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PAKISTAN STUDIES NOTES FOR 9TH CLASS

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Chapter-4

HISTORY OF PAKISTAN - I

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Q1. Discuss the accession of states and tribal areas of Pakistan.

Ans: Accession of States and Tribal Areas:

The areas captured by the British and brought under the direct control of the British Crown were called "British India". India at that time was divided into a large number of small and large states. There were many Indian rulers who did not offer resistance to the British advance; they rather decided to remain loyal to the British. The British in turn allowed them to continue ruling their states provided they rendered full support to the British Raj.

A British officer called "**Resident**" served as a link between the British government and the local ruler in each state. He made sure that the British policies were carried out by the ruler. (The local rulers held the titles of *Rajas, Maharajas, Mirs, Nawwabs, Mehtars* and *Nizam* etc). At the time of independence these princely states were 635 in number.

Apart from British India and the princely states, in certain areas on the north western boundaries of India and in Baluchistan, centuries old laws prevailed and old judicial practices were followed. These areas were never made a part of the British India.

A British officer having the rank of "**Political Agent**" served as a link between the local tribal administration and the British government. These tribal areas were located on the border of Baluchistan and the NWFP (North Western Frontier Province, now renamed as the Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa- KP). Ninety nine percent of the population of this area was Muslim; they became a part of Pakistan as a result of Indian partition in 1947.

Muslim and Non-Muslim members of the provincial assemblies of the provinces sat in separate session and decided whether they wanted the division of their respective province or not and wanted their province to join the Indian Federation or Pakistan.

The non-Muslim members of the Punjab and Bengal assemblies voted for the division of their respective provinces, so the provinces were divided on the basis of Muslim and non-Muslim population. The Sind Assembly members opted for Pakistan.

The NWFP was being ruled by a pro-Congress government at that time but the people of the province had expressed their no-confidence on the government by staging protests and taking out procession, and there were sound reasons to believe that the assembly had lost its mandate to rule. In these circumstances the government decided to call a referendum in the province.

Majority of the people decided in favour of Pakistan. Baluchistan had still not attained the status of a province. A *Jirga* of the tribal chiefs decided that the representative of the province will sit in the legislative assembly of Pakistan. India flouted the efforts of the southern states of Junagadh and Manawadar to accede to

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Pakistan and captured the states through military action. Hyderabad met the same fate.

Hyderabad was a Hindu majority state but its Muslim ruler, who had the title of **Nizam**, wanted his state to join Pakistan. Kashmir was the largest Muslim princely state in India but it was ruled by a **Hindu Maharaja**. Afraid of the mass scale unrest in the state, the Maharaja of Kashmir had taken refuge with the Indian government.

Taking advantage of the situation, the Indians staged the drama as if the Maharaja had signed a deed of Kashmir's accession with India. After this the Indian forces entered into the state of Jammu and Kashmir and occupied a large part of it.

The princely states located within the Pakistan territory maintained their independent position for sometime but became part of Pakistan one after the other.

With the efforts of the Quaid-e-Azam رَحْمَةُ اللهِ عَلَيْهِ ten states had acceded to Pakistan by April 1948. The states that did not accede to Pakistan in the early days were Dir, Sawat Chitral and Hunza located in the area adjoining the NWFP (now KP), Bahawalpur located on the borders of the Punjab and Sind and Kalat, Kharan, Lasbela and Makran in the Baluchistan area. In 1970 all states were dissolved and amalgamated into the neighboring provinces.

Q2. Define Constitution and explain its significance.

Ans: Constitution and its Significance:

Constitution is a state's fundamental law, which stipulates rules and regulation regarding different organs of the state. All states have three basic organs; legislature, executive and judiciary. A constitution determines the composition and mutual relationship of these organs as well as the nature of citizens' relationship with the organs of the state.

Q3. Give a brief survey of constitutional evolution.

Ans: Constitutional Evolution (a brief survey):

After adopting the Objectives Resolution the Constituent Assembly formed a committee to frame guiding principles of the future constitution in the light of the resolution. The constitution makers had to face many practical problems. The greatest difficulty was posed by the geographical position of the country. About **1600 km** Indian territory separated the East Pakistan from the West. Confidence between the two wings of the country had started shaking in very early days after partition. The western wing had four provinces but the total population of these four provinces was less than the single province of East Pakistan.

The East Pakistan demanded representation on the basis of population, but the four provinces of the West Pakistan insisted that the powers and resources should be distributed between the two wings on the basis of parity, (equal status of East and West Pakistan). The political instability created due to the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan created further hindrances in the way of constitution making.

Differences between the Governor General and the Assembly developed in October 1954. Governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the Assembly under the charges of incompetence and corruption. The speaker of the Assembly Molvi Tameez-ud-Din challenged the Governor General's order in Sind High Court. The Sind High Court Full Bench agreed with the speaker's contention and declared Governor's order unconstitutional and null and void. The federal government challenged the High Court decision in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Supreme

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Court upheld Governor General's decision and decided that the Constituent Assembly had ceased to exist.

The state of Pakistan came into being on August 14, 1947. In order to run the state in accordance with the will of its citizens and in order to determine the rights and duties of the citizens of the state, a constitution was urgently required. Obviously a constitution could not be framed in one day. The government of India, before partition, was being run under a constitutional statute called "The Government of India Act 1935". After the creation of Pakistan, certain amendments were made in this act and it was adopted as the temporary constitution of Pakistan.

