

Q. Source A, part of Jinnah's address to the Constituent Assembly in August 1947.

"If you will work in cooperation, forgetting the past, burying the hatchet, you are bound to succeed. If you change your past and work together in a spirit that every one of you, no matter to what community he belongs, no matter what is his colour, caste or creed, you will surely make remarkable progress".

a) What message is being delivered by Jinnah to the Constituent Assembly?

[3]

Jinnah is ~~asking~~ demanding the people to unite. He wants them to end their social differences. To focus on the future and to build it & improve Pakistan. He wants them to forget old differences, put religious differences aside. He believes that this unity will bring great change to the country and speed up its progress when everyone starts working together.

c) Why were there so many governments between 1951 and 1958?

[7]

Pakistan didn't have a strong political base as Jinnah died in 1948 & Liaquat Ali Khan was assassinated. They were followed by Malik Ghulam Muhammad & Iskander Mirza who were both selfish and aimed to only keep their power intact. Such as Malik dissolved the Constituent Assembly just to keep his power. Iskander Mirza's policies and constant change in prime ministers led to political instability. This eventually led to the need for martial law.

Secondly, there was opposition from East Pakistan because they weren't getting much importance. They wanted to be part of government according to their population that was 10:1 greater than West Pakistan. They were given equal seats in NA because of the One Unit Scheme. Most political leaders came from West side & capital too was Karachi from West Pakistan. Urdu was made official language, East Pakistan wanted Bengali in regard to their population too. Due to the geographical distance they were largely ignored & weren't getting the same priority as West Pakistan that led to them opposing the government.

Lastly, Indian government created many problems for Pakistan due to which it focused on defense rather than setting the government. First it delayed giving Pakistan its share of assets & when it did it was less or not the best of the items. Then the war over Kashmir happened when neither of the two were strong. Nehru didn't fulfil his promise of holding referendum for Kashmir. Then the canal water dispute rose when India closed the headworks & stopped water to Pakistan which put the economy of Pakistan in danger. Pakistan was busy in resolving these issues, since UNO was of no help and India was not stopping.

3

Were the economic reforms of Ayub Khan the most important of his domestic policies in the 'Decade of Progress' between 1958 and 1969? Explain your answer. (13-15 Minutes) [14]

Constitutional
Political
Economic { Industrial
Agricultural
Social
Educational

Ayyub Khan came to power in 1958. He became the President. Pakistan developed greatly in various sectors during his ruling period such as: constitutional, political, social, industrial, educational etc. His economic reforms were most important.

Lands of smaller farmers was redistributed to leading to larger farms producing larger output. Green revolution came and agro-based industries flourished. Three major dams were built to help with irrigation and farmers were given loans to build wells. In 1962, Oil Refinery was established in Karachi and Mineral Development corporation that had significant contribution towards the economy. Economic Union formed with Iran and Turkey, Regional Cooperation for Development

in which they developed ties in trade, commerce and industry. Export Bonus Scheme was set up offering incentives to industrialists who were increasing exports.

His tough actions prevented people from hoarding goods and selling on black market at inflated prices. This brought down prices of many goods, that helped families manage budget, and prevent ^{stop} profiteering.

He introduced family laws to give protection to women.

Marriage & divorce laws had to be registered and approved by court. Family Planning Program to control population

Other than these social reforms, his educational reforms

include extensive literacy program, building new schools and colleges. Medical facilities were improved by setting up more medical & nursing training schools to increase numbers of professional medical staff.

In his political reforms he made Islamabad capital of Pakistan. Basic democracies system of

1959 was four tier structure consisting of 4 constituencies.

This helped solving problems of general public without delay. He took steps to settle criticism from Pakistan by making Urdu & Bengali the national languages and that national assembly session to be held at Dhaka and Islamabad.

In conclusion,

His economic reforms decreased inflation, economy flourished. National economic annual growth rate was 7% & economy grew three times faster than India.

(11)

3- Which of the following contributed the most to Pakistan's domestic policies between 1948 and 1958?

- (i) Khwaja Nazimuddin
- (ii) Malik Ghulam Muhammad
- (iii) Iskander Mirza

1st = intro ← Background
example
chosen person
2nd = chosen — facts
3rd = 2nd personality — facts
4th = 3rd personality — facts
5th = conclusion

Explain your answer with reference to all three of them.

[14]

After partition in 1947, several people contributed to government of Pakistan, to develop the country. Such as Khwaja Nazimuddin, Malik Ghulam Mohammed and Iskander Mirza. Iskander Mirza, however had major contribution.

Mirza was appointed acting Governor-General of Pakistan, due to MGM's illness. After the introduction of constitution on 29 February 1956, Mirza became the first President of Pakistan. He passed the one unit scheme according to which 4 provinces of west Pakistan including 10 princely states were unified together to make one province of West Pakistan. This resolved the constitution issue of division of seats in the assembly. He brought many reforms such as health and educational services, postal & communication systems in social sector. He produced major food crops to control food shortage and made industries to increase exports of Pakistan. He modernized Pakistan. Karachi airport was made in his time.

Liaquat Ali Khan ^{not asked in the Question (marking scheme?)}
~~Khawaja Nazimuddin~~ took the first step towards constitutional development with his Objective Resolution in 1949. It was based off principles of Islam: freedom and tolerance. This deflected criticism from Ulema who said Pakistan was not Islamic enough. He introduced PRODA to eliminate corruption. He successfully signed the Liaquat-Nehru Pact, that agreed for protection of minorities and visa system for refugees was introduced to avoid for more responsible migration. Furthermore, ~~Malik Ghulam~~ was the third governor-general of Pakistan. His Five and Six year plan brought economic development as it covered agriculture, fuel and power, industry and mining, social uplift schemes etc. During his time large reserves of natural gas were discovered at Sui. He alleviated rioting over food shortage by persuading US to send 1 million tonnes of wheat. This suggests how he maintained good relations with Pakistan with US.

