CIVICS

IX-X

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# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHAPTERS</th>
<th>TOPICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PART-A</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-</td>
<td>Introduction of Civics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-</td>
<td>Individual and Society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-</td>
<td>State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-</td>
<td>Government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-</td>
<td>Citizen &amp; Citizenship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-</td>
<td>Rights &amp; Duties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART-B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-</td>
<td>Two Nations Theory &amp; Emergence Of Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-</td>
<td>Pakistan Appears On The World Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-</td>
<td>Constitutional Development In Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-</td>
<td>Constitution Of Pakistan-1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-</td>
<td>Local Government System In Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-</td>
<td>Pakistan &amp; Outer World</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART-A

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION OF CIVICS

According to the famous philosopher Aristotle, the man is a social animal. Human life is blended with typical characteristics of Social Discipline. In fact the very existence of human life depends upon mutual interaction and cooperation, because many of his social and physical needs can only be met collectively. Hence there is always a possibility of mutual conflict while collective and individual attempts are made to develop a society. So civics is bound to provide sense to man to maintain balance between the individual and the society and to develop healthy relationship between each other.

The man is born in society and has to remain dependent upon others till long. Hence he develops a tendency of living in a society and in this way, till the last moment of his life he remains dependent upon others for majority of his needs. His social and physical needs expand as he grows and consequently he develops a habit of cooperation with others and hence proves to be a good and helpful member of society. Only one thing hinders this peaceful cooperation and that is an unlimited lust of physical facilities. Some social principals, as a result, are defined in the form of a just distribution of rights and duties among people. To lead a peaceful life it is must for a man to abide by these principles and laws and consider, others too, while applying those. This is CIVICS, which teaches us to develop a disciplined society.

DEFINITION OF CIVICS

The word CIVICS has been derived from two Latin words CIVITAS & CIVIS, which means citizens or citizenship. It means CIVICS is a discipline of knowledge dealing with day-to-day affairs of the state and its citizens.

CIVICS claims that an individual must be aware of his rights, duties and social responsibilities to create better society. Various thinkers have defined CIVICS as under:

1- According to F.J Gold, civics is a discipline of knowledge, which deals with institutions, habits, activities and sentiments, which provide an individual irrespective of gender, with a moral force to pay his duties and to enjoy a sense of belongingness with an organization.
2- E.M White defines Civics as a useful discipline of human knowledge, which deals with every aspect of human life covering his past, present and future aspects at local, national and global levels.

3- Patrick Gaddis declares Civics as a study of Civic life and its related issues.

4- According to some social philosophers Civics deals with the social aspect of human life; and all social, moral, political and religious institution are included in it. It also involves the study of local, provincial and federal Governments.

We can conclude through, The above quoted definitions the CIVICS is a branch of Social Studies which studies the human character, habits, traditions, political organization, mutual relations of state and citizens and the structure and working of local, provincial and federal governments. Briefly speaking, it encircles all aspects of human social life explaining the Society where a man lives and works for its welfare.

**SCOPE:**

In the present age of Sciences and Technology, the man has made progress in every walk of life. Due to extra ordinary advancement in the means of transport and communication in almost all parts of the world, people of the world have become a family. But the development has increased human duties and responsibilities, as an individual, now a days, is not only a citizen of his own homeland but also a member of global community. This has widened the meanings and the scope of Civics. This has included local and global issues in the social, political and economic problems of a man. In this way CIVICS covers the study of almost all aspects of human life, such as:

a) **General Aspects:**

This includes social, cultural, economic and political aspects, society reflects as a collective approach of individual and citizen and better the mutual understanding and cooperation between individual, better will be strength and the impact of society. The social aspect of CIVICS reflects family, tribe, village, city, state, various associations and organization. All these institutions or organizations are involved, directly or indirectly, in the welfare of the man. Infect a clean and peaceful social environment is a blessing not only for an individual but also for the state itself, with all the possibilities of happy and prosperous life.

For bare life, a man needs food, clothing and shelter but as a member of any society/ community, he also needs, along with these basic needs, a just distribution of opportunities with the rational balance demand and supply. CIVICS, for studying economic aspect of life, in
involves any of the prevalent economic systems such as, Imperialist, Mixed or Islamic Economic system. However, all a strong economic system, irrespective of the type, is the basic need of a dependable and sustained progress and prosperity:

A man’s political attitude plays an important role in prosperity and welfare of a society. To meet this need, CIVICS studies various aspects of human liberty and scientific system of his rights and duties. Additionally it also studies types and theories of the system of Government.

b) **Historical Aspect:**

Under his aspect, the critical study of the historical past of the social development is studied. While studying past, it is must to consider the historical background of man, society and state, with special reference to the environment and helm of affairs through which the individual and the state had to pass before reaching to days situation. This study helps in better future planning. Presently this type of study includes national and international institutions, relations and political theories. The future study of the society, to much extent, depends and bases upon the past experiences and present observations which reflect both positive and negative features.

And, hence, the future strategy, can be designed basing on the past experience.

c) **Geographical Aspect:**

To this day almost 189 states have acquired the membership of the United Nations. This community of Nations, not only, plans for the betterment of human society but also brings the same in practice. These member states make a global society. It is natural to have special sentiment for the uplift of one’s homeland (birth place). This purpose is served through the system of local governments, which is also a subtopic of CIVICS. This system also preserves as nursery for high-level leadership, better administrative output and creates self-confidence and the zeal of self-reliance in the general public. As the federal government has unlimited powers, so, naturally, general public is more interested in the formation of this government and they want constructive relationship with it. In civics, at national level, constitution, governmental structure, political parties and internal politics is brought under consideration. In addition, this subject deals with all national affairs such as: social justice, education and job opportunities and rights of freedom are brought under discussions.
Citizen of a state, today, is also a citizen of a global society. Consequently directly effected by international affairs and incidents. Same is the case with the foreign policies of various states. The main objective of international studies is to find the scope of any security measures for regional solidarity, defense of national interests and increasing National Strength. It also includes the study of United Nations and other global Organization.

**UTILITY AND IMPORTANCE OF CIVICS**

**UTILITY:**

The man has to solve his problems and settle his matters himself in this age of democracy. Hence people need the formation of such a society in which, every individual is well aware of his rights and duties. This makes him bound to study CIVICS. Some of the most important advantages of CIVICS are:

1. **AWARENESS ABOUT SOCIAL ISSUES:**

   Many of the social issues have direct impact on human life. So the knowledge of various other social sciences supplement the study of CIVICS to much extent. This subject gives, its student, a sense of social issues along with the strong urge for their solution.

2. **AWARENESS ABOUT RIGHTS & DUTIES:**

   CIVICS emphasizes and exclusive study of human rights and duties / responsibilities. None can get any benefit out of his rights unless he is well versed with the knowledge of a sound distribution of rights and duties. After this awareness an individual can execute his citizenship effectively.

3. **AWARENESS ABOUT NATIONAL POLITICS:**

   People are involved in decision making about national politics and system of government. This is the demand of this age of democracy. They can play a positive role in this regard only if they have a sound knowledge and full awareness about the political theories and their practical aspects about their country. This is the study of CIVICS, which equips them with the required knowledge as it encircles voting system, system of government, types of elections (direct or indirect) and the responsibilities of
elected government. Hence a man can better execute the responsibilities of voting, abiding by national rules and regulations, only if he has a sound CIVIC background.

4. **AWARENESS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS:**

   The present scientific and technological advancement has much increased the mutual relations of the citizens of different states. A global community has been developed and its significance is increasing everyday. Economical, political and cultural relations between various counties are getting stronger and stronger. This concept of global citizenship helps an individual in getting rid of regional and local prejudices and makes him an effective member of global society. This helps him in the development of the zeal of coordination and cooperation with the people of the other nations. The knowledge of the international affairs, issues and institutions required for this purpose come from a sound study of CIVICS.

5. **AWARENESS ABOUT ECONOMIC AFFAIRS:**

   CIVICS enables a person to know about economic issues of his own country along with those of other nations. This discipline provides a person with the basic information about the economic affairs directly influence the person. The study of various global economic concepts and theories are very much therein the canvas of CIVICS. This helps a man in learning about dignity of labor the just means of earning livelihood.

6. **DEVELOPMENT OF HEALTHY HABITS:**

   The study of CIVICS enables a person to believe in brotherhood, virtues, sympathetic approach and unity. In this way this subject includes good habits among individual highlighting his good characteristics and, develops him into a healthy personality.

7. **SOCIAL WELFARE:**

   The study of CIVICS develops feelings in the individual about social welfare and consequently the man gets prepares to cooperate with the government in related activities. This further leads towards development of a healthy society, which is possible only when individuals, for any virtue, do not wait for the advice or the orders of government, rather they help the government voluntarily.
IMPORTANCE:

Social life, these days, has become vast and complicated: As a member of a community an individual has to play a variety of roles for satisfying his relations with it. This bounds him to be extremely careful about the fulfillment of his needs in the light of these relations. Hence the subject of CIVICS gathers more and more importance for having this capability. Its importance is further elaborated through the following points:

1. **POLITICAL TRAINING:**

   Civics leads a man towards the basic knowledge about Political process such as voting, elections system & responsibilities of government. This also helps man about the detailed knowledge of rights and duties of individuals within a society.

2. **DEVELOPMENT OF A GOOD SOCIETY:**

   An individual and a society are inter-dependent. Civics explains the linkages between individual and various social institutions. A good society, ultimately, depends upon good individuals, and this is CIVICS, which modifies collective approach and attitudes. This creates the sentiments of mutual cooperation, partnership, sacrifice & sympathy among individuals, and plays an effective role in eliminating moral problems and issues.

3. **SUCCESS OF DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM:**

   Democracy has a special significance among various political systems. It is required for the success of democratic process to teach this subject to the individuals of the society so that they can develop into good citizens through enlightenment about the system of the rights and duties. The success of democratic system depends upon the people charged with the emotions of social service, civic sense and dutifulness. To make it a success, CIVICS plays a vital role.

4. **MORAL TRAINING:**

   Good and Bad both force are present in a man’s person, stronger of which forces him to be inclined to a particular character. Additionally his environment also influences his behavior. This is the study of the CIVICS, which highlights and analyses the causes of drawbacks and hence helps mending those.
5. **SOLUTION OF SOCIAL ISSUES.**

This subject has the potential of solving social and cultural issues. With the help of this knowledge, people can keep their civic and material environment neat and clean, because it teaches man to lead a life acceding to healthy tradition. This inculcates, among peoples, such capabilities, which enables them to curb all types of social evils.

6. **AWARENESS ABOUT NATIONAL ISSUES:**

Government cannot solve many of the problems without public cooperation. Health and cleanliness, promotion of education, eliminating unemployment and support of needy people are the best examples of such problems, because these directly influence collective life and hence, hinder national progress. CIVICS helps man in solving such problems by teaching him self-support and taking it as the back force for the solution of various Social and economic problems.

7. **PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:**

Scientific advancement has brought people of various corners of the globe closer to each other. Now, they are in better position to help each other in national uplift. The citizens of the day are also reluctant to keep their affairs to be limited to their selves. He rather wants to be updated with the global matters. This is CIVICS, which enables him to contribute in maintaining world peace through the development of healthy relation with international communities.

**RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES**

(a) **CIVICS & HISTORY:**

Both these social sciences are closely related to each other. History brings, past incidents, affairs and their basses, under discussion. This subject tells us how the man has passed as a race through a variety of hardships before approaching to the present comfortable era. Formation of various states and success and failures of various governments can be seen only through the pages of history recorded by man himself. Civics, similarly provide previous sociological and anthropological experience through which man can become good citizen which is the soul objective of Civics. A man can better execute his duties and responsibilities only if he is fully aware of the process of the basic principles on which these duties
are based. Hence it is decided that the historical information plays as a basic need for future development. Inspite of being so closely related, both the subjects maintain their individuality and identification. A student of Civics, hence, has nothing to do with the whole knowledge of history, rather he has to deal with the events directly related to common people within the defined citizenship. History, secondly, is limited to the past events only while civics has to cater much for future. It does not study events with historical sequence. Actually it puts light upon the past only to learn a lesson for future studies and planning.

(b) **CIVICS & ETHICS:**

Ethics is a social science, which deals with high quality human character. This subject enables us to differentiate good from evil. Hence the study of ethics is the basic need to highlight and reform human characteristics. Civics also involves ethics in the defining and designing of students of society. A good citizenship becomes evident automatically when laws and regulations of society base upon high moral values. This is why majority of social rules are derived from Ethics. Hence Civics is indebted to the Ethics for many of its basic principles. Ethics deals with the basic types of human characters while Civics studies an individual’s role as a citizen. Moreover Civics covers simply the moral theories related to the specific community. Moral values need to be divine but the social values spring out from local environment.

(c) **CIVICS & GEOGRAPHY:**

Geography is a subject which consists of information about physical features (relief), natural resources, climate, details of earth surface and demography etc, of a place. (This place can be a region, a part or whole of the country or the world at large). All these geographical features do have a clear influence on the individual and collective character and habits of a region. This fact indicates a close relationship between CIVICS and Geography. The impact of geographical features, upon human caricature is obvious from the example that the people living in plains are less hardworking as compared to those of mountain areas. Hence the variance in the social structure of a community bases upon its geographical features of the area where it exists. CIVICS, while studying the habits of certain individuals, do consider the geographical environment they live in. Even the strength of a state, to much extent, depends upon its geography, which special includes its location and natural resources. United States American and United Kingdom are great Nations only because of their distinct location. Such physical and
geography environment decides the major component of the government’s structure and freedom of people. This further proves that national policies and civic life mostly depend upon geographical features of the country. The only distinction between geography and CIVICS is due to some basic features. For example CIVICS defines life standard and teaches love for good and avoidance form evil, while geography has to study only the physical features and has nothing to do with good and evil aspects of certain values.

**QUESTIONS**

1. The significance of CIVICS cannot be defined these days. Explain the statement?

2. Explain the relationship of CIVICS with the following subjects:
   a) History   b) Ethics   c) Geography.

3. “Study of CIVICS is necessary for every citizen.” How can you explain this statement?

4. Define CIVICS as discipline and express its scope in the modern world.

5. **Fill in the blanks.**

   a) According to the famous Greek philosopher Aristotle, man has been born _________.
   b) The English word CIVICS has been derived from two Latin words _________ and ____________.
   c) Ethics is related to high human___________.
   d) CIVICS creates sentiments of social ___________ in _____________.
   e) An individual and an ____________ are ____________ to each other.

6. **Answer briefly.**

   a) What is the theme of CIVICS?
   b) How does E.M.White define CIVICS?
   c) What are the basic needs of human life?
   d) What says Aristotle about the nature of man?
   e) Give the number of the member countries of United Nations.

7. **Tick ( ) the correct statements while cross (    ) the wrong ones.**

   a) CIVICS deals with the daily affairs of a citizen and state.
   b) CIVICS and history do not have any mutual relationship.
   c) CIVICS is a branch of Social Studies.
d) Man has no specific needs in the modern world.

e) Geography studies the physical features, climate, natural resources, land features (relief) and demography etc, of a country.

**Practical Work.**

1. Arrange a discussion in your school on the “Significance and Scope of CIVICS.”
2. Write a note why did you opt this, subject (CIVICS)?
CHAPTER TWO

INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETY

INDIVIDUAL

Any person who lives in a State (Country) and abides by the regulations imposed by the government is called a citizen of the state. Right from the ancient times an individual has been considered to be a member of a state society, bearing certain political responsibilities and he could or had to participate in governing process. Even in the modern age, a person is considered to be an individual of a state provided they possess political, social and economic rights.

FAMILY.

Family is the basic unit of a social setup. No doubt, a man needs the existence of a family and a society at a time. Family comes first because of its states as a natural unit. It is going to sustain forever. A family basis upon genetic relations and provides a legitimate ground for producing children and upbringing them. Aristotle declares a family as natural basic social unit, and an integral part of society.

IMPORTANCE, FUNCTIONS AND OBJECTIVES OF FAMILY

A slight distinction is always found in the basic structure of a family living in distinct parts of the world with special reference to duties of a family member and objective of a family itself. However majority of the family features are the same worldwide because of its status of basic natural unit of a society. Its significance, individual duties and objectives can be expressed as under:

1. **REPRODUCTION:**

   The top most objective of a family is reproduction and existence of human race, regularized by certain principles.

2. **BRINGING UP CHILDREN:**

   Parents having natural love for their children can bring them better in a family environment where they can execute their responsibilities of providing them with healthy livelihood and basic education and training for life.
3. **TRANSFER OF CULTURAL HERITAGE:**

This is a family, which provides congenial environment for the growth of social traditions. A child takes its family environment as basic units of his cultural heritage, which be protects while growing and at a stage transfers it to his next generation.

4. **EDUCATION:**

A family is responsible for the education of a child. Consequent upon good basic social training at home and formal education at a good education institution, a person can be a useful citizen.

5. **ECONOMIC SUPPORT:**

A family is not only a social institution but also a unit responsible for the economic support of an individual. Family members do support each other financially without any obligation and can depend upon each other in this regard. They can further explore fresh financial resources using their existing ones.

6. **GOOD MORAL CHARACTERISTICS:**

Most of good moral characteristics of an individual are the fruit of a healthy family environment. Family member do have the sentiment of mutual love, sacrifice, and sympathy for each other. These characteristics provide a dependable foundation to a strong and everlasting social structure.

7. **FULFILLMENT OF DESIRES:**

Parents do much about the provision of food, clothing and shelters to their family. This has proper influence upon children, who reciprocate, when grow up and take the charge of domestic responsibilities, in the form of rendering their utmost services to their parents.

8. **PROTECTION:**

In a family, all members feel protected and take up mutual protection as a responsibility. Bringing up little kids, respect and service to elders and care for sick people are included. Family is also responsible for the religious grooming of youngsters. This is the family, which provide
its members with a sense of religions believes, discrimination between
good and evil, as well as that of justice and tyranny.

9. **MANAGEMENT TRAINING:**

Family is the smallest administrative unit within social sphere.
Father is the head of this unit. A child learns administrative sense from his
father through administrating family responsibilities. This basic training
leads him towards executing his responsibilities at national level.

10. **BASE FOR MUTUAL RELATIONS:**

Family provides its members with the basic training of mutual
relationship. Family goes on growing through inter family relations.
Marriages between boys and girl, from different families, bring both the
families together. This is the responsibility of the family to search for
suitable spouses for their boys and girls.

**COMMUNITY**

A community is a group of people living in vicinity having some common
life styles and habits. Mac Iver defines community as, “Where ever a small or a
large group of people live in such a way that there is some common interest
among them and they share there life with other members of the group.”

**CHARACTERISTICS OF COMMUNITY**

1. A community consists of individuals of an unspecified number.
2. A community must be associated with a specific piece of land.
3. There must be some common principles and practices about
performing certain activities as well as celebration of festivals,
among the community members.
4. Members of a community have sentiments of mutual sacrifice for
which they form various organizations.

**KINDS OF COMMUNITY**

There are two major types of community.

1. Urban Community
2. Rural Community
1. **URBAN COMMUNITY**

   a) People of cities are so involved in their routine business of life that they have scarcely any information about their fellow community members with a very small exception.

   b) Urban people live congested and lead highly busy life so they indulge with others when it is unavoidable and need based. They lack in sincerity. Mostly urban people are divided into three classes, i.e. high, middle and low class.

   c) In old days people used to live concentrated on riverbanks or seacoast so that they could use water as a means of transportation for internal and external trade.

2. **RURAL COMMUNITY**:

   a) A rural community is a classical example of a collective human life. It exists since first man started agriculture for achieving food from plants and grain. For this purpose he was first bound to settle somewhere. There is, now a days, a variety of people in a rural community, such as, a blacksmith, a potter, a hairdresser and a carpenter etc.

   b) The environment of rural community is neat and simple. People of this community are divided into two classes only. Upper class and lower class. This community has a tendency of shifting to towns for want of better jobs and employment.

   c) Rural community lacks in various basic facilities as compared to urban community such as that of education, health and transportation (communication). People of rural community as compared to those of urban, are more conservative.

**SOCIETY**

Society is an English word derived from a Latin word socius, which means companion or companionship, so the society stands for such a group of people where all the members live with mutual cooperation and with certain common aims of life. According to Mac Iver Society is a system of social relationship, which enables us to lead a comfortable and peaceful life.

Society is the fourth group of community, which consists of an individual, family and community. Society is the gathering of people who have got together for certain common purposes. It is important to mention that common objectives
are the strongest force behind a society. And it should be strong enough to be recognized as a separate society on the basis of its customs and lifestyle. In fact an individual and society are inter-dependable. So none of these two can be sustainable alone. Another condition of society is a collective approach and common attitude of its member about various aspects of life.

As a community is a natural institution, every sensible individual can become its member automatically. Another characteristic of society is its dependence upon individuals. So it is a permanent factor and influences all aspects of the life of its members. It does not discriminate amongst people on the basis of color and creed.

**IMPORTANCE OF SOCIETY FOR INDIVIDUALS**

As it has already been stated, an individual and the society are inter-dependable. Both cannot sustain alone. On this basis Aristotle had said, “A man aloof of society is either a god or an animal.” A man remains associated with a society to such an extent that Aristotle hat to declare,” A man is a social animal.” According to A.W. Green, society is a playground for individuals who are bound to abide by its rules while playing the life role.

Following features help us to assess the significance of the mutual relation of an individual and society.

1- **INTER-DEPENDENCE:**

An individual cannot be separated from a society as both have evolved together. A society can be good, only on the basis of good individuals, and bad in case its member (individuals) are bad. A good society can only be maintained by developing individuals as men of character.

2- **UPBRINGING OF AN INDIVIDUAL:**

A child cannot survive if its parents do not attend to its up-brought. A society enables parents to up bring their children properly.

3- **LEARNING A LANGUAGE:**

An individual can gain a capability of speaking only if he has a chance to live to line in a society. A child learns his parents’ language and specially mother’s. This is why mother language has much significance in one’s life.
4- **TRAINING:**

A child learns social traditions from a society only. After an individual has been provided with initial training, it is an educational institution, which prepares him for practical life.

5- **CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT:**

Only a society can provide a man with an environment where his culture can develop. In a society only, he can learn a language, and can invent and innovate through his mental development.

6- **PROTECTION OF LIFE:**

It is impossible for an individual, living apart from a society, to protect his life. The knowledge, which is the best source of protection, comes from a society only. A man could conquer the universe only because of his social growth.

7- **MORAL & ETHICAL TRAINING & FULFILLMENT OF NEEDS:**

A moral & spiritual training of an individual is possible only if he remains attached with society, as he cannot satisfy his needs because of the principles of division of labor.

8- **CHANCES OF PROGRESS AND PROSPERITY:**

In a society, one can spare sufficient time (due to the division of labor), which he can spend in leisure. This leisure time provides him opportunities of achieving his life targets properly.

9- **MUTUAL COOPERATION & SCIENTIFIC DEVELOPMENT:**

The significance of a society can better be judged by this fact that in it, a man can develop cooperation and love-based relations with others. It eliminates selfishness and class boîs among various people. The whole scientific development made by the man is the result of his social bonds. On the contrary its tremendous innovations have transformed the world into a community.
NATION AND NATIONALITY

a) NATION

The world “nation” has been derived from a Latin word Natio which means “Race or Birth”. In other words, “Nation” is a collection of such people who belong to the same race. Various scholars and philosophers have defined a “Nation” as under:

Lord Bryce says, “A nation is such a nationality who have organized themselves politically whether they are free or have an usage for freedom.”

According to Hayes, “when a nationality unites to an extent that it gets hold on independent governance, it becomes a nation”. In other words, a nation is such a collection of people, who have a tendency of collective approach spiritually and psychologically and have a sense of their unity, consciously or unconsciously.

Gilchrist has declared a nation as a blend of state and nationality. Garner Says! “A nation is such a social collection of people, who have a common culture and possess a strong desire to maintain the unity of their spiritual life and expression. In a sense, a nation is a gathering of such people who live in specific geographical features, which makes this region an entity and they have achieved or are enduring to achieve freedom. Moreover they have common race, culture, traditions, customary, religion and language etc.

b) NATIONALITY:

The word “Nationality” has also been derived from Latin and means the same as birth or race. In a sense, a nationality, also, has the characteristics of such a group of people who belong to same race. Politically such people must also be inhabitants of the same region and be followers of same religion, having common language, literature, customs and traditions.

Lord Bryce defines nationality as “a community which is united on the basis of certain relations such as those of language, literature, philosophy and traditions which provide a base of distinctions with respect to such other groups.”

J. S. Mill has declared nationality as such a group of people who have clear and strong sentiments of sympathy and brotherhood for other members of the group and these sentiments cause their mutual cooperation and coordination.

The international court of justice has defined nationality as: “a legal bond which bases upon social reality and guides towards common
fitting interests and existence and where duties and rights are clearly defined.

The great Muslim philosopher Ibn-e-Khulduon declares the emotion of nationality as a bois, which gives a group of people a sense of belongingness with the group. Nationality is a moral and spiritual state of mind, which unite the people of a region together. Many of sentiments and traditions are common in these people.

ELEMENTS OF NATIONALITY

The most important common features, which create a sense of cooperation and coordination amongst some people to transfer them into a nationality, are:

1- **COMMON RACE:**

Having common creed on the basis of their forefather’s serves as a base to national feelings. The common creed, in many of the cases, causes mutual love and belongingness but this is not the only basic requirement for a nationality. Muslims believe in a nationality on the basis of common belief and religion. Nowadays many races have mingled up to an extent that they have lost their racial identity. For example in United States people belong to one nationality but come from a variety of races. Similarly people of one nationality can be of various races and can have variety of occupation. In this connection the examples of France, Italy and Spain can be quoted.

2- **COMMON HOMELAND:**

Living in the same region can prove to be a big source of producing sentiments of nationality. After living together of some people for quite a long time can create a common cultural and social approach among them. This unity is produced due to common language and literature and plays an important role in transforming these different groups into a single nationality. But it is not a must. Example of Hindus and Muslims living together in the subcontinent for centuries and that of Jew living in various parts of the world can be quoted. Sub-continent always remained divided into various (at least two) nationalities while Jews of the world could never mix with any other nationality of a different religion. This proves that the factor of common homeland can mobilize the process of transferring people into a nationality but is not a compulsory factor, as it can remain ineffective.
3- COMMON LANGUAGE & LITERATURE:

Language and literature is that means of expression, which unify people with respect to their national feelings, through a common cultural heritage. This sense of unity developed through common language and literature can soon be shaped into a feeling of nationality, but despite of its significance as a helpful factor, such expected result cannot be considered as a compulsory one. For example in Switzerland there are many states but all of them make one nationality. Similarly many regional languages spoken in Pakistan but these have no negative impact on nationhood.

4- COMMON CULTURE AND TRADITION:

Every nation possesses a separate set of traditions and culture. The cultural values of such people are the basic force behind the development of nationhood. When different people living in a region do posses same traits and basic thought of time, arts and poetry etc; these factors lead them towards a feeling of nationality.

5- COMMON RELIGION:

Secular States are a practice of the day. The significance of religion in making of nation has, now, been minimized. Nowadays there is a tendency of people following religions to have a common struggle to achieve certain political goals. It does not, however, mean that religion cannot play a role of helping factor of national integrity. Pakistan came into being on the basis of this factor, and the history justifies the significance of religion for making of a nation. For example in 1830 Belgium got separated form Poland on the basis of religion. In India, today, Sikh separatist movement is also going on religions basis.

6- COMMON POLITICAL OBJECTIVES:

When people are involved, in a religion, in similar political situation, they are bound to have common objectives and they feel for achieving these objectives, this bounds them to unite and move in the same direction. this proves to be the very first step towards the development of a nationality. People of the United Stats got united consequent upon their common struggle for independence from British Imperialism.
7- COMMON INTERESTS:

A set of common interests of various groups brings them together, usually, to form a nationality. In majority of the cases, people unite, strongly, to get rid of foreign hold. This also leads towards the development of a common nationality. In 1903, Scotland and England got united because of common economic needs. However a set of common interest is not solely sufficient for nationality development. Canada, for example, has a strong economic need common to rest of North America but the need of political unity has never being felt in this region.

8- COMMON POLITICAL ORGANIZATION:

Developing a strong sentiment of nationhood, within a state, always demands political organization. Every state reserves its reasonable resources to keep the people united into one nation so that political integrity and stability can be maintained. But this political organization, too, cannot be considered as an unavoidable factor of nationality. Muslims went on ruling Spain for more than seven centuries but they never tried to develop a common nation going with local christian population.

9- FEELING OF NATIONAL UNITY:

Sentiment of national unity is a psychological fact. This is the strongest of all factors, and for example a nation lacking in this sentiment, cannot sustain the state of Nationhood till long. when people think to be one, they automatically become a nation. It is useless to try to find out the basis of nationalism in geographical entity, race, history or economic factors. These factors are no doubt important in a sense that these can influence the minds and beliefs of people and hence strengthen the thought and feeling of nationalism but do not provide the scientific base for that. In some cases, the expantionalist sentiment of some people is exploited to transform them into a strong nation. Germany’s Hitler and Italy’s Masolini provided the best examples.

10- COMMON HISTORY:

The base of common history among a group of people, plays an important role in the development of a nationality. This sentiment was the strongest force behind the creation of Pakistan. This force was based upon the common history of the people of the sub-continent. Many of the people of different parts of the world are bound in the bond of a nation
due to a common history. United Kingdom, France, Germany, China and Japan are the best examples.

**MUSLIM UMMAH**

Islam presents the concept of UMMAH in place of a Nation. This concept does not involve any commonality of Color, creed or language and culture, but it simply bases upon a common belief. In Western theory of nationalism, no group of people can become a nation unless they have common distinction from other such groups and unless they dwell in a region having specific geographical features. They can be called a nation on satisfying these conditions only. Religion has nothing to do with the western theory of nationalism. On the contrary Muslim concept (theory) of nationalism (Ummah) entirely and purely bases upon a common belief. Almighty Allah has said in the Holy Book (Quran)

“O people! Allah created all of your from a man and a woman and then divided you in tribes so as to make you distinctive. But before Allah, best of you is he, who is the most pious.”

The Holy Prophet, at the eve of the last Hajj, expressed in his address; “Behold, you are all out spring of Adam. Who was created from the clay. Hence no priority is allowed to an Arab onto a Non-Arab or to a white onto a black but the real superiority of an individual bases upon the level of his piousness.”

**Following are important characteristics of Islamic concept of Ummah:**

1. Members of Muslim Ummah do not bend before any power but Allah Almighty.
2. No regional, racial or color prejudices are allowed in Islamic Ummah.
3. Muslim Ummah is free of all sentiments of color and creed or the worship of homeland etc.
4. Muslim Ummah is based upon equality of opportunities.
5. It presents the concept of global brotherhood.

