

EARLY PROBLEMS OF PAKISTAN

- ✓ The Indians wanted to create as many problems for Pakistan as they could to take the revenge of this partition.
- ✓ They were having a miss-conception in their mind that due to these problems the Muslims of newly born Pakistan would be sick of this liberty & they would comeback & join with India again.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEM

- ✓ We got two parts East Pakistan (Bengal & Sylhet) & West Pakistan (Sindh, Punjab, and Baluchistan & NWFP).
- ✓ The Princely states like Swat, Chitral, Dir, Amb, Hunza, Gilgit, & Bhawalpur also joined Pakistan.
- ✓ It was not having clear borders.
- ✓ Both the parts were far away from each other nearly 1000 miles apart with the Indian Territory in between.
- ✓ Karachi was declared as capital of Pakistan so it was very difficult for West Pakistan to control East Pakistan.
- ✓ Bengal & Punjab were the largest Muslim areas but except religion there was nothing similar between them.
- ✓ This problem had no solution.

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

- ✓ India inherited a set of government while we had to start from scratch.
- ✓ India had members of Congress who were well versed to run the govt. while in Pakistan the members of Constituent Assembly were mostly landlords & they were unaware of political & administrative machinery.
- ✓ After the partition many skilled & qualified people were left in India, which caused great problem to run the govt. machinery.
- ✓ Jinnah made special arrangements to solve this problem & he sent special trains to take the qualified people back.
- ✓ An agreement with TATA Air of India was also signed for this purpose.
- ✓ Jinnah hired private buildings for govt. offices.
- ✓ He himself became the Governor General of Pakistan & Liaquat Ali Khan was given the post of Prime Minister of Pakistan.

DIVISION OF ARMED & MILITARY ASSETS

- ✓ The British C-in-C Field Marshal Auchinleck wanted the unity of Indian armed forces.
- ✓ On the insistence of Muslim League C-in-C on 3rd June 1947 was entrusted to dividing the armed forces and army assets.
- ✓ The assets were to be divided with a ratio of 36% and 64% between Pakistan and India.
- ✓ At that time 16 Ordnance factories were present in India and none was given to Pakistan.
- ✓ It was decided that the Muslim regiment would go to Pakistan & the Hindu regiment to India.
- ✓ Pakistan Army consisted of 150,000 men 4,000 officers were needed but only 2,500 officers were present.
- ✓ Jinnah was forced to take 500 British Officers temporarily.
- ✓ The equipments that were given to Pakistan were mostly in shabby condition.
- ✓ The machinery was obsolete and out of order.
- ✓ Pakistan got 60 Million Rupees and an ordinance factory was established at Wah Cantt.
- ✓ Quaid gave special commissions to Pakistani cadets & the time period of training also reduced to get more officers.
- ✓ Due to this unjust & delayed delivery of military assets & armed forces Pakistan became so weak from defense point of view.
- ✓ Pakistan (6 armour divisions, 8 artillery divisions and 8 infantry divisions)
- ✓ India (14 armour divisions, 40 artillery divisions and 21 infantry divisions)

WHY DIVISION OF ARMED FORCES A PROBLEM FOR PAKISTAN?

- ✓ The muslim soldiers opted for Pakistan while non-muslims joined India. But there was a great shortage of army officers because the number of muslim army officers in british army was very small in comparison to hindu army officers.
- ✓ Large army stores were located on Indian side. India was very unfair in the division of army equipment and supplies. The military equipment which was sent to Pakistan mostly consisted of obsolete, damaged damaged and unusable material.
- ✓ Field Marshal Auchinleck who supervised the division of armed forces resigned before completing the job. Pakistan could not get its rightful share and division of assets proved to be a problem for Pakistan. Pakistan could not

get any ordinance factory out of 16. Only 6 armour divisions were given out of 20, only 8 artillery divisions were given out of 48 and only 8 infantry divisions out of 29.

DIVISION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

- ✓ At the time of partition there was a cash balance of 4 billion rupees, in Reserve Bank of India.
- ✓ Pakistan's share was 750 million rupees.
- ✓ First installment of 200 million rupees was given but on the advice of Sardar Patel the remaining amount was not given to Pakistan due to Kashmir problem.
- ✓ They thought that Pakistan would get weapons & they would be used against them.
- ✓ They demanded that Pakistan should stop fighting in Kashmir & wanted to make Pakistan bankrupt by stopping the finance.
- ✓ Gandhi was determined that the division of assets should be fair and took steps to persuade India to pay due money. He used the threat of hunger strike.
- ✓ Due to Gandhi's threat of hunger strike 500 million rupees were given to Pakistan and 50 million rupees have not been paid yet.

ECONOMICAL PROBLEM

- ✓ Pakistan was an undeveloped country. Karachi was the only developed port city along with other 7 cities with more than 100,000 people otherwise about 90% people were living in villages. It was a poor country because its major industries, agriculture were not developed to meet the requirements of industrialization.
- ✓ In 1947 East Pakistan was producing about 70% of the world's Jute which was a source of foreign exchange earning but due to partition Pakistan could not get even a single Jute mill & they all were located in India.
- ✓ 10% of industrial enterprises, 6.5% of industrial workers, 5% electrical capacity and 10% of mineral deposits were only provided to Pakistan.
- ✓ Jinnah sent delegations & asked for the funds from other foreign countries and asked the government to set up the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948.
- ✓ In 1948 Jinnah's Industrial Policy made it essential to increase industrialization quick & to attract the local investors.
- ✓ Jinnah also made a temporary agreement with India regarding Canal Water to increase the efficiency of the agro - based industries of Pakistan.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

- ✓ It was perhaps the biggest migration of the world history because millions of people were migrating from India to Pakistan or the other direction.
- ✓ Some of the worst scene of communal violence were observed in which about one million people lost their lives & millions were made homeless.
- ✓ At the time of partition the Hindus and Sikhs had chalked out a plan for the massacre of Muslim refugees migrating to Pakistan.
- ✓ They slaughtered the migrants in cold blood.
- ✓ Women were raped and young girls were abducted.
- ✓ Children were killed in front of parents & the people in trains were slaughtered. When these refugees reached Pakistan they put a burden on its economy and there was a shortage of doctors and medicines.
- ✓ Jinnah shifted his head quarter from Karachi to Lahore to keep an eye directly on the migration.
- ✓ He also announced "**Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund**" in which the rich people gave charity to help the poor.
- ✓ Satellite towns were also established to give shelter to the homeless people.

WHY WAS PAKISTAN FACED WITH A REFUGEE PROBLEM?

- ✓ The Boundary Award had made the problems worse between the two. Since Pakistan had become independent so Muslims were leaving India for their homeland, often with little or no possessions. The boundary division was unjust; a number of Muslim-majority areas like Gurdaspur and Ferozpur were given to India where the Muslims were not feeling secure. They were now vulnerable to the barbarities of Hindus and Pakistan was unable to help them across the border. They therefore left their homes, land and businesses and joined the migrating caravans towards Pakistan. This burdened the newly established govt of Pakistan.
- ✓ Many parts of India had already seen worst scenes of Hindu-Muslim riots just before partition in 1947. The Hindus and Sikhs in Eastern Punjab were particularly fully charged with anti-Muslim sentiments. In such areas, a large number of Muslims were ruthlessly killed; entire Muslim villages were destroyed. Women were disrespected and even children were slaughtered. There were reports that local Indian authorities were also supporting the violent Hindu mobs. Under such circumstances, the Muslims had no option except to seek refuge in a safe place and therefore they migrated to Pakistan on large scale to escape the brutalities of Hindus.

- ✓ When the Muslim ruler of Junagadh, a Hindu-majority area, decided to join Pakistan, India forcibly took over its territories putting the Muslims at risk to communal violence. Similarly, Kashmir had about 85% Muslim population but when its Hindu maharajah decided to join India, fighting broke out against him. These incidents further intensified the movement of refugees to Pakistan.
- ✓ Since partition was made on the religious lines, a number of Muslims migrated willingly to Pakistan. They could manage to move some of their belongings along with them. They liked to live in a Muslim country.

ACCOMODATION PROBLEM

- ✓ It was considered as one of the biggest migrations in the history of the world in which millions of people were migrating from one country to another.
- ✓ At that time there was a shortage of houses for the people & there were no buildings to establish various offices.
- ✓ Furniture and stationary to run the offices work were also not available.
- ✓ Quaid took special steps in this direction the govt. offices were established in private buildings and even army barracks were also used for this purpose.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- ✓ Pakistan was a country which was, consisted of five different communities namely Pakhtoons, Baluchis, Sindhi, Punjabi & Bengali.
- ✓ It was like a country with five different nations who were having different languages, customs, traditions and lifestyles.
- ✓ Only Islam was the common feature among them.
- ✓ When Urdu was chosen as the national language it was very difficult for many people to understand it.
- ✓ It created a problem for the govt. to create a national integrity among these group of people.
- ✓ Provincialism & racialism were spread among the people by Indian Agents.
- ✓ Jinnah visited many areas & in his speeches he urged the people that they should think as Pakistan only.
- ✓ He also chose Urdu as national language of Pakistan.

CANAL WATER DISPUTE

- ✓ In 1947 Punjab was divided in to east and west Punjab.

- ✓ The unnatural division of Punjab by Radcliffe award created many problems for the state of Pakistan.
- ✓ The head works were given to India while its drained areas became of part of Pakistan.
- ✓ In 1948, India threatened Pakistan to stop water from these head work causing a dire threat of famine and loss of crops in west Punjab.
- ✓ Bilateral negotiations started but failed due to non-cooperative behavior of India.
- ✓ This problem was resolved through the mediation of World Bank.
- ✓ In 1960 an agreement was signed known as "**Indus Water Treaty**".
- ✓ Under this treaty Pakistan was given rights of Indus, Jehlum and Chenab and India was given Ravi, Satluj & Beas.
- ✓ During the transitional period Pakistan was expected to construct two dams, five barrages, one gated siphon and eight link canals.
- ✓ The construction cost was to be met by Australia, Canada, USA, UK, Germany and New Zealand.
- ✓ India was also expected to pay some of the cost.
- ✓ The remaining amount was to be met by Pakistan.
- ✓ WAPDA (water and power development authority) was entrusted to supervise the project.
- ✓ This treaty was very important for Pakistan because it was a newly born agriculture country and it had to meet the growing demand of food due to refugees and other problems.
- ✓ This problem was created because Indians wanted to destroy the economy of Pakistan, create a food crisis and to control water head works.
- ✓ This treaty was more important for Pakistan.

EXPLAIN THREE REASONS FOR CANAL WATER DISPUTE

- ✓ The Partition of Punjab was the main reason of the canal water dispute. Had Punjab not been partitioned, this problem would not have risen.
- ✓ Besides that the unjust Radcliffe award gave the muslim majority districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozpur to India. The canal headwork on River Ravi (Madhopur Headwork) and on River Sutlej (Ferozpur Headwork) were given to India while canals coming out of these headworks flowed into Pakistan. Had the muslim majority districts of Gurdaspur and Ferozpur been given to Pakistan, this dispute would not have occurred.
- ✓ Most important, India had promised not to interfere with the water of these rivers which were vital for irrigation of west Punjab. But on 1st April 1948

India stopped the supply of water of these canals and the dispute started. India claimed that since the headworks fell in their territory, they had the sole right to use water of these headworks. Pakistan claimed that under International law, Pakistan had the right to use the waters because its agriculture and economy are depended upon it.

ACCESSION OF PRINCELY STATES

- ✓ At the time of partition there were about 462 princely states, which covered 1/3 of territory and quarter population of India.
- ✓ These princely states were ruled by Indian princes and were internally independent but under British govt. to their defence and foreign affairs.
- ✓ Till 15th August 1947 all princely states except Junagadh, Kashmir and Hyderabad, had joined Pakistan or India.

JUNAGADH

- ✓ It is 300 miles South of Karachi.
- ✓ The ruler was Muslim with a title NawabKhanji, but the population was Hindu and non-Muslims.
- ✓ Junagadh announced their accession with Pakistan but Mountbatten opposed it.
- ✓ Indian government refused to accept the accession.
- ✓ An economic blockade of Junagadh was imposed and state was surrounded by Indian provinces. There was food shortage.
- ✓ By end of October 1947 ruler of Junagadh was forced to leave the state.
- ✓ On November 1947 Indian army occupied the state ignoring the protest of Pakistani government.
- ✓ Pakistani took the matter in UNO which is still unresolved.

HYDERABAD (DECCAN)

- ✓ Its area was 82,000 sq.miles and thickly populated with about 160 million people.
- ✓ The ruler was Muslim and called "NIZAM" but the Hindus and non-Muslims were in majority.
- ✓ Indian Territory surrounded it so Mountbatten urged Nizam to join with India but Nizam wanted to join with Pakistan.
- ✓ It was a rich state with a revenue 160 million rupees.

- ✓ In August 1948 Hyderabad filed a complaint in UNO but Indian forces entered Hyderabad and after a brief resistance Hyderabad army surrendered in 13 September 1948.

KASHMIR

- ✓ It was the biggest state with an area 84,471sq.miles & a population of 4,000,000 and majority was Muslim.
- ✓ It has boundaries with Tibet, China, Russia and Afghanistan so having great importance.
- ✓ Dogra ruler Maharaja Gulab Singh ruled state of Jammu & Kashmir.
- ✓ Dogra dynasty purchased it from British Govt. in 1846 for 7.5 million rupees and was sold to Gulab Singh by the "Treaty of Amritsar".
- ✓ At the time of partition Hari Singh ruled it.
- ✓ Due to pressure of the people he announced accession with Pakistan.
- ✓ He started Muslim massacre in which many people were killed and thousands migrated to Pakistan.
- ✓ To control the situation Indian forces landed in Kashmir on the assurance of Hari Singh that he would join with India.
- ✓ There was a war between the Indians the local people Kashmiri & tribal area's people liberated a part of Kashmir called Azad Kashmir.
- ✓ Then Pakistani forces also entered in to this war and Pakistan got important posts.
- ✓ Due to bad situation India made an appeal to UNO on 1st Jan 1948 and a ceasefire took place on the condition of plebiscite but India rejected UNO proposals in 1949.
- ✓ In 1954 a bogus plebiscite held and Pakistan refused to accept it.
- ✓ In 1965 another war broke out on Kashmir issue and it is still unsolved.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROBLEMS

- ✓ The constituent assembly failed to frame a constitution.
- ✓ Lack of permanent constitution created chances of unscrupulous interference in democratic progress of Pakistan.
- ✓ After eight years constitution of Pakistan was formed.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

- ✓ Pakistan had nothing in the health field.
- ✓ There were only a few hospitals in the country on its birth.