The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ wanted the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan to frame the permanent constitution of Pakistan in very short time.

The Quaid was not only the governor general of Pakistan; he also held the office of the elected president of the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. We have already studied in the first chapter that the founders of Pakistan had high moral and spiritual ideals in their minds and they wanted the constitution of Pakistan to be a reflection of these ideals. They also wanted Pakistan's constitution to reflect the true Islamic spirit. The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ did not live to see his dreams actualized; he died on September 11, 1948.

Q4. Identify the main aspects of the Islamic Provisions of the 1956 Constitution.

Ans: Islamic Provisions (1956 Constitution):

- i. Only a Muslim could be elected president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- ii. Under the Principles of Policy the state of Pakistan was duty bound to create conditions under which the citizens of Pakistan would be enabled to shape their lives according to the injunctions of the *Quran* and *Sunnah*.
- iii. Islamic education was made compulsory, organization of *Zakat*, *Auqaf* and *Masajid* was made the responsibility of the state.
- iv. Adultery, gambling, use of narcotic drugs and drinking of wine was prohibited.
- v. Provision was made for the establishment of an institute of Islamic Learning and Research.
- vi. It was the responsibility of the state to take care that no law repugnant to the spirit of Islam is passed and promulgated.
- vii. It was undertaken that all existing laws shall be amended in accordance with the Islamic spirit. A commission, established under this constitution, shall frame proposals to amend all the present pieces of the legislation in the light of Islamic injunctions.

Q5. Discuss the political background of Ayub Khan Era in detail.

Ans: Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969):

Political Background: From Quaid's Death to Ayub's Martial Law:

The Quaid-e-Azam died on September 11, 1948, Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din was elected governor general on September 14, 1948. Molvi Tamiz-ud-Din was elected the speaker of the Constituent Assembly. After Liaquat, AM Khan's assassination in a public meeting (*Jalsa*) at Rawalpindi on October 16, 1951,

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Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din took over as prime minister. Ex-finance minister Malik Ghulam Muhammad was appointed governor general in his place. Anti Qadiani Movement (*Tehrik-e-Khatm-e-Nabuwwat*) gained momentum and due to large scale violence and agitation martial law had to be imposed in Lahore for two months, governor general Ghulam Muhammad alleged the prime minister Khawaja Nazim-ud-Din's government of incompetence, as the government had failed to control the agitation. He dismissed the prime minister from his office.

Mohammad Ali Bogra, Pakistan's ambassador in America was called back and appointed as prime minister. Bogra belonged to East Pakistan, during his period Pakistan's foreign policy took a sharp pro-American turn and Pakistan became a committed American ally in the Cold War international politics. In September 1954 Pakistan joined SEATO and in February 1955 became a member of CENTO. These were American sponsored military alliances and were instituted only to serve the American interest and to contain the advancement of the Soviet Union which America considered to be its biggest enemy. Pakistan did not gain anything out of the membership of these alliances.

On October 24, 1954, Governor General Ghulam Mohammad imposed emergency in the country and dissolved the Constituent Assembly. Bogra resigned on August 6, 1955 and Mohammad Ali took over as Prime Minister.

1956 Constitution was the greatest achievement of Ch. Mohammad Ali. On October 16, 1955 Ghulam Mohammad resigned as governor general on account of acute illness; Iskandar Mirza stepped in as governor general. On October 14, 1955 CH. Mohammad Ali amalgamated the four provinces of the West wing and created a single province naming it the West Pakistan. On February 29, 1956 the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan passed the first constitution of the country. As the constitution did not provide governor general's office, on March 5, 1956 Iskandar Mirza was elected the first president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The new constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956.

In September 1956, Ch. Mohammad Ali was replaced by the East Pakistan politician Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy. In October 1957 he was replaced by I. I. Chundrigar. Chundrigar's period as prime minister was very short lived (less than three months i.e. October 18, 1957 to December 16, 1957). He was made to quit and Feroz Khan Noon was appointed prime minister. Feroz Khan Noon remained in office till October 7, 1958.

On October 7, 1958 President Iskandar Mirza imposed Martial Law in the country. As Chief Martial Law Administrator General Mohammad Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution, dissolved all the civil government institutions and assumed full powers. Iskandar Mirza was deposed from the office of president and Ayub Khan himself assumed the office sending Iskandar Mirza in exile.

Q6. Highlight the background of the 1962 Constitution.

Ans: The 1962 Constitution:

On February 1, 1960 the BD members through their vote, gave Ayub Khan the right of framing the constitution of Pakistan. Instead of forming a representative body for framing the constitution, Ayub Khan appointed a body of legal experts for this purpose. The Constitution Commission was headed by Justice Shihab-ud-Din.

The president ignored many of the Commission's recommendations and he himself made changes in the draft of the constitution which gave it an entirely new

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character. The draft constitution was announced on March 1, 1962 and it was promulgated on June 8, 1962.

Martial Law was lifted on the same day and constitutional government restored. According to Ayub Khan the constitution was a blend of "democracy and discipline", he believed that an independent state, a stable government and an effective administration could only be established on the basis of these two fundamental principles.

Q7. Identify the main aspects of the Islamic Provisions of the 1962 Constitution.

