

# UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA



HANDOUTS

## HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS IN PAKISTAN

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## QUAID-E-AZAM AS GOVERNOR GENERAL

1. **Selection of Quaid-e-Azam as Governor General of Pakistan.** Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was selected as First Governor General of Pakistan before the Indian Independence by Constituent Assembly of Pakistan on 10 August 1947. This was against the will of British Government to make Viceroy Mountbatten Governor General of India and Pakistan together, denied by Quaid-e-Azam himself and Quaid-e-Azam was more than formal constitutional the head of state.
2. **Special Powers of Governor General.** The Act of Partition deprived the Governor General of the extraordinary powers granted by the Government of India Act 1935 but special powers were entrusted to Governor General to meet the challenges of a newly born state as such Quaid-e-Azam took more than the usual interest in the formation of the Government that is in the selection of Prime Minister and each one of the ministers and their portfolios (departments). Even occasionally, he presides over cabinet meetings discussing different problems of the ministries and their functioning.
3. **Government of India and Pakistan.** Pakistan was born under much difficulty situation then India. India inherited the entire administrative machinery of the two hundred years stayed of the British and the government successfully succeeded in running the departments as before for no fur radically change had come up of independence. They had perfect bureaucratic system, industry, agriculture, labor laws essential for economic system. On contrary, Pakistan began from scratched. She had no capital, no secretariat, no administrative structure, no industry, no labor laws and no other facilities available in the settled government.
4. **Bureaucracy Interference in Politics.** The Ministers were capable in their professional expertise (law) but inexperienced in developing policies of their respective departments which encouraged the civil services to intervene in the state affairs. Quaid-e-Azam had warned the bureaucracy not to intervene in politics, not to be partism in political parties. Their primary work was to implement the best of their abilities, policies of ministers under their guidance but the lack of the experience of the ministers required a consistent guidance which Quaid-e-Azam did provide particularly during the absence of Prime Minister. Ordinarily the head of state is not made responsible to any department accepting portfolios for himself under Frontier, Baluchistan and the minority affairs.
5. **Baluchistan Government.** In Baluchistan since there was no provincial government, no assembly, it was run by a political agent of the Governor General as such Quaid-e-Azam appointed his agent in Baluchistan to exercise administrative responsibility as required.
6. **Creation of State Bank.** Quaid-e-Azam advised to create a State Bank for organizing the financial, economic policy of a country. He himself inaugurating the State Bank of Pakistan

on **1 July 1948** to serve the purpose of its creation hence balancing system was created in the country which had growth of a number of Banks in all important cities and towns of the country.

7. **Problems of Pakistan.** Pakistan at very birth, suffered from two serious problems i.e. refugees issue and Kashmir war:-

- i. **Refugees Issue.** The Muslims in India were given an option to remain in India or go to Pakistan. Such influx of refugees was very large, more so because suffered attacks from Hindus militants abducted the young girls, wounding and killing their brothers, fathers and children reaching Pakistan in the most deplorable condition. Their rehabilitation was a serious problem because they were continuously coming from the across the border. Quaid-e-Azam had sympathies with them. He asked that the refugees be settled as earliest as possible and yet the problem was so big that it took more than a decade to settle them.
- ii. **Kashmir War.** The second issue was Kashmir War began with accession of the state with India. India managed this accession through fraud. The Muslims in Kashmir stood up in rebellion against the ruler for which India troops were airlifted to Srinagar resulting in the Kashmir War. The Kashmiries living in Pakistan also joined their brothers. Quaid-e-Azam met Lord Auchinleck, Supreme Commander of British forces in India and Pakistan. This was followed by the direction of Quaid-e-Azam to General Grace to attack Kashmir and resist the India Force. General Grace refused to accept the direction hence the dialogue between Quaid-e-Azam and General Auchinleck the Kashmir problem was texting to Pakistan since million of refugees from Kashmir started migration to newly created State of Azad Kashmir declaring affinity to Pakistan.

8. **Lack of Resources.** The Government of Kashmir was yet another responsibility of Pakistan which at least come to stay but unfortunately not on feet because lack of resources. India had not yet paid Pakistan share in the reserves bank of India which prevented problems of different dimensions in the different problems.

9. **Preparation of New Constitution.** The constitution of state was still to be prepared and the policies both economic and foreign still to be shaped. Administration in the provinces and inter provinces relationship to be determined.

10. **Way of Living.** So long Quaid-e-Azam was living; he did not pinpoint the nature of the Pakistan culture and future way of living. But it was to be decided by the people whether or not they accepted the Islamic way of living under the current democratic system except some guide lines which are available in his occasionally speeches.

11. **Conclusion**. We can conclude from above following:-

- i. **Special Powers of Quaid-e-Azam**. Quaid-e-Azam was more than Governor General exercises well the special powers vested him by the Act of Partition.
- ii. **Guideline to Cabinet by Quaid-e-Azam**. Quaid-e-Azam in view of the inexperience cabinet providing guideline interfering in administration and also assuming their responsibilities of their portfolios.
- iii. **Organization of Monetary System**. Quaid-e-Azam was responsible for initiating institutions and organization for Pakistan's monetary system.
- iv. **Problems of the Country**. On the advice of Quaid-e-Azam, Pakistan had come to stay at the time of his death despite the fact that it took wrong to stables itself as a nation because of most complicated problems facing the country.

## THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

1. **Parliamentary System.** The Prime Minister and Cabinet is a parliamentary system of government. Prime Minister is the chief Executive Officer responsible to the Parliament alone where he defines the policies of the government including his ministers where open debate recognizes amendments in the policies where necessary.
2. **Prime Minister and Ministers.** Although the chief responsibility of the government depends upon the Prime Minister, yet each one of the minister is answerable to both the Prime Minister and parliament. It is necessary that ministers and Prime Minister were elected members of the parliament following election on party basis.
3. **Selection of Prime Minister and Opposition Leader.** The president ask the majority party to form the government, the leader of the house in majority party becomes the Prime Minister and the second largest party in the parliament becomes the opposition and its leader of the opposition as such the parliament is:-
  - i. The sovereign body of the people representatives.
  - ii. It is the supreme authority in the country decision of which its writ cannot be challenged.
  - iii. It is based upon the party basis. Partism system where political parties exists in accordance with their status in the assembly.
4. **Nomination of First Prime Minister of Pakistan.** The first Prime Minister of Pakistan enjoyed special position in All India Muslim League having being elected in the General election of the 1945-46. However, he was not the leader of the house as the parliament did not exist after the partition of India. Quaid-e-Azam made him the first Prime Minister of Pakistan under special circumstance despite the fact that he enjoyed a special position in the elected assembly which met for the first time at Karachi on the 10 August 1947.
5. **Nomination of Cabinet.** Quaid-e-Azam not only nominated the Prime Minister but also the cabinet assigning the portfolios for each one of the respective minister. Quaid-e-Azam gave special attention to the cabinet formation in the presenting all the provinces. All this arrangement was against the parliamentary system. Nevertheless, it was validated under the special condition in the country.