Islam does not believe in any concept of regional nationalism. All men have been created by Allah and are sent to this world to follow his path. It is necessary for them to continue following Allah’s commands. All
men irrespective of color & creed, language, culture and life style are bothers. But those who have deviated form Allah’s path are not to be considered for any relationship.

Pakistan came into being on the basis of the very basic concept of Islamic Ummah. In this modern world there can be different nations and homelands on the ground of regional boundaries but all of them are bound to be individual administrative units and do not disturb the basic concept of Islamic Ummah at all, specially when they follow a common code of Ethics and are bound together with the basic concept of Ummah

**QUESTIONS**

1. What is the significance of a family in social life?
2. Define society and express the relationship between an individual and a society.
3. What is the basic difference between a Nation and a Nationality?
4. What factors play a role in the development of a Nationality?
5. Explain the difference between Western and Islamic concepts of Nationhood?
6. What is a community? Explain its various types.
7. Fill in the blanks in the following sentence:
   a) Some ____________ are imposed on an individual, by a state. (Rights and Duties, Principles, Laws)
   b) The famous Greek Philosopher Aristotle has declared a family as__________. (Political Institution, social Institution, Natural Institution)
   c) This is the fourth group of human community ___________. (Nation, Nationality, Society)
   d) A sentiment of national unity is __________ elements. (Natural, Psychological, Conscious)
8. Tick the correct statements and cross the wrong ones.
   a) A family is the very first and basic unit of social life,
   b) A family is responsible for upbringing a child.
   c) There is lack of Education and other facilities in rural areas as compared to the urban one.
   d) Islam present a concept of Ummah is place of nationality.
CHAPTER- THREE

STATE

DEFINITION.

When a group of people is permanently inhibited in certain piece of land and has established a government system of their own in order to lead a peaceful life, such people coming under that particular government, form a state. So a state has an authority through which it establishes an order in its boundaries. The government makes laws to keep every thing in order and to watch individual character of people. People’s Mutual as well as their relationship with the government is maintained through these laws and regulations. Aristotle declares man as a social animal. According to him a good and peaceful life can be lead only under the umbrella of government. He says that the government is formed to enables people to fulfill their social and political needs. Its integrity is a must for an everlasting peace in a nation.

Various scholars have defined state as under:

1- **ARISTOTLE:**

   A state is a healthy composure of families and villages where life is completely self-sufficient.

2- **WOODROW WILSON:**

   State is the unity of people in certain piece of land for the objective of maintaining law and justice.

3- **BLUNTSCHLI:**

   A state is a living organism having regular components and features. It completely resembles to a living body.

4- **LASKI:**

   A state is a regional community, which consists of government and people and enjoys a supremacy over other institutions within its political boundaries.
5- **Hell:**

A big crowd of people who posses a piece of land and they are united in a manner that the opinion of majority overwhelms all other forces.

6- **GETTELL:**

A state can be called an organized group of people living on a particular territory of land, free of foreign rule and having a government bound by certain rules and regulations, which, not only, has a right to constitute laws but also a power to execute them.

7- **GARNER:**

A state is a collection or a gathering of such people living in a particular territory, free of any foreign suppression, and having an organized government, which is obeyed by the majority of people as a habit.

**ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF STATE**

**Following are the essential elements of a state:**

1. Population
2. Territory
3. Government
4. Sovereignty

1- **POPULATION:**

A population is a necessary component of a state. A population of state consists of all those people who posses certain rights and have to perform certain duties. In an ancient Greek concept, population consisted of both people and slaves. According to Aristotle the population must, at least, be of the number that a ruler can be distinctive from those who are ruled. It should not, according to him, such a large one that the process of governance is out of control. Plato, according to the situation of his times, has fixed an ideal population as five thousand and forty only. Rousseau also agrees to the concept of limited population.
According to him, lesser the population more protected it feels. Nowadays (in the modern world) no limit can be imposed on population because now in many of the cases it is in hundred of millions such as China, India, USA, Russia, Pakistan etc, and on the contrary some states have their population to some thousands. Monaco and Dominica are the examples.

2- TERRITORY:

Every state needs certain territory where it can execute its powers and the population can dwell. This area can be more or less, but at least it should be wide enough to accommodate the whole population. The area of a state cannot necessarily be a symbol of economic growth and power, because there are certain states having limited area but a huge economics status (Japan is an example). However a state having larger area feels comfortable in exploring more and more economic resources (Human resources are well recognized these days). Now it is easy to maintain law and order in vast areas with the help of the latest means of communication such as Radio, Telegraph, Telephone, Television and Internet etc. A territory consists of mountains, rivers (and to some extent sea) and air territories in addition to a piece of land.

While identifying boundaries between two countries the rising issues are not limited to those of army and defense, it rather, in addition, involves international law and foreign relation. On land, certain ground signs are used for demarcation of boundaries. If there is a river on the boundary of two countries, the middle of the stream of the river will be considered a boundary. In case of a mountain between two countries the central peak of it is identified by marking it watching same water flow, and is declared as a boundary sign. Coastal boundary is usually considered up to Eleven Kilometer from the seashore. (Rest of the seas comes under international territory). Before the invention of aircrafts, there was no concept of aerial territory of any state, but after that from the earth surface to the sky is the accepted aerial territory of a state.

3- GOVERNMENT:

A government is an institution, which enjoys the sovereignty and powers on behalf of the state. Its three major departments are (1) legislative (2) Executive and (3) judiciary. Which perform the role of government. A state can retain and sustain only in the pressure of the presence of a government but in fact a government
and a state are not one and the same thing. Firstly a government is only an organ of a state and secondly government can be changed but the state remains constant. Internationally, state remains accepted ever after the change of government. The government executes its power in the light of national constitution.

4- **SOVEREIGNITY:**

A state enjoys quite a unique status as compared to other political organization, only on the basic of sovereignty. The sovereignty is the strongest force behind a state used in making laws and their enforcement. State enjoys its supremacy over other institution on the basis of sovereignty. Due to this supremacy and status, a state is considered independent of all foreign influences and suppressions.

The famous French philosopher Bodin, defines sovereignty as a status where the state law is the central source of all powers within the boundaries of the state. For example, the subcontinent of Indo Pak, before freedom did not have any sovereignty although having all the other three organs of the state (territory, population & Government) because the sovereignty rested with United Kingdom at that time.

**FUNCTIONS OF STATE**

The functions of a state are of two types:

1- Compulsory function
2- Optional functions

1- **COMPULSARY FUNCTIONS:**

a) **DEFENSE OF THE TERRITORY:**

   This is included in the compulsory functions of the state for which the state maintains a trained professional army

b) **INTERNAL LAW & ORDER:**

   Keeping law and order situation under control in a state, it is another compulsory function, which is required for the protection of civil society. For this purpose the state maintains an organization, which is called “police”. State
has to constitute laws, which discourage criminal attitudes of certain individuals by penalizing them according to the prescribed legal framework. The law and order situation is needed to be kept controlled for any kind of economic development and prosperity.

c) **MAINTENANCE OF JUSTICE:**

The existence of an independent judiciary is the most demanded organ of the state, so that deprived people can take remedy from a court of justice. There must be a rule of law in a state, and every body should be equal in the eyes of national laws. In a state, judiciary is free of any influence of the legislative and executive institutions, because its independence ensures peace and justice in the society. In an Islamic state peace and justice is always given high priority.

d) **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS:**

The mutual relations between various states are called “International Relations”. In this modern world no state can exist without having healthy relations with some other states. Developing countries need foreign economic aid for the economic growth, while developed nations, too, need to have good relation with others, for consumption of their products and industrial goods, as their markets. They need such relations also to be used in international politics. For developing and maintaining such relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs is maintained at Federal level. National interests are given the highest preference in developing and designing a Foreign Policy.

2- **OPTIONAL FUNCTION.**

a) **EDUCATION:**

A state is duty bound to manage system of education for its population because the whole of its development, growth and prosperity depends upon the educational level of its people.

b) **TRADE & INDUSTRY:**
After industrial revolution, the industry has completely taken over the place of agriculture. So in this modern age industry is considered to be the basic force behind general uplift of a state. In this connection a balance has to be maintained between imports and exports. Rights of labor are to be protected and a healthy competition needs to be generated among various industrial organizations. An industrial education set up needs to be devised to meet the needs of technical manpower of the national industry from local resources. Hence the significance of this function is, by no means, less than that of defense and general governance.

c) **AGRICULTURE AN IRRIGATION:**

Provision of healthy seeds, management of irrigation resources and protecting the rights of formers are among the basic functions of the state. The state has to meet these needs to achieve the status of self-sufficiency.

d) **MEANS OF COMMUNICATION:**

Means of communication and transportation do play an important role in the economic development of a country. Better communication facilities ensure the development of a state. The state maintains Railway system for this purpose. In addition to that roads and bridges are constructed, postal, telegraphic, radio and television organizations are managed. Without such arrangements a state can suffer internal chaos. In the modern world air transport is to be given highest preference.

e) **PUBLIC HEALTH AND MEDICAL AID:**

Planning for public health is an important secondary function of a state, because no progress can be imagined without maintaining general health of people. So the state accepts the responsibility of public health. Providing free medical support to the people, is another important responsibility of a state.

f) **NATIONAL SAVING SCHEMES:**
A state convinces its public to acquire habits of saving through national saving schemes.

g) SOCIAL SAFETY AND MORAL REFORMS:

A state is morally bound to ensure social and political safety of public providing them with job opportunities and taking steps for eliminating poverty form the country. Moreover a state has to maintain Bait-ul-Mal (national treasury). Industrial homes and poor houses for social welfare and takes various steps for social and moral reforms of its people.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN STATE AND GOVERNMENT

The terms of government and state are used confusingly in general, and the sense of both is usually mixed while, in fact, both of these are quite independent entities. John Locke was the first man to distinguish between state and government. Following points can further clarify this distinction:

1- State is a social organization having four organs of population, territory, government, and sovereignty; while government is one of these four organs of the state. The government has a responsibility of enforcing law and maintaining law and order situation.

2- State is a constant entity while government changes from time to time (generally at a regular frequency).

3- Sovereignty is the strongest force behind the right of legislation and its enforcement. Government, on the contrary, is only one administrative unit of the state having specific powers given by the constitution.

4- A state cannot exist without a land while government can exist even in exile, although temporarily. For example during second world war when Germany and Italy captured territories of many European countries, their governments got exiled to London and went on working there.

5- No citizen has any rights against state but has many rights against government.

6- A state is in just a conceptual form and executes its powers through a government.
STATE AND SOCIETY

In ancient Greece, a state and a society were synonyms of each other. But today’s student of civics has to understand the slight difference between both the terms.

1- A state is a legal organization, which determines the powers of the government and rights of individual. This manages political, economic and cultural relations amongst people. While society is a wider organization. It relates to various economic, social, political and other types of activities of various individual. These relations can exist either within a state or inter-states.

2- A state is a regional organization. It has certain defined territories, while a society is above territorial limits. Its circle can be even extended to many states. For example an Islamic society is extended from Indonesia to Marakish.

3- A state is a ruling organization and has a permanent and compulsory organ of government, which organizes various state responsibilities and exercises them. No state can achieve its targets and objectives without government. While in a society, there is always a variety of organized and unorganized groups of people. All cultural and social organizations are a part of a society but the government is never a compulsory organ of the society at large.

4- Membership of a state is a must requirement and every individual has to be the member of one state or another. When an individual foregoes the membership of a state, he acquires that of another one. While a membership of a society is optional. An individual can, anytime, get membership of a society and can leave it at another time.

5- The very concept of the state emerged after the emergence of a society. A state emerged when a distinction between ruling and ruled took a shape of government, while a society had already taken its place in human life.

6- A state bases upon the laws constituted by the government and the people of the state are to obey them, and are penalized if they disobey. While society depends upon customs and traditions which the people fallow habitually. The power is not applied against those who disobey social norms but it is the social pressure, which compels people to obey those norms.

7- State has been created by the man consciously governed by human mind and actions while a society develops
naturally. When and where human beings start living together, this results in the creation of a society.

**CONCEPT OF STATE IN ISLAM**

According to Islam, sovereignty rests with Allah, who is the Supreme power of the universe and He Himself has created it. In an Islamic state sovereignty is exercised by the Head of the state but as a custodian only, which he is bound to exercise according to a discipline prescribed by Allah through the Holy Quran or the teachings of the Holy Prophet. The basic concept of an Islamic state is to consider Allah the Supreme power and enforce the laws (Shariah), in the country, as his representative (Kahlifa). Following are the principles of an Islamic state:

1- God made laws are enforced in the state, which a man, how much powerful he may be, cannot change nor modify.

2- Teachings and examples set by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) will be basis of the governance process.

3- Westernized and an unlimited liberty cannot be enjoyed by the people of an Islamic state. They will have to enjoy only a limited sovereignty and controlled freedom.

4- To maintain the concept of Allah’s sovereignty is the foremost duty of the state. People in such a state are to be stopped, by force, from had deeds which are prohibited by Allah and His Prophet (PBUH) so that an environment of brotherhood can be maintained, based upon justice and equality and people should be sympathetic to each other to help mutually in fulfilling their basic needs with natural cooperation.

5- The sole and supreme objective of the Government of an Islamic state is to maintain a situation of peace and justices as well as law and order in the state, where people are preached to say prayers, pay Zakat and follow the teachings of Islam related to the social aspect of life.

6- In an Islamic state, the head must be a Muslim and elected by the people. He is duty bound to maintain justice and equality and protecting the life and honor of the people by enforcing the teachings of Islam.

7- The head of an Islamic state is bound to take advice from a group of representative of a general public (Majlis -e- Shurah)
People are given a right to revolt against the sitting government strictly on the basis of the one principle that the government deviates from the defined guidelines of the Islamic system of life. This can, at some stage, create a situation of deference between government and the people. In such a situation, every dispute is to be resolved by the stale in the light of the guidance of the Holy Quran and Sunnah because sovereignty rests with Allah only and the government is bound to follow His orders.

To keep the people’s animal instincts in control, they are to be made subject to Allah’s teachings, (Islamic Teachings) so that a healthy Islamic society is established.

In an Islamic state people are ensured to be provided with justice and equality, which leads to a completely balanced society. No man or a group, in a state, has any right or power to modify any law defined by Islamic principles. This is accepted to every individual in an Islamic state that the actual source of laws is Allah Himself.

**QUESTIONS:**

1- Define a STATE and explain its components.
2- Distinguish between the following:
   a. State and Government
   b. State and Society.
3- Explain the functions of a STATE!
4- In an Islamic state, the sovereignty rests in Allah. Explain!

5- **Fill In The Blanks:**
   a. There are four organs of a state , , , and .
   b. Government is a of a state which maintains
   c. Sovereignty is the most important of a state which constitutes and implements
   d. Sovereignty, in Islamic state rests with .

6- **Tick the correct sentence and cross wrong ones.**
   a. Aristotle declares the man as a social animal.
   b. A state is a regional society.
c. Plato has fixed the limit of the population of a city state as ten thousands and forty.
d. The area of a state serves as an indicator of economic power and prosperity.
e. A state is not a conscience creation of man.

7- Fill In The Blanks After Selecting The Most Suitable From The Given Words.

a. A government constitutes law to tackle the wrong practices of the __________ and monitoring the character of the individual (city, society, state).

b. The __________ is a constant institution (state, government, Population).

c. The __________ is a temporary institution (government, state, Sovereignty)

d. In an Islamic state, source of __________ is Allah (Sovereignty, existence, source).

e. A state is a _______________ organization (political, social, Economic).
CHAPTER - FOUR

GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT AND ITS ORGANS

It has already been given that the government is one of the four organs of a state. A government is in fact an agent of a state, which serves its objectives. In other words, it is an organization of state, which is responsible of executing the constitution of state and implementing its legislation to keep the law and order in society. National law and legislature ensures the integrity and safety of the state and serves as a source of sound and natural execution of the responsibilities of the state and keeps people’s attitude in right direction. In a sense, the law is the soul of a state without which it is difficult for any government to execute its responsibilities properly. We come to know while thinking upon the philosophy of the government, that a government constitutes law and legislation through which it maintains law and justice in the society. Three different departments perform for the achievement of above quoted objectives of the government. These are legislative assembly, Executive (civil service) and judiciary. The legislative assembly formulates laws, the executive executes these laws and when there is any practical difficulty in legal procedure, there is Judiciary, which explains it.

In ancient governments although all the three departments (organs of the government) used to be in place but the king had to be over all in charge of all these organs and hence, practically enjoyed the supreme power because every department of the government was answer able to the king only. But with the promotion of democratic system of government the concept of the independence of these three basic components, got more and more strengthened everyday. Even today, in majority of the states, these three organs function separately and independently.

1- LEGISLATIVE

The most important function of the legislative is to frame the constitution of a country or to update it through amendments, but it has also to perform some other functions as well. The legislation is the most important of all the three organs as the legal framework approved by the legislative, governs the functioning of the rest of two. It is a must for the
legislature assembly to be constituent upon elected public representative with powers to function independent of all pressures.

**ORGANIZATION OF LEGISLATIVE**

1- **NUMBER OF MEMBERS:**

   As the legislative assembly represents the whole nation, so it is essential to ensure the representation of all walks of life. But the overall number should be limited enough to make the discussions and debates practicable. So that certain decision can be made smoothly, conveniently and collectively.

2- **DURATION (TENURE):**

   The second most important feature of the constituent assembly is its duration or tenure. It must not be brief to an extent that the assembly cannot do any type of legislation, nor should it be so long that the objective conditions in which the representation had been elected, go changed.

3- **PRINCIPLES OF REPRESENTATION:**

   The principles of representation has been given preference in the modern democratic world and hence, various classes of the society have been given right of vote. According to this principle of representation, the whole population of the country is evenly distributed among various constituencies considering its population and mapping. In this way every constituency can send its representative to the legislative assembly.

**FUNCTIONS OF LEGISLATIVE**

   Formulating constitution of the state and updating it, is the most important function of the legislative. But in the modern age, legislative has also to perform some additional functions /duties. It depends upon the type of the government existing in the state. Following functions are performed by a legislative in the modern democratized world.
1- **LEGISLATION:**

Legislation is a highly sophisticated task and involves much thinking. Most of the time of legislative assembly is spent for this purpose. The members of the constituent assembly are people representative. So they have to execute their responsibility carefully and honestly keeping the interests of people in view. Various draft laws are presented before legislative, which considers every point of the draft and approves it as a law or an act after a thorough investigation or rejects it, if it is against the morns. An addition of formulating law, it also updates all previous laws, according to the most modern and the latest needs of the society.

2- **FINANCIAL FUNCTIONS:**

Executive needs funds to ensure the functions of the government, but the expenditures are approved by the legislative. The executive can neither impose any taxes nor can spend funds without an approval of the legislative. The executive for this purpose puts up annual budget before the legislative, which approves it with some modifications, based on mutual thinking. In this way the legislature empowers government to generate and spend government exchequer.

3- **EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS:**

A legislative, in a democratic society has to perform certain executive functions too. The cabinet, in a parliamentary system of government, is answerable before legislative. Cabinet is formed by the Prime Minster, in consultation with the assembly out of the members of the legislative. In a presidential system of government the president (head of state and government) has to consult legislative before making appointments on key posts, announcing a war or getting into some international treaties. In America (USA) the president has to seek approval of the senate before all such decisions.
4- **JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS:**

The legislative usually performs judicial responsibilities/functions as well. For example, American (USA) senate has a power of impeachment of the President and federal judiciary. In UK a privy council, constituent upon seven members of the House of Lords (collectively) functions as the supreme (the last) court of the country.

5- **FUNCTIONS RELATED TO AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION:**

In additions to its functions of legislation, it also takes up the responsibilities of amending the constitution to make it updated. The nation, where a written constitution is available, the legislative is empowered to amend it.

6- **TO ADDRESS THE PUBLIC COMPLAINTS:**

The legislative the most important body of the government, is responsible for bringing public complaints into government’s notice. Its members are free to communicate in the session of the assembly, about anything related to social and political aspects of life. They opt many procedures to bring public issues into government’s notice. They can attract the government attention to any important public issue through a motion. They can put up a proposal and get it approved through a resolution passed by the members. In this way government can be made convinced to attend to and make decisions about the problem.

**FUNCTIONS OF AN EXECUTIVE**

After the legislative have formulated laws, the second organ of the government i.e. executives, takes the responsibilities of implementing the same. It is also responsible for the practical implementation or the illustration of law.

An executive in general sense, is constituent upon all civil employees including a foot constable of police to the president but in its real sense, it consists of the highest authorities of various department. For example in a parliamentary system of government, the head of the government (Prime Minister) along with his cabinet is called executive of the country.
FUNTIONS OF AN EXECUTIVE

The most important functions, of the executive of the present democratic states, is to implement the constitution and maintain the discipline in the country, it has to perform certain additional duties as well such as:

1- **HANDLING THE ADMINISTRATION**

An executive implement the regulation formulated by the legislature and to run the country in the light of these regulations. To defend all types of the boundaries of the countries from foreign offence and to maintain law and order situations internally, all includes in the functions of an Executive. It also organizes armed forces and police.

2- **FUNCTION ABOUT LEGISLATIONS:**

A head of executive (The Prime Minister) the powers to call and postpone / adjourn the sessions of the legislative and even to dismiss it. He can also issue ordinances for executing some urgent and immediate responsibilities during the period when the legislative is out of sessions. In a Presidential system of government, the president can amend the law formulated by the legislative and even can disapprove/reject it.

3- **JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS:**

The head of the executive of the country (Prime Minister) has the powers to appoint the judges of High /Supreme Courts. He has also the powers to reduce, to suspend or to remove the punishment imposed by the Supreme Court to a person, if the appeal is made in this regard.

4- **FINANCIAL FUNCTIONS:**

In the modern democratic governments, the legislative approves yearly budget. Preparing this the budget the duty of the Ministry of Finance which is a part of the executive. So Ministry of Finance presents the annual
budget in the National Assembly for approval. The executive then runs the financial matters of the government according to this approved budget.

5- FUNCTIONS ABOUT FOREIGN RELATIONS:

To design the foreign policy on sound grounds and then to execute it according to the best national interests, is another important function of the executive. Arranging agreement Treaties with foreign governments and keeping the policy in line with the national Interests without damaging the concept of sovereignty, is among this functions of Foreign Ministry.

6- JUDICIARY:

Judiciary is the third basic organ of the Government. Having justice and equal opportunities, is one of the basic rights of individuals. Islam developed an ideal welfare Islamic State in Arabia some fourteen centuries ago in which (first time in human history) judiciary was given independence from executive. In system, head of the state or that of the government had to stand answerable in the Court of Law. Now a days to judge the status of civic sense of a nation, it is to find to what level is its judiciary free of influences and is independent in functioning. A free and independent judiciary, only, can ensure the preservation of the basic rights of individuals. The organization of this judiciary of country is like a huge tree, which has vast spread branches being fed through its main trunk. Supreme Court is, hence, the highest judiciary institutions in a government, which supervises and monitors the whole judiciary system of the country. Under the Supreme Court, there are High Courts in all the Provinces, while district and local courts function under the umbrella of High Courts.

FUNCTIONS OF JUDICIARY

A Judiciary, in a present democratic state, in addition to its judicial functions, performs some special functions too. For example:
1- JUSTICE & EQUALITY:

The most important function of the judiciary is to maintain justice in the state. Courts are free to examine the cases impartially and to punish the criminals and to release the innocent alleged individuals. Higher courts by examining the proceedings of lower court, can pass their own decisions / decrees. If the judiciary is free of influences this prevents the governments from making wrong decisions. People of a country can contact courts in case of the violation of their basic rights. In this way a judiciary, also, functions as a guard of basic public rights.

2- EXPLANATION OF LAW:

When the prescribed law appears to be ineffective to a particular case, the court has the responsibility of illustrating it how it can govern the justice in it. The judges, hence, provide such precedents, which are considered by future judges to make decision in similar situations. These decisions (precedent) are considered like national law.

3- EXPLANATIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION:

The constitution explains the powers and duties of federal and provincial governments. If there is a dispute between two leveled governments, the Supreme Court of the country decides it and its decision is considered final.

4- REVISION OF LAWS:

In the state where written constitution is available, the courts can modify the rules made by the legislative. If the Supreme Court notices itself or it is brought to its notice that any law formulated by the legislative contradicts the basic philosophy of the national constitution, and if the Supreme Court finds facts behind the report, can amend or modify the law. This is called judicial review. Many Supreme Courts including that of United States of America enjoy this power.
5- **CONSULTANCY OF FUNCTIONS:**

In some of the cases the head of the state or that of government needs the assistance of Supreme Court regarding the explanation of certain legal point. He executes such law with the consent of the court (Supreme Court). In writing an executive is not bound to follow the advice of the judiciary but he usually honors it.

**FORMS OF GOVERNMENT**

**DEMOCRACY:**

Today, there are many types of government, functioning in the world. The kingship, Dictatorship, and Democracy are most important types of government. Democracy, in the modern day, is the most popular form of government. Almost all the nations of the world consider democracy as the best possible form of government.

**DEFINITION OF DEMOCRACY:**

In general sense, democracy means people’s government. This word “Democracy” comes from two Latin words “demos” and “Karats”. Demos means people and karats means power or government. So democracy generally means government of the people. Various scholars have defined democracy in different words.

1- **ABRAHAM LINCOLN:**

Abraham Lincoln was an ex-president of USA. He defines democracy as a government of the people, by the people for the people.

2- Professor Seley Says,” Democracy is a form of government in which every body shares the power.

3- Gettell defines democracy as a system of government in which a major part of general public has a right to participate in using the power given by sovereignty.

4- According to Herodotus, democracy is a system of government in which powers of the government are not in the hands of any selected component of the population. It is rather with the society in general.
5- Lord Bryce suggests that the democracy is a form of government in which the majority of the public representation enjoys the powers and really rules the country.

MERITS AND DEMERITS OF DEMOCRACY

Let us consider the merits and demerits after we have defined Democracy.

MERITS

1- A SIGN OF HUMAN HONOUR & DIGNITY:

Many rulers, mentioned in history, had treated man like animals. But at present, democracy has given the man an honor of the master of his own fate and he can decide much of his life himself. Democracy has served much in the process of the development of a healthy society. This has given, the man, awareness about basic human rights and has guided him for preserving them. This is why, today, even a dictator cannot be blind enough to be cruel to people. Hence democracy has enhanced dignity of the people.

2- POLITICAL FREEDOM:

Democracy has informed people about their basic rights and consequently has given them a right to criticize government with proper justifications so that political leadership gets acquainted with its flaws and can remove them. This guides a nation to prosperity. People, in a democratic setup have a right to topple government through peaceful and just means if they are not satisfied with its performance.

3- JUSTICE & EQUALITY:

Democracy has brought all citizens, irrespective of their economic status to a singular society. Now, no body can consider himself above law. In this system of government, every individual has equal opportunities for the legal remedies as he needs.
4- **SOCIAL WELFARE:**

The main objective of this system of government is to provide basic facilities to all individuals and plans for their betterment. In this system, every individual can work for the benefit of society with full zeal and zest, because he knows that in a democratic society, working for others, is working for oneself.

5- **A SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT WITH LEARNING ENVIRONMENT:**

A democratic system highlights educational, mental and ethical characteristics of a man and, hence, works as a force behind the development of a healthy society. This is because of the fact that it provides full opportunities of mutual discussion and making decisions collectively.

6- **A STRONG SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT**

When the whole population will be involved in the government functions and will have to observe all national and international affairs. They will automatically judge how properly there representatives are performing. This will help them for rejecting ineffective representatives in the next elections. Through this process the government will become more and more responsible and strong.

7- **DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY AGAINST REVOLUTIONS:**

In a dictator’s regimes, the people, even, knowing that the government is not functioning, properly, cannot change it through political, peaceful and legal means and not even to think like that in a democratic system of government as many legal means for changing government are inbuilt in this system.
DEMERITS

1- **GOVERNMENT OF SIMPLE MAJORITY:**

   Allama Iqbal has expressed about democracy as a system in which people are simply counted in number. Their intellectual worth is not considered. The majority, which lacks in wisdom, cannot solve national problems wisely.

2- **DICTATORSHIP OF MAJORITY:**

   In some cases majority of representative can make legislation against minorities as no power in the system can stop them. In such a situation a difference is considered as a revolt.

3- **GOVERNMENT OF STREAT-MEN:**

   As, majority governs this system,, and the majority is always consisting upon ordinary people, so such government bases upon temporary sentiments, rather then wisdom. Leadership in such a case is in the hands of ordinary people. Consequently the legislation becomes substandard and defective.

4- **GOVERNMENT OF SMART PEOPLE:**

   It is admitted that majority of common people is usually unaware of political process. So the people having lust for power, can easily exploit them, and after grabbing the power, in some of the cases, concentrate mostly on the ways and means to prolong their power regime.

5- **A WEAK GOVERNMENT:**

   Democracy is impossible with multiple political parties. In some of the cases, due to large number of parties, no single party can win majority, and is compelled to form a combined government. Such government is always weak and the change of government always remains an easy possibility. Even if a party gets majority, opposition emphasizes mostly to attract the members of government
party so that a motion of no confidence can be passed against them.

6- **FAIL IN EMERGENCY:**

Democracy cannot respond to an emergency, properly as such situations demand quick and fine decisions, but in democracy every decision demands public concurrence which is impossible in case of an emergency, due to slowness of its working. When democratic decision is made, the emergency situations get worse and worse and a crisis is developed.

7- **AGAINST INDIVIDUALITY:**

In presence of political parties, within a democratic system, everybody is bound to follow the party discipline and hence individual distinction in thinking and innovation is faded out.

8- **CORRUPTION IN DEMOCRACY:**

In this form of government every representative wants to prolong his tenure of representation by hook or by crook. So he uses all right and wrong means to please his voters. Consequently all types of favoritism flourish.

**DICTATORSHIP**

“Dictator” is a Latin word meaning a government having ultimate powers. So dictatorship means a government in which all powers are in the hands of a single person (Dictator) who does not like to consult anybody else. He considers his ideas as rules and laws. He cannot tolerate oppositions of any type and level. Usually a dictator acquires power through army and continues to be a ruler till the army is with him. A dictator exploits every just and unjust means to prolong his power and considers him self to be sole liberator of he country. He desires to be praised by every one all the times so he does not allow and tolerate even the slightest opposition and difference of opinion. All political parties are diminished/eliminated and a singular party exits, which favors the dictator. The dictator enjoys 100% powers. Everyone is answerable to him while he is answerable to none (not even to himself).

According to Austin, what ever a dictator thinks, is a law.
MERITS

1- A dictatorship can use inefficient work force in favor of the government (the state to some extent), which is impossible in case of democracy. For example Germany had totally collapsed and Hitler, as a dictator, rebuilt it into a strong nation. It is because singular advice gets work done quickly and no time is wasted in parliamentary discussions.