Ans: Islamic Provisions (1962 Constitution):

- i. The state was named 'the Republic of Pakistan' in the original text of the constitution, but it was later amended as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. This was done on strong public protest.
- ii. In the 'Principles of Law Making' it was stated that no law will be repugnant to Islam.
- iii. The 'Principles of State Policy' provided that the Muslims will be enabled, individually and collectively, to order their lives in accordance with Islam.
- iv. Teaching of the Holy Qur'an and Islamiyat shall be made compulsory for the Muslims of Pakistan.
- v. Proper organization of *zakat*, *auqaf* and *masaajid* (mosques) shall be ensured.
- vi. Riba (usury) shall be eliminated.
- vii. Relations with Muslim countries shall be preserved and strengthened.
- viii. The President shall be a Muslim.
- ix. An Advisory Council of Islamic Ideology comprising eminent men in theology, law, economics, etc. to help the legislature, to frame laws in accordance with the teachings of Islam, will be established.

Q8. Narrate the events of the Indo-Pak War 1965.

Ans: Indo-Pak War 1965:

Indo-Pak War is an important event of the Ayub era. In 1962 a border dispute had developed into a small scale war between China and India. Taking advantage of this war, India launched a propaganda campaign and impressed upon the western powers that her security was in danger. She was able to grab large quantities of arms and ammunitions from the USA and other western powers, and in this way India's military might enhanced many times in comparison to Pakistan.

Hazrat Bal is a shrine in Sri Nagar, the capital of the Indian occupied Kashmir, which is highly revered by the Muslims due to a hair of the Prophet Mohammad (ﷺ) which has been preserved there. In December 1963 the hair of the Prophet (ﷺ) was stolen from Hazrat Bal. The incident spurred great unrest among the Muslims because they held the Indian government responsible for this event. The Muslims came on roads and started agitation against the Indian occupation army. On the other hand the Indian army occupied a military post of Pakistan in Rann of Katch area in Sind.

In July 1965, the Pakistan army pushed the Indian troops, trying to cross the international boundary at several points, back in their territory. Feeling the dangers

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of the situation both countries came to an agreement that they will resolve their mutual issues through negotiation. But practically the situation in Rann of Katch and Kashmir did not improve. The Indian forces crossed the boundary line and occupied the passes of Kargil Sector.

In August 1965, Indian forces also occupied two important military posts in Kashmir i.e. Tetwal and Haji Pir. Troops started advancing towards each other's positions in Chamb and Akhnoor sectors. Alarmed by the speedy advance of Pakistan troops in Kashmir the Indians started a full scale war and attacked the Punjab from three sides on September 6, 1965.

Lahore was the prime target of the Indian Army. Fighting heroically, the Pakistan Army stopped Indian advance. On September 20, 1965 the UN Security Council appealed India and Pakistan to cease-fire. On September 23 the cease-fire became effective and the war stopped.

The high spirit, unity, bravery and determination exhibited by the people of Pakistan during this 17 day war added a new chapter in the history of nations. Pakistanis emerged as an honourable and dignified nation in the world. On all fronts Pakistani troops repelled the enemy troops. Bravery and valiance of martyrs like Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed made new history.

Q9. Recognize the economic progress achieved by Ayub Government.

Ans: Economic Progress:

Ayub Government had set economic progress as its prime target from the very beginning and was able to achieve this target to a great extent. Economic and industrial growth rate, recorded in Ayub era was much higher than the preceding decade of fifties. Pace of economic growth was accelerated due to five year economic planning. Most of the development project achieved their targets with success. Second five years plan (1960-65), launched by the Ayub government, worked in favourable conditions and achieved almost all of its targets.

Q10. Which movement led to the end of the despotic Ayub Khan regime?

Ans: End of the Ayub Era:

In the beginning the people had high hopes about the martial law government because this was a novel experience for the people of Pakistan. Ayub Khan was welcomed by the people, as an emancipator who had come to liberate them from the corrupt practices of the politicians. But these high hopes soon started turning into disappointment. The political parties were made ineffective, the differences between the east and the west wings of the country widened to an enormous degree. The demand for equitable distribution of resources and parity between the two wings intensified.

East Pakistan leader Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman formulated the demands of the east wing people into his famous Six Points. In the first instance the demands were suppressed with iron hand but gradually Mujib's demands became the common cause of the East Pakistan people. Mujib's programme was based on more provincial autonomy for East Pakistan. Many leaders in the west wing labeled this as the programme of East Pakistan's independence.

In November 1968 anti-Ayub agitation reached its climax, political crisis intensified and a condition of chaos and anarchy prevailed all over the country. In February 1969, Karachi became the center of violent anti-Ayub riots. Ayub imposed emergency and made an attempt to re-conciliate with the opposition, and to find a

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way out by calling a Round Table Conference of opposition parties at Rawalpindi. In this conference the president tried to normalize the situation, he agreed to accept a number of opposition demands; to lift emergency and to release political detainees. In the mean time, in East Pakistan, Molana Bhashani and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman provoked the people to come on roads, resulting in a wave of violent agitation in the province.

Mujib demanded immediate dissolution of One Unit. In these conditions the Round Table Conference could not produce results. The country sunk into a new wave of agitation, strike and lawlessness. In this growing wave of violence many factories were set on fire. When the conditions becomes uncontrollable Ayub Khan once again imposed martial law in the country, he handed over power to the Army Commander in Chief Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan. Yahya Khan abrogated the 1962 constitution.

Q11. Write a note on Yahya Khan Regime 1969-71.

