Pakistan Studies

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MUSLIMS IN INDIA

712-1526

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Muslims in India (712-1526)

I. The Advent of Islam in the Subcontinent

A. Early Arab Contacts (Trade and Missionary)

- **Timeline:** Pre-dates 712 AD, beginning in the 7th century.
- **Nature of Contact:** Primarily peaceful, through maritime trade routes.
- **Key Regions:** The Malabar Coast (present-day Kerala) and the coast of Sindh.
- **Arab Traders:** Established trading settlements and communities along the western and southern coasts of India.
- **Transmission of Islam:** Occurred through interaction between Arab traders and local populations. Mosques were built, with the Cheraman Juma Mosque in Kerala considered one of the oldest in the region.
- **Missionary Activity:** Sufi mystics and missionaries also traveled to the region, propagating Islam through spiritual teachings.

B. Muhammad bin Qasim's Campaign (712 AD)

- **Context:** The expedition was launched from the Umayyad Caliphate, then governed by Caliph Al-Walid I, with the eastern provinces under Hajjaj bin Yusuf.
- **Causes:**
  - **Piracy off the Coast of Debal:** Arab ships traveling from Ceylon (Sri Lanka) to the Arabian Peninsula were attacked by pirates based near the port of Debal in Sindh.
  - **Capture of Arab Women:** During these raids, women and children traveling on the ships were captured and taken as prisoners.
  - **Raja Dahir's Refusal:** Hajjaj bin Yusuf, the Umayyad governor, sent a diplomatic mission to Raja Dahir, the ruler of Sindh, seeking the release of the captives and reparations. Dahir denied responsibility, stating he had no control over the pirates.
- **The Campaign:**
  - **Initial Expeditions:** Two initial military expeditions sent by Hajjaj bin Yusuf were repelled by Dahir's forces.

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- **Main Expedition (712 AD):** A larger, well-equipped army of approximately 6,000 Syrian and Iraqi cavalry was dispatched under the command of the 17-year-old general, Muhammad bin Qasim.
- **Conquest of Debal:** The campaign began with the siege and capture of the port city of Debal.
- **Advance Northward:** Muhammad bin Qasim's forces advanced northward along the Indus River, engaging Dahir's army at multiple points.
- **Battle of Aror:** The decisive battle was fought near Aror (Rohri), where Raja Dahir was defeated and killed.
- **Conquest of Sindh and Multan:** Following Dahir's death, the capital city of Aror surrendered. Muhammad bin Qasim continued his campaign, eventually conquering the key fortified city of Multan in 712 AD. This brought the territories of Sindh and southern Punjab under Muslim administrative control.

- **Administrative Policies of Muhammad bin Qasim:**
  - **Declared Law and Order:** Established a formal administrative structure under the Caliphate.
  - **Policy of Tolerance:** Granted religious freedom to Hindus, Buddhists, and other non-Muslims. They were declared *Dhimmis* (protected subjects) and were required to pay a tax known as *Jizya*, which exempted them from military service.
  - **Appointment of Officials:** Local chiefs and Brahmins were often retained in their administrative positions to ensure continuity and efficient governance.
  - **Security of Life and Property:** The population was granted security in return for allegiance and payment of taxes.

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Muhammad Bin Qasim Profile

- Muhammad bin Qasim's full name was **Amaduddin Muhammad bin Qasim**.
- He was born in **695 CE** in Taif (near Makkah).
- He was the **nephew and son-in-law of Hajjaj bin Yousaf**, the powerful Umayyad governor.
- Hajjaj personally **trained and mentored him** in military strategy.
- Muhammad bin Qasim first gained experience by serving as **a young commander in Persia**.
- He launched the Sindh campaign with an army of **6,000 Syrian and Iraqi soldiers**.
- His fleet included **special siege equipment**, horses, camels, archers, and engineers.

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The Tughlaq Dynasty

68. The Tughlaq Dynasty was founded by **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq**.

69. He built the formidable **Tughlaqabad Fort** in Delhi.

70. **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** is known for his **controversial and catastrophic projects**.

71. He transferred the capital from **Delhi to Daulatabad**, causing immense hardship.

72. Muhammad bin Tughlaq introduced **token currency** of brass and copper, which failed.

73. **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** made the **Iqta system hereditary**.

74. He abolished harsh taxes and built **canals, hospitals, and rest houses**.

75. Firoz Shah founded the cities of **Firozabad (Delhi) and Jaunpur**.

76. He maintained a vast department of slaves (**Diwan-i-Bandagan**).

77. The **invasion of Timur (Tamerlane) in 1398** shattered the Tughlaq dynasty.

78. Timur's sack of Delhi led to a **massacre and wholesale destruction**.

79. The last Tughlaq ruler was succeeded by **Khizr Khan**, who founded the **Sayyid Dynasty**.

Amir Timur (Tamerlane)

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80. **Timur** was a Turco-Mongol conqueror from Central Asia.

81. He was a devout **Sunni Muslim** who used the language of **ghaza** (holy war).

82. His capital was the magnificent city of **Samarkand**.

83. Timur's invasion of India in 1398 was motivated by **plunder**.

84. He defeated Sultan Mahmud Tughlaq and **sacked Delhi**.

85. Timur's victory over the **Ottoman Sultan Bayezid I** at Ankara (1402) halted Ottoman advance.

86. His mausoleum, the **Gur-e-Amir**, inspired the architecture of the **Taj Mahal**.

87. His descendant, **Babur**, founded the **Mughal Empire** in India.

The Sayyid Dynasty

88. The Sayyid Dynasty was founded by **Khizr Khan** in 1414.

89. The Sayyids claimed descent from the **Prophet Muhammad**, providing religious legitimacy.

90. Khizr Khan ruled as a **viceroy (Rayat-i-Ala)** of the Timurids, not as an independent Sultan.

91. **Mubarak Shah** was the first Sayyid ruler to adopt the title **Sultan**.

92. The Sayyid period was marked by a **lack of sovereign authority** and constant rebellions.

93. The dynasty's effective control was limited to **Delhi and its surroundings**.

94. The last Sayyid Sultan, **Ala-ud-Din Alam Shah**, abdicated in favor of **Bahlol Lodi**.

The Lodi Dynasty

95. The Lodi Dynasty was the **first Afghan (Pashtun) dynasty** to rule Delhi.

96. It was founded by **Bahlol Lodi** in 1451.

97. Bahlol Lodi ruled as **primus inter pares** (first among equals) among Afghan nobles.

98. He successfully **reconquered the Jaunpur Sultanate**.

99. **Sikandar Lodi** is considered the most capable ruler of the dynasty.

100. He introduced a standardized system for land measurement, the **gaz-i-Sikandari**.

101. Sikandar Lodi founded the city of **Agra** in 1504.

102. **Ibrahim Lodi** was the last ruler of the dynasty.

103. His **autocratic rule** alienated the Afghan nobility.

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Practice MCQs

1. What was the primary nature of early Arab contacts with the Indian subcontinent before 712 AD?

A) Military conquests

B) Maritime trade

C) Religious pilgrimages

D) Agricultural exchange

Answer: Maritime trade

2. Which is considered one of the oldest mosques in the Indian subcontinent, built by early Arab traders?

A) Qutb Minar

B) Cheraman Juma Mosque

C) Alai Darwaza

D) Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque

Answer: Cheraman Juma Mosque

3. Who was the Umayyad governor who launched the campaign led by Muhammad bin Qasim?

A) Al-Walid I

B) Raja Dahir

C) Hajjaj bin Yusuf

D) Alptigin

Answer: Hajjaj bin Yusuf

4. What was the immediate cause of Muhammad bin Qasim's invasion of Sindh in 712 AD?

A) Religious conversion

B) Piracy and capture of Arab women

C) Territorial expansion

D) Trade monopoly

Answer: Piracy and capture of Arab women

5. Where was the decisive battle fought between Muhammad bin Qasim and Raja Dahir?

A) Debal

B) Multan

C) Battle of Aror

D) Battle of Peshawar

Answer: Battle of Aror

6. What was the status granted to Hindus and Buddhists under Muhammad bin Qasim's administration?

A) Slaves

B) Dhimmis

C) Warriors

D) Nobles

Answer: Dhimmis

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7. Which tax were non-Muslims required to pay in exchange for religious freedom and exemption from military service under Muhammad bin Qasim?