2- This type of government has no opposition so the policies sustain and can continue and the national development programs run uninterrupted.

3- Due to collective approach and strong zeal of nationalism, people work more hard. But if the dictator is astray and corrupt, then people hate him and can stand against him.

4- In dictatorship, attempts are made to utilize the national wisdom (through scholars) at a large scale. So the progress is realistic and dependable.

DEMERITS:

1- In dictatorship the basic rights of people are withdrawn and the possibilities of the peace of mind of the people remains meager.

2- Power is the basic source of dictatorship and is used in sustaining it ruthlessly, which creates a state of terror in the state. This causes damages to the economic status of the country.

3- In dictatorship, there is no scope of dialogue and discussion. Consequently, leadership can see only one side of the picture. Mistakes, hence, are repeated and no remedies are considered. This leads the country, in the long run, to destruction.

4- As general public, in dictatorship rule, is accustomed to the orders of bureaucracy, the creativity and innovative approach is gradually eliminated and finally the country is deprived of independent opinion makers.

5- Dictatorship is always a product of emergency and uncertainty. So its apparent advantages are also temporary and the system is injurious for future.

6- Taking general public into confidence is a must requirement for any type of growth and progress, while in dictatorship public has simply to obey the orders. This proves to be the
biggest hurdle in the national development. It is always a threat to global peace as well.

FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT

Federation means unity. Federal Government is actually such a united government in which all the provinces participate equally. In such a system there is always a balance between federal and provincial powers. USA, RUSSIA, INDIA, CANADA, AUSTRALIA and PAKISTAN are the examples of the states with federal system of government. Various scholars have defined federal system of government as under:

1- According to Hamilton, this type of government generates new federations.

2- Montesquieu declares it as such a conversion through which similar states agree to join an overall union.

3- Garner: Federal form of government is a unified form of provincial governments according to which both central and provincial governments are united under one sovereign authority and both are independent and autonomous in their functioning in the light of the national constitution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT

1- WRITTEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution, in a Federal form of government is compulsorily in written form as it consists of the distribution of powers between central and provincial governments. It helps both the levels of government to function within the prescribed circle of their power.

2- DIVISION OF POWERS:

Details are given, in black and white, in the constitution of this type of government, about the powers of central and provincial governments, for example local and provincial governments have the power of legislation about local and provincial subjects, respectively, which they implement through their respective Executive. Similarly central/federal government enjoys the power of legislation about the federal subjects and the same is implemented through federal execute. This distribution of powers never means that both levels of government cannot intervene in
each other’s matters, rather the functioning of both the Governments bases upon mutual cooperation. Federal government, mostly, deals with subject related to national safety and integrity.

3- **SUPERMANCY OF JUDICIARY:**

To decide any disputes regarding distribution of powers among provincial and federal governments, there exists an independent and powerful judiciary, which serves for the national welfare. Such powers, in Pakistan, rest with the Supreme Court and both the governments are legally and morally bound to honor the Supreme Court’s decisions in this regard. According to an American writer Munro, Supreme Court is the steering wheal, which keeps the government machinery in required (right) direction.

**MERITS OF FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

1- **AN EFFECTIVE SOURCE OF UNITY:**

This form of government provides smaller states (within a country) an opportunity of maintaining and supporting such a national government which preserve the common causes and interests of its people. In this way both can benefit from each other’s resources. They, consequently remain united while functioning independently in their internal matters.

2- **DIVISION OF POWERS:**

This type of government encourages the growth of political institutions on democratic lines. This proves to be the lost substitute of unitary form of government. Federal government, in his system, feels light due to the proper distributions of responsibilities. This is the most appropriate type of government for the state spread over a vast geographical areas. People feel happy to cooperate with the federal government because of their independent support to the national integrity, regarding their internal/local matters. This proves to be a big
3- **POLITICAL TRAINING:**

This system of government gives political sense to its individuals because they enjoy an opportunity to keep an eye upon internal/local and national political scene. People observe party manifesto before deciding to vote for them. People, having direct linkage to the local problems do attend to the national trends and hence feel concerned about national issues. This provides them a base for their political training.

4- **ADMINISTRATIVE BETTERMENT:**

This type of government proves to be very effective from administrative point of view. So the governments get rid of petty issues and save much time to address national aspects of Provincial governments regarding internal as well as external issues?

5- **HELPFUL TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:**

This type of government proves to be helpful in the economical development of the country because agricultural land and mineral resources are, usually, proportional to the area of the country.

6- **SUPPORTIVE TO GLOBAL POLITICAL SET-UP:**

Some of the philosophers and social scientists do express that Federal type of government provides a sound base for the development of a global political set-up.

7- **BETTER INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM:**

Due to proper distributions of powers and responsibilities between federal and provincial government no intervention in each other’s functioning is found. This creates an environment in which individual enjoys more freedom. In the presence of an independent and powerful judiciary, such freedom becomes more secure.
DEMERITS OF FEDERAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

1- The most important demerit of Federal form of government is the complicated procedure for the constitution amendments, which proves dangerous in case of emergency. Moreover, the distribution of power between federal and provincial government needs to be up dated at a regular frequency, which is impossible without constitutional amendments.

2- Federal form of government is based on some complicated philosophy and in many cases even educated people do not clearly understand on what grounds the powers have been divided.

3- In this form of government people have to pay double taxes as both of the Federal and Provincial governments do exist simultaneously and need funds to function.

4- Bond between federal and provincial governments is week enough and a constant danger of the separation, of any province, from Federation do exist and this makes Federation very weak.

5- In Federal form of government people have to serve double loyalty one with federal government and other with the provincial. Keeping balance between both is a hard task and strengthening one at the cost the other becomes the practice of the day. According to Dicey, Federal form is a weaker form of government as it has limited powers. Provincial governments can intervene in the functions of the federal government and create a threat to the federation.

6- As in federal form of government both federal and provincial government exist, so their functioning circles overlap at many points and cause the development of a misunderstanding between them. It weakens federation and hence the judiciary finds points to intervene as a pattern of the constitution.

UNITARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

In unitary form of government the country is considered as a unit, and the center is the main source of power. Some powers, however, are transferred to local government. In this form of government all areas are under direct control of the Center, which decides about their administrative needs and powers. The constitution, in this form of government, needs not to be written and rigid because there is no, as such,
power distribution well decided in it. All governmental matters are
decided by the center. So much so that the center amends the constitution
without consulting local governments. Such types of government exist in
UK, France and Italy.

MERITS OF UNITARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

1- **STRONG GOVERNMENT:**

The major advantage of this type of the system is the
strongest government because the central government holds
full powers, hence it can opt any policy without any fear of
contradiction and opposition.

2- **FAVORABLE TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT:**

A written constitution is not compulsory in this form
of government, so the constitution can be amended easily in
case of emergent need. It also coops with emergency and
crisis because quick decisions are possible without any
opposition or hurdle.

3- **LESS EXPENDITURES:**

In unitary type of government, there is single system
of judiciary, executive and legislative in every state
(component). It saves government expenditures and people
need not to pay heavy taxes.

4- **STRONGER PATRIOTISM:**

Because there is only one type of government is the
country, hence people are to be loyal to only one system.
This enhances and strengthens patriotism among then.

5- **SIMPLE TYPE OF GOVERNMENT:**

This is a very simple and easily understandable type
of government. Every individual can comprehend the
process and structure of government. It is not like federal
type of government, which due to various levels of
government, is much complicated, and is not
understandable for even many literate people.
DEMERIT OF UNITARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT:

1- Unitary type of government usually consists of smaller components, which cannot defend themselves easily.
2- A unitary method based government has to tackle all minor and major as well as internal and external problems all alone. This is why many of the problems remain unsolved and the rate of progress slows down. Such system can be useful only in small countries. This is not suitable for a country of vast territory.
3- To solve all types of issues, everyone has to look to the center and hence, much time is wasted.
4- In this system, the whole attention of the government is concentrated to the center. So most of the local problems are ignored and government remains ignorant about them.
5- In this type of government all functions are carried out by the center, hence, local leadership is discouraged and has no chance for promotions.
6- Central government, in this type, gets so strong that unconsciously ignores local issues.

PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT

The control, of the government of this form, is in the hands of the Prime Minister and his cabinet. So this is also called a government of ministers. This can remain in power till it enjoys the favor of the majority of the parliament. In case of no confidence, it has to go. Or the Prime Minister has to dismiss the parliament and new elections are conducted. The party, which gets majority of the seats in the National Assembly, has to form the government (Cabinet) and comes to power. So, in this type of government, the most important feature is to get majority in the National Assembly. Following are important and salient features of this type of government.

1- **EXECUTIVE POWERS:**

In this type of government, all powers rest with the cabinet of the ministers, which is lead by the Prime Minister.
2- **FORMAL HEAD OF STATE:**

In such a form of the government, the formal head of the state is formally elected President or the king or the member of Royal family. All functions of the government are carried in his name but he enjoys only symbolic leadership while actual power is in the hands of the Prime Minister.

3- **FEELING OF RESPONSIBILITY:**

Ministers, in this form of government, are answerable to the legislative (National Assembly & Sensate), which keeps their performance under strict observation, and criticize it openly. This makes the ministers alert and, hence, they work with responsibility. They try to win the confidence of the legislative because the no confidence of the majority of the members of legislative can bring the power of the government to an end.

4- **MAJORITY PARTY:**

Ministers of this form of government have to be the members of elected legislative. They belong to the majority party of the lower house (National Assembly in case of Pakistan). This majority party, internally, elects its leader of the house and the same is to be the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister selects the ministers on his own will. If no party, in this house, has a clear majority then more than one parties make a collision to form government. The parliamentary form of government exists is UK, AUSTRALIA, PAKISTAN, INDIA, NEW ZEALAND, and many other countries.

**MERITS OF PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

1- **UNITY AND COOPERATION:**

In this form of government, there exists, close coordination and cooperation between legislative and Executive. The prime minister and the cabinet, with cooperation of the members of the parliament get the acts approved. On the other hand, members of the National Assembly closely watch the working of the executive and go
on imposing their opinion upon then. Both having close relations, scarcely oppose each other.

2- **ADMINISTRATION CAPABILITY:**

   In this form of government, administrative powers are with the members of the legislative or the parliament, which is an elected, represented body. They are answerable to the general public whom they represent. This is why they perform efficiently on public issues. If they do not perform to the satisfaction of their voters, they have to lose their political career. They have also to respond to the motions put up by the opposition benches of the parliament. So they are bound to perform to the best of their capabilities.

3- **POLITICAL TRAINING:**

   In this form of government, people take part in the political process more enthusiastically. So they get well trained politically. People get approach to the highest political institutions on the basis of their capabilities, and participate in the debate on national issues and consequently influence others.

4- **SUPREMACY OF THE MINISTERS:**

   The role of the Prime Minister is central in this form of the government. He is, on one hand, leader of the house and has to explain his policies before the house and on the other has to head the meetings of the cabinet. He is responsible for the party discipline as a leader of the party. If the Prime Minister resigns, the cabinet is automatically dismissed.

**DEMERITS OF PARLIAMENTARY FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

1- **SLOW PERFORMANCE OF EXECUTIVE:**

   This form of government remains, mostly, unstable. The sword of “No confidence” always hangs over its head. So the parliamentarians look always busy in political games. Consequently the executive performs very passively.
2- **PRESSURE OF EXECUTIVE:**

In such a form of government, the executive, usually, plays in the hands of the legislative because they have to be answerable before it for every single activity. It cannot, effectively, respond to an emergency and hence the integrity of the country always remains exposed to a threat.

3- **UNSTABLE GOVERNMENT:**

It has usually been observed that many parliamentarians change their parties for petty objectives and in this way try to keep the political balance in their hands. In this situation governments are formed and dismissed and formed again, which makes the government unstable.

4- **PRESSURE OF THE PARTY MEMBERS:**

In this form of government, Prime Minister is bound to select minister out of the Parliament’s elected members and has to consider their choice for allotment of the departments. This, in many of the cases, creates havoc.

5- **UNSTABLE GOVERNMENT:**

In case, no party can have clear majority in the national assembly, they are bound to make collision government, which proves to be injurious for the country and in many of the cases governments have to discontinue.

**PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

All executive powers, in the presidential form of government rest with the president, who himself appoints the ministers of various departments, to run the government. President himself is elected for a specific period tenure. Unlike parliamentary form of government, in this system, President and his ministers are not answerable before legislative. There is no condition of being parliamentarian to be appointed as a minister. This system of government is functioning in USA and Latin America. Some salient features of this form of government are:
1- **DIRECT ELECTION OF PRESIDENT:**

In presidential form of government, general public elects the president directly or indirectly. Various political Parties, nominate their presidential candidate. The public elects the president, either through some specified electoral college, or directly. Same procedure is repeated for new elections of the president for the next tenure.

2- **DIVISION OF POWERS:**

The division of powers between the Executive and the Legislative is clearly explained in the constitution. President, however, has a very wide range of powers. He is free from legislative council/assembly’s influence for administration and policy formulation. On the contrary, legislative has unlimited powers for legislation. As the ministers are not elected representatives, they have nothing to do with the legislation and hence keep themselves limited to executive powers only.

3- **FREE AND AUTONOMOUS EXECUTIVE:**

As it has already been expressed, in presidential form of government, president and his cabinet are not answerable to the legislative, and are to depend upon general public’s opinion. So the legislative cannot launch any movement of no confidence against them. Hence they work free of any pressure, and use their powers freely.

**MERITS OF PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

1- **A STRONG GOVERNMENT:**

As the president and his cabinet ca not be dismissed before completion of the tenure, so it reflects a stable political process in the country.

2- **AUTONOMOUS LEGISLATIVE:**

The legislative, in this form of government, is totally autonomous regarding legislature. No executive can press it
in any case. So much so that the President’s own party (if there is any such thing) cannot influence the legislative.

3- **EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT:**

If the country falls in an emergency, the president is in power to take any decisions being head of the administration and executive. So no time is wasted in emergency decision making.

**DEMERITS OF PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT**

1- **LACK OF COORDINATION BETWEEN EXECUTIVE & LEGISLATIVE:**

As the executive and legislative, in presidential form of government function quite separately so there is naturally a gap developed between them, which minimizes mutual cooperation and coordination. This issue is stronger in case the president’s party is in minority in the legislative. In such a case, the executive usually does not cooperate for implementation of the regulations formulated by the legislative. Similarly the legislative can formulate regulations against the will and administrative needs of the executive and can, hence, hurdle the execution of their responsibility.

2- **THREAT OF SUSPENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION BY THE PRESIDENT:**

The president, in presidential form of government, has unlimited executive powers and can apply their powers according to his own wish or against national interests. On the contrary there is no formula, in this system, to remove the president before completion of the tenure, so his misgivings are to be borne unwillingly (A president can be removed through accountability which a process highly complicated and has no practical utility).
3- DISTRIBUTION OF IMPORTANT SEATS IN EXECUTIVE AS A POLITICAL BRIBE:

The president has almost full powers of appointing ministers, ambassadors, judges and other important personnel, so at the time of fresh presidential election can use these powers and in this way right men can never be given right jobs, when merit is ignored, specially while making postings against key posts, the system gets spoilt.

QUESTIONS

1- Define government and explain the functions of an executive?
2- What are the responsibilities of a legislative in a democratic form of government?
3- What the significance and duties of judiciary in a democratic society are defined?
4- What is democracy? Express its merits and demerits?
5- Highlight the merits and demerits of Dictatorship?
6- What do you understand by federal form of Government? Put light on its merits and demerits.
7- What is the difference between unitary or Federal form of government? Express merits of any one of the forms.
8- Differentiate between parliamentary and presidential forms of government and give merits and demerits of any one of those systems of government.
9- Fill in the blanks.
   a. The word Democracy has been derived from two Latin words ______ and ______ and it means ________.
   b. Democracy is a form of government in which people or_______ not _______.
   c. Dictatorship means ____________ form of government.

PRACTICAL WORK

1- Arrange a debate in your class on the topic of parliamentary Vs Presidential forms of Government.
CHAPTER - FIVE

CITIZEN AND CITIZENSHIP

DEFINITION OF A CITIZEN:

According to the dictionary meanings, a citizen is a person living in a city-state, but in civics all those individuals are citizens who live in a state. They have all civil, political and economic rights. In this way all those come under the definition of a citizen, who have a right to participate in political and social activities of the state. In the ancient Greek States, slaves were not considered citizens, because they did not have political rights. In modern world such discrimination does not exist. Now every individual is a citizen except foreigners. Hence a citizen is an inhabitant of a state, irrespective of rural and urban discrimination, who abides by the duties imposed by the state.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN CITIZEN, NATIONAL AND ALIEN NATIONAL & CITIZEN

It has already been mentioned that all individual have all political, civil and economic rights in state are called citizen. Nationals are the people inhabitants of the state but those are not given full rights of citizens. For example they do not have the right to vote and to participate in elections. This difference widely exists in France, where minors are not considered to be citizens, as they do not have a right to vote. In some countries women do not have right of vote. So they are nationals and not citizens. Similarly in USA, foreign repatriated people are given nationality but not given the right of citizenship so they can neither vote nor contest an election.

CITIZENS AND ALIENS

Some of the people do live in a state with governments permissions and enjoy some of the social rights but not political. They are called aliens. They are citizens of those countries where they basically and permanently live because in that country, he enjoys all types of rights. When he lives, temporarily, in another country for a job or trade, then, he is simply a foreigner or an alien. Aliens are not obliged those duties which are imposed by the state to its citizens. Aliens are garneted only social rights,
which can be withdrawn any time. They are obliged to pay taxes to the
country they live temporarily in and reciprocally, government has to
protect their lives and property.

Usually two types aliens do live in a country. One is the type, who
comes to the country on a visit or a specific objective and goes back after
completion of the assignment. Second type is of those aliens who are there
for trade or job and have to live there for an unlimited time. Ambassadors
or diplomats are included the second category. There is slight difference
even in diplomats and ordinary aliens, because diplomats are given some
specific facilities, which ordinary aliens do not have.

CITIZENSHIP:

A citizenship is a state of affairs, according to which, individuals
enjoy all political, social and economic rights and they are obliged also to
certain duties and responsibilities imposed by the state. For example when
we say, such and such person has been granted American citizenship, it
means he has been given all social, civil, political and economic rights
through which he can prosper in all respects but on the contrary he has
been given certain responsibilities such as to abide by the national rules
and regulations through which he can participate in the progress of
United States and in its prosperity.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP

In the days of present scientific and technological advancement, the
strength of a nation or a state depends upon its citizens. If a citizen
possesses good qualities of citizenship, he can play role in the prosperity,
strength and honor of his state. Lord Bryce has indicated three major
qualities of a good citizen. These are:

1- Wisdom
2- Self Discipline
3- Broadmindedness

If all these three qualities in are there in an individual, he can prove
to be having all qualities required for a good citizen and can play a role for
up righteousness of his country. These good characteristics are explained
as under:

1- **WISDOM:**

According to Lord Bryce wisdom that quality through which
the citizens must be able to think and understand the affairs related
to their country. They should be enlightened to such on extent that
they possess a confidence of decision making. This helps them in having proper understanding about the needs of their homeland and can properly use their right of voting to elect honest and capable people, who can shoulder the political responsibility. Their wisdom helps them in proper selection of the representatives to the legislative. By showing sensible approach towards national affairs, people prove to be good citizens and ensure a successful political process in the country.

2- **SELF DISCIPLINE:**

Self-discipline is the second most important quality of a good citizen. An individual (citizen) has to prove to be self disciplined in many ways at many occasions. For example obeying by the state regulations, preferring national interests over personal ones, using legal process to win public opinion and many similar activities need self-discipline of a citizen.

3- **BROADMINDEDNESS:**

According to Lord Bryce, broadmindedness is one of the three basic characteristics required by a good citizen. Broadminded citizens pay all their national duties with a high sense of responsibility, honesty and vigor. With this quality all other responsibilities can also be executed properly and readily. A good human being only, can be good citizen and the broadmindedness is the most basic characteristic of a good human being. If the citizens of a state are of high moral and conscious approach, other required qualities of a good citizen can automatically be inculcated in their person. These are basic characteristics of a good citizen and make him a sensible, dutiful and respectable individual.

**HINDRANCES TO GOOD CITIZENSHIP**

While studying the required good characteristics of a good citizen, we come to know, that producing such individual qualities, is not a child play. This can be easy if we remove all possible hurdles of the way. So the knowledge of this hindrance is necessary. The factors, which can hinder a good citizenship, are given below:
1- **MORAL DETERIORATION:**

When moral standards of a society deteriorate, the members of such society cannot be good citizens. Patriotism, honesty, devoted labor, selfless thoughts, practicality and above all proving to be broadmindedness is possible only if people honor moral values and prepared to mend their attitudes in accordance with those moral principles. Morally low mentality has a tendency of denial from national duties. Such people can scarify national objective for petty personal gains. Dishonesty, breach trust, voting for material gain, committing crimes etc are not impossible for such low mentality people. So expecting good citizenship from such individuals is not justified.

1- **IGNORANCE:**

Knowledge is light which gives vision and wisdom to men. A person equipped with knowledge and awareness about rights and duties, can equip himself with the qualities of a good citizen, while person having no clear idea about rights and duties, and knowing nothing about his national issues is just a burden on the country. Hence ignorance and illiteracy are the biggest hurdles in becoming good citizens. Being ignorant none can improve his wisdom and political awareness, neither can he develop his qualities of selflessness, self-discipline and honesty.

2- **PASSIVENESS:**

Many citizens take very little interest in national polities despite of being educated became they prefer their individual interests to national objective. A major factor behind this attitude is passiveness and lethargy. This is an important hurdle in achieving the status of good citizenship, and on the back of this lethargy is lack of knowledge. In a society where education is limited only to the objective of passing examinations, to be able to get jobs, mental and moral growth of individual, lack in creativity. Consequently people are deprived of the capability of thinking about and understanding national issues. This makes them passive individuals of the state. In Pakistan, such people are in large number who, despite of having degrees and certificates, have not any awareness about national matters. So much so that they cannot, even, properly use their right of vote.
3- Poverty:

The people, who are depressed of basic needs, will remain entangled in economic problems and scarcely have any time to think over national issues. It is basic requirement for development of political sense in the citizens, that the government must develop such a balanced economic system in which this basic needs of citizens are fulfilled so that they can spare some times, at least, for national issues.

4- Selfishness:

No individual can become a good citizen unless he can scarify his personal interests on those of the nation. Self-discipline is the most crucial requirement for being good citizens. Those who opt dishonesty for petty and personal gains against national interest, cause the destruction of social and political life.

5- Biases Among Political Parties:

Political parties are a necessity of democratic form of government, which are supposed to be a source of achieving national objections. So the political parties should be used for meeting the national objectives and not for any personal ones, having being above all the biases. If in a society individual differences are made a base for grouping and mutual hatred, this situation leads toward chaos. In this way political parties cause a big hurdle in becoming good citizens.

Methods of Acquiring Citizenship

Usually there are two method of acquiring citizenship of a state.

1- By Birth    2- By Naturalizations

Through first method, natural citizenship is achieved, while through the second method, one can achieve Nationality. Following are the details of both the processes.

1- By Birth:

There are two basic principles of having citizenship by birth.

1- On the basis of Father’s/Forefathers birth
2- On the basis of Residence.
On any of the above principles natural citizenship is achieved.

This principle (law of blood relationship) is called “Jus Sanguine” in Roman Language. This principle expresses that a child born anywhere in the world, can have the citizenship of the country where his parents live. This citizenship is awarded on the basis of “Blood Relationship”. This principle exists in Pakistan, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Australia and Italy etc. The child born to foreigners living in this country cannot get citizenship of their parents.

The second principle of the citizenship is called “Law of Place of Birth”. In Roman language it is called “Jus Soli”. According to this rule, an individual can be citizen of a country if he was born there, no matter their fathers are the citizen of that country or not. This principle is applied in USA. Every child born there is considered to be US citizen. In USA and UK child born to foreigners, while they were living in that country, becomes their citizen automatically.

DOUBLE CITIZENSHIP:

The question of double citizenship arises when a child born in any other country gets its citizenship automatically. For example a child born with Pakistani parents in UK, will become citizen of Pakistan by Blood Relationship while he gets citizenship of UK by the principle of “Place of Birth”. When such children get mature, they have a choice to opt the citizenship of any of the two countries.

2- BY NATURALIZATION:

Foreigners can be made citizen of any country by granting them special rights. The person, who gets citizenship by this method, is called Natural Citizen. Some condition’s imposed by newly opted country, are to be accepted for getting its citizenship. These conditions are different in different countries. Following are the conditions commonly imposed by various countries for awarding citizenship.

1- LONG STAY:

A person living in a country since long, can, on the basis of his stay, apply for the citizenship of the country he is living in. For
example, in case of living in UK for five years continuously, makes an individual eligible of applying for UK citizenship. Every state has a right to specify the required period for citizenship.

2- **MARRIAGE:**

If a man gets married to some foreigner lady, the woman is granted the citizenship of the country of his husband. For example a German woman gets married to a UK citizen, automatically gets citizenship of UK and vice-versa. Similarly a Pakistan man gets married to an American woman, she automatically is granted citizenship of Pakistan.

3- **AN ADAPTED CHILD:**

If a man adapts a foreigner child, the latter gets citizenships of his new parents.

4- **A GOVERNMENT JOB:**

When a foreigner is employed in some country or its embassy abroad, gets right of citizenship of that country.

5- **PURCHASING PROPERTY:**

In some of Latin American states, if a foreigner purchases some promptly, gets the right of citizenship of that state.

6- **CONQUERED OR AMEXED TERRITORY:**

If some state conquers some other state completely or is annexed to it, the people of annexed or conquered state become citizen of conqueror state, automatically. When Alaska annexed with USA as fiftieth state, the people of that state, became, automatically, the citizens of USA. Similarly when in 1948, India conquered the state of Hyderabad Dakkan, the people of Hyderabad got the citizenship of India automatically.
METHODS OF LOOSING CITIZENSHIP

A citizen of a state can lose its citizenship due to any of the following reasons.

1- **GETTING CITIZENSHIP OF SOME OTHER STATE:**

When a grown up man gets citizenship of another state, he has to lose the citizenship of previous one, because he can be loyal to one state at a time.

1- **LONG ABSENCE FROM A STATE:**

In some of the states there is a prescribed law that on the basis of long absence from that state without any defined reason, the individual loses, automatically the right of the citizenship of the state. The period of the absence, in this regard, is different in different states.

2- **MARRIAGE:**

A woman married to a foreigner, getting the rights of the citizenship of her husband’s country loses, automatically, the rights of the citizenship of the previous state.

3- **COMMITTING A CAPITAL OFFENCE:**

If a person is granted sentence of exile on the basis of some Capital offence, he automatically loses the citizenship of the state. Such capital offences include murder, conspiracy or a treachery.

4- **FLIGHT FROM A STATE:**

If some one, on political basis, takes political refuge in some other country as a result of self imposed exile, he loses the citizenship of his own country.
5- **ACCEPTING MILITARY OR CIVIL JOB IN SOME OTHER COUNTRY:**

If some one accepts military or civil job of some other country without a permission granted by his original country, he looses citizenship automatically, similarly as one looses his citizenship on acquiring or having citizenship of an other nations.

6- **FLIGHT FROM MILITARY SERVICE:**

If some individual flees from military job, he looses his citizenship automatically.

**QUESTIONS.**

1- Define citizenship? Express various ways of gaining citizenship of certain nation.

2- What are the characteristics of good citizenship?

3- What are the hurdles in the way of good citizenship?

4- Differentiate among citizen, national and an alien.

5- How can an individual loose his citizenship?

6- **Fill in the blanks.**

   a. A citizen is such an individual of a state who enjoys all types of _________ rights.
   b. No alien has a right of _______ and ________.
   c. If the citizens of a state are ___________ they can perform their duties properly and honesty.
   d. There are two rules of getting citizenship on the basis of birth.1)___________ 2)___________.


CHAPTER - SIX

RIHGTs AND DUTIES

RIGHTS OF CITIZENS

Rights are those genuine demands of the citizens, which are accepted by the State, which takes the responsibilities to fulfill them, for example, the demand for providing basic life facilities, demand of job and expression etc. These are the basic rights of the citizens of a state. If the government commits to fulfill them, the demands turn into basic rights. Various thinkers have defined “Rights” as under:

1- **LASKI:**

“Rights are those basic conditions of a social life without which an individual cannot let himself to grow into a perfect personality

2- **AUSTIN:**

“A right is the power of an individual, through which he can advise other to being patient and performing other duties.”

3- **GREEN:**

“Rights are the essential conditions for the completion of the personality of individuals and their meaningful life.”

4- **HOLLAND:**

“Rights are the capability of an individual through which he can press upon other’s duties not through his personal power but that given by the society or the public opinion.”

CHARACTERISTICS OF RIGHTS

Following are the characteristics of “Rights”.

1- Rights are the basic conditions without which the grooming of the personality and capabilities of an individual remains impossible.

2- This is a common opinion about the rights that these are the basic requirements of a good social life, society and the state.
3- Rights are granted to all individuals of the state on the basic of equality. No discrimination between various citizens can be observed regarding basic rights.

In the modern states, every citizen has a variety of social and political rights. In the constitution of almost all states, some fundamental rights are well defined, because these are the basic need of the betterment of individual’s life. If government, in any form, denies these rights, the judiciary of the state, preserves them.

**TYPES OF RIGHTS**

Rights, in any society, are of two types:

i). Moral Rights

ii). Legal Rights

1- **MORAL RIGHTS:**

Although, the state does not guarantee the provision of these sights but these are pressed up by the public opinion. People get these rights because of social pressure and these are considered also by the state as “Rights”. The moral rights of any society base upon its the social norms and values. Almost all moral rights base upon the prevalent values. For example parents have a right to be served by the children. Good dealings with neighbors, is a mutual right. It is a right of a husband that his wife should be loyal and respectful to him and the wife has a right of being dealt with love and kindness and he comforted. There are some of other similar rights, not granted by the state nor it punishes any individual on violation of such rights but the society and the family discipline presses upon these duties. Public opinion is also a force, which presses upon the execution of these moral duties properly.

2- **LEGAL RIGHTS:**

These are the rights which can be accepted by the state in the constitution, and legislate for their implementation. All the citizens of the state are legally bound to observe these rights. If some one violates these rights, the courts declare him as a criminal and impose a penalty on him in accordance with the volume and effects of the crime. Legal rights are probated by the state and the individual who violates these rights is considered to be a subject to penalty. The right of the protection of life and property, right of
freedom of writing and speaking, trading and selecting an occupation etc are included in fundamental legal rights. Legal rights are further divided into two types.