Ans: Yahya Era (1969-1971):

Ayub Khan had proclaimed a heavy and long term agenda of economic development at the time of assuming power. Yahya Khan made no such high claims. He assumed power on March 25, 1969 and assured the nation that his only agenda was to hold elections and to hand over power to the elected representatives of the people as soon as possible. He kept his pledge. The election conducted by him were the most fair and free elections of the country's history.

Q12. Discuss the key aspects of the LFO promulgated by Yahya Khan.

Ans: The Legal Framework Order (LFO):

On March 30, 1970 Yahya Khan issued a Legal Framework Order. The LFO stipulated basic roadmap for election and transfer of power i.e.

The National Assembly will consist of 313 members. Three hundred seats will be filled through general election, 13 seats will be reserved for women. On the basis of population the East Pakistan was given 169 (162 general and 7 women), and the West Pakistan was given 144 (138 general and 6 women) seats. Number of Provincial Assemblies seats was also specified. The National Assembly was mandated to frame constitution within 120 days.

Yahya Khan appointed the new Election Commissioner on July 28, 1970. All the princely states, that up till that time were enjoying a special status, were annexed with Pakistan. The province of West Pakistan was dissolved and the four provinces were revived. The democratic principle of one-man-one-vote was upheld. East Pakistan politicians welcomed the LFO because East Pakistan's population was larger than the total population of the four West Pakistan provinces and the LFO promised representation on the basis of population.

Q13. Highlight the result of Elections 1970.

Ans: Elections 1970:

Elections under the LFO were held in December 1970 on the basis of adult franchise. The elections were transparent and free, but unfortunately the election results proved fatal for the solidarity of Pakistan. The Awami League could not get even a single seat in the west wing; on the other hand, it captured 160 out of 162 general seats in East Pakistan.

The secret of Awami Leagues landslide victory was its 6 points programme which was based in provincialism. In two out of the four West Pakistan provinces

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(The Punjab and Sind) Pakistan People Party emerged as the single majority party but in East Pakistan it was not able to put up even a single candidate. In West Pakistan the People's Party had absolute majority. The four provinces of West Pakistan had 138 general seats in the National Assembly; Pakistan People Party won 81 out of this number.

EXERCISE

Q1. Tick the correct option.

- i. The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of _____ house/s under the 1956 constitution of Pakistan.
A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
- ii. Martial law was imposed in Pakistan in October _____.
A. 1956 B. 1957
C. 1958 D. 1959
- iii. The basic democracies ordinance was promulgated in the year _____.
A. 1956 B. 1957
C. 1958 D. 1959
- iv. The Central Legislative Assembly consisted of _____ house/s under the 1962 constitution of Pakistan.
A. 1 B. 2
C. 3 D. 4
- v. The second five years plan was launched and completed during _____ period.
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Liaqat Ali Khan
C. Ayub Khan D. Zia-ul-Haq
- vi. Ayub Khan transferred power to Yahya Khan on _____ 1969.
A. 25 March B. 25 April
C. 25 May D. 25 June
- vii. On _____ 1965, India attacked Punjab from three sides.
A. 6 September B. 7 September
C. 8 September D. 9 September
- viii. Hyderabad, Manawadr and Junagarh were the _____ majority states.
A. Hindu B. Sikh
C. Muslim D. Christian
- ix. The Objectives Resolution was passed on _____ 1949.
A. 12 March B. 14 August
C. 11 September D. 25 December
- x. As a result of 1971 war, _____ Pakistani soldiers were arrested as prisoners of war by the Indian army.
A. 70000 B. 80000
C. 90000 D. 100000

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- xi. The stat of Kalat, Kharan, Lasbella and Makran were amalgamated in the year _____.
 A. 1947 B. 1952
 C. 1970 D. 1975
- xii. In the land reforms introduced by Ayub Khan, upper limit for irrigated land was fixed at _____ acres.
 A. 25 B. 500 C. 1000 D. 5000
- xiii. The Governor General _____ dissolved the Constituent Assembly in 1954.
 A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Ghulam Muhammad
 C. Ayub Khan D. Sikandar Mirza
- xiv. After Independence, the _____ city was designated as the capital of Pakistan.
 A. Karachi B. Islamabad
 C. Lahore D. Dhaka

ANSWERS:

i. A	ii. C	iii. D	iv. A	v. C
vi. A	vii. A	viii. A	ix. A	x. C
xi. C	xii. B	xiii. B	xiv. A	

Q2. Answer these questions in 3 to 4 lines.

Q.i Narrate the services rendered by Liaquat Ali Khan briefly.

Ans: Services of Liaquat Ali Khan for the Muslims of the Sub-continent:

Liaquat Ali Khan (1895-1951) was a barrister by profession; he joined the All India Muslim League in 1923. After that time he devoted his entire life for the well being of the Indian Muslims. He was elected general secretary of the All India Muslim League in 1936 and a member of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1945. He was appointed finance minister in the interim government formed by Lord Wavell in October 1946. The budget given by him broke the back of Hindu money lenders and industrialists who contributed exorbitant amounts to the Congress fund and the Congress in turn protected their interests.