A) Kharaj

B) Zakat

C) Jizya

D) Ushr

Answer: Jizya

8. What title is often given to Muhammad bin Qasim in Pakistani historical texts?

A) The Great Conqueror

B) Founder of Islamic Rule in the Subcontinent

C) The First Sultan

D) The Warrior Saint

Answer: Founder of Islamic Rule in the Subcontinent

9. Which city was known as the "City of Gold" and was conquered by Muhammad bin Qasim?

A) Debal

B) Multan

C) Aror

D) Nerun

Answer: Multan

10. Who was the founder of the Ghaznavid Empire?

A) Mahmud of Ghazni

B) Alptigin

C) Sabuktigin

D) Mas'ud I

Answer: Sabuktigin

11. What was the primary objective of Mahmud of Ghazni's seventeen expeditions into India?

A) Permanent settlement

B) Plunder and ideological legitimacy

C) Religious conversion

D) Cultural exchange

Answer: Plunder and ideological legitimacy

12. Which famous Persian poet completed the Shahnameh under Mahmud of Ghazni's patronage?

A) Al-Biruni

B) Ferdowsi

C) Amir Khusrau

D) Unsuri

Answer: Ferdowsi

13. Which scholar, patronized by Mahmud of Ghazni, wrote "Kitab fi Tahqiq ma li'l-Hind"?

A) Al-Biruni

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THE MUGHAL ERA

1526-1857

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The Mughal Era (1526–1857 CE)

The Mughal Empire was one of the most powerful and centralized empires in Indian history, renowned for its administrative efficiency, cultural fusion, and architectural marvels. It left an indelible mark on the Indian subcontinent's art, culture, and society.

Origins & Foundation

- **Lineage:** The Mughals were a sophisticated dynasty with a formidable pedigree. They took great pride in their descent from two of history's most famous conquerors:
  - **From their father's side: Timur (Tamerlane)**, the founder of the Timurid Empire based in Central Asia (Turko-Mongol lineage).
  - **From their mother's side: Genghis Khan**, the great Mongol emperor. This connection was often downplayed as Genghis Khan was viewed more as a destructive figure, while Timur was seen as a model of kingship.
- **Founder: Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur** (1483–1530). A prince from the Fergana Valley (modern Uzbekistan), he was driven from his ancestral lands and sought new territories in the Indian subcontinent.
- **Cultural Synthesis:** The Mughals combined their **Turko-Mongol** military and administrative traditions with **Persian** language, art, and culture, which became the courtly lingua franca. This fusion with indigenous **Indian** traditions created a unique and rich Indo-Persian culture.

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Major Mughal Rulers

Below is the table of the main emperors with more detailed highlights of their reigns:

Emperor	Reign	Achievements, Facts & Key Challenges
Babur	1526–1530	• **Founded the dynasty** by defeating the Delhi Sultan, Ibrahim Lodi, at the **First Battle of Panipat (1526)** using superior artillery and cavalry tactics. • Secured his rule by defeating a Rajput confederacy led by Rana Sanga at the **Battle of Khanwa (1527)**. • A cultured man, he wrote the **Baburnama**, a fascinating autobiography detailing his life, conquests, and observations of India's flora and fauna.

Humayun	1530–1540, 1555–1556	• Lost the empire to the Afghan chieftain **Sher Shah Suri**, who implemented brilliant administrative reforms. • After 15 years in exile, he regained the throne with help from the Persian Safavid Empire. • Died in an accident just months after his restoration, leaving a fragile empire to his 13-year-old son, Akbar.
Akbar	1556–1605	• **Greatly expanded and consolidated** the empire through diplomacy and military might. • Known for **religious tolerance**: abolished the *jizya* (tax on non-Muslims), married Rajput princesses, and held interfaith dialogues. • Introduced a syncretic religion, **Din-i-Ilahi** ("Divine Faith"), which gained few followers. • Implemented efficient **administrative reforms** like the *Mansabdari* system (a ranking system for officials) and a centralized revenue system. • Patronized art and culture, founding a large library and establishing the **Mughal atelier of painting**.
Jahangir	1605–1627	• **Consolidated** his father's gains. The empire remained stable and prosperous. • A great patron of art, especially **naturalistic painting** (flora, fauna, portraits). • Known for his "Chain of Justice" to ensure fair access to the emperor. • His wife, **Nur Jahan**, became the real power behind the throne in his later years, wielding significant political influence.
Shah Jahan	1628–1658	• **Golden Age of Mughal architecture**. He built sublime monuments symbolizing Mughal power and refinement. • Commissioned the **Taj Mahal** as a mausoleum for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal. • Also built the **Red Fort** in Delhi, the **Jama Masjid**, and the **Peacock Throne**. • His costly architectural projects and military campaigns in the Deccan led to **significant economic strain** and higher taxes.

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One Liner Statements – The Mughal Era (1526 – 1857)

1. The **Mughal Empire** was one of the most powerful and centralized empires in Indian history.
2. It was renowned for its **administrative efficiency, cultural fusion, and architectural marvels**.
3. The empire left an indelible mark on the Indian subcontinent's **art, culture, and society**.
4. The Mughals took pride in their descent from **Timur (Tamerlane)** from their father's side.
5. They were also descended from **Genghis Khan** from their mother's side, a connection often downplayed.
6. The founder of the Mughal Empire was **Zahir-ud-din Muhammad Babur**.
7. Babur was a prince from the **Fergana Valley** in modern-day Uzbekistan.
8. The Mughals created a unique **Indo-Persian culture** by combining **Turko-Mongol** traditions with **Persian** and indigenous **Indian** cultures.
9. Babur founded the dynasty by defeating **Ibrahim Lodi** at the **First Battle of Panipat in 1526**.
10. He used superior **artillery and cavalry tactics** like the **"Tulughma"** at Panipat.
11. Babur secured his rule by defeating **Rana Sanga** at the **Battle of Khanwa in 1527**.
12. He wrote his autobiography, the **Baburnama**, in **Chagatai Turkic**.
13. Babur was initially buried in Agra but later moved to **Bagh-e-Babur in Kabul**.
14. Humayun lost his empire to the Afghan chieftain **Sher Shah Suri**.
15. He was decisively defeated at the **Battles of Chausa (1539) and Kannauj (1540)**.
16. Humayun escaped after Chausa by **swimming across the Ganges River**.
17. He lived in **exile for 15 years** and found refuge with the **Safavid Shah of Persia, Tahmasp I**.
18. Humayun regained his throne in **1555** after the fragmentation of the Sur Empire.
19. He died in an accident in his library at **Din Panah (Purana Qila)** in Delhi.
20. **Humayun's Tomb** in Delhi, commissioned by his wife **Haji Begum**, is the first garden-tomb in India.