1- **Social Rights**  
2- **Political Rights**

### 1- **SOCIAL RIGHTS:**

Social rights are the ones without which cultural life becomes impossible. Such rights relate to the life, property, religion, marriage and mutual relationship etc. No civic society can be established without preserving these rights. The social rights, awarded to the citizens by the modern democratic states, through the constitution, are the following:

**i) RIGHT OF LIFE**

Life is the very fundamental right of an individual. Extending any threat to any other’s life cannot be allowed. The respect of life appears through the fact that suicide is legally prohibited. The state imposes certain laws and regulations to protect the human life and who so ever violates them is liable to be punished accordingly.

**ii) RIGHT OF SHELTER.**

All individuals of the state have a right to arrange an accommodations or a dwelling in any part of the state. No one can be exiled or deprived of this right of devilling unless he commits a mutiny or revolts.

**iii) RIGHT OF PROPERTY.**

Under the shelter of this right, every individual can have his personal property and can dispose it off, as and when he likes. But to snatch some one’s property by force is not allowed to any one. As a man needs some property to full fill his requirements of life so the state is morally and legally bound to allow him to have some property.
iv) **RIGHT OF PROTECTION IN OTHER COUNTRIES**

A state must, not only, protect its nationals within the state boundaries, but also manage their protection in other countries, too, provided they have gone there with the permission of their own country. For this purpose, every state appoints some staff in its embassies abroad so as to manage the protection of its citizens there.

v) **RIGHT OF HAVING A FAMILY:**

According to his right, every individual can get married according to his will (but corresponding to the religious bindings) and enjoys freedom in his family matters. None can intervene in his family affairs nor can anybody be deprived of the benefits of family including his right of inheritance.

vi) **RIGHT OF TRADE:**

People are rightful socially and economically to strive for earning for life. They can have any occupation for that purpose. The state is also bound to provide reasonable jobs to its citizens or provide them substitute opportunities to earn the living. However, the state has to impose certain conditions on economical activities to keep the national economy balanced.

vii) **RIGHT OF RELIGION AND SECT/BELIEF:**

Under the umbrella of this right, every individual can opt any religion and belief. He can worship and perform rituals according to his belief, however, a state cannot allow, in the modern world, such rituals, which contradict to its basic national objectives or those, which hinder the rituals of other belief followers.

viii) **RIGHT OF SPEECH AND WRITING:**

In a democratic state all individuals do enjoy the basic right of expressing his views verbally or in writing. An effective public opinion can be developed only if such basic rights are extended to the individuals. Every individual of the state can freely express himself, can criticize the
government and can put up his complaints to the relevant agency without any fear of opposition. For this purpose he can use any of the media such as radio, press, television etc. This freedom of expression serves as an instrument to make the government attentive to its original responsibilities.

ix) **RIGHT OF CONSTITUTING UNIONS/ASSOCIATES:**

People, sometimes, formulate certain associations to achieve certain objectives comfortably which are helpful for their progress and collective attempt of advancement. Many useful social activities can be performed through these associations. However no state can extend a right to formulate such an association, which can become a threat to nation’s integrity or it can hinder national progress and prosperity.

x) **RIGHT OF LANGUAGE & CULTURE:**

Every individual is rightful to take steps to protect his language and cultural norms. This right has much significance in those states where exists such a minority which has a religion or language quite different from the national one. In such cases the majority tries to force the minority to leave and loose their distinction and join the majority. The same situation is being faced by the Muslims of India but this is quite against the basic principles of democracy, because every individual, in a democratic state, has a right to opt for any language or accepted social / cultured norms.

xi) **RIGHT OF EDUCATION:**

Having an opportunity of being educated, is a fundamental right of all individuals and it is state’s responsibility to provide this opportunity to all of them, without any charges. A movement is being run on international from to ensure this public right. Pakistan also provides free education to all individual up to secondary (metric level).
xii) **RIGHT OF CONTRACT:**

The right of contract is the compulsory off shoot of the right of property. When some body has a right of property, he must be free to sell, purchase or rent it out. So he will have to enter into a formal contract with some body for that purpose. So every citizen must be having such right, and the state must accept the responsibility of protecting this right. Without a surety of contract no economic system, in any state, can remain undisturbed.

xiii) **RIGHT OF FREE MOVEMENT:**

A state has no right to restrict the movement of its citizens to certain prescribed zones. People can move freely to any part of the community. Similarly according to the basic right of movement, none can be arrested without proving any crime against him. If anywhere this right is violated and any body is arrested without assigning any reasons, citizen can request a court to issue “Habeas Corpus” in his favor.

xiv) **RIGHT OF EQALITY:**

Every individual, in a state, enjoys equal status socially and economically. His occupation, family, community or tribe cannot disturb his social status because all are equal in the court of law.

2. **POLITICAL RIGHTS**

As social rights are very important for civilized life of the citizens, similarly their political rights play an important role in the development of progressive and democratic environment in political sphere of life. Political rights are given only to the citizens. Aliens are deprived of such rights. Following political rights are granted to the citizens:

i) **RIGHT OF VOTING**

These days, population of various countries, have become so large that direct elections of National leadership have become impossible. So the indirectly democracy has replaced direct democracy. The governance system of the
state is run through the public representatives, who are elected from a prescribed constituency. These representatives are responsible for legislations. This gives much importance to the right of voting. All citizens can vote freely, for the people of their choice, without any discrimination. These representatives are elected on the basis of majority voting.

ii) **RIGHT OF REPRESENTATION**

Along with the right of voting, individuals of the state are also granted right of representation according to which they can contest election for public representation.

iii) **RIGHT OF OFFICIAL STATUS**

All citizens qualified for government job, irrespective of their color, cast and creed, if otherwise possess required and prescribed qualification (academic and professional) for that job.

iv) **RIGHT OF CRITICISM AND OPINION MAKING**

Every individual of the state, has automatically, been given a right to put up his opinion again any government’s wrong policy or mistake, in writing or verbally, if he considers such policy against national interest. For this purpose, press, radio, T.V and processions or meetings can be opted as a means of expressions. But it is citizens’ duty to use this right for constructive purpose only.

v) **RIGHT OF ESTABLISHING OR JOINING POLITICAL PARTIES:**

Political parties have to play a very important role in a democratic form of government. They also provide the foundation of a systematic political order in a state and trained its citizens. Hence no country can claim to be democratic state unless is gives it citizen, aright of organizing political parties.
vi) **RIGHT OF REQUEST AGAINST INJUSTICE:**

Every citizen has a right to put up an application to government against any injustice or discrimination imposed by any governmental agency against him, so that he can attract the attention of the government for the legal remedy.

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**DUTIES OF THE CITIZENS**

The citizens are obliged to pay certain duties against the rights they have been guaranteed. None can be a good citizen without performing duties. Following are some important duties of the citizens;

1. **LOYALTY TOWARDS STATE:**

   It is the most basic duty of a citizen to be loyal to his country. He must cooperate with the government and should never participate or cooperate in the treachery against the nation and should always remain prepared to sacrifice anything including his life for the country.

2. **ABIDING BY THE LAWS:**

   It is both moral and legal duty of a citizen to abide by the regulations imposed by the state. He should avoid law breaking. If some regulations contradict national interests or social norms, these can be changed through legal procedure.

3. **PAYMENT OF TAXES:**

   It is the duties of a citizen to pay all taxes imposed by the government. No negative tactics are to be applied to avoid paying taxes because the country can run smoothly if all individuals pay taxes honestly.

4. **USING THE RIGHT OF VOTE PROPERLY:**

   To use one’s right of voting properly, is among the basic responsibilities of an individual. One should vote for him who really deserves it on the basis of his qualities.
5. **SOCIAL SERVICE:**

   Every citizen of a democratic country is, morally bound to do social services to contribute in the betterment of the society. He should cooperate with other citizens, and avoid doing harsh and wrong things to them.

6. **EDUCATION:**

   Every citizen is both normally and legally bound to get educated himself and provide this opportunities to his children, because without education, no individual can be a good citizen nor a good society can be maintained.

7. **NATIONAL INTERESTS:**

   It is the duty of every individual to prefer national interests over to his own. He should avoid all such activities, which go against the national interests.

8. **WORKING:**

   None of citizens should have a tendency not to work and prove to be a burden to a nation. He should always remain busy in doing something not only for himself but also for his nation.

**RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RIGHTS AND DUTIES**

It is needless to say that rights and duties are essential to each other as well as interdependent. So they can never be separated from each other completely. Imposing duties upon individuals without giving them certain rights. Giving rights to an individual, is always associated with some duty or responsibility which is compulsory to perform morally and legally. In fact a right of an individual is duty of others and vice-versa. These rights and duties need to be balanced. The society, where the balance between duties and rights is missing, meets with tyranny, cruel approach and injustice. It is necessary for an individual to self impose certain duties against the rights that he enjoys so that the rights of others are preserved.
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The history of fundamental rights started with the French Revolution occurred in 1789 AD, which actually founded human rights. On this occasion a regular charter of a fundamental rights of the individual was issued. When in the modern world, tradition of the formulation of human rights, was initiated, every country, following the example of France, gave it proper weightage in the constitutions. A chapter now is given in the constitution with the heading of “fundamental human rights”. The rights, formally, are termed as fundamental right in the constitution.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Fundamental rights have following characteristics.

1. Fundamental rights are granted by the constitution.
2. Even the governments cannot violate fundamental human rights and if do that a court can take legal steps.
3. Constitution grants and protects the fundamental rights. Even the majority party cannot amend the chapter of human rights negatively.
4. Fundamental rights are comprehensive in sense. If national assembly legislates against fundamental right, the individual can approach judiciary for legal remedy.
5. Fundamental rights are more important than legal rights, and all governmental departments respect them. These are protected by the constitutions and legislature. However these are not final. If the state is in danger in any respect, the head of the state can declare emergency and can suspend human fundamental rights temporarily. The duration of emergency is not clearly defined in the constitution.

THE UNITED NATION CHARACTER OF HUMAN RIGHTS-1948

Consequent upon the attempts of the united nations, a commission for human rights was constituted in 1946, and was submitted before the general assembly in order to formulate the basic charter, the united nations and yhe commission have to face many difficulties because of a clear distinctions amongst the religious traditions, political theories, legal systems and the economic, social and cultural processes of 58 members countries. Hence to suggest a set of human rights acceptable to all the 58 countries was really a hard task, but luckily on December 10, 1948, the leaders of the member countries of the commission could
put up “international charter of human rights” in such a form which was accepted by all the member countries unanimously, and it gave honor, dignity and respect to the human beings.

Some important features of the human rights charter are given below:

1. All human beings are born free and are equal with respect to right and honor Allah gave wisdom and intelligence to all of them, and they should be treated brotherly.
2. Every individual deserves those rights and freedom, given in the charter, in respective of their color, creed, gender, religion, political point of view, belief, nationality, culture, wealth or family background. None can be treated badly only on the basis of his political or religious difference and whether the region is in any part of the world or it is free or under political control of some other state or some embargo has been imposed on it.
3. Every individual has a right to protect his freedom, life and honor.
4. None can be made or kept slave. The trade of slaves in any form will remain strictly prohibited.
5. None can be disgraced, nor tortured or punished unjustifiably.
6. Every human being has a right that his person should legally be recognized.
7. All are equal in the court of law, and every body has a right of legal remedy without any discrimination.
8. Every individual has a right to contact the court for legal aid against any violation of his fundamental rights.
9. None can be arrested dictatorially, nor can he be house arrested and exiled.
10. Every individual has a right to be tried regarding allegations against him in an open court and impartial jury in justified manner.
11. (i) Every individual, who has been alleged for a crime, has a right to be considered innocent unless the offence is proved. He will be given full chance to defend himself.
   (ii) None, who communicated such an act, can be involved in a crime, which at the time of incidence was not considered as a crime.
12. No dictatorial interference in one’s private life, family, home and correspondence will be allowed, nor will his honor and dignity be attacked. Every individual has a right to go to court against any such offence, for legal remedy.
13. (i) Every individual has a right to move around and make a dwelling in any part of the state.
(ii) Every individual has a right to go to live in any state other than his original homeland. Similarly he has a right to come back on his will.

14. Every individual has a right to take refuge in any other country to get rid of any threat of torture. In case of the given refuge, he has a right to be given all related facilities.

15. Every individual has a right of nationality in a state where he was born.

16. After maturity (after reaching puberty) every individual has a right to get married to a woman or a woman to a man, irrespective of the discrimination of race, nationality or religion, and develop a family. Men and women will have equal rights about getting into or getting rid of marriage.

17. Every individual has a right to make some property singly or in collaboration with others.

18. Every individual enjoys the freedom of thought, conscious and religion.

19. (i) Every individual has a right to be involved in any peaceful gathering and making a party or an association.

(ii) None can be forced to join a particular political party.

20. Every individual has a right to participate in the governance process of the country through a representative or directly and independently.

21. Being a member of a society, every individual has a right of social protection.

22. Everybody has a right to labor and adopt an occupation of his own choice. He also enjoys a right of getting into a businesses deal and attempting against unemployment.

23. Every individual has a right to acquire suitable standard of life for the health, welfare and prosperity of his children.

24. Every individual has a right to be educated properly.

25. Every individual has a right to participate in national culture, benefit from literature and getting advantages of scientific progress and its natural benefits.

**RIGHTS AND DUTIES IN AN ISLAMIC STATE**

Islam is a natural code of life. A natural code of life is one, which satisfies all natural demands, and needs of a man with a balanced approach. There are many natural social requirement and basic needs of an individual about which Islam has attached much importance to him. Islam has granted an individual, many rights of which he had, previously, been deprived, nor can any future religion provide any better rights. It is important to note that Islam has granted
these rights to man almost fourteen centuries ago when out of Islamic State not the slightest concept was prevalent. These rights were given to man without any demand or a movement there about. National conference of human rights commission was needed. Rather these rights were bestowed upon man by Allah Almighty, on the simple basis of their manhood and were ensured through Quran (a constitution) and Sunnah (a legislation). None can limit, suspend or cancel these rights because these are religiously declared sacred.

It is necessary to mention duties along with the rights. In fact Islam simply defines duties so much so, to avail defined rights also becomes a duty. Islam has not encouraged leaving one’s right because it can imbalance the society. Some people are habitual of exploiting other’s rights by force and their subjects feel helpless in protecting their rights.

Allah is the sole owner and ruler of the universes who bestows his blessing on noble and pious families, and societies, which leads towards both material and moral prosperity. In an Islamic state, two types of citizens are there

1. Muslim citizens.

To facilitate the study, rights and duties of both the types of the citizens are given below.

RIGHTS OF MUSLIM CITIZENS

These rights are further distributed among three groups.

1. Social Rights
2. Economic Rights
3. Political Rights

1. SOCIAL RIGHTS

1. Every Muslim citizen has a right of protection of life, which is respectable to every other citizen.
2. Right of respect ad honor has been given to every citizen.
3. Every citizen has social freedom, which means no restriction can be imposed upon his movements and social relations with other individuals.
4. All citizens are equal. None can be given preference on the basis of color, creed, wealth or language except on the basis of piety and honesty.
5. Every citizen has freedom of written and spoken expression.
6. Every citizen has freedom of conscience and belief.
7. Every citizen has a right to marriage and maintain a family.
8. Every citizen has a right to be educated.
9. Every individual has been protected from cultural and sectarian hatred.
10. Every citizen has a right of justice and equality.
11. Every citizen has been granted with the right to protect his life, property and honor.
12. Every citizen has freedom of cooperating in good and prohibiting from wrong doings.
13. Every citizen is free of the responsibility for what some body else has done.
14. Every individual has a right to struggle against slavery.
15. Every citizen has a right to react against tyranny.

**ECONOMIC RIGHTS**

1. Every citizen is free to make property through justified means and to dispose it off.
2. Every citizen is free to choose any occupation for earning his livelihood. (Except those which are prohibited in Islam)
3. Every citizen is equally rightful to get government (state) service (provided he otherwise qualifies for it)
4. Every citizen has a right to be paid fully for his work and labor.
5. Every weak, old, helpless child and woman has a right to be paid an allowance out of government/ public exchequer.

**POLITICAL RIGHTS**

1. Every Muslim citizen can be the Head of the State.
2. Every citizen can express politically in writing or verbally.
3. Every citizen has right to participate in political activities.
4. Every citizen has a right to criticize the performance of every government servant including head of government.
5. Every citizen has a right to “Say Truth before the Ruler”.
6. Every citizen has a right to disobey a cruel ruler.
7. Every citizen can inquire about the official duties of a public servant. So that the process of accountability continues and the process of governance.

**DUTIES OF MUSLIM CITIZENS**

1. Every citizen is bound to act upon the teaching of Quran and Sunnah and promote Islamic education.
2. Every citizen should consider only Allah as a Sovereign Authority and himself being his representative and should properly use the power, wealth and the status as a sacred trust and not to misuse it.
3. Every citizen should obey the legitimate ruler.
4. Every citizen must pay all taxes fully.
5. Every citizen has a duty to preach and promote goodness.
6. Every citizen has a duty to look after parents, children, relatives, and travelers, sick people and disabled. Such people must be treated well and be helped.
7. Every citizen must cooperate and facilitate his neighbor to his best comfort.
8. Every one should say his prayers regularly and punctually, he should fast, pay Zakat, perform Hajj and participate in Holy war (Jehad).
9. Every citizen has a duty to seek knowledge.
10. Every citizen has a duty to pay his role positively in society and participate in daily practices.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF NON-MUSLIM CITIZNES

RIGHTS OF NON-MUSLIM CITIZENS:

Non-Muslims, in an Islamic state are called “Zimmies” (minorities) and have the following rights:

1. **RIGHT OF THE PROTECTION OF LIFE:**

   In an Islamic state, Non-Muslims have a right of the protection of life just equal to the Muslims. If a Muslim kills a Non-Muslim, a Qisas will be imposed upon the Muslim equal to which was liable to be imposed upon him, who killed a Muslim.

2. **FREEDOM OF RELIGION:**

   Every Non-Muslim citizen of a Muslim state has a right to lead his life according to his own religion, performing rituals and establishing worship place and to protect them.

3. **RIGHT OF JOB AND OCCUPATION:**

   Except certain defined and specified posts, every Non-Muslim citizen of a Muslim state, has a right to be posted against a post (if otherwise, he qualifies for that) and to opt any occupation.
4. **RIGHT OF PROTECTION OF PROPERTY AND HONOR:**

None (Muslim or a Non-Muslim) can attack the property and honor of a Non-Muslim. The government is obliged to protect it.

5. **RIGHT OF PROTECTION OF PRIVACY & PRIVATE AFFAIRS:**

Every Non-Muslim has a right to decide about his personal matters related to religion, traditions, customs, and personal law. If the matter goes to a court, the judge has to decide the case in consideration with the personal law of the parties along with keeping their traditions in view.

6. **RIGHT OF CONCESSION IN CAPITATION TAX:**

Every Non-Muslim has a right to be relaxed in the payment of capitation tax if he has become poor. Widows disabled and unemployed Non-Muslims can have such concession.

7. **RIGHT OF BEING EDUCATED:**

Every Non-Muslim citizen of a Muslim State has a right of being educated managed by the government.

**DUTIES OF NON-MUSLIMS:**

1. They should be loyal to the Muslim State.
2. They should pay the relevant taxes to the government including capitation tax (if applied).
3. Non-Muslims have to avoid using such things openly which are prohibited in Islam or these hurt the majority. However they can use such things and act upon their religious teachings and traditions in an enclosure or in their specific areas.
4. Non-Muslim citizens of a Muslim State are bound to work for the integrity and prosperity of the state, and have to consider the enemies of the state as their enemies, too.
5. Non-Muslim citizens of a Muslim State are duty bound to avoid all type of mutiny and disturbance and anti-unity activities, which can destabilize the state.
QUESTIONS

1. Define “Rights” and explain their types.
2. Discuss the social rights and duties of citizens in a modern democratic state?
3. What is a “Duty” Explain various duties of the citizens?
4. When did the history of “Fundamental Rights” start? Express basic characteristics of “Fundamental Rights”.
5. What is the mutual relationship of “Rights” & “Duties”? 
6. Express some salient feathers of the “Inter National Charter of Human Rights”.
7. State briefly the rights and duties of Muslims in a Muslim state.
8. Express the rights and duties of Non-Muslims in a Muslim State.

9. Put the tick again true and cross against the false statements:
   a. Right means the demands of the citizens, which are accepted by the state. (    )
   b. Legal Rights are divided into 5 types. (    )
   c. The history of fundamental right starts from the French revolution in 1789 AD. (    )
   d. Rights and Duties are mutually interdependent. (    )
   e. Human Rights Commission was founded consequent upon the efforts of UNO in 1950.

10. Fill in the blanks.
   a. Fundamental Rights have been granted by ____________.
   b. On December 10,_________ , human rights charter was approved by the UNO.
   c. Islam is a _____________ religion.
   d. In Islamic tradition Non-Muslim citizens of a Muslims State are called_____________.
   e. Social rights are ones without which _____________ life remains impossible.
PART II
CHAPTER-SEVEN

TWO NATION THEORY AND ESTABLISHMENT OF PAKISTAN

1. IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

On August 14, 1947, Pakistan appeared on the world map as an independent Muslim state. Muslims of the subcontinent had to sacrifice much for this achievement. The question is, why Muslims of the subcontinent demanded for a separate homeland after living for centuries together with Hindus. What were the reasons behind Muslims thought of independence? To understand it we need to study the historical background of the struggle for Pakistan. First of all we will try to know what the ideology of Pakistan is.

Two nations theory was the basis of Pakistan. It meant, there were two major nations living in the subcontinent. Hindus and Muslims, and these were quite different from each other. They had differences of every thing including religion, language, civilization, history and traditions. So to establish a separate homeland for the Muslims of the subcontinent was a requirement, where they could lead a life according to the teachings of Islam. This two-nation theory became the basis and destination of the Muslims of the subcontinent. What were the main reasons behind this idea of separate homeland, are given below:

a) SOCIAL EXPLOITATION:

Muslims had taken over the power in India, defeating Hindus and then ruled this region for almost a thousand years. Hindus had never forgotten this historical fact although Muslim rulers had collectively shown mush broadmindedness to the Hindu subjects. But the Hindus did not leave any stone unturned to oppose Muslims and to harm them as a community. They got the best golden chance to harm and oppose Muslims during the British rule in the sub-continent. British also helped Hindus who made new records of tyranny in the name of religion. They started many movements out of which SHUDHI & SHANGHTEN are the most famous. The main objectives of these movements were to force Muslims to convert to be Hindus or they should be forced to migrate from the Sub-continent to the Middle East or at least they
should only be allowed to live in India as simple subjects to Hindu majority.

To achieve these objectives, Hindu-Muslim dissension was managed to impose oppression upon the Muslims of the subcontinent. Muslim belief and mosques was disgraced and they were kept deprived of social justice. The intrigues were launched to keep the Muslims deprived of educational facility. Persian was no more official language of the government machinery. Muslim “Madaris” were closed by force and Hindi started taking place of Urdu. Due to the brisk extortion and injustice towards Muslims, developed hatred for British. Muslims, because of this British attitude, came to the conclusion that their culture, education system and religion is being rooted out. This developed a natural resistance of Muslims against English language and their system of education. But there was a sensible class of Muslims who wanted to give their children modern education but they could not do it because of economic weakness and other types of undeclared embargoes. Resultantly, Muslims of the subcontinent became more and more backward. On the contrary, Hindus, because of the economic prosperity, availed the opportunity of modern (English) education, after establishing many modern schools and left Muslims much behind in almost all fields of life. They occupied maximum proportion of government jobs. Hindus proved to be much narrow minded in the field of education as they established such institutions, which could suit only to Hindu religion, and so, Muslims avoided sending their children to these institutions. Christian Missionary schools, also, followed the Hindu practices. In facts door of modern education were completely closed upon Muslims. At this stage Muslims started establishing their own modern educational institutions. Aligarh College, Darul-Uloom Devband, Anjman-e-Himayat-e-Islam schools and Sindh Madrash-tul-Islam Karachi, were the result of this attempt. These educational institutions played central role in the establishment of Pakistan, creating many Muslim leaders who could strive for achieving the destination of Pakistan, where Muslims of the subcontinents could established complete Islamic Society and let their religious traditions be flourished.

b) **ECONOMIC INJUSTICE:**

At the end of the war of independent of 1857, as a failure, the opportunist Hindus and British blamed the Muslims for this revolt. As a reward of this, Hindus were awarded many service and trade
facilities while the Muslims were deprived of them. Through official orders Muslims were denied government jobs and Muslims traders were imposed heavy taxes.

Muslims of Bengal were well to do because of their grip on agriculture. This kept them economically sound. But after British invasion in this region, they were forced to hand their lands over to Hindus. In a short span of time, through out Bengal, Hindus captured all economic resources. They got monopoly over trade and commerce and the Muslims got more and more poor and resource less. This made the Muslims demand for a piece of land where they could avail economic resources along with religious liberty to be able to lead a prosperous life.

At the end of nineteenth century, the British government decided to establish certain democratic institutions in the sub-continent. Hindus favored this proposal strongly but famous Muslims leader Sir Syed Ahmed Khan opposed it. He resented democracy because it could give advantage to the majority only, and in the sub-continent, majority was with Hindus. This decision, hence, could establish Hindu supremacy over Muslims forever. When after this Muslims leaders found that the establishment of political institutions was unavoidable, they demanded the system of separate Electoral College for Muslims. Hindus opposed this demand strongly as they had been determined to deprive Muslims of their political rights. When in 1937, under the government of India act-1935, congress governments were established in majority of the provinces, they started to suppress Muslim minorities. This assured the Muslims about the fact that in the United India, they are simply going to serve as slaves. This forced them to demand that the Muslim majority provinces/regions, may be unite to make a separate Muslim State.

Due to Hindu religious prejudices and supremacy in the areas of politics and culture, Muslims felt their civilization, language and religion under sever threat, and hence, they started thinking to get rid of Hindu Supremacy along with British rule. Muslims actually, wanted to protect their style of life, historical heritage, civilization and culture. They had a completely different stature from Hindus, in this respect. This was the basic foundation of the two-nation theory on the basis of which, the Muslims of the subcontinent demanded the division of India into a Muslim and a Hindu State.
SIR SYED AHMED KHAN AND TWO-NATION THEORY

The name of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan will remain alive forever in the history of the Muslims of the South East Asia. They proved to be a ray of hope of the Muslims of this region in his times. When the Muslims of India had met the lowest end of their deprivation, he taught them to coop with the changing time. This was his attempt, which inculcated in Muslims of the region, the sentiments of nationalism and political awareness. This was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who really founded the two-nation theory in India.

Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born on October 17, 1817 in Delhi. After the death of his father he joined the service of East-India Company. Due to his hard work and integrity he rose to the position of “Sadar Amin” in 1846. He was transferred from Delhi to Bijnore in 1854. He was at Bijnore when the “War of Independence” broke out, where he saved the lives of many English men and women purely on humanitarian ground. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan had, actually, developed the justified opinion that the Muslims of the subcontinent will remain under suppression and hardship unless the hatred between English and the Muslims of the region ends. According to him this was in favor of Muslims to produce certain adjustment in their attitude towards their relationship with British invaders. For this purpose he, also, tried to remove British doubts against Muslims. He wrote a book in 1857 AD on the Topic of “The causes of India Revolt” in which he discussed critical the real cause of the War of 1857 AD. He very boldly expressed that this revolt was caused by the injustice of Company’s rule imposed upon Indian people some people, particularly Hindus had exploited the differences between British and the Muslims and had given unwanted publicity to it. This was propagated that the Muslims consider fighting against English as a holy war and it is the duty of Muslims to fright against them. Sir Syed had to remove these misunderstandings through his writings. He explained that Jehad becomes duty only in case, rulers hurdle Muslims in performing their religions activities. He rather highlighted the common features of Christianity and Islam.

After getting proper political strength in India, the English replaced Persian by English as an official language. Muslims considered English language against their belief hence they remained illiterate and were deprived of government jobs. On the other hand, Hindus opted for English and got government jobs of all level. So it was moral duty of Sir Syed to educate Muslims of the region that they could coop with the time requirement only through modern education and that, the Western education was, by no means, against Islam. He pressed the Muslims to
prefer modern education upon everything else. He also organized a “Scientific Educational Society” which took the responsibility of translating Scientific Articles written in English into Urdu.

In 1869, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan went to England with his son Syed Mehmood, and on return, he announced to start an educational institution at the pattern of Cambridge University. He opened “Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College” at Aligarh, which rose to the status of University in 1920. Now it is called Aligarh Muslim University. This institution had been the center of political movement of the Muslims of South Asia and no doubt, has played an effective role in social, cultured and political life of the Muslims of this region.

Sir Syed had advised the Muslims to remain isolated from practical politics and should, first, concentrate on achieving education because it was no doubt a need of the day that the Muslims should not remain behind Hindus in any field of life (specially in education). He was well aware of the hatred and prejudice of English against Muslims, and knew that they would release the whole rage, in case of any political emergence, on the Muslims. Congress had started demanding the implementation of Western Democracy in the Sub-continent but Sir Syed opposed it on logical grounds. He knew that such democracy would automatically bring Hindus to power. He expressed that political and demographical features of this region were not in favor of western democracy as there were two major nations living in this region Muslims & Hindus. So the Muslims were forced by the situation to remain aloof from this idea. Sir Syed, while addressing in first annual session of Mohammedan Educational conference, said:

“I do not agree with those who consider discussing political matters, urgent for the prosperity of Muslims. Rather, I believes that the education and only education may cause us progressing.”

On the same basis he prohibited Muslims from joining Indian National Congress. In the beginning Sir Syed was not against Hindus rather they were represented in the society established by him. He considered Hindus and Muslims as two eyes of a bride and both the eyes should be equally powerful. But Hindus of Banaras, started movement against Urdu, it changed his views about them, and finally came to realize that Hindus can newer he sincere to Muslims and they really wanted to deprive Muslims, of their cultural and civilization heritage. Consequently, he reserved his rest of life for the Muslim cause and preached two-nation theory. After that he always pleaded that Hindus and Muslims can never
live together peacefully. This two-nation theory of Sir Syed later proved to be base of Muslim independence struggle and politics.

SIMLA DELEGATION –1906

In 1905, in England, Labor Party came into power. During their election campaign, Labor leaders had announced their program about giving some part of governance to the local people (Hindus & Muslims) so just after taking over the government they announced their program of introducing some political reforms in India. Hindus were worried after the division of Bengal as some Muslim Bengali leaders were getting popularity. On the other hand, Congress had launched the demand of Western Democracy to be imposed in India. Muslims were well aware of the fact that such political institutions could establish Hindu supremacy in the region, which could be injurious to the cause of Muslim minority.

On September 16, 1906, Nawah Mohsin-ul-Mulk and some other leaders assembled at Lucknow, and critically analyzed the events of the division of Bengal, opposition of Hindus to the Muslims demand of separate Electoral College, Hindus demand for parliamentary democracy and the issue of competitive examination for entering into government service. In this session, it was decided that a high-powered Muslim delegation should see the viceroy and put up the Muslim demands, through him to the British Government. This meeting was arranged through Mr. Archivolt, the principal of M.A.O- College on 1st October 1906 and a delegation of 35 leading Muslims in the leadership of Sir Agha khan, met the Viceroy Lord Manto at Simla and discussed the following issues.