- ✓ Two hospitals were operating in Lahore and few were operating in Karachi.
- ✓ No health facility was provided to the rural area of Pakistan.
- ✓ The hospitals lack all the facilities as Hindu doctors took away the important equipments.
- ✓ Death rate increases in Pakistan.
- ✓ British established many hospitals but they were left in Pakistan.
- ✓ Lack of medicines was for the injured refugees.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS

- ✓ Pakistan was facing educational problems as well.
- ✓ It had no schools, no teachers and no learning.
- ✓ The areas which came in Pakistan, British did not establish any schools there.
- ✓ Therefore, the Aligarh movement, the Nadvat-ul-Islam and Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam filled the gap in the field of education.
- ✓ Literacy rate of Pakistan was at the lowest edge.
- ✓ Except the Punjab university or Government College, there was no reputable educational institution.

WHY PAKISTAN FACED SO MANY PROBLEMS IN THE PROVISION OF EDUCATION?

- ✓ The military expenditure is excessively high for a country such as Pakistan and therefore there is little share left for spending on education. During the first three decades after independence, education in Pakistan was accorded a very low official priority. In 1960, Pakistan was only spending 2% of budget on education which, by 1990, had grown to 2.9%. However, even after the mass nationalization of 1970s, state expenditure on education never rose above 3% of the budget.
- ✓ Poverty and ignorance of parents is also an important factor. In poor families children are made to work and earn money for the family at the age of 6-7 years instead of going to school. Illiterate parents do not feel the necessity of education and female education is also neglected.
- ✓ Frequent changes in the government have been another important factor. With the change in government the previous plans are discarded and new ones are introduced. Infected educational policies are neither properly executed nor implemented.
- ✓ In Pakistan teachers are neglected community. No incentive is provided by the government to teachers and they are considered to be a community

known for their intellectual and economic backwardness, Training of teachers is also old and it does not match with latest methods and trends.

- ✓ Private schools in urban areas are run on commercial basis charging high fees making it beyond the reach of common man. On account of these reasons education in Pakistan is still in backward state.

PAKHTOONISTAN ISSUE

- ✓ The Red Shirts Movement leaders in KPK wanted to form Pakhtoonistan having KPK, Baluchistan and part of Kabul.
- ✓ They wanted to rule it by Tribal System but Jinnah flew to meet them and discussed the issues.
- ✓ He forced them to be united and do not divide Pakistan.
- ✓ The problem was therefore solved initially.

DEATH OF JINNAH

- ✓ Jinnah was too unwell, he worked day and night therefore, he died 13 months after Pakistan's independence.
- ✓ He tried his best to solve the problems of Pakistan but he did not get much time and Pakistan lost his leadership on 11 september 1948.

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QUAID-E-AZAM

- ✓ On 15th August 1947 Jinnah assumed the office as the Governor general of Pakistan.
- ✓ However, he took the role of Chief executive in the new government.
- ✓ He chaired the meetings and was the president of the constituent assembly.

BUILDING A NATION

- ✓ The refugees in miserable condition were pushed into Pakistan to create difficulty for government.
- ✓ Quaid-e-Azam moved his head quarter from Karachi to Lahore to give his personal attention to grave the problem of refugees.
- ✓ Quaid-e-Azam Relief Fund was created in which the rich and wealthy people were asked to give generously for the rehabilitation of poor refugees.
- ✓ He gave a call to avoid provincialism and racialism. He said, **"Everyone of us should think, feel and act as Pakistani and we all should be proud on being Pakistanis once"**
- ✓ He gave the complete liberty to minorities to practice their religion and called himself as the **"Protector General"** of minorities.
- ✓ He made tours of various provinces to attend to the problem personally.
- ✓ He ordered to withdraw forces from areas of tribal territories. He advised the tribesman to look into their affairs by themselves as citizens of free and independent Pakistan.
- ✓ He joined UNO in 1947, which helped Pakistan to get reputation in the world as a peace-loving nation.

BUILDING A GOVERNMENT

- ✓ To solve the problems of a new country workable administrative machinery was needed.
- ✓ Liaquat Ali Khan was appointed as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- ✓ A Constituent assembly was formed to work as a cabinet & to frame the new constitution.
- ✓ Karachi was made as the Capital of Pakistan & Central Secretariat was also set up.
- ✓ To bring the qualified people from India special trains & airplanes were arranged.
- ✓ As Pakistan lacked buildings for offices so Quaid hired buildings from private sector.

- ✓ Civil Services were also organized along with new rules for a smooth work of the govt.
- ✓ He also completed the judicial structure of administration by creating the Federal court.
- ✓ Quaid-e-Azam warned the government officials to change their attitude towards the people and to help them with hope and courage in the most difficult days of Pakistan.

BUILDING AN ECONOMY

- ✓ The main task of Quaid was to consolidate the economic condition in Pakistan.
- ✓ Thus he looked at this problem with great responsibility and started to work on it.
- ✓ He realized that the amount of the money given to Pakistan by the Reserve Bank of India was not enough to cover the needs of the independent Islamic State.
- ✓ Thus he asked for the funds from other foreign countries and asked the government to set up the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948.
- ✓ In 1948 Jinnah's Industrial Policy made it essential to increase industrialization quickly. Quaid also made a temporary agreement with India regarding Canal Water to increase the efficiency of the agro-based industries of Pakistan.

ESTABLISHING NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

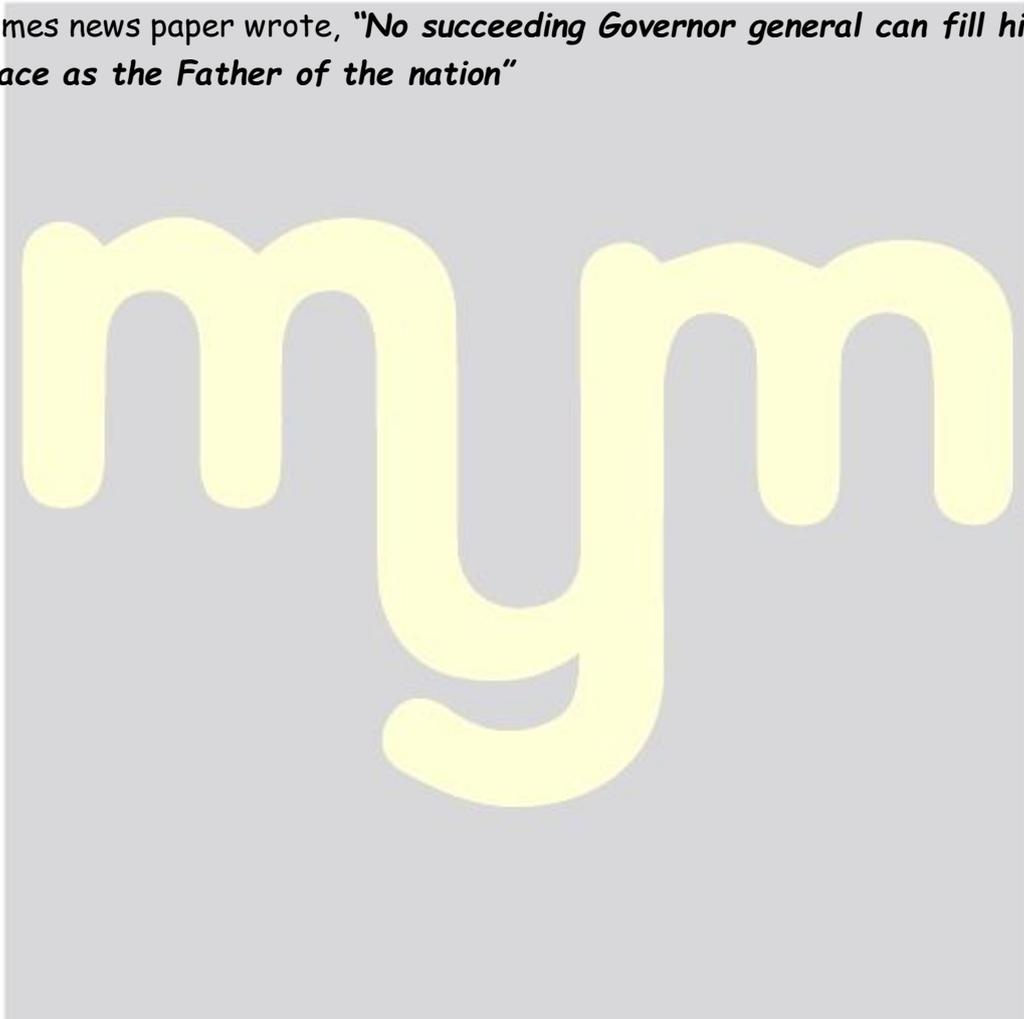
- ✓ Pakistan could not get its due share in the military assets & became so weak from defence point of view.
- ✓ He hired British officers to train Pakistani soldiers. Temporary commissions were offered to fulfill the requirements of the military officers.
- ✓ Although our army was less in number & equipment but they fought bravely in the first war against India.
- ✓ Ordnance factory was also established at Wah.

FAILURES

- ✓ Jinnah could not solve the issues like Canal Water dispute, Princely State Issue, Defence of the country and the Constitution of Pakistan.

CONCLUSION

- ✓ In my opinion -, Jinnah was successful because he solved many problems in a year.
- ✓ Jinnah was too unwell, he worked day and night; therefore he died 13 months after partition.
- ✓ He tried his best to solve the problems of Pakistan but he did not get much time and Pakistan lost his leadership on 11 September 1948.
- ✓ Times news paper wrote, "***No succeeding Governor general can fill his place as the Father of the nation***"



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KHAWAJA NAZIMUDDIN

- ✓ He was from East Pakistan.
- ✓ He was honest and god fearing person.
- ✓ He helped in the completion of important task of Objective resolution on 12 March, 1949.
- ✓ He could not stop the influence of executive branch of govt. in the politics.
- ✓ He was appointed as the 2nd Governor General of Pakistan in Sept. 1948 after the death of Quaid but after the death of Liaquat Ali Khan the Finance Minister Malik Ghulam Mohammad persuaded him to step down, as the 2nd prime minister and Ghulam Mohammad became the governor general of Pakistan.
- ✓ In 1953 Pakistan faced a severe food crisis and economic problems leading to civil unrest, which was exploited by religious elements that wanted Ahmediis (Qadianis) to be declared as non-Muslims. During his rule, Ahrar party demanded that Qadianis should be declared as non-muslims and they should be removed from key posts of Pakistan, including Sir Zafarullah Khan, Foreign minister of Pakistan. Movement spread like a fire.
- ✓ The government of Nazim Uddin was criticized for lacking firmness in law and order and dealing with economic situation so Malik Ghulam Mohammad dismissed Khawaja Nazim Uddin's govt. on 17 April 1953 and appointed Mohammad Ali Bogra of East Pakistan as the prime minister of Pakistan.

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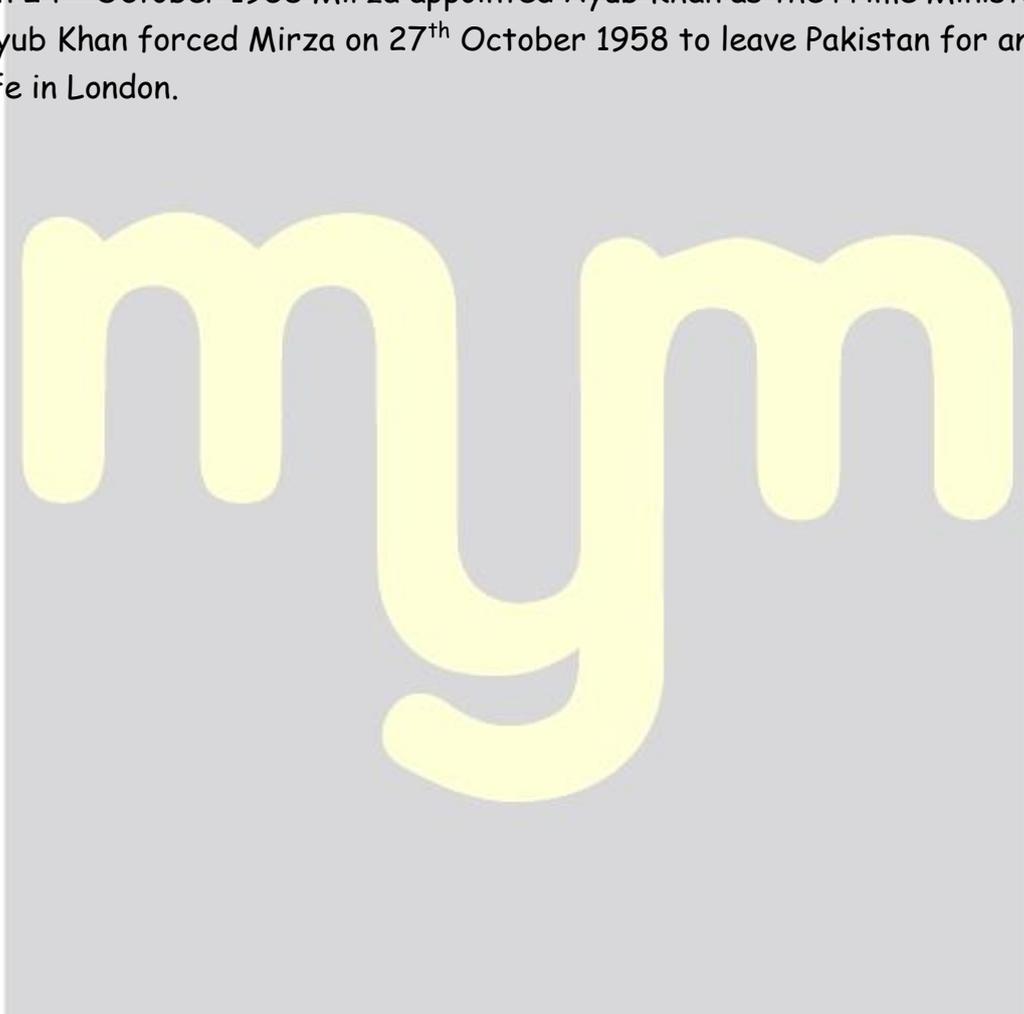
MALIK GHULAM MUHAMMAD

- ✓ He opted for Pakistan following independence, and was appointed new country's first finance minister.
- ✓ He drafted five year plans for the economy in 1948, based on Soviet model, but was unable to achieve it due to lack of staff and sufficient materials.
- ✓ He organized the International Islamic Conference held at Karachi from November 26 to December 6, 1949, and called for forming a pan-islamic bloc of the muslim countries.
- ✓ After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan, Malik Ghulam Mohammad persuaded Khawaja nazimuddin to step down, as the 2nd prime minister and Ghulam Mohammad became the governor general of Pakistan.
- ✓ In 1953 Pakistan faced a severe food crisis and economic problems leading to civil unrest, which was exploited by religious elements that wanted Ahmediis (Qadianis) to be declared as non-Muslims. During Khuwaja Nazimuddin's rule, Ahrar party demanded that Qadianis should be declared as non-muslims and they should be removed from key posts of Pakistan, including Sir Zafarullah khan, Foreign minister of Pakistan. Movement spread like a fire. The government of Nazim Uddin was criticized for lacking firmness in law and order and dealing with economic situation so Malik Ghulam Mohammad dismissed Khawaja Nazim Uddin's govt. on 17 April 1953 and appointed Mohammad Ali Bogra of East Pakistan as the prime minister of Pakistan.
- ✓ He imported wheat from USA to please people and made friendly relations with America.
- ✓ When Bogra attempted to lessen the power of governor general's via parliament, so he dismissed constituent assembly as well in 1954.
- ✓ Pakistan became the member of SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization) in 1954.
- ✓ During his governor generalship, Pakistan signed Baghdad pact with Iran, Iraq and Turkey in 1955. It was renamed Cento (Central Treaty Organization)
- ✓ He was affected by paralysis, he took leave of illness and resigned on 4 october 1955 and General Mohammad Iskander Mirza succeeded him.

