

## INDO-PAK HISTORY

### 1. Causes of Failure of war of independence:

- a. It was not an organized struggle; lack of planning
- b. Hindu Muslim disputes
- c. Weak leadership (Bahadur Shah was in his late 80s at that time)
- d. Superior British Army (Use of guns)
- e. Limited supplies and lack of modern communication
- f. Princely states and the educated masses did not participate.

### 2. Deoband v/s Aligarh:

<b>Deoband</b>	<b>Aligarh</b>
• Religio-Political movement	• Educational movement
• Excluded English as a language	• Focused on Modern Education
• Unapologetic exposition of Islam	• Apologetic exposition of Islam
• Didn't rely on grant	• Relied on grant
• Debater Ulemma and Khatib	• Educated class, bureaucracy
• Anti-Pakistan	• Pro-Pakistan leadership
• Jihadist approach	• Hampered Jihadist approach
• Maulana Qasim Nanotvi, Shibli Naumani and Shabbir Ahmad Usmani	• Fazal Ilahi Ch, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Liaqat Ali Khan

a.

### 3. Arya Samaj

- a. Founder: Dayananda Saraswati

### 4. National Muhammadan Association (1878)

- a. Founder: Syed Ameer Ali
- b. Syed Ameer Ali established AIML London office in 1908.

### 5. Anjuman Himayat Islam (24 Sep 1884)

- a. President: Khalifa Hameeduddin

### 6. Indian National Congress (28 Dec 1885) in Bombay

- a. Founder: Sir Allan Octavian Hume; Dadabai Naoroji
- b. First President: Womesh Chandar Bonnerji

### 7. Urdu Hindu Controversy (1867)

- a. Hindi was made official language in 1900. (Devnagiri text) Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk (Mehdi Ali Khan died in 1907) organized *Urdu Defence Association* on 3 May 1900.

- b. Benaras Hindu University (1916) was established by Annie Besant and Madan Mohan Malaviya. Madan Mohan Malaviya established Hindu Mahasabha in 1915.
8. Partition of Bengal (1905-1911)
- a. Bengal was administratively divided into two parts: West Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Aasam on 16 Oct 1905 till annulment of Bengal on 12 Dec 1911.
  - b. Viceroy was Lord Curzon (1899-1905)
  - c. 3 Divisions of Bengal (Dacca[Capital], Chittagong [HQ] and Memansingh) were merged with Aasam.
  - d. Swadeshi movement (B.G Tilak, Bipin Chandra, Surrendranath Bannerjee) started against it.
  - e. Annuled with the order of King George V during the reign of Lord Hardinge's (viceroy of India 1910-1916)
  - f. British Capital shifted from Calcutta to Delhi on 12 Dec 1911. New Delhi was inaugurated in 1931 (the name was changed in 1927)

<b>Viceroy</b>	<b>Tenure</b>
Viscount Canning	1858-1862
Lord Lytton	1887-1891 (Queen Victoria became Empress of India)
Earl of Dufferin	1884-1888 (Congress was established)
Lord Curzon	1899-1905
Earl Minto	1905-1910
Lord Hardinge	1910-1916
Lord Chelmsford	1916-1921
Earl Reading	1921-1926
Lord Irwin	1926-1931
Earl Willingdon	1931-1936
Marquess Linlithgow	1936-1943
Viscount Wavell	1943-1947
Viscount Mountbatten	1947 Feb- 1947 Aug

<b>IMPORTANT ACTS INTRODUCED IN BRITISH INDIA:</b>
Regulating Act of 1773
Pitt's India Act of 1784
Indian Slavery Act, 1843
Government of India Act, 1858

Indian Councils Act, 1909 / Morley-Minto Reforms  
Rowlatt Act, 1919  
Government of India Act, 1919  
Government of India Act, 1935.  
Indian Independence Act, 1947