1. Muslims of the subcontinent, may be given separate representation to the political institutions on the basis of the historical and political significance and marshal services of the Muslims of this region, proportional to their population.
2. Separate electoral constituencies may be announced for Muslims and hinders and separate Electoral College system must be introduced.
3. A quota should be fixed for Muslims regarding the government jobs. Muslims judges must be appointed the various courts and in local institutions, seats for the Muslims be fixed.
4. Muslims must be given suitable representation in the viceroy’s Administrative Council.
5. The Muslim University Aligarh may be issued reasonable grants.
6. A few seats in the syndicate and senates of the Universities may be fixed for Muslims.

The Viceroy attended to the Muslim demands very patiently and promised to consider them. It was a great political achievement for the Muslims to get such a promise from Viceroy. Consequently, separate electoral system for Muslims was accepted in Minto Morly Reforms.

Hindus started sever propaganda against Simla Delegation and said that the English encouraged the Muslims to arrange such a program. They referred as logic of their blame, that the convenership of Mr. Archibald for this meeting, while he had contacted the secretary to Viceroy on the demand of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

Archibald, being the Principal of Aligarh College, had very good relations with Muslims. Hence his recommendation for such meetings has no status of a proof that meeting was really initiated by the English Rulers. The political thinking of the Muslims was much changed in 1906. Consequent upon the efforts of Sir Syed, an educated class of the Muslims of south Asia had emerged which could understand the latest political scenario of the region. Moreover a sentiment of nationalism was emerged in Muslims. This educated class of Muslims was very enthusiastic about the revival of the respect and honor of the Muslims of South Asia. On the contrary, British also started considering the significance of separate status of Muslims population. They had started realizing that without considering Muslims no political issue of the region can be solved. On the others hand Hindus were determined to oppose any decision which could benefit Muslims and give importance to there separate identity. Every attempt of the Muslims, in this regard, was interpreted by the Hindus as disruption and as an act of menials to government.

**FOUNDATION OF MUSLIM LEAGUE-1906**

The province of Bengal, being the largest province of India was divided into two parts on administrative grounds. It had already been under consideration of the government and was finalized, ultimately, by Lord Kurzen, and as a result the province was divide it into East and West Bengal. Hindus opposed this division and succeeded to get it cancelled. This was, in fact, an attempt to deprive Muslims of the economic benefit of this division. Hindus’ opposition made Muslims suspicious about the objectives of the former. This was the attitude of the Hindus and the constitutional reforms introduced by the government forced the Muslims to take a few steps further and they started realizing that without a separate political representation, they could not have better rights. So a session of Mohammedan Educational Conference was called at Dhaka on
December 30, 1906. One of its sessions was held under the chair of Nawab Salem Ullah of Dhaka where a proper and formal resolution was put up, which stated as under:

“...It has been decided that this session of the conference which is represented by various parts of the country, has agreed to from a political party with the name of “All India Muslim League,” with the following objectives:

1. Protection of the benefits of the Muslims of the sub-continent
2. Try to eliminate the misunderstanding between the Muslims and the British and to develop an environment of mutual understanding.
3. Cooperation with other political groups of the country without damaging the above objectives.”

After the foundation of the “All India Muslim League, the Muslims of the sub continent got a platform to depend the rights of the Muslims of this region. This forum made a remarkable achievement within a few years by getting the separate electoral right accepted. In fact the foundation of the Muslim League can be considered as the most important incidence in the history of the Muslims of the sub continent. This made the Muslims, capable of the defense of their rights and an effective representation. This played a double role. It protected Muslims’ political rights and proved a separate Muslim identity as a nation.

In an annual meeting of All India Muslim League, in 1910 AD, pressed upon separate Muslim quota in government jobs and succeeded in this respect to much extent. After that, as a result of some national and international events, the attitude of Muslim League changed. In the 1913 annual meeting the League passed a couple of resolutions, which brought some basic and fundamental changes in it manifesto (in objectives and duties) of Muslim League. The achievement of the right of self-government under the umbrella of Great Britain was included in its objectives but it was clearly stressed that all the objectives will be tried to achieve through peaceful means. In an other resolution it was decided to cooperate with other groups for common interests. In this way sufficient equation was developed between India National Congress and All India Muslim League. Both the parties’ leadership felt the need of working together. Later, this was, proved by Lucknow Pact.
5. **LUCKNOW PACT - 1916**

The division of Bangal, was cancelled, by the British government, in 1911. The Muslims felt extremely uncertain due to this cancellation. And the manifesto, which the League had announced appeared to be impracticable. They started realizing that the British were executing in the South Asia, their notorious policy of "Divide and Rule". The Muslim League thought over it and decided to cooperate with the Congress just to make the British policy a failure. At this moment Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, an important member of Congress offered his services for Hindu-Muslim unity. Majority of the Muslim Leaders unanimously announced that they would oppose the rulers' policy openly, as they had understood their tricks. As a result of unanimous decision of Muslim Leadership the Headquarter of the Muslim League was shifted from Dhaka to Lucknow. Here the League got good works and active leadership. Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah joined the All India Muslim League at this stage. The manifesto of the League met with the change. The new manifesto appeared in 1912, which included:

1. The All India Muslim League will keep on its struggle for the achievement of a responsible government and better rights for Muslims, unless, till the success.
2. The Muslim League will strive for the religious, political and social benefits of All Indian Muslims.
3. Muslim League will apply all its energies and its resources to unite all nationalities living in the sub-continent with Muslims.
4. Muslim League will also strive to develop brotherly and friendly relations with the Muslims of other countries.

After this announcement a bit peace reflected in Indian environment. In the beginning both the political parties looked at each other with certain doubt, but when the attempts of leaderships of both the countries seriously analyzed, it appeared (after 1913) that there were some clear signs of Hindu-Muslim unity. Congress leaders started participating in Muslim League sessions. Similarly, with brotherly sentiments some prominent Muslim Leaders did participate in Congress sessions. In 1915 both parties called their annual meetings at a time at Bombay. After these meetings in a common announcement, it was demanded from the British Government, the right of self-rule. This common demand brought both the parties closer to the extend that the meetings of the executive council starting being held in Lucknow at Mr. Motilal Nehru’s residence. On the December 30, 1915, in the common session of both the parties at Bombay, Congress president Mahatua Gandhi, Mrs Sarojni Nido and other
prominent leaders participated while Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haque giving his presidential address, pressed upon open mindedness of various religions and their separate Electoral College. In the second session Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah put up a resolution to form a committee to reform the manifesto of the Muslim League to the extent that it gets closer to that of Congress. Moulvi Fazal-ul-Haque and Mr. Abul Kalam Azad seconded this proposal, while the Muslim League accepted it unanimously. Similarly an other resolution was passed by the Congress, which meant that British government must bring their longstanding promise of democracy in India to an action. Muslim League and Congress untidily announced to hold a join sessions of both parties at some prominent place and should transform the unity of opinion on different points into a pact. Consequently a common session of both the parties held in 1916 at Lucknow, which was presided by Sarender Nath Bewrji. From Muslim League Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Raja of Mehmood Abad participated. After a detailed discussion, both the parties agreed on certain points and accepting those agreed points legally named it as a pact, which was later, called “Lucknow Pact”. Following points were incorporated in this pact:

1. Muslim will enjoy, on the basis of separate electoral the representation in various province as a following detail:

   a. Punjab = 50%
   b. Bengal = 40%
   c. UP = 30%
   d. Bihar = 25%
   e. Madras = 15%
   f. CP = 15% and
   g. Bombay = 33%

2. In the central council, Muslims will be given One-third representation.
3. No such private bill will be brought under consideration which is rejected by ¾ of the sect. About which it was put up.

   The most important impact of this pact was that Hindus officially accepted Muslims as a separate nation (entity). Due to the natural mischievous attitude the pact, soon, started being quoted in wrong sense by the Hindus and Maulana Muhammad Jinnah and Maulana Shaukat Ali (his brother) started opposing it openly. On the Congress side Hindu Mahasabha was very strongly against it and could not tolerate this unity at any cost. They started expressing that the concept expressed through the pact between Congress and Muslim League, was not accepted to the
Hindus of India. In spite of all these oppositions, the environment of the unity sustained till 1921 AD.

5. **FOURTEEN POINTS OF MUHAMMAD ALI JINNAH**

Congress constituted a committee in the leadership of Mr. Motilal Nehru after by cutting the Simon Commission, and recommendations put up by the committee were named, “Nehru Report”.

The majority of the recommendation put up in this report was against the benefit of the Muslims rather it was like an open challenge to them. The report recommended that the rights of separate electoral college, for the Muslims, would be withdrawn although Congress, itself, had approved it in the Lucknow Pact. It was also recommended to replace Urdu as an official language with Hindi. The number of seats specified for Muslims in the Central legislative (1/3) was recommended to be reduced to 1/4. In fact Hindus wanted to establish such a Hindu rule in the country, which could keep the Muslims slaves forever. This report eliminated the Muslims internal differences and united them into a single political power. Resultant to the attempts of Sir Shafi and Sir. Fazal Hussain, all parties Muslim Conference was held on December 31, 1928 to criticize the Nehru report but the Muslim League could not participate in it and the conference was held again in March 1928 and it was decided to attempt to reunite the Muslim League split into two groups. So after the two years long differences both the groups of the Muslim League (Shafi League and Jinnah League) reunited again into a single party. Nehru report was expressed as a Hindu report and in response to it Muslim demands were formulated by Mr. Jinnah and were called (in the history later) “Jinnah’s Fourteen Points”. These were highly appreciated by the Muslims of India. These points are given below:

1. The form of future constitution should be Federal in with the residuary province vested in the provinces.
2. A uniform measure of autonomy should be granted to provinces.
3. All legislation in the country and other elected bodies should be constituted on the definite principle of adequate and effective representation of minorities in every province without reducing the majority in any province to a minority or even equality.
4. In the central Legislature, Muslims’ representation should not be less than one third.
5. Representation of communal groups should continue to be by means of separate electorates as at present, provided it should open to any community, at any time, to abandon its separate electorate in favor of joint electorate.
6. Any territorial redistribution that might at any time, be necessary not, any way, affect the Muslim majority in the Punjab, Bengal and N.W.F.P.

7. Full religious liberty, i.e. every individual should have full freedom of belief, worship, propaganda, association and education, should be guaranteed to all communities.

8. No bill or resolution or any part thereof should be passed in any legislature or any other elected body if three-fourth of the members of any community in that particular body opposed such a bill, resolution or part thereof on the ground that it would be injurious to the interests of that community; or in the alternative, such other method should be devised as may be found feasible and practicable to deal with such cases.

9. Sind should be separate from Bombay Presidency and given the state of a free province. N.W.F.P should be given all rights like other provinces.

10. Reforms should be introduced in the N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan on the same footing as in other provinces.

11. Provision should be made in the Constitution giving the Muslims an adequate share along with other Indians in all the services of the state and in local self-governing bodies having regard to the requirement of efficiency.

12. The Constitution should embody adequate safeguard for the protection of Muslim culture and for the protection and promotion of Muslim charitable institutions and for their due share in the grants-in-aid given by the State and by the self-governing bodies.

13. No cabinet either Central or Provincial should be formed without their being a proportion of at least onethird Muslim Ministers.

14. No change should be carried out in the Constitution by Central Legislature except with the concurrence of the States constituting Indian Federation.

IQBAL’S ADDRESS OF ALLAHABAD-1930

When Mr. Jinnah put up his 14 points in response to Nehru’s Report the Muslims of the Sub-continent, got more confident about their leadership who was ready to respond to any Hindu move. Secondly, this was established that there were two (at least) different nations living in the Region (Muslims and Hindus), who could never live together peacefully. The British government also started considering how could they let Muslims of the Subcontinent be given the benefit of freedom after the British decide to go back. Allama Iqbal was well aware of the anxiety
of the government circles and knew that it was the most appropriate time for the Muslims to get united. So he joined Muslim league for the uplift of this Sentiment of unity. He clearly announced that in the region, there were two major nations, which had the differences of all type and having a clear contrast in the social, religious and ideological aspects, their unity was out of question. On the same time it was impossible for the Muslims to accept the status of a minority and to play in the hands of Hindu majority. English government was, also, convinced to give Muslims the right of proportionate representation. Allama Iqbal preached these Muslim ideas so widely that it totally disturbed the political circles of Hindus.

A general body meeting of All India Muslim League was held on December 30, 1930 at Allahabad presided by Allama Iqbal. The presidential address was an important political development but also considered as a milestone in the Muslims struggle for freedom. It was openly expressed to Hindus that a strong religious power, was behind the Muslims which enabled them to achieve what they desired.

Allama Iqbal clearly said that the time had come for the British rulers as well as majority claiming Hindus that the Muslims of the sub-continent were fully united and awakened and ready to prove their worth. So none including British government should be mislead to believe that the Muslims could be subjected to slavery. If the Hindus could claimed an independent homeland then the Muslims also deserved for demanding a separate Muslim State and had clear and strong arguments for their claim.

Presenting the geographical aspect of the suggested independent Muslim state, Iqbal expressed that it was unavoidable to solve Hindu-Muslims differences permanently, to separate Umbala Division, a Hindu majority area, from Punjab and then to unite rest of the Punjab with NWFP, Baluchistan and Sind to make a separate Muslim State, as the majority of these provinces was Muslim. Similarly in Bengal the Muslim majority areas could be combined to make a separate state for Muslims while the areas where Hindus were in majority could be given under Hindu control where they could protect their traditions and religions values. Only that could eliminate Hindu-Muslim differences in the region. He said that he had minutely observed and found that a separate state, could ,easily, be visualized to be emerged in the North Western and Easter part of the sub-continent, which nobody would be able to prevent. This would appear as a Muslim state and could earn the status of a unique honorable Muslim state. People of this state would be able to lead pure Islamic code of ethics collectively. Iqbal’s such ideas were actually a forecast for the emergence of this state, which later appeared on the world map as PAKISTAN. On the other hand Hindus had to plan defaming and demoralizing the Muslim League by the developing differences among
Muslim columns. To meet this objective congress stated poisonous propaganda but it remained ineffective to the Muslims and they, steadily, went on moving towards their destination.

The ideas of the Muslim league were getting, in those days, popular among the Muslim students studying in England. In 1930, Indian Muslim students of Cambridge issued a pamphlet, under the title, “Now or Never.” This stated the proposal of establishing a separate Muslim state “Pakistan” in the sub-continent. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali was very prominent in this group. This pamphlet played a role in the popularity of the idea of Pakistan given by Allama Iqbal without name of the state.

8. LAHORE RESOLUTION

Congress, in 1937, made its governments in seven out of eleven provinces, under the government of India act-1935.

The Muslim League became more active, politically, after Congress’ success in seven provinces. It was decided in a meeting of the Muslim League on August 27, 1937 AD, that the Muslims of India should be united to get an important political status in the region. When, due to the Second World War, English government requested the famous Muslim leader Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s cooperation against Germany, the leader promised to cooperate tremendously. A working committee of the Muslim League drafted resolutions, which was passed. It expressed as under:

“ In India, there must be an independent Muslim state where the Muslims of the region can live, at equal status, with religious, political, cultural, social and economic rights successfully”

Viceroy India Lord Linlithgo announced the government policy about this issue, which was very ambiguous. It stated that the issue of independence and the constitution would be taken up when the war was over. If the matter was, however, discussed after war the discussion would base upon the government of India act-1935 only. The possibility of the amendment would remain open but formulating quite a new constitution would be impossible. This announcement was against the attempts of the Muslim League. So a meeting of the party was held to respond to this statement and to pass a resolution in this regard. In its session, on one side, the British government was appreciated for negating the Congress stand for the sole representative ship of the people of the subcontinent, but simultaneously, it was regretted that the government’s approach, on the issue of the constitution, was not encouraging.
After the world war had started, the Congress Minister resigned in December 1939, under protest and argued that the government had not taken the congress into confidence before declaring war against Germany.

The Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah advised Indian Muslims to celebrate the day of deliverance on December 22, 1939, as they got rid of the tyranny and injustice of Hindu Ministers. The two years tenure of Hindu Ministries had proved Hindus to be a highly prejudiced nation. During these ministries, Muslim students, of government schools, were forced to recite “Bande Matrum” a pure Hindu religions song. Moreover sectarian Riots had become the practice of the day. This was the moment when Muslims strongly realized the need of a separate Homeland, where Islamic teachings could be practiced freely.

Now Muslims tended to leave congress and join Muslim League. That strengthened League. As soon as the war started, Viceroy Lord Linlithgo talked to both Mr. Gandhi and Jinnah on the regional political issues. Muslim League succeeded to make the Viceroy believe that the congress was Purely a Hindu representative party, in which a few Muslims had been trapped for very special objectives. Government was well aware of the poisonous effect of the thoughts of Congress and particularly that of Mr. Gandhi. It was not, even, hidden for Muslims.

On 3rd of February 1940, Muslims league held a meeting in which it was decided to hold Annual Meeting of Muslim League on March 23, 1940 at Lahore in which a separate Muslim state might be demanded to practice Islamic code of life. The government as well as Hindus was much worried because of this decision.

On the March 23, 1940, after Friday Prayer, almost one hundred thousand Muslims gathered in Iqbal Park and held the meeting, which was presided over by the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. After the welcome addressed presented by Mr Shah Nawaz of Mamdote, the Quaid-e-azam addressed this historical gathering which made a history in the region. The Two-Nation theory was explained and Mr. Jinnah announced, it was the most appropriate time to claim fro a separate Muslim state. He also expressed that the Muslims wanted to be a separate unique nation and declared that they could not live under Hindu dominance. The matter needed to be considered internationally. The religion, life style, civilization, culture and literature every aspect of these two nations was quite different so their unity was out of question. The Muslim wanted to have an independent life with religious, financial, political and economic freedom. So they could never accept any constitution, which could not ensure the protection of the rights of the Muslims.

The 23rd of March 1940 A. D; is the most important and glorious day of the history of he Indian Muslims. On this day a Muslim league
leader, Maulvi Abul-Qasim, Fazal-ul-haque represented the historical resolution before the Muslims coming from all over India, which was latter called Pakistan Resolution. The draft of this resolution is given below:

**DRAFT OF LAHORE RESOLUTION**

“Resolved that it is the considered view of this Session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims, unless it is designed on following basic principles, viz., that geographically contiguous units are demarcated, into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial adjustment as may be necessary, that the areas in which Muslims are numerically in 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.

“That adequate effective and mandatory safe guards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in these units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them in other parts of India. Where the Musalmans are in minority adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political and administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.”

It was also resolved in the same meeting that:

“This Session of All-India Muslim League held on 22 to 24 March, approves the steps of the All-India Muslim League Committee and its Executive Body which appears from their resolutions passed on August 27, September 17, 18 and 22, and February 13, 1940 that All India Act 1935 is absolutely unacceptable. This Session is of the opinion that the announcement made by the Viceroy on behalf of the Queen is satisfactory to the extent that the basic plan of the Government Of India Act 1935 will be reconsidered in consultation with the related religious groups. But the Muslims of India cannot be satisfied unless the whole plan is reconsidered.”

**QUESTIONS**


2. Describe the background and some salient features of Simla Delegation.

3. When and why was Muslim League founded? Explain.
4. What is the significance of Lucknow Pact? Mansion its important points.
5. What were the Fourteen Points of Quaid-e-Azam? Express in detail.
6. Explain how Allama Iqbal expressed the concept of Pakistan.
7. Discuss the Lahore Resolution.

9. Fill in the blanks given in the following sentences.
   a. Two nations theory was first presented by ____________.
   b. ____________ Muslim leaders were there in Simla Delegation.
   c. ____________ lead the Simla Delegation.
   d. The lucknow Pact was the result of the attempts of ____________.

10. Put a tick in front of a correct statement and a cross against wrong.
   a. Muslims had taken over the power in South Asia from Hindus.
   b. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the founder of Two-Nation theory in South Asia.
   c. Mohammedan Educational Conference was held at Dhaka in 1915 AD.
   d. All parties Muslim Conference was held on December 31, 1928.
   e. The day of 23rd March 1940 is a glorious day in the Muslim History of the Sub-continent.

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CHAPTER – EIGHT

EMERGENCE OF PAKISTAN

Emergence Of Pakistan And The Role Played By Quaid-E-Azam

Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was a great Muslim leader and a political thinker. He run a movement after uniting the Muslims of the subcontinent under the flag of Muslim League, which demanded a separate independent Muslim state on the basis of Two Nations Theory and lead this movement to the
destination in spite of the opposition of the English government and Hindu intrigues. Consequently, Pakistan came into being.

Quaid-e-Azam started his political career in 1906 as a private secretary to the president of Indian National Congress. He was elected as a member of Imperial Legislative Council from Bombay Constituency after India Act-1909. He was the central figure behind the Lucknow pact of 1916, signed between Hindus & Muslims. He was of the opinion that violence could not facilitate peaceful political solutions. So he remained passive during Khilafat movement. He also opposed when Mr. Gandi was instigating people for violence. Latter events proved the Quaid-e-Azam’s approach was absolutely correct. After the failure of Tehrik-e-Khilafat, Quaid-e-Azam took over the Muslim leadership. In 1928, Nehru Report reflected a specific Congress attitude and the points which congress had already accepted in Lucknow pact were also set aside. To respond to the Nehru Report and reflecting Muslim point of view, Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous Fourteen Points in 1929. These proposals reflect Quaid-e-Azam’s foresight and futuristic thinking. He opposed every Hindu move against Muslim interests very effectively and bravely in the round table conference.

Quaid-e-Azam had not accepted the Federal part of India Act-1935 because it could cause Hindu dominance. Hence only the provincial part of the Act-35 could be made effective which resulted in Congress ministries in seven provinces in 1937 and the Muslims interests in these provinces had severely been damaged. At this critical moment, the Muslims had many expectations with Quaid-e-Azam. He faced the situation boldly and toured the whole country for strengthening and reorganizing Muslim League. These were his attempts, which revitalized the league and made it an effective party and a universal movement against imperialism. He plained Muslim opinion against Congress propaganda and resultantly Muslims started gathering under Muslim league flag. In the subcontinent the period from 1940 and 1947 was a period of sever tussle between congress and the Muslim League. Congress refused the fact that the Muslim League represents Muslim of the Sub-continent, while in 1946 elections; it was proved that the Muslim Leaguer was the sole representative of the Muslims of the sub-continent. Finally the rulers as well as congress leadership had to accept the leagues demand of Pakistan and so, Pakistan appeared on the world map. Muslims succeeded in establishing an independent Muslim state and Quaid-e-Azam became its first Governor General.

Quaid-e-Azam as a Governor General, repeated the statement in many speeches that Pakistan would be an Islamic Republic. He condemned all type of racial and linguistic discriminations as well as regional prejudices and taught the Pakistanis a lesson of “Faith, Unity & Discipline.” Quaid-e-Azam is among few international figures, which fought long against imperialism but controlled every type of violence. His health was badly affected during this struggle. Even after creation of Pakistan he worked day and night for the constriction of a new
independent state. This made him ill seriously and he died of the same illness on September 11, 1948.

**INITIAL PROBLEMS FACED BY PAKISTAN**

Hindus and English rulers had not accepted the emergence of Pakistan right from the beginning. They had signed its draft half-heartedly. When after Partition, Pakistan had to be given its part of official assets, both English and Hindus hinder severely. Almost 550 Million rupees (Pakistan’s share) were usurped by India. The only objective of this activity was to lead Pakistan towards economical bankruptcy. British representatives in India proved highly partial regarding division of military assets. They army shared by Pakistan was ineffective with reference to defense capability, because most of the relevant equipment was held by Bharat (Hindu Part of India). Pakistan integrity was, consiously made exposed to threat be giving some strategically important Muslim majority areas to Bharat. This unjust demarcation is known as the bloodiest demarcation in history. Although it had clearly been written in the declaration of the Independent of India that the Hindu majority areas will join Indian union while the Muslims majority areas be made part of Pakistan but this clause was consciously violated. District Gurdaspur, which was clearly a Muslim majority area was knowingly given to India (Bharat). Both Lord Mountbatton and the chairman boundary commission Lord Red Cliff were involved in this intrigue. Actually this area was highly fertile and an easily accessible approach to Kashmir was through this District. There was hydel power station in the district, which supplied electricity to Lahore and adjacent area Headwork of the upper Bari Doab is also located in this district. Similarly a river Band near Kasur on the river Sutlij was handed over to India and the main objective of this activity was to make Pakistan barren. More over it caused Canal water dispute between India and Pakistan.

**MANAGEMENT VACUUM**

In the areas, which now made Pakistan, Hindus and Sikhs were much ahead of Muslims in almost every walk of life. Hindus had dominated in government jobs and had completely manipulated industry in the region. After partition when Hindus and Sikhs left this region, a vacuum was created regarding industrial and administration to an extent that to run government became a problem for Pakistan. The newborn Pakistan, at that time, was short of office building as well as qualified and experienced manpower so much so the office Stationary was not available for government offices. Industrial set-up was lying out of order, because Hindus and Sikhs, at the time of their departure, took
main parts of industrial units with them. Experienced officers were not available. For meeting this need, junior officers were given prompt promotions, and fresh people were recruited. Similarly fresh people were trained to run the industry.

INFLUX OF REFUGEES

Arrival of refugees at a much greater scale as compared to those who left Pakistan proved to be a huge problem. As soon as the partition was announced, riots broke out throughout India and the Muslims of Indian side of the country had to face tyranny, looting and mass murders. Their homes were put on fire (in many cases along with its inhabitants) and they were pushed into Pakistan. They started pouring into Pakistan at a rate of thousands a day as refugees. Their arrival created many problems, the most important of which was to accommodate and feed them. The economy of Pakistan, due to this jerk, came under stress. The government tackled this problem very patiently. The refugees were settled on the properties left be Hindus and Sikhs and were provided with the very basic needs. Pakistani nation played a very generous role in this connection, who helped their refugee brother whole heatedly and share their shelter and food with them. As compared to India, Hindus in Pakistan were treated much better. They were allowed to take every thing with them, which they could. Majority of the people who migrated, were from West Pakistan while from the East Pakistan very few Hindus were disturbed (this finally went against Pakistan, because were Hindus of Eastern wing who planned for separation of this wing as Bangladesh).

DEATH OF THE QUAID-E-AZAM

Quaid-e-Azam was like a light tower for the Muslims of the world of the first half of twentieth century.

The way, he volunteered himself for South Asian Muslims was really exemplary. He worked so hard right from the beginning of the Pakistan Movement to the emergence of Pakistan and his sincere efforts gave a new vitality to the Muslims movement for freedom. He defeated the imperial motives with is practical efforts and after emergence of Pakistan took up the responsibility of the first Governor General of Pakistan. To address the problems of infant Pakistan, he worked very hard. He appointed ambassadors to other countries for introducing to them the newborn Muslim State of Pakistan. Regarding internal economic requirement he established State Bank of Pakistan. This hard work (at the age of more than seventy) put him ill. After an illness he departed for his eternal home just a year after the establishment of Pakistan. His personality was in fact an asset to Pakistan and he played as a key pin for its unity and integrity. So his death proved to be an irreparable loss to Pakistan.
THE ISSUE OF THE DIVISION OF POWERS BETWEEN FEDERATION AND THE PROVINCES

Resultant to the Act of the Freedom of India 1947, the Federal Legislative Council was divided into two parts. The part, which became the legislative council of Pakistan, consisted upon the members who were elected during 1946 elections from the areas, which latter came under Pakistani Flag. This assembly started functioning as the first legislative council of Pakistan. The main issue of legislation was to determine the distribution of powers among federal and provincial councils of Pakistan. The system of government had already been agreed by all political leaders (from both East and West Wing) to be Federal. However there were slight differences on the distribution of powers between Federation and the provinces. Some of the representatives wanted more powers with provinces while others were in favor of a strong center of the federation. Some of these leaders preferred provincial interests upon those of the federation. Pakistan’s both wings (East and West Pakistan) were one thousand miles apart (having Indian territory between them). With respect to area, the western part was much larger but with respect to the population, the Eastern Wing was ahead of the western wing. The language of the East Pakistan was Bengali while different regional languages were spoken in the Western Part, however, Urdu was popular throughout the country as a national language. People of Pakistan had an idea right from the movement to replace English with Urdu as a National Language.

ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Pakistan’s economy, at this initial stage, had to face the jerks of the transfer of population and administrative problems and was not in good form. In this situation, ensuring employment, agricultural settlements, industrial and commercial advancement, and establishment of new Banks, were the problems which needed concentrated attention. Industries, in Pakistani territories, were quite nominal. Agricultural production was little due to insufficient irrigating system. Before partition, Hindus enjoyed monopoly on industry and commerce after their departure both areas were affected badly. Pakistan lacked in technical experts. So the government had to take a number of steps to boost the economy, and reduce the problems.

AGRICULTURAL BACKWARDNESS AND IRRIGATION WATER PROBLEM

Because of the low profile of Pakistan’s economy and Industry, the farmers and the landowners of the country cold not make remarkable progress. More over, intentionally or unintentionally the territories of united India were
divided in a way that the sources of almost all rivers and distributaries remained in Bahart. Capturing Kashmir by India had an idea behind to cripple Pakistan’s economy to an extent that it should be forced to request for reunion. To tackle the problems, Pakistan, not only, went to talking with Indian government but also made many local arrangements.

THE ISSUE OF MILITARY DISTRIBUTION

It was decided officially among the British government and Indian and Pakistani representatives that the armies along with the machinery and equipment will be distributed gradually and step by step. It had also been decided that the Commanders In Chief of both the countries would work under the British Chief Commander till the distribution process is completed. The armies, hence, were distributed quickly but the assets had yet to be divided when India, violating the agreement captured the whole assets and the main objective was to weaken Pakistan’s fighting might. This is why, Pakistan was forced to get in to a military agreement with USA.

INDIAN ATTACK ON KASHMIR

With the announcement of India’s freedom, it was declared that the states would be free to join any one of India and Pakistan, as the will of the majority of the population. Kashmir’s Muslim majority had natural relations with Pakistan, but when the Dogra Raja, ignoring all these facts announced the annexation of Kashmir with India, a wave of rage arose among Kashmiri Muslims against this cruel decision. They stood up for Jihad against Dogra regime and consequently Dogra ruler opened a new chapter of terror on Muslims majority of the State. India tried to occupy the state by force but Kashmiri Mujahidin fought back bravely and got some territory of the state freed and established their government there as Azad Kashmir. On the constant protest of Kashmiries and stress of Pakistan, the issue was taken by India to the United Nations. Meanwhile India attacked Kashmir under the blame of Pakistani mujahidin helping Kashmiri people. This was a very critical moment for Pakistan. So some defense forces were deplied on Pakistani border. This rift ended due to UN mediation on Indian request, and the UN suggested plebiscite in Kashmir so that Kashmiris could express their opinion. This decision was put in to dustbin and India was encouraged to occupy the valley by force. UN, later tried repeatedly for medication. Pakistan also pressed upon plebiscite but India remained unmoved and went on violating UN advice. In addition to Kashmir, India also engulfed some other Muslim majority states or those rules by Muslim Rulers such as Junagarth, Manaodar and Hyderabad. Hindu majority in Hyderabad was made logic of annexation while the same rule was ignored in Kashmir. This reflected
Indian enmity to Pakistan to an extent that they tried to bring it to the point that it could not sustain independently.