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21. Akbar ascended the throne at the age of **13** after his father Humayun's sudden death.
22. The **Second Battle of Panipat (1556)** was fought against **Hemu Vikramaditya**.
23. Akbar assumed absolute control by dismissing his regent, **Bairam Khan**, in **1560**.
24. His policy of **Rajput integration** included diplomatic marriages, like with **Harka Bai (Jodha Bai)**.
25. Akbar abolished the **jizya** tax on non-Muslims and practiced religious tolerance.
26. He established the **Ibadat Khana** (House of Worship) for interfaith dialogues.
27. Akbar introduced a syncretic spiritual order called **Din-i Ilahi** in **1582**.
28. The cornerstone of his state ideology was **Sulh-i Kul** (Universal Peace).
29. He implemented the **Mansabdari system**, a ranking system for officials with **Zat and Sawar** ranks.
30. The **land revenue system (Zabt)** was developed by **Raja Todar Mal**.
31. He built the city of **Fatehpur Sikri** and the **Buland Darwaza** to commemorate his Gujarat victory.
32. Akbar's court included the **Navaratnas (Nine Gems)**, such as **Birbal, Tansen, and Abul Fazl**.
33. Jahangir's birth name was **Prince Salim**, named after the Sufi saint **Sheikh Salim Chishti**.
34. He faced a rebellion from his eldest son, **Prince Khusrau**.
35. Jahangir is known for instituting the **"Chain of Justice" (Zanjir-i-Adl)**.
36. His reign is considered the **zenith of Mughal painting**, with masters like **Ustad Mansur**.
37. He executed the **Sikh Guru Arjan Dev** in **1606**, leading to the militarization of the Sikhs.
38. His wife, **Nur Jahan**, wielded significant political power as the real power behind the throne.
39. The **Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah** in Agra, built during his reign, is the first Mughal structure made entirely of white marble.
40. The strategically vital city of **Kandahar** was lost to the Persian Safavid Empire in **1622**.
41. Shah Jahan's birth name was **Prince Khurram**.
42. He had a deep love match with his wife, **Mumtaz Mahal**.

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Practice MCQs

1. **The Mughal Empire is renowned for its administrative efficiency, cultural fusion, and what other major achievement?**
   A) Naval supremacy
   B) Architectural marvels
   C) Democratic systems
   D) Industrial revolution
   Answer: Architectural marvels

2. **From which two famous conquerors did the Mughals proudly trace their lineage?**
   A) Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar
   B) Timur and Genghis Khan
   C) Saladin and Attila the Hun
   D) Cyrus the Great and Darius the Great
   Answer: Timur and Genghis Khan

3. **Who was the founder of the Mughal Empire in India?**
   A) Humayun
   B) Akbar
   C) Babur
   D) Aurangzeb
   Answer: Babur

4. **Babur originally hailed from the Fergana Valley, which is in modern-day:**
   A) Afghanistan
   B) Pakistan
   C) Uzbekistan
   D) Iran
   Answer: Uzbekistan

5. **The unique culture developed by the Mughals by blending traditions is known as:**
   A) Greco-Buddhist culture
   B) Indo-Persian culture
   C) Turko-Afghan culture
   D) Sino-Indian culture
   Answer: Indo-Persian culture

6. **Babur founded the Mughal dynasty by defeating Ibrahim Lodi at which battle?**
   A) Battle of Khanwa
   B) Battle of Chausa
   C) First Battle of Panipat
   D) Second Battle of Panipat
   Answer: First Battle of Panipat

7. **What revolutionary military tactic did Babur use at the First Battle of Panipat?**
   A) War Elephants
   B) Ottoman-style artillery and Tulughma
   C) Naval blockade
   D) Catapults
   Answer: Ottoman-style artillery and Tulughma

8. **Babur secured Mughal dominance in North India by defeating Rana Sanga at the:**
   A) Battle of Haldighati
   B) Battle of Samugarh
   C) Battle of Khanwa
   D) Battle of Kannauj
   Answer: Battle of Khanwa

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Pakistan Movement

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Foundational Phase (1857-1905)

Overarching Theme: This period marks the political awakening and socio-economic rehabilitation of Indian Muslims after the catastrophic events of 1857. The central figure was **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan**, whose efforts were aimed at pulling the community out of despair and into the modern age, while simultaneously formulating a distinct political identity separate from the Hindu majority.

1. 1857-1858: Indian Rebellion/War of Independence & Its Aftermath

- **The Event:**
  - A large-scale uprising by Indian soldiers (sepoys) and various regional powers against the British East India Company's rule.
  - The last Mughal Emperor, **Bahadur Shah Zafar**, was declared the symbolic leader, making the rebellion particularly associated with Muslim legacy.
- **British Response & Suppression:**
  - The rebellion was crushed with extreme brutality.
  - Key instances: Mass executions, siege of Delhi, and the infamous "Devil's Wind" (blowing from guns) punishment.
- **Disproportionate Blame on Muslims:**
  - The British viewed the rebellion as a primarily Muslim conspiracy to restore Mughal rule.
  - Lord Canning stated Muslims were "the irreconcilable enemies of our rule."
  - This perception was rooted in the fact that the Mughal Empire was the former ruling power.
- **Consequences & Marginalization:**
  - **Political:** Systematic exclusion from legislative councils, government positions, and the army.
  - **Economic:** Widespread confiscation of properties (Jagirs) and land, leading to immense poverty.

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- **Social & Educational:** A deep-seated British suspicion of Muslim institutions. The community retreated into isolation, further lagging in modern education.
- **Psychological:** A sense of defeat, persecution, and collective despair engulfed the Muslim community.

2. 1859: Sir Syed's "Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind" (The Causes of the Indian Revolt)

- **Author's Position:** Sir Syed was a loyalist who had saved British lives during the rebellion. He wrote this pamphlet to correct the official British narrative.
- **Key Criticisms of British Policy:**
  - **Lack of Representation:** No Indians in the Legislative Councils, leading to laws that were out of touch with local realities (e.g., the Doctrine of Lapse).
  - **Ignorance of India:** British administrators were ignorant of Indian customs, religions, and languages.
  - **Unrestricted Christian Missionary Activity:** Perceived as an attack on indigenous religions.
  - **Faulty Education System:** The system produced clerks but did not foster loyalty or understanding.
- **Argument on the Rebellion's Nature:** Argued it was not a premeditated national uprising but a spontaneous and misguided explosion of discontent fueled by these policies.
- **Significance & Dual Mission:**
  - **To the British:** Urged them to adopt a more sympathetic and inclusive policy towards their Muslim subjects.
  - **To the Muslims:** Marked the beginning of his life's work—to convince Muslims to embrace modern Western education and loyalty to the British Crown as the path to future advancement.

3. 1863: Mohammedan Literary Society

- **Founder: Nawab Abdul Latif** in Calcutta, Bengal.
- **Primary Objective:** To promote modern education, specifically English language and Western sciences, among the Muslims of Bengal.
- **Methods:** Held discussions, published proceedings, and lobbied the government for educational reforms.

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- **Direct Catalyst for the Muslim League:** The need for an all-India political organization to defend such political gains became glaringly obvious, leading to the Muslim League's formation in **1906**.
- **Deepened the Communal Divide:** The bitterness of the agitation and the methods used (like the Swadeshi Movement) created lasting enmity.
- **Annulment (1911):** The partition was reversed in 1911 by the British under intense pressure. This was seen as a **major betrayal by Muslims**, convincing them that they could not rely on British justice and must rely on their own organized political strength, thus strengthening the Muslim League.

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Summary Table: Consolidation Phase (1885-1905)

Year	Event	Key Figure/Entity	Core Significance for the Pakistan Movement
1885	Indian National Congress Formed	A.O. Hume	**Catalyst for Separatism.** Forced Muslim leadership to define a separate political path based on the Two-Nation Theory.
	United Indian Patriotic Association	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan	**First Political Counter.** Established the strategy of organized opposition to Congress and loyalty to the British as a safeguard.
1893/1933	Pakistan National Movement & "Now or Never"	Choudhry Rahmat Ali	**Conceptual Foundation.** Provided the name "Pakistan" and a radical, geographical vision for a separate Muslim state.
1905	Partition of Bengal	Lord Curzon	**Political Watershed.** Provided a practical example of Muslim political empowerment, proved conflicting interests, and directly led to the Muslim League. Its annulment (1911) taught Muslims the necessity of self-reliance.