9. All India Muslim League ( 30 Dec 1906)
  - a. 35 Muslim dignitaries under the leadership of Aga Khan III. Aga Khan was the first president of the AIML and Hassan Bilgrami was made the honorary secretary (A committee was formed to draft the constitution of the party).
    - i. Demands: Separate Electorate; Separate seats for Judges; quota in government services.
  - b. Viceroy was Minto (1906-1910)
  - c. Archbold (principal of Aligarh college) assisted Muslims in order to arrange a meeting with the viceroy,
  - d. Viqar ul Mulk (Mushtaq Hussain died in 1917) delivered Presidential address.
  - e. Nawab Mohsin ul Mulk organized deputation.
  - f. Nawab Saleemullah (died in 1915) presented the resolution in the annual All India Muhammadan Educational Conference.
  - g. First Session: 29-30 Dec 1907 in Karachi, presided by Peer Bhoy Adamjee
  - h. 2<sup>nd</sup> Session: 18 March 1908 in Aligarh presided by Raja of Mahmoodabad (Mohammad Amir Ahmad Khan)
  - i. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar attended the founding meeting of the All India Muslim League in Dacca in 1906, and served as its president in 1918.
  - j. Jinnah didn't join the Congress in 1906. His political guides were G.K Gokhale and Dadabai Naoroji. He was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity and Congress was a big platform to disseminate his message on the broader scale.
10. Minto-Morley Reforms (Indian Councils Act 1909):
  - a. Demand of separate electorate accepted. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> representation given to the Muslims.
  - b. 60 members added to the central legislative council.

- c. Muslims were allowed to contest for general seats as well.
11. Silk Letter Movement (Reshmi Rumal Tehreek 1913-1920)
- a. Its basic aim was to free India with the help of Ottoman Turkey, Imperial Germany and Afghanistan. Its leaders were Obaidullah Sindi and Mahmud ul Hassan; both were arrested.
12. Balkan Wars (1912-1913)
- a. Balkans (Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro) defeated Ottoman Empire
13. Lucknow Pact (1916) [Dec 29, Congress Session; Dec 31 League Session]
- a. Cawnpur Mosque tragedy in 1913; demolition of mosque.
  - b. Jamaluddin Afghani: Urged Muslims to join Pan-Islamic movement.
  - c. Jinnah joined Muslim League in 1913 at Agra.
  - d. In Lucknow pact Congress was led by B.G. Tilak and AIML was led by Jinnah.
  - e. Gopak Krishna Gokhale awarded Jinnah with the title of 'Ambassador of Hindu Muslim Unity.' Later on it was incorporated by Sarojni Naidu (Nightingale of India) in her Pamphlet with the same title.
  - f. Annie Besant started her Home Rule League on 1 Aug 1916. Quaid joined the Home Rule League in 1917 and left it in 1920.
  - g. The president of Congress at that time was Ambika Charan.
  - h. Muslims for the first time were accepted as a separate entity with political rights in the sub-continent. It was the only time when Congress acceded that AIML was a party which represented Muslims. Prepared the ground for political collaboration for the Muslims and Hindus.
  - i. Joint demand for self rule was made.
  - j. Weightage formula:**
    - i. Legislature against any community needed  $\frac{3}{4}$ <sup>th</sup> representation of that very community for the bill to sail through the assembly.
    - ii.  $\frac{4}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> (80%) members of the provincial legislature should be elected and the rest to be nominated ( $\frac{1}{5}$ <sup>th</sup>)
    - iii. In major provinces strength of the legislative council will be 125 and in minor provinces 50 to 75.
    - iv. Punjab 50%, Bengal 40%, UP 30%, CP 15%, Bihar 25%, Madras 15%, Bombay 33.3%
    - v. The scheme of representation was followed in the Montague Chelmsford reforms.

#### 14. Rowlatt's Act (1919 February)

- a. Indians were imprisoned under the pretext of ordinary offences without any trial.
- b. Justice SA Rowlatt was appointed to investigate revolutionary crimes and suggest legislative means.
- c. Gandhi started Satya Graha (Insistence on Truth, Non-Violence Movement) against it.
- d. Quaid protested against the Rowlatt Act and resigned from the Imperial Legislative Council in 1919.

#### 15. Amritsar Tragedy (13 April 1919):

- a. Against Gandhi's Hartal the authorities took action and banned public speaking. Many leaders were arrested including Dr. Saifuddin and Satyapal.
- b. Incident of Jallianwala Bagh happened. Brig. Gen Dyer opened fire and killed the people of a Sikh community (1200 injured and 379 killed).

#### 16. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms ( Dec 1919):

- a. Montague was the Secretary of State for India and Chelmsford was the viceroy.
- b. Central Legislature would be bicameral:
  - i. Upper House (Council of State): 60 members
  - ii. Lower House (Imperial Legislative Assembly): 146 members
- c. Montague came to India and met with all leaders of Indian political parties (Quaid, Shafi, Gandhi, Tilak, Besant)
- d. Government of India Act 1919 enforced known as MC reforms.
- e. System of Dyarchy (in the provinces) was introduced:
  - i. Transferred Subjects (Health, Education and Commerce): entrusted to Indians.
  - ii. Reserved Subjects (Finance, Law and Order, Police, Forest): entrusted to Governor Generals.
- f. Viceroy executive council (8 members): 3 Indians and 5 British.
- g. It was applied for ten years.
- h. For the first time parliamentary system was introduced in India.
- i. Flaws:
  - i. Division was not scientific and the bureaucracy was answerable to the governor and not to the elected representatives.

#### 17. Khilafat Movement (17 Oct 1919)

- a. Started by Maulana M Ali Johar, Maulana Shaukat Ali (First General Secretary) and Abul Kalam Azad.
  - b. English magazine Comrade (Calcutta) in 1911 by M. Ali Johar; Urdu Magazine Hamdard (Delhi) in 1913.
  - c. Inqilab by Abdul Hamid Ansari
  - d. Al-Hilal by Maulana Azad; Zamindar by Maulana Zafar Ali Khan (Lahore) in 1921.
  - e. First Khilafat Conference 23 Nov 1919 (Delhi)
  - f. 2<sup>nd</sup> Khilafat Conference Dec 1919 (Amritsar)
  - g. 3<sup>rd</sup> Khilafat Conference 9-11 July 1921 (Karachi)
  - h. Credit Side:
    - i. It trained Muslims for Political action and agitation.
    - ii. It united extremists and modernists.
    - iii. Hindu and Muslim can never be friends as differences were too deep rooted.
    - iv. Made Muslims politically conscious about their future.
  - i. Debit Side:
    - i. Hijrat Movement cost millions of rupees and millions of families.
    - ii. Khilafat was abolished by Kamal Ataturk in 1923.
    - iii. Religious leaders vanished from the political arena.
18. Non-Cooperation Movement (May 1920-1922)
- a. Gandhi started Swaraj Movement (1919); Tilak was a strong supporter of this movement; Unconditional help to the Muslims; Educational institutions boycotted; Titles and Rewards given up; resignations from government jobs; refused to pay taxes and civil disobedience.
  - b. Quaid left Congress in 1920.
  - c. Charkha had become the symbol of Freedom.
19. Hijrat Movement (1920)
- a. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari
  - b. Delegation went to Europe in January to save Caliphate in January 1920. It included Syed Sulaiman Nadvi, Maulana Azad, Syed Hussan, M.A Johar)
20. Malabar Uprising (Feb 1921)
- a. In Malabar region of Kerala, India. For many scholars the rebellion is primarily a peasant revolt against the colonial government.

21. Chauri Chaura Incident (4 Feb 1922):

- a. 22 policemen were burnt by the protesting mob.
- b. Gandhi ended the Non-Cooperation Movement because this act was against Satyagraha or Non-violence.
- c. Mustafa Kamal Atatürk ended/abolished Caliphate on 3 March 1924.

22. Unionist Party (1923):

- a. Fazal i Hassan; Chottu Ram; Sir Sikandar Hayat

23. Delhi Proposals (20 March 1927)

- a. Jinnah and the company declared that they would withdraw the demand of separate electorate in order to bridge the gap between the two big parties which was left by the fiasco of the Khilafat movement:
  - i. Sindh should be separated from Bombay.
  - ii. Reforms should be introduced on the same footing in NWFP and Balochistan.
  - iii. Weightage should be given to the Muslims in provinces where they are in minority.
  - iv. Muslims representation shall not be less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> in the central legislature.
- b. Allama Iqbal became the member of the legislative assembly in 1926; wrote Bang e Dara in 1924.
- c. The League accepted to drop its condition of separate electorate on certain conditions. These conditions were Delhi Proposals.
- d. Sir Muhammad Shafi got separated from it.

24. Simon Commission (1927)

- a. In government of India Act 1919, a statutory commission was to be appointed at the end of ten years. It was an all white commission and no native was included.
- b. The commission was formed in 1927 and came to India in 1928.
- c. 7 members were formed under Sir John Simon.
- d. Indians boycotted it as there were no Indian members.
- e. Two reports were published by this commission in 1930.
- f. Suggested Abolition of Dyarchy and a federal type of government.

25. Nehru Report (1928)

- a. Lord Birkenhead was the secretary of state for India.
- b. All Parties Conference held in 1927-1928 (Feb)
  - i. The committee was presided over by Motilal Nehru of Swarajaya Party and following were the points:

1. Hindi would be made official language.
  2. 1/4<sup>th</sup> Muslim representation in the centre.
  3. Sindh should be separated from Bombay if capable of bearing it and self sufficient.
  4. Reforms should be introduced in the NWFP.
- c. The report was published on 15 Aug 1928.
- d. Jinnah rejected it and presented 4 demands:
- i. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> representation in the centre.
  - ii. If adult suffrage is not established the representation of Punjab and Bengal should be on the basis of Population.
  - iii. Constitution should be a federation with residuary powers in the provinces.
  - iv. Sind separated immediately and reforms in NWFP and Balochistan.

26. Fourteen points (28 March 1929): Rejected by Congress

- a. Territorial
- b. Communal
- c. Constitutional
- d. Muslim exclusive

27. Allahbad's address (30 Dec 1930)

- a. 25<sup>th</sup> Session of the AIML presided by Allama Muhammad Iqbal.
- b. "Communalism in its higher aspect, is indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India. The principle of European democracy cannot be applied to India without recognising the fact of communal groups. The Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India is, therefore, perfectly justified... I would like to see the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single State. Self-government within the British Empire, or without the British Empire, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslim State appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India."

28. Round Table Conferences (1930-1932)

- a. First: London (12 Nov 1930-19 Jan 1931)
  - i. M Ali Jinnah
  - ii. M Ali Johar
  - iii. Sir Aga Khan
  - iv. No one from Congress