**QUESTION**

1. What part did Quaid-e-Azam play in the creation of Pakistan? Explain
2. What were the initial problems of Pakistan? Explain
3. Describe briefly the life history of the Quaid-e-Azam.

4. **Fill in the blanks.**
   
a. Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah was _________ of the 20th Century.
b. ___________ was the chairman of boundary commission.
c. ___________ were nominal in the areas which constitutes Pakistan.
d. Kashmiris were attached to _________.

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**CHAPTER – NINE**

**CONSTITUTION DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN**

**THE OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION**
The administrative policy of any country is reflected from the rules and principles applied to the disciplinary setup applied there. Pakistan was facing constitutional problem along with others. Pakistan had to formulate its constitution according to the Freedom of India Declaration – 1947. It opted, temporarily, the India Act-1935 with minor amendments, New assembly was constituted as advised in the liberation law-1947 but no progress could be made on constitutional development. The India Act -1935 being temporary arrangement demanded immediate constitutional development. For this purpose, the Prime Minister Khan Liaquat Ali Khan presented an objectives resolution before the legislative council, which was approved on March 12, 1949. This objectives resolutions, at least defined the features of the Islamic constitution. Its clear principals are as under:

1. Allah is almighty. The actual sovereignty rests within and the man has to execute this responsibility as a sacred trust.
2. Democracy, civic justice and social principles will remain under the umbrella of Islam.
3. All civil laws will be transformed according to Islamic approach so that people can lead pure Islamic life.
4. Government will execute its programs and powers through elected representatives.
5. People of Pakistan will be provided with basic needs, and their rights will be protected.
6. Minorities will enjoy equal rights, which will properly be protected.
7. Judiciary will remain independent of Executive so that it can execute its responsibilities freely.
8. It was decided that the official language of Pakistan would be Urdu.
9. The resolution declared Pakistan an Islamic state.

These few points and basic principles expressed in the objectives resolution were the basic foundations of the future constitution of Pakistan. All later constitutions were based on this objectives resolution while in the constitution of 1973 A.D. this resolution was made part of it

**DISMISSAL OF KHAWAJA NAZIMUDDIN’S GOVERNMENT**

The Prime Minister Khan Liaquat Ali Khan constituted a committee of assembly members, after getting the objectives resolution approved, to report about compiling principles of the constitution on the basis of the Objectives Resolution. The report of the committee was given much consideration when
Liaquat Ali Khan was shot dead on 16th October 1951, in a public gathering at Rawalpindi. Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din who was the second Governor General of Pakistan after Quaid-e-Azam, was made Prime Minister and Mr. Ghulam Muhammad took the portfolio of the Governor General. Khawaja Nazim-ud-din was no doubt a true Pakistan and a simple and sincere individual. He left no stone unturned to execute his official and political responsibilities and started constitutional development process very fast. Very unluckily, at that time, in Pakistan, there was a situation of a tug of war between political groups and opportunist individuals. Consequently some irresponsible individuals, in the field of politics started preferring their personal interests on national ones. When Khawaja Nazim-ud-din presented the report of the committee constituted be Liaquat Ali Khan, it was not appreciated on the supposition that the proposals can cause imbalance of power in favor of the federation. When khawaja Nazim-ud-din pressed upon Urdu to be the official language of Pakistan, he had to face opposition from Bengali members. But he continued his attempt to get the constitution drafted.

The Governor General, in Pakistan, in those days, was simply constitutional head of the state while all political and administrative powers rested with the Prime Minister and his cabinet. In the beginning Mr. Ghulam Muhammad did not intervene in the process of governance so Mr. Nazim-ud-din could get the constitution drafted. But Mr. Ghulam Muhammad had intensions of his dictatorship and when he found that the constitution would limit his powers, he, misusing powers, dismissed Nazim-ud-din Government on April 16, 1953. Muhammad Ali Bogra, took over the port follow of the Prime Ministry. At that time he was Pakistan's ambassador in USA and was specially called back for this purpose. All this was done in spite of the fact that Khwaja Nazim-ud-din had the favor of majority in the constituent assembly.

**DISSOLUTION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN 1954**

Mr. Muhammad Ali Bogra completed the constitutional activity soon and put up his report. Meanwhile, in East Pakistan, Muslim League met with a defeat in provincial elections and consequently the authenticity of the National Assembly members from East Pakistan Muslim League came under dispute and the concerned members were demanded to resign. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad was simply a constitutional head and had nothing to do with the government process but when he started misusing his authority to intervene the process, the parliamentary and democratic norms came under direct thereat. So the legislative assembly put up a bill to limit the powers of the Governor General. This bill was approved and was decided during the session to implement new constitution on December 25, 1954. Due to the above-mentioned reasons, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, through an order, dismissed the legislative assembly. This was the second ant constitutional offence of Malik Ghulam
Muhammad due to which the eight years long struggle for constitution development went in vain and a political chaos appeared. Second legislative assembly came into being in 1955 without a clear majority of any party. Hence a combined government took seat and Chaudhry Muhammad Ali took over as a Prime Minister reliving Mr. Muhammad Ali Bogra.

FORMATION OF ONE UNIT

Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, now, had the responsibility of constitutional development. He, though, took proper interest in executing this responsibility but the government, soon, came to realize that the biggest hurdle in the approval of the constitution was the division of the country in many parts, which created the serious issue of provincial autonomy and proportion of powers. There were four province and many states in West Pakistan while there was only one province in the Eastern Wing. This made the distribution of powers among the provinces on the basis of population proved to be a serious problem. This was, why, the One Unit was made. Pakistan One Unit act was approved on September 30, 1955 and was implemented on October 14, 1955. According to this Act, the provincial assemblies were dismissed and all the four provinces of the Western Wing, including certain states were amalgamated into one province (West Pakistan) and hence there remained two provincial and one central assembly. The central assembly was equally represented by both of the provinces. In both the province, province governments were constituted which started governing their relevant provinces under the central control.

The objectives mentioned as a cause of the “One Unit” were not met. Expenditure were not controlled and limited, additionally some related issues arose. Remote areas of the country were totally ignored and some local problems emerged with high intensity.

Actually the objectives of One Unit could not be achieved; rather the powers concentrated in few hands, hence the demand of the restoration of small provinces (Baluchisten and NWFP) came up through various movements. Consequently, on July 1, 1970, President General Yahya Khan, cancelled One Unit and the Previous status of the Western Provinces, was, restored.

THE CONSTITUTION OF-1956

Chaudhry Muhammad Ali concentrated much upon the constitutional development and resultantly the efforts of some assembly member and other experts, made it possible that the draft constitution of Pakistan was presented in the legislative assembly on January 8, 1956, which was approved on January 29, 1956 and implemented on March 23, 1956 (on Pakistan Day)

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1956
1. The country, according to the constitution was declared an Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
2. Constitution was of Federal Type. The Federation consisted upon two provinces (East and West Pakistan) headed by a governor each. Provincial powers were limited and well defined in the constitution.
3. The president of the country had to be head of the state and compulsorily a Muslim and was given the powers of dissolving provincial assemblies provided that the Prime Minister requested for that. He could himself dismiss the cabinet.
4. Parliamentary system of government was introduced in which provincial assemblies had to be elected by the public and the majority party was given a right to from government. All powers were given to the Prime Ministers and his cabinet, keeping the president as a constitutional head only.
5. The house of the Parliament consisted upon 300 members.
6. It was made clear in the constitution that law, contradictory to Quran & Sunnah, could not be approved.
7. Singular Citizenship principle was applied and all individuals were declared to be the citizen of Pakistan.
8. A balance was maintained in the powers of all the three components of government i.e. Executive, Legislative and Judiciary. Freedom of judiciary was ensured and a Supreme Court was established.
9. Guiding principles were introduced for the government in which, democracy, equality, social justices and the Rights of Minorities were taken care of.
10. Urdu and Bengali, both were declared official languages of the country.

The most important feature of this constitution was to declare Pakistan an Islamic Republic became it had been achieved for Islam. This constitution remained effective for two and a half years only and it was cancelled after imposing Material Law in the country.

CAUSES OF FAILURE

1. After a long gap of nine years when the first constitution was formulated, the people of Pakistan felt satisfied and expected the political solidarity of the country but no tangible change could be
observed. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad (Governor General) was replaced by Sikandar Mirza, and took the Oath as the First President of Pakistan. This started a new era of political tussles and disputes. With increasing anarchy, the Prime Minister Ch Muhammad Ali resigned from his post and Mr. Hussain Shaheed Soharworthy replaced him. He tried to handle the situation but was strongly interference by the opportunist politicians who wanted to remain in power by hook or by crook. Mr. Sikandar Mirza wanted himself to be most powerful so he dismissed Mr. Suharworthy and Mr. Ismael Chundrigar took over as a Prime Minister of Pakistan but his government also had to resign and be replaced by Mr. Feroze Khan Noon. He was also the president of the Republican Party founded by Mr. Sikandar Mirza himself. Due to fast and frequent change of ministries, corruption invaded the political process. Smuggling, bribery, black marketing and inflation encircled the country’s environment.

2. The political parties went on shuffling their interests and allies, hence went away from internal discipline, and the in genuine struggle for power put the country under integral threats.

3. Central government started intervening provincial governments at a large scale. These created differences, between the Center and the Provincial Governments and the situation got more and more sever.

4. Mutual differences deviated both central and the provincial governments from certain basic issues and consequently, the Kashmir issue and issue of water distribution went to the background.

5. The people lost their confidence upon the government and developed hatred against the ruling class as they had brought the country to a crisis.

6. The Elections under the constitution of 1956 A.D. were due. But as the public at large was not in equation with the government, so, Mr. Sikandar Mirza found it required to post pone the election by any excuse and finally to keep the power in hand. He, therefore, imposed martial law appointing General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the then commander in Chief of Pak army, a Chief Martial Law Administrator. All assemblies were dissolved and an emergency was declared in the country. Consequently the constitution of 1956 was terminated. This shattered the effects of public efforts for national constitution 1956 and the nation was, once again, in the dark politically. He was forced to resign on October 27, 1958. General Ayub Khan became the President after him.

CONSTITUTION OF 1962
After taking over as a president, Gen. Ayub Khan appointed (constituted) a commission to put up their report after analyzing the previous political experience, which may serve as a foundation for new constitution. A new constitution was constituted resultant to thinking over the recommendations of the committee, and making a few amendments here and there. This constitution was implement in June 1962.

**SALIENT FEATURES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF 1962**

Following are the salient features of this constitution.

1. This was a Federal constitution. It declared Pakistan as a federation; constituent upon two provinces (East and West Pakistan) . The government would be unitary which meant that policies and legislation made by the federation would have an ultimate superiority. No provincial government would have a right to contradict or criticize these laws and policies. The Federal Government would enjoy full powers.

2. Basically the Serenity will rest in Allah, and the power will remain a sacred Trust of Him. The Country will be governed with social justice, equality, and democracy keeping the rights of minorities and fundamental rights of people intact.

3. The Parliament of Pakistan will have single house consisting 156 members. Equal members will be taken from both the provinces. It was a unique parliament in the world.

4. The judiciary will be an independent and effective institution. The highest court of the Country (Supreme Court of Pakistan) was given a power to dissolve differences between two provinces (if any) in the light of law and justice.

5. The National Assembly would make an amendment with 2/3 majorities but the approval of the president will be compulsory for such amendments.

6. Constitutionally both Urdu and Bengali were given the status of National Languages, but the officially, English was kept under use.

7. Islamabad would be National Capital but Dhaka would serve as the Headquarter of the National Assembly.

8. The system of government would presidential and to be a Muslim was the basic condition for a President with a lower age limit of 35 years. 80,000 representatives elected directly by the people of Pakistan would elect the President. President could not be removed before the completion of 5 years tenure. President would have full powers to select his cabinet not compulsorily from the members of the Parliament.
and could not vote during its sessions. The post of the president was the most important one in the light of the constitution of 1962 who had unlimited powers to play a central figure in the whole political set-up. His basic duty was to run the governance system of the country. He enjoyed the powers of all final decisions.

9. People were given the (new) system of “Basic Democracies”. This was a new experiment through which Union Councils for rural villages, Town Committees for small towns and Municipal Committees for larger cities were established. In addition to that District and Divisional Councils were also established. The sole objective of these councils was the uplift of their local areas (rural or urban). The people through these committees and councils could make development programs and get these implemented.

The people had to elect the representatives of basic democracies directly. These were elected for a tenure of five years. They used to be 80,000 in number, elected equally from both provinces. These basic democracies served as the Electoral College for the election of the President as well as the legislative (National) assembly. This system of basic democracies started getting unpopular because it was against the democratic principles to elect president and the assemblies, as it showed no importance in democratic process.

The constitution of 1962 remained in force till 1969 till the system fell in anarchy and consequently martial law and enforced again and the assemblies were dismissed.

CAUSES OF FAILURE

Following were the reasons of the failure of this constitution.

1. The most important objection on this constitution was about its democratic status as it was not prepared by elected assemblies and was imposed by the will of a single person.

2. The people had a strong objection against the method of Electioneering as they were nor given the right of electing their representatives in assemblies directly. They could elect only the members of the basic democracies who had to elect assemblies and the president further. People started feeling, due to this situation, that they did not have any say in the political process and this gave the people and the government was no more there.

3. The president Ayub Khan, in his opinion had confirmed the continuity of his power firmly. But when he tried to grab almost hundred percent powers to become a dictator by all means, the people stood up against him, and started opposing him openly.
4. At this stage unjustified emergency was imposed. People’s anger and hatred increased due to this injustice.

5. Constitution was rigorously amended according to the will of the political party (founded by the president himself) in power. All legal drafts were prepared and approved it and the people’s opinion was completely ignored.

6. Apparently the provinces were given autonomy (well stated in the constitution) but in practice, all powers were in the hands of the center and used by a single person. So much so, that the provincial governments, even, could not solve the local problems without center’s permission.

7. President Ayub Khan was personally involved in the people rigging through procedure and the Tashqand Declaration became the immediate cause of unrest and a countrywide movement started against the government. People got against the president and started rioting openly. So the president Ayub resigned under the people’s pressure and breaking the self-made constitution, handed the power over to his subordinate Gen. Yahya Khan. So the control of the government, once again, went into the hands of military. A new martial law was imposed on March 25, 1969 and Gen. Yahya Khan took over the power as a Martial Law Administrator.

**GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1970 AND SECESSION OF EAST PAKISTAN IN 1971**

Gen. Yahya Khan announced immediate elections, after coming in to power, so that the democracy is revived and the power is transferred / handed over to the peoples representatives. Political activities were allowed for general elections and the One Unit was dissolved after announcing the general elections. October 5, 1970 was declared as general elections day. The Political process started in the country after this announcement. All the parties presented their respective manifestoes before the people but inspite of all positive preparations, the Elections could not be held as per schedule because of severe floods in the East Pakistan and the same could be held on December 7, 1970. Resultant to these elections Peoples Party won majority in West Pakistan while Sheikh Mujeeb-ur –Rehman’s Awami League won overwhelming majority in the East Pakistan. (This was so because of the boycott of the largest political party in Pakistan, which was Mualana Bhashani’s National Awami Party). As it has already been expressed that in he past governments stressed upon the provincial autonomy and equality but this approach remained limited only to the slogans written in manifestoes but ignored completely while their attempts for the
continuity of their power. The need of resolving petty differences among the province was completely ignored. The lack of attention to the provincial issues the people of the provinces felt deprived. More over some group’s started stressing upon language and racial integrity as compared to the national interests. This situation strengthened provincial prejudices. The most of the effect provinces was East Pakistan. The Eastern and Western flanks of the country were almost 1500 km apart from each other (separated by a dead enemy country which was more than vigilant to exploit any of the weaknesses in the mutual relations steps of both the wings) while the Capital and the government offices were located in the Western Wing. So the East Pakistani people starting feeling inferior. When in this situation, the elections were announced, Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman could exploit it fully. He started announcing publically that the West Pakistan was exploiting East Pakistan. Actually Sheik Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was backed be India and other anti-Pakistan powers and he had a hidden objective of braking Pakistan. He was right from the beginning, trying to create a situation, which could help him in highlighting the possibilities of creating Bangladesh. He began to mislead Bengalis by developing hatred in their minds against West Pakistan. Bengalis were unduly influenced be this propaganda. This resulted in the sweeping success of Awami League in the East Pakistan. After winning the election (and of course before the transfer of power) he addressed a huge crowd at Race Course Ground Dhaka, and presented his 6 points, included in it was the point of provincial autonomy. Actually it was Mujeeb’s treacherous game, which was covered with the famous 6 points. From the West Pakistan Zulfiqar-Ali-Bhutto demanded a mutual settlement on the basic constitutional issues, before the session of newly elected assemblies. He also demanded a share in power (as being the most successful party of the West Pakistan). Talks, for the required settlement, were held between Bhutto and Mujeeb but remained fruitless. Hence the formulation of an acceptable constitution became more problematic. The assembly, according to the legal framework given be Yahya Khan, when no compromise could be actualized between Bhutto and Mujeeb, Yahya Khan postponed the assembly session. This was strongly reacted in East Pakistan and the disturbances encircled the whole province. The Awami league workers and notorious Mukti Bahini activists started murdering non-Bengali people living in the province. Government property was damaged and the life and honor of none was safe. Law was violated as a routine and hurdles were created in its execution. And Bangladesh flags were hoisted
here and there. At least Pakistan Army was given power to control
the law and order situation. India started giving statement, which
could instigate Bengali people against Pakistan Army. These
statements interpreted the feeling that Pakistan army was imposing
atrocities on armless people of the province. When the whole
situation went out of control, Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was
arrested. As India was a big associate with Mujeeb-ur-Rehman in
the intrigue so they lamented a lot on Mujib’s arrest. They
patronized their agents fleeing from East Pakistan and presented
and strengthen their propaganda on this basis. When Indians felt
their failure in propaganda campaign, they attacked East Pakistan.
Pakistan Army fought bravely and laid their lives for the integrity
of their homeland. If they could be allowed to continue fighting
they might have defeated their enemies but due to wrong
government policies and unqualified leadership forced them to
surrender. Consequently, East Pakistan got secession from the
greater Pakistan and called Bangladesh later. This happened
because of the treasury of Awami League associated with Indian
aggression. This was the most painful incident for true Pakistanis
irrespective of their devilling in East or West Pakistan. This also
brought Yahya’s power to an end. He handed the powers over to
the majority party leader of the rest of the country Mr. Bhutto and
resigned from the post. Mr. Bhutto took over initially as a first (and
perhaps the last) civil martial law administrator and president of
Pakistan.

QUESTIONS

1. Write a note on the Objectives Resolution of 1940?
2. Was the dismissed of Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din’s government legal or
   illegal? Explain.
3. What was the legal position of the dissolution Order of the first
   legislative Assembly?
4. Express salient features of the constitutions of 1956 and 1962?
5. What were the causes of the failure of the constitutions of 1965 and
   1962?
   Pakistan.
7. Fill in the blanks of the following statements.
a. The Objectives Resolution was presented in the legislative assembly by the Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan which was approved on__________.
b. The government of khawaja Nazimi-ud-Din was dismissed be Governor General __________ on April 6, ________.
c. The unit was announced on__________.
d. One Unit was announced on__________.
e. Under the constitution of 1956 the name _____________ was given to the country.
f. ____________ Imposed Martial Law in the country on October 7,1957.
g. The first country on October 7, 1958 General Elections were held on ____________.

CHAPTER - TEN

CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN – 1973

SALIENT FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION – 1973

The members of the National Assembly of West Pakistan, afterwards called Pakistan, constituted a committee on April 17,1972 to restart the constitutional development process. The committee prepared a draft of the
constitution and put it to the assembly on February 2, 1972, which came under thorough discussion and was finally approved by the assembly April 14, 1972 and was enforced by the President on August 14, 1972.

Following are the salient features of this constitution:

1. **ISLAMIC CONSTITUTION:**

   The official religion of the state under this constitution was declared Islam and was ensured that all legislation will be done in the light of Quran and Sunnah. For this purpose, Islamic advisory commission was constituted to guide the government and the legislative assembly so as to transform the lives of the Muslims of Pakistan according to the Islamic teachings. The President/Prime Minister of the state would compulsorily be a Muslim. This was also added in the constitution that government would be responsible for compulsory teaching of Quran and Islamic studies and will ensure correct printing and publication of the Holy Quran.

2. **FEDERAL CONSTITUTION**

   The constitution declared Pakistan as a Federation. In the constitution, two different lists of the subjects on which legislation will be required are given out of which one is federal and the second one is associated list of subjects. National Assembly, in the constitution, has been given a right of legislation on any of the subjects given in the federal list. On the subjects of the associated list, both National and Provincial Assemblies can legislate but if any regulation approved by the provincial assembly, contradicts with that of National Assembly, the National Assembly regulation will have supremacy. However, on the subject, not given in either of the Federal and associated list, only the provincial assemblies can legislate.

   Another characteristic of the Federal type of government is that the Federal legislative consists of two houses, i.e. National Assembly and the Senate.

3. **PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY**

   The subjects given in the Federal list are of National interests, while in the provincial matters, provinces enjoy full autonomy. All the provinces participate in the Federal matters (through the equally represented Senate). The federal constitution of 1973 A.D; constitutes a council of common interests, equally represented by the Provinces. This council formulates policies about federal subjects such as Railways etc. there is a
National Finance Commission as an organ of the Federal Government which recommends the distribution of the taxes among provinces. Another council exists in this constitution and it is National Economic Council under the direct chair of the Prime Minister. This council looks after the economic status of the country and guides federal and provincial governments for the planning in the economic, social, financial and trade areas. Due to these steps, the provinces, now, are in the better position to enjoy maximum autonomy.

4. **PARLIAMENTARY TYPE OF GOVERNMENT**

According to the constitution 1973, the government is of Parliamentary type in which the President is just a constitutional head and the real powers are with the Prime Minister and its cabinet. It means that the president, in this system, is the head of state, while the Prime Minister is the head of government. Prime Minister is elected by the Parliament and stands, along with his Cabinet, answerable before the Parliament.

5. **NATIONAL LANGUAGE:**

Urdu has been declared official language of the government and the country. This would be managed to be applied as official language within the fifteen years of the implementation of the constitution. The Provinces were given a power to use their regional language as a medium of Education and its promotion through proper enactment.

6. **INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY**

In a federal government, the independence and supremacy of the judiciary is of prime importance. This defends constitution and fundamental rights of people. The judiciary system and its functions are properly defined in this constitution and through it judges are given the security of job and person, which their duties demand, for impartial decisions.

7. **FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS**

Fundamental rights, in fact, protect the real freedom of the people. These are given in detail in this constitution. Slavery has been prohibited. Individuals are given proper protection against arrest and, freedom of movement, not only within the country but, but also through the world and have been granted with the freedom of writing and speech and the right of Education. It is also expressed that the laws contradictory to the
fundamental rights will be declared ineffective. No fundamental rights can be withdrawn through any unconstitutional means.

8. **PRINCIPLES OF POLICY**

Principles of the policy are for guiding the nation and to follow those, is government’s most important duty. The policy principles introduced in the constitution express the promotion of Islamic way of life, elimination of language, sectarian and provincial prejudices, protection of family life, safety of minorities, social justice and getting rid of social evils as a government duty. According to these principles it was government’s duty to eliminate ignorance and prostitution and promotion of justice and technical education along with free education up to secondary level. Moreover, it is government’s duty to full fill all the fundamental needs of the people.

9. **MIXED ECONOMY**

According to the constitution our national economy will neither be imperialistic nor communist, rather it will in accordance with the ideology of Pakistan. This is called mixed economy. Every citizen can do any business or service provided the work is not prohibited in the national law. Public sector will also be established along with the private section of economy. Corporations are founded for trading and export of many products and material. National sector industries are, gradually, being transferred to the private sector. Privatization commission is responsible for the transaction.

10. **WRITTEN AND STABLE CONSTITUTION**

This is a written constitution containing an introductory part consisting upon 280 articles and Six Schedules/Tables, which have been divided into 12 parts. In these parts the powers and responsibilities of all the three organs of the government are explained because the constitution of a state is the protector of the people’s rights so it must not be flexible enough to be changed rapidly. Similarly present constitution has been majority of the National Assembly, subject to the approved of the Senate.

11. **SEVERE DISLOYALTY**
According to this constitution, the act of terminating the constitution will be considered a serious disloyalty and the Parliament has been given the right to punish such person.

**STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT**

According to this constitution, Pakistan is a Federation of four provinces i.e. Punjab, Sindh, N.W.F.P and Baluchistan, Federal Capital Islamabad and Federally administered areas. So there will be one Federal and four provincial governments in it.

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT**

Government has been divided into three departments such as Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

1. **LEGISLATIVE**

The legislative has a central role in all the three organs of the government. The most important duty of this organ is law making (legislation) but it also performs some other duties. For example it passes budget and discusses important issues facing the nation etc. The legislative of Pakistan consists of two houses, lower house or the National Assembly and the upper house or the Senate. The members of the National Assembly are elected directly by the people while senators are elected indirectly.

2. **NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**:

After the October 1978 amendment, the number of the parliament has been fixed as 217, which is divided as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Punjab</th>
<th>Sindh</th>
<th>NWFP</th>
<th>Baluchistan</th>
<th>FANA/FATA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal Capital</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>121</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Minorities</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christians</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikhs &amp; Parsis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadyanis &amp; Lahori Group</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total**: 207
The distribution of the National Assembly seats amongst provinces bases upon their population. Voters of National Assembly are to fulfill the following conditions:

1. Voter must be a Pakistani citizen.
2. He must be not less than 21 years.
3. His name should be included in voter’s list.
4. He should be mentally healthy.

The tenure of the national assembly has been fixed 5 years. It will automatically be dissolved after this tenure but the president can dissolve it even before the expiry of the tenure (on the basis of reasons prescribed in the constitution). All decisions, in the assembly are made on the basis of majority. The corium of the session is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total members. The speaker can postpone the session if the corium is less than $\frac{1}{4}$.

3. **SPEAKERS AND DEPUTY SPEAKER:**

   Speaker and Deputy Speaker preside over the session of the National Assembly. Following are their functions:
   
   a. To preside over the session.
   b. Maintain the discipline during the proceedings of the sessions.
   c. Implementation of the rules during the proceedings of the session and to explain the rules where required.
   d. In case of equal votes on issue, to use his vote as a casting vote. His decision is considered final.

   If any member wants to address the session, or to present certain draft, the permission of the speaker is sought. In the absence of the speaker, the Deputy Speakers has to preside over the session.

4. **THE SENATE:**

   The election of Senate is indirect and the numbers of its members is 87. All provinces are equally represented in the senate. All provinces are given 14 regular and 5 special seats of the Senate. The special seats are filled with the religions scholars, professionals and experts of the relevant Capital while & seats for FANA & FATA.

   Senate is a permanent institution and it cannot be dissolved. The tenure of the senators is 6 years. The tenure of half of the Senators ends after three years and new members are elected against their seats. In seats
also decisions are made on majority basis and the required corium like the National Assembly is ¼ of the total members.

5. **CHAIRMAN AND THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:**

Senate elects Chairman and Deputy Chairman during its very first session. This need, compulsorily, to be the senate members. Both are elected for three years. The Chairman Senate functions in Senate as the speaker in the National Assembly. In the absence of the president, the Chairman acts as the President. The Senate and the National Assembly, collectively, are called Parliament.

**POWER & FUNCTIONS OF THE PARLIAMENT:**

1. **LEGILATION:**

Parliament legislates for the country. They have to be responsible for the welfare of the people. So while legislating, this responsibility is to be kept in mind. Parliament has full powers to legislate about the subjects given in the federal list. If some regulation imposed by some province contradicts the rules of the Parliament then the rule passed by the Parliament has a clear Supremacy over the provincial rule.

2. **SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE:**

In addition to the legislation, the Parliament also supervises the Executive. In a parliamentary system, the Prime Minister and his cabinet is answerable before the Parliament, So the legislators can question the performance of the Executive during the Question Hour. In this case the Executive has to explain its performance. The cabinet can perform till it enjoys the confidence of the Parliament. Otherwise they or any one (target of no-confidence) has to resign.

3. **FINANCIAL POWERS:**

Parliament is also responsible to supervise financial matters of the government. Executive presents annual budget in the beginning of every financial year, which reflects the annual estimates of the income and expenditure. No government can spend even a penny without the approval of the Parliament. Similarly the government has to seek approval from the parliament regarding new taxes, devising principles about financial discipline to present a balanced budget.
4. **JUDICIAL POWERS:**

Parliament has certain judicial powers as well, such as all the judges of the Supreme Court are appointed with parliamentary approval.

5. **ISSUANCE OF ORDINANCES:**

In common practice, no low can be in forced unless it is approved by the parliament but when the parliament is out of session and some emergent decisions are to be made, such laws are called emergency laws or ordinances. President can issue an ordinance for emergent need if the parliament is out of session. These are to be put up before the parliament to be transformed from an ordinance to a law.

6. **ELECTORAL RESPONSIBILITIES:**

According to the constitution, the Executive consists of the President, Prime Minister and the cabinet. The President is state while the Prime Minister is head of the government and Executive.

7. **PRESIDENT:**

According to the constitution 1973, the President is the head of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and is a sign of national/democratic integrity. He is compulsorily to be a Muslim and Citizen of Pakistan. He should qualify for the membership of the Parliament and not less than 45 years of age. President is elected collectively by both the houses of the Parliament as well as by the provincial assemblies. His tenure is 5 years, however, he can resign before the completion of the tenure or otherwise can be terminated through a special process of accountability.