## LIAQAT ALI KHAN AS FIRST PRIME MINISTER

1. **General.** There have been more than half a dozen Prime Ministers of Pakistan before the imposition of Martial Law 1958. **(1)** Liaqat Ali Khan, **(2)** Khawaja Nazi mud Din, **(3)** Muhammad Ali Bogra, **(4)** Ch Muhammad Ali, **(5)** H S Suhrawardi, **(6)** I I Chundrigrah and **(7)** Malik Feroz Khan Noon, last Prime Minister.
2. **Assessment of Prime Ministers.** It may be difficult to assess times of each one of Prime Ministers of Pakistan nevertheless (but) an analysis may be attempted for the government of Liaqat Ali Khan.
3. **Causes of Frequent Changes of Prime Ministers.** The causes of frequent changes of Prime Minister were that no one enjoyed the quality of leadership to withstand the problems of Pakistan in different crisis. All this happened after cold blooded murdered of Liaqat Ali Khan in 1951. Khawaja Nizam ud Din was Governor General since sad demise of Quaid-e-Azam. He accepted the office as Quaid-e-Azam enjoyed special powers as Father of Nation, intervening in civil administration. After his death, Liaqat Ali Khan result for himself the power of Chief Executive including portfolios which result for Quaid-e-Azam himself which granted extraordinary authority to Chief Executive. After murder of the Liaqat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nizam ud Din performed Chief Executive or became Prime Minister leaving the office of Governor General to Ghulam Muhammad.
4. **Challenges for Liaqat Ali Khan.** Liaqat Ali Khan as Prime Minister had a hard period vested upon him but he proved equal to the challenges which met effective control upon the government till his assassination. He took some difficult decisions in consultation with his colleagues on national interest which had far reaching effects including **Pakistan's foreign policy and economic policy.**
  - i. **Neutral Foreign Policy.** He said "Pakistan was neither tied to the strong Anglo American block nor it was camp follower of the Communal block". The record of UN debates bear testimony. We have been supporting either side on accession according to the national interest.
  - ii. **Independent Foreign Policy.** The independent foreign policy was declared by him at number of occasions. Diplomatic and commercial concerns were not ideological consideration.
  - iii. **Korean War - 1950.** He opposed the Korean War (1950) for it could cause a major flare up in Far East. He said "it would be wrong to presume that communist China does not want peace".
  - iv. **Minority Pact.** Liaqat Ali Khan went to India in 1950 against the advice of his colleagues to sign the Minority Pact but he strongly reacted against the possible

Indian aggression against Pakistan and showing strong resistance to safeguard to honor and dignity of the country.

5. **Vision of Liaqat Ali Khan.** Liaqat Ali Khan made clear his skill and experience as a parliamentarian in his address to his colleagues in the cabinet meetings and also on the floor of the house. In public meeting, he was more expressive and impressive. He travelled widely in the country to meet people and know their reaction to his administration and policies.

6. **Foreign Policy of Liaqat Ali Khan.** Liaqat Ali Khan foreign policy was not totally independent for he had bias for the western block. His visit to the USA on the invitation of Truman (*US President*) and refusing the invitation of Soviet Russia makes it evident. This was purely in the interest of Pakistan to meet immediate problems, the country was facing:-

i. **Pakistan Needed USA Assistance.** The country was under constant threat from India and USA could help in making Pakistan stronger in defense. Lack of resources in Pakistan when industry and agriculture were still to be developed. Pakistan needed monetary assistance. USA provided both. Liaqat Ali Khan long stayed in USA proved a turning point to moved towards to Western Alliance which began to appear a couple of years later.

ii. **Preparation of Constitution.** Another complicated problem appeared at the birth of Pakistan was a preparation of constitution for the country. There were some serious problems in the issue before the Prime Minister as under:-

(1) **Future of Country.** Determining the nature and future of the country's status. The Ulema group headed by Shabbir Ahmed Usmani and Hamid Bedayuni insisted that Pakistan should grow on the Islamic system for country was created in the name of Islam. The other politics groups insisted upon to continue with the parliamentary system of government.

(2) **Provincial Independence.** Provincial autonomy with less control from the centre was most desirable but at the stage of the beginning the provincial autonomy was a true premature ambitious. It did not mean that the centre desired an effective control over other provinces yet political chaos in the provinces made it obligatory.

(3) **Government System.** East Pakistan was specific case in terms of political claim as well as in culture. This was evident from the Quaid-e-Azam's visit to Dacca after the creation of Pakistan. It was suggested that since the population of East Pakistan was greater than the population in provinces together in West Pakistan, it was legally justified to allow one man one vote and supremacy of the East Pakistan in the parliament. The politicians of West Pakistan strongly resisted it. They claimed that not

withstand population, the geographic status of West Pakistan much more justified to be the seat of Government vis-a-vis East Pakistan. In March 1948, Constituent Assembly approved the demand of Ulema group for determining the objectives of Pakistan on the recommendation of Prime Minister, objectives resolution was moved. This was severely criticized in East Pakistan who claimed the future of Pakistan as a secular state.

- (4) **Unitary or Bicameral Formed of Government.** The people of East Pakistan wanted a unitary formed of government which suited them claiming majority of representation in the house. On the contrary, the politicians of West Pakistan desired bicameral legislature i.e. National Assembly and Senate. The National Assembly was to be representative by the people and in the Senate every province had equal representation. The people of West Pakistan also desired parity against East Pakistan denying it.
- (5) **National Language.** Pakistan National Language was Urdu which had been popular language of Muslim India before partition. The Bengali claimed that the Bengali language be also included as a national language.
- (6) **Constitution.** It was difficult for Prime Minister to solve this problem immediately but the political expertise of Liaqat Ali Khan was positive and feasible. His murdered on 16 October 1951 prevented him in achieving the goal and constitution took another score of years to come to shape until it was passed on 23 March 1956.

### **Questions**

1. Examine the contribution of Liaqat Ali Khan and his achievement till his death in 1951?
2. Liaqat Ali Khan compromised with special authority which Quaid-e-Azam enjoyed after his death, Liaqat Ali Khan became Chief Executive. Explain How?

### **OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION**

1. **General.** Objective Resolution is one of the most important developments in the constitutional history of Pakistan. The Ulema group, particular Shabbir Ahmed Usmani and Hamid Bedayuni, contributed in the election of 1945-46 earning votes of the Muslims Community in the name of Islam. After the partition of India, these Ulema started pressurizing the government to develop future of Pakistan on the teaching of Islam i.e. practicing (following) Quran and Sunnah.



2. **Objective Resolution.** Liaqat Ali Khan moved the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly and got it approved on **12 March 1949**. The importance of resolution was that it remained preamble of two constitutions i.e. 1956 and 1962 and became part of constitution of 1973.

3. **Main Points of Objective Resolution**

- i. The Objective Resolution acknowledged the **sovereignty of Allah over the earth**. The people of Pakistan stand as trustees of Allah in accordance with the teaching of Holy Quran and Sunnah as the executive of his will.
- ii. The Government of Pakistan was representative of the people on the basis of parliamentary democratic system where justice besides the government were to be in line with the Islamic way of life and its principles even generally the people (common man) shall live accordance with Islamic principles offering complete security to the minority in the freedom of their worship, the way of living and culture.