ISKANDER MIRZA

- ✓ He had joined Indian Army but had been sent to political service by the British so he was the perfect bridge between the military and the civil service.
- ✓ After establishment of Pakistan in 1947, PM Liaquat Ali Khan appointed Mirza as Defense Secretary.
- ✓ He supervised the Indo-Pak war in 1947 and Balochistan conflict in 1948.
- ✓ He was the 4th and last Governor General and 1st President of Pakistan because 1956 constitution declared Pakistan a Republic.
- ✓ On 5th October 1955 he introduced "**One Unit Scheme**" which integrated all the areas of West Pakistan into a single province.
- ✓ Mohammad Ali Bogra said, "*There will be no Bengalis, no Punjabis, no Sindhis, no Pathans, no Balochis, no Bhawalpuris, and no Khairpuris. The disappearance of the group will be strengthening the integrity of Pakistan*"
- ✓ The main reason for this was given to improve the efficiency but it was criticized by East Pakistan because it affected the number of seats of East Pakistan.
- ✓ He merged 10 princely states & 4 provinces of West Pakistan into a unit.
- ✓ Other reason was that the politicians & administrators of West Pakistan especially from Punjab wanted to dominate over East Pakistani leaders.
- ✓ There were 10 million more people in East Pakistan than West Pakistan. This making of two wings prevented East Pakistan gaining a majority in the Assembly.
- ✓ This Scheme was not liked in East Pakistan as well as in the some areas of West Pakistan.
- ✓ Due to this opposition Mirza dismissed Chief Minister of Sindh and dissolved state assemblies of Bahawalpur & Khairpur.
- ✓ He was successful in formulating his own constitution in 1956. The salient features of constitution were as follows.
- ✓ Sovereignty belongs to Allah.
- ✓ Pakistan was declared as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- ✓ Federal parliamentary system was introduced in the country.
- ✓ Governor general was replaced by the president.
- ✓ Powers were distributed between centre and Two provinces; namely East and West Pakistan under federal system of government.
- ✓ Cordial relations with other countries.

- ✓ During his first govt. he faced economic crisis. Government devalued its currency.
- ✓ During his govt. there was an uncertain political situation and he dismissed many Prime Ministers.
- ✓ On 7th October 1958 Iskander Mirza imposed first Martial Law in Pakistan and he asked Ayub Khan to take charge as "**Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA)**".
- ✓ On 24th October 1958 Mirza appointed Ayub Khan as the Prime Minister.
- ✓ Ayub Khan forced Mirza on 27th October 1958 to leave Pakistan for an exiled life in London.



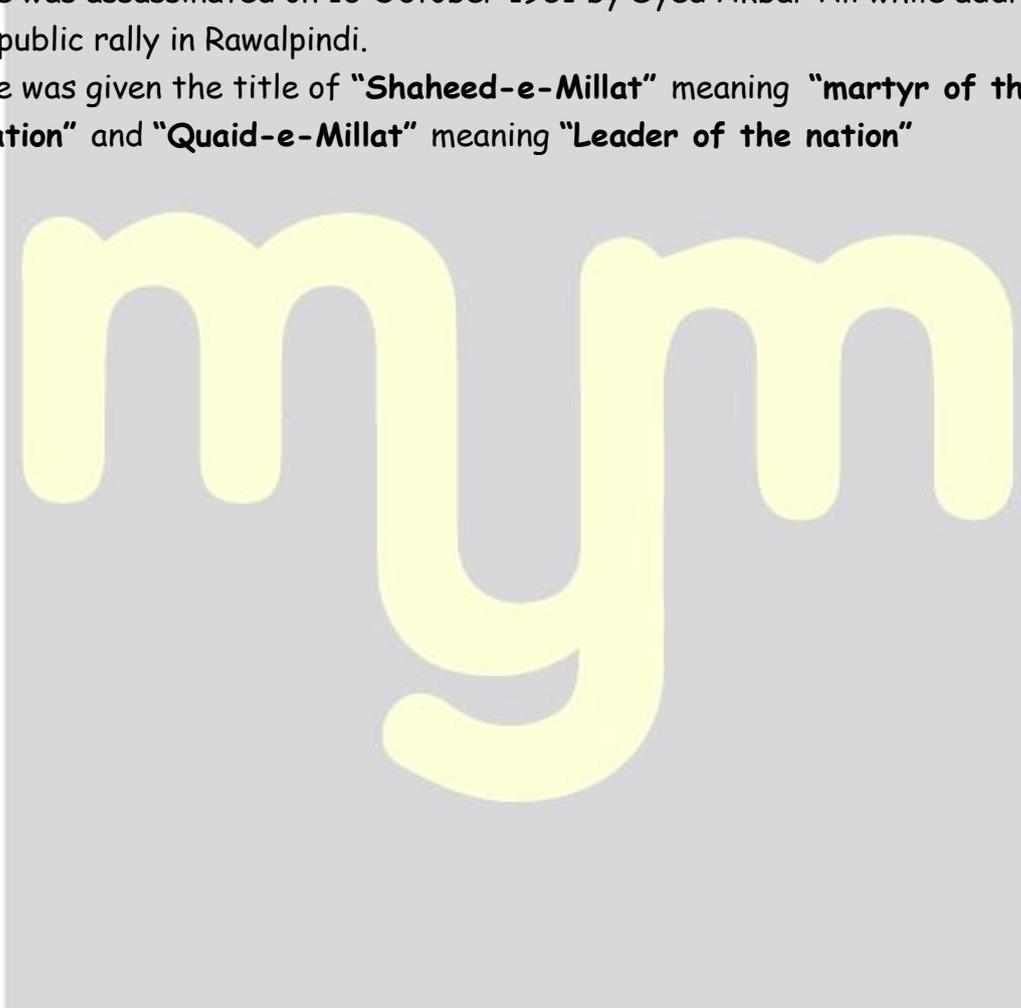
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LIAQUAT ALI KHAN

- ✓ He was the First Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- ✓ Although he was unable to solve many problems but he wanted to see Pakistan as a developed country.
- ✓ He got popularity after the death of Qaid-e-Azam.
- ✓ He also played an important role in Pakistan Movement and due to his efforts Qaid-e-Azam came back from London in 1934 as the life time president of AIML.
- ✓ As a Prime Minister of Pakistan he kept the economy working and produced a surplus budget.
- ✓ He could not frame the constitution of Pakistan but "**Objective Resolution**" was passed during his govt. in 1949, which was the first step towards constitution making in Pakistan. The basic principles were as following.
- ✓ Constitution should observe principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as laid down by Islam.
- ✓ Muslims would be able to lead their lives according to Islamic principles.
- ✓ Minorities can practice their religion freely.
- ✓ Minorities will be protected.
- ✓ All fundamental human rights should be guaranteed.
- ✓ Legal system should be independent of government.
- ✓ On his advice Khawaja nazimuddin set up a Basic Principles Committee. Its function was to determine the Basic principles for the future constitution of Pakistan.
- ✓ He convened an International Economic Conference on 20th November, 1949. 16 muslim countries participated in it.
- ✓ During his tenure, India and Pakistan agreed to resolve the dispute of Kashmir in a peaceful manner through the efforts of the United Nations.
- ✓ Large number of religious minorities left in both the countries. To protect the minorities and to encourage them to stay at their respective countries, a minorities pact was signed between Liaquat Ali Khan and Nehru in 1950. It was agreed that both the countries will protect the religious minorities on their borders.
- ✓ In 1951 PRODA (Public and Respective Officer's Disqualification Act) was introduced. It was an act for debarring of a govt office for a suitable period of time if he is judicially found guilty of misconduct in Public office. By this act complains could be made for the Governor general or Provincial governors

who could order an enquiry by judges. The law was designed to eliminate corruption.

- ✓ In January 1951 he appointed Ayub Khan as C-in-C of Pakistan Army after retirement of Douglas Gracy.
- ✓ On 14 August 1951, he addressed the nation and said, **"If for the defence of Pakistan, the nation has to shed blood, Liaquat's blood shall be mixed with it"**
- ✓ He was assassinated on 16 October 1951 by Syed Akbar Ali while addressing a public rally in Rawalpindi.
- ✓ He was given the title of **"Shaheed-e-Millat"** meaning **"martyr of the nation"** and **"Quaid-e-Millat"** meaning **"Leader of the nation"**



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MOHAMMAD ALI BOGRA

- ✓ He belonged to East Pakistan and had little knowledge about practical politics.
- ✓ In September 1954 Malik Ghulam Muhammad was out of the country & Bogra persuaded the assembly to pass a law limiting the power of Governor General which said that all the ministers & Prime Minister must be a member of Assembly, assembly had to approve Cabinet and Governor General and to take advice from his ministers.
- ✓ The bill was approved in 15 minutes & the assembly repealed the Public and Representative Officers (Disqualification) Act [PRODA], which said that the Governor General could remove ministers from the National & Provincial Govt. for up to 5 years if they "abused public office".
- ✓ He wanted to cut down the power of the Governor General, which was not tolerated by Malik Ghulam Muhammad.
- ✓ Malik Ghulam Muhammad declared a state of emergency & dissolve the Assembly.
- ✓ Then Malik Ghulam Muhammad re-appointed Bogra with a chosen cabinet of Governor General including Iskander Mirza and Ayub Khan.
- ✓ This step was challenged in the court by Maulvi Tamizuddin in Sindh Court declared it illegal that non-Assembly members should not be appointed in the Cabinet.
- ✓ Malik Ghulam Muhammad appealed to the Federal Court against this judgement.
- ✓ Federal court under the justice Munir decided that Governor General had the power to take such action in national interests.
- ✓ Iskander Mirza replaced Ghulam Mohammad as Governor General due to his ill health and he dismissed Bogra in August 1955 and appointed Chaudhry Mohammad Ali as the PM of Pakistan.

CHAUDHRY MOHAMMAMAD ALI

- ✓ He as a civil servant and former finance minister.
- ✓ He played an important role in helping to draft and pass the first constitution in 1956.
- ✓ He had to deal with many problems in East Pakistan both political and economic.

- ✓ A food crisis took place in Bengal due to floods and there was a disagreement among the Bengali political leaders and Chaudhry Mohammad Ali so he resigned and Hussein Shaheed Suharwardi replaced him.

HUSSEIN SHAHEED SUHARWARDI

- ✓ He was from East Pakistan and he had been the premier of united Bengal.
- ✓ He played an important role in Pakistan movement and after independence he moved to Pakistan from Calcutta.
- ✓ He was a real politician and wanted to have some control over the govt. Machinery but the constitution gave decisive powers to the president so he was asked to resign by Iskander Mirza who appointed I.I.Chundrigar as the PM.

IBRAHIM ISMAIL CHUNDRIGAR

- ✓ He was a lawyer who was relatively unknown in politics.
- ✓ He set a record of surviving as a PM for only 6 weeks before he was asked by Iskander Mirza to hand in his resignation.

MALIK FEROUZE KHAN NOON

- ✓ He was a landlord from Punjab and managed to oversee one of the chaotic administrations.
- ✓ He kept his govt. going by appointing too many ministers from different parties and they could not agree on most of the matters, this created chaos in the country, which was beyond Mirza's control so he invited Ayub Khan as Chief Martial Law administrator.
- ✓ On 7th October 1958 Mirza abrogated the constitution and imposed first martial law in Pakistan.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

WHY WAS IT DIFFICULT TO AGREE ON A NEW CONSTITUTION?

SELFISH ATTITUDE OF POLITICIANS

- ✓ The politicians could not perform their duties well.
- ✓ They fought with one another in order to get more powers.
- ✓ They preferred their personal interest over national interest and did not pay attention to draft a constitution.

DEMANDS OF EAST PAKISTAN

- ✓ East Pakistan was also a reason for delay in forming of constitution.
- ✓ They wanted enhanced representation in assembly and Bengali as the official language which was not acceptable for west Pakistan.
- ✓ A lot of time was wasted by Pakistan to settle these issues and the constitution got delayed.

ROLE OF ULEMAS

- ✓ Role of ulemas was also very critical in framing constitution.
- ✓ Everytime they objected on constitution proposals that these are not sufficient Islamic.
- ✓ Moreover they demanded that Ahmadis should be declared non-muslim constitutionally.

WHY MARTIAL LAW WAS IMPOSED?

- ✓ On 7th October 1958 the first martial law was imposed and Field Marshal Ayub Khan became the first Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA).
- ✓ The main reasons behind the Imposition of martial law were as follows:

SELFISH ATTITUDE OF POLITICIANS

- ✓ The politicians could not perform their duties well.
- ✓ They fought with one another in order to get more powers.
- ✓ They preferred their personal interest over national interest and did not pay attention to draft a constitution.

POLITICAL CRISIS

- ✓ There was great uncertainty in the govt of various leaders who assumed the power after Liaqat Ali Khan in the govt. of Malik Ghulam Muhammad.
- ✓ The political situation of the country was very bad especially during the govt. of Iskandar Mirza many Prime Ministers were dismissed.

- ✓ The assemblies and parliament were the places of rivalries and political disputes.