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2. **Expansion of Separate Electorates:**
   - The principle of **separate electorates**, accepted in the Lucknow Pact, was formally enacted into law.
   - Separate electorates were extended beyond Muslims to also include **Sikhs, Indian Christians, and Anglo-Indians**.
3. **Bicameral Legislature:** A bicameral legislature (Central Legislative Assembly and Council of State) was established at the centre, though with limited powers.

- **Reaction & Significance:**
  - **Accepted by:** The Moderates and the Muslim League (though with reservations). The League saw it as a step forward and the protection of separate electorates as a victory.
  - **Rejected by:** The Congress, which denounced the reforms as "inadequate, unsatisfactory, and disappointing."
  - The reforms failed to satisfy the demand for full self-government, leading to the launch of the **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)** by Gandhi.
  - The expansion of separate electorates further **communalized the Indian political system**.

Summary Table: 1913-1919

Year	Event	Key Figure/Entity	Core Significance
1913	Jinnah Joins Muslim League	M.A. Jinnah	Bridged Congress and League; brought a top strategist into the Muslim fold.
1913	Goal of Self-Government Adopted	Muslim League	Shifted League from loyalism to seeking self-rule, creating common ground with Congress.
1915	Lucknow Session of the League	M.A. Jinnah	Set the stage for the Lucknow Pact; consolidated Jinnah's leadership.

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One-Liner Statements – Pakistan Movement

Foundational Phase (1857-1905)

1. The **Foundational Phase (1857-1905)** marks the political awakening and socio-economic rehabilitation of Indian Muslims after 1857.
2. The British held **Muslims disproportionately responsible** for the 1857 War of Independence.
3. The British viewed the 1857 rebellion as a **Muslim conspiracy** to restore Mughal rule.
4. Post-1857, Muslims faced systematic **political exclusion** from legislative councils and government jobs.
5. Post-1857, Muslims faced widespread **economic devastation** through confiscation of properties and land.
6. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan wrote **"Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind"** in 1859 to correct the British narrative on the revolt.
7. Sir Syed argued the 1857 revolt was a **spontaneous outbreak of discontent**, not a premeditated national uprising.
8. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan urged Muslims to embrace **modern Western education** and loyalty to the British Crown.
9. Nawab Abdul Latif founded the **Mohammedan Literary Society** in Calcutta in 1863.
10. The Mohammedan Literary Society aimed to promote **modern education** among Muslims of Bengal.
11. Darul Uloom Deoband was founded in 1866 by **Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi** and **Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi**.
12. Darul Uloom Deoband was established to promote **traditional Islamic education** and revivalism.
13. Darul Uloom Deoband maintained an **anti-British stance** and later opposed the Muslim League.
14. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded the **Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental (M.A.O.) College** at Aligarh in 1875.
15. The M.A.O. College was modeled on the colleges of **Oxford and Cambridge** universities.

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Practice MCQs

1. **The period from 1857 to 1905 in the Pakistan Movement is primarily characterized as the phase of what?**
   A) Armed Struggle
   B) Political Awakening and Socio-economic Rehabilitation
   C) Constitutional Battles
   D) Mass Civil Disobedience
   Answer: Political Awakening and Socio-economic Rehabilitation

2. **Who is considered the central figure of the Foundational Phase (1857-1905) of the Pakistan Movement?**
   A) Nawab Abdul Latif
   B) Allama Iqbal
   C) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
   D) Aga Khan III
   Answer: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

3. **The British disproportionately blamed which community for the 1857 War of Independence?**
   A) Hindus
   B) Sikhs
   C) Muslims
   D) Marathas
   Answer: Muslims

4. **What was the name of the pamphlet written by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1859 to correct the British narrative on the 1857 revolt?**
   A) Loyal Muhammadans of India
   B) Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind
   C) Tahrir fi Usul al-Tafsir
   D) Khutbat-e-Ahmadiya
   Answer: Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind

5. **The Mohammedan Literary Society, founded in 1863, was established in which city?**
   A) Aligarh
   B) Delhi
   C) Calcutta
   D) Lahore
   Answer: Calcutta

6. **Who were the founders of the Darul Uloom Deoband in 1866?**
   A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Syed Ahmad Barelvi
   B) Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi
   C) Haji Shariatullah and Dudu Mian
   D) Shah Waliullah and Shah Abdul Aziz
   Answer: Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautavi and Maulana Rashid Ahmad Gangohi

7. **What was the primary educational model of the Darul Uloom Deoband?**
   A) Modern Western Sciences
   B) Traditional Islamic Education
   C) Vocational Training
   D) Military Strategy
   Answer: Traditional Islamic Education

8. **The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (M.A.O.), founded in 1875,**

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was explicitly modeled on which universities?
A) Harvard and Yale
B) Oxford and Cambridge
C) Al-Azhar and Qarawiyyin
D) University of London and Edinburgh
Answer: Oxford and Cambridge

9. **In his 1883 "Two-Nation" speech, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan argued that Hindus and Muslims were what?**
A) Two sects of one religion
B) Two nations
C) Political rivals
D) Cultural cousins
Answer: Two nations

10. **Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advised Muslims to stay away from which political organization?**
A) The Muslim League
B) The Indian National Congress
C) The All India Hindu Mahasabha
D) The Khilafat Committee
Answer: The Indian National Congress

11. **The United Indian Patriotic Association was founded in 1887 to counter the influence of which organization?**
A) The British Parliament
B) The Muslim League
C) The Indian National Congress
D) The Sikh Khalsa Diwan
Answer: The Indian National Congress

12. **Who coined the name "Pakistan" in the "Now or Never" pamphlet of 1933?**
A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
B) Allama Iqbal
C) Choudhry Rahmat Ali
D) Liaquat Ali Khan
Answer: Choudhry Rahmat Ali

13. **The Partition of Bengal in 1905 created a new Muslim-majority province with its capital at?**
A) Calcutta
B) Chittagong
C) Dhaka
D) Murshidabad
Answer: Dhaka

14. **Which movement did the Congress launch in opposition to the Partition of Bengal?**
A) Khilafat Movement
B) Swadeshi Movement
C) Non-Cooperation Movement
D) Quit India Movement
Answer: Swadeshi Movement

15. **The Simla Deputation of 1906 was led by whom?**
A) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
B) Nawab Salimullah Khan
C) Sir Aga Khan III
D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Answer: Sir Aga Khan III

16. **What was the cornerstone demand presented by the Simla Deputation to Viceroy Lord Minto?**
A) Immediate Independence
B) Separate Electorates
C) A Muslim Viceroy
D) Union with Afghanistan
Answer: Separate Electorates

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POLITICAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN

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Political History of Pakistan

Independence and Early Years (1947–1958)

This period was defined by the monumental challenges of building a new state from the ground up, grappling with the bloody legacy of Partition, and establishing a political and constitutional identity.

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Immediate Challenges After Independence

1. Refugee Crisis and Demographic Upheaval (1947-1948)

- **Scale of Migration:**
  - One of the largest mass migrations in human history, with an estimated **10-15 million people** crossing the newly drawn borders.
  - The migration was not a smooth process but was marked by horrific **communal violence**, leading to an estimated **1-2 million deaths**.
- **Government Response:**
  - Faced an acute shortage of shelter, food, medicine, and basic amenities for the millions of refugees (called *Muhajirs*).
  - The primary task was **resettlement**, with refugees pouring into cities like Karachi, Lahore, and Hyderabad. Punjab absorbed a significant number on both sides of the border, while Sindh, particularly Karachi, became a major hub for Urdu-speaking migrants from northern India.
  - The government established a **Rehabilitation Ministry** to manage this crisis, but resources were stretched thin, leading to the growth of large, informal settlements.

2. Boundary Disputes and the Radcliffe Award

- The hastily drawn **Radcliffe Line** (published on August 17, 1947) immediately became a source of conflict.
- Key disputes included:
  - **Distribution of Indus River Basin Waters:** Critical for the agrarian economies of both nations.
  - **Boundary in the Sindh-Kutch region:** A dispute that would flare up later.