8. **POWERS & RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PRESIDENT**

Following are the powers and responsibilities of the President, in a parliamentary system of government:
a). As a result of the 8th amendment, the powers of the President and the Prime Minister have been made balanced to much extent. The President is no more, simply a constitutional head. Rather this post has been made active. Now the President enjoys highest executive powers, which he can apply in consultation with the Prime Minister and his cabinet.

b). LEGISLATIVE POWERS

The President can call the session of any of the houses of the Parliament (or both) any time. He has an authority to address to both the houses at a time. President can dissolve national assembly with or without the consultation of the Prime Minister. He verifies the bill approved by the National Assembly. However a bill converts into a law automatically if the President cannot verify it within seven days.

c). ENFORCING ORDINANCES:

When the National Assembly is out of session but some emergent situation demands some legislation, the president in the light of nature of affairs issues an ordinance or ordinances, which remain effective for a period of Six months. After this period either these ordinances are no more effective or turn into a bill and gets approved by the National Assembly to become a law. The assembly can disapprove the bill, however, if finds necessary.

d). DECLARING EMERGENCY:

If the political or law an order situation in the country demand so, and if otherwise, the integrity and freedom of the country is under threat, the president can impose an emergency and is bound to call a joint session of both the houses of Parliament and put this emergency order before them. If the Parliament does not approve it, the emergency is automatically lifted after two months. During the emergency period the fundamental rights of the citizens remain suspended. If some provincial government fails to execute
power, and cannot be allowed to continue, the president can impose presidential rule in the province after dissolving the government and takes the charge of the provincial administration himself.

e). **POWERS OF APPOINTING HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS:**

According to the constitution, the president can appoint, the Provincial Governors, Justices and Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pakistan, Justices and Chief Justices of provincial High Courts, Attorney General of Pakistan, Auditor General of Pakistan, Chief of Army Staff and Commanders of all the three forces, Chairman of the Federal Public Service Commission and its members, Ambassadors to foreign countries, and the members of council of Islamic Ideology and Common Interests. He can also decide about the salaries, fringe benefits and other conditionalties of these executive appointments.

g). **MATTERS RELATED TO JUDICIARY:**

As it has already been narrated that the President can appoint Chief Justices of Supreme and High Courts, and other judges, in consultation with the chief justices. The President has also the powers of decreasing, increasing or terminating the punishment given to anybody by any court. He can seek advice of the Supreme Court about the legal analysis of any political situation.

h). **FINANCIAL POWERS:**

The President can issue any advice, which he finds useful to the economic conditions of the country. All such bills, which relate to amendment in the amounts of funds released to provincial government, can be implemented only after presidential approval.
PRIME MINISTER

According to the constitution, in a Federal System of government, the Prime Minister is the head of Executive and holds most of the executive powers. Before electing the Prime Minister, the national assembly elects Speaker and Deputy Speaker during the very first session of the first meeting and then announces a Muslim candidate for the Prime Ministership, and elects one of them. The leaders of the party winning more favorable votes in assembly become Prime Minister. It is necessary that he should win more than half of the total NA member’s votes. After this election, the president issue formal permission to the Prime Minister to hold the office of the head of the executive (as a prime minister). Before this moment he takes oath before the president.

POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF PRIME MINISTER:

A Prime Minister is a very important executive post in the federal System of government. Following are the powers and responsibilities of the Prime Minister.

1. FORMING A CABINET:

Ministers are members of the Parliament (any of its two houses). Only one fourth of the ministers are taken from the Senate. Ministers supervise the functioning of their respective departments. It is the cabinet, which make decisions about important national issues after an exclusive discussion. All ministers are answerable before the Prime Ministers as well as the legislative, for their performance. The Prime Minister has to maintain the unity and harmony among the ministers. If some minister disobeys the orders or the well-announced policy, the prime minister can dismiss him from the cabinet.

2. EXECUTIVE POWERS:

The Prime Minister is the source of all the executive powers and hence, is responsible for the discipline in the governance system of the country. As he is taken from the National Assembly, he is the spokesman of the whole nation. He has to apply all his capabilities to maintain law and order in the country and should try his best to establish a welfare society. It is also a prime ministers duty to decide about the defense of the country or to declare war against some power. Winning the popularity of his party among people is to be managed by the Prime Minister as a duty.
3. **LEADER OF THE HOUSE:**

Being a leader of the majority party in the house, the Prime Minister plays the role of the leader of the house. He explains government’s policies when required or demanded by the house and also responses to the criticism against these policies. He is empowered to make announcement or give statements on behalf of the government. His most important responsibility is to keep the Party united. He is more facilitated as compared to other house member, for speaking and making explanations in the house. The President calls or calls off the assembly meeting in consultation with the Prime Minister.

4. **POWERS OF LEGISLATION:**

The Prime Minister manages the programs of legislation. The draft of every important law is prepared by the Prime minister and his cabined after thorough discussion. The assembly soon approves such drafts because the Prime Minister already enjoys majority party’s leadership.

5. **FINANCIAL POWERS:**

It is government’s duty to put up a balance budget, which gives proper relief to the majority of the people. So the Prime Minister guides the house about al financial bills, presents or asks the finance minister to present the annual budget in the beginning of the financial (fiscal) year in the assembly, where it is discussed point to point. No such financial bill or its draft can be presented in the assembly without the permission of the government, which by any means can influence the expenditure of the central collective fund.

6. **DEFENSE MATTERS:**

Deciding about the steps of defense or responding to war imposed by some country is the responsibility of he Prime Minister, for which he keeps all the three forces ready for action any time. It is government’s duty to ensure national defense and taking steps for the safety and integrity of the country.
7. FOREIGN AFFAIRS:

The Prime Minister decides about various factors of Foreign Policy and maintains or establishes good relations with other countries. He also appoints representatives in United Nations and other international agencies.

8. DEVELOPING HARMONY AND COORDINATION AMONGST VARIOUS ORGANS OF THE GOVERNMENT:

It is Prime Minister’s duty to develop a harmony and mutual active coordination among the three organs of the government, which are legislative, executive and judiciary so that their functions cannot contradict each other. The prime minister keeps the president updated with the latest helm of affairs of the government functioning and keeps on advising him.

CIVIL SERVICES AND FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In addition to the president, Prime Minister, and the national cabinet, makes decisions about the postings and appointments of those officers who also come in the circle of the Executive, and who are responsible for the execution of the government policies and programme. They are called Civil Service Employees. The Federal Public Service commission recommends their appointments. The formulation of the federal public service commission has been mentioned in the article 242 of the constitution of 1973. The President decides the number of its members in consultation the Parliament. The Parliament has the powers to appoint special commission for the recruitment of the employees in various department of the Federal Government, which also decided about the service structure and conditions of employment of such people. Federal Public service commission holds entry tests for the whole set up of civil service and helps the government in deciding about various service matters of such services. The commission prepares a report every year, which is submitted in the National Assembly through the President. While making appointments against various executive posts, transfers and deciding about related service matters; the government seeks advice from the commission. Similarly the disciplinary rules of various departments are also formatted in consultation with the commission.

FEDERAL JUDICIARY:
This organ of the government enjoys very important status in the political and social life of the nation. The performance of the government depends upon its system of justice. The judiciary not only provides justice to the citizens but also imposes a threat of punishment upon wrongdoers due to which people are made bound to obey the law. The independent judiciary only, can protect the freedom and the fundamental rights of the people. Under the constitution, Supreme Courts serves as the Highest Court a the Federation, while high courts as the highest court at provincial level. The Supreme Court possesses high constitutional status in the federation while the High Court decides provincial issues.

**SUPREME COURT**

Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and a number of judges. This number is decided by the parliament while the President selects the Chief Justice and rest of the judges are posted by him in consultation with the Chief Justice. For a judge of Supreme Court, the following qualifications are required.

i) He must be a citizen of Pakistan having at least an experience of 15 years as an advocate of any High Court.

ii) Or he must have at least 5 years experience as a High Court Judge.

iii) The High Court judge can serve till the age of 65 years but he can resign even before reaching his date of super anuation/ retirement.

iv) Decisions given by the judges are considered final and cannot brought under discussion.

**POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF SUPREME COURT**

Supreme Court is the Highest Court of the Country. Its powers and functions are as under:

1. **POWER OF BASIC HEARING:**

   The Supreme Court can hear the cases basically, which relate to the issue between Federal and Provincial Governments or between two Provincial Governments.

2. **POWER OF HEARING APPEAL:**
Supreme Court hears the petitions/appeals against the decisions of High Courts.

3. ADVISORY POWERS:

If the president needs Supreme Court’s advice regarding some matters of national importance, it provides its advice however the president is not bound to follow the advice. Supreme Court is an empowered institution and supervises the functioning of the High Court. Every body is bound to accept the decisions made by the Supreme Court which cannot be challenged however it has itself, the powers to revise its decision[s] due to improved information to remove the mistakes occurred by chance.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COUNCIL:

A Supreme judicial council has been formed in the constitution, which consists of he Chief Justice of Supreme Court, two Judges of Supreme court and two Chief Justice of High Courts.

FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL:

If the President notes that a judge of Supreme Court or a High Court, has been unable to function properly due to some physiological or mental illness or he has committed some serious corruption, he orders the supreme Judicial Council to prove about the facts through investigation. Council will put up the report of his findings to the president. If the report agrees to the fact that the said judge should not continue with his duties, the President issues the orders about his removal from service.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

According to the Constitution of 1973 (Which still exists) there are four provincial Governments divided like the Federal Government into three major organs, which are legislative, executive, and judiciary.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE

There are four provincial assemblies in the country according to the constitution. The number of the members of the Provincial Assemblies is decided according to the population of the provinces and detailed below:
People elect these members through direct elections. Its tenure is 5 years (Elected for a five years term). However the Governor can dissolve provincial assemblies in consultation with the Chief Minister.

**SPEAKER AND DEPUTY SPEAKER**

Like National Assembly, provincial assemblies also elect their Speakers, and deputy speakers during their first session of the first meetings. Speakers play the same role as described under the functions of the speaker of National Assembly. The powers of both are also similar.

**POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES**

1. **LEGISLATION:**

   The provincial assemblies legislate about provincial issues. The assemblies can legislate only on the subjects given in the supplementary list. Both the National and the provincial assemblies can legislate about the subjects of this list but only the national assembly can take up federal list subjects. Additionally Provincial assemblies can legislate about all those subjects, which are given neither in the federal list nor supplementary one. If any law constituted at provincial level, contradicts with one made by the National assembly, in this case, the National assembly law will carry supremacy.

2. **EXECUTIVE POWERS:**

   Provincial assemblies can monitor and question about the functioning and performance of the Provincial Executive, and can demand explanation about the Provincial Government’s performance, policies and programs. If the Provincial assembly,
with simple majority shows “No confidence” against the Chief Minister and his Provincial Cabinet, they will have to resign their posts.

3. **FINANCIAL POWERS:**

   The Provincial assembly approves (or disapproves) the budget put up by the government in the beginning of the financial (fiscal) year. This budget shows the suggested income (including taxes) and expenditures separately. Expenditures are given under two heads
   
   i) Expenditures out of collection provincial fund.
   
   ii) Out of other funds.

   The assembly can discuss the expenditures out of collective Provincial fund but does not have the power of voting. Assembly can also discuss other expenditure, which are presented by the government as financial proposal. It can plus or minus the proposal after discussions. More over no new tax can be imposed without the approval of the provincial assembly.

4. **MISCELLANIES POWERS.**

   i) Assembly can change the ordinance into a law after thorough discussion.
   
   ii) If the assembly comes in session before the expiry of the ordinance, it can cancel the same and legislate afresh.

**THE EXECUTIVE**

The Provincial Executive consists of the Governor, Chief Minister and the Provincial Cabinet. Governor’s powers are limited while the chief minister enjoys full powers of the Provincial Executive.

**GOVERNOR**

The Governor is the head of the Province as president is the Head of state. He is actually the representative of the President in the Province. While the Chief Minister is the head of Provincial Government and represents the Prime Minister in the Province.
POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF GOVERNOR

Following are the powers and the functions of the Governor.

1. Governor can call an assembly session whenever he requires, and can call the session off. He has the powers of dissolving the assemblies in consultation with the Chief Minister. The bill passed by the assembly is put up to the Governor for approval, and he is bound to approve it within seven days.

2. If the law and order situation is out of the control of the provincial government, or there is a dead lock in the political process and seems impossible to be resolved through ordinary means, the President can dissolve the assembly and takes the power over himself, on behalf of the Presidents and makes suitable arrangements for betterment of the situation.

3. Governor can issue ordinance(s) if needed urgently and immediately (Especially when the assembly is out of session). This ordinance enjoys the status of law for a period of three months. Within this period it is necessary to present it in the assembly for consideration.

CHIEF MINISTER

The Chief Minister is the head of the provincial executive. He is to be an assembly member and represents the majority party of the provincial assembly and is elected during the first meeting of the assembly after the elections of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. When the Chief Minister gets elected, the Governor hands the powers over to him. The Chief Minister can continue to be the Executive head till he enjoys the confidence of the majority of the assembly members.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS OF CHIEF MINISTER:

Following are the powers and the functions of the Chief Minister:

1. The Chief Minister forms his cabinet after taking oath of his post. Cabinet members (ministers) are selected out of provincial assembly members, who perform their duties as advised by the Chief Minister. Generally the whole cabinet
works with mutual cooperation and coordination, and is responsible and answerable before the assembly, about their performance.

2. As a majority party leader he has also to perform as a leader of the House. He explains the viewpoint and policies of the government in the assembly. He is consulted before the governor is to dissolve the assembly. Similarly calling and calling off the meetings of the assembly is done in consultation with the Chief Minister.

3. It is his duty to present the bill in the assembly. Financial proposals are also prepared under is advice.

4. The Chief Minister is responsible for law and order in the province. He develops an environment of mutual cooperation amongst various departments. The Chief Minster is bound to updates the Governor about his government’s performance, and the general situation of law and order.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

Like Federal Government, the provincial government also appoints officers to the execute responsibilities and duties in the province. The Provincial Public Service Commission makes the selection of such officers.

PROVINCIAL JUDICIARY:

According to the constitution 1973, there is a High Court in each province, which is responsible for justice about provincial issues. High Court consists of a Chief Justice and some judges. The president in consultation with the Governor appoints the Chief Justice of the High Court while the Judges are posted in consultation with the chief justice. The president also fixes the number of judges of the High Court. The maximum age of retirement of a High Court Judge is 62 years. To be a judge of High Court, it is necessary for a candidate, to be of above forty years and a citizen of Pakistan. He must possess an experience of 10 years as a practitioner advocate of High Court or as working for ten years on a judiciary post.

POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

Following are the powers and functions of the High Court.
1. High Court possesses much power to protect fundamental rights of the people.
2. High Court supervises the lower courts and devises rules for their functioning. Lower courts are bound to act upon the advice issued by the High Court.
3. High Court hears the petitions/appeals against the partial decision of the District & Secession Courts as well as other and criminal courts.
4. If it comes to the notice of the High Courts that some body has been kept under unlawful custody, or the person concerned applies about it, the High Court orders his presence in the court or issues order about his production to the Court, so that his case may properly be investigated.
5. High Court can take action against every such person, who, ignoring his duties consciously, causes harm to the general public.

Some subordinate courts have been established in the provinces, which include, civil, criminal and District and Sessions Courts.

**QUESTIONS**

Q1. Express important features of the constitution 1973?
Q2. What are the powers and functions of the Parliament in Pakistan?
Q3. Analyze the election & powers of the President of Pakistan?
Q4. Describe the election, powers and functions of the Prime Minister?
Q5. Supreme Court is the Highest Court in Pakistan? Explain.
Q6. Discuss the duties of Provincial Chief Ministers?
Q7. What are the Power & functions of the Provincial Assembly?

Q8. **Tick the Correct Sentence.**

i) There are 87 Members of Senate.
ii) Muslim seats in Punjab Assembly are 132.
iii) The President is elected for tenure of 5 years.
iv) The Chief Minister of the Province needs compulsorily be the provincial assembly member.

Q9. **Fill in the blanks with correct words.**
i). According to the 1973 constitution, there exists _______ system of government in Pakistan. (Presidential/Parliamentary).

ii) The Number of National Assembly members is _______ (217/87).

iii) The number of the members of Senate is _______ (87/63).

v) Governor is the head of the Province who is posted for a period of _______ years (5/6).

vi) The Supreme Court Judge retires at the age of _______ years while the High Court Judge retires at the age of _______ years. (65/62 and 60/70).

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CHAPTER – ELEVEN

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN PAKISTAN

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION:

The institution of local governments in Pakistan has passed through certain stages and periods. The history of the local government and executive is long in South Asia. In the ancient South Asia, the Village
Headquarter used to be the center of executive, and was responsible for managing the social and economical progress. Basically this region was a rural area. For centuries, in this region, the life mostly remained based on agriculture, and the village punchoit was the most important political institution.

The act of Local Government was issued by the Viceroy of India Lord Rippon in 1882. That was called Local Government Act-1882. In this act, basic principles for the local government were given. According to this act, there were two major functions of the local governments.
1. A means of extending Executive powers to the local population and dissolution of financial issues.
2. Establishment of the educational and political set up through which the solution of increasing problems could be sought.

He also recommended the representation of the local government into the central government of India under British Crown. Rippon’s resolution could not be implemented fully because his proposal of political training was hurdled by the beaurocracy. A few years later, in 1909, the Royal Commission made it clear about the decentralization, that the national institutions were to be developed democratically. According to the Indian Governments Act 1919, the department of the local governments was counted in transferred departments and their functioning was given to the Elected Minister. This provided, Indians, a chance to experience self-government. The concept, of the self-government seems to be very old in South Asia. Its nature however, went on changing with the passage of time.

Pakistan came into existence in 1947 after the partition of the subcontinent. Right from its very emergence, a situation/state of uncertainty was created blended with some social, political and economical complication. There was chaos throughout the country. So the institution of the local government also became complicated. Although there existed Punchoit System, Local Boards, and District Councils in the rural areas while, Municipal Committees and Municipal Corporations existed in the Urban areas, but due to political instability central and provincial governments could not spare time to attend to the emergent issues of the local government system. After all, some social experiment was carried out, in the rural areas, about the social and economical progress of the local people.

Under this programme, a member of a village used to carry out activities as a chairman of 5 rural units. This institution could play a vital role in the rural development. But this program was closed on the stoppage of foreign aid. During the period from 1951 to 1958, Pakistan suffered serious political unrest and crisis. The governments were changed with shorter frequency. Which caused hurdles in social and cultural uplift. And consequently, the institution of the local government suffered more instability and uncertainty. After 1958, coming into power through martial law, General Ayub Khan,
founded a quite new system, called basic democracies. This helped in establishing, on one side, a strong presidential government and on the other hand introduced a new local government system under the name “Basic Democracies”.

Basic Democracies had two-fold functions. On one side it was a management structure, which performed certain duties form lower to higher level. Ayub Khan introduced Union Councils in Villages, (rural areas), Union Committees in small urban units and town committees in towns. On higher level, Tehsil Councils and District Council were introduced. The local government program introduced by General Ayub Khan, proved much successful in the context of the progress of the country. But he had to resign from President ship due to the failure of his political programs. Yehya Khan could not spare any time for the basic democracy or local government programme as he was stuck up in the crisis of national politics. Mr. Bhutto also suffered national political complications although he was very serious about development and welfare of rural population. He simply dropped the basic democracies programme. Although under the constitution of 1973, the Bhutto Government promoted this system through local government ordinance 1973, anew, but it could not succeed. The Bhutto government was dismissed unlawfully in 1977. General Zia-ul-Haque, like General Ayub Khan, felt the significance of basic democracies to prolong his power and gave many ordinances, orders and martial-law regulations regarding self help programs for rural development.

SOME IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1973 - 1979 AD

1. Rural Council
2. Circle Council
3. People’s District Council
4. People’s Municipal Corporations
5. People’s Municipal Committees
6. People’s Town Committees
7. People’s Ward Committees.

The government of Pakistan formulated laws about local governments in 1979, which are as under:


The laws of local government are equal for rural and urban areas, so that a harmony between rural and urban areas can be ensured and the interpretation of law remains simpler. In the local councils, farmers, laborers, women and minorities were given representation. All local councils elect their chairman internally, and approve budgets and proposals for taxes.

DIVISION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS

Government has divided local government institutions into rural and urban as under.

1. RURAL AREAS:

a) Union Council:

Union Council is established in a Village of the population of 2000 people. Seven members, out of the local population of this unit, are elected as representatives, who are called councilors. 9 members are elected in case of the population of 3000 people. Similarly the Union Council of the population of 5000 people consists of 11 members. Rural councilors elect one of the members as a Chairman.

b) TEHSIL COUNCIL:

A tehsil or Taaluqa Council (Sindh) covers the area of many village or union councils. The member of the members is equal of the member of the Union Councils constituting this Tehsil/Taaluqa Council. The chairmen of the union councils are the members of Tehsil/Taaluqa Council, who elect a Tehsil Council Chairman, out of themselves.

C) DISTT COUNCILS:

The rural areas of a district, except urban areas, are included in District Council. The number of the members of a District council is according to the councils in it. The chairmen of Tehsil Councils are the members of the District Council who elect their chairman and vice chairman.
2. URBAN AREAS:

a) **TOWN COMMITTEE:**

Urban population has been divided into town committees. The distribution of the population in accordance with the number of the members is similar to rural councils.

b) **MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE:**

Municipal Committee is constituent of many words or mohallas of a town. There are 15 members of the municipal committees in case of population up to 20 thousands. It becomes 20, if the population increases. Afterward, for every one hundred thousand people, the number of representatives increases by 15, which can be 60 maximum. These members elect a chairman of the municipal committee.

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:**

Municipal Corporation is formed in large cities of huge population. This consists of many municipal committees. The provincial government fixes the number of its members.

1. Equal to one third of the union council members are farmers, laborers and artisans.
2. In Tehsil Council, farmers, artisans, laborers and women are given additional representation in Tehsil Councils.
3. In district councils and Municipal Corporation, farmers, laborers and women are given 5% more representation.

In local government, the voting age is 21 years for all men and women provided their name is entered in the voters’ list of the ward where they want to poll. For contestants the age limit is also 21 years.

The chairman of a union council, town committee and a Tehsil Council are honorary while those of District Council, Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation are full timers and draw salaries. Every chairman is answerable before its institution’s members. If 2/3 of the members of a committee, council or corporation pass a vote of no confidence against the chairman, he seizes to be in office anymore.

**STRUCTURE OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT**
FUNCTIONS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS:

UNION COUNCILS:

Union Council works as a rural Punchayat, which resolves minor disputes of the people and maintains social justice and peace. Union Councils do have some judiciary powers, through which, they can
penalize the criminals of lower level and impose fine upon them. Moreover, and these Councils have to perform all functions, assigned by the District Councils.

**TEHSIL OR TAUQLA COUNCILS:**

Tehsil/Taaluqa Councils works under the advice of District Council. They can organize rural union force for the protection of people. They can also establish centers for training of Civil Defense and using simple arms. Arrangement of drinking and washing water with the help of wells, ponds, etc, is the responsibility of the Tehsil Council. Moreover they have to maintain the streetlight, record of death and births, and cooperating with police to arrest criminals. Tehsil Councils have also to cooperate with the health department regarding epidemic control, and establishing hospitals and maternity homes, parks for the recreation of the people, sports arrangements, reading rooms and libraries, looking after primary schools of the area, establishing centers for adult literacy, managing agricultural model farms, and promoting the movement of mutual cooperation are also amongst the responsibilities of the Tehsil Councils.

**DISTT. COUNCILS:**

Health and education, social welfare activities & programs, such as construction, agricultural development, food supplies, drinking water supply, sanitation and drainage, establishing dairy farms, cattle farming, forestry, poultry farming, arranging industrial fairs and exhibitions etc, are the responsibilities of the District Council. The duties specified for other municipal institutions are also included in it.

**TOWN COMMITTEE:**

Town committee is given the task of social welfare of the wards within the committee; the members of town committees also work to the pattern of “Punchoit”, and settle the disputes among the people. It also executes the assignments given by the municipal committee. Town committee can also execute judiciary powers to a certain limit.

**MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE:**
The compulsory and optional duties of the Municipal Committee resemble those of the town committee. It has to manage the following:

i) Construction and look after of the roads within municipal boundaries.

ii) Management of permanent and temporary markets.

iii) Protection of land and buildings

iv) Provision of water for drinking and other purposes.

v) Supervision of slaughterhouses.

vi) Arranging street light and light for other public places.

vii) Recording deaths and births.

viii) Protecting graveyards.

ix) Decorating and maintaining recreation points.

x) Supervision and look after of Educational Institutions.

xi) Promoting Culture and Civilization.

xii) Eradicating and preventing diseases.

xiii) Supervising octroy posts.

Municipal Committee can also maintain a Municipal police Force.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION:

Municipal Corporation, being a big organization, is divided into many municipal committees. These committees have to take up the construction work, maintaining and developing new public parks and water works etc. Similarly Public Health Committee has to supervise the works related health and hygiene. Market Committee looks after markets and bazaars within the municipal limits.

SOURCES OF INCOME:

The expenditures of the rural and urban local government institutions are met through the following taxes:

1. Octroy duty on various goods coming to town or councils limits for trade.

2. Sales tax imposed on shops.

3. Tax on shops and residential buildings.

4. Sales and purchases of property.

5. Vehicle registration fee.

6. Sales and purchases of animals in markets and temporary bazaars.

7. Tax on recreation points. (Cinema etc)

8. Tax on exhibitions and temporary trader bazaars.

10. Tangos, Rickshaws, carts, carriages, bullock’s carts registration tax.
11. Taxes/toll on bridges.
12. Income from the property of the Organization.
13. Income from trees and grass (used as fodder).
15. Income from selling the garbage as a fertilizer.
16. Taxes on special occupations (such as medical Practice etc).
18. Various types of fines.

**EXPENDITURES (EXPENSES)**

The funds generated through the means mentioned above are spent on the following.

1. Salary of the employees.
2. Repair and fresh construction of roads, buildings streets and drainage system etc.
3. Street lighting and electrification of public places.
4. Spending upon poor houses.
5. Expenditure on the maintenance of recreation points.
6. Developing and maintaining “Reading Rooms”.
7. Installation and maintenance of Tube Wells.
8. Maintaining Fire Brigade.
9. Construction and maintenances of pools, ponds and wells.
10. Managing exhibitions and temporary bazaars.
11. Expenditure on maintaining and developing municipal libraries.
12. Awarding scholarships to outstanding and needy students.

**ADVANTAGE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT:**

1. Due to this system, the local management becomes easy and realistic, and the government burden is released to much extent.
2. People full fill their moral, social and political responsibilities and their management capabilities are groomed.
3. People get political awareness and they can play their role effectively in self-help programs.
4. The sentiments of social service are developed and satisfied.
5. A working coordination, collaboration and cooperation are developed among government and local organizations.
6. The Democratic attitude is developed among people.

COORDINATION COMMITTEE

A coordination committee has been constituted in every district, which consists of Chairman Municipal Committee and District heads of various departments. The Chairman of the District Council is the chairman of this committee. In the meetings of the coordination committee, the members of provincial assemblies (MPAs) and the members of National Assemblies (MNAs) also participate (in general). Their participation in this committee makes them aware of the problems and progress of their constituencies regarding various development programs underway there. The main objective of the coordination committees is to develop a harmony among various government and local organizations and departments. It also manages successful and foolproof execution of the development activities running in the district.

QUESTIONS

Q1. Discuss the evolution of local Governments in South Asia?
Q2. Explain the local government ordinance-1979?
Q3. What are the functions of local government institutions?
Q4. What are the objectives and benefits of local governments?
Q5. Fill in the blanks of the following statements.
   a) __________ was the founder of local government in South Asia.
   b) Local governments were started by __________ in ________.
   c) Local governments were ended by __________ in ________.
   d) __________ issued local government ordinance 1979.
   e) In the system of basic democracies, the election of the president was __________.
CHAPTER-TWELVE

PAKISTAN AND EXTERNAL WORLD

According to the statement of the Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, our relation with the external world bases on friendship and Goodwill. We do not have any aggressive designs against any state, because we believe in honesty and justice regarding international relations and are well prepared for cooperation in and support of international
efforts for global peace and prosperity. Pakistan will leave no stone unturned to help the oppressed and deprived people of the world and will always cooperate with the United Nations for such programs.

Every country, duly designs its foreign policy to develop and maintain healthy relations with other countries. Before designing and formulating such policies, national objectives are determined, which are constantly and compulsorily considered while making any advances in the relationship with certain country or group of countries. The foreign policy of a country reflects its ideological basis as well as economic and strategic interests. National interests are given the top most priority while designing foreign policy. Pakistan has four closest neighbors. These are India, China, Afghanistan and Iran. Pakistan is an Islamic state so its relations with the Muslim Countries are of much importance. The basic principles of the foreign policy of Pakistan are as under due to specific reasons.

1. Promoting peace and protection in South Asia and developing good relations with immediate neighbors.
2. Improving constantly the relations with all countries.
3. Acting upon the charter of the United Nations.
4. Promoting an environment of international peace and mutual respect.
5. Attempting to promote just international economic system in which rich and technically advanced countries cannot exploit poor and developing countries.

PAKISTAN AND ITS NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

1. PAKISTAN AND INDIA:

The mutual relations between India and Pakistan have, right from the very beginning, been tensed. Pakistan emerged on the basis of two nations theory considering Muslims of the Sub continent as quite a separate nation. India refused to consider then as a separate nation and still insists on its decision. It has always been very important for Pakistan to protect itself against Indian aggression. After Pakistan’s unpreventable emergence, India started raising hurdles in its way. India forced millions of people to leave their property and to migrate to Pakistan which created huge settlement problem for the new born country and it remained till long an economic problem for it.

Kashmir is the most basic and sensitive issue between Pakistan and India, which is actually an economic, religious, linguistic and cultural part of Pakistan but is occupied by India on the basis of force and aggression. At the time of the partition of India, lord Radcliff,
chairman of boundary commission was heavily bribed by India through lord Mountbatten the last viceroy of India and handed District. Gurdaspur to India despite of its 90% Muslim Population. This provided India with a route to Kashmir directly. India got Kashmir annexed with it through the Hindu Maharaja on the recommendation of Mountbatten. Due to this Indian aggression a war broke up between Indian Army and Kashmiri Mujahidin in 1948. India put this issue up to the Security Council of the United States on seeing the occupation of whole Kashmir a hard task. The Security Council managed ceasefire on January 1, 1949 and passed a resolution of plebiscite in the Valley. But India itself deviated from this decision and is still deviant. Pakistan and India have already fought three wears on Kashmir issue. Nowadays Kashmiri Mujahidin are at war with India. India has deplied about .7 million of its solders in Kashmir and had deprived Kashmiris of their basic right of self-determination, and also has plans for holding river water by constructing dams or other means, so as to push Pakistan towards economic disaster by converting the fertile Pakistani lands into barren. But due to the intervention of the World Bank, an agreement was signed between India and Pakistan in 1960, which has been recorded, as “Indus Basin Treaty” Hence this issue of canal water was resolved peacefully. But after Elections of 1970 A.D, Indian started interfering the Pakistan’s internal affairs. It mislead Bengali people first, and then forced them to take refuge India. Consequently India well propagated the issue and received huge foreign aid in foreign exchange, in the name of Bengali Muslims. After some days, observing Pakistan’s uncertain situation India attacked East Pakistan. In this way India committed aggression against Pakistan’s internal affairs. USSR supplied arms to India is very heavy volume and imposed embargo on East Pakistan and consequently East Pakistan got separated from Pakistan as Bangladesh.

After that a pact was signed between both the countries in 1972 A. D. which was latter called Tashkant Agreement. Both countries promised in this agreement that they will resolve all disputes including Kashmir issue, through peaceful means. But India did not consider this sentiment of Pakistan and is occupant of Kashmir even till today. The peace in South Asia, no doubt, depends upon the peaceful solution of the Kashmir Issue, which India is constantly avoiding.

2. **PAKISTAN AND PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

Peoples Republic of China is another big neighbor of Pakistan. Pakistan had accepted China only a couple of months after its freedom.
Pak-China friendship went on increasing constantly after 1953 both politically and trade wise. China has proved its friendship to Pakistan through thick and then. In 1961, General Muhammad Ayub Khan, President of Pakistan, after India’s aggression and USA’s cold shoulder, modified his foreign policy. The objective of this modification was also to get closer to the socialist countries in spite of some international defense pacts with western powers. Pakistan and China signed a boundary agreement in 1963 due to which their relation’s got closer. China till today is providing industrial and technical assistance to Pakistan. General Muhammad Ayub Khan, president of Pakistan made a historical visit to China in 1964. China has always favored Pakistan on Kashmir issue on all international forms.

US became impartial and stopped military support committed to Pakistan during 1965 war between India and Pakistan, but China provided military and financial support to Pakistan at this crucial moment. China also provided technical and financial help to Pakistan in the field of industrial development. The best examples of this support are Texila Heavy Mechanical Complex and Machine Tool Factory of Landhi Karachi. Both countries have been connected through the famous international road called “Silk Rout” or the “KaraKuram Highway” This is an open proof of the Pak-China friendship. Both countries are also linked through airways. Pakistan constantly favored China regarding its UN membership till in 1971 A.D; when China got this membership. Pakistan also played on effective role in bringing China and USA closer to each other. The increasing trade relation between China and Pakistan are an open sign of their dependable friendship. The progress, which China has made in the areas of Economic, Industrial and Technical field has proved to be much beneficial for Pakistan’s progress. The economic, political, trade, industrial and technical relations of Pakistan and China are getting stronger and stronger every day.

3. PAKISTAN AND IRAN

Pakistan and Iran enjoy historical racial, religions, geographical and cultural relation’s since centuries. R.C.D (Rural Cooperation for Development) still exists known, now as E.C.O (Economic Cooperation Organization). This has brought both the countries even closer and both are enjoying brotherly relations. Both respect territories and integrity of each other. Pakistan appreciates much, how Iran helped it during 1965 war. Both countries have been members of Baghdad pact, which latter
turned into CENTO. Both countries cooperate each other economically trade wise and in education extension in the area of technology.

The King of Iran (at that time) was the first head of State who, Officially, visited Pakistan. He remained well-wisher for the integrity and the prosperity of Pakistan. A common ministerial commission exists to take care of common interests of both the countries. Iran extended a loan of 580 million dollars to Pakistan for meeting the needs of internal development and external payments. These two countries have presented and still, are a good example of neighborly relationships regarding regional cooperation. This is a happy result of such cooperation that both are moving fast on the track progress and prosperity. Iran possesses mineral oil wealth on the basis of which it tries constantly to reduce the economic burden of Pakistan. Pakistan has highly skilled manpower in abundance. This power blended with Irani wealth can play an effective role in economic development and progress of both the countries. Pakistan is also a great well-wisher of Iran and wants to see it prosperous.

Both countries have come even closer after Islamic revolution of Iran and they are cooperating in all the developments and progress more closely.

**PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN:**

Afghanistan, like Iran, is another neighboring Muslim country. In addition to their Muslim identity, Pakistan & Afghanistan enjoy common religious, cultural, racial and historical background and relationship based on these links. Due to the misleading effect of India on Afghanistan, it opposed Pakistan’s inclusion in UN and also refused to accept Duerand line (a defined boundary between Afghanistan and Pakistan) and continued propagating Pakhtoonistan by different means but Pakistan took it very patiently only because of the commonality of Islam and neighborhood. Pakistan had extended (right from the very beginning trade facilities to Afghanistan who’s maximum trade was done through Pakistan, specially through Karachi Port and this is because of the brotherly religious relations between both the countries.

In 1959, the diplomatic relationships between Afghanistan and Pakistan got suspended, which were revived the same year on the basis of approbation sentiments. During 1965 war between India and Pakistan, Afghanistan announced to remain impractical on the issue of Kashmir between both fighting countries, and proved this impartiality throughout the war period.

A military revolution took place in Afghanistan in 1972. The leader of this revolution was Sardar Dawood Khan, the brother in law of the king Zahir Shah. He captured the power through army and declared the
country as a democratic state, ending the kingdom. He energized the Paktoonistan propaganda and declared Pakistan as the only country having political dispute with Afghanistan.

Pakistan tried its best to keep friendly relations with Afghanistan without any monitory gain. Rather Afghanistan is the sole beneficiary of this facility. These facilities have been extended by Pakistan, based simply upon its goodwill sentiments. Afghanistan is a landlocked country and needs Pakistan’s constant help for trading through sea routs. Pakistan is determined to continue its help to Afghanistan in this regard, in future too.

In 1976, Prime Minister Z.A Bhutto visited Afghanistan and expressed the utility of the cordial relation of the two countries. Sardar Dowood, the President of Afghan visited Pakistan the same year. These mutual visits resulted in an agreement between two countries about mutual respect of solidarity and not interfering in each other’s internal affairs. But another insurgency irrupted in Afghanistan according to which Sardar Dowood was killed with his family members.

After this move, the socialist minded Noor Muhammad Taraki became President of Afghanistan backed by the USSR who appointed many military units and technical personal in this country on the name of technical assistance. Through an other revolt in September 16, 1979, Hafeezullah Amin became President of Afghanis and occupied the post of Prime Minister as well. But he, too, could not achieve the blessings of USSR and was murdered on December 2, 1979, and Babrak Karmal, another USSR recommended person, was given powers as President. He was in Russia at that time and his message was broadcasted from Radio Moscow. This was how USSR committed aggression upon an impartial Muslim Country.

In December 1947 USSR armed forces entered Kabul and Joined Najibullah to fight against Mujahidin. Babrak Karmal was removed from power on May 4, 1986, replaced by Dr. Najib Ullah. Finally according to an agreement signed between Afghanistan and Pakistan in Geneva, USSR forces left Afghan territories. But very unluckily mujahidin are still fighting with each other. There is no peace is Afghanistan. Pakistan has already accommodated 3 million Afghan refuges, and is trying its best to bring peace to this unlucky part of the world. Taliban are now, ruling maximum part of Afghanistan. (The latest development in this respect is apparent from what USA has done in this country, ignoring the sentiments of the whole Muslim World)

PAKISTAN AND CENTRAL ASIAN STATES
The independent Muslim states of Central Asia are Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Karghesistan, Kazakistan, Turkmenistan and Azerbaijan. Before independence, these were part of USSR. The whole Union of Soviet Socialist Republic consisted upon 15 states. Due to economic crisis and administrative weaknesses, the USSR was dissolved on December 8, 1991, and the states became independent to decide about their political future. The above-mentioned six Muslim states also got freedom in this process.

The Islam was introduced in the Central Asian States during Umayyad period. Consequently Smarkant, Bukhara, Kashgar, Khutan and Kugand are the famous cities of medieval ages, which enjoyed the status of international centers for Islamic Culture and civilization. Many scholars of Quranic & Hadith Education had been living in this area, who wrote many valuable looks on these subjects. The books are becons of knowledge for even today. Between the area, which comprises Pakistan, now, and those of Central Asian states there had, for the centuries, been religious, trade, cultural and racial relations. Most of the historians agree to the point that these were the central Asians, who migrated from these areas due to unfavorable geographical conditions and settled in the South Asian Sub-continent specially the part, which is now Pakistan. During Muslim period, this Central Asian region was occupied by the Turk Muslims, who continued attacking India (North West) off and on and established large Muslims States here. The founder of great Mughal Regime in India, Muhammad Zaheer-ud- Din Babar was also from Farghana (Uzbekistan).

The famous Muslim Scholars who compiled the famous compilation of Hadith, “Sahi-Al-Bukari”, named Abu Abdullah Muhammad Bin Ismael (Imam Bukhari), compiler of “Shamael-e-Tirmizi” Abu Essa Muhammad Bin Essa (Imam Tirmizi), the compiler of “ Sunan-e-Nisai”, Abdur Rehman Ahmed Bin Sheeb (Imam Nisai), and compiler of “Suman-e-Ibne-Maja”, Abu Abdulllah Muhammad Bin Yazid Ibu-e-Maja (Imam-e-Maja) all were born in Central Asian Muslim states. Similarly, some famous Muslims Scientist, such as, Abu Ali Al-Hussain Bin sina (Bu-Ali Sina), Mathematician & and physicist, gastronomist and historian and Muhammad Bin Muse (Al- Khawarzmi) were also born in this region.

The famous families, such as, Afghan, Ghaznavies, Bukharis, Chaghtaies. Durransis, Mughals, Baig, Saljukis, and Khiljis etc, living in various parts of the subcontinent, come from this region.

In the same way, our religious thoughts, eating habits, life style, marriages, death ceremonies and other social and cultural traditions are much influenced by the Central Asian Muslims.
This is why, between this region and our people, closer relations, visits, religion, trade and cultural etc are very much common. These relations were disturbed much by two reasons.
1. Arrival and empowerment of British in India & USSR occupation of Central Asia
2. USSR occupation of Central Asia

This made the people of both regions quite stranger. After the freedom, these state are getting closer to Pakistan very rapidly. Mutual embassies have been opened, and the heads of states are visiting each other’s countries. Agreements in the fields of oil, gas, electricity, transportation, banking industry, trade, and culture, have been and are being signed. Delegations of journalists, travelers and traders are rapidly being exchanged. In the mutual cooperation of Turkey and Pakistan, these six newly freed states are being invited to join the organizations of economic cooperation. Briefly we are getting to be related more strongly with our northwestern Muslim states.

PAKISTAN AND THE REST OF THE MUSLIM WORLD

Pakistan had been established for the protection of the Islamic way of life so, naturally, the foreign policy of Pakistan was founded on this principle. One of the most important characteristics of Pakistan’s foreign policy is to develop closer relations with the Muslim World. In all the constitutions (three) of Pakistan, the relationship with Muslim countries was incorporated with special emphasis. Government of Pakistan has always tried to maintain good relations with all the Muslim countries, and have considered Muslim World’s problems as its own and have tried its best to solve them. Pakistan had always been trying to get them resolved. Pakistan has always-preferred Arabs over Israel and has favored their rights and national identity. More over it has played an important role to strengthen the Islamic Conference and making it popular in Pakistan.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ORGANIZATION (ECO)

In July1964, Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, with mutual agreement, founded and organization, which was initially, called RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development), which, now, has transformed into Economic Cooperation. In these neighboring countries there are centuries old relations of religion, civilization and culture. This organization has the sole objective to extend these relations to the areas of economy, industry, trade and education.

The basic objectives of this organization are as under:
1. Promoting movement of trade items, freely in these countries.
2. Preparation and execution of joint projects for development.
3. Implementing postal and telegraphic rates in member countries at their internal rates.
4. Linking the Chambers of Commerce and Trade of these countries, closely, to build a joint chamber.
5. To improve means of communication and transport among these countries.
6. Cooperating each other in the field of shipping and establishing a Joint Shipping Company.
7. Promoting tourism facilities between the countries and removing visa system for this purpose among member countries.
8. Cooperating with each other in industry and technology areas.
9. Developing close relations in the areas of Education and Culture.

This organization has constituted a regional planning council, which is responsible to take necessary steps to develop harmony in the process of development planning in member countries for betterment of the transport facilities among them. To develop better transport system among these countries the construction of a highway has been suggested. This highway already joins Karachi to Tehran and Ankara.

In 1979, just after Islamic Revolution, Iran had to concentrate its attention to its internal affairs, and proper attention could not be given to this organization and this inattention continued for a few years. Iran contacted Pakistan and Turkey in 1984 to activate this organization afresh. Both the countries agreed to Iran’s proposal and secretary general of the Organization, after touring the member countries contacted related officials and after required mutual consultation, in 1985 this organization was revitalized with a new name Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO).

On February 16, 1992, two days summit conference of the member countries held in Tehran. In this session, 4 newly freed states of Central Asia, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan were given membership of this organization. One of its meetings held at Islamabad (Pakistan) on November 1992, which extended the membership to Afghanistan and rest of the two Central Asian Muslim states of Kazakhstan and Kirghezistan. Now it is a Ten Member’s Organization.

Pakistan intends to develop an environment in which these ten brotherly countries can share each other’s experience in economics,
industry, trade and culture. With the development of this new relationship, the pace of economic, technical and technological development will improve due to which the people of member countries will be able to excel in all fields of life, and the concept of universality of Islamic Ummah will get promoted automatically.

The Third meeting of E.C.O held on February 6, 1993 at Quetta, Pakistan, and approved a development agenda of 29 items, which is now known as Quetta Action Plan. In this meeting various technical committees such as those in the fields of Trade & Commerce, Transportation & Communication, Energy, Industry, Agriculture, Culture and Education were constituted. These are responsible for developmental cooperation of relevant areas. Government of Pakistan has already extended all sorts of cooperation in this regard.

ORGANIZATION OF ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

It was an old desire of the Muslim States to provide such a platform, at which they can sit united to find out the solutions of their collective problems, increase inter-state cooperation and devise strategies to unite the Muslim world against common external threats. A united step for such objectives was taken in August 1969 when the Jews put the Al-Aqsa Mosque, in Jerusalem, on fire. The Arab Foreign Ministers proposed an Islamic Summit Conference for having a common strategy on the issue. The responsibility of making this conference feasible was assigned to the Foreign Ministers of Saudi Arabia and Marrakech. They mutually discussed the issue and constituted a seven members action committee to hold such conference. Pakistan was also member of this committee. After consulting all related Islamic Countries, this committee managed to hold this Conference at Rabat, the capital of Marrakech. This is, how the Organization of Islamic Conferences was founded. 24 Muslim countries participated in this first Islamic Summit Conference. The issue of the freedom of Palestine and that of Al-Aqsa Mosque were brought under discussion.

The highest-powered component of Islamic Conference is that of Islamic Summit Meeting. Consequent upon the decision made in the Conference of 1981. Now it will be held at a regular frequency of three years. The second most important component of this organization is the conference of Muslim Foreign Minister’s, which meets at least once a year. Till the middle of 1989, Seventeen regular meetings of Foreign Minister Conference had already been held and special and extra ordinary meetings are in addition. The Headquarter of the Organization of Islamic conference is situated at Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, which is headed by a
Secretary General. Islamic Conference has constituted many sub-organizations as under:
1. Islamic Development Bank.
2. International News Agency.
3. Islamic Organization of Broadcasting.
4. Organization of the Capitals of Islamic Countries.
5. Islamic Unity Fund.
6. Al-Quds Funds.

The idea of Islamic International Court of Justice is also under consideration.

The Second Islamic Summit Conference was held in 1974 at Lahore, which was attended by 40 Delegations. This was a huge success of the Foreign Policy of Pakistan and the credit goes to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. The Muslim World problems which were brought under discussion in this conference, were as given below:
1. The peace problem of the Middle East especially Palestine Liberation issue.
2. Driving Israel out from the occupied Arab areas including Bait-al-Maqdas.
3. Steps to be taken for eliminating poverty and ignorance from the Muslim World.
4. Ending the Continuous exploitation of the Muslim World by the Developed Countries.
5. The Need of mutual cordial relationship of the Muslim Countries.

The third summit meeting of the Islamic Organization was held in Taif, Sandi Arabia in 1987. Thirty-Eight members and many observers participated in this conference. At the end of the conference a joint communiqué was issued which is called “Makah Declaration”. The problems faced by the Muslim World were brought under discussion in this meeting and it was decided that the internal problems of the Muslim World must be resolved on the ground of justice, brotherhood and the principle of non-interference in the internal matters of any Muslims country. It was also decided that to meet the military and defense needs of the Islamic World, a military wing should be added in the Secretariat of the Islamic Conference Headquarter.

The fourth Islamic Summit Conference was held in Marrakish at the city of Casa Blanka in which 42 members and observers participated. In the joint communiqué issue at the end of the conference as “Casa Blanka Declaration”, the resolutions passed on the issues of economic, political and defense problems, faced by the Muslim World were covered. This conference, in one
of the meetings, also declared that no such solution of the Palestine problem, would be accepted in which “Palestine Liberation Organization-PLO,” is not considered the sole representative of Palestine Muslims, and the separate independent state of Palestinians in not guaranteed. The evacuation of Russian Armies from Afghanistan was also demanded. Iran and Iraq were requested to stop fighting. On the Cyprus’s issue, the guarantee of the preservation of the rights of Qabrasi Muslims was demanded. Egypt was allowed to rejoin the conference, in this meeting.

The fifth Islamic Summit Conference was held in January 1987 in Kuwait. This conference stressed Muslim countries to cooperate each other regarding mutual differences at international level and should try to resolve these issues with brotherly sentiments.

The Sixth Islamic Summit Conference was held in December 1991 at Dakar, the Capital of Senegal in which 45 Muslims countries participated. Many resolutions were passed in this conference including those on the issues of Palestine, Afghanistan and Kashmir (Indian Occupied).

The conferences of the heads and foreign ministers of the Muslims States have left positive impressions on the Islamic world. All Muslim countries have found chances to gather at one platform and to discuss the collective problems and to promote Muslim unity at world level. According to the resolutions passed in these conferences, the Muslim countries, being united, are trying to overcome the impacts of Israeli aggression, to get the Arab territories liberated, getting the independent status of Palistine accepted internationally, and to get right of self-determination accepted. The voice of the Muslims has become more effective in various international institutions. In the light of the decisions of the Islamic Summit Conference, in the areas of economics, the countries rich of oil wealth, have started helping the poorer Muslim countries so that the pace of progress in these countries may be enhanced.

Islamic conference also supported Pakistan’s standpoint on the issued of civil war and Russian Invasion in Afghanistan. Pakistan accommodated 3 million Afghan refugees in its territories with all possible facilities on purely humanitarian ground. Round got defeated in Afghanistan, and was dissolved in pieces, but and was dissolved in pieces, but Mujahidin in Afghanistan are still fighting with each other.

Pakistan is trying its best to support in maintaining peace in Afghanistan. An emergent session of ten to Muslim Heads of states met at Dakar on January 11,1993, in which the issue of the
evacuation of 4 Pakistanis, murder of Bosnian Herzegovina, disgrace of women, genocide of Kashmir, Muslims by India and negation of basic rights by Indian forces, were brought under discussion. The immediate solution of these issues was stressed upon, and a unified strategy in this regard was suggested.

Seventh Islamic summit conference was held in Casa Blanca, the capital of Marrakesh. Many resolutions were passed in this conference, including Kashmir and Bosnia Herzegovina issues.

8th SUMMIT CONFERENCE

Eighth Islamic Summit Conference was held in December at Tehran, the capital of Iran, in which the heads or the representatives of 55 Muslim Countries participated. On this occasion 142 resolutions regarding the problems of the Muslims World were passed. Tehran declaration was also issues at the end of this conference. In which the complete support for the right of self determination of Kashmir’s, dissolutions of an differences and tension between Muslim countries, through dialogue and peaceful means, establishment of common trade market of the Muslim World. Representation of O/C, in the Security Council, prevention of Civil war in Afghanistan forming a broad based government there, declaring Middle East a nuclear free zone, condemning Israeli occupation in Palestine, and preparing international statement to stop violation of the respect of the Holy Prophet, was pressed upon.

UNITED NATIONS

The Second World War Broke out in 1939 A.D; in which million of people lost their lives, and the buildings and monuments of the worth of billions of rupees were destroyed. In this war, the humanity had to suffer such a destruction and upheaval, that the man was bound to think preventing war at any cost. This led the world to have such an institution, which could work to prevent future wars. Hence, after the war had come to an end the United Nations Organization was founded on October 24, 1945.

AIMS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

According to the UN charter, it has the following aims.

1. Maintaining World Peace.
2. Developing brotherly relations among the nations of the world.
3. Eliminating poverty, ignorance and diseases from the world and to work united for this purpose, respecting the integrity of other nations.
4. Playing a central role in developing harmony among people of the world for achieving such objectives.

It is compulsory for all member countries to respect the independence and sovereignty of all other nations and try their best to settle their mutual issues peacefully. They must avoid using power for this purpose. They must also, respect and obey the UN charter.

ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Following are the important Organs of the United Nations.

1- GENERAL ASSEMBLY

This is the most important and effective organ of the United Nations. This also called global parliament. All the member countries of the UN are also members of the General Assembly. Every country can send five of its representatives to the General Assembly but in case of voting, they have to cast only one vote. The meeting of the general assembly should be held at least once a year, however, special meetings can be called. All the decisions are made in its meetings on majority basis. Till today the number of the members of general Assembly is 185 and its president is elected for a period of one year only.

2- POWERS AND FUNCTIONS

i. General Assembly can discuss all issues under the UN Charter and also can, bring any issue of the world peace and cooperation, under discussion. It can also discuss international problems of political, economic and social nature, and has powers to pass resolutions in this regard.

ii. The General Assembly selects the members of Security Council (Temporary only) and Trusteeships Council. It also, selects the judges of the International Court of Justice, in collaboration with the Security Council
iii. It appoints the Secretary General of the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council, and approves the membership of new members.

iv. It prepares the annual budget of the United Nations and supervises its financial matters.

II SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council is the second most important organ of the United Nations and has the status of an Executive. The number of the Security Council members is 15 including 5 permanent (Veto Powers) members, which include USA, Russia, UK, France and Peoples Republic of China. Rest of the ten non-permanent members, are selected by the Central Assembly for a period of two years. The meeting of the security Council and be called any time, the president of the Security Council can remain in chair for a month only and every members has only one vote.

POWERS & FUNCTIONS

The most important duty of the Security Council is to maintain peace in the world. When ever, there arises a depute between two or more countries and can prove to be a threat to world peace the Security Council intervenes, and force the parties to settle their issues peacefully through dialogue. Two types of matter can be brought to the Security Council.

(1) About the general methodology (of maintaining peace
(2) Urgent Issues

The matter of the first type are decided on the basis of majority vote, but the urgent matters after being decided on majority vote, are to be recorded by the Veto Powers (All of them). The Security Council can use military and economic resources for getting its decisions acted upon. This can impose embargo or can settle the issues through UN Peace Force

3- ECONOMIC & CULTURAL COUNCIL

The members of these councils are 54 in numbers, which, the General Assembly selects for a period of three years. One third of the members of this council get retired every year. This council also, decides on the basis of majority vote. Its meetings are held thrice a year.

POWERS & FUNCTIONS
The most important function of this council is to conduct researches about economic, social, educational and cultural issues and to put up the report to the United Nations. It takes following steps for this purpose:

1. Taking steps about improving the life standard of the people of the world.
2. Taking steps for eliminating joblessness and providing job opportunities to the needy ones.
3. Developing cooperation between member countries in the areas of education and culture.
4. Taking steps about the prosperity of the people of the world.
5. Try to preserve human rights without any discrimination in the light of the world charter of Human Rights.
6. Holding international Conferences, for achieving the targets, had been a common practice of this council.

IV Trustship Council

Its duty is to manage the system in the areas under the control of the UN.

The members, who are responsible for the management of the areas under UN control and those who are not responsible for that constitute this council.

In addition to that, some members are elected for a period of three years to bring, the number of managing trust area and those who are not involved in such management, at par.

Trust areas are those, which have not yet been declared free and some other countries keep those under their administrative control. It is the responsibility of the controlling countries to promote political and cultural activities in those areas so that those can be set free.

V International Court of Justice

The Headquarter of this court is at Hague, the capital of Holland. This court consists of judges whom, the General Assembly and the Security Council Select jointly for a period of 9 years. Judges are selected from the member countries. Two judges of one country cannot be there in the court. The decisions are made on the basis of the opinion of the majority of sitting judges. If there is a difference of opinion and member of the judges on both sides, is equal, then the Chief Justice’s vote serves as a casting vote. The Chief Justice is selected for a period of three years.
POWERS & FUNCTIONS

This is the only institution with in United Nations, whose decisions are final and no appeal can be launched against those. Every member country can take any of the issues to this court and all members do agree that they will abide by the decisions of this court.

This court has the powers to decide any of the international issues, provided these issues are put up as court cases. This court, also explains international laws. Every organ of the United Nations can have advice from this court. It also explains international pacts.

VI THE SECRETARIAT

The secretariat has been established to monitor the functioning of all UN offices and Sub-organizations. This consists of a secretary General and many Deputy Secretary Generals. Mostly the secretory General is taken from an impartial country. The Security Council and the general Assembly, jointly select the secretary general for a period of 5 years. While the secretary General selects rest of the staff according to the rules constituted by the General Assembly. A Deputy Secretary General looks after the functioning of each sub sector of the UN. The staff is selected from all the member countries.

POWERS & FUNCTIONS:

The most important function of the secretariat is to look after the working of all agencies of the UN, managing its correspondence and keeping the record of its proceedings. Moreover it is responsible to enter all the pacts signed between various countries through the Security Council, in the secretariat office.

SPECIAL AGENCIES OF UN

The special agencies of the UN are serving humanity at a large scale. Some important agencies are.

i. UNICEF
ii. W.H.O
iii. UNESCO
iv. IMF
v. FAO and
vi. WORLD BANK
i) **The W.H.O**

The institution had been established in 1948. Its foremost duty is to eradicate disease from the World and to try to improve the mental and physiological health conditions of all individuals of the world. It also helps the individuals and organizations of the member countries for research and studies in medical science so the better medical remedies are found.

It also, provides finances to the developing countries for the training of doctors and nurses. If, unluckily, some epidemic disease breaks out in any country, this agency helps the country in fighting against it. It plans internationally for the eradication of various diseases from the world, and implements the same in cooperation with the relevant countries.

The W.H.O provides special food for making up the deficiencies of nutrition and vitamins of the people of poor countries. It establishes special medical centers for the children of the third-world countries.

ii) **UNICEF**

The most important function of the UNICEF, which was established in December 1946, is, helping the poor and developing countries in planning for providing better opportunities, growth and family welfare. This institution helps the poor countries in the planning of health, nutrition, education and family welfare. It also helps the same in implementing such plans.

iii) **UNESCO:**

This institution was founded in 1946. Its most important function is to promote international cooperating throughout the world in the areas of educational, scientific and cultural development. This world should not only improve the general life standard but would also increase mutual confidence and friendship of the global comity. UNESCO also manages to establish teacher training centers in the Third-World countries and provides extra help in the provision of books and educational equipment and technical support. It advises various governments how to fulfill the economic and social needs of scientific and educational awareness. It also manages the exchange of technical experts among various countries.
iv) **IMF:**

This institution was established in 1944. This agency provides help and technical support in maintenance at international level, of the foreign exchange process and mechanism. This also supports in conversion of the currency of one country into that of other. It is IMF’s responsibility to maintain the rates of exchange of money from one currency into another, and providing advice to governments in such problems.

V) **FAO**

This institution was founded in October 1945. This is responsible for promoting mutual cooperation among member countries, in the areas of the development of agriculture, fisheries and forestry. It also provides financial and technical support to the countries for this purpose. It promotes the application of modern technology in agriculture and sends its experts to various countries for helping in the areas of seed development, looking after the soil, protecting crops from natural calamities and the improvement of irrigation system. It also provides financial support in agricultural development and preservation of food.

VI **WORLD BANK**

This bank was established in December 1945. This provides loans and other types of financial support to the member countries for economic growth and prosperity, to be helpful in the improvement of deprived areas/countries. It also supports the international investment. In addition to that, it helps the individuals and organization on the recommendation of the relevant governments, in the form of technical and financial support.

**ROLE OF PAKISTAN IN UNITED NATIONS**

Pakistan has always given commendable and effective service regarding the execution of various functions of the UNO. The most important function of this organization is to keep the world peace and save it from the destructive effects of war. Pakistan has always tried to fight against terrorism of all types, and to practice the peace plans of the UN, have sent its troops and supporting teams to West New Guinea,
Ghana, Kango, Somalia and Bosnia and has also provided its share of financial help. Pakistan has always played its role in the committees of the various organs of the UN. Pakistan has remained judge and the member of the Security Council, Economic Council, Drug Control Board, Human Rights Commission, Population Commission, Statistics Commission, FAO and the International Court of Justice. Pakistan has, right from the outset, opposed all sorts of colonialism, hence has supported the independence movements of Indonesia, Libya, Tunis, Marrakesh, Al Jazzier, Somalia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Brunei. Pakistan has always appreciated all proposals of the reduction of the arms. It believes in complete bann on nuclear testing, for the maintenance of this World Peace. It is strongly in favor of the nuclear free South Asia. Pakistan strongly recommends the establishment of the independent state for Palestinian Muslims in the Middle East and has managed to make their success a reality to some extent. It has been a strong promoter of Afro Asian Unity under the UN charter. Pakistan is desirous of solving Kashmir Issue in the light of UN Resolution, but the same is getting more and more sever everyday due to the narrow mindedness of Indian Government, and is proving to be threat to world peace. Pakistan has played an exemplary role in the agencies of the UN.

QUESTIONS

1. Why are the relations of Pakistan and India so tense? Discuss

2. Explain Pakistan’s relations with the following countries:
   a. China  b. Iran   c. Afghanistan

3. What are the Aims and Objectives of the United Nations?

4. When the Organization of the UN emerged in Physical Form. Write a note on its basic (Six) organs?

5. What a role is Pakistan performing in United Nations. What has been its continuous and constant stand on Kashmir?

6. Write brief notes on ECO and OIC?

7. Fill in the blanks of the following statements.
   a. __________ is the biggest bone of contention between India and Pakistan.
   b. __________ was the Chairman of the boundary commission between Pakistan and India.
   c. The trade between Pakistan and China is carried out through __________.
   d. The Islamic Revolution of Iran took place in the year __________.
e. ________ was the only country which opposed the Pakistan’s membership of UN.
f. The Russian Forces went back from Afghanistan according to the agreement signed at__________.
g. The UN was founded at an American city of ________ on ________.
h. The number of the permanent members of the Security Council is__________.
i. ________ was the first country, the head of which visited Pakistan officially.
j. There are ________ members in the international Court of Justice.

8. Tick the right and cross the wrong out of the following.

a. The Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan took place in ________.
b. The Islamic Revolution of Iran took place in the year__________.
c. The World Bank was founded in ________.
d. Eighth Islamic summit conference was held in ________ at Tehran, the capital of Iran.
e. The UNICEF was founded in ________.

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