POLITICAL INJUSTICES

- ✓ There were many injustices of West Pakistan with East Pakistan like One Unit Scheme. According to one unit scheme both wings will have equal number of seats despite the fact that East Pak have 10 million people more than West Pak.
- ✓ So the people of East Pakistan wanted more share in the assemblies and economy of the country.
- ✓ Prime Ministers belonging from East Pakistan were dismissed without proper reasons.

ECONOMIC CRISES

- ✓ Political instability counted for economic instability. Foreign investors were reluctant to invest in Pakistan.
- ✓ Due to flooding, there was less agriculture output which further weakened the economy.
- ✓ Moreover the inflation rate was high.

LAW AND ORDER SITUATION

- ✓ Law and order situation was not good.
- ✓ Flooding and food crisis worsened the law and order situation.
- ✓ Apart of this, ulemas were also protesting against Ahmadies and were demanding that they should be declared non-muslims. Due to which the conditions worsened.

POWER OF AYUB KHAN

- ✓ Ayub Khan monitoring the political condition of Pakistan and when he felt that the politicians were not able to control the govt. affairs so he decided to get the power by replacing the civilians.

AYUB KHAN

- ✓ On 7th October 1958, Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution of 1956 and proclaimed martial law in the country.
- ✓ Iskander mirza appointed General Ayub Khan (commander in chief) as Chief Martial Law Administrator.
- ✓ On 27th October 1958 Iskander mirza was forced to resign and exiled by Ayub khan to UK.
- ✓ It was to be the first period of martial law in the country.

BAN OVER POLITICAL PARTIES

- ✓ For Ayub Khan political leaders created political instability in the country's progress, they also blocked the way of the country's progress.
- ✓ To culminate the influence of the political leaders and parties and to prevent their entry into politics Ayub khan banned all political parties under Martial law regulation of 1958.

BASIC DEMOCRACIES

- ✓ It was issued in 1959 which introduced a 4-tier structure of representative bodies, which were Village Council, Sub-District Council, District Council & Divisional Council.
- ✓ In this system ordinary people elected Union Council Members, who in turn elected District and Divisional Council Members.
- ✓ These Basic Democrats formed and Electoral College for the election of the President and members of Provisional and Central Legislatures.
- ✓ The union council was the lowest tier and was directly elected by the people. Each member of the union council represented 1000 people.
- ✓ At the end of 1959, Ayub asked basic democrats for a vote of confidence.
- ✓ Almost 95% of them declared their confidence in Ayub khan and on 17th feb 1960 he was confirmed as President of Pakistan for next 5 years.

INDUS WATER TREATY

- ✓ In 1960 Indus Water Treaty was signed through the mediation of World Bank.
- ✓ According to this treaty, Indus Jehlum and Chenab were given to Pakistan while Ravi, Sutlaj and Beas were given to India.
- ✓ This treaty solved the water dispute between two countries.
- ✓ It was also suggested that Pakistan would build two dams five barrages, one gated syphon and eight link canals. Finance was given by developed countries some was given by India and remaining was paid by Pakistan.

U-2 INCIDENT

- ✓ In 1960, U2 affair was held.
- ✓ An American spy plane was shot down over the Soviet union, town Sverdolsk, the Pilot Gary Powers, parachuted to the ground where he was captured by Soviet forces.
- ✓ It was a spy plane but the Americans did not admit it.
- ✓ They said it was a research plane studying weather conditions.
- ✓ The pilot had admitted spying.
- ✓ Pakistan felt embarrassed as they gave their territory of Peshawar to be used as American Plane Base.
- ✓ The fame of Pakistan deteriorated due to the event.
- ✓ The relations become tensed between Pakistan and Soviet Union.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

- ✓ In 1960 Ayub Khan appointed a constitution commission under justice Shahab-Uddin to draft the new constitution of Pakistan.
- ✓ It was implemented without debate.
- ✓ It recommended presidential form of government, adult franchise, revival of political parties and a powerful legislature.
- ✓ Constitution of 1962 gave immense power to the president and an indirect system of elections by the Basic Democrats.
- ✓ National legislature could not pass a law without approval of president.
- ✓ It proposed that Quran and Sunnah would be the supreme law of the country. No law would be enacted if contradictory to Islamic laws. President must be a muslim.
- ✓ The rights of non-muslims will be protected.
- ✓ The constitution upset the people of East Pakistan because they had known that the power was in the hands of military and civil officials from West Pakistan.
- ✓ Many measures were also taken for East Pakistan like Urdu and Bengali were made the national languages, National Assembly session was to be held in Dhaka and Islamabad and if the president were from West Pakistan than the Speaker of National Assembly was to be from East Pakistan.
- ✓ It also could not create a feeling of harmony among the people of East Pakistan.
- ✓ He also created PODO (Public and Official Disqualification Act) and EBDO (Elective Body Disqualification Ordinance)

INDIA-CHINA WAR

- ✓ In 1962 there was a war between India and China over Himalayan border issue known as McMahon line.
- ✓ The war ended when Chinese declared ceasefire on 20 November 1962.
- ✓ The war was in favor of China and Pakistan as a neighboring country fully supported the Chinese government.
- ✓ China awarded them 750 miles of territory of Siachen and had friendly relations with Pakistan.
- ✓ This action of Ayub Khan was disliked by foreign powers.

REGIONAL CORPORATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ In 1964, he started an organization named RCD.
- ✓ Pakistan, Iran and Turkey were its members and developed trade and cordial relations with one another.
- ✓ RCD highway was also constructed from Quetta, Nokundi, and Nushki linking Tehran (Iran) and then to Turkey.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1965

- ✓ In 1964 Ayub was confident in his apparent popularity and seeing deep divisions within the opposing parties.
- ✓ He formed his own political party named Conventional Muslim League.
- ✓ He was however taken by surprise when despite a brief disagreement between the five main opposition parties, the joint opposition agreed on supporting the respected and popular Fatima Jinnah.
- ✓ Despite Jinnah's considerable popularity and public disaffection with Ayub's government, Ayub won 64% of the vote in a bitterly contested election on January 2, 1965.
- ✓ The opposing political parties claimed that elections were rigged in favor of Ayub Khan using indirectly elected Electoral College.

WAR OF 1965

- ✓ The cause of the 1965 Indo-Pak war was the Kashmir issue. India occupied the Kashmir valley. All efforts for a free plebiscite in the valley had failed. The Kashmiris launched a civil disobedience against the Indian government. The Indian government failed to crush what they thought was a massive revolt.
- ✓ In Dargah Hazrat Bal Kashmir the sacred hair of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was stolen and there was a dispute between the Hindus and the Muslims so the Indian forces crossed the borders and the war started.

- ✓ Bhutto gave the idea to Ayub Khan that Pakistani soldiers should disguise themselves as the Mujahidins and enter to Indian Kashmir but India knew it and a war started due to this reason.
- ✓ In despair, Indian troops crossed the ceasefire line and occupied several parts in Pakistan. When Pakistani retaliated a war started between India and Pakistan which lasted for seventeen days.
- ✓ On 22 September 1965 according to resolution of the security council a ceasefire agreement was signed between India and Pakistan.
- ✓ This nine-point declaration was signed between Pakistan and India at Tashkent (USSR) for respectful solution of Kashmir problem and other matters of discord between Pakistan and India.
- ✓ There is always imbalance of power between the Indians and Pakistani forces so India got the advantage of manpower and the superior weapons than Pakistan. Since Pakistan was given very few soldiers and weapons after its creation and there is a big difference between the population of India and Pakistan so it won the war.
- ✓ Pakistani forces started two projects Operation Grand Slam and Operation Gibraltar for the Kashmiri people but the local people did not support them.
- ✓ Pakistan joined American sponsored military agreements to get weapons during wars but SEATO and CENTO did not support Pakistan so due to shortage of weapons Pakistan loose it. These pacts were against the attack of any communist country so when India attacked Pakistan, USA did not support Pakistan.

TASHKENT DECLARATION

- ✓ After the war, later in 1966, Russian Prime minister , Mr.Kosygin made Ayub from Pak and Lal Bahadur Shastri from India to sign Tashkent Agreement in 1966 in Tashkent to stop the war and take back their forces.
- ✓ According to this, the nations would not interfere in each other's internal affairs. Economic relations would be restored, and two leaders would work together for better relations.
- ✓ The day after the declaration Shastri died of a sudden heart attack.
- ✓ The foreign minister Bhutto was also present. When they returned, he in media announced that Pakistan had won Kashmir on the fronts but lost in the table talks at Tashkent. This flared up the emotions of Pakistanis for Kashmir and they went against Ayub khan.

MUJEEB SIX POINTS

- ✓ Mujeeb ur rahman, one of the leader of East Pakistan announced six points formula in Feb 1966.

- ✓ Ayub Khan rejected these 6 points.
- ✓ Mujeeb was arrested in April, 1966.
- ✓ The popularity of Mujeeb increased in East Pakistan.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW CAPITAL

- ✓ When Pakistan gained independence in 1947, Karachi was its first capital.
- ✓ In 1958, a commission was constituted to select a suitable site for the national capital with particular emphasis on location, climate, logistics and defense requirements along with other attributes.
- ✓ The area of Islamabad was suggested.
- ✓ The capital was not directly shifted to Islamabad; first shifted temporarily to Rawalpindi and then to Islamabad.

WHY ISLAMABAD WAS CHOSEN AS NEW CAPITAL?

- ✓ Islamabad was having a better climate than Karachi. In Karachi there was arid conditions which made it difficult for government to work. There were no proper air conditioners at that time and if there were so that made it very expensive for the country to run. On the other hand, Islamabad is a mountainous region with favorable climatic conditions.
- ✓ Capital was shifted to Islamabad to develop that region. Traditionally, development in Pakistan was focused on the colonial centre of Karachi. President wanted it to be equally distributed so he chose Islamabad as it was underdeveloped Punjab region.
- ✓ Karachi was located at one end of the country, making it vulnerable for foreign countries to attack from Arabian sea. But on the other hand Islamabad was far from the borders and was considered more safe than Karachi.
- ✓ Most importantly, Ayub wanted to be closer to army headquarters in Rawalpindi. So he shifted the capital to Islamabad.
- ✓ Moreover there was a need of capital which was easily accessible from all parts of Pakistan. Karachi was at the coast/end whereas Islamabad was in the center so the capital was shifted to Pakistan.

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

- ✓ Landlords were not allowed to have more than 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of un-irrigated land, excess land was given to poor farmers and the landlords were given compensation for it.
- ✓ The division of holdings below an economic level (12.5 Acres) was forbidden.

- ✓ Big land lords were forced to find tenants for parts of their land and this raised the productivity as the tenants and smaller farms were often more efficient than the larger poorly run farms.
- ✓ Three major dams were built for irrigation.
- ✓ Loans were also given to the farmers to build well to reduce the need of canal irrigation.
- ✓ Due to these measures the productivity of the land increased and agricultural output rose by using modern methods of farming, tube wells, more tractors, more chemical fertilizers, use of HYV's and insecticides.
- ✓ 31000 tubewells were also installed by 1965.
- ✓ Factories of pesticides were established.
- ✓ Fertilizer factories were established.
- ✓ As a result of this a GREEN REVOLUTION came in the county with maximum crop output.

INDUSTRIAL REFORMS

- ✓ Due to land reforms of Ayub Khan a green revolution came in the country and agro-based industries flourished.
- ✓ The incentives were given to the establishment of PIDC (Pakistan Industrial Development Co-operation) & PICIC (Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Co-operation) and other agencies.
- ✓ Export bonus Scheme was introduced for industrialists to increase the exports.
- ✓ There was a shift in establishments of consumer goods industries to heavy industries.
- ✓ Industrial growth was enhanced in terms of exports and productivity.
- ✓ Loans were taken from the USA, Germany and UK and secondly industrial development was taking place within a private market economy.
- ✓ Domestic industries were protected by imposition of tariff on imported goods.
- ✓ Tax holidays and rebates were offered to industries.
- ✓ National Investment Trust (NIT) was established in 1962 to raise public finance.
- ✓ Prize bond schemes and defence saving certificates were also established to raise public finance.
- ✓ Labor laws were introduced to protect their rights, No labour union activities, strikes and lockouts were allowed, and Labour courts were also established to settle disputes between labour and factory owners.
- ✓ In 1962 Oil Refinery was set up in Karachi, Attock Oil Refinery was setup in Potwar Plateau in 1962 & Mineral Development Corporation was established for minerals.

- ✓ In 1964 Economic Union (RCD) was formed with Iran and Turkey.
- ✓ This increased the GDP.
- ✓ It was revealed that just 22 families controlled 66% of Pakistan's industrial assets and 80% of Pakistan's banking and insurance companies.
- ✓ All families were from West Pakistan.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

- ✓ Ayub's govt. started an extensive literary program, which involved the building of schools and colleges in several towns.
- ✓ Technical and Vocations institutes were opened for research and training was conducted.
- ✓ It was also suggested to change the textbooks.
- ✓ He appointed a commission for this and primary education was free and compulsory till class eight.
- ✓ He also recommended 3-years diploma program (DAE) and religious education was also emphasized.
- ✓ National cadet Corps training was introduced in colleges.
- ✓ Medical and nursing schools were increased to increase the number of doctors and nurses.

SOCIAL REFORMS

- ✓ In some cities like Karachi, the problem of shelter was not solved. Effective steps were taken to rehabilitate the refugees and for this purpose a committee was formed under General Azam Khan and many cases were solved.
- ✓ Colonies and satellite towns were set up for these homeless refugees.
- ✓ Screening Committees were setup in different stages of administration with a view to remove corrupt and insufficient officials from the govt. services.
- ✓ Better health facility was provided.
- ✓ Ayub introduced family laws to give protection to women, polygamy was prohibited except under some special cases.
- ✓ It prescribed a marriageable age for females and males.
- ✓ He tried to control high birth rate through population control program called "Family Planning Program".

MILITARY REFORMS

- ✓ Later in his tenure, he increased the budget of defense.
- ✓ He signed military agreements with western powers and received modern weapons and ammunition for Pakistan.

- ✓ SUPARCO (Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission) was also setup as Ayub Khan wanted Pakistan to start its own space program. This body also played a vital role in developing missiles in Pakistan.

CELEBRATION OF DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

- ✓ In 1968 Ayub's advisors advised him to celebrate 10 years of his achievements.
- ✓ He named it Decade of Development.
- ✓ Millions of rupees were spent upon these celebrations as different mediums such as TV, radio were used to highlight government achievements.
- ✓ At that time there were famine conditions in Pakistan.

DOWNFALL OF AYUB KHAN

ECONOMIC INJUSTICE

- ✓ Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan.
- ✓ During his government 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services.
- ✓ Most of the wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan.
- ✓ It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan.
- ✓ The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan.
- ✓ Economic policies of Ayub Khan region intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad.