- **The contentious award of Muslim-majority *tehsils* of Gurdaspur to India,** which provided India with the only land route to Jammu and Kashmir.

3. The Kashmir Issue (1947-1948)

- **Maharaja Hari Singh's Dilemma:** The Hindu ruler of a Muslim-majority state hesitated over acceding to either India or Pakistan.
- **Tribal Invasion (October 1947):** Fearing the Maharaja would join India, Pashtun tribesmen from Pakistan's NWFP, with alleged support from elements within the Pakistani establishment, invaded Kashmir.
- **Instrument of Accession:** In desperation, Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession with India on **October 26, 1947**, in exchange for immediate military aid.
- **First Indo-Pakistan War (1947-1948):**
  - Indian troops were airlifted to defend Srinagar.
  - The conflict quickly escalated, with regular Pakistani forces becoming involved.
  - **UN Intervention:** India took the issue to the United Nations in January 1948.
  - **Ceasefire:** A UN-mediated ceasefire came into effect on **January 1, 1949**, establishing a **Ceasefire Line** (later renamed the Line of Control after the 1972 Simla Agreement).
  - The war ended with India controlling roughly two-thirds of the state (Jammu, Kashmir Valley, Ladakh) and Pakistan controlling one-third (Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan). This unresolved status became a **permanent flashpoint**.

4. Daunting Economic Problems

- **Unfavourable Division of Assets:**
  - Pakistan received only **17.5% of the financial assets** of British India, which were held in a reserve bank initially located in India.
  - It inherited a mere **10% of the subcontinent's industrial base**, with most major industries (jute, cotton mills) located in India.
- **Monetary and Financial Crisis:**
  - There was no central bank at independence. The **State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)** was established on **July 1, 1948**, following a forceful campaign by **Mohammad Ali Jinnah** and Finance Minister **Ghulam Muhammad**.

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- **Background:** When Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Constituent Assembly in 1954, its Speaker, **Molvi Tamizuddin**, challenged the dissolution in the Sindh High Court.
- **Sindh Court Ruling:** The court ruled in Tamizuddin's favor, declaring the dissolution **illegal**.
- **Federal Court Reversal:** The federal government appealed. Chief Justice **Muhammad Munir** overturned the ruling on a technicality, stating the Governor-General's assent was needed for laws passed by the Assembly, including the law that gave the courts the power to issue such writs. Therefore, the courts had no jurisdiction.
- **The "Doctrine of Necessity":** In a subsequent case (*Reference by Governor-General*), the court formally introduced this doctrine to validate the Governor-General's illegal action, arguing that the "salvation of the state" necessitated it.

- **Impact and Legacy:**
  - This ruling **severely weakened the judiciary's independence** and established it as a tool that could be used to legitimize extra-constitutional actions.
  - The **"Doctrine of Necessity"** became a persistent feature of Pakistani jurisprudence, used repeatedly to justify future military coups (by Ayub Khan in 1958, Yahya Khan in 1969, and Zia-ul-Haq in 1977).

Chronology of Key Events (1947–1958)

Here is a consolidated timeline for a clear overview of this turbulent decade:

Event	Date	Significance
Independence & Partition	14 August 1947	Birth of Pakistan; massive refugee crisis begins.
First Indo-Pak War	Oct 1947 - Jan 1949	Fought over Kashmir; ended with UN ceasefire and division of the territory.
Objectives Resolution	12 March 1949	Laid the foundational principles for a future Islamic constitution.
Liaquat–Nehru Pact	1950	A bilateral agreement to protect minority rights in both countries.

- **Key Institutions & Projects:**
  - **Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC):** Played a pivotal role in establishing large-scale industries (jute, paper, chemicals).
  - **Infrastructure:** Construction of major dams like **Mangla Dam** (on the Jhelum River) and **Warsak Dam** (on the Kabul River) to boost energy and irrigation.
  - **Five-Year Plans:** The **Second Five-Year Plan (1960-65)** was particularly successful, focusing on industrial growth and infrastructure.

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Political Developments

1962 Constitution

- **Promulgated:** 1 March 1962, ending the period of pure martial law.
- **Key Features:**
  - **Presidential System:** Established a powerful **President** as both head of state and chief executive, who could appoint ministers from outside the legislature.
  - **Indirect Elections:** The President and National Assembly were elected by the 80,000 Basic Democrats.
  - **Weakened Islamization:** Compared to the 1956 Constitution, Islamic provisions were less prominent, reflecting Ayub's more modernist outlook.

1965 Presidential Election

- **Contest:** Ayub Khan (Convention Muslim League) vs. **Fatima Jinnah** (the sister of M.A. Jinnah), who was the consensus candidate of a united opposition (CAML).
- **Result:** Ayub Khan won a controversial victory. The use of the Basic Democrats system and accusations of widespread rigging led to a major loss of legitimacy for his regime.

Formation of Political Parties

- **Pro-Government:** Ayub Khan created the **Convention Muslim League**.
- **Opposition:** The opposition factions united under the **Council Muslim League**. Other significant parties that gained prominence included **Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party (PPP)** in West Pakistan and **Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League** in East Pakistan.

Foreign Policy under Ayub Khan

77. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became **President** and **Chief Martial Law Administrator** in December 1971.
78. Bhutto lifted martial law and introduced an **Interim Constitution in 1972**.
79. The **Simla Agreement** was signed between Bhutto and Indian PM **Indira Gandhi** on **2 July 1972**.
80. The Simla Agreement converted the ceasefire line in Kashmir into the **Line of Control (LoC)**.
81. Bhutto's domestic policy was based on **"Islamic Socialism"** and the slogan **"Roti, Kapra, Makan"**.
82. Bhutto implemented a sweeping **Nationalization Policy** of major industries between **1972 and 1974**.
83. The **1973 Constitution** was passed unanimously on **14 August 1973**.
84. The 1973 Constitution established a **parliamentary system** with a powerful Prime Minister.
85. The 1973 Constitution declared **Islam** as the state religion.
86. After India's nuclear test in **1974 (Smiling Buddha)**, Bhutto accelerated Pakistan's nuclear program.
87. Dr. **Abdul Qadeer Khan** was appointed in **1976** to lead the uranium enrichment project.
88. Bhutto hosted the **Islamic Summit** in **Lahore in 1974**.
89. Bhutto's government recognized Bangladesh in **February 1974**.
90. The **Second Amendment** in **1974** declared the **Ahmadiyya community as non-Muslim**.
91. The **1977 General Elections** were held on **7 March 1977** and were widely alleged to be rigged.
92. The opposition alliance, the **Pakistan National Alliance (PNA)**, launched mass protests against the alleged rigging.
93. Army Chief **General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq** staged a coup codenamed **Operation Fair Play** on **5 July 1977**.
94. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged on **4 April 1979**.