Iskander Mirza's reforms opened many opportunities for Pakistan. He expanded the economy and with growth of industries and incentives people were encouraged to work. With growing exports the country could be developed further. In his time, first constitution was formed after 8 years.

⑩

Q1 a. Why "one Unit scheme" was introduced?

[3]

It was introduced as Iskander Mirza believed that the unification would bring about greater efficiency and enable rapid development. Moreover it would be a significant step towards a united country, one where people would be loyal to local province and not to state. it would also remove racism.

b. Why "One Unit Scheme" was unpopular?

[2]

One Unit Scheme was unpopular in East Pakistan as it prevented them gaining majority in the Assembly and also in some provinces of West Pakistan. Moreover it made it hard to govern the country as one unit.

c. What were the reasons for martial law in 1958?

[4]

The reasons for first martial law in 1958 were when Iskander Mirza used constant disagreement as his excuse in the government he proclaimed martial law himself as president. He wanted puppet rulers hence he changed a lot of prime ministers and lost the support of leading politicians and got to know Suharwardy's plan to unite political leadership of Bengal and Punjab against him. Henceforth, he asked military, the Commander-in-chief of the army ,Ayub Khan, took charge as Chief Martial Law Administrator.

d. Explain the factors that delayed the constitution making in 1947-1956?

[7]

There were several factors that delayed the constitution making from 1947 till 1956. As Pakistan was formed on 14 August 1947 there were several migrations which led to the refugee problem in Pakistan as there were many shelterless people and government was diverted there in solving the problem and was unable to produce a constitution then the Objective Resolution was passed which was criticized a lot by Muslims and it needed changing and when it was changed, the first draft was again criticized by East Pakistan as they were more in population and wanted them to be in national assembly in greater number and wanted Bengali as national language. Then provincial politicians also criticized as they did not want the power moving to head of state and federal government. Then again religious groups criticized as they said the constitution was not Islamic enough and this procrastinated the forming of constitution. Then untimely death of Liaquat Ali Khan was also a major problem as he was in lead of running the country.

Then from 1951 till 1953 there were drought and famines in Pakistan which led to riots in different parts of Pakistan and during Korean War there increase in demand of jute and cotton and due to drought it was not fulfilled. And there was huge religious movement to dismiss Ahmadis which also led to riots and this was fixed in 1958. This way government was unable to concentrate in developing a constitution. Then there was second draft of Objective Resolution on 22 September 1952 and it was again criticized by many people and no progress was made in establishing a constitution.

Then in 1954 and 1955 there was constitutional crises. As Malik Ghulam Muhammad was governor general he made Bogra the prime minister and wanted to dominate him but however when he was

out of the country, Bogra made the assembly pass laws such as assembly had approve cabinet, all ministers including of prime minster will be the part of assembly and Governor general shold consult ministers this way the powers of Governor general were limitised and government did not concentrate of developing of the constitution. And once again when bogra was out Ghulam muhammed dissolved the assembly and and this again hindered the formation of Constitution of Pakistan. Then Iskander mirza came in power and dismissed bogra as prime minister and appointed Chaudry Muhhamed Ali in his place and then the constitution was made, the first ever constitution of Pakistan after so much delay.

e. 'Constitutional reforms were the most important of Ayub Khan's domestic policies between 1958 and 1969.' Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. [14]

Ayub Khan is known for the best reforms he made during 1958-1969. Hence this time is known as the Decade of Development as Pakistan had great success because of the reforms he made. He made several reforms such as Social, Educational and Agricultural reforms. However I disagree that Contitutional reforms were the most important reforms. I believe economic reforms such as Industrial reforms were the most important reforms.

His industrial reforms led to great success of Pakistan as a new country. The industrial development was done loans from western developed country such as USA and UK . In 1962, oil refinery was established in Karachi and also a Mineral Development Corporation was set up for exploitation of minerals. Then, in 1964 Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) an economic union with Iran and Turkey in which the three countries decide to develop relation in trade, commerce and industry. And Export Bonus Scheme was made, giving incentives to industrialists who increased exports.

he social reforms he made included that shelter less people should be dealt. Hence He appointed General Azam Khan as the Rehabilitation Minister and he settled 75000 refugees in newly built areas in Karachi. Laws were also passed for people working in factories as factory owner were supposed to provide dwelling for their workers. Then Family Planning Program was also started to control increasing population, this was started by the help of American loans. However this was not that successful. There were several educational reforms such as new textbooks should be published and huge literacy program was set up and new schools and colleges were also built. Many medical training institutes were set up to improve medical facilities. His agricultural reforms were also remarkable as he wanted to make the agricultural sector productive. So small farms were redistributed to make larger farms as they would be more efficient and productive than smaller ones. To improve irrigational system three major dams were built. Farmers were also given loan to build wells and lessen the requirement of canal irrigation. Moreover his constitutional reforms started with basic democracies on 26 October 1959, then this led to the new constitution introduced on 1 march 1962. In this President was not to be removed unless impeached and president also nominated the cabinet from the national assembly, he nominated the heads of the judiciary and the provincial governors and no law could be passed without President's approval, this showed that president had most power. And on the first meeting after the constitution, the ban on political parties was removed showing that Pakistan was advancing on being a democratic country. These were the reforms made by Ayub Khan. All types of reform were required but industrial reform was most needed and as a result of this reform there was rapid economic growth, as in 1960s the average annual rate at which economy grew was 7% which was three times larger than India which showed how important this reform was as Pakistan was a developing country but is succeed from in India a great way.