POLITICAL INJUSTICE

- ✓ At that time the people of East Pakistan were not given their due share in the assemblies.
- ✓ Many bureaucrats and high posts were given to the people of West Pakistan.
- ✓ The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation.
- ✓ It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

OTHER INJUSTICES WITH EAST PAKISTAN

- ✓ In the armed forces Bengali share was only 10 percent.
- ✓ In central govt services Bengalis share was only 15 percent.
- ✓ Urdu which was spoken by 6 percent of Pakistan population, declared as national language instead of Bengali which was spoken by 54 percent of Pakistan population.

- ✓ These injustices sent a wrong message so East Pakistanis started struggle to get independence from Pakistan.

UNREST IN EAST PAKISTAN

- ✓ East Pakistan's were not satisfied with the economic policies of Ayub's government.
- ✓ They organize themselves under the leadership of Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman and presented their demands for full autonomy under Six Points.

Dictatorial Policies

- ✓ Dictatorial Policies of Ayub Khan were not liked by the people.
- ✓ Ayub Khan introduced several measures to curb the politicians like EBDO (Elected Bodies Disqualification Ordinance).
- ✓ Press freedom was curtailed to great extent.
- ✓ A systematic victimization of political opponents was carried out.
- ✓ In fact, there was an end to civil liberties in Pakistan.
- ✓ Many politicians left his government in 1968.

BASIC DEMOCRACY

- ✓ Basic Democracy reduced the value of elections because according to the constitution of 1962 the method of indirect elections by the basic democrats generated dissatisfaction among the people.
- ✓ His constitutional reforms gave immense power to the president, which was not liked by the people.

STUDENT MOVEMENT

- ✓ Student Movement against his policies were very common due to interference in the education system and infrequent clashes between the police and the student, unrest spread throughout Pakistan among the students.
- ✓ The student leaders were totally against his policies and the student union were banned.

ROLE OF ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO

- ✓ Role of Z. A. Bhutto because very prominent against Ayub after he was forced to resign in 1966 from foreign minister.
- ✓ Bhutto, a man considerably popular with the youth gave leadership to the movement and created the feeling of hatred against Ayub Khan and his government.

FORMATION OF DEMOCRATIC ACTION COMMITTEE

- ✓ The major political parties formed Democratic Action Committee.
- ✓ They wanted proper elections, the lifting of emergency powers and autonomy for East Pakistan.
- ✓ Basic Democracies scheme started failing as large number of people resigned.

CELEBRATION OF DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

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- ✓ At that time there were famine conditions in Pakistan.

CONCLUSION

- ✓ On 25th March 1969 Ayub Khan resigned but instead of calling for new elections he handed over the power to army chief Yahya Khan.

Muhammad Yousuf Memon

MUJEEB SIX POINTS

WHY DID MUJEEB ISSUE SIX POINTS?

ECONOMIC INJUSTICE

- ✓ Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan.
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- ✓ Most of the wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan.
- ✓ It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan.
- ✓ The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan.
- ✓ Economic policies of Ayub Khan region intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad.

POLITICAL INJUSTICE

- ✓ At that time the people of East Pakistan were not given their due share in the assemblies.
- ✓ Many bureaucrats and high posts were given to the people of West Pakistan.
- ✓ The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation.
- ✓ It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

OTHER INJUSTICES WITH EAST PAKISTAN

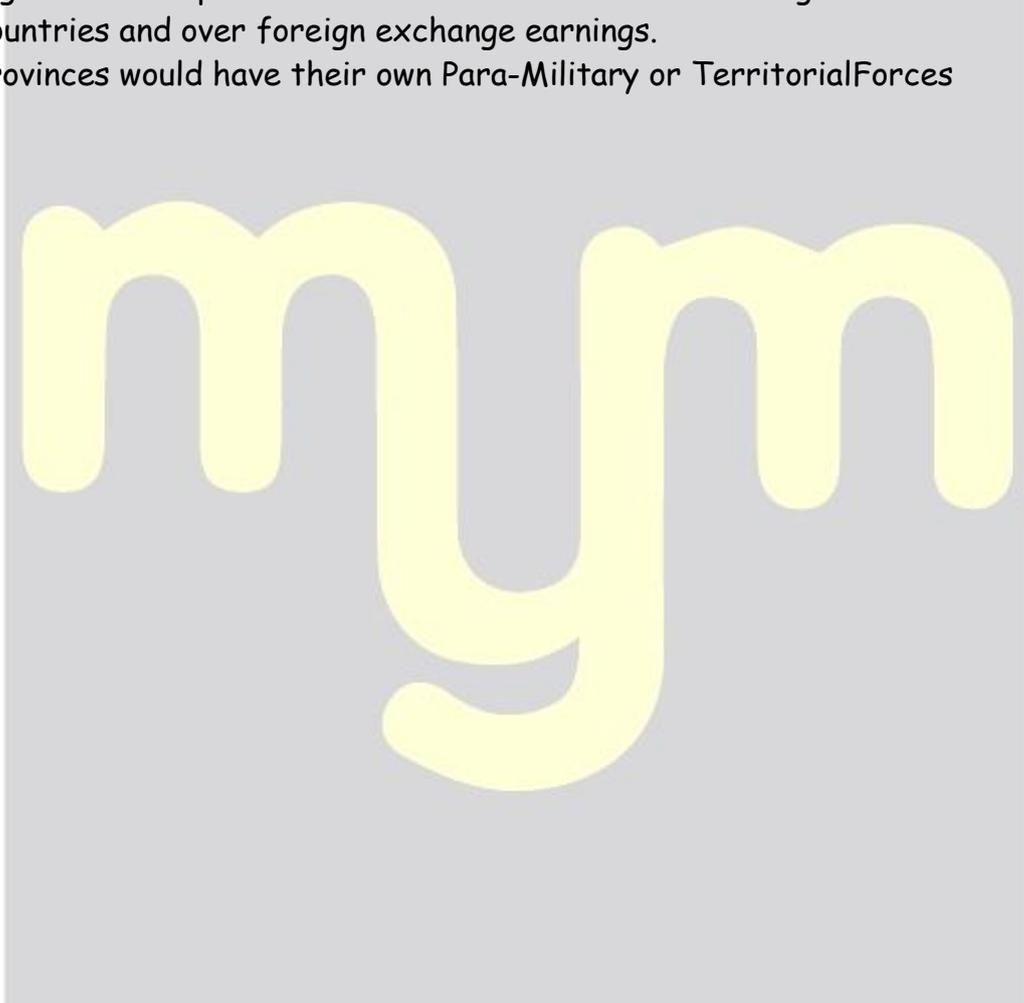
- ✓ In the armed forces Bengali share was only 10 percent.
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- ✓ Urdu which was spoken by 6 percent of Pakistan population, declared as national language instead of Bengali which was spoken by 54 percent of Pakistan population.
- ✓ These injustices sent a wrong message so East Pakistanis started struggle to get independence from Pakistan.

UNREST IN EAST PAKISTAN

- ✓ East Pakistan's were not satisfied with the economic policies of Ayub's government.
- ✓ They organize themselves under the leadership of Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman and presented their demands for full autonomy under Six Points.

SIX POINTS FORMULA

- ✓ Federal form of Government with directly elected parliament.
- ✓ Federal Government would control defence and foreign relations leaving all the subject under provinces.
- ✓ Federal Government would share in the state taxes but would have no power of taxation.
- ✓ Separate Currency and fiscal policies for East Pakistan.
- ✓ Right for each province to enter into External Trade Agreement with other countries and over foreign exchange earnings.
- ✓ Provinces would have their own Para-Military or Territorial Forces



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

YAHYA KHAN

- ✓ On 25th March 1969, Yahya Khan imposed second Martial Law and he declared himself as the President of Pakistan.
- ✓ He abrogated 1962 Constitution banned all the political parties and activists, dissolved national and provincial assemblies and dismissed central and provisional cabinets.
- ✓ He announced that basic democracy had been a failure; there would be proper government.
- ✓ One-unit scheme was abolished and there would be a return of provincial government.

LEGAL FIRM WORK ORDER (LFO)

- ✓ It was announced in March 1970. LFO meant that many provisions of 1962 Constitution would be adhered to.
- ✓ It was to act as an interim constitution.
- ✓ He promised to hand over the power to the elected candidates of the country.
- ✓ He committed himself to election to the assembly the basis of a direct vote by the adult franchise's principal means "One Man One Vote".
- ✓ LFO announced to setup national assembly with 313 seats and out of those 13 were reserved for women that new assembly would frame new constitution in one hundred and twenty days.
- ✓ Islamic ideology should be preserved.
- ✓ Head of the state must be a muslim.
- ✓ Minorities rights to be preserved.
- ✓ All powers must be distributed between federal and provinces.
- ✓ Only president had right for interpretation and amendment of L.F.O.

GENERAL ELECTIONS 1970

- ✓ These were the first election in which the people were given the chance to choose the candidates according to their desire.
- ✓ All political parties welcomed these elections and participated according to their manifesto.
- ✓ In East Pakistan Awami League was strong party lead by Shaikh Mujeeb ur Rehman. He issued six points aimed at separation of East Pakistan.
- ✓ Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto participated in these elections under the banner of Pakistan People Party (PPP) with a moto "Food, Shelter & Clothing", which attracted the lower class.
- ✓ That was a time when PPP and Awami League were the main parties.

- ✓ The elections were to be held in October 1970 but they were postponed due to severe floods in East Pakistan.
- ✓ Then the elections were held in December 1970.
- ✓ The people were very keen about the elections and the turnout was 90%.
- ✓ The result of the elections showed that Bhutto got 81 out of 138 seats and go the majority in West Pakistan while Mujeeb ur Rehman got 99% seats in East Pakistan; there were 162 seats in East Pakistan Mujeeb won 160 seats which was swiping majority, won by the Mujeeb but he could not get seats in West Pakistan.
- ✓ According to the elections, Awami league can form its own government without coalition with other party but yahya and Bhutto cannot see this happen.
- ✓ Yahya offered Mujeeb to share the government with Bhutto, as Mujeeb can be the next president and Bhutto as next PM. This offer was refused by Mujeeb ur Rahman.

WHY AWAMI LEAGUE WAS SUCCESSFUL IN ELECTIONS?

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- ✓ They organize themselves under the leadership of Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman and presented their demands for full autonomy under Six Points.
- ✓ Mujeeb got the support and people voted for them.
- ✓ East Pakistan had more population and more seats compared to west Pakistan, that's why he won with big margins.

WHY VICTORY OF AWAMI LEAGUE CAUSE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS?

- ✓ President Yahya Khan was not willing to allow the Awami League to take over the National Assembly by forming a government. The Awami League had won a landslide victory in East Pakistan and the National Assembly and was in a position to form a government on its own. The future Prime Minister and the entire cabinet could be formed from the Awami League.
- ✓ Even though Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the Pakistan People's Party had won an overwhelming victory in West Pakistan, it was likely it would have no role in the future government.
- ✓ The Awami League had won the election on a programme limiting the power of central government over the provinces. The different areas of the country wanted to have control over their foreign exchange earned from trade which would subsequently reduce the funds to the central government in West Pakistan.

CIVIL WAR

- ✓ Yahya offered Mujeeb to share the government with Bhutto, as Mujeeb can be the next president and Bhutto as next PM. This offer was refused by Mujeeb ur Rahman.
- ✓ First round of talks was held between Yahya, Bhutto and Mujeeb in Dhaka but failed.
- ✓ 14th Feb for Islamabad and 3rd March for Dhaka was announced for first assembly session.
- ✓ Bhutto opposed this decision and forbade his members to attend that session, due to pressure of Bhutto Yahya postponed the session.

- ✓ Second talks were held from 15 to 24 March but it also failed.
- ✓ East Pakistan was upset and Mujeeb called for seven days strike.
- ✓ Yahya arrested Mujeeb on 25th March and outlawed all political activities in east Pakistan.
- ✓ Tikka Khan was appointed as the Chief Martial Law Administrator and Governor of East Pakistan.
- ✓ In East Pakistan MUKTI BAHINI (LIBERATION ARMY) was formed who killed the people not belonging to East Pakistan and those who did not support six-points.
- ✓ During this violence many people migrated from East Pakistan and many were killed on 25th March Yahya flew back to Islamabad and the next day Bhutto.
- ✓ A planned military operation OPERATION SEARCHLIGHT carried out by the Pakistan Army to put down the Bengali nationalist movement in East Pakistan in March 1971. Ordered by the central government in West Pakistan, this was seen as the sequel to "Operation Blitz" which had been launched in November 1970. The original plan envisioned taking control of the major cities on March 26 and then eliminating all opposition, political or military within one month. Bengali resistance was not expected by the Pakistani Army and led to many atrocities taking place that caused some 10 million refugees to flee to India. These atrocities enraged the Bengalis, who declared independence from Pakistan, and led to the creation of Bangladesh.

WAR OF 1971

- ✓ On 26th March there was a secret broadcast from Dhaka announcing the creation of Sovereign People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- ✓ The military action was very harsh which killed thousands of Bengalis.
- ✓ Due to military action against Awami League workers.
- ✓ As a result of this action the rebels fled to India.
- ✓ The massive influx of refugees put a burden on India and gave her reason to exploit and black mail Pakistan.
- ✓ Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi played a negative role in that situation and Indian Defence Minister declared that he would not send those refugees in Yahya's Pakistan but we would return them to Mujeeb's Bangladesh.
- ✓ The Indian plane hijacking drama in June 1971 gave a reason to India for cutting off airborne supply to East Pakistan so it was difficult for West Pakistan to supply soldiers and weapons to East Pakistan.
- ✓ In August 1971 India-USSR defence pact was signed, have a support from super power.
- ✓ Indira Gandhi demanded withdrawal of Pakistani forces from East Pakistan.

- ✓ In November 1971 Indian troops started to cross East Pakistan border and on 3rd December 1971 a full-scale war broke out with India which lasted till 16 December 1971.
- ✓ There was a special session of UN Security Council, which was attended by Bhutto regarding ceasefire but no result.
- ✓ Yahya accepted the defeat and ordered Pakistani Army to surrender under General Niazi with about 90000 POWs (prisoners of war).
- ✓ In the final days before surrender the Pakistan Army killed a large number of professional Bengalis to weaken the new government.
- ✓ The defeat in 1971 was degraded the name of Pakistani Army and Yahya Khan had to step down making a way for Bhutto.
- ✓ On 20th December 1971 Yahya resigned from his post and Bhutto replaced him.
- ✓ On 21st December 1971 Republic of Bangladesh was officially declared and two weeks later Bhutto released Mujeeb on his return to Bangladesh on 10th January he became the 1st Prime Minister of Bangladesh.