The Zia-ul-Haq Era (1977–1988)

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Practice MCQs

1. When did Pakistan gain independence?
A) 15 August 1947
B) 14 August 1947
C) 13 August 1947
D) 16 August 1947
Answer: 14 August 1947

2. What was the estimated number of people displaced during the Partition of 1947?
A) 5-7 million
B) 10-15 million
C) 15-20 million
D) 20-25 million
Answer: 10-15 million

3. The first Governor-General of Pakistan was:
A) Liaquat Ali Khan
B) Khawaja Nazimuddin
C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
D) Ghulam Muhammad
Answer: Muhammad Ali Jinnah

4. The Radcliffe Line was announced on:
A) 14 August 1947
B) 15 August 1947
C) 16 August 1947
D) 17 August 1947
Answer: 17 August 1947

5. The primary trigger for the first Indo-Pakistan War (1947-48) was:
A) The division of assets
B) The issue of Kashmir
C) The water dispute
D) The refugee crisis
Answer: The issue of Kashmir

6. Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession with India on:
A) 26 October 1947
B) 27 October 1947
C) 15 August 1947
D) 1 January 1949
Answer: 26 October 1947

7. The ceasefire line established after the 1947-48 war was later renamed as:
A) Border Line
B) Line of Control (LoC)
C) International Border
D) Durand Line
Answer: Line of Control (LoC)

8. Pakistan's first constitution was enacted in:
A) 1947
B) 1956
C) 1962
D) 1973
Answer: 1956

9. The Objectives Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on:
A) 23 March 1940
B) 14 August 1947
C) 12 March 1949
D) 1 July 1948
Answer: 12 March 1949

10. Who presented the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly?
A) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
B) Liaquat Ali Khan
C) Khawaja Nazimuddin
D) Ghulam Muhammad
Answer: Liaquat Ali Khan

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Basic Information About Pakistan

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1. Official Designations, Capital, and Largest City

- **Official Name:** The Islamic Republic of Pakistan
  - **Significance of the Name:** "Pakistan" is an acronym coined by Choudhry Rahmat Ali in 1933. It stands for the "Muslim homelands" of British India:
    - **P** for Punjab
    - **A** for Afghania (the North-West Frontier Province)
    - **K** for Kashmir
    - **S** for Sindh
    - **TAN** for Balochistan
  - The word also means "Land of the Pure" in Persian and Urdu.
  - The prefix "Islamic Republic" declares it as a sovereign state founded on Islamic principles, which is reflected in its constitution, laws, and identity.
- **Capital City:** Islamabad
  - **Status:** A purpose-built, planned city, constructed in the 1960s to replace Karachi as the capital.
  - **Location:** In the Pothohar Plateau in the northern part of the country, within the Islamabad Capital Territory.
  - **Significance:** It houses all key government buildings, including the Parliament House, the Supreme Court, and the Presidential Palace (Aiwan-e-Sadr). It is known for its high standards of living, safety, and extensive greenery.
- **Largest City:** Karachi
  - **Status:** The financial, commercial, and industrial hub of Pakistan.
  - **Location:** On the coast of the Arabian Sea in the province of Sindh.
  - **Significance:**
    - It is Pakistan's main seaport, handling approximately 60% of the nation's cargo.

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- It is a megacity with one of the largest populations in the world.
- It was the first capital of Pakistan after independence (from 1947 to 1959).
- It is a melting pot of cultures, with migrants from all over Pakistan and South Asia.

2. Area, Population, Languages, and Currency

- **Total Area:** 881,913 square kilometers (340,509 square miles).
  - **Global Rank:** 33rd largest country in the world by land area.
  - **Comparative Size:** Slightly larger than the combined areas of France and the United Kingdom.
  - **Composition:** The area includes the disputed territory of Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan. Pakistan administers a portion of the larger Jammu and Kashmir region.
- **Population:** Approximately 241.5 million (2023 National Census).
  - **Global Rank:** 5th most populous country in the world.
  - **Population Density:** Roughly 287 people per square kilometer.
  - **Demographic Profile:** A very young population, with a median age of around 22.5 years.
  - **Urbanization:** About 37% of the population lives in urban areas, with rapid urbanization occurring.
- **Official Languages:**
  - **Urdu:** The national language and lingua franca, understood by a vast majority of the population. It serves as a unifying symbol and is used in inter-provincial communication, national media, and education.
  - **English:** The official language, used in government, corporate business, higher courts (as per Article 251 of the Constitution), and higher education. It is a legacy of British colonial rule.
- **Provincial & Regional Languages:** Pakistan is linguistically diverse. Major languages include:
  - **Punjabi:** The most widely spoken first language, primarily in Punjab province.
  - **Sindhi:** The official language of Sindh province.

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- **Strategic Corridor:** The **Karakoram Highway**, part of CPEC, runs through GB, connecting Pakistan to China. This makes the region geopolitically and economically vital.
- **Tourism:** A prime destination for mountaineers, trekkers, and adventure tourists.

Divisions and Districts of Balochistan

Sr. No.	Division	Districts
1	**Kalat Division**	1. Awaran 2. Hub 3. Kalat 4. Khuzdar 5. Lasbela 6. Mastung 7. Surab
2	**Loralai Division**	8. Loralai 9. Barkhan 10. Musakhel 11. Duki
3	**Makran Division**	12. Gwadar 13. Kech 14. Panigur
4	**Naseerabad Division**	15. Kachhi 16. Jaffarabad 17. Jhal Magsi 18. Nasirabad 19. Sohbatpur 20. Usta Muhammad
5	**Quetta Division**	21. Killa Abdullah 22. Pishin 23. Quetta 24. Chaman
6	**Rakhshan Division**	25. Chagai 26. Washuk 27. Nushki 28. Kharan
7	**Sibi Division**	29. Sibi 30. Kohlu

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		23. Nankana Sahib 24. Sheikhupura
7	**Multan**	25. Multan 26. Lodhran 27. Khanewal 28. Vehari
8	**Rawalpindi**	29. Rawalpindi 30. Jhelum 31. Chakwal 32. Attock 33. Murree 34. Talagang
9	**Sahiwal**	35. Sahiwal 36. Pakpattan 37. Okara
10	**Sargodha**	38. Sargodha 39. Bhakkar 40. Khushab 41. Mianwali

Divisions and Districts of Sindh

Sr. No.	Division	Districts
1	**Hyderabad**	1. Dadu 2. Hyderabad 3. Jamshoro 4. Matiari 5. Tando Allahyar 6. Tando Muhammad Khan 7. Badin 8. Sujawal 9. Thatta
2	**Karachi**	10. Central 11. East 12. South 13. West 14. Korangi

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- **Profile:** A distinguished jurist, diplomat, and prominent member of the Ahmadiyya community. He was a close associate of Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- **Significance:** He was instrumental in articulating Pakistan's position on the Kashmir issue at the United Nations and laid the foundational principles of Pakistan's foreign policy, focusing on the Muslim world and the West.

2. First Country to Recognize Pakistan

- **Country: Iran**
- **Date: August 15, 1947**
- **Context:** Iran's swift recognition, just one day after Pakistan's independence, underscored deep-rooted historical, cultural, and religious ties. The Shah of Iran was also the first foreign head of state to visit Pakistan in 1950.

3. First Major Power to Establish Diplomatic Relations

- **Country: United States of America**
- **Date: August 15, 1947**
- **Context:** The U.S. established formal diplomatic relations with Pakistan on the very first day of its existence, signaling the importance it would place on the new South Asian nation, which later became a key ally in Cold War pacts like CENTO and SEATO.

4. First Pakistani Ambassadors to Key Countries

Country / Organization	First Ambassador / High Commissioner	Tenure & Notes
United States	**M.A.H. Ispahani**	1948–1952. A prominent businessman and a founding member of the Pakistan Movement.
United Kingdom	**Mohammed Ikramullah**	1947–1950. A senior civil servant whose wife, **Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah**, was a renowned diplomat and delegate to the UN.
China	**Ahmed Ali**	1951–1952. A noted writer and novelist. Pakistan recognized the PRC in 1950, becoming one of the first Muslim countries and the third non-communist state to do so.
India	**Chaudhry Muhammad Ali**	1947–1949. A senior civil servant who later became the **Prime Minister of Pakistan (1955-1956)**.