Liaquat Ali Khan's budget was welcomed by the oppressed classes for being a "poor man's budget". Due to his sincere and tireless efforts for the cause of the Muslim nation he was able to gain the confidence of the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ. He was called the Quaid's right hand. Liaquat Ali Khan became the first prime minister of Pakistan after independence, he held this position till he was assassinated in a public meeting (*jalsa*) at Rawalpindi. Liaquat Ali Khan always stood side by side with the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ and rendered unforgettable services for the cause of the nation. The Objectives Resolution passed by the first Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in 1949 was such a great initiative for which Liaquat Ali Khan will be remembered forever in the history of Pakistan. In 1950 he presented the outlines of the proposed constitution of Pakistan in the form of Basic Principles Committee Report. The report, however, could not materialize due to later developments.

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Q.ii When was Objectives Resolution passed? Write three important points of this resolution.

Ans: The Objectives Resolution (1949):

In March 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted the guiding principles for the future constitution of Pakistan. The principles were framed into a document, known as the Objectives Resolution. The resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on March 12, 1949.

Salient features of the Objectives Resolution:

Following are the salient features of the Objectives Resolution:

- Sovereignty of the universe belongs to Allah Almighty alone.
- The state will exercise its powers through the elected representatives of the people.
- The principles of democracy, liberty, tolerance and social justice will be upheld.
- The state will enable the citizens of Pakistan to shape their lives according to the principles laid down by Quran and Sunnah.
- Fundamental Rights of the non-Muslims shall be protected; non-Muslim citizens shall be free to act according to their religion and culture.
- Fundamental Rights of the common citizens shall be safeguarded, independence of judiciary shall be ensured.

By adopting the Objectives Resolution the Constituent Assembly discharged its paramount duty of setting standards for the fundamental character of the state of Pakistan.

Q.iii Write three important points of Muslim Family Law Ordinance of 1959.

Ans: The Muslim Family Law Ordinance (1959):

Ayub Khan wanted to reform the Pakistani society according to his own political and social philosophy. The Muslim Family Law Ordinance was an important step in this direction; through this initiative he wanted to improve the lot of Pakistani women. The religious circles opposed the ordinance and called it un-Islamic.

- The ordinance, however, created a sense of security in the women.
- The Muslim Family Law Ordinance set up the system of the registration of *Nikah* and registration was made compulsory.
- Husband's right of second marriage was limited and written permission from the first wife was made mandatory.
- Early marriage was prohibited.
- Divorce was made difficult and reconciliation was encouraged, women were given a right to seek divorce (*Khula*) through courts.

Q.iv Write a brief note on the basic democracies system introduced by Ayub Khan.

Ans: The BD System (Basic Democracies System):

In 1959 Mohammad Ayub Khan promulgated the Basic Democracies Order. This order established Basic Democracies System, shortly known as the BD System. In the beginning 80 thousand BD members were elected from both provinces (40 thousand from each provinces; East Pakistan and West Pakistan).

In addition to the powers of local administration, the BD institutions were given conciliatory powers in minor cases of judicial nature. The BD members

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elected the president and the members of the National and the two provincial assemblies. In the case of difference of opinion arising between the president and the National Assembly the cases could be referred to the Electoral College (the body of BD members) for referendum.

A four tier local self government system was established under the BD system. Four tiers of the system in ascending order were: the Union Council, the Tehsil Council, the District Council and the Divisional Council.

Q.v Write short note on the agricultural reforms introduced by Ayub Khan.

Ans: Agricultural reforms introduced by Ayub Khan:

Land Reforms:

Shortly after taking over as president, Ayub Khan instituted a Land Reforms Commission in 1958. In a short period of four months the Commission submitted its report. Under these reforms; land holding was limited to 500 acres irrigated and 1000 acres non-irrigated (*barani*). This was an important step toward the elimination of the feudal system. The landless and the tenants were given a chance to buy, in easy installments, the land surrendered by the big land owners.

Preference was given to the tenants already cultivating the land. Small scattered pieces of land owned by one owner were consolidated to make a single unit. The farmers were facilitated, through easy loans, to install tube-wells.

In order to improve the drainage system, mega projects like the Tarbela and the Mangla Dam were launched with the help of the World Bank and the friendly countries. For the eradication of water-logging and salinity tube-wells were installed in large numbers. Special attention was paid to enhance the produce of grains and fruit. High yield varieties were imported. Steps were taken for the development of livestock. The **ADBP (Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan)** played very important role in the progress of agriculture sector during this period. Observers called Ayub era the Green Revolution era.

Q.vi Narrate the Quaid's vision of the constitution of Pakistan in his own words.

Ans: Quaid's vision of the constitution of Pakistan:

The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was elected first president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He summoned the first session of the assembly on August 11, 1947. He made a statement regarding the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan.

He expressed hope that the future constitution of Pakistan shall be democratic and Islamic but by no means of theocratic nature. Rights of the non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan shall be equal to the Muslim citizens. He advised the Constituent Assembly to take up the task of constitution making at a very high pace and complete it as early as possible.

Q.vii Write a brief note on 1965 presidential elections.

Ans: The Presidential Elections (January 1965):

Presidential elections under BD system were held in January 1965. Quaid-e-Azam's sister Miss Fatima Jinnah contested the election against Ayub Khan as the joint candidate of five political parties.

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According to election results Fatima Jinnah was defeated in the election, but the general public refused to accept the result as fair. The opposition alleged the government of mass scale rigging in the election and started a movement for restoration of democracy.

Ayub tried to suppress the movement with iron hand but failed and ultimately he was forced to resign. On March 25, 1969 Ayub Khan transferred power to the army Chief General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan, who took over as president and Chief Martial Law Administrator.

Q3. Answer the following questions in detail.

Q.i Write a note on problems faced by Pakistan immediately after independence.

Ans: Early Problems:

The state of Pakistan had to face many problems in the early days of independence:

1. Deceit in the Demarcation of Boundaries:

For the purpose of demarcating the boundaries between the two newly created states of India and Pakistan, a Boundary Commission was formed with Cyril Radcliffe as its head. The decision of this Commission laid the foundations of the Kashmir problem.

Kashmir was the largest Muslim state in India, the only road that connected India with Kashmir passed through Pathankot tehsil of district Gurdaspur. In the initial partition plans Gurdaspur was shown as a part of Pakistan, but later it was given to India. If Gurdaspur were not given to India there would be no land access for India to reach Kashmir. The Radcliffe Award provided Indians with road access to Kashmir, making it possible for them to move their forces into Kashmir and occupy the state.

Accession of Hyderabad and the South Indian princely states of Junagadh and Manawadar created similar problems. All these were Hindu majority states but their Muslim rulers had decided to join Pakistan. Indians not only refused to accept their decision, they rather moved their armed forces in the states and captured them by force. The Indian National Congress, in this way, defied all the principles she had undertaken to honour as a part of the partition plan.

2. Problems of Mass Migration:

Due to untimely and badly planned partition and the large scale massacre of the Muslims by the Sikhs, the Muslims of the East Punjab were forced to leave their homes and migrate to Pakistan in large numbers. This created enormous social and economic problems.

The newly created state of Pakistan had to bear the responsibility of providing shelter and bread to these refugees who were homeless and helpless and were more than ten million in number.

3. Administrative Problems:

In its early days the state of Pakistan was faced with acute administrative problems as well. Most of the employees in the British administration had been Hindus. The Hindu government servants migrated to India, they had to be replaced by the untrained and unskilled local recruits. Karachi, the capital of the new state of

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Pakistan, lacked the basic infrastructure required for running a state's machinery. Government offices were set up in military barracks and tents.

The Pakistan government did not even receive its share of the office equipments from India. The government offices had to work without the supply of basic stationery items.

4. The Canal Water Issue:

During the British period the canals irrigating the Indus Basin worked as an excellent and integrated drainage system. This drainage system, One of the biggest of its kind in the world, was cut into two parts in 1947 as a result of the partition of India and the upper heads of the three big rivers i.e. Sutleg, Bias and Ravi, as well as many head-works like Madhupur Headworks at Ravi and Ferozpur Headworks at Sutleg fell in the Indian control. As a result of Indian occupation of Kashmir, towards the end of year 1947, the situation further deteriorated as the upper heads of river Jhelum and Chanab also became part of the Indian occupied territory.

By assuming control over the water courses of Pakistan, India gained a position in which she could cause damage to Pakistan's agricultural economy by cutting Pakistan's water supplies. In April 1948, India demonstrated her negative potential by cutting water supplies of vast areas in the vicinity of Lahore; crops grown on thousands of acres were damaged.

5. Unfair Distribution of Assets and Economic Problems:

Pakistan was deprived of its due share of money. Government employees who had opted to serve India destroyed official records before leaving Pakistan. Most of the factories, military equipments and hospitals had become non-functional as the migrating staff had damaged the equipments by making away with the parts.

6. Unfair Distribution of Military Assets:

It was decided, as a part of the partition plan, that the British Indian Army and its assets shall be divided between India and Pakistan. To execute the plan a committee was formed with the British Commander-in-Chief as its head. When the committee started working Indians maneuvered and made it impossible for the committee to continue its work.

At the time of partition there were 16 ordnance (armament) factories in the united India; all these factories went to India. Consequently the state of Pakistan had to start with an army which was very small and had extremely poor resources. The little military equipments sent to Pakistan were mostly out of order; same was the condition of the naval vessels and aircrafts.

Q.ii What efforts were made by the Quaid-e Azam for the solution of problems in the early days of Pakistan?

Ans: Efforts by Quaid-e-Azam's رحمۃ اللہ علیہ in the early days:

Pandit Jawharlal Nehru and other opponents of Pakistan were confident that demand for Pakistan would never materialise. They believed that the Pakistan scheme was not viable administratively and financially. They predicted that if India were divided the partition shall be undone in very short time and India will soon reunite. The problems faced by the newly formed government of Pakistan were of enormous magnitude, and at one time it seemed that the speculations of the Congress pundits were about to come true and the country was about to collapse.

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The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ worked day and night to solve the problems faced by Pakistan in early days, the people of Pakistan who had great love for the Quaid, stood by his side and with the grace of Allah Almighty the problems were solved with astonishing speed. In the following lines we shall review some of the more significant steps taken by the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ acting as the first Governor General of Pakistan, we shall also study some important pieces of advice rendered by him on important issues of national importance for the guidance of the nation.

1. Constitution Making:

The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ was elected first president of the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. He summoned the first session of the assembly on August 11, 1947. He made a statement regarding the guiding principles of the future constitution of Pakistan. He expressed hope that the future constitution of Pakistan shall be democratic and Islamic but by no means of theocratic nature. Rights of the non-Muslim citizens of Pakistan shall be equal to the Muslim citizens. He advised the Constituent Assembly to take up the task of constitution making at a very high pace and complete it as early as possible.

2. Rehabilitation of Refugees:

The rehabilitation of refugees was a problem of enormous magnitude for a newly created and economically crippled state like Pakistan. The problem was managed excellently under the able guidance of Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah رحمۃ اللہ علیہ on his appeal the local people came forward to help their brethren who had been uprooted from their homes and were in miserable condition. The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ established a "Refugee Relief Fund" to which people donated generously.

3. Establishment of the Government:

The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ became the first governor general of Pakistan, he appointed Liaquat Ali Khan as the first prime minister of Pakistan. The Quaid also exercised his discretion in the selection of ministers; he formed a small cabinet of able and competent persons. Although by virtue of his neutral position as governor general, the Quaid was not supposed to interfere in the matters of the cabinet yet the cabinet decided to work under his guidance. He himself presided over cabinet meetings and guided the ministers on matters of national importance.

4. Guidance for the Public Servants:

After independence the responsibilities of the civil and military administration of Pakistan had increased manifold. The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ infused new spirit of confidence in the civil servants and encouraged them to work day and night for national uplift.

The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ addressed the public servants in Karachi, in October 1947; he expressed deep sympathy with those who had lost their relatives in the partition turmoil. Addressing on March 25, 1948, the Quaid warned the public

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servants to change their colonial attitude. He reminded them that they were no more the rulers of the people, they were now their servants.

5. **Confidence Building:**

The enemies started making hostile propaganda against Pakistan from the very first day of her birth. They were spreading rumors that Pakistan was not economically viable and that she would soon collapse like a house of cards. The Quaid felt that the nation was being unnerved by the propaganda, and that this situation called for an urgent remedy. The Quaid, despite his failing health, made extensive tours of the country, he met the people, addressed them, gave them courage and hope, and assured them that Pakistan was destined to live forever and that the conspiracies of its enemies will soon die off. His speeches built the confidence of the nation and infused in the people a new zeal and enthusiasm.

6. **Other Initiatives:**

- Karachi was designated as Pakistan's capital.
- The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ said that Urdu would be adopted as Pakistan's national language.
- For the solution of the economic problems the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ instituted "The Pakistan Fund"; people contributed generously to this fund. Arrangements for the establishment of the State Bank of Pakistan were made in a record period of eleven months. On July 1, 1948 the Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ inaugurated the State Bank in Karachi.
- The Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ instituted the "Federal Court" as the first step towards the establishment of a national judicial system; this was the highest court of the country, which later came to be known as the "Supreme Court of Pakistan".

Q.iii **Narrate the salient features of the 1956 Constitution of Pakistan.**

Ans: The 1956 Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:

After the approval of the Governor General the Constitution was promulgated on March 23, 1956.

Following are the salient features of the constitution:

- The State of Pakistan was for the first time declared to be the "Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
- The constitution was moderately flexible and had the quality of adjusting itself to the changing circumstances.
- "Guiding principles of State Policy" were made part of the constitution.
- Safeguards were provided for the citizens of Pakistan.
- Federal system of government was established. The federation consisted of one Federal and two provincial governments; one in the east and the other in the West Pakistan. Federal government enjoyed vast powers.
- The British parliamentary system was adopted with necessary adjustments. Prime minister was the head of federal executive, the National Assembly elected the prime minister. Provincial executive heads were called chief ministers, who were elected by the respective provincial assemblies.

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- Unicameral Legislature was established, both the provinces were represented on the basis of parity in the federal legislature.
- This was a Republic type of constitution. The head of the state, who was called President was elected by the National Assembly and the two provincial assemblies.
- Every Pakistani citizen who had attained the age of 21 was eligible to vote.
- The president could dissolve assemblies in the states of emergency.

Q.iv Enlist the causes and events of the separation of East Pakistan.

Ans: Separation of the East Pakistan:

The biggest parties of East Pakistan and West Pakistan, the Awami League and the Pakistan People's Party respectively, could not agree on any formula for the formation of government. On the other hand, in August 1971, by signing a military pact with the Soviet Union the Indians strengthened their position and gained the power they required for the breaking of Pakistan. In November 1971 the Indian forces crossed the international borders and entered East Pakistan.

Mukti Bahini, the terrorist wing of the Awami League started attacking the positions of Pakistan army and providing support to Indian Army. Border skirmishes gradually developed into a full scale war. India opened new fronts on West Pakistan borders. The Pakistan army was cut into two parts, its position in East Pakistan was even more miserable; it was to fight on two fronts, the local rebels on one side and the Indian Army on the other.

On December 16, 1971 Indian troops entered Dacca and the Pakistan Army had to surrender. More than 90 thousand Pakistani soldiers and officers were taken prisoner and transferred to Indian camps. Bangladesh was officially proclaimed a republic on December 21, 1971.

Q.v Describe the important points of the 1962 constitution.

Ans: The draft constitution was announced on March 1, 1962 and it was promulgated on June 8, 1962.

Following are the salient features of the constitution:

Salient Features of the 1962 Constitution:

- Presidential system was adopted; president was the centre of all executive powers. The System of Basic Democracies was provided constitutional cover. BD members were made the electoral college for the election of the president and the assemblies. The number of BD members, 80,000 in the beginning, was enhanced to 1,20,000.
- The president was the executive head of the state. Cabinet members and the two provincial governors were selected by the president and they were answerable only to him. Their tenure of office was fixed by the president and he could remove them any time he liked.
- The president, the members of the National Assembly and members of the two provincial assemblies were elected under an indirect electoral system in which the BD members served as the electoral college (body of electors).
- A unicameral legislature was established at the centre; it was called National Assembly.

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- In the case of disagreement between the president and the National Assembly the president could call a referendum and refer the matter to the electoral college (body of the BD members) for final decision.
- A Supreme Judicial Council was provided. The council was to be constituted of the chief justice and the two most senior judges of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Judicial Council could enforce a code of ethics for the judicial officers and a judge could be removed only on the recommendation of the Council.
- No tax could be levied without the prior approval of the National Assembly.
- The original draft of the constitution did not carry a chapter on fundamental rights, no guarantees for the safeguard of human rights were provided. This omission invited strong popular protest as a result of which a comprehensive list of fundamental rights was added in the constitution.
- President was given enormous powers, the ministers were only accountable to him, and he was in a position to control the law making process in the National Assembly through his ministers. He had the power to reject a law passed by the National Assembly. The process of removing the President from his office was very difficult.

IMPORTANT QUESTION / ANSWERS

Q1. How was the first Constitution Assembly formed? What was the structure of the First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan?

Ans: Originally, the Constituent Assembly consisted of 69 members. Afterwards, this number was increased to 79. Moulvi Tameez-ud-Din was appointed as the first speaker of the assembly.

Q2. Which constitution was adopted by the first parliament of Pakistan?

Ans: A provisional constitution was adopted with some modifications in Indian Act of 1935 until the new constitution was introduced. According to this constitution, Federal System was launched in the country. Under provisional constitution, the constituent Assembly that also had the role of Central Parliament was summoned for its first session.

Q3. Write two administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence?

Ans: Administrative problems Pakistan faced after independence:

- (i) The Non-Muslim Government officials previously working in the areas of Pakistan shifted to India in a large number. The offices were vacated.
- (ii) There was an acute shortage of the items of furniture, stationary and typewriters. Most of the offices started their function in open air.

Q4. How many princely states were in India at partition and what was the British plan of their independence?

Ans: During the British rule, there were 635 Princely states in India.

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Q5. After partition, which states were occupied by Indian Armed Forces?

Ans: No immediate step was taken by the states of Hyderabad, Junagarh, Manavadar and Jammu and Kashmir. Indian Armed Forces occupied these states through military action.

Q6. Who moved the Objective Resolution and when?

Ans: On March 12, 1949, the Constituent Assembly adopted a resolution moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. This was called the "Objectives Resolution". The resolution occupied prime importance in the formulation of constitution.

Q7. Which states could not join any country after partition of sub continent?

Ans: A large number of princely states were situated between Pakistan and India. Most of the states took their decisions. However, no decision could be made about the fate of Jammu & Kashmir, Junagarh, Manavadar states.

Q8. Which states were occupied by Indian Army after partition?

Ans: The rulers of Junagarh and Manavadar announced their accession to Pakistan but India occupied them through military action.

The states of Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir were also occupied by Indian army.

Q9. Describe the written features of the Constitution of 1956.

Ans: Features of the Constitution of 1956:

- (i) The constitution of 1956 was a written constitution.
- (ii) It was not a detailed constitution.
- (iii) The constitution of 1956 consisted of 234 articles, which were divided into 13 parts and 6 schedules.
- (iv) The Objectives Resolution was included in the Constitution as a preamble.

ADDITIONAL MCQ'S

- i. First Constituent Assembly consisted of _____ members.
(a) 66 (b) 67 (c) 68 (d) 69 ✓
- ii. Liaquat Ali Khan joined the All India Muslim League in _____.
(a) 1920 (b) 1921
(c) 1922 (d) 1923 ✓
- iii. India and Pakistan have fought _____ wars.
(a) Three ✓ (b) Four
(c) Five (d) Six
- iv. When was the 1st constitution of Pakistan enforced?
(a) 12th April 1973 (b) 23rd August 1973
(c) 14th August 1973 (d) 23rd March 1956 ✓
- v. General Ayub Khan abrogated the constitution of 1956 in:
(a) 1954 (b) 1955
(c) 1957 (d) 1958 ✓

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- vi. **Ayub Khan set up a commission for land reform in _____.**
(a) 1956 (b) 1957
(c) 1958 (d) 1959 ✓
- vii. **The second constitution of Pakistan was enforced on:**
(a) 7th October 1958 (b) 23rd March 1961
(c) 8th June 1962 ✓ (d) 8th June, 1963
- viii. **Bangladesh was established in:**
(a) 1965 (b) 1970
(c) 1971 ✓ (d) 1975
- ix. **Quaid-e-Azam رحمۃ اللہ علیہ made _____ the capital of Pakistan.**
(a) Peshawar (b) Lahore
(c) Islamabad (d) Karachi ✓
- x. **Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated on _____ while addressing a public meeting at Rawalpindi.**
(a) 12th October 1945 (b) 14th October 1950
(c) 16th October 1951 ✓ (d) 28th October 1955
- xi. **The British Government announced the termination of its control over India and Indian States on _____.**
(a) 20 February 1947 ✓ (b) 23 March 1947
(c) 14 April 1947 (d) 28 May 1947
- xii. **General Muhammad Ayub Khan deposed Iskander Mirza in _____.**
(a) March 1955 (b) August 1956
(c) October 1958 ✓ (d) November 1971
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