WHY PAK FAILED IN WAR?

- ✓ By 1971 the balance of military power had definitely tilted in favour of India. It had a stronger economy and larger population and was able to develop an army considerably larger than Pakistan could put in the field. India could also rely on support from Soviet Union after signing the treaty of Peace, Friendship and Commerce in August 1971. Whereas Pakistan was not having any such support from any of its Allies.
- ✓ Moreover, Pakistan lost the war in 1971, as India took advantage of civil war in East Pakistan. The Indian army attacked East Pakistan. The ensuing was led to the downfall of Decca and the subsequent surrender of Pakistani forces with a larger number of Pakistani soldiers being taken as prisoners by India.
- ✓ The Indian plane hijacking drama in June 1971 gave a reason to India for cutting off airborne supply to East Pakistan so it was difficult for West Pakistan to supply soldiers and weapons to East Pakistan.

CREATION OF BANGLADESH

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEM

- ✓ A thousand miles of foreign territory separated East and West Pakistan.
- ✓ As the Central Government was in West Pakistan, it could not effectively manage the area, which was too far off, so a close contact between the people of East Pakistan and West Pakistan couldn't be developed, that's why East Pakistan became weak from a defence point of view.
- ✓ Due to poor infrastructure it was difficult to govern over both parts of the country.

ECONOMIC INJUSTICE

- ✓ Economic injustices were very common between east and west Pakistan.
- ✓ During his government 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services.
- ✓ Most of the wealth was concentrated in West Pakistan.
- ✓ It was a common view that they were from Punjab and most of them were friends and relatives of Ayub Khan.
- ✓ The Foreign Exchange earned through the export of Jute from East Pakistan was spent on the development projects of West Pakistan.
- ✓ Economic policies of Ayub Khan region intensified the regional disparity by establishing industries in West Pakistan and making capital at Islamabad.

POLITICAL INJUSTICE

- ✓ At that time the people of East Pakistan were not given their due share in the assemblies.
- ✓ Many bureaucrats and high posts were given to the people of West Pakistan.
- ✓ The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali Language created a bitter situation.
- ✓ It is also accused that the West Pakistani Civil Servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and subordinates as worthless and inferior.

OTHER INJUSTICES WITH EAST PAKISTAN

- ✓ In the armed forces Bengali share was only 10 percent.
- ✓ In central govt services Bengalis share was only 15 percent.
- ✓ Urdu which was spoken by 6 percent of Pakistan population, declared as national language instead of Bengali which was spoken by 54 percent of Pakistan population.

- ✓ These injustices sent a wrong message so East Pakistanis started struggle to get independence from Pakistan.

SIX POINT FORMULA

- ✓ When Mujeeb issued six-points formula, he mentioned the injustice of West Pakistan with the people of East Pakistan.
- ✓ Due to these the people of East Pakistan got the political awareness and gathered under Awami League to work for Bangladesh.

CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES

- ✓ The cultural and linguistic differences between the two wings were significant.
- ✓ Moreover, West Pakistan was predominantly over East Pakistan and important non-Muslim memories.
- ✓ These differences were exploited by a group of politicians and obstructed the development of national unity.
- ✓ People in East Pakistan used to speak Bengali while in West Pakistan Urdu and other regional languages were spoken.
- ✓ Language issue was a big hurdle in creating solidarity and unity in Pakistani nation.

ROLE OF HINDU TEACHERS

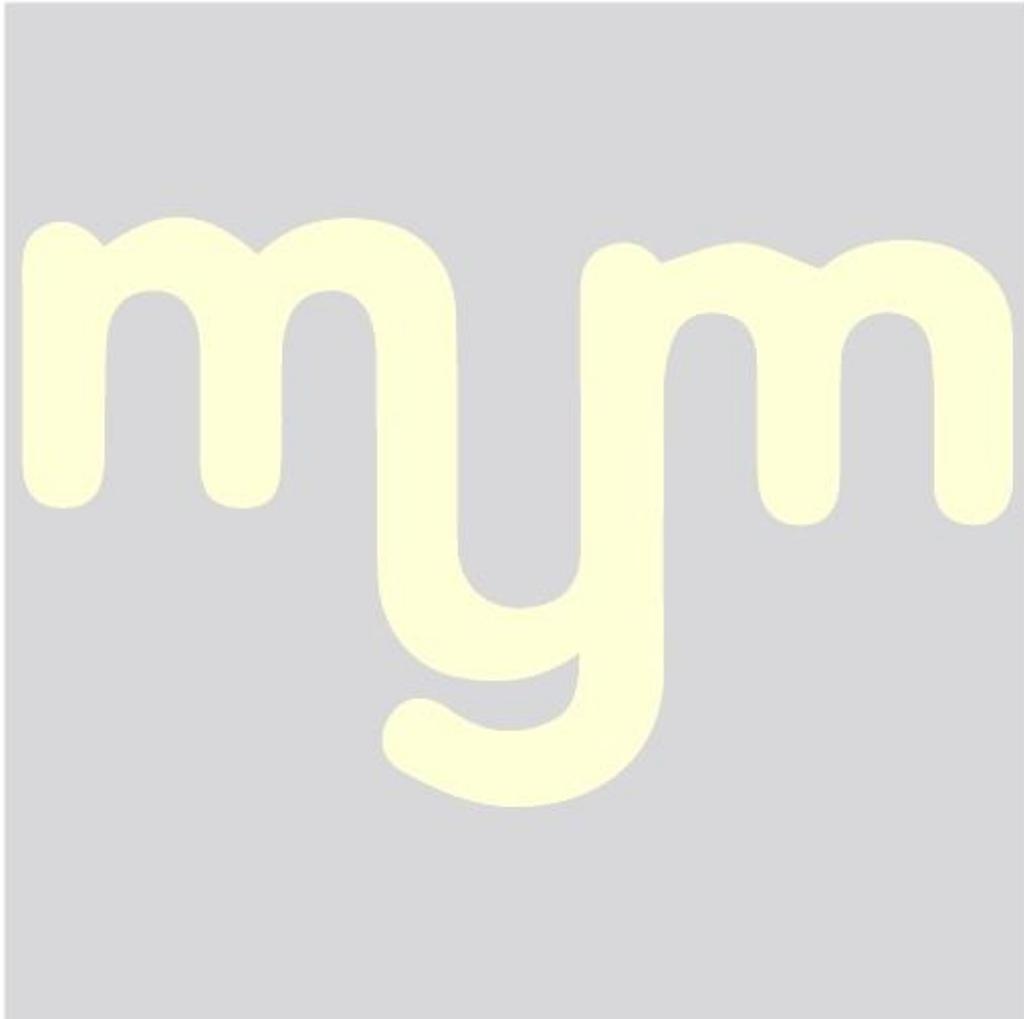
- ✓ The Hindu teachers who created unrest and this contentment among the students by criticizing the economic policies of the central government dominated East Pakistan's educational institution.
- ✓ This hostile propaganda of Indians poisoned the minds of the people of East Pakistan.

SELFISH ATTITUDE OF POLITICIANS

- ✓ Politicians fought with one another in order to get more powers. They preferred their personal interest over national interest.
- ✓ At that time, there were three main leaders Yahya, Mujeeb and Bhutto.
- ✓ Yahya wanted to transfer the power to elected candidates of the people while Mujeeb and Bhutto both wanted to become Prime Ministers so due to the lust of these two leaders we lost East Pakistan.

ROLE OF INDIA

- ✓ It was the biggest reason because when the movement for autonomy reached to its climax, Indian army regiments equipped with the latest and the most sophisticated weapons rushed across the border.
- ✓ East Pakistan fell toward the middle of December 1971.
- ✓ The Pakistan army surrendered.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO

WHY ZULFIQAR ALI BHUTTO CAME TO POWER?

PAKISTAN LOST THE WAR AGAINST INDIA

- ✓ The army had been defeated by India and was at a low position and in state of decline.
- ✓ Yahya Khan the administrator and president was disgraced.
- ✓ Pakisani's criticized the army and yahya khan as they can't accept the defeat from Indians.
- ✓ Bhutto took the opportunity to seek the power.

EAST PAKISTAN BECAME BANGLADESH

- ✓ East Pakistan had been lost, and became Bangladesh.
- ✓ Yahya Khan and army were blamed and criticized as it is a disgraceful moment for a country to lose one of its part.
- ✓ People were now dissatisfied from the army so they wanted a civilian to rule.

HIS PROGRAM OF REFORMS WAS APPEALING

- ✓ His main slogan was Food Clothing and shelter was appealing to the people of Pakistan.
- ✓ Thus due to this he got majority of seats in west Pakistan in 1970 elections.
- ✓ There was no any strong opposing political party in west Pakistan so he won the elections.
- ✓ On 20th December Zulfiqar ali Bhutto became president and civil martial law administrator.

CONTROLLING OF ARMY AS MARTIAL LAW ADMINISTRATOR

- ✓ Tragedy of east Pakistan highlighted the necessity of a firm democratic system.
- ✓ Inquiry committee was formed under supervision of Justice Humood-ur-Rahman.
- ✓ Bhutto removed 43 high ranking military officials including chief of army staff general gul Hassan Khan and Chief of air staff Air Marshall Rahim Khan in March 1972.
- ✓ He appointed his own leaders. For example General Tikka Khan was made Chief of army staff.

- ✓ He limited the powers of army that it would not intervene in his policies.
- ✓ These actions were taken by Bhutto in order to remove any fears of military takeover in future as it was observed in past 13 years.

SIMLA AGREEMENT

- ✓ In July 1972 Bhutto signed Simla Agreement with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.
- ✓ According to the terms of the agreement, India agreed to release 90000 POW captured by India in 1971 war.
- ✓ He got the prisoners of war back from India on the condition that both the countries would solve Kashmir problem mutually without the help of UNO.
- ✓ By signing this agreement, he wanted to restore the relations with India, remove the past misunderstandings and avoid wars in future & to increase his reputation in the country by taking back the POWs (Prisoners of War).

FATHER OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

- ✓ Karachi Nuclear Plant was inaugurated by Bhutto during his role as president of Pakistan at the end of 1972.
- ✓ Played a key role in setting up the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission.
- ✓ When in 1974, India had its nuclear test in Rajasthan, he wanted to make the nuclear bomb for Pakistan. He signed an agreement with France and Italy to supply Pakistan with Nuclear plant technology for peaceful purpose.
- ✓ America wanted him to cancel it. He said, "***The bloody hounds are after my blood. I will make the bomb, apart from it we have to eat grass***"
- ✓ Kahuta Laboratories were setup, therefore Dr Abdul Qadeer Khan and Dr Abdus Salam started making Nuclear program in 1976.

FORMATION OF FEDERAL SECURITY FORCE

- ✓ A new organization was set up by Bhutto named FSF in October 1972 in order to assist Pakistan police and army for strengthening the defense system of Pak but failed to achieve its aim.
- ✓ Later on this organization turned into Bhutto assassination force against his opponent political leaders.
- ✓ This force was involved in harassing Mr JA Rahim as he was seriously beaten by FSF.
- ✓ This force was also involved in political assassination of Nawab Mohammad Ahmed Kasuri father of Nawab Ahmed Raza Kasuri.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PPP AND OTHER PARTIES

- ✓ Pakistan's people party was the largest party in the national assembly.

- ✓ In 1972, PPP and NAP/JUI signed an agreement by coalition as the governors could not be appointed by national assembly without the agreement of provincial assemblies.
- ✓ Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto tried to dominate all powers in his hands and used undemocratic and unconstitutional tactics to rule the country.
- ✓ In Feb 1973 governors of Baluchistan and NWFP was removed and Baloch provincial government was dismissed.
- ✓ As the result, NWFP government resigned and the armed resistance was started in Baluchistan against the central government.
- ✓ Central government instead of taking political action started military action which was continued through the reign of Bhutto.

CONSTITUTION

- ✓ A new constitution was formed by the constituent assembly and it was enforced on 14 August 1973.
- ✓ According to this constitution there would be two houses the Senate (members would be equally taken from all provinces) & Assembly (members elected for 5 years).
- ✓ The leader of majority party would be the Prime Minister & he would appoint the Cabinet.
- ✓ Prime Minister would be the top power & President would work according to his advice.
- ✓ Pakistan was an Islamic Republic with Prime Minister & President both should be the Muslim.
- ✓ Pakistan was made a Federal State with all the provinces with their own Assembly.
- ✓ All basic human rights were awarded.
- ✓ 75% vote will be required to amend the constitution.
- ✓ In 1974 a constitutional amendment was introduced which limited the press freedom. According to this amendment any political party can be banned, which were working against the integrity of Pakistan.

SECOND ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE

- ✓ In 1974, 2nd Islamic Summit Conference was held in Lahore.
- ✓ 35 muslim countries participated in to discuss the problems faced by muslims all over the world.
- ✓ He also invited Mujeeb ur Rahman in this and recongonized Bangladesh as a separate country.
- ✓ Shah Faisal of Arabia paid an amount for construction of Faisal Mosque in Islamabad.

1977 ELECTIONS

- ✓ Bhutto wanted to get the mandate for the second time & he was sure to get it on the basis of his previous record and because of no opposition.
- ✓ On the other hand, nine opposition parties formed Pakistan National Alliance (PNA).
- ✓ It wanted the end of Bhutto's rule & to run Pakistan according to Islamic ways.
- ✓ PNA rallies were so much successful that the Bhutto govt. was surprised and as a result of this PNA leaders were attacked.
- ✓ The result of elections 1977 showed sweeping victory of PPP.
- ✓ Out of 200 seats PPP got 154 & PNA got only 38.
- ✓ The PNA declared the elections results fake and demanded the fresh elections under the judiciary and army.
- ✓ The PNA also demanded the resignation of the Chief Election Commissioner and the PM Bhutto.
- ✓ The PNA launched a countrywide movement against the PPP govt.
- ✓ Bhutto offered fresh elections in some of the disputed constituencies, banned gambling & sale of wine, also declared Friday holiday especially on the demands of PNA.
- ✓ On April 19th 1977 he declared emergency and army was called in Lahore, Hyderabad and Karachi & curfew was imposed.
- ✓ The situation in country worsened which compelled Mr. Bhutto to start negotiations with PNA delegation.
- ✓ However, negotiations between Bhutto and PNA failed.
- ✓ Law & order situation deteriorated.
- ✓ The COAS General Zia-ul-Haq started "Operation Fair-play", Bhutto and all political leader were arrested.
- ✓ Zia imposed 3rd Martial Law in the country on 5th July 1977 and two days later he suspended 1973 constitution & dissolved the Assemblies.