4. **Federal Government**

- i. **Federation.** The constituent parts of the state develop a federation in which the provinces shall autonomies. The Federal Government will responsible to secure the borders and defend the people in the country.
- ii. **Rights of People.** The Objective Resolution also recognized the fundamental rights of the people irrespective religion and race.
- iii. **Judiciary.** The Objective Resolution also recognized that the judiciary was third pillar of the state a position which cannot be achieved without independent judiciary.
- iv. **Foreign Policy.** Pakistan Foreign Relations with all the countries should cordial and friendly with preference of close relationship between the Muslims Countries.
- v. **Unity.** Safeguard of federation was the primary responsibility of the state in developing good relationship between provinces and federation.

5. **Importance of Objective Resolution**

- i. Politically and constitutionally the Objective Resolution was extremely important. It was basis upon which the character of government and the pattern of common living were to be determined in the light of the Quran and Sunnah. Its position was that in the constitutional development is stood as a Magna Carta of England.
- ii. Its important was realized by the Pakistan Government first by including it as preamble in the two constitutions of 1956 and 1962 and finally in the text of

constitution of 1973. This resolution of Pakistani people reflected how important it was for them to follow the Islamic way of life.

6. **Conclusion.** Islam offered complete code of human life and its principles in politics, government and judiciary. It suggests a perfect system irrespective of religion and cultures the difficulties of the system under its strict laws of *Haddood*. People avoided Islamic way of living preferring world pleasures of life. This is why despite necessities this system was only half played in not only the common man circle but also in the executive class. Nevertheless lack of practice in this regard does not minimize the importance of Objective Resolution.

**Question.** What was Objective Resolution and how was it implemented?

## THE FORMATION OF ONE UNIT

1. **General.** The formation of one unit was necessity due to constant disputes on constitutional issues between East and West Pakistan. The multiple disputes were vast upon geographic, demographic and political reasons besides socio-culture background and the early proceedings of constituent assembly in Pakistan.
2. **Geographic.** It is true that East and West Pakistan situated at a distance of approximately **2000 kms** which caused lack of frequent communication between the two wings. This was coupled (united) by the fact that in between East and West Pakistan, there existed a country quiet close to the people of East Pakistan particularly Hindus and unfriendly to Pakistan as whole (This was a reaction of the partition of India fasting India efforts for united India).
3. **Demographic**
  - i. The people of West Pakistan divided over five provinces; Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab, Frontier beside Karachi. The capital Karachi enjoyed traditionally old feudal system where landed aristocracy commanded their writ over the people or their own jagirs. Police and other administrative departments of Health, Education and Lands etc could not function without the pleasure of the Zamindars.
  - ii. His constituency was his people under their influence and therefore he was sole representative in the parliament which sustained right from the creation of Pakistan until today. The whole society of West Pakistan suffered from the feudally culture even in Urban areas not being feudally adopted.
  - iii. On the contrary, the people of East Pakistan were from lower middle class i.e. traders, shopkeepers, peasants, jute & tea growers, lawyers and professors. Zamindaris system had seen to exist in East Pakistan, rather the whole of Bengal since the pre-partition days, despite Muslim majority in East Pakistan mostly working class, the minority nominal only. Hindus were comparatively prosperous engaged in supplying agriculture produced, particularly jute & tea to the industries in West Bengal. They were therefore had a permanent contact with West Bengal which continued Indian influence on the minds of East Pakistan through Hindus. This resulted in dominating Hindus culture with anti Pakistani feeling gradually developing in the people.
4. **Politically.** Politically East and West Pakistani people were at different spectrum (scale) because of socio-economic divisions. The **people of West Pakistan** were generally poor, lower middle class except the Zamindar class some of whom were very rich. Their standard of living being high. The middle class followed their pattern and lived in artificial life.

On the contrary, the **people of East Pakistan** were poor lived a simple life even the rich class as such they looked upon the people of West Pakistan. Infact the major export of Pakistan was jute which earned foreign exchange. It was thought and professed the **wealth of East Pakistan was being utilized in West Pakistan**.

5. **Constitutional Reservations**. Future constitution of Pakistan had different outlooks in the people of East and West Pakistan. The **people of West Pakistan** mainly the feudal aristocracy, enjoying public life wanted supremacy the wide and large part of the country as compared to East Pakistan. On the contrary, the **people of East Pakistan** had certain reservation in the constitution making. The main points of these reservations were as under:-

- i. **Objective Resolution**. The people of West Pakistan under pressure of Ulema desired Islamic system in the constitution whereas the people of East Pakistan wanted the secular state. This is why the Objective Resolution created a sharp result (reaction) in East Pakistan in non-Muslims circles.
- ii. **Bicameral and Unitary System of Government**. The people of West Pakistan wanted continuation of the parliamentary system of government which was two there advantages with bicameral legislature to compensate their less representation in the assemblies by greater number of Senate. The People of East Pakistan wanted unitary system of government to earn larger representation in the house with one-man one vote.
- iii. **One Unit of Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula**. Muhammad Ali Bogra formula in 1953 provided parity (equality) between East and West Pakistan so that the disputes over representation could be covered up. But it was difficult under five provinces in West Pakistan as such it was proposed that whole of West Pakistan be joined together in one unit as an integrated provinces irrespective of the parochial feelings and sentiments as they were deprived of their assemblies and government. They accepted one unit under compulsion.

6. **Support of One Unit**. One unit was created in **October 1955**. Although the feelings about the one unit began immediately after the partition of India. **Archi Bold**, economic advisor of Quaid-e-Azam recommended the unification of West Pakistan for economic reasons. Quaid-e-Azam liked the scheme but decline it for reasons that it might provoke parochialism under deprivation. However, the **supporter of the One Unit** claimed that Quaid-e-Azam was in favor of the scheme. On contrary that one unit scheme with greater interaction between the people of different provinces should create better understanding of one another. The national press debated in favor of one unit which could help the development. There was a resistance to the scheme in 1948 coming from the provinces as they did not want to give up to their powers and privileges. The national press debated the issue both in favor and against.

Stronger view was promotion of harmony and good will could be created with the integration. The Daily Dawn wrote in the editorial on 16 December 1948 a great deal more is to be gained than loss by a merger. The scheme was also supported by political leaders particularly in Punjab such as Malik Feroz Khan Noon, Begum Jahna Ara, Shah Nawaz spoke in favor of scheme whereas Khan Muham, Yousaf Khattak of NWFP also called it useful plan but Muslim league leaders like Khaliq uz Zaman had some reservations. He said willingness of the provinces for the scheme was prerequisite. Quite a few members of the Muslim League from Sind and NWFP opposed the scheme. In 1953, the question of one unit raised its head again following the deadlock. It was stated that the only way to combat parochialism was to turn over to one unit. It was asserted that East Pakistan might obtain greater seats in the assembly and wing majority.

7. **Opposition of One Unit.** The **opposition of one unit** agreed that the plan would increase internal strife. They maintained that Federation was to provide a workable harmony and regional loyalties which must be respective and that the scheme was not accepted voluntarily. The smaller provinces also supported the opposition but the central government remained unmoved big pass in the assembly by 32 to 23. The Punjab leaders continued to work for unification but the opposition was severe. They rejected the Bogra Formula claiming that the Prime Minister was a party and therefore they started strengthening the disruptive forces. Meanwhile other Bengali leasers like Niaz ud Din, Fazal Ur Rehman, Tamiz ud Din Khan and Noor ul Amin started claiming for zonal federation aiming and the federation of six provinces as administrative units of East and West Pakistan with greater autonomy.

8. **Creation of Unit.** The BPC \_\_\_\_\_ report was finally adopted by constituent assembly but the second constituent assembly was dissolved on **22 November 1954**. The one unit was announced by Prime Minister on Radio Broad Cast. The NWA \_\_\_\_\_ supported the one unit whereas outside the frontier assembly there was enough opposition. Sind also opposed it. The legislative assembly of Khairpur gave a unanimous (common) resolution in favor of scheme. So, did the Baluchistan. The West Pakistan one unit bill was moved in the assembly on **23 August 1955** and despite strong opposition it was passed on **30 September 1955** and became operative on **14 October 1955**.

### **Questions**

1. What was one unit scheme and how did it emerge?
2. Explain the debate on the one unit and established their reasons for and against?
3. Analyze the way the one unit bill was passed and finally implemented?

## **REFORMS OF AYUB KHAN**

1. **Introduction.** Ayub Khan taking power of country as Martial Law Administrator and later on as President of the country made up his mind to enforce administrative cultural and economic reforms in the country. The reason was that before Martial Law, the law and order situation in the country had reached its lowest ebb (below) Constitutional and civil institution with their bad functioning plus political exploitation under lawlessness with the help of criminals. The political parties were trying to show off their strength one against each others.
2. **Reforms.** As such Ayub Khan took an exception to the unsettled condition in the country in restoring law and order and putting once again the rail of civil administrative machinery on the line. **Complaint Cells.** He setup complaint cells for the common man where anyone could ledge a complaint against some officials. Receiving immediately redress through military personnel in the absence of political support. **Criminals.** The criminal had been cornered and inactive more so because of the summary trial courts. But the beginning of civil government when martial law was over, criminal raised their heads against to spoil the law and orders situation. This was because of the inactive police which was a party to the criminal activities in Pakistan.

## **ECONOMIC REFORMS**

1. **Price Control**
  - i. **Price List.** Before martial law under bad law and order condition, business and market man raised the prices beyond the capacity of common man. The economic activity under the adverse condition of the country had reached the worst condition. It was therefore deemed necessary to control the prices of the daily commodities and daily necessities come down sharply under fear of Martial Law. Orders were issued to hang the control price list on the commodities so that the people knew the prices.
  - ii. **Import Licenses.** Hitherto (till now) the practice was that the import licenses were sold and purchased unofficially which was an extra burden on the people the government banned it.
  - iii. **Bonus Voucher Scheme.** There was a trade crisis under the import policy of the country which provide unbalancing of foreign exchange in the country suffering shortage. The government issued a bonus voucher scheme to better the situation. Under this scheme, exporters were facilitated and the importers discouraged. However an exporter earning foreign exchange was facilitated one third (1/3) of his bonus. The imported goods under bonus voucher scheme were very costly beyond the purchasing capacity of the common man as such

encourage the State Bank of Pakistan reserve of foreign exchange, supporting the economic condition of the country.

- iv. **Smuggling / Black Money.** Taxes were usually unpaid and remained so under political government. Smuggling was on top as usual foreign exchange and other black money in foreign currency were deposited foreign banks of which the Martial Law Government took an exception. Smuggling was stopped by the military government and foreign exchange was brought back from the banks abroad. Under instruction of the government, 1/3 tax was remitted by the government. Some traders resolved negative tactics. Four of them sent to jail. The result was that the government recovered four crore forty Lakh (44,000,000 - forty four millions) in foreign exchange.

3. **Agriculture Reforms.** In a feudal country, agriculture reforms were difficult some earlier attempts failed with non cooperation of the Zamindars. The military government set a commission to recommend agrarian reforms as it was a basic necessity of the country. The report was submitted within three months. It recommended following:-

- i. No one shall own five hundred acres lands using canal water and a thousand acres ordinary.
- ii. Land for fruit gardens and pastures could not be more than 50 acres.
- iii. Landlords could transfer their lands to relatives.
- iv. The land beyond limits shall go to the state without compensation but certificate will be issued profitable after 25 years. These certificates were profitable. The jagirs were forfeited in the name of state without compensation except these reserved for education and public institution.
- v. The state land was distributed among the peasant. The military government took measures to better the agriculture produces. A commission was setup to report in the matter which recommended:-
  - (1) To strengthen cooperation societies in the village to open agriculture banks joining with agriculture finance cooperation.
  - (2) Fertilizer plants in the country to requirements.

4. **Rehabilitation of Refugees.** Refugees had been unsettled since the birth of Pakistan and completely rehabilitation the task was assigned to General Azam who facilitated the rehabilitation in the shortest possible time.

5. **Education Reforms.** A number of attempts had been made earlier to update the educational system besides the change in the syllabus. It was presumed that the Urdu medium be applied at all level of education for a better comprehension and understanding. The received a small resistance but eventually Urdu medium was enforced.

6. **Industrial Reforms.** There were no industries in the country under political governments busy with faction feuds did not give a serious thought in this direction. The military government established Pakistan's Industrial Development Cooperation each one for East and West Pakistan which did increase a number of industries in the country more in East Pakistan than in West Pakistan since then not many industries have been instituted in the country except a few.

**Question.** Explain the Socio-economic reforms of Ayub Khan during his regime.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. The First Cabinet of Pakistan takes oath on **15 August 1947.**
2. Quaid-e-Azam was born on **25 December 1876.**
3. Quaid-e-Azam joined All India Muslim League in **1913.**
4. Quaid-e-Azam first becomes President of Muslim League in **1916.**
5. Quaid-e-Azam presented his famous 14 points in **1929.**
6. **Quaid-e-Azam** was First Governor General of Pakistan.
7. Quaid-e-Azam inaugurated State Bank of Pakistan on **1 July 1948.**
8. Quaid-e-Azam died on **11 September 1948.**
9. Country accepted Pakistan First was **Iran.**
10. Pakistan became the member of UNO on **30 September 1947.**
11. Liaqat Ali Khan was born on **1 October 1895.**
12. Liaqat Ali Khan joined Muslim League in **1924.**
13. **Liaqat Ali Khan** was First Prime Minister of Pakistan.
14. Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated on **16 October 1951.**
15. Second Prime Minister of Pakistan was **Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.**
16. Second Governor General of Pakistan was **Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din.**
17. Indus Water Treaty was signed in **1960.**
18. Objective Resolution was passed on **12 March 1949.**
19. Objective Resolution was presented in Constituent Assembly by **Liaqat Ali Khan.**
20. First Constitution of Pakistan was passed in **1956.**
21. Second constitution of Pakistan was passed in **1962.**
22. Third constitution of Pakistan was passed in **1973.**
23. Distance of East and West Pakistan was **2000 kms.**
24. One unit program was launched on **14 October 1955.**
25. One Unit Program was the idea of **Muhammad Ali Bogra.**
26. One Unit Program dissolved by **General Yahya Khan.**



27. One Unit Program dissolved on 1 July 1970.
28. Ayub Khan was born on 14 May 1907.
29. Ayub Khan became defense minister in 1954.
30. Ayub Khan lifted Martial law in 1962.
31. Ayub Khan resigned from his President ship on 25 March 1969.
32. **First Martial Law** imposed by Ayub Khan.
33. Basic Democracies introduces by Ayub Khan.
34. First Martial Law imposed on 7 October 1958.
35. COP stands for **Combined Opposition Party**.
36. BDO stands for **Basic Democracies Ordinance**.
37. Tashkent Pact was signed in 1966.
38. **Ayub Khan** represented Pakistan in Tashkent Meeting.
39. **Lal Bahadur Sheshri** participated in Tashkent Declaration from India.
40. East Pakistan separated from West Pakistan on 16 December 1971.
41. Shimla Accord was signed on July 1972.
42. PPP was established on December 1967.
43. PPP was established by **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**.
44. ZA Bhutto became Prime Minister on 14 August 1973.

### **EMERGENCE OF TASHKENT PACT – 10 JANUARY 1966**

1. **Introduction.** Tashkent Declaration was a peace agreement between India and Pakistan through mediation of Soviet Russia. The War of 1965 does not prove decisive for Pakistan as failed to get Kashmir by force nor India succeed in capturing a large portion of Pakistan to dismember it.
2. **UN Appeal for Negotiation.** UN appeal for peace eventually succeeded and the negotiation between the two countries became necessary.
3. **US not Dependable Friend.** Pakistan had realized that the US was not a dependable friend. Her sympathies for India during the war despite bond in a defensive alliance with Pakistan. Pakistan was enough shatters Pakistan hope in the US.
4. **Failure of Development of Friendly Relationship with USSR.** Pakistan had failed to develop friendly relationship with Soviet Russia even when the Soviet Union continued veto UN resolution on Kashmir favoring Pakistan.

5. **China Cordial Assistance.** Pakistan relations with China were cordial. She assistant Pakistan during the war and even threaten India to attack if East Pakistan was in danger and yet she play no role in peace talks because of the unfriendly relationship between India and China.

6. **Start of Negotiation.** Ayub Khan sent ZA Bhutto to Moscow to consult Gromyko, Russian Foreign Minister, for mediation between the two countries. Russia was very close to India and yet she agreed for mediation inviting the two heads of the state. Ayub Khan and Lal Bahudar Shastri to sit together for an understanding between them. There was a general agreement of the two countries on major issues except one. ZA Bhutto insisted to Indian commitments to allow Kashmiris right of self-determination. The negotiation were about to fail, when suddenly Ayub Khan signed the agreement irrespective of Kashmir Issue.

7. **Terms of Tashkent Agreement.** The following are the terms of agreement of Tashkent Agreement:-

- i. **Cooperation.** The two countries shall live like good neighbors with better understanding without show of force. All disputes shall be settled in line with UN Charter including Kashmir Issue.
- ii. **Withdrawal of Army till 25 February 1966.** The armies of two countries shall withdraw back till 25 February 1966 where they stationed by 5 August 1965. The parties shall strictly follow the cease-fire.
- iii. **No Intervention in Affairs Other Country.** The two countries shall not intervene in the internal affairs of the other country.
- iv. **No Negative Propaganda.** The two countries shall stop negative propaganda of the media harmful to the mutual friendship.
- v. **Revival of Diplomatic Relationship.** Diplomatic relationship between the two countries shall be revived.
- vi. **Revival of Communication System.** The two countries shall agree revive communication system besides commercial, cultural and economic relationship.
- vii. **Return of Prisoner of War.** The two countries shall manage as soon as return of the prisoner of war.
- viii. **Illegal Immigrants.** The two countries shall negotiate the issue of illegal immigrants and return the possession of the other country in prosperity and other assets.
- ix. **Negotiation on Common Disputes.** The two countries shall continue to negotiation on common disputes between them.

8. **Death and Funeral of Lal Bahudar Shastri.** The Lal Bahudar Shastri died immediately after signing the Tashkent Declaration. His funeral was attended by many heads of states including Ayub Khan.
9. **Resignation by ZA Bhutto and Formation of PPP.** ZA Bhutto having disagreed on the agreement with President Ayub Khan resigned and ushered (accomplished) in the formation of Pakistan People's Party.
10. **Conclusion.** The Tashkent Declaration could be useful only good faith but in the situation of common mistrust, it developed disputes, however, tilt of the Tashkent Agreement remained in Indian favor. Pakistan had gained nothing from the war and agreement.

### **CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF SEPARATION OF EAST PAKISTAN**

#### **Causes**

1. **Prediction of Abdul Kalam Azad.** Abdul Kalam Azad in his book "India Wins Freedom" predicted (guessed) before the partition of East Pakistan that East Pakistan will separate from Pakistan within 25 years of Pakistan existence. This prediction was not baseless, speculative and imaginary. It reflects the constant contact between Indian political leaders and the East Pakistan political separatists' movements. Mostly Hindus coupled with the Awami League and opponent parties of the All India Muslim League.
2. **East Pakistan Leaders Involvement.** Ever since the birth of Pakistan, East Pakistan leaders including some Hindus made manifest their ambitions by resisting West Pakistan political will on different issues. The unicameral verses bicameral legislature or measures to gain majority representation on the principles of one man one vote, besides national language issue.
3. **All India Muslim Defeat in Provincial Election – 1948.** The defeat of All India Muslim League in East Pakistan provincial election of 1948 proved landmark in the separation movement.
4. **Constitutional Deadlock.** It was Muhammad Ali Bogra (Bogra Formula) who mediated between two wings on the question of parity (equality) on a promise of a unicameral legislative. The constitutional deadlock of which Pakistan had suffered because of Hindus separatist was multiplied by the passage of the Objectives Resolution. It was suggested that the Islamic way of life against the concept of parliamentary democracy. They refused to accept that Pakistan was made in the name of Islam. The religion and state were two different fields and only a secular government could produced a better working. Muhammad Ali Bogra squared up this issue with East Pakistan Hindus leadership with some difficulties.

4. **Dissolve of 1956 Constitution.** The constitution of 1956 did console (calm) East Pakistan leadership to some extent which provincial enough save to them in the parliament but the constitution was dissolved in 1957/58 before its implementation.
5. **Social and Cultural Difference.** Another basic difference which caused separation of East Pakistan was the wide difference in social and culture life of the people. **West Pakistan** was studded by Jagirdari system prevalent in all the four provinces. Jagirdars (landed aristocracy) had a complete sway (influence) over the people politically, economically and culturally. 75% of the population of West Pakistan was rural area where Jagirdar, the affluent (wealthy) class and peasant, working class spoke of the Jagirdar authority even the revenue official, law and order agencies could not exist in the area without the pleasures of Jagirdars. The feudalistic culture had amply spread in rest of 25% of urban population where lived, traders, businessman, shopkeepers, government employee and industrials labors. The urban people were not feudalistic but they followed feudalistic culture to urge to earn more money as living show off a higher social status. Living an artificial way of life. **On the contrary, the people of East Pakistan** were poor, depending upon a poor living; the affluent class lived like poor people. The people of East Pakistan were given to understand and believe that richness of West Pakistan was due to the foreign exchange earnings of East Pakistan jute.
6. **Lack of Communication.** Lack of contact between the two wings had created all the more misunderstanding when Islamabad developed, it was said that funding of new capital was from the resources of East Pakistan.
7. **Industrials Development Cooperation.** During political government of West Pakistan, Industrials Development Cooperation were created one for each wing. Some industries were funded in West Pakistan but industrial development cooperation of East Pakistan was not active. It was presumed that federal government did not provide funds for industrial development against the understanding that the provincial government shall finance the industries to their requirements. However, these industries in East Pakistan were in excess from West Pakistan during Martial regime.
8. **The 1965 War and Ignoring of East Pakistan.** The War of 1965 between India and Pakistan created another wide gap between thinking of West and East Pakistan while the Pakistan forces were defending the Indian aggression. East Pakistan was ignored for the defense in case of India attack. The defense potential in East Pakistan negligible. China had threaten India to keep away from East Pakistan but since the federal government ignored it. The issue became a serious grievance.
9. **Agartala Conspiracy – 1968.** At this time, separatists thinking had developed in East Pakistan particularly the most political party, the Awami League in 1968 Agartala Conspiracy (34 x people including military plan for separation of East Pakistan which was leaked out by

Intelligence Officer) case was discovered and its reactions created hostile feeling between the two wings.

10. **Mukti Bihini**. The government of India had sent regular forces in East Pakistan named Mukti Bihini. Pakistani troops were tortured and killing under ambush which resultant in the army action in 1970 before that a last attempt was made to develop a better understanding between two wings. But six points agenda by Mujeeb ur Rehman gave only minimum authority to federal government not acceptable. This was followed by the 1971 war between India and Pakistan which ended in the creation of Bangladesh on 16 December 1971.

### **Effects of Separation of East Pakistan**

1. **Surrender of Pakistan Army**. Surrender of Pakistan Army on 16 December 1971 was great event in world history. A part from creation of Bangladesh, 93,000 civilians and military personnel became prisoners of war, later handed over to India for custody.
2. **Indian Occupation of Pakistani Land**. More than 500,000 square miles of land in Pakistan and Kashmir were in Indian possession.
3. **Loss of Pakistan's Prestige**. It was great loss to Pakistan's prestige internationally as she stood on the verge of disintegration.
4. **Spying of Bengalis**. In Pakistan about 2 million Bengalis were living of parts of country including Islamabad Secretariat and the GHQ. The earlier, they had been working against the interest of Pakistan, spying for Indian Independence Movement.
5. **No Working Government in Pakistan**. Peace talks between India and Pakistan had yet to be settled. There was no working government in Pakistan as General Yahya Khan was being condemned in the country as well as internationally as such he hand over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who under civil Martial Law began to revive Pakistan.
6. **Blackmailing by India**. India was not only maltreated of the Prisoners of War but also trying to blackmail Pakistan because of a weak position.
7. **Degeneration of Pakistan Army**. Pakistan Army was degenerated after the defeat and recovering confidence was long way.
8. **Military Trial of 190 PoWs by Bangladesh**. Bangladesh after independence asked India to pressurize Pakistan "military trial of more than 190 PoWs to be carried out in the country preparation of Bihari in Bangladesh segregate in the entire town in refugee camp to be transfer to Pakistan as there no place in Bangladesh.

### **Preparation of Simla Accord - 1972**

1. **General**. An Indian delegation reached Pakistan for talks on the basis of negotiation. Pakistan wanted that determination of future of Kashmir may be included in agenda and international mediation in case of failure.

2. **Line of Control Issue.** Firstly, India was determined that the line of control may be recognized as international border. Secondly India claimed bilateralism and mutual negotiation for peace settlement.
3. **Beginning of Negotiation.** Negotiation began in 28 June 1972 between ZA Bhutto and Indira Gandhi at Simla under shadow of expectations and disappointments.
4. **India Media Propaganda and Pakistan Response.** The India media propagated to cut short Pakistan to become under India. On the contrary, Pakistan was on the defensive due to:-
  - a. To save herself from the Indian influences.
  - b. Release of 93,000 prisoners of war from Indian Jails besides release of Pakistan territories in Indian possession.
  - c. Future of Kashmir.
3. **Result of Simla Agreement.** The negotiation of Simla were about to fail after a month regular talks when suddenly the agreement was reached.
  - i. **Line of Control.** India won in the negotiation with recognition of sustain of the line of control with herself. Pakistan did not accept it as an international border.
  - ii. **Indian Media Role.** Pakistan conceded bilateralism and yet Indian media continue to assert that Indian had failed to pressurize Pakistan in order cut to size.
  - iii. **Prisoners of War.** India agreed to return of Prisoners of War but she claimed that the Prisoners of War were in fact of Bangladesh whereas India could not release them without consent of Bangladesh. Bangladesh claimed that she was not a party of Simla agreement and therefore the conditions of the agreement were not binding upon her.
4. **Pakistan Approach to UN Security Council.** There were some immediate causes that Pakistan approached the Security Council to intervene in the matter. Apart from usual maltreatment of the Prisoners of War and regular mind washing, there was some firing in Indian Cells killing a number of Prisoners of War. Further Bangladesh was still claiming trial of 195 Prisoners of War. Whereas India blackmailing Pakistan on the issue Security Council in a Resolution ask India to release the Prisoners of War immediately. Pakistan declared in retaliation, military trial of 200,000 Bengalis lived because of their loyalty to Pakistan. She threatens to start the trial, if Bangladesh did not announce to withdraw the military trial of Prisoners of War and repatriation of Bihari. Bangladesh and India, both tamed down and Prisoners of War in Bangladesh returned to Pakistan. India did not give lend posses by her in Kashmir but with dues to Pakistan territory.

### **CONSTITUTION OF 1973**

1. **Salient Features of the Constitution of 1973**

- i. **Approval of the Constitution of 1973.** The Constitution of 1973 was passed in April 1973 unanimously (collectively) but it was not so easy because old controversy between the government and opposition about Islamic character was revival. The government benches were insisting upon the Islamic way of life following the spirit of the constitution. On the contrary, opposition wanted a secular parliamentary democracy which created a deadlock in the constitution making. After a short time, the government conceded to the point of view of opposition accepting all their demand. At such unanimously passed on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1973 and implemented on 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947 under the name of Republic of Pakistan.
  - ii. **Facilitation of Amendments in Constitution.** Another good feature of this constitution was that it facilitated the amendments to the constitution in accordance with the requirements of the time. 21 amendments have since being witness in the constitution. However, under one amendment, Pakistan was renamed as Islamic Republic of Pakistan and the Objectives Resolution which was hither (*ab tak*) to a part of the preamble, now included in the text of the constitution.
  - iii. **Written Constitution.** Unlike the British unwritten constitution, the Constitution of 1973 was a written document which contained Federal set up, under parliamentary system of government, bicameral legislature i.e. National Assembly and Senate, determining the responsibility of the Federal Government towards the provinces in vice versa. Safe guards of Human lives, the rights of the minority were guarantee.
  - iv. **Public Welfare.** The Constitution of 1973 enforced general election on the basis of adult franchise (18 years and above age can vote) besides economic justice for all availing available opportunities from public sector. The Constitution of 1973 guaranteed independent judiciaries and Urdu declared under as a national language.
2. The silent feature of the constitution including suggesting Islamic provision were:-
- i. **Sovereignty of Allah Almighty.** That the entire Universe belongs to Allah Almighty with no to share His sovereignty. He reposes confidence in the people of a land where they lived their lives in accordance with the Holy Quran and Sunnah.
  - ii. **Conversation of Un-Islamic Law to Islamic Law.** The constitution beside that entire un-Islamic practices and laws may be converted according to the teaching

of Islam within 9 years. However, the minorities were bonding their own religious practices.

- iii. **High Office for Muslims only.** The Constitution of 1973 restricted the office of the President and Prime Minister for Muslims only. No non-Muslim could reach high offices, however, qualified.
- iv. **Islamic Way of Life.** To facilitate the Islamic way of life, Arabic language was deemed to be a compulsory subject in the syllabus of all level.
- v. **Islamic Council.** It instituted an Islamic Council representing all school of thoughts in order to translate the current law and convert it in accordance with the teaching of Holy Quran and Sunnah. It was responsibility of Islamic Council to advise when refer to by the Federal Government and the Provincial legislature.

3. **Character of Constitutional Amendments.** The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) Government under the different amendments had de-shaped the constitution restricting the powers of the legislature and judiciary. After the PPP Government, important changes were:-

- i. **Budget.** The PPP Government had considered numerical strength to pass the Budget.
- ii. **Resignation of Minister.** If any motion (movement) of government benches was rejected by the assembly, the minister was obligate to resign.
- iii. **Nationalization of Industries.** Most of the industries were nationalized by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The condition of which was more than bad and needed immediate redress.
- iv. **Revision of Constitution to the National Interest.** The constitution was amended again to revise the current practices according to the national interest. Now the budget was passed by 2/3 majority of the House. The respective minister was not resigning if his motion was rejected. Industries were denationalized and returned to their owner.
- v. **Amendments during Zia UI Haq Regime.** There were some other amendments such extension to the emergency conditions could not be recognized without the consent of House. Some of the amendments in constitution during the Zia UI Haq were against the Pakistan interest:-
  - (1) **Emergency.** Emergency could be enforced only for six months suspending Human Rights. It could now continue to for unlimited time.
  - (2) **Reduce of Judiciary Powers.** Another amendment was interference in the judiciary reducing the powers of High Court and Supreme Court.



Government ceased the power of the appointments and transfer of judges.

- (3) **Special Tribunals.** Special Tribunals were instituted whenever the government felt necessary. The High Court and Supreme Court could not heard appeal against them.

4. **Conclusion.** The Constitution of 1973 suffered from time to time and in hands of military ruler. But with returning of civil government, it revived its status to its original form.

**Question.** Write down an analysis the silent feature of Constitution of 1973. Describe the amendments to the Constitution of 1973 when and how?

### **SOVIET INVASION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPACTS ON PAKISTAN**

1. **Pakistan and Afghanistan Relationship.** Pakistan and Afghanistan with religious and cultural affinity (similarity) never remained close friends mostly because:-

- i. **Opposition of Pakistan Creation.** Afghanistan opposed the partition of India and creation of Pakistan because she did not recognize the Durand Line, the border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
- ii. **Congress Role.** The Indian National Congress inflamed the hostility of Afghanistan against the claim of Muslim League of demanding Pakistan as an independent state consisting of the province of Frontier and Southern area of Afghanistan.
- iii. **Internationally Reorganization of Durand Line.** The Durand Line with international reorganization did not let the Afghanistan and India to succeed in their missions.
- iv. **Opposition of Pakistan for UN Member.** Pakistan became the member of UN despite of Afghanistan opposition.
- v. **Transit Facility of Karachi.** Afghanistan enjoyed transit facility to Karachi or its commercial goods incoming and outgoing and yet after the creation of the Pakistan, the Afghan Government remained hostile to Pakistan with Russian support besides India.
- vi. **Russia Warm Water Theory.** Like Afghanistan, Russia was too a landlocked country. Afghanistan had no outlet except Karachi and Russia therefore planned to find any opening to western coast of Pakistan which the weak government of Pakistan and pro-Russia government in Afghanistan appeared in successful.
- vii. **Russia Plan to Materialize Her Objective.** With the fall of Dawood Khan, pro-Russia King of Afghanistan, Russia planned to materialize her objective first to

capture Afghanistan (1979) and then seize Northern Area of Pakistan (Baluchistan) till Gawadar.

- viii. **Civil Invasion through Afghan Refugees.** Pakistan was threatened for security. It received civil invasion from Afghanistan almost 3-4 millions who settled in Pakistan in different regions besides Northern Western Frontier, a major settlement.
- ix. **Warlords Efforts for Failure of Russia.** Afghanistan under Zahir Shah could not achieve any resistance because he himself was pro Russia. After dethroned, the warlords made hectic efforts to fail Russian invasion and Pakistan assistant warlords politically and materially.
- x. **Military Aid to Pakistan.** Pakistan had begun received military assistance from the West particularly from USA claiming to resist the Communist expansion.
- xi. **Geneva Accord – April 1988.** The Russia war remained futile (vain) attempt despite almost a decade long engagement Afghanistan followed by Geneva Accord - 1988 which restored Afghanistan independence and Russia withdrawal in Afghanistan. After the withdrawn of Russia, the warlords in Afghanistan started fighting one another for supremacy. Pakistan made hectic efforts to mediate between warlords but failed.
- xii. **Taliban Regime.** Eventually in squaring up the differences, Taliban a new religiously group of Afghanistan manage to overcome the warlords one after another at last to announce their sovereignty. Pakistan immediately recognized the Taliban government thought they were in possession of almost half of Afghanistan. Taliban government did not prolong the Afghanistan with some compromise among the warlords which still survived till today.
- xiii. **Pakistan's Support to Taliban Regime.** There were reasons of Pakistan supporting Taliban in Pakistan the soft corner for Taliban was due to the unfriendly relation with Afghanistan ever since her creation. This was coupled by the fact that the Afghanistan Government was closed to India engage in weakening Pakistan through disruptive activities. Pakistan found in Taliban soft corner for her and therefore offered to support them but following their fanatic policies Pakistan withdrew her support particularly after destruction of Banyan Temple where some most valuable relics of Buddha were existed. Taliban were condemned all over the world but their succession government under Karzai remained unfriendly to Pakistan.
- xiv. **9/11 Incident.** 9/11 incidents in America discovered the Al Qaeda terrorist groups in Afghanistan and elsewhere aiming to upset politically the West before

invading Afghanistan. The US main efforts for politically understanding but failed where developed a close understanding between the Al-Qaeda and Taliban which joined the Al-Qaeda in her terrorists activities.

2. **Effects on Pakistan.** Russian invasion in Afghanistan had very serious impacts on Pakistan. Some important are:-

- i. **Afghan Refugees.** Besides 3-4 million Afghan Refugees were still in Pakistan refusing to return home and US military help through Pakistan developed terrorism in Pakistan because when USA attacked Afghanistan Pakistan provided logistic support in consequence Pakistan became a victim of terrorism activities as USA failed in her mission to abrupt Al-Qaeda and Taliban terrorists withdrawing from the country.
- ii. **Terrorism in Pakistan.** The USA Arms during the Russian Invasion were distributed among the warlords and their troops. These arms were smuggled amongst terrorists groups in Afghanistan which developed Calachenkow culture and subversive activities first through sectarian killings and later suicide at religious places and Shrines to incurred heavy loss of people and property. Pakistan has not come out of these terrorists activities despite the successes of Operation Al-Mizan, Operation Zarb-e-Azb and Operation Rad ul Fasad.

3. **Conclusion.** Apparently invasion of Russia in Afghanistan and 9/11 incident look as separate issues but somewhere they were interconnected the fundamentalist (Al-Qaeda) movement and international organizations was little know before 9/11. Although the intellectual activities of this movement were widespread let its offensive plans were not revealed. Osama Bin Laden was a great organization made target the USA which began the bias of activities against them but the activities of Al-Qaeda did not suffered even after the death of Osama Bin Laden and we see offshoot of Al-Qaeda culture in Pakistan even today.

**Question.** What was Afghan how did it erupt and to what consensus.

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. **Abdul Kalam Azad** predicted that East Pakistan will separate from Pakistan within **25** years.
2. **India Wins Freedom** was the famous book of Abdul Kalam Azad.
3. China had threatened India to keep away from **East Pakistan** during 1965 War.
4. **Mukti Bihiny** were regular forces of India.
5. **Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman** of East Pakistan gave his six points.
6. In 1971 War, **93000** civilian and military personnel became Prisoner of War.
7. More than **five hundred thousand** square miles of land in Pakistan and Kashmir were in Indian possession after 1971 War.

8. The Constitution of 1973 was passed in 12 April 1973 and implemented on 14 August 1973.
9. Under one amendment in 1973 Constitution, Pakistan was renamed as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
10. The Constitution of 1973 restricted the office of President and Prime Minister for Muslims only.
11. Afghanistan did not recognize the Durand Line as border between Pakistan and Afghanistan.
12. Afghanistan enjoyed the Transit facility to Karachi.
13. Like Afghanistan, Russia too was a landlocked country.
14. Russia had been trying an opening into the Mediterranean Sea through Black Sea.
15. With the fall of Dawood Khan, Russia attacked on Afghanistan in 1979.
16. Almost 3-4 Million Afghan Refugees settled in Pakistan.
17. The Warlords in Afghanistan made hectic efforts to fail Russian invasion.
18. The 9/11 incident in USA discovered the Al-Qaeda terrorist group in Afghanistan.
19. There are two types of determinants in Foreign Policy i.e. Fixed and Variable.
20. SEATO was established in 1954.
21. Baghdad Pact (later CENTO) was signed in 1955.
22. In 1960, Indus Basin Treaty was signed with the help of World Bank.
23. In 1893, Durand Line recognized border between British India and Afghanistan.
24. Operation Gibraltar was started under General Akhtar Malik.
25. The 1965 War proved indecisive for Pakistan and India.
26. Pakistan in 1965 failed to develop friendly relationship with USSR.
27. Tashkent Declaration was peaceful agreement between India and Pakistan
28. Tashkent Declaration was signed on 10 January 1966.
29. In 1974, Second OIC Summit was held in Lahore.
30. USSR stands for Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
31. In 1970, USSR and India signed twenty years friendship agreement.
32. Sino-Indo war fought in 1962.
33. In China, Major General Raza Khan appointed first Ambassador from Pakistan.
34. Iraq quited form Baghdad Pact due to Noor us Saeed's Revolution.
35. U2 Incident was occurred in 1962.
36. In 1968, Agartala Conspiracy case was discovered.
37. In 1971, China became the member of UNO with the help of Pakistan.
38. Geneva Accord was signed in April 1988.
39. United Nations favoring Pakistan on Kashmir Issue.

40. The defeat of All India Muslim League in East Pakistan proved a **Land Mark** in the separation Movement.
41. The life of the West Pakistan were studied **Jagirdari System**.
42. **75%** population of West Pakistan belong to rural areas.
43. **21** Amendments have been interred in the Constitution of 1973.
44. **Independent Judiciary** granted in the Constitution of 1973.
45. **Arabic** made the compulsory subject in the Constitution of 1973.
46. The Constitution of 1973 suffered at the hand of **Military** time to time.
47. Most of the Industries were nationalized by **Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto**.
48. India initiated legal maneuvers to erode the disputed states of Kashmir in **Oct 1963**.
49. Before going to Tashkent, Ayub Khan visited **London** and **Washington** in Dec 1965.
50. **Gromyko** was Russian Prime Minister during 1965.
51. **Lal Bahadur Shastri** was Indian Prime Minister during 1965.
52. After the War of 1965 armies of Pakistan & India withdrew back till **25 February 1966**.
53. Lal Bahadur Shastri died after signing the **Tashkent Pact**.
54. The Constitution of 1956 did console for the leadership of **East Pakistan**.
55. The Constitution of 1956 dissolved in **1958**.
56. Pakistan withdrew from SEATO in **November 1972**.
57. Prime Minister ZA Bhutto was invited to visit US in **September 1973**.
58. In **1953** Pakistan aligned itself with the US and accepted military and economic assistance.
59. Basic Democracies System was introduced by **General Ayub Khan** in **1959**.
60. The Local Bodies of basic democracy enjoyed powers of both **Union Districts** and **Divisional Council**.
61. After the War of 1965, Pakistan realized **USA** was not a dependable friend.
62. Ayub Khan signed Tashkent Pact irrespective of **Kashmir** Issue.
63. ZA Bhutto resigned from Foreign Minister in **1966** after Tashkent Declaration.
64. All India Muslim League was defeated in **East Pakistan** in Provincial Elections of **1948**.
65. According to people of East Pakistan, Islamic System was against the concept of **Parliamentary Democracy**.
66. The Constitution of 1956 was abrogated on **7 October 1958**.
67. Most important **export** or **import** of East Pakistan was **Jute**.
68. **East Pakistan** was ignored during 1965 war by Federal Government.
69. Negotiation between Indra Gandhi and ZA Bhutto started on **28 June 1972**.
70. Unlike unwritten British Constitution, the Constitution of **1973** was a written document.
71. Constitution of 1973 declared **Urdu** as national language.

72. Pakistan became member of UN on **30 September 1947**.
73. Being a landlocked country, Afghanistan has no outlet but **Karachi**.
74. USA supported Afghan Warlords against **Communist** expansion.
75. Pakistan supported Afghan **Taliban regime** in Afghanistan after Soviet Union withdrawal.
76. Buddha Temples in **Banyan** were destroyed by **Taliban**.
77. 1965 War started after a clash between border patrols in **Ran of Kutch**.
78. Simla agreement was signed between Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indian PM **Indra Gandhi**.

## **2 July 1972**

79. In **1992**, India & Pakistan made joint declaration prohibiting use of **Chemical Weapon**.
80. **Kargil** was the first armed conflict since they officially conducted nuclear weapon test.
81. 12<sup>th</sup> SAARC Summit was held in **Islamabad** in 1989
82. **68** Casualties were recorded in **Samjhuta Express** blasts.
83. In July 2008, Indian Embassy was attack in **Kabul**.
84. Objective Resolution was made part of **1973 Constitution**.