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One Liner Statements – Basic Information of Pakistan

1. Pakistan gained independence on **14 August 1947**.
2. The partition involved one of the largest mass migrations in history, estimated at **10-15 million people**.
3. The partition-related communal violence resulted in an estimated **1-2 million deaths**.
4. Refugees who migrated to Pakistan were referred to as **Muhajirs**.
5. The government established a **Rehabilitation Ministry** to manage the refugee crisis.
6. The boundary between India and Pakistan was drawn by **Sir Cyril Radcliffe**, known as the **Radcliffe Line**.
7. A major dispute arose from the award of the Muslim-majority **Gurdaspur district** to India, giving it land access to Jammu & Kashmir.
8. The **Kashmir Issue** began in 1947 over the accession of the Muslim-majority state ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh.
9. A tribal invasion from Pakistan's NWFP into Kashmir was launched in **October 1947**.
10. Maharaja Hari Singh signed the **Instrument of Accession** with India on **26 October 1947**.
11. The **First Indo-Pakistan War** over Kashmir was fought from **October 1947 to January 1949**.
12. A UN-mediated ceasefire established the **Ceasefire Line** on **1 January 1949**.
13. Pakistan received only **17.5% of the financial assets** of British India.
14. Pakistan inherited a mere **10% of the subcontinent's industrial base**.
15. The **State Bank of Pakistan (SBP)** was established on **1 July 1948**.
16. To manage the currency shortage, Indian rupee notes were **stamped with "Pakistan"** for initial use.
17. Pakistan faced a critical shortage of senior **civil servants** at independence.
18. The **Objectives Resolution** was passed by the Constituent Assembly on **12 March 1949**.
19. The Objectives Resolution was presented by Prime Minister **Liaquat Ali Khan**.
20. The Objectives Resolution declared that **sovereignty belongs to Allah Almighty**.

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21. The first **Constituent Assembly** was formed in 1947 to draft a constitution and act as an interim parliament.
22. Governor-General **Ghulam Muhammad** dissolved the first Constituent Assembly on **24 October 1954**.
23. The dissolution was challenged in the case of **Molvi Tamizuddin Khan v. Federation of Pakistan**.
24. Chief Justice **Muhammad Munir** upheld the dissolution using the **"doctrine of necessity"**.
25. The **One Unit Scheme** merged the four provinces of West Pakistan into a single administrative unit in **1955**.
26. The One Unit Scheme was introduced by Prime Minister **Muhammad Ali Bogra**.
27. The primary political motive of the One Unit Scheme was to create **parity between East and West Pakistan** in the legislature.
28. **Liaquat Ali Khan**, Pakistan's first Prime Minister, was assassinated on **16 October 1951**.
29. The **Liaquat-Nehru Pact** of **1950** was an agreement to protect minority rights in both India and Pakistan.
30. Widespread **Anti-Ahmadiyya Riots** erupted in Punjab in **1953**.
31. Prime Minister **Khawaja Nazimuddin** was undemocratically dismissed by Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad in **April 1953**.
32. **Muhammad Ali Bogra** proposed the **Bogra Formula** for a bicameral legislature in 1953.
33. The **1956 Constitution** was passed on **23 March 1956**.
34. The 1956 Constitution declared Pakistan an **"Islamic Republic"**.
35. The 1956 Constitution adopted a **parliamentary system** of government.
36. **Iskander Mirza** became the first President of Pakistan under the 1956 Constitution.
37. President Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution and imposed the first **Martial Law** on **7 October 1958**.
38. General **Muhammad Ayub Khan** was appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator.
39. Ayub Khan forced Iskander Mirza into exile on **27 October 1958**, seizing complete power.

Ayub Khan Era (1958–1969)

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Practice MCQs

1. What is the official name of Pakistan?
A) Democratic Republic of Pakistan
B) Islamic Republic of Pakistan
C) People's Republic of Pakistan
D) Federal Republic of Pakistan
Answer: Islamic Republic of Pakistan

2. Who coined the name "Pakistan"?
A) Allama Iqbal
B) Liaquat Ali Khan
C) Choudhry Rahmat Ali
D) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
Answer: Choudhry Rahmat Ali

3. What does the word "Pakistan" mean in Persian and Urdu?
A) Land of the Five Rivers
B) Holy Land
C) Land of the Pure
D) Fortress of Islam
Answer: Land of the Pure

4. Which city is the capital of Pakistan?
A) Karachi
B) Lahore
C) Islamabad
D) Rawalpindi
Answer: Islamabad

5. Which city is the financial and commercial hub of Pakistan?
A) Lahore
B) Faisalabad
C) Islamabad
D) Karachi
Answer: Karachi

6. What was the first capital of Pakistan after independence?
A) Lahore
B) Rawalpindi
C) Karachi
D) Islamabad
Answer: Karachi

7. What is the total area of Pakistan in square kilometers?
A) 796,095
B) 881,913
C) 947,940
D) 1,045,000
Answer: 881,913

8. What is Pakistan's global rank by land area?
A) 25th
B) 33rd
C) 40th
D) 50th
Answer: 33rd

9. As of the 2023 census, what is the approximate population of Pakistan?
A) 207 million
B) 220 million
C) 241.5 million
D) 260 million
Answer: 241.5 million

10. What is Pakistan's rank in the world by population?
A) 3rd
B) 5th
C) 6th
D) 7th
Answer: 5th

11. What is the national language of Pakistan?
A) English

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Geography of Pakistan

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Location and Geopolitical Significance

Pakistan's geography is a compelling narrative of towering mountains, fertile plains, and a strategic coastline that has shaped its history, economy, and role in global affairs. Its location is not merely a set of coordinates but a key to understanding its potential and challenges.

- **Continental Junction & Region:**
  - Pakistan is strategically situated in **South Asia**, but it uniquely serves as a **convergence point** for three critical regions: South Asia, **Central Asia** (via Afghanistan and the Karakoram Range), and the **Middle East** (via Iran).
  - This tri-continental position has historically made it a crossroads for trade, migration, and cultural exchange, from the ancient Indus Valley Civilization to the Silk Road and now, modern energy and trade corridors.
- **Astronomical Location (Latitude & Longitude):**
  - **Latitudinal Extent:** Approximately **24° N to 37° N**. This places Pakistan in the **northern subtropical zone**.
  - **Longitudinal Extent:** Approximately **61° E to 75° E**.
  - **Territorial Stretch:** The country extends about **1,600 km** from north to south and about **885 km** from east to west, creating a diverse range of climates and topographies.
- **Total Area & Global Standing:**
  - **Total Area: 881,913 square kilometers** (340,509 sq mi), as per post-1971 borders.
  - **Global Rank:** The **33rd largest country** in the world by land area.
  - **Comparative Size:** It is roughly the size of **France and the United Kingdom combined**, or slightly larger than the U.S. state of **Texas**.
- **Maritime Frontier:**
  - **Coastline:** Approximately **1,046 km** along the **Arabian Sea** to the south.
  - **Maritime Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ):** Pakistan claims an EEZ of **290,000 sq km**, which is vital for fisheries and potential offshore energy resources.

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One Liner Statements – Geography of Pakistan

1. Pakistan is strategically located in **South Asia**.
2. It serves as a **convergence point** for South Asia, **Central Asia**, and the **Middle East**.
3. Pakistan's latitudinal extent is approximately **24° N to 37° N**.
4. Pakistan's longitudinal extent is approximately **61° E to 75° E**.
5. This astronomical location places Pakistan in the **northern subtropical zone**.
6. The country stretches about **1,600 km** from north to south.
7. The country stretches about **885 km** from east to west.
8. Pakistan's total area is **881,913 square kilometers** (post-1971 borders).
9. It is the **33rd largest country** in the world by land area.
10. Its size is roughly comparable to **France and the United Kingdom combined**.
11. Pakistan has a coastline of approximately **1,046 km** along the **Arabian Sea**.
12. The **Maritime Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)** of Pakistan is **290,000 sq km**.
13. **Karachi Port** is the largest and busiest port of Pakistan.
14. **Port Qasim** is the second major port, designed for industrial and bulk cargo.
15. **Gwadar Port** is a deep-sea, warm-water port in Balochistan.
16. Gwadar Port is the cornerstone of the **China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)**.
17. Pakistan Standard Time (PKT) is **GMT +5 hours**.
18. Pakistan does not observe **daylight saving time**.
19. **Neighboring Countries and Borders**
20. Pakistan shares a border of approximately **599 km** with the **People's Republic of China**.
21. The Pakistan-China border traverses the **Karakoram** and **Himalayas** ranges.
22. The **Karakoram Highway (KKH)** connects Pakistan and China.
23. The highway crosses through the **Khunjerab Pass**, the highest paved international border crossing.
24. The border with India is approximately **3,323 km** long, including the **Line of Control (LoC)**.
25. The **Radcliffe Line** forms the internationally recognized border with India.
26. The status of the **Kashmir region** remains a disputed territory.

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Practice MCQs

1. What is the total geographical area of Pakistan according to post-1971 borders?
A) 799,913 sq km
B) 881,913 sq km
C) 950,000 sq km
D) 1,045,000 sq km
Answer: 881,913 sq km

2. Pakistan is strategically located at the convergence point of which three regions?
A) South Asia, East Asia, and Europe
B) South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East
C) Central Asia, Middle East, and Africa
D) South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East
Answer: South Asia, Central Asia, and the Middle East

3. What is Pakistan's global rank in terms of land area?
A) 25th
B) 33rd
C) 40th
D) 50th
Answer: 33rd

4. Which major sea borders Pakistan to the south?
A) Red Sea
B) Arabian Sea
C) Bay of Bengal
D) Caspian Sea
Answer: Arabian Sea

5. Which port is considered the cornerstone of the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)?
A) Karachi Port
B) Port Qasim
C) Gwadar Port
D) Ormara Port
Answer: Gwadar Port

6. What is the time difference between Pakistan Standard Time (PKT) and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)?
A) GMT +4 hours
B) GMT +5 hours
C) GMT +6 hours
D) GMT +7 hours
Answer: GMT +5 hours

7. Which country shares the longest border with Pakistan?
A) China
B) Afghanistan
C) India
D) Iran
Answer: India

8. The Khunjerab Pass, the highest paved international border crossing, connects Pakistan with which country?
A) India
B) Afghanistan
C) China
D) Iran
Answer: China

9. The disputed border line between Pakistan and Afghanistan is known as the:
A) Radcliffe Line
B) McMahon Line

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NOTABLE PERSONALITIES OF PAKISTAN

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Notable Personalities of Pakistan

Sufis and Saints of the Subcontinent

1. Introduction to Sufism in the Subcontinent

Sufism, the mystical dimension of Islam, played a pivotal role in the spread of Islam throughout the Indian Subcontinent. Unlike conquerors who arrived with armies, Sufis came as spiritual ambassadors, emphasizing inner purification, love for God and humanity, and personal devotion. Their message of equality, spiritual freedom, and social service resonated deeply with the local population, cutting across caste and creed barriers.

2. Core Concepts and Practices

- **Tasawwuf (Sufism):** The pursuit of spiritual closeness to God through asceticism, introspection, and moral excellence.
- **Tariqa (Path):** A Sufi order or school, following the spiritual methodology of a particular saint. Major orders in the Subcontinent include the **Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadri, and Naqshbandi**.
- **Pir/Murshid (Guide):** The spiritual master or teacher.
- **Murid (Disciple):** The student or follower on the spiritual path.
- **Khanqah/Dargah:** The hospice or shrine where the Sufi master lived, taught, and where disciples and visitors would gather. After their death, it became a place of visitation (ziyaret).
- **Sama/Qawwali:** Spiritual music and poetry sessions designed to induce a state of spiritual ecstasy and love for the Divine. The Chishti order famously embraced this practice.
- **Wahdat al-Wujud (Unity of Being):** A philosophical concept articulated by Ibn Arabi and propagated in the Subcontinent by saints like Bulleh Shah and Sultan Bahoo, emphasizing the intimate and inseparable connection between the Creator and the creation.

3. The Historical Role and Impact

- **Cultural Bridge:** Sufis often adopted local languages (Punjabi, Sindhi, Seraiki) for their poetry, making Islamic ideals accessible. This led to a rich syncretic culture.
- **Social Reformers:** They challenged the rigid Hindu caste system and societal hierarchies, preaching that all humans are equal before God.

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One Liner statements – Notable Personalities of Pakistan

1. **Sufism** is the mystical dimension of Islam that played a pivotal role in its spread across the Indian Subcontinent.
2. Sufis acted as spiritual ambassadors, emphasizing **inner purification, love for God and humanity, and personal devotion**.
3. Their message resonated due to its focus on **equality, spiritual freedom, and social service**, cutting across caste and creed.
4. **Tasawwuf** is the pursuit of spiritual closeness to God through asceticism and moral excellence.
5. A **Tariqa** is a Sufi order or school following a particular saint's methodology.
6. Major Sufi orders in the Subcontinent include the **Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadri, and Naqshbandi**.
7. A **Pir or Murshid** is the spiritual guide or master.
8. A **Murid** is the disciple or follower on the spiritual path.
9. A **Khanqah or Dargah** is the hospice or shrine where a Sufi master lived and taught.
10. **Sama or Qawwali** are spiritual music sessions designed to induce spiritual ecstasy, famously embraced by the **Chishti order**.
11. **Wahdat al-Wujud** (Unity of Being) is a philosophical concept emphasizing the inseparable connection between the Creator and creation.
12. Sufis acted as a **cultural bridge** by adopting local languages like Punjabi and Sindhi for their poetry.
13. They were **social reformers** who challenged the rigid Hindu caste system and societal hierarchies.
14. Their **Khanqahs became centers of learning, charity, and social harmony**, attracting people from all religions.
15. Many major Pakistani cities, like **Multan, Pakpattan, and Sehwan Sharif**, grew around the shrines of great Sufi saints.
16. **Data Ganj Bakhsh Ali Hujwiri** is considered the foundational Sufi saint of the Subcontinent.
17. Ali Hujwiri's book, **"Kashf al-Mahjub"**, is the oldest Persian treatise on Sufism.

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Practice MCQs

1. What is the mystical dimension of Islam that played a pivotal role in its spread across the Indian Subcontinent?
A) Tariqa
B) Sharia
C) Sufism
D) Fiqh
Answer: Sufism

2. Which of the following is a Sufi order or school following the spiritual methodology of a particular saint?
A) Khanqah
B) Tariqa
C) Sama
D) Murid
Answer: Tariqa

3. Who is considered the spiritual guide or master in Sufism?
A) Murid
B) Pir/Murshid
C) Caliph
D) Qawwal
Answer: Pir/Murshid

4. The spiritual music sessions famously embraced by the Chishti order are known as?
A) Ghazal
B) Dhamaal
C) Sama/Qawwali
D) Kafi
Answer: Sama/Qawwali

5. Which Sufi saint is known as the foundational saint of the Subcontinent and authored "Kashf al-Mahjub"?
A) Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti
B) Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakar
C) Data Ganj Bakhsh Ali Hujwiri
D) Lal Shahbaz Qalandar
Answer: Data Ganj Bakhsh Ali Hujwiri

6. Who is known as "Sultan-ul-Hind" and "Gharib Nawaz" (Benefactor of the Poor)?
A) Nizamuddin Auliya
B) Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti
C) Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakar
D) Syed Ahmad Barelvi
Answer: Khawaja Moinuddin Chishti

7. The compositions of which Sufi saint are included in the Sikh holy book, Guru Granth Sahib?
A) Bulleh Shah
B) Sultan Bahoo
C) Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai
D) Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakar
Answer: Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakar

8. The shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar in Sehwan Sharif is famous for which ecstatic ritual?
A) Sama
B) Dhamaal
C) Kafi
D) Khalwat
Answer: Dhamaal

9. Who was the founder of the Suhrawardi order in the Indian Subcontinent?
A) Baha-ud-din Zakariyya
B) Syed Jalaluddin Bukhari
C) Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi

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