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

- ✓ Bhutto's government restricted the landlords to have not more than 250 acres of irrigated & 500 acres of unirrigated land.
- ✓ The surplus land could be sold to small farmers for better use on land & profit.
- ✓ These reforms could not achieve their desired targets because many landlords were very influential or a part of govt. and many of them transferred the land to their family members of the trusted tenants.

- ✓ There was much security for the tenants that they had the first right to purchase the land farmed by them it means that the landlords could not sell land to a third party who might then evict the tenants.
- ✓ Before the introduction of these reforms there were many cases of eviction of tenants from farms to prevent them receiving security of tenants.
- ✓ There were many landlords who used their social position to persuade revenue officers to record land as "Owner Cultivated" while it was in the hands of tenants.
- ✓ He also introduced use of machineries, pesticides, fertilizers and modern methods of irrigation.
- ✓ Loans were also provided.

INDUSTRIAL REFORMS

- ✓ He wanted to bring a revolution in the economic growth and for this purpose he introduced NATIONALIZATION Policy.
- ✓ About 70 major industries were taken over by the Federal Ministry of Production.
- ✓ He introduced this policy to control industrial growth, bring investment in the industrial sector, improve the standard of workers, to set up labour unions, to generate wealth for other reforms & make his party more popular among the people.
- ✓ The policy proved to be a failure and it was only advantageous to the elites as 80% sector was in hands of 22 families.
- ✓ Although economic growth started in initial years but later there was severe corruption in all nationalized industries due to inefficiency of government officers.
- ✓ He also allowed the formation of labour unions to protect their rights in Pakistan.
- ✓ Labour policies were introduced like free education facilities for their children, 6% of their total profit for labor welfare and pension.
- ✓ In 1976 inflation fell from 25 to 6 percent.
- ✓ Local and foreign investors move their money out of Pakistan.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

- ✓ At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate.
- ✓ There were many steps taken in this direction such as to eradicate ignorance, to provide education to all, to make school curriculum according to the need of the country.

- ✓ To achieve these targets the government took many steps such as all private schools and colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built and free primary education was introduced.
- ✓ 3000 new educational institutes were built. Double shift system was introduced as 3000 new schools were not enough and more schools could not be achieved so quickly.
- ✓ There were many problems also such as planning and administration system were need to be improved.
- ✓ Educational Budget was only 13%, many peoples in the villages didn't want to send their children to schools, lack of trained staff in the schools with more children.

HEALTH AND SOCIAL REFORMS

- ✓ To reduce infant mortality rate and increase life expectancy the govt. started many programs such as Ruler Health Centre (RHC) and Basic Health Unit (BHU).
- ✓ Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people and one BHU was for every 20,000 people.
- ✓ Many training colleges for the doctors and nurses were set in which they were posted to various city and village areas.
- ✓ The sale of medicines under brand name was banned, it reduced the cost of medicines and they were made available without prescription.
- ✓ Due to this scheme there was a fall in the sale of chemists and many foreign companies closed their operations in Pakistan due to less profit.
- ✓ These reforms brought an improvement in the health condition of Pakistan but there was always a shortage doctors and nurses.

ISLAMIC REFORMS

- ✓ Ban on use of alcohol, nightclubs, gambling and horse racing.
- ✓ Friday declared as weekly holiday.
- ✓ Closer ties with Islamic countries.
- ✓ Bhutto ordered that Quran must be placed in all rooms of five star hotels in the country.
- ✓ Qadianis were declared as non-muslims.
- ✓ Second Islamic Summit conference was held in Lahore in 1974.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS

- ✓ Bhutto thought that the Civil Services of Pakistan was corrupt, inefficient and without regulations so he reorganized the Civil Services in to a smaller number of levels and unified pay scales.

- ✓ It removed the old distinctions among types of civil servants.
- ✓ He also reformed entry requirements so that the people could join at any level to recruit high quality staff.
- ✓ He gave a pay raise of 40 percent to government servants.

OTHER FOREIGN POLICIES

- ✓ Bhutto embarked upon a tour of friendly Islamic Countries.
- ✓ He undertook a tour of 22 countries to explain his foreign policy.
- ✓ He also visited China and Russia along with other countries which were very expensive. Due to his visit to Russia we got finance to establish Pakistan Steel Mills in 1973. China converted the loan into grant due to this visit.
- ✓ He tried to improve relations with Afghanistan. He visited Afghanistan in 1973 but PM of Afghanistan was hostile to Pakistan. Pakistan made contributions to Afghanistan earthquake victims in 1976 due to which relations got better.

DOWNFALL OF BHUTTO

RIGGING IN ELECTIONS OF 1977

- ✓ Massive rigging in the elections on 1977 infuriated the sentiments of the people and provided a chance to the opposition to launch an organized movement against the Bhutto government.

NATIONALIZATION POLICY

- ✓ Nationalization Policy was also a failure because the Bhutto could not find the necessary expertise or the right kind of skilled personnel to run the industries.
- ✓ As a result of this policy the foreign investment reduced causing unemployment.

POOR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

- ✓ Deteriorating Economic conditions was also a reason because country's economy was seriously dislocated.
- ✓ Production levels fell and exports decreased drastically.
- ✓ Devaluation of currency was a major blow of economy.
- ✓ Since Pakistan's rupee was linked with the US Dollar and at that time there was recession in the American Economy, the value of the rupee fell gradually.
- ✓ This led to inflation in the country.

BALUCHISTAN ISSUE

- ✓ 1972, PPP and NAP/JUI signed an agreement by coalition as the governors could not be appointed by national assembly without the agreement of provincial assemblies.
- ✓ Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto tried to dominate all powers in his hands and used undemocratic and unconstitutional tactics to rule the country.
- ✓ In Feb 1973 governors of Baluchistan and NWFP was removed and Baloch provincial government was dismissed.
- ✓ As the result, NWFP government resigned and the armed resistance was started in Baluchistan against the central government.
- ✓ Central government instead of taking political action started military action which was continued through the reign of Bhutto.

POLITICAL VICTIMIZATION

- ✓ PPP did not follow democratic norms.
- ✓ Oppressive policies were carried out by ZA Bhutto against his political rivals.
- ✓ FSF was used for political victimization.
- ✓ Freedom of media was curtailed.
- ✓ These policies created feelings of hatred in people and thus ZA Bhutto was removed from power.

ENMITY FROM MILITARY

- ✓ After fall of East Pakistan, Pakistani army was demoralized so ZA Bhutto removed several officers to finish the role of army in politics and to keep strong hold on army as well.
- ✓ Actions were taken against the army to make his position strong in the country.
- ✓ By having a chance, the army retaliated and overthrown the Bhutto's govt.

FAILURE OF PPP MANIFESTO

- ✓ The slogan of PPP in election was food, shelter and cloth but PPP govt was completely failed to provide these things to the people.
- ✓ By this PPP lost its support in people.

UN-ISLAMIC REFORMS

- ✓ Bhutto had tried to introduce socialism in the country.
- ✓ The Ulemas and religious parties such as Jamat e Islami were against these reforms.
- ✓ People started opposing him.

WHY BHUTTO WAS EXECUTED?

MAIN POWERS IN HAND OF BHUTTO

- ✓ One of the main weaknesses of his government was that the focal point of political power lay with the party leadership and Bhutto in particular.
- ✓ When things went wrong the blame was clearly laid at his feet.
- ✓ There was a game of power between Zia and Bhutto and anyone could stay alive since Zia had become the Head of the State and Bhutto became a common person so Bhutto was hanged.

ZIA WANTED TO GET RID OF BHUTTO

- ✓ Bhutto was the only political leader who tried to lessen the power of army.
- ✓ Zia was afraid of Bhutto as he was famous and Bhutto can easily gain the support of people again.
- ✓ Zia wanted to get rid of Bhutto so he can easily rule the country.

MURDER CASE

- ✓ Bhutto was implicated a murder case during his tenure. Ahmed Raza Kasuri was one of the MNA's.
- ✓ He was an active member of the PPP and very vocal in the Parliament.
- ✓ He soon turned against Bhutto and openly criticized the policies adopted by the PPP and its Chairman Bhutto.
- ✓ He turned out to be a deadly opponent of Bhutto who was not used to digest this sort of criticism from one of his party's members.
- ✓ He plotted against Ahmed Raza Kasuri and employed his FSF to deal with Ahmed Raza Kasuri.
- ✓ The FSF fired on Ahmed Raza Kasuri when he was returning from a marriage function along with his family members.
- ✓ His father Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Khan was killed in the incident.
- ✓ Ahmed Raza Kasuri got a FIR registered against Bhutto and after as trial he was sentenced to death along with his four accomplices.
- ✓ Zia had replaced the President Fazal Elahi in 1978. When President Zia turned down his mercy appeal.
- ✓ Mr. Bhutto was hanged in Rawalpindi Jail on 4th April 1979.
- ✓ With this decision it was also proved that Zia was a powerful president.

ZIA UL HAQ

- ✓ Zia was chief of the army staff. On 5th July 1977 he on the name of Operation Fairplay arrested ZA Bhutto.
- ✓ On 7th July he dissolved Bhutto govt. and imposed martial law in the country.
- ✓ He tried his best to make himself the most Powerful President of Pakistan.

SOLVING BALUCHISTAN ISSUE

- ✓ Zia inherited a rebellion in Baluchistan and settled this by declaring amnesty for all those who would give up their arms.
- ✓ He also tried to develop good relations with tribal leaders.
- ✓ He also started a number of development projects in Baluchistan to improve their living conditions.

DISBANDED FSF

- ✓ He disbanded FSF in November 1977.
- ✓ He wanted to teach them a lesson. Investigations began into the corruption of the previous government.

ISLAMIZATION POLICIES

WHY ZIA INTRODUCED ISLAMIC POLICIES?

- ✓ When Zia took the power in his hands, there was a popular conception that every government paid only lip service to Islam and no sincere effort was ever made in this direction. Un-islamic policies of Bhutto was one of the reason for downfall of Bhutto. Zia wanted to end Bhutto's rule as Zia knew Bhutto is the man who knows politics and can easily gain the support of people. So in order to remove the fear of Bhutto, he introduced Islamic reforms. Through this way, he was able to remove sympathies of people for Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.
- ✓ Zia found out a way to gain support of people. He knew that introducing Islamic policies will help him to gain the support of people. Islamic policies were desire of a people because they were sick of un-islamic policies of Bhutto. Zia wanted to gain public support and prolong his period so for this purpose he introduced many reforms in different ways.
- ✓ He wanted to gain the support of religious parties such as Jamat e Islami. He knew that these reforms will help him to gain the support of Jamat e Islami which will help him to rule for a long time.

- ✓ Besides that Zia wanted Islamic laws in attempt to produce a strong and stable government managed by people committed to Islamic values. He therefore made the Islamic laws very strict in order to produce a strong government by imposing a strict legal code.
- ✓ He also wanted to implement laws to establish an Islamic society. He produced laws with punishment so no one can disrespect to Holy prophet. He also wanted to distribute some wealth to poor and needy by introducing Islamic taxes.

HUDOOD ORDINANCE

- ✓ Introduced in 1977 by Zia
- ✓ According to the Hudood Ordinance preparation, transportation and use of liquor / wine & gambling were prohibited and considered a culpable crime throughout Pakistan. Any person found guilty of the said crime would be liable to punishment of eighty lashes (Whips) and five-year imprisonment.
- ✓ The another Hudood Law is meant for Adultery. According to this law if a person, man or woman, indulges in the act of adultery, he or she would be stoned to death in case of married and 100 lashes in case of unmarried. Federal Shariat Court reversed stoning to death in case of Adultery in 1982.
- ✓ Qazaf means a false allegation of fornication or adulteration on a person, living or dear, to harm his/her reputation. In order to prove this allegation, at least four adult Muslims, known for their truthfulness, will be required to bear witness to this fact. If the crime of false allegation is established a punishment of fine and imprisonment can also be awarded. Mostly 80 lashes was the punishment.
- ✓ One who commits theft, his right hand up till the wrist will cut. If habitual, then life imprisonment.
- ✓ The hudood laws had negative consequences for woman. They failed to make a distinction between adultery, fornication and rape. This had grave implication for women as victims of rape who were often accused of adultery because they could not provide 4 witnesses. This ended up being punished rather than protected by law.

FEDERAL SHARIAT COURT

- ✓ Federal Shariat Court was established in 1979 to decide cases according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah.
- ✓ The Federal Shariat Court decided various issues brought before it, in the light of Holy Quran and Sunnah.
- ✓ Any citizen can challenge any law of the country in the Shariat court where he has to prove that a certain law is against the injunctions of Islam.

- ✓ The appellant can claim that since a particular law is against the principles of Islam, it might be replaced.
- ✓ The court had 5 judges, a chairman & 3 ulemas. Later their number was added.
- ✓ They have the right to reverse anything if it is un-islamic.
- ✓ Stoning to death in case of Adultery was reversed in 1982.
- ✓ It was also a court of appeal for cases tried by lower courts under Shariat Laws.

ORDINANCE FOR THE SANCTITY OF RAMADAN

- ✓ The steps have been taken by the government which pertains to maintaining the sanctity of Holy month of Ramadan ul Mubarak.
- ✓ The government had issued an ordinance, according to which, open drinking & eating during the Holy Month of Ramadan has been forbidden.
- ✓ Anyone found eating or drinking at an open place in contravention to this ordinance is liable to three months imprisoned and a fine of 500 Rupees.
- ✓ However, hospitals, railway stations, seaports, bus stands, trains, and airports are exempted from this ordinance.

ZAKAT ORDINANCE

- ✓ Introduced on June 20 1980.
- ✓ Levying of Zakat that is 2.5% Wealth Tax will be applicable on the saving accounts and the current accounts will be exempted from it.
- ✓ A 'Sahib-e-Nisab' Muslim was defined as the one who came under the category of those Muslims on whom the payment of Zakat was compulsory.
- ✓ However, it was necessary that at the time of deduction of Zakat there must be a balance of Rs. 3,000/- lying in the bank at that time.
- ✓ In 1984 Shia forced Zia govt. to exempt them from it because they said that such giving should be voluntary.
- ✓ The money obtained was to be distributed among Zakat committees in villages & towns to meet the needs of poor.
- ✓ The council was consisted of Central Zakat Council, Provincial Zakat Council, District Zakat Council & Tehsil Zakat Council.
- ✓ System of zakat could not improve the living standard of poor and needy.
- ✓ Since the procedure of zakat had many loopholes so it provided the opportunities to the people not to pay.
- ✓ Zakat was deducted from the bank on the first day of Ramazan
- ✓ People could avoid paying zakat by withdrawing their money from bank one day before the first day of ramazan or by declaring themselves as Shia.

