to no power to provinces
7. It was greatly rejected by the Congress as well as Muslims League as it did not have any Indian representative and hence couldn't take decisions for Indians or understand their problems

(Important Points)

- 7 man committee
- British members
- No Indian representation
- Congress opposition
- Abolish diarchy

Salt March

1. The Salt March was a **Nonviolent protest**
2. Also known as Satyagrah
3. Initiated by **Mahatma Gandhi**
4. Against the **unfair salt tax** imposed by the British government in India.
5. He led a large group of people on **12th March 1930** to Dandi, a coastal village in Gujarat.
6. To break the salt law by producing salt from seawater.
7. Gandhi continued his march, urging other Indians to break the salt laws by committing acts of civil disobedience.

Salt march (Important Points)

- Led by Gandhi in 1930
- Against unfair salt tax on poor people
- Non violent protest which lasted 20-24 days
- Committed acts of civil disobedience by getting salt from sea

Civil Disobedience Movement

1. Also known as satyagraha which mean forcing the truth
2. Started from dandi on 5th May 1930 soon after the salt march
3. 60,000 indians got arrested along with gandhi on may 6th
4. International attention was given to the arrests
5. Muslims did not participate in the civil disobedience movement
6. The last movement held by gandhi got civilians killed hence muslims did not participate
7. Ended in 1932
8. Sarojini nadu and durga bai
Sarojini launched satyagraha or CDO at dharasana
9. Tanjore coast salt march was organized by Rajagopal
10. Malabar had the Civil Disobedience Movement launched by kelappan
11. It ended on january 1932

Reasons for the ending of civil disobedience movement

- It got international attention and created pressure on the government
- Lord irwin accepted the demands and revoked salt lawn

Allahabad Address

1. The meeting took place in Allahabad.
2. Iqbal was elected president of the Muslim League in 1930 ,
3. In his presidential address Iqbal outlined a vision of an independent state for Muslim.
Basically two nation theory.

4. He gave concept of separate states of punjab, NWFP, Balochistan, Sindh which was basically muslim majority
5. The western democratic system was discouraged.

Allahabad address (Important Points)

- Allama Iqbal elected as president
- presented the idea that hinted towards two nation theory
- Concept of separate muslims majority provinces

Montague Chelmsford Reforms

1. Introduced by the colonial british government in 1918
2. To provide the representative institutions for indians
3. It formed the basis of the Government of India act 1919
4. Formed to give dyarchy
5. Called for separate electorates for muslims
6. Divided the subjects into two, reserved and transferred
7. law and order, finance, land revenue, irrigation were reserved, meaning that they were to be administered by the governor through his executive council of bureaucrats
8. Transferred subjects include education, health, local government, industry, agriculture, excise, etc. which can be managed by the elected ministers
9. Even though the transferred subjects were to be administered by elected ministers, the governor had the power to implement his own decisions or reject budget.
10. Women were also given the right to vote.
11. The Congress met in a special session in August 1918 at Bombay under Hasan Imam's presidency and declared the reforms to be "disappointing" and "unsatisfactory" and demanded effective self-government instead
12. With few changes muslims accepted the montague chelmsford reforms

(Important points)

- Forming basis of Dyarchy and self governing institutions
- provide separate electorate for muslims
- formed basis of Government of india act 1919

Round Table Conferences:

1. The three Round Table Conferences of 1930–1932 were a series of peace conferences organized by the British Government and Indian political personalities to discuss constitutional reforms in India.
2. They were conducted as per the recommendation of Muhammad Ali Jinnah to Viceroy Lord Irwin and Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, and by the report submitted by the Simon Commission in May 1930.
3. By the 1930s, many Britishers and politicians believed that India needed to move towards dominion status.
4. It was decided that there were significant disagreements between the Indian and the British political parties that the Conferences would need to resolve yet the conferences failed to do so.

FIRST ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

5. The first round table conference was held in London inaugurated by His Majesty George V.
6. The first round table conference did not have any of the Congress representation as few of prominent leaders including Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi were in jail.
7. Along with sixteen British members, there were fifty-seven representatives from all Indian states and all parties except Indian National Congress.
8. After lengthy debate, it was decided that a federal form of government will be established for India.
 - a. The Central Executive would be responsible to the Federal Legislature.
 - b. Provinces will be given autonomy in their own affairs and
 - c. Sindh will be considered a separate province with a responsible government.
 - d. Two sub-committees were also appointed; one will work out the details of the
 - e. Federal form of government and the other one will sort out the problems of minorities.
 - f. Both communities failed to reach any logical conclusion.
9. Lord Irwin decided that in the absence of Congress leaders the future of India could not be decided. On January 25, 1931, M.K. Gandhi and his colleagues were released from jail and the Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed.

SECOND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

10. The Second Round Table Conference, lasted 7 September 1931 to 1st December 1931, made more controversies for British Government
11. To resolve the issues of federal and minorities, Gandhi appointed himself the member of both committees. In the absence of other representatives, he failed to resolve the issues.
12. He presented the already rejected Nehru Report to resolve the communal problem. Separate electorate for Untouchables in the award forced Gandhi to start fast unto death. On August 16, 1932
13. The British Government decided to give its famous Communal Award. In this Award, principle of Weightage was applied
 - a. (Muslim lost majority in Punjab, Sikh got advantage in Punjab,
 - b. Europeans got advantage in Bengal because of the principle of Weightage).
 - c. Sindh was awarded the status of a separate province.
 - d. Finally, Communal Award declared untouchables as a minority in India and thus the Hindus depressed classes were given a number of special seats
14. Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah decided to accept this award till alternative solution. The Hindu press considered it against the fundamental principle of nationalism for India

THIRD ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

15. In the third Round Table Conference, November 17, 1932 to November 24, 1932, the Congress, and Labour Party did not take part. It was decided to set up a federal legislature in India consisting of elected representatives of British India and of the representatives of the state to be nominated by respective rulers.
16. To sum up, we can say that the first Conference did not gain success because of the absence of the Congress, the Hindu representative
17. Second round table conference failed because of the presence of the Congress which even enhanced the level of hostility between the Hindu and the Muslims.
18. Communal award was the final blow to the two communities of the subcontinent
19. As a result of these conferences the British Government issued a **White Paper** based on the recommendations which was handed over to the Select Committee. On July 4, 1935 a new constitution of India came into being which was approved by both of the Houses of the Parliament.

COMMUNAL AWARD

1. Under the Act of 1919, after every 10 years new reforms were to be introduced in India by the Indian British Government and for this purpose a commission was formed. The commission was called the Simon Commission that was headed by Sir John Simon. This commission was failed in its objective.
2. After this Nehru report was formed in 1928 but this report was rejected by Muslim leaders and Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented 14 points against this report but these points were not accepted by Hindus.
3. Under these conditions the constitutional crisis took a serious shape and to overcome the crisis 3 round table conferences were held in London from 1930 to 1932. The first and second round table conferences were failed and it was seemed that it is impossible to resolve the communal problems so in 1932 the British Government announced its own formula known as Communal Award.
4. This award retained separate electorate for Muslims and all other minorities.
5. On the basis of weightage Muslim received more representation in Muslim minority provinces.
6. The European settlers got this privilege in Bengal and Assam while Sikhs in Punjab and Hindus in Sind and in N.W.F.P also enjoyed this privilege.
7. The right of separate electorate was also given to the Untouchables.
8. The right of separate electorate of the untouchables under this award was highly criticized by Gandhi and he said that if this right was not taken back then he will die by observing the fast.
9. The result of this threat was that the Hindu leader D.R Ambedkar renounced the award for the untouchables.
10. The Communal Award was created by the British prime minister Ramsay MacDonald on 16 August 1932. Also known as the MacDonald Award, it was announced after the Round Table Conference (1930–32) and extended the separate electorate to depressed/inferior Classes (now known as the Scheduled Caste) and other minorities.

Gandhi-Irvin Pact:

1. It was signed between Gandhi and Lord Irwin on 5th March 1931
2. According to this pact, Irwin agreed to release those who had been imprisoned during the movement, non-cooperation movement
3. allow Indians to make salt for domestic use.
4. Withdrawal of all ordinances that curbed the activities of the Congress.
 - a. Prohibit intoxicants
 - b. Abolish salt tax
 - c. Reduce military expenditure
 - d. Impose customs duty on foreign clothes
 - e. Release of political prisoners
 - f. Reduce rate of land revenue
 - g. Abolish CID or give its control to citizens
 - h. Issue license of arms to citizens for self defense and protection
 - i. Reduce expenditure on administration.
5. Withdrawal of all prosecutions except those involving violent crimes
6. Gandhi agreed to call off the Civil Disobedience movement and attend the second Round Table Conference in London.
7. The salt march took place a few days after this pact.

Government of India Act 1935

1. The Round Table Conferences could not achieve their objective and thus failed. However, on the suggestions of Round Table Conferences, a white paper was issued in 1933 and efforts were started to make the constitution of India.
2. A committee was set up under the chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow, the viceroy of India, to consider the recommendations of the white paper.
3. In 1934 the act was enforced in the country as Government of India Act 1935
4. The Government of India Act 1935 consisted of two parts. One part was central and the other part was the provincial. The Act also contained 14 parts and 10 schedules

5. The Act proclaimed a bicameral legislature (A bicameral legislature is a legislative body made up of two (bi) chambers). The one house of the Assembly was called the Indian Legislature Assembly and the other house of the Assembly was The Council of State.
6. The provinces were given more authority and powers and for the first time the provinces were made separate entities.
7. The system of Dyarchy was scrapped in the provinces and introduced in the centre.
8. Under the Act there were three lists of subjects. One was federal, 2nd was provincial and the 3rd was concurrent list.
9. The whole country was divided into 11 provinces.
10. The Governor-General in the centre and the Governors in the provinces were given special rights and privileges. In case of emergency situation both Governor-General and Governors enjoyed unlimited powers and their authority could not be challenged in any institution.
11. Under the Act a Federal Court was established.
12. The Act of 1935 failed to win appreciation from various sectors. Both the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress expressed their dissatisfaction over the Act.
13. Hindu leader Madam Mohan greatly criticized this Act and Pandat Jawahar Lal Nehru said on the emergency rights of Governor-General and Governors that this Act provided that this Act was like a machine that had strong brakes and no engine.
14. Muslim leader Muhammad Ali Jinnah said this scheme was thoroughly rotten fundamentally bad and totally unacceptable.

Congress Rule (1937-1939):

Background

Even though Muslim League and Congress were against the Government of India Act 1935, yet it was implemented in the winter of 1937. Now, what they had to convince their concerned masses to support them in elections. But Muslim League, which stood for separate electorates, was unfortunately divided in several due to personal and ideological differences. Congress, on the other hand, was raising slogans of joint electorates. Congress also wanted Hindi to be declared as the official language in the Deva Nagri script, while Muslims were in favour of Urdu in Persian script to be officially declared as the national language of the Indian sub-continent.

1. The elections were held and it was a shock to both the communities as congress believed to have 95% of seats could get 40%
2. Muslims had 491 total seats from which they secured only 109 seats
3. The favour was in congress and the rule of congress started in 1937
4. Congress ministries were formed in July 1937 but with bitter policy against Muslims
5. Hindi became the national language,
6. Congress flag became the national flag
7. Bande Matram became the national anthem.
8. A strict prohibition was laid on cow slaughter
9. singing of Bande Matram, taken from the novel of Chandra Chatterji, was started in schools.
10. Construction of new mosques was banned and Muslims were harassed while they offered prayers including the ban on congregational prayers.
11. They seemed to be taking revenge of the 700 year muslims rule over them
12. Educational reforms were introduced that were purely anti-Muslim in spirit. The purpose of Warda Taleemi Scheme was to displace the idea of two nation theory from minds of Muslim children

13. Vidya mandar scheme was introduced to build hinduism concepts in the minds of students
14. Muslims were also kept back from economic centre as they were expelled from their governmental positions and career opportunities were closed for them
15. When World War II started in 1939, the British were fighting against the Axis Powers. The Viceroy of India announced India's involvement without consulting its representative political leaders.
16. Congress asked for transfer of power in repayment of their cooperation in war, which the British government denied. As a result, Congress ministries resigned.
17. Thus came to an end the nightmarish rule which had terrorized Muslim community beyond imagination.
18. Quaid-i-Azam asked the Muslims to observe it as a 'Day of Deliverance' with peace and without any harmful intent towards any other nation. Prayers of thanksgiving and gratitude were offered and Muslims took a sigh of relief from the atrocities committed against them in the two-year Congress rule in 1939

DAY OF DELIVERANCE:

1. After the congress ministries resigned muhammad ali jinnah announced the day of deliverance to be celebrated
2. Also known as youm e nijaat. Day of freedom
3. It was celebrated on **22 december 1939**
4. Jumma prayer was observed and then thanksgiving.
5. Lord linlithgow (viceroy of india) was also pleased with the resignations.
6. Congress and gandhi opposed the celebration and wrote a letter to jinnah to call it off.

The lahore resolution

1. During the war years jinnah had shifted his focus totally upon muslims identity because after round table conferences he received the shock of his life about the hindu attitude that was never gonna change and there was no way for hindu muslim unity.
2. He had left for london lived a live of wealthy man with fancy car and his daughter dina and sister fatima ali jinnah. But on requests of liaquat ali jinnah he came back to reform the muslims league which had fallen to its knees during congress rule.
3. Between 1937 and 1940 there occurred a remarkable change, jinnah announced the day of deliverance and became a popular figure.
4. In 1940 23 march muslim league had its first wartime meeting which was attended by 1 lac muslims
5. This resolution was presented by molvi fazal ul haq
6. Here the lahore resolution or pakistan resolution(as considered by congress and hindus) was announced which called for a separate nation for muslims
7. The relation between muslims and british had grown stronger as the relation between congress had deteriorated due to world war and the resignations.
8. Congress rejected this idea and called it untruth and baffling and feared that muslims sentiments might create a federation covering all south west asia.
9. British however still thought of keeping the india united but to muslims separate nation was only way to achieve solution to their problems
10. Britannica tax was another reason for british trying to keep their tax incoming and not allow india to be divided.
11. During war years jinnah also convinced the women to take active part and spread awareness regarding separate nation that included, rana liaquat ali, fatima jinnah , lady abdullah haroon.

Congress imprisoned

1. As the war progressed congress grew further apart from the british
2. Gandhi tried to call another satyagrah civil disobedience but before it could start around 20 thousand congress leaders were imprisoned.

Cripps mission (1942)and quit india movement

1. During the war when the japanese was about to attack the pearl harbour congress leaders were released
2. A few german ships as well japanese reached indian borders.
3. In 1942 churchill sent a senior member of the committee known as sir stafford cripps to win congress support as they couldnt win this war without indian support
4. The cripps mission offered india full dominion status after war
5. However gandhi was against it and convinced congress to reject it
6. He said that japan and germany only threatened india because the british were there hence they should leave
7. Let india deal with german and japan with non violent methods
8. He started his last satyagrah known as quit india movement
9. He stated that we shall either free india or die in the attempt.
10. Within 48 hours british rearrested the congress leaders and kept them at the palace of aga khan
11. Following these arrests indian began violent protests
12. Police station, telephone lines and towers, bridges, railway stations destroyed
13. Industry was disrupted with strikes 940 people killed
14. 60,000 arrested, british bombed areas like bengal bihar
15. Used machine guns from air
16. A cyclone also hit areas of bengal leaving 3 million people dead due to starvation and cyclonic effects
17. In 1943 Lord wavell replaced lord linlithgow and took control of famine situation tried helping as much to starving people
18. Lord wavell remained viceroy till 1947. He regained power and made a stable situation
19. Lord wavell 1943-1947.

Wavell Plan 1945 :

1. In October 1943 the British Government decided to replace Lord Linlithgow with Lord Wavell as the Viceroy of India.
2. Before assuming the charge, Wavell worked as the Chief of the Indian army and thus had quite an understanding of the Indian situation.
3. Right after assuming charge as Viceroy, Wavell's most important task was to present a formula for the solution of the Indian problem which was acceptable for both the Congress and the Muslim League.
4. After doing his basic homework, in May 1945 he visited London and discussed his suggestions with the British Government.
5. The London talks resulted in the formulation of a definite plan of action which was officially made public simultaneously on June 14 , commonly known as Wavell Plan presented the following proposals:
 1. If all the Indian political parties would help the British in the war then the British Government would introduce Constitutional Reforms in India after the war.
 2. Viceroy's Executive Council would be immediately reconstituted and the number of its members would be increased.
 3. In that Council, there would be equal representation of high-class Hindus and Muslims.
 4. Other minorities including low-caste Hindus, Shudders, and Sikhs would be given representation in the Council.
 5. All the members of the Council, except the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, would be Indians.
 6. An Indian would be appointed as a member of Foreign Affairs in the Council. However, a British Commissioner would be appointed to look after the matters relating to the trade.
 7. Defense of India was to be in the hands of a British authority till Power was transferred to the Indian hands
 8. Viceroy would convene a meeting of the Indian politician including the leaders of Congress and the Muslim League so that they could nominate the names of the members of the new Council.
 9. If this plan is approved for the Central Government then the same type of popular ministries comprising of the political leaders would be formed in all the provinces.
 10. None of the changes suggested will in any way prejudice or prejudge the essential form of the future permanent Constitution of India

To discuss the proposal with the Indian leaders, Wavell summoned a conference called Simla conference 1945

SIMLA CONFERENCE:

1. It was held to discuss the wavells proposal or plan with the indian leaders
2. It was held in 1945
3. The Simla conference aimed to discuss the future of british india and find a solution for its independence
4. Leaders like jawaharlal nehru, muhammad ali jinnah and lord wavell attended the conferences
5. Different proposals were presented including the cabinet mission to suggest a federal system for india
6. Disagreements rose over power sharing between hindu and muslims leading to challenges in forming a united government
7. The conference did not result in a consensus and discussions continued
8. The conference set the stage for further negotiations and eventually partition of india

GANDHI JINNAH TALKS:

1. Background: The talks occurred in **Bombay (now Mumbai) in September 1944** during British rule in India,
2. Objective: Gandhi and Jinnah aimed to find a common ground for Hindu-Muslim unity.
3. Jinnah advocated for a separate Muslim state, while Gandhi sought a united, secular India.
4. They disagreed on the idea of power-sharing and the status of religious communities in the future India.

5. Various proposals were discussed, but no consensus was reached.
6. The talks highlighted the deep-rooted differences between Congress and the Muslim League, foreshadowing the later partition of India in 1947.
7. The talks highlighted the deep-rooted differences between Congress and the Muslim League, foreshadowing the later partition of India in 1947. The talks were held against the backdrop of the Quit India Movement and the increasing demand for Indian independence.
8. Gandhi put forward the idea of an undivided India with autonomy for provinces. He suggested that Hindus and Muslims should work together for the country's independence.
9. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the Muslim League, was a strong advocate for the creation of a separate nation for Muslims, which eventually led to the formation of Pakistan.

CABINET MISSION PLAN:

1. The Cabinet Mission Plan was a 1946 proposal by the British government to address the constitutional future of British India.
2. It aimed to create a united and independent India with power-sharing arrangements among Hindus and Muslims.
3. The plan proposed a three-tiered federal structure, but it faced opposition
4. Union government (British) : responsible for defense, foreign affairs and communications
5. Group governments formed by provinces grouping to handle residual powers
6. Provincial governments: retaining powers not ceded to the union or group governments.
7. This structure aimed to accommodate the diverse interests of different regions and communities within united India.
8. It faced opposition and was rejected by the Congress who was against the grouping of the provinces on religious basis

9. Muslim league accepted this plan as they felt that the grouping of Muslim majority Provinces in a way meant the formation of Pakistan
10. Ultimately leading to the partition of India in 1947.

Direct Action Day

1. The direct action day took place on 16 august 1946
2. It declared a nationwide protest against congress and its policies
3. It was organised by the All india muslims league
4. It was first planned and announced on may 1946
5. It was done in order to show the muslims power and the huge amount of muslims demanding a separate nation
6. It is also known as the great calcutta killings
7. It led to a large scale violence between hindus and muslims
8. Hindus took opportunity of the direct action day to teach the muslims of calcutta a great lesson
9. The situation escalated and around 3000 muslims were mercilessly murdered / slaughtered by the hindu mob.
10. This day also started the week of the long knives.
11. Thus, the riots opened the way to a partition of Bengal between a Hindu-dominated Western Bengal including Calcutta and a Muslim-dominated Eastern Bengal (now Bangladesh)
12. The All-India Muslim League and the Indian National Congress were the two largest political parties in the Constituent Assembly of India in the 1940s. The Muslim League had demanded since its 1940 Lahore Resolution for the Muslim-majority areas of India in the northwest and the east to be constituted as 'independent states
13. The british had decided to transfer the power to the indians and end the british raj, it was to be done in three structure, a centre, group of provinces and provinces in the cabinet mission plan 1946
14. Both the main parties had accepted the cabinet plan, however muslims league had fear regarding the insincerity of the congress and hindus.

15. Consequently, in July 1946, the Muslim League withdrew its agreement to the plan and announced a general strike (*hartal*) on 16 August, terming it Direct Action Day, to assert its demand for a separate homeland for Muslims in certain northwestern and eastern provinces in colonial India
16. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the leader of the All India Muslim League, said that he wanted either a divided India or a destroyed India
17. Due to the riots more than 10,000 people were left homeless as the hindu mob burned down the houses.

Third june plan 1947:

The term "Third June Plan" is associated with the partition of British India in 1947. On June 3, 1947, the last British Viceroy of India, Lord Louis Mountbatten, presented the plan that outlined the partition of British India into two independent dominions – India and Pakistan. The plan proposed the division of the provinces of Punjab and Bengal along religious lines, leading to the creation of the separate nations of India and Pakistan on August 15.

1. The plan proposed the partition of British India into two independent dominions - India and Pakistan.
2. The provinces of Punjab and Bengal were to be divided along religious lines (Hindu-majority areas in India and Muslim-majority areas in Pakistan).
3. India and Pakistan were to gain independence on August 15, 1947.
4. The plan aimed at the smooth transfer of power from British rule to the newly formed dominions.
5. Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy of India, played a crucial role in implementing the plan.
6. Radcliffe Line: The boundary demarcation was carried out by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, leading to the creation of the Radcliffe Line between India and Pakistan

7. This plan marked a significant moment in the history of South Asia, shaping the political landscape of the region.

Radcliffe Award :

1. The Radcliffe Award was the decision of boundaries between two newly formed states.
2. Radcliffe Award refers to the boundary demarcation carried out by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British lawyer to define the borders between India and Pakistan during the partition in 1947.
3. Radcliffe had a short timeframe to decide the borders, he had no prior knowledge of India's geography, politics or social context.
4. The Award sparked controversy, as it resulted in the division of communities and even some villages, leading to population displacement and communal tensions.
5. Radcliffe made the demarcation without visiting the borders or consulting with the political leaders.
6. The Radcliffe Line became the official border, shaping the boundaries between India, Pakistan and its legacy continues to influence the geopolitics of the region.

Now or never pamphlet:

1. The name Pakistan was given by Chaudhry Rahmat Ali in 1933.
2. Pakistan is the acronym of Punjab, Afghania, Iran, Sindh, Afghanistan, Balochistan.
3. It was first used in the pamphlet 'Now or never. Will we live or perish.'
4. It was first used by those who had been part of Round Table Conferences without the Indian National Congress.
5. The pamphlet was distributed among them.
6. Ali believed that the Indian delegates of the first and second Round Table Conferences committed 'an inestimable blunder and an incredible betrayal' by accepting the principle of an All-India Federation.

7. He demanded that the national status of the 30 million Muslims of the northwestern units be recognized and a separate Federal Constitution be granted to them
8. After the publication of the pamphlet, the Hindu press vehemently criticized it, and the word "Pakstan" used in it. Thus this word became a heated topic of debate.
9. With the addition of an "i" to improve the pronunciation, the name of Pakistan grew in popularity and combined with the philosophy of Muhammad Iqbal, the two nation theory of Syed Ahmad Khan and views of Jinnah its also known as PakistaN Declaration



Creation of Pakistan

1. The creation of Pakistan in 1947 was accompanied by a tragic chapter marred by widespread communal violence, bloodshed, and mass migration, particularly during the partition of British India. The separation of India into two nations, India and Pakistan, resulted in intense religious and ethnic tensions, leading to horrific instances of violence and displacement.
2. Trains, carrying refugees and those attempting to cross borders, became scenes of unimaginable horror. Many trains were derailed, attacked, or ambushed by religious and ethnic mobs, resulting in numerous deaths. One of the most infamous incidents occurred with the 'Ghost Trains' or 'Killer Trains,' where entire trains arrived at their destination filled with lifeless bodies, victims of communal violence during the perilous journey. Most of them were beheaded.
3. The mob made sure to kill each and every person in the train, poking their long dagger into lifeless bodies.
4. Rivers, including the Indus and the Sutlej, witnessed the tragic aftermath of the partition. Dead bodies of those who had perished in the violence were often thrown into rivers, creating a ghastly sight of floating corpses. The rivers, which had long been symbols of life and sustenance, became grim reminders
5. On the eve of Pakistan's creation, August 13, 1947, the historic announcement resonated across the airwaves, marking a pivotal moment in the subcontinent's history. Radio waves carried the announcement made which said timing 12.00 am 14 august this is radio pakistan, Congratulations to you on Creation of Pakistan
6. On the final day of the creation of Pakistan, August 14, 1947, a palpable sense of anticipation and excitement permeated the air. The culmination of years of struggle and relentless efforts led to the birth of a new nation. As the clock ticked towards midnight, crowds gathered in streets across the country, eagerly awaiting the historic moment. The atmosphere was charged with a mix of emotions – joy, hope, and the gravity of newfound responsibility. Pakistan emerged as an independent state, marking the end of British rule in the Indian subcontinent.

7. the joyous occasion was accompanied by the somber reality of mass migration and communal violence. Millions of people embarked on arduous journeys to reach the side of the border that aligned with their religious identity. Trains were filled with refugees, and the journey was fraught with peril as violent clashes erupted between different religious communities.
8. By August 15, 1947, one day after the announcement, the optimism of independence was overshadowed by the tragic events of partition. Cities and towns witnessed the aftermath of communal violence, and the pain of displacement was palpable. The partition left scars on the landscape, with abandoned homes, shattered communities, and the poignant echoes of families torn apart.
9. Muhammad ali jinnah and other prominent personalities gave a freedom speech at the famous monument of lahore. Minar e pakistan
10. He talked about the daunting task of rebuilding and healing the wounds of the past, setting the stage for the complex and multifaceted history that would shape Pakistan in the years to come.



The new nation and problems

Upon gaining independence in 1947, Pakistan faced numerous challenges as a newly created nation. Some of the key problems included:

1. Partition and Mass Migration: The partition of British India into India and Pakistan resulted in one of the largest mass migrations in history. Millions of people were displaced, leading to communal violence, loss of life, and economic disruption.

2. Resource Allocation: Pakistan inherited a share of British India's assets, but the distribution of resources between India and Pakistan was a complex and contentious process. The new nation had to establish its economic and administrative infrastructure.

3. Kashmir Conflict: Almost immediately after independence, the Kashmir conflict erupted between India and Pakistan. The princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, with its Muslim-majority population, became a focal point of territorial dispute, leading to ongoing tensions and several wars between the two countries.

4. Refugee Crisis: The influx of refugees from India, particularly in the regions of Punjab and Bengal, placed a severe strain on Pakistan's resources. The government had to address the needs of millions of displaced people, including shelter, food, and basic amenities.

5. Economic Challenges: Pakistan faced economic challenges, including the need to establish a stable currency, build a financial system, and develop a sustainable economic model. The country also had to contend with the loss of key industrial and agricultural regions during the partition.

6. Political Instability: In the early years, Pakistan experienced political instability with frequent changes in government. This instability was characterized by a series of coups and changes in leadership, contributing to a lack of continuity in governance.

7. Language and Cultural Diversity: Pakistan is a diverse nation with various ethnic and linguistic groups. Balancing the interests and rights of different regions and communities posed a significant challenge, leading to tensions and conflicts over identity and representation.

8. Constitutional Development: The process of drafting and adopting a constitution was a complex task. It took several years for Pakistan to establish a constitutional framework that reflected the diverse needs of its population.

9. Education and Health Services: The new nation had to address challenges in education and healthcare, including the need to build schools and hospitals to cater to the growing population.

10. Water Disputes: Pakistan faced water-related challenges, particularly with regards to the Indus River system. Water disputes with India added another layer of complexity to the relationship between the two countries.

Overcoming these challenges required significant effort and adaptation, and Pakistan's early years were marked by a series of adjustments as it sought to establish itself as a sovereign and stable nation.

Princely states

Hyderabad:

- Issue: Hyderabad, ruled by the Nizam, was the largest and wealthiest princely state with a significant Muslim population. The Nizam initially sought to remain independent.
- Challenge: The integration of Hyderabad into India became a contentious issue, leading to the military intervention known as "Operation Polo" in 1948. The Nizam's reluctance to accede to India and allegations of atrocities during the integration process contributed to the challenges.

Junagadh:

- Issue: Junagadh, a predominantly Hindu state with a Muslim ruler, Nawab Mahabat Khan, acceded to Pakistan despite having a Hindu-majority population.
- Challenge: The decision of Junagadh to accede to Pakistan led to protests and resistance from the local Hindu population. Eventually, India intervened, and a plebiscite resulted in the integration of Junagadh into India.

Jammu and Kashmir:

- Issue: Jammu and Kashmir, a princely state with a Muslim majority ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh, became a major point of conflict between India and Pakistan.
- Challenge: The Maharaja's decision to accede to India, despite a Muslim majority, led to the first Indo-Pak war in 1947-48. The ongoing Kashmir conflict remains a significant challenge in the region.
- Kashmir was a serious issue for Pakistan as the territory borders Tibet, China, Afghanistan and the USSR. It is of great strategic importance and Pakistan did not want India controlling it
- Kashmir was important to Pakistan because the majority of its inhabitants were Muslims.
- Pakistan was set up as a homeland for Muslims and wanted to protect the Kashmiri Muslims
- Kashmir was symbolically significant. Pakistan was a new nation which needed to show that it could support itself and stand up to its larger neighbour. Letting India do as it liked with the princely states would show weakness of Pakistan.
- It was quite possible that Pakistan could go to war with India over Kashmir, but it lacked officers and up to date equipment. It had no

ordnance factory capable of making military materials. Which it later on did during indo pak war

Bhopal:

- Issue: Bhopal, with a Muslim ruler and a Hindu majority, presented a unique situation.
- Challenge: The Nawab of Bhopal initially considered acceding to Pakistan, but under pressure from the local population and Indian leaders, the state eventually acceded to India.

Water dispute

1. The partition of India in 1947, which led to the creation of Pakistan, resulted in a number of complex issues, including the contentious matter of water distribution.
2. The main water dispute centered around the sharing of the Indus River and its tributaries, which were crucial for the agricultural economies of both India and Pakistan.
3. The Indus River Basin was one of the largest shared river systems in the world, and its waters were vital for irrigation and sustenance of the region.
4. The Indus River and its tributaries flow through both India and Pakistan, making their equitable distribution a major challenge.
5. The rivers that were affected by the partition included the Indus, Jhelum, and Chenab, which had headwaters in India but flowed through Pakistan as well.
6. In an attempt to address these issues, the Indus Water Treaty was eventually brokered in 1960 with the help of the World Bank.
7. The treaty allocated the waters of the Indus system between India and Pakistan and established a framework for resolving disputes. Despite periodic tensions and disagreements, the treaty has generally held, providing a mechanism for managing water resources in the region.

Language and cultural diversity

1. The territories that were to become Pakistan were home to various linguistic groups, including Punjabis, Sindhis, Pashtuns, Balochis, and Bengalis. Each of these communities had its own distinct language and cultural identity.
2. The choice of an official language for the newly formed state was a contentious issue. Urdu, associated with the Muslim identity and chosen as the lingua franca of Muslims in British India, was initially proposed as the sole official language.
3. However, this decision faced strong opposition in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), where Bengali speakers were the majority. The demand for Bengali

as an official language gained momentum in the face of perceived discrimination.

4. Tensions over language escalated into violence, particularly in East Pakistan. The language movement in East Pakistan in 1952, known as the Language Movement or Bhasha Andolon, saw protests and demonstrations demanding the recognition of Bengali as an official language.
5. Pakistani government eventually recognized Bengali as one of the official languages in 1956.

The term "lingua franca" refers to a common language that is used for communication between speakers of different native languages. It serves as a bridge or a common medium of communication when individuals or groups with different linguistic backgrounds need to interact

Division of assets

1. Mountbatten, Jinnah and Nehru had set up constant meetings to divide the assets between two states
2. Before partition there were 4 billion rupees in reserve, at the immediate partition 2 hundred million were given but then the fighting in Kashmir began and India refused to hand over the rest of the money. Saying Pakistan would use it to buy weapons however later on India changed its mind and agreed to pay another 500 million.
3. Even small items such as typewriters were divided between two countries
4. The division of military was considered the hardest by the British as they had spent so much on building a military they were proud of. The naval vessels, infantry and armored corps unit and engineer units had also been divided.
5. Despite assurance given India was reluctant to share military and the weapons or equipment that arrived were old and worn out or unusable.

Quaid e Azam died due to tuberculosis in 1948. The death of Quaid had a very bad impact on the people of Pakistan, they thought as their own father had died and now

they had become orphans. They had lost their courage for the building of a great Pakistan, they were completely hopeless. As they thought that they were unable to make Pakistan strong without him. The whole nation was filled with tears in their eyes as they had lost their beloved leader.

Liaquat Ali Khan

Liaquat Ali Khan was the first prime minister of Pakistan.

Liaquat Ali Khan was a Pakistani lawyer, politician and statesman who served as the first prime minister of Pakistan from 1947 until his assassination in 1951. He was one of the leading figures of the Pakistan Movement and is revered as Quaid-e-Millat. Khan was born in Karnal to an Urdu-speaking family.

After independence, Quaid-i-Azam and Muslim League appointed Liaquat to be the head of the Pakistan Government. Being the first Prime Minister of the country, He had to deal with many difficulties facing Pakistan in its early days. Liaquat Ali Khan helped Quaid-i-Azam in solving the riot and refugee problem and setting up an effective administrative system for the country. After the death of Quaid-i-Azam, Liaquat tried to fill the vacuum created by the departure of the Father of the Nation. Under his premiership, Pakistan took its first steps in the field of constitution-making, as well as foreign policy. He presented the Objectives Resolution in the Legislative Assembly. The house passed this on March 12, 1949. Under his leadership, a team also drafted the first report of the Basic Principle Committee. His efforts in signing the Liaquat-Nehru pact on the minority issue in 1950 reduced tensions between India and Pakistan. In May 1951, he visited the United States and set the course of Pakistan's foreign policy towards closer ties with the West.

On October 16, 1951, Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated. He had been scheduled to make an important announcement in a public meeting at Municipal Park, Rawalpindi. The security forces immediately shot the assassin, who was later identified as Saad Akbar. Killing the assassin erased all clues to the identity of the real culprit behind the murder. Liaquat Ali Khan was officially given the title of Shaheed-i-Millat, but the question of who was behind his murder is yet to be answered.

Rawalpindi conspiracy:

1. Certain events in the history of nations leave deep impacts on their future. Such incidents are always controversial and remain a matter of dispute among

sections of society. The Rawalpindi Conspiracy case is one such incident in our post-independence history that has influenced our political and social history.

2. The Rawalpindi Conspiracy case was an attempted coup d'état against the government of Liaquat Ali Khan who was the first Prime Minister of the country. This was the first attempt succeeding a number of attempts against the elected governments of Pakistan in later history. The mastermind behind the whole plan was Major General Akbar Khan who was a senior commander of the Pakistan Army at that time. And for this plan, he got the support of some military men and some left-wing politicians as well.
3. Khan called together a meeting at his place in Rawalpindi on 23rd February 1951 which was attended by Faiz, Syed Sajjad Zaheer, the then secretary-general of the party, and Muhammad Hussain Ata, another leader of the party.
4. And after the dismissal of the government, Khan was to form the new government which was to organize general elections in the country. The new government was to allow the communist party to take part in the political process and as a return, the party was to welcome and provide support to the new government
5. The most surprising point of the case was the alliance between the communist party leaders and the army officers, as both sectors of the society were obsessed with different approaches towards the society and its functioning and progression.
6. The conspiracy was gigantic in terms of its consequences to the state since the military and the elite of the bureaucracy were waiting to capture the state machinery because the politicians were not working for the people. The subsequent Martial laws imposed in the country are merely the reflections of the Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case 1951

Objective Resolution

The Objective Resolution holds paramount significance in the constitutional history of Pakistan. Introduced by Prime Minister **Liaquat Ali Khan in 1949**, it served as a foundational document guiding the country's future trajectory. The resolution aimed to define the fundamental principles that would govern Pakistan's political and social framework, emphasizing the principles of democracy, equality, and justice in line with Islamic teachings. It laid the groundwork for the subsequent development of Pakistan's Constitution, providing a framework that upheld the rights of all citizens while affirming the nation's commitment to its Islamic identity.

The Objective Resolution, also known as the Objectives Resolution, embodied several key features that shaped Pakistan's constitutional framework and national identity:

- 1. Islamic Principles:** One of the central features of the Objective Resolution was its emphasis on Islamic principles as the guiding force for governance. It affirmed the commitment of the state to Islamic ideals and sought to ensure that laws and policies would align with Islamic teachings.
- 2. Sovereignty of Almighty Allah:** The resolution explicitly stated the sovereignty of Almighty Allah as the **supreme authority**, recognizing Allah as the ultimate source of power and law in the state.
- 3. Democratic Principles:** While affirming Islamic principles, the Objective Resolution also emphasized democratic values. It underscored the importance of democracy, justice, freedom, and equality for **all citizens**, regardless of religion, caste, or creed.
- 4. Protection of Minority Rights:** Another notable feature was the commitment to safeguarding the rights of minorities. The resolution pledged to ensure the protection and preservation of the rights of religious and ethnic minorities, fostering a spirit of tolerance and inclusivity.
- 5. Rule of Law:** The Objective Resolution emphasized the rule of law and the supremacy of the constitution. It sought to establish a legal framework that would uphold justice, fairness, and accountability within the governance structure.

6. **Social Justice:** A key feature of the resolution was its focus on social justice and equality. It aimed to address socio-economic disparities and promote welfare measures to uplift marginalized segments of society.

7. **Constitutional Framework:** While not a constitution itself, the Objective Resolution provided a guiding framework for the drafting of Pakistan's future constitutions. It laid down foundational principles that would shape the constitutional development of the country.



PRODA

In 1949 the Public and Representative Office Disqualification Act (PRODA) allowed the government to disqualify persons found guilty of "misconduct," a term that acquired a broad definition. In 1952 the Security of Pakistan Act expanded the powers of the government in the interests of public order.

The armed forces also posed a threat to Liaquat's government, which was less hostile toward India than some officers wished. In March 1951, Major General Mohammad Akbar Khan, chief of the general staff, was arrested along with fourteen other officers on charges of plotting a coup d'état. The authors of what became known as the Rawalpindi Conspiracy were tried in secret, convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment. All were subsequently released.

Contributions of malik ghulam muhammad

Finance Minister (1947–51)

He presented the first budget and submitted the draft of the First Five-Year Plans in 1948. In 1949, Muhammad invited leaders of the Muslim world to the International Islamic Economics Organization in Pakistan, where he emphasized the idea of a Muslim economic corridor

Born in Lahore in 1895, Malik Ghulam Mohammad belonged to a middle-class family of the Kakazai tribe. Ghulam Mohammad joined the accounts services of India just after completing his graduation from Aligarh University. Primarily, he served in the Railway Board but then, during the First World War, he was deputed on the control of general supplies and purchase. In 1945, he was one of the founders of Mahindra & Mohammed

Company, which is now renamed as Mahindra & Mahindra, the largest SUV maker in India.

Ghulam Mohammad himself was inducted as the Finance Minister in the Cabinet of newly created Pakistan in 1947. With vast experience, he helped the country tackle the financial crises. He persuaded the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Nawab of Bahawalpur, due to his personal affiliation, to give financial support for the first budget of Pakistan. In 1949, one of his initiatives was that Pakistan should organize the International Islamic Economic Conference in Karachi, in which Finance Ministers from all Muslim countries participated. Ghulam Mohammad, in his address to the Muslim delegates, launched the idea of the establishment of a Muslim economic block.

After the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, Ghulam Mohammad was elected as the third Governor-General, by the cabinet, after Khawaja Nazimuddin resigned from the post of Governor-General. After taking the charge of the office, Ghulam Mohammad started dominating all the affairs of the country to curtail the powers of the Prime Minister. When Khawaja Nazimuddin, with his cabinet, tried to counter Ghulam Mohammad's undefined dominating authority, he dismissed the Governor-General by using non-mandatory powers under the provisional constitution.

Ghulam Mohammad supported Mohammad Ali Bogra, the Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States, to be elected as the next Prime Minister. Later on, In 1954, the Constituent Assembly made legislative attempts to try changing the 1935 act to establish checks and balances on the Governor-General's powers. In response, Muhammad dismissed the Constituent Assembly, with the help of which he had dismissed the previous Prime Minister. His decision was challenged by the president of the legislative assembly, Molvi Tamizuddin, in the Sindh High Court, the court abolished the action of the Governor-General, but the Supreme Court reversed the decision in favor of the Governor-General. Ghulam Mohammad had to go on two month's leave due to the attack of paralysis. He nominated General Iskandar Mirza as acting Governor-General, but Iskandar Mirza eventually removed Ghulam Mohammad from his authority. Ghulam Mohammad died in 1956.

Historians consider this action the beginning of viceregal politics in Pakistan, in which the military and civil bureaucracy, not elected officials, would gain increasing influence over the country's policymaking

Important points (malik ghulam muhammad)

1. He presented the first budget
2. Finance Minister (1947–51)
3. Submitted draft of 5 year plan
4. Invited muslim leaders from across the world for an muslim economic bloc
5. He was the finance minister of new nation
6. He helped the country tackle financial problems
7. He with his personal networking convinced nizam of hyderabad and bahawalpur to give financial support to the nation
8. Elected as third governor general after assassination of liaquat ali khan
9. Dissolved the assembly when it tried to challenge his powers
10. He had also dismissed the powers of prime minister as well as lowered the powers of governor general when khawaja nizamuddin challenged him
11. He had chosen iskander mirza to be acting governor general but due to his deteriorating health, iskander mirza removed ghulam muhammad from his authority.
12. He died in 1956.



One unit scheme

One-Unit was the title of a scheme launched by the federal government of Pakistan to merge the four provinces of West Pakistan into one homogenous unit, as a counterbalance against the numerical domination of the ethnic Bengalis of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh).

When?

The One Unit policy was passed on 30 September 1955 by the new Prime Minister Chaudhry Muhammad Ali.

Why was it introduced?

When Pakistan came into existence the geography of Pakistan was completely confusing in a sense of divisional land. The land of Pakistan was geographically divided into two parts which were known as East Pakistan (now current Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (Islamic republic of Pakistan).

On the other hand West Pakistan was itself divided into four provinces. East Pakistan was considered one province.

It was difficult for east Pakistan to be prosperous with little privileges which it had. So there were a lot of hurdles between east and west. Such as language issues, sharing of powers etc. Additionally West Pakistan was more developed and it had a strong military and bureaucracy.

Nevertheless the rulers of Pakistan tried to solve the issue of disparity which was being faced by East Pakistan. The then Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra brought the concept of one unit under discussion. The leaders viewed that the disparity and hopelessness of East Pakistan could be removed by merging all four units of West Pakistan into one unit and the campaign would have other development projects.

In this way equality east and west would come on the surface. On 30 September a bill was passed in assembly in the favor of one unit.

Furthermore Lahore was declared the capital of one unit. The land of West Pakistan controlled by three governors which became under a chief commissioner. Knowing the fact the one unit first governor was appointed as Mushtaque Ahmed Gurmani

Consequence

The fact cannot be denied that merging of the provinces created further troubles and tribulations. The circumstances of one unit could not bring prosperity and development in the country. Due to that the West Pakistan legislature passed a bill in October recommending the dissolution of one unit. This led to the downfall of Suhrawardy's cabinet. The central government dismissed the ministries in Punjab, Sindh and NWFP. One unit continued until General Yahya Khan dissolved it on July 1st 1970.

To conclude, one unit created more problems internally in West Pakistan. With one unit of West Pakistan neither the disparity of East Pakistan was removed nor was any other issue resolved.

The Basic Principles Committee

The Basic Principles Committee was established on 12th March 1949 by Khawaja Nazimuddin on the instruction of Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan. This committee had 24 members and was headed by Khawaja Nazimuddin and Liaquat Khan was its vice president. This committee presented its first report in 1950 but was severely criticized, particularly in East Pakistan so it referred back to the Constituent Assembly.

sub-committees were also appointed for public suggestions and these sub-committees made their reports and presented them to the Basic Principles Committee which then presented the final and complete report to the Constituent Assembly in 1952.

The report was revised before an agreement could be reached in the Constituent Assembly.

Features

1. The Objective Resolution was adopted as a preamble to the proposed constitution and its principles were to guide the state. Another important clause was that which laid down procedure to prevent any legislation to be made against the Quran and Sunnah
2. The Head of the State should be a Muslim and elected by the both Houses of the federal legislature for a term of 5 years.
3. Seats were also allocated for communities in the House of People
4. Chief justice of the Supreme Court would be appointed by the Head of the State and other 6 judges would also be appointed by the Head of the State by the recommendations of the Chief Justice
5. Guarantees were also given to the civil servants of the federation and units against the dismissal, and reduction in the rank without an opportunity to showcases

But the second and final report of the Basic Principles Committee was not received too well. The report was criticized because of these defects:

- The draft ignored the fact that East Pakistan contained the majority of the population of the country and West Pakistan had a major part of the country's territory.
- The draft made the lower house a weak replica of the House of People and reduced its utility. It also made no provision if both houses were unable to resolve the conflict in a joint session.

Like the first report, this was also criticized but this time criticism arose from Punjab which considered the federal formula to be defective. They demanded equal representation for various units in the lower house and equal power for both Houses. The Punjab members in the Basic Principles Committee and the Federal Cabinet disliked the formula because they felt East Pakistan would easily dominate West Pakistan which had been divided into nine units.

Religious leaders were also not satisfied with the Islamic character of the recommended constitution especially with regards to their demand for the declaration of Ahmadis as non-Muslims. In July 1952 during the All Pakistan Muslim Parties Convention held at Lahore a demand was put forward for the removal of Ahmadis from the key posts including Zafarullah Khan who was the Foreign Minister. Although Nazaimuddin sympathized with the demand he refused to incorporate them in the Basic Principles Committee report.

CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

1. After sanctioning Objective Resolution 1949, the process of formulation of constitution started by establishing various committees.
2. Among these committees, the Basic Principles committee was of key importance because it was included in its responsibilities to prepare a report after drafting basic principles of constitution.
3. This committee further framed three sub-committees in order to take into account the key issues in the way of constitution formulation. Basic Principles Committee submitted its interim report before the Constituent Assembly on 28th of September 1950.
4. This report suggested a bicameral Federal parliamentary form of government with equal powers for both the houses.
5. A unicameral form of government was suggested for the provinces.
6. The report presented by the Basic Principles Committee was criticized at a large scale. Several objections were raised in the report. The report became a cause of conflict between East and West Pakistan.

7. Protests and riots started at large in the Eastern part of Pakistan. They showed their grief that an attempt has been made in the report to convert the majority of Eastern Pakistan into a minority.
8. A conflict produced between the Central and Provincial government.
9. In order to snub the situation, Liaquat Ali Khan played his political role by convincing the people that all essential amendments or changes would be made in the report before its final sanction. He also insisted the people send suitable suggestions for the amendments in the report.
10. Before the report had to be moved in front of the constituent Assembly, Liaquat Ali Khan was killed on 16 October 1951 while addressing in Liaquat Bagh Rawalpindi.
11. Immediately after this incident Khawja Nazim-UI-Din took the oath of Prime Minister and took the responsibility of completing the remaining work of the constitution. In order to proceed with the matter of constitutionalisation a second report of the Basic Principles Committee was prepared. The most important things of the report were that the Head of the state and provincial governor will jointly establish a board consisting of religious scholars (Ulema) expert in Islamic Law.
12. The main duty of the Ulema Board was to check a law whether it was religious or non religious. The second report too faced criticism and in this way the process of constitutionalising delayed. (Ahmad, 2016)
13. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed Khawja Nazim-UI-Din from his office and appointed Muhammad Ali Bogra as the new Prime Minister of Pakistan, with his appointment he presented his formula before the constituent Assembly on October 1953, the formula is commonly known as Muhammad Ali Formula.
14. The main feature of the formula was imposing of responsibility to Supreme Court instead of Ulema Board to judge a law whether it was Islamic or contrary to it. The suggestion moved by Muhammad Ali Bogra was appreciated almost in all circles.

Difficult words

Bicameral: Bicameralism is a type of legislature that is divided into two separate assemblies, chambers, or houses,

Unicameral : having a single legislative chamber.

Legislative : having the power to make laws.

Interim : in the meantime or temporary report

Preamble : preparatory statement or foundation.

Contribution of Iskander mirza

Iskander Mirza, who served as the first President of Pakistan from 1956 to 1958, made significant contributions to the country's political. Here are six points highlighting his contributions:

- 1. Establishment of the First Republic:** Iskander Mirza played a pivotal role in establishing the First Republic of Pakistan in 1956 by promulgating the country's first constitution. This marked a significant transition from the earlier years of dominion status to a republic with its own constitution and political structure.
- 2. Promotion of Democracy:** Despite his eventual ousting in a military coup, Mirza initially championed the cause of democracy and parliamentary governance. He emphasized the importance of democratic institutions and sought to strengthen them during his presidency.
- 3. Land Reforms:** Iskander Mirza initiated land reform measures aimed at redistributing land to landless farmers, thereby addressing issues of inequality and rural poverty. These reforms were aimed at promoting social justice and economic development in Pakistan's predominantly agrarian society.
- 4. Modernization Efforts:** Mirza recognized the need for modernization and development in various sectors of Pakistani society. He advocated for industrialization, infrastructure development, and educational reforms to propel the nation forward economically and socially.

5. Foreign Policy Initiatives: During his presidency, Iskander Mirza pursued diplomatic initiatives aimed at strengthening Pakistan's relations with other countries, particularly within the context of the Cold War. He sought to balance relations between the United States and the Soviet Union while navigating regional dynamics in South Asia.

6. Constitutional Framework: Despite criticism of his presidency and eventual removal from power, Iskander Mirza's tenure laid the groundwork for Pakistan's constitutional framework. His efforts contributed to the evolution of the country's political system and provided a foundation upon which subsequent leaders could build.



Summarized Constitutional contribution of Iskander mirza

Iskander Mirza's constitutional contribution to Pakistan was significant, particularly in his role as the architect of the country's first republican constitution. As Pakistan's first President, Mirza oversaw the drafting and promulgation of the 1956 Constitution, which established the framework for a parliamentary democracy in the country. This constitution provided a formal structure for governance, delineating the powers and responsibilities of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government. Mirza's efforts aimed to transition Pakistan from its earlier status as a dominion to a fully-fledged republic with its own constitution, symbolizing a crucial step towards institutionalizing democracy in the nation. While his presidency was short-lived and ended with a military coup, Mirza's constitutional contributions laid the groundwork for subsequent constitutional developments in Pakistan, shaping the trajectory of the country's political evolution.

1958 military coup

The 1958 Pakistani military coup was the first military coup in Pakistan that took place on 27 October 1958. It resulted in the toppling of Iskandar Ali Mirza, the president of Pakistan, by Muhammad Ayub Khan, the commander-in-chief of the Pakistan Army.

First military coup - 1958

Against - iskander ali mirza , done by ayub khan

Second military coup - 1977

Against - bhutto - done by zia ul haq,

Ayub Khan

1. Ayub Khan, born on May 14, 1907, was a military officer who rose to prominence in Pakistani politics, serving as the country's second President (1958–1969) and its first military dictator.
2. He came to power through a military coup in 1958, overthrowing the civilian government of President Iskander Mirza, citing the need to stabilize the country and address corruption and inefficiency in governance.
3. Ayub Khan's rule marked a period of significant economic growth and modernization in Pakistan, known as the "Decade of Development," characterized by rapid industrialization, infrastructure projects, and agricultural reforms.
4. His government signed the Indus Waters Treaty with India in 1960, which allocated the waters of the Indus River system between the two countries, mitigating water disputes and facilitating cooperation in water management.
5. Despite his economic and infrastructural achievements, Ayub Khan's regime faced growing discontent over issues such as inequality, political repression, and disenfranchisement of the East Pakistani (now Bangladesh) population.
6. Ayub Khan's decision to impose martial law in 1965 further fueled opposition to his rule, particularly from political parties advocating for democracy and civilian rule.
7. In response to mounting pressure and protests, Ayub Khan announced his resignation in 1969, paving the way for a transition to civilian rule under President Yahya Khan.
8. After stepping down from power, Ayub Khan retired from politics and lived a relatively quiet life, writing his memoirs and staying out of the public spotlight.

DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

1. The decade of development was celebrated highlighting the achievements and execution of ayub's plans.
2. In the plans the private consortium companies are credited with creating an environment in which the private sector was encouraged to grow and hence created employment opportunities
3. The economic growth due to the setup of medium or small scale industries began rising significantly and the GDP grew 6.8% .
4. Several hydro electric projects including mangla dam were completed. Several small and medium scale reservoirs in west pakistan and one dam in east pakistan that is kaptai dam
5. Authorisation of nuclear power plant, dr. abdu salam with the permission from the president himself approved of the nuclear power beginning in karachi
6. Ayub introduced new books and curriculum to the school and universities . many public sector universities and schools were built during his era
7. Introduced agricultural reforms preventing anyone from occupying more than 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of unirrigated land.
8. Oil refinery was built in karachi
9. These reforms led to our GDP growth to be 3 times of india. We were at 15%
10. In 1961, President Ayub started the nation's full-fledged space program in cooperation with the air force, and created the Suparco civilian space agency that launched sounding rockets throughout the 1960s.
11. In 1960, President Ayub, together with Prime Minister Nehru, signed the Indus Waters Treaty brokered by the World Bank.
12. In 1962, after India was defeated by China, Ayub Khan disguised a few thousand soldiers as guerillas and sent them to Indian Kashmir to incite the people to rebel.
13. In 1964, the Pakistan Army engaged with the Indian Army in several skirmishes, and clandestine operations began.

THE WAR OF 1965

Reasons :

1. The kashmir issue
2. Indus water dispute
3. Political differences

The 1965 Indo-Pak war lasted barely a month. Pakistan made gains in the Rajasthan desert, but its main push against India's Jammu-Srinagar road link was repulsed, and Indian tanks advanced to within sight of Lahore. Both sides claimed victory.

The beginning of war

Operation Gibraltar, a clandestine movement of armed rebels into the Indian-administered region of Jammu and Kashmir, marked the start of the conflict on April 6, 1965. This signaled the start of hostilities and eventually resulted in a full-scale war.

1. Rann of kutch battle

There had been clashes between India and Pakistan in the Rann of Kutch before the major battle in Kashmir. Ultimately, a cease-fire was declared in June 1965, although this was only a prelude to the main conflict.

The Indian army had been setting up headquarters and other posts at Rann of Kutch even while fully aware that it was according to the maps belonged to the Sindh.

They had even started obstructing the patrols of Sindh police and colonels. Infantry and aircrafts had entered and destroyed the area.

2. On 9th April 1965, the 51 Brigade Group of the Pakistani army attacked the Sardar and Tak posts at the Rann of Kutch in Gujarat. The attack was by about 3500 men.
3. 21 Indian soldiers were captured along with the captain Karnail Singh.
4. This operation was codenamed 'Operation Desert Hawk 1' by the Pakistani army and it occurred at 3:00 AM.
5. Pakistan justified this attack saying it was meant to "liberate" Kashmir.
6. Pakistan decided not to cash its military superiority in the Kutch and accepted mediation efforts by Britain and the United Nations. Finally, the ceasefire came into effect between India and Pakistan on 6 June, 1965.
7. According to Indian sources, 4 Pakistani army men were captured and 34 killed.

8. The grand slam operation

In September 1965, Pakistan began Operation Grand Slam, its main attack, in the Chamb-Jaurian area of Jammu and Kashmir. Closing off Indian soldiers in the area and creating a path to the Kashmir Valley were the goals.

9. Battle of Dograi

Indian soldiers attacked the town of Dograi in Pakistan's Sialkot region during one of the most important engagements of the conflict.

10. Tashkent agreement and ceasefire

The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 was one important event that significantly influenced the course of the Indian subcontinent. It emphasized the ongoing difficulties in Indo-Pak relations, especially the Kashmir dispute, which is still a source of hostility and violence. The region became nuclearized as one of the war's more significant effects. It is essential to know the historical background and the complexities of this battle in order to fully appreciate the complicated dynamics that still exist in South Asia today.

After its success in the Rann of Kutch, Pakistan, under the leadership of Muhammad Ayub Khan, believed the Indian Army would be unable to defend itself against a quick military campaign in the disputed territory of Kashmir as the Indian military had suffered a loss to China in 1962

Pakistan attempted to ignite the resistance movement employing a covert infiltration, code-named Operation Gibraltar. Pakistani infiltrators were soon discovered, however, their presence reported by local Kashmiris, the operation ended unsuccessfully.

On 5 August 1965, between 26,000 and 33,000 Pakistani soldiers crossed the Line of Control dressed as Kashmiri locals headed for various areas within Kashmir. Indian forces, tipped off by the local populace, crossed the cease fire line on 15 August. By the end of August, however, both sides had relative progress; Pakistan had made progress in areas such as Tithwal, Uri and Poonch and India had captured the Haji Pir pass, 8 km into Pakistan administered Kashmir

Pakistan had launched Operation Grand Slam and India's Army Headquarters was taken by surprise. Attacking with an overwhelming ratio of troops and technically superior tanks, Pakistan made gains against Indian forces, who were caught unprepared and suffered heavy losses. India responded by calling in its air force to blunt the Pakistani attack. The next day, Pakistan retaliated, its air force attacked Indian forces and air bases in both Kashmir and Punjab. India's decision to open up the theater of attack into Pakistani Punjab forced the Pakistani army to relocate troops engaged in the operation to defend Punjab. Operation Grand Slam therefore failed, as the Pakistan Army was unable to capture Akhnoor; it became

one of the turning points in the war, when India decided to relieve pressure on its troops in Kashmir by attacking Pakistan further south

India crossed the international border on 6 september and headed to the airport of lahore. The United States made a temporary ceasefire to evacuate its citizens from lahore. The Pakistani Army held the bridges over the canal or blew up those it could not hold . The war saw the aircraft of the Indian Air Force (IAF) and the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) engaging in combat for the first time since independence. Indians lost 70 of its aircrafts and Pakistan lost around 20. M. M alam was one of the heroes of the war who downed 5 planes in under a minute.

Yahya khan

1. Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan, born on February 4, 1917, was a Pakistani general who served as the third President of Pakistan from 1969 to 1971, following the resignation of Ayub Khan.
2. Yahya Khan assumed power during a turbulent period in Pakistani history, marked by widespread discontent, political unrest, and the growing demand for democracy and autonomy, particularly in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh)
3. One of Yahya Khan's most significant contributions was overseeing the transition to democratic rule through the holding of general elections in 1970, the first nationwide democratic elections in Pakistan's history
4. The 1970 elections resulted in a landslide victory for the Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, in East Pakistan, while the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, emerged as the dominant party in West Pakistan.
5. Yahya Khan's handling of the political crisis in East Pakistan, including the military crackdown on Bengali nationalists and civilians, has been widely criticized for its brutality and human rights abuses.

6. Under Yahya Khan's leadership, Pakistan became embroiled in the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, which culminated in the defeat of Pakistani forces and the secession of East Pakistan, resulting in the creation of Bangladesh
7. The loss of East Pakistan represented a significant failure of Yahya Khan's leadership and had profound consequences for the territorial integrity and national identity of Pakistan.
8. Yahya Khan stepped down from the presidency in December 1971, paving the way for the transfer of power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who became Pakistan's first civilian President.
9. Despite his contributions to the transition to democratic rule, Yahya Khan's legacy is overshadowed by the events of the 1971 war
10. His tenure as President highlighted the challenges of governing a diverse and fractious nation like Pakistan, grappling with ethnic, linguistic, and regional tensions.

Presidents of Pakistan

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. First president- Iskander mirza | 1956-1958 |
| 2. Second president - ayub khan | 1958- 1969 |
| 3. Third president - yahya khan | 1969- 1971 |
| 4. Civilian president(FIRST) - Zulfiqar ali bhutto | 1971- 1973 |

Prime ministers of Pakistan

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Liaquat ali khan | 1947-1951 |
| 2. Khawaja nizamuddin | 1951-1953 |
| 3. M . ali bogra | 1953-1955 |
| 4. Chaudhry muhammad ali | 1955-1956 |
| 5. Zulfiqar ali bhutto | 1973-1977 |

Zulfiqar ali bhutto

1. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, born on January 5, 1928, was a towering figure in Pakistani politics,
2. Serving as the country's fourth President (1971–1973) and its ninth Prime Minister (1973–1977).
3. He founded the Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) in 1967, which emerged as a major political force advocating for socialism, democracy, and the rights of the common people.
4. Bhutto played a crucial role in the founding of Bangladesh, negotiating the Shimla Agreement 1972 with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi following the 1971 Indo-Pakistani War, which resulted in the independence of Bangladesh.
5. As President, Bhutto embarked on a populist agenda, introducing land reforms, nationalizing key industries such as steel and banking, and implementing policies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality.
6. However, Bhutto's rule was marred by allegations of authoritarianism and human rights abuses, particularly during the period of martial law in 1977, which led to widespread protests and unrest.
7. Bhutto's foreign policy initiatives aimed at strengthening ties with Islamic nations, particularly the Arab world, and he played a significant role in the formation of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)
8. In 1977, Bhutto's government was overthrown in a military coup led by General Zia-ul-Haq, who subsequently charged him with conspiracy to murder a political opponent, leading to a highly controversial trial.
9. Despite international appeals for clemency, Bhutto was executed on April 4, 1979, sparking widespread outrage and condemnation both within Pakistan and abroad.

10. Bhutto's execution transformed him into a martyr figure for many Pakistanis, and the circumstances surrounding his trial and death continue to be a subject of controversy and debate.

11. His daughter, Benazir Bhutto, rose to prominence in Pakistani politics, becoming the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1988 and serving two non-consecutive terms before her assassination in 2007.

SIX POINTS of Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman

Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman was the founder of Bangladesh. During the rule of Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan, he played a bouncy role in Pakistan politics and became prominent especially when he presented a Six-Point formula in 1966, in collaboration with his party and demanded the Pakistan government to implement his six points in every way to the fullest extent. The Government of Pakistan disliked his idea that was prone to make the center significantly weak and the provinces predominantly independent. But his Awami League urged the Government to encompass all the six points in the new constitution that was to be framed by the new Constituent Assembly. Sheikh Mujib and his party showed extreme rigidity when asked to amend or modify a few points. Though at times he agreed to take a reasonable view of his points, especially before the elections of 1970, yet at every juncture, he backed out and stuck to the Six-Point formula that had made him exceedingly popular among the people of Bengal. All the members of the Awami League were so emotional that they pledged to make every sacrifice to implement the Six-Point formula.

The six points called for

1. Abolishing the Basic Democracy scheme,
2. Restoring universal suffrage,(right to vote for every adult)
3. Devolving federal power to the provinces of East and West Pakistan,
4. Separate fiscal, and trade policies for East and West Pakistan,
5. Increased security spending for East Pakistan. And formation of its own military.
6. There would be either two different currencies for the two wings or a single one with a separate Federal Reserve System for each wing.

1970 Elections and effect of six points

The 1970 Pakistan elections marked a pivotal moment in the country's history, setting the stage for significant political upheaval.

The contest, held on December 7th, was the first general election in Pakistan since its independence in 1947 and aimed to transition the nation from military rule to democratic governance.

The outcome, however, was unexpected, as the Awami League, led by Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, secured a landslide victory in East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, while the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, emerged as the dominant force in West Pakistan.

The consequences of the 1970 Pakistan elections were huge. The victory of the Awami League in East Pakistan and the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) in West Pakistan highlighted deep divisions between the regions.

This led to a crisis as the ruling establishment didn't address East Pakistan's demands for more autonomy. regional divide laid the groundwork for the eventual secession of East Pakistan

CYCLONE BHOLA

The **1970 Bhola cyclone** was a devastating tropical **cyclone** that struck East Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh) and India's West Bengal. During the time of general **Yahya Khan**.

On 12 November 1970, the Bhola Cyclone swept across the southern districts of East Pakistan, killing over 300,000 people. Small islands were swept away and dead bodies of humans and cattle lay strewn across the devastated landscape

The Bhola Cyclone killed an estimated 500,000 people and caused nearly \$90 million in damage

Cyclone Bhola caused an estimated **300,000 to 500,000** fatalities, mostly the result of a huge storm surge overwhelming the low-lying islands and tidal flats along the shores of the Bay of Bengal.

The devastation triggered a civil war and hence a military intervention at the end.

This put the pakistani government on the line of attack and criticism as they did not give adequate help and machinery to help with the victims.

India opened the border for refugee for some time and gave the hand in help. Providing the bengali with aid and basic necessities.

U.s also provided aid and funds

This served as the nail in coffin for the East pakistani who had then decided over the creation of Bangladesh

Civil war 1971

After the elections of 1970, the situation in Pakistan turned into chaos and turmoil. The leaders of the two leading political parties, the Pakistan Peoples Party and the Awami League, have earned popularity in their regions, didn't seem to compromise with each other at any cost. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman continued insisting on his specific Six-Point Program while Zulfikar Ali Bhutto with his reservations asked for some amendments. Thus they couldn't get to the bottom of the predicament due to their inflexibility. President Yahya Khan was himself too incompetent to instigate them to negotiate and co-operate with each other.

Yahya Khan urged Sheikh Mujib a couple of times to come to West Pakistan, certainly not realizing the growing discontent of the Bengali public because of their deep-rooted mistrust of their western brethren. When Yahya Khan saw that Mujib remained unmoved, he called on Mujib and invited him to visit Islamabad. But as again Mujib didn't respond, Yahya goaded Bhutto to leave for Dacca. Bhutto acceded to his request and had detailed talks with Mujib but both of them couldn't eliminate the ever-growing gap between the two wings.

In a desperate bid to break the political deadlock, Yahya Khan announced that the National Assembly session will be held in Dacca on 3 March 1971 seeking the solution of constitutional matters. Subsequently, the elected MNAs of PPP vowed on Quran that they would remain faithful to their leader. Similarly, the MNAs of AL pledged that they would not yield at any cost as far as their Six-Point Formula was concerned. Forthwith Yahya Khan was disappointed and decided to deferment the session that only added fuel to the fire. On 3 March East Pakistan province went on a tremendous strike and mammoth civil disobedience. Thereupon the army was called to curb their civil disobedience. But the conditions further deteriorated and there was a great massacre due to clashes that occurred to and fro between the Mukti Bahini and the Pakistan military.

Imp words

- Dacca session attempt by yahya khan
- Both party mnas took oath to be faithful , not ready to compromise
- Civil disobedience and to control its army was sent leading to massacres.

Later, on 6 March, to keep the Bengali protestors at peace, Yahya Khan gave another date for the session but Mujib put forward his demand for the immediate lifting of Martial Law and transfer of power to the elected MNAs. The President once again went to Dacca but their talks again remained futile. On 23 March while West Pakistan was celebrating Independence Day, East Pakistan termed it a Resistance Day all over the roads and streets waving flags of Bangladesh. Even the elected members of AL who had been invited to meet the President for negotiations arrived in cars carrying Bangladeshi flags.

At that stage, Yahya Khan was suggested by his close associates to go for direct military action to curb the uprising of the Bengalis once and for all. Accordingly the "Operation Searchlight" was launched at midnight on 25 March 1971 under Lieutenant-General Tikka Khan, the newly appointed Martial Law Administrator and governor of the eastern wing. The army came into swift action and within no time killed hundreds of protesting students. It also raided police headquarters and East Pakistan Rifles to ensure peace in the province

The migration of seven million Bengalis to India paved the way for the Indian government to exploit the whole situation and defame Pakistan on an international level. On 17th April a Bangladeshi government-in-exile headed by Mujib was formed in Calcutta. Mujib was arrested at the orders of the President.

Yahya Khan announced amnesty to all the migrants so that they could return to their homes but even this amnesty couldn't diminish the agitation and the demonstrations going incessantly against the government. To gain the favor of the Bengalis India blocked West Pakistan's air connection with East Pakistan. The Indian government not only fully supported the "revolutionaries" but also helped them prepare a Liberation Force well known as Mukti Bahini whose training camps were formed on Pak-India border areas in mid-1971. In September the total strength of the Mukti Bahini trainees was around 100,000. Mukti Bahini looted arms depots and police stores to acquire weapons but India remained the major supplier of arms. Thus, restoring order in East Pakistan became quite difficult.

The activities of Mukti Bahini started with their attacks on key installations of the army in Dacca and on Chittagong harbor. During July-August, they invaded lines of communications, railways, and roads and consequently discontinued the link between the two wings of the country. When the army seemed to be inadequate to curb the disturbance the government of Pakistan sought help from the local Bihari, non-Bengali speaking people to fight the Mukti Bahini guerrillas.

The Pakistani government was facing many problems including shortage of goods, inflation mainly because the IMF and the World Bank had ceased to support Pakistan's economy and without their aid and loan, it was almost impossible to deal with the clashes. At that crucial time when the Pak army was already too down in the dumps, Indian military intervention followed on 3rd December 1971 and a full-fledged war broke out on the Eastern front of Pakistan. Already from 21 November, India had started direct attacks on Pakistan border regions and a plan was previously devised to occupy Dhaka on 6 December. Mukti Bahini and the public in general fully supported the intrusion of the Indian army that was duly aided by the Indian Air Force.

Worldwide appeals were made for a ceasefire but the Indian army continued the war that lasted for nearly two weeks. At length Pakistani commander Lieutenant-General Niazi in East Pakistan had to surrender on the orders of his superiors along with his 93,000 troops at Dacca on 16 December. As soon as Mujib was released, he went to Bangladesh where Mukti Bahini was engaged in taking revenge from the non-Bengali residents.

Indeed, the aftermath was not less than a nightmare. People were drowned in despair and depression. Pakistan had lost half of her navy, a third of the army, and a quarter of the air force besides millions of casualties. The biggest setback was the disintegration of Pakistan with the emergence of Bangladesh. In the "remaining" West Pakistan people came out on the streets declaring Yahya and his fellows as traitors and asked for his resignation. Thus Bhutto, President of the PPP was asked to come back from New York to take over the charge of the country. On 1971, he assumed the rank of the President of new Pakistan and Civil Martial Law Administrator.

MUKTI BAHINI

Mukti Bahini also termed as the Freedom Fighters collectively refers to the armed organizations that fought against the Pakistan Army during the Bangladesh Liberation War. It was dynamically formed by Bengali regulars and civilians after the proclamation

of Bangladesh's independence on March 26, 1971. It was trained by the Indian forces. Around 1 lac were being trained for a year.

The Mukti Bahini had several factions. The foremost one was organized by the members of the regular armed force, who were generally known as Freedom Fighters. Then there was Bangladesh Liberation Forces (BLF) led by four youth leaders of the political wing of Sheikh Mujib's Awami League and the third one generally known as Special Guerrilla Forces (SGF) led by the Communist Party of Bangladesh, National Awami Party, and Bangladesh Students Union. They then jointly launched guerrilla operations against the Pakistani Army causing heavy damages and casualties. This setback prompted the Pakistani Army to induct Razakars, Al-Badr and Al-Shams , as well as other Bengalis who opposed independence, and Biharis who had settled during the time of partition. This helped Pakistan stem the tide somewhat as the monsoon approached in June and July.

Bangladesh Navy was constituted in August 1971. Initially, there were two ships and 45 navy personnel. These ships carried out many successful raids on the Pakistani fleet. But both of these ships were mistakenly hit and destroyed by Pakistani fighter planes on 10 December 1971, when they were about to launch a major attack on Mongla seaport