- b. 2<sup>nd</sup>: London (7 Sep 1931-1 Dec 1931)
    - i. Allama Iqbal
    - ii. Jinnah
    - iii. Gandhi (After Gandhi Irwin[Viceroy of India] Pact on 5 March 1931 before the second round table conference. It marked the end of a period of civil disobedience (Satyagraha) in India against British rule that Gandhi and his followers had initiated with the Salt March (12 March-6 April 1930).
    - iv. Gandhi showed stubborn attitude to secure India as one nation. He claimed that he represented all India and dismissed all other Indian delegates.
  - c. London: 17 Nov 1932-24 Nov 1932
    - i. Aga Khan
  - d. OUTCOMES:
    - i. Abolition of Dyarchy
    - ii. Separation of Sindh
    - iii. Federal System
    - iv. Communal Award 1932
    - v. White Paper published in 1933
  - e. Gandhi left Congress on 30 Oct 1934.
  - f. Ramsay Macdonald was the PM of England at that time.
  - g. B.R Ambedkar wrote a book named Thoughts on Pakistan.
29. Communal Award (16 Aug 1932)
- a. Sir Ramsay Macdonald gave the award; Viceroy at that time was Earl of Willingdon (1931-1936)
  - b. 1/3<sup>rd</sup> retain for the Muslims.
  - c. Sindh separated from Bombay.
  - d. Muslim majority reduced in Bengal and Punjab.
  - e. Minorities were given rights to separate electorate.
  - f. Poona Pact:
    - i. It was signed between Mahatama Gandhi and Dr. Ambedkar (Father of the Indian Constitution) on behalf of depressed classes and upper caste Hindu leaders on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government in 1932.
30. Quaid became the permanent president of AIML in 1934.
31. Government of India Act 1935:

- a. Divided in 2 parts: Central and Provincial
- b. Country was divided in 11 provinces.
- c. The GOI would be of a federal type. At the centre would be two legislative houses. They would contain representatives of the provinces as well as the states.
- d. The ministers who formed the Viceroy's Executive Council would be responsible to the Central Legislative Assembly.
- e. Foreign affairs and defence would however remain in the hands of the viceroy.
- f. Provinces were given more powers; they would have full responsibility for their governments, except that the Governors would have residuary powers in case law and order broke down.
- g. Sindh, Orissa (made a separate province) separated from Bombay and Bihar respectively.
- h. Burma also separated from India; Gulf of Aden separated.
- i. Dyarchy was abolished in the provinces and introduced in the centre; Full dominion status was to be given to India in the near future.

### 32. Elections 1937 (Lord Linlithgow):

- a. Congress got majority in 5 provinces (Madras, Orissa, UP, CP, Bihar)
- b. Failed to get success in Muslim Majority but got seats in the Muslim majority areas.
- c. Congress took office in 8 provinces.
  - i. Policies: As recounted by Raja Syed Muhammad Mehdi's Peerpur Report, S M Sharif's Sharif Report: Vande Matram (Written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in Anandamath, Hosting of Tri-Color Indian Flag, Vidhya Mandir Scheme [Dr. Zakir Hussain] and Wardha Scheme [publishing of the literature to create joint nationalism] and Fazle haq report (Pigs thrown in the mosques)
- d. In Punjab Unionist Party of Sir Sikandar Hayat formed a ministry in Bengal Congress formed a coalition with Krishak Sramik party; In NWFP with Red Shirts (Surkh Posh-Khudai Khidmatgar led by Bacha Khan or Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan)

33. Jinnah was awarded by the title of Quaid e Azam in 1938 by Maulana Mazharuddin Shaheed.

34. Day of Deliverance (22 Dec 1939)

35. Lahore Resolution (23 March 1940)

- a. Drafted by Sir Sikandar Hayat
- b. Put forwarded by Abul Kasem Fazlulhaq
- c. Seconded by Khaliq uz Zaman
- d. Translated by Zafar Ali Khan (seconded from Punjab aswell)
- e. Seconded by Sardar Aurangzeb from NWFP
- f. Seconded by Abdullah Haroon from Sindh
- g. Seconded by Qazzi Muhammad Isa from Balochistan
- h. Jinnah said “It is not an intercommunal problem it is an international problem and must be dealt with as such. Hindus and Muslims could never evolve a common nationality.”
- i. “No constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designated on the following basic principle, viz. that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the Constituent Units shall be autonomous and sovereign.”

#### 36. August Offer of 1940:

- a. It was given by Lord Linlithgow so the Indians would help the losing British in the WWII. Also known as the 8 Aug offer.
- b. It promised the expansion of the Executive Council of the Viceroy of India to include more Indians, the establishment of an advisory war council, giving full weight to minority opinion, and the recognition of Indians' right to frame their own constitution (after the end of the war). In return, it was hoped that all parties and communities in India would cooperate in Britain's efforts in World War II.
- c. The August Offer talked about the rights of minorities, especially Muslims as it declared that the majority community will not be given the veto power and full weight would be given to the views of minorities in making of the Constitution. However, the document made it clear that all the promises will be fulfilled after the conclusion of the war and that too if all the communities and political parties would help the British in their war efforts.

#### 37. Civil Disobedience Movement (1940)

- a. Launched by Gandhi

38. Quit India Movement (8 August 1942-August Movement)

- a. Divide and Quit said by Jinnah

39. Cripps Mission 1942

- a. Winston Churchill appointed by Sir Stafford Cripps (Member of War Cabinet India)
- b. Complete independence would be granted at the end of war.
- c. It vested the right of succession in the provinces and if provinces do not accede they could form their own union.
- d. Reached on 22/23 March 1942
- e. Gave report in April 1942
- f. Rejected by Congress (it wanted immediate transfer) and League (A post-dated cheque)
- g. It promised a constituent assembly
- h. Any entity could join Union equal to Union of India

40. Gandhi Jinnah Talks 1944:

- a. Began in Bombay
- b. General desire of Hindu-Muslim unity

41. Wavell Plan (14 June 1945)

- a. Reconstruction of Viceroy's executive council
- b. Inclusion of members from political parties of India
- c. More power to executive council; Equal representation of Hindus and Muslims; All members except viceroy and Commander in chief would be Indian;
- d. To discuss Wavell plan with Indian leaders he called Simla Conference.

42. Simla Conference 1945 (25 June)

- a. Lord Wavell decided to hold political conference after WWII. A meeting between viceroy and political party heads of India. AIML was represented by Jinnah, Liaqat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin and the Congress was represented by Abul Kalam Azad, Khizar Hiyat Tiwana, and Dr. Khan Sahib. Viceroy said that all portfolios would be given to Indians except war.
- b. Muslim League demanded that all Muslim members from AIML (5 members) would be in the Executive Council.
- c. Viceroy wanted one non-Muslim League members; The Congress denied AIML's claim of being sole representative of Indian Muslims.
- d. Ended without result

43. Elections of 1946 (21 August):

- a. Muslim League won 428 (Total Muslim seats were 492 and the AIML won 428) out of 923 total seats in the provincial assemblies. Won all the Muslim seats in the Central Assembly.

44. Delhi Convention 1946:

- a. Convention called by Jinnah in April 1946.

45. Cabinet Mission 1946:

- a. Lord Atlee announced on Feb 19, 1946
- b. Cabinet ministers would be sent to India
  - i. 3 Members were: Sir Stafford Cripps (President of the Board of Trade); Mr A.V Alexandar (First Lord of Admiralty); Lord Pethic Lawrence (Secretary of State for India also the head of the cabinet mission)
- c. Plan announced by the Cabinet mission to keep India Single Federation System for India:
  - i. Long Term Plan (Group A: Hindu Majority; Group B: Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Balochistan; Group C: Bengal, Aasaam)
  - ii. Short Term Plan (Interim government in the centre)
- d. Congress rejected it both
- e. AIML accepted it but Viceroy demurred. Jinnah said to Wavell: “A Gentleman should not eat his words”

46. Direct Action Day (1946)

- a. 16 August 1946
- b. AIML announced that it was withdrawing its support of the plan
- c. Agitation for Independence
- d. Communal riots erupted in Calcutta
- e. After this both the AIML and Congress accepted by the short term plan.

47. June 3<sup>rd</sup> Plan 1947:

- a. Mountbatten (22 March came) appointed Viceroy. Indian Independence Act 18 July 1947; Principle of partition was accepted by the British government; Successor government would be given dominion status.

48. Members of the Boundary Commission:

- a. Jinnah made 3 demands on the issue of boundary demarcation:
  - i. A boundary commission appointed by the UN (Rejected).

- ii. 3 Law lords from Britain (It was rejected as they could not sustain the sweltering heat of India)
  - iii. Radcliffe Award (Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a lawyer)
  - b. Punjab Boundary Commission (from Pakistan: Justice Din Muhammad, Muhammad Munir; from India: Justice Teja Singh and Mehr Chand Mahajan)
  - c. Bengal Boundary Commission (from Pakistan: Justice Abu Saleh and Justice SA Rehman; from India: Justice C.C Biswas and B.K Mukerjee)
49. Radcliffe Award (16 Aug 1947)

## **POST-1947 PAKISTAN**

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY PAKISTAN:**

- Radcliffe Award (Muslim majority areas were given to India)
  - Accession of Princely states (Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh)
  - Refugee Problem (5.5 million refugees)
  - Canal Water dispute
  - Division of financial assets (65% and 35%): 16 ordnance factories in India and none in Pakistan
  - Issue of National language
1. First CM of Punjab: Iftikhar Hussain Mamdot
  2. First CM of Sindh: Ayub Khoro
  3. First CM of Balochistan: Ataullah Mengal
  4. First CM of Bengal: Khawaja Nazimuddin
  5. First CM of Abdul Qayyum Khan
  6. First governor of Punjab: Francis Moody
  7. First governor of Sindh: Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah
  8. First governor of NWFP: Sir George Cunningham
  9. First governor of Balochistan: Lt. Gen Riaz Hussain
  10. First governor of Bengal: Frederick Chalmers Bourne
  11. First Chief Justice of Pakistan: Sir Abdul Rashid
  12. First PM of Azad Kashmir: Abdul Hamid Khan
  13. First President of AJK: Sardar Ibrahim Khan
  14. First Chief of Staff of Armed Forces: Gen Tikka Khan
  15. First Chairman of Joint Chief of Staff: Muhammad Sharif
  16. First lady general: Shahid Malik

- 17. West Pakistan Chief Minister: Abdul Jabbar Khan
- 18. East Pakistan Chief Minister: Aatur Rahman Khan
- 19. East Pakistan Governor: Amiruddin Ahmad
- 20. West Pakistan Governor: Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani
- 21. MARTIAL LAWS: a. 7 Oct 1958 (First martial law) b. 24 March 1969 (Second Martial law-Assembly was dissolved on 24 march) c. 5 July 1977 (3<sup>rd</sup> Martial Law) d. 12 Oct 1999 (Fourth Martial Law)

**Delay in the formation of first constitution:**

- 1. Lack of consensus between east and west Pakistan on representation and language.
- 2. Political Leadership vacuume
- 3. Islamic v/s secular state.
- 4. Incessant change in political leadership
- 5. Myopic political leadership (Malik Ghulam Muhammad and Iskandar Mirza).

<b>1956 Constitution</b>	<b>1962 Constitution (Justice Shahbuddin was appointed)</b>
Unicameral Legislature; One Unit scheme; termed ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN	Direct adult franchise was done away with and replaced with Basic Democrats (80,000); REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN The 80,000 BD formed the electoral college for the President and the members of National and Provincial Assemblies. (Divisional Council>District Council>Tehsil Council>Union Council)
Parliamentary	Presidential
Direct Election	Indirect Election
No Islamic Institute	Islamic Advisory Council and Islamic Research
Causes of Failure: Lack of political interest; lack of general elections; lack of economic equality	English declared as official language
No Supreme Judicial Council	Supreme Judicial Council

## NATIONALIZATION IN PAKISTAN:

Introduced by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (Nationalization and Economic Reforms Order):  
1<sup>st</sup> Industry (1972); 2<sup>nd</sup> Banking (1974); 3<sup>rd</sup> Cotton and Ginning and rice husking  
(1976); confidence of Investors lost; damaged private sector investment.