- ✓ Moreover Zakat was misused by authorities and could not reach the poor people.

USHR ORDINANCE

- ✓ Introduced on June 20 1980.
- ✓ 'Ushr' is a tax, which is levied on the yield of agricultural land in cash or kind.
- ✓ According to this ordinance every owner, ploughed and cultivated of an agricultural land will have to deposit with the government 5% of the agricultural yield / production of the land, under his use as 'Ushr'.
- ✓ However, the agricultural yield less than 948 kilograms of wheat was exempted from payment of 'Ushr'.
- ✓ It was also decided that if the land owner, plougher & cultivator was a poor man and came under the category of those persons who are eligible to receive Zakat, he would be exempted from the payment of Ushr.
- ✓ Income raised by this ordinance was paid to zakat fund to assist poor.

INTEREST FREE BANKING 1981

- ✓ "Riba" is an Arabic word, which means the rent of the capital borrowed for personal use.
- ✓ It is as the rent of the lent money for the period of the lent money is kept under use by the borrower.
- ✓ Banking System in Pakistan was organized on interest basis and the account holders were paid a fix amount on their deposits on yearly basis as interest.
- ✓ The Government in order to paid a fix amount streamline the banking system in accordance with Islamic principles, took steps to eliminate the evil interest from the banking system of the country for this purpose interest free banking system was introduced and in its place the profit and loss sharing system was introduced.
- ✓ According to this system the account holder become the partner with the bank in its profit and loss.

COMPULSORY TEACHING OF PAKISTAN STUDIES AND ISLAMIAT

- ✓ The first step taking in this direction was teaching of Islamiat, as a compulsory subject on degree level, which aimed at giving Islamic education to our students to a greater extent.
- ✓ Great efforts were being made for the teaching and development of Arabic Language.
- ✓ Candidates who take Pakistan Civil Service Examination were given extra marks if they had learned the Quran by heart.

- ✓ The subject of Pakistan Studies, containing comprehensive information and material on freedom, struggle of the Muslims of the subcontinents and history of Pakistan, has been introduced for intermediate, B.A, BCS, Engineering, Medical, Commerce and Law Students.

ISLAMIZATION IN MEDIA

- ✓ Media was brought under Islamic campaign, news in Arabic were to be read on both television and radio.
- ✓ Female anchor persons were required to cover their heads.
- ✓ Azan was relayed regularly on radio and television to announce time for prayers.

MAJLIE-E-SHOORA

- ✓ A Majlie-e-Shoora (Islamic Parliament) was nominated in 1981.
- ✓ It was constituted to assist the government in order to pave way for Islamic judicial system and consisting of 350 members.
- ✓ It was dissolved when elections were held in 1985.

MOVEMENT OF RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY (MRD)

- ✓ On 12 August 1983, Zia announced that elections, national and provincial would be finally held in March 1985 on a non-party basis.
- ✓ It was clear that Zia did not intend that the elections should be fought by political parties.
- ✓ Several opposition parties united to form a national protest movement, the movement was named as Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) and was aimed at pulling Zia down from his high position.
- ✓ Zia resisted the pressure from MRD and make sure that elections would not result in the reduction of power.
- ✓ He passed a series of amendments in constitution:
- ✓ Article 48 gave automatic validity to any decisions taken by president. All his actions were deemed to be legal.
- ✓ All actions of military since 1977 are legal.
- ✓ No decision taken under martial law could be changed without President's consent.
- ✓ The president could appoint the prime minister and other senior government officials without any need of consultation.
- ✓ These changes meant that whatever the result of the election, the president would hold all power and whole assembly would be advisory.

NATIONAL REFRENDUM (1984)

- ✓ On 1 December Zia announced that the government was to hold a referendum.
- ✓ He announced referendum based on "whether the people of Pakistan want the process of Islamization to continue in Pakistan".
- ✓ The question was to be answered either by 'yes' or 'no'.
- ✓ In case of 'Yes' answer he would be the President for the next five years. Zia received 97.7% 'Yes' vote in-spite of the fact that the opposition parties boycotted the referendum.

ELECTION 1985

- ✓ After having secured himself through referendum, Zia announced that elections to the assemblies would be held in February 1985 on adult franchise basis.
- ✓ Elections to the National Assembly were held in January 1985 and the Provincial Assemblies in February 1985.
- ✓ MRD urged people to boycott the elections, but people did not support MRD in this act.
- ✓ Many people ignored the MRD and campaigned with Zia's rule.
- ✓ A tame and obedient assembly had been elected, which was not dominated by the PPP.
- ✓ Cabinet ministers were elected that were loyal to Zia.

MUHAMMAD KHAN JUNEJO AS PM

- ✓ The joint session of the National Assembly and the Senate was held on 23rd March 1985.
- ✓ Zia-ul-Haq took oath as President of Pakistan for the next five years.
- ✓ Zia nominated Muhammad Khan Junejo from the province of Sindh, as the Prime Minister.
- ✓ Zia choosed Junejo as Junejo was uncontroversial figure and was acceptable to a wide range of people.
- ✓ On 30th December 1985 Martial Law was lifted & the Constitution of 1973 was restored with all the amendments made by Zia.

OHJRI CAMP DISASTER

- ✓ Ohjri Camp was an ammunition depot situated in between Rawalpindi and Islamabad on 10th April 1988, the twin cities of Islamabad and Rawalpindi received an unexpected and heavy shower of weapons, which included

missiles, rockets, bombs and other highly lethal explosive devices including Stinger Missiles which were given by the USA to Afghan mujahedeen.

- ✓ On 10 April 1988 army weapons depot at Ojhri camp blew up.
- ✓ The blast jolted the entire area. The explosion caused great panic and heavy loss of life & property.

JUNEJO'S GOVERNMENT DISSOLVED

- ✓ Prime Minister Junejo appointed a Committee to submit a report on the incident of Ohjri Camp.
- ✓ The report was submitted & reviewed by the Cabinet, which held General Akhter Abdur Rehman Chief (ISI) and General Hameed Gul (Former Chief ISI) responsible for the disaster.
- ✓ It became evident that the PM Junejo was going to dismiss those Army Generals.
- ✓ Sensing Junejo's intentions of dismissing them, Zia pre-empted the move and dissolved Junejo's Govt. on May 29, 1988 using his powers under the 8th Constitutional Amendment.
- ✓ President's Orders known as the Revival of 1973 Constitution Order (RCO) was passed in March 1985. It altered the constitution & changes were also brought in 65 of its articles.
- ✓ The changes brought under this order gave much power to the president.
- ✓ Zia agreed to leave Martial Law after passing the 8th amendment in the Constitution, which said: All the previous acts of martial law period become the law, with no right to appeal. The President could appoint the Prime Minister, Governors of the Provinces & Other Officials. The President could dismiss the Prime Minister & National Assembly.
- ✓ Although Martial Law was lifted but the President had a complete control over the govt.
- ✓ This amendment was passed during the govt. of Junejo and he was the first victim of this.
- ✓ Due to the introduction of this amendment there is an uncertain political condition in Pakistan and since that no Prime Minister of Pakistan could complete his or her 5 years.

ECONOMIC REFORMS

- ✓ In the field of economy Zia reversed the policy of nationalization that was started by Bhutto.
- ✓ Some industrial specters and companies were returned to their former owners and some were sold.
- ✓ He encouraged private sector to invest in industrial projects.

- ✓ He also made attempts to Islamize the economy of Pakistan by introducing interest free banking system.
- ✓ In 1970 Pakistan becomes country providing the largest workforce to Middle east countries with almost 2 million workers.
- ✓ It had both negative and positive effect on the economy of Pakistan.
- ✓ The earnings sent by overseas workers help to increase the foreign exchange of Pakistan.
- ✓ On other side lack of labour led to inflation and labour rates to rise.
- ✓ Zia could proudly point to an average growth in GNP of 6.2% one of the highest in the world.

WHY THERE WERE POLITICAL CRISIS?

- ✓ Zia-ul-Haq found difficulty in managing the breakdown of law and order. Violence grew throughout the country with killings commonplace in cities such as Karachi. Drug trafficking grew and there was an increase in levels of corruption in society.
- ✓ The provinces became more difficult to administer. Sindh had regular outbreaks of violence and there was a movement to break away from Pakistan. The NWFP was also becoming more critical of the government.
- ✓ The explosion at the arms dump at Camp Ojhri in 1988 led to Prime Minister Junejo setting up an inquiry. Zia-ul-Haq could not tolerate this, so dismissed him and dissolved the National Assembly. This led to a political crisis for Zia-ul-Haq.

FOREIGN POLICIES

KARAKORAM HIHWAY

- ✓ In 1978 opening of Karakoram highway previously known as Silk route improved relations as well as trade between both China and Pakistan.

ATTACK ON USA EMBASSY

- ✓ USA threatened to disable Pakistan's nuclear facility situated at Kahuta.
- ✓ In reaction US embassy in Islamabad was attacked and burnt in 1979 by the mob.

AFGHAN-USSR WAR

- ✓ Due to Zia's FOREIGN POLICY Pakistan got a boost on world level.
- ✓ During Afghan-USSR war he supported Afghanistan against the communist power, which pleased the Western World.

- ✓ Pakistan got a large amount of money for the rehabilitation of Afghan Refugees & Development of Pakistan Army.
- ✓ Zia increased the Military Budget, as a result of this Pakistan became the second largest supplier of military manpower in the developing countries.
- ✓ During Afghan-USSR war Zia supported Afghanistan in this way he was able to get the support of West as well as he could mention the anti-West Socialist ideas of Bhutto.

ISSUE OF KHALISTAN

- ✓ In early 1980's the struggle for the establishment of a separate Sikh state (Khalistan) was started by sikh separatist group.
- ✓ In October 1984 Indira Gandhi was killed by a sikh group, son of Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi accused Pakistan for providing assistance to sikh in the murder of Indira Gandhi.

ISSUE OF SIACHEN GLACIER

- ✓ Siachen glacier was captured by India in 1984.
- ✓ Both India and Pakistan were seemed to be on the brink of another war.

AID FROM USA

- ✓ In 1986 America signed 4.2 billion dollar aid package with Pakistan.
- ✓ This made Pakistan third biggest recipient of of American aid after Israel and Egypt.

INDIAN ARMY EXERCISE IN RAJASTHAN

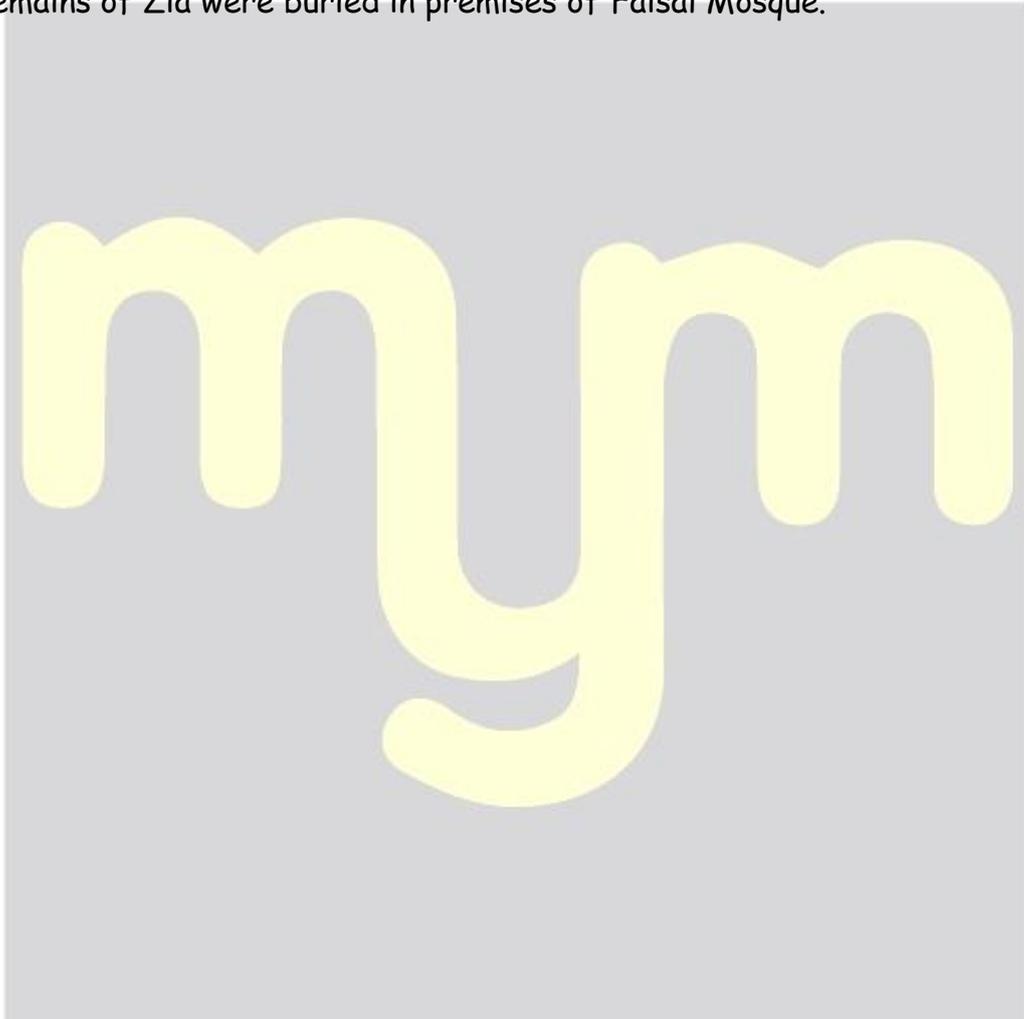
- ✓ Indian army exercise Rajasthan on the border of Pakistan in 1987 made war more likely between two other countries than that any other time since 1971.
- ✓ Zia cleverly dealt with situation by using cricket diplomacy.
- ✓ He reached India for watching a cricket match to release tension between two borders.
- ✓ Relations remained cool till the death of Zia.

JOINING SAARC

- ✓ He made Pakistan the member of SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation)
- ✓ It consisted 7 members and it was for cordial trade and cultural relations among them.

DEATH OF ZIA UL HAQ

- ✓ On August 17, 1988, a C-130 Plane carrying General Zia, General Akhter Abdur Rehman and a member of other very senior army officers and the USA Ambassador to Pakistan Mr. Arnold Rafael blasted near Bahawalpur killing all the persons on board.
- ✓ The accident proved to be very costly for Pakistan as almost entire military elite of Pakistan was on board.
- ✓ Remains of Zia were buried in premises of Faisal Mosque.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon