

Colonialism :

↳



- When relatively strong country takes over a relatively weaker country for political, economic and religious exploitation.
- It specially refers to European countries.
 - Industrial revolution lead to colonialism because the British lacked resources for their industries.
 - Economic reasons lead to colonialism.
 - British thought rest of the world was uncivilized so they wanted to make the people civilized.

Apologists : Who justify colonialism.

Economic :

When East India Company came to India there was 27% (some say 23%) of world's economy. and British economy was 2%. When British left India's economy was 0% and British was 10%.

→ 25-35 Million people died : due to famine and hunger. These famines were caused by British indirectly e.g. :

- 1) heavy taxes on farmer.
- 2) Bengal famine caused 3-4 M deaths:
 - o took resources and food from Bengal and gave to British soldiers fighting NW2.
 - o 90% people below poverty line.
 - 16% people below literacy rate

Railways:

Argument: To build railways for betterment/ enhance lifestyle.

Counter Argument:

- 1) Some countries got railways without being colonized.
- 2) No Indians even cities were not allowed to travel in first rail railways.
- 3) For quicker trade/ extract raw materials.
- 4) Railways was made from local treasure of sub continent.
- 5) Railways were made 3 times expensive.
- 6) Employes were paid from local treasure.

Agriculture:

→ Agriculture become developed and benefits were given to British.

Economic + Railways:

They banned the development of local locomotives. So British can import the locomotives.

Democracy and Rule:

Apolologists:

Argument: British taught democratic values to the subcontinent. They brought democratic educations, cultures and values.

→ British democracy had the structure (voting system, pm, president) but not the values (fundamental human rights).

Fundamental tool of democracy is adult franchise.

→ every citizen has an equal right to vote.

→ also called universal suffrage.

→ Another rule of Democracy is

Freedom of Association

→ join other parties and associate with them openly.

People in sub-continent for not allowed.

→ Freedom of expression/ speech:

Villages and higher authorities

couldn't be questioned. People

couldn't stand against the British

officers

Incident of Jallianwala Bagh :
Subcontinent people were protesting unarmed against the British. It was a peaceful protest. Hundreds of people were killed.

→ Rule of Law : Crimes by higher British officers were ignored. Locals were punished heavily for even minor crimes.

Education :

Argument : British brought civilization, modern education, culture.

Counter argument : (Before colonialism) seminaries

- Indigenous education (classless, community schools) It wasn't monetized.
- Education was accessible to everyone.
- History of knowledge (subcontinent was rich in literature, arts, poetry, architecture)
- Invention of zero (zero was invented in Pakistani village - Baksh Ali)

It was compared that when Oxford was being built, Taj Mahal was being made. It is a wrong argument.

Oxford (11th century)

Cambridge (13th century)

Taj Mahal (17th century)

Nalanda University (5th century)

- Kashmir of 17th century (experiments of horticulture for new fruits through grafting) this shows development of sciences.
- British was in dark ages as scientist were hanged due to presenting 16th AD, there wasn't any freedom of speech.
- White supremacy
- English language was considered supreme and other languages were degraded.
- Language became a tool to colonize in British Raj.

Muslim Nationalism :

- Muslim was separate nation ~~with its~~
 - Muslims have different cultural identity, customs, religion.
 - Muslims needed a separate nation to practice their religion freely.
- War of independence : Muslims and Hindus tried to get rid of British together. (collective effort). ^{not} first war (final war)
- Response of Muslims after war of independence :
 - War
 - Isolate
 - Co-operate

SIK-SYED :

- Identity formation through education
- Gramsci → Italian philosopher

Quaid-e-Azam and Nationalism :

- Greatest leader of all time.
- He was trying to reconcile all parties of sub-continent against British.
- In ~~1930~~¹⁹⁰⁵ he joined Congress.
- He joined AIML and Congress to bridge the gap b/w Hindus & Muslims.
- Congress just represented Hindus.
- In Lucknow⁽¹⁹⁰⁶⁾ Pact Congress recognized AIML as a political party and Muslims as a separate electorate (Biggest success).
- Quaid-e-Azam was forced to leave Congress in 1921.

Why Jinnah left Congress?

Ans: Satyagraha was a major reason. Gandhi used religious symbolism in politics. Quaid-e-Azam was against bringing religion into politics.

Quaid-e-Azam was in favour of:

- Peaceful process

Satyagrahi:

- civil disobedience (non-cooperation against British)
- strikes and protests

- peaceful mobilization
- no strikes / protest
- no law violation

1935

Conditions of Muslims when Quid-e-Azam became the President:

1934-1937

- Muslim League was very weak.
- Majority of Muslim leaders joined Khilafat movement and they were organising Khilafat committees.
- Muslim leaders focused on regional parties.
- Muslim leaders were joining Congress.
- After becoming president Quid-e-Azam visited Muslim majority areas to appeal them but people were reluctant to join AIMC.
- Not an extraordinary performance in elections. (1937)
- Congress formed ministries with Muslim parties.
- After period of 9-10 years Quid made Muslim League largest Muslim political party/faction.
- Congress was neglecting the issues of other religions especially Muslims.
- Muslim League focused on rights of Muslims.
- Congress was not in favour of constitutional reforms of Muslims.

How Muslim League became the biggest political party:

- He addressed youth and made them realize the importance of separate nation.
 - Muslim League was only party working for welfare of muslims and will bring reforms for Muslims.
 - slogan "Bain Kay Rahay ga Pakistan, Li Kay Rahay ga Pakistan".
 - Convinced women by explaining all Islamic rights will be given to them in Pakistan.
 - He also targeted religious leaders and convinced them how important Pakistan was for Muslim's religious identity.
 - Visited muslim majority areas.
 - Convinced influential people.
- 1945-1946 election:
- To prove the formation of Pakistan.
 - brilliant performance of Muslim 98% provincial level seats.

Jinnah's vision:

- worked for rights of minorities.
- against strikes and protests.
- optimistic approach
- persistently faced all the hardships.
- stood by his decision.

Self: & which distinguishes us from other/ unique.

- Independence or freedom of expression.
- individuality of a person.
- free to make choices.
- no fear of judgement.

Elements of state :

- 1) Territory
- 2) Population
- 3) Government
- 4) Sovereignty (freedom of decision by authority)

State : A group of people under a political influence living with a rule of law. Broader term.

- Government are formed by choice of people through voting system.
- Democratic government → for the people, by the people, of the people.
- Constitution is made by elective representative
- (Govt has to act according to the constitution.)
- Constitution is the framework of govt. consists of fundamental principles.

Organs of the government

- Legislation → makes law ^{constitution}
 - Parliament makes law. / amend laws and, legislature is formed through votes.
 - ↳ house of representative.
- Executive → execute or implement the laws and policies. Executive is hired by ministers. It includes the entire government commissionary.

- To maintain law and order in the country.
- Judiciary : To ensure the provision of justice is done to the citizens of the state.
- role is Interpretation of law and constitution.
- System of courts and judges.
 - Cannot make laws.

Constitution of Pakistan :

- ^{Pakistan} came into being 1947 but constitution was made in 1956 (after 9 years).
- 9 years of absence of constitution lead to a lot of destruction for Pakistan
- What did Pakistani do in 9 years:
 - Pakistan modified Indian Act of 1935 and was functioning on it.

Constitution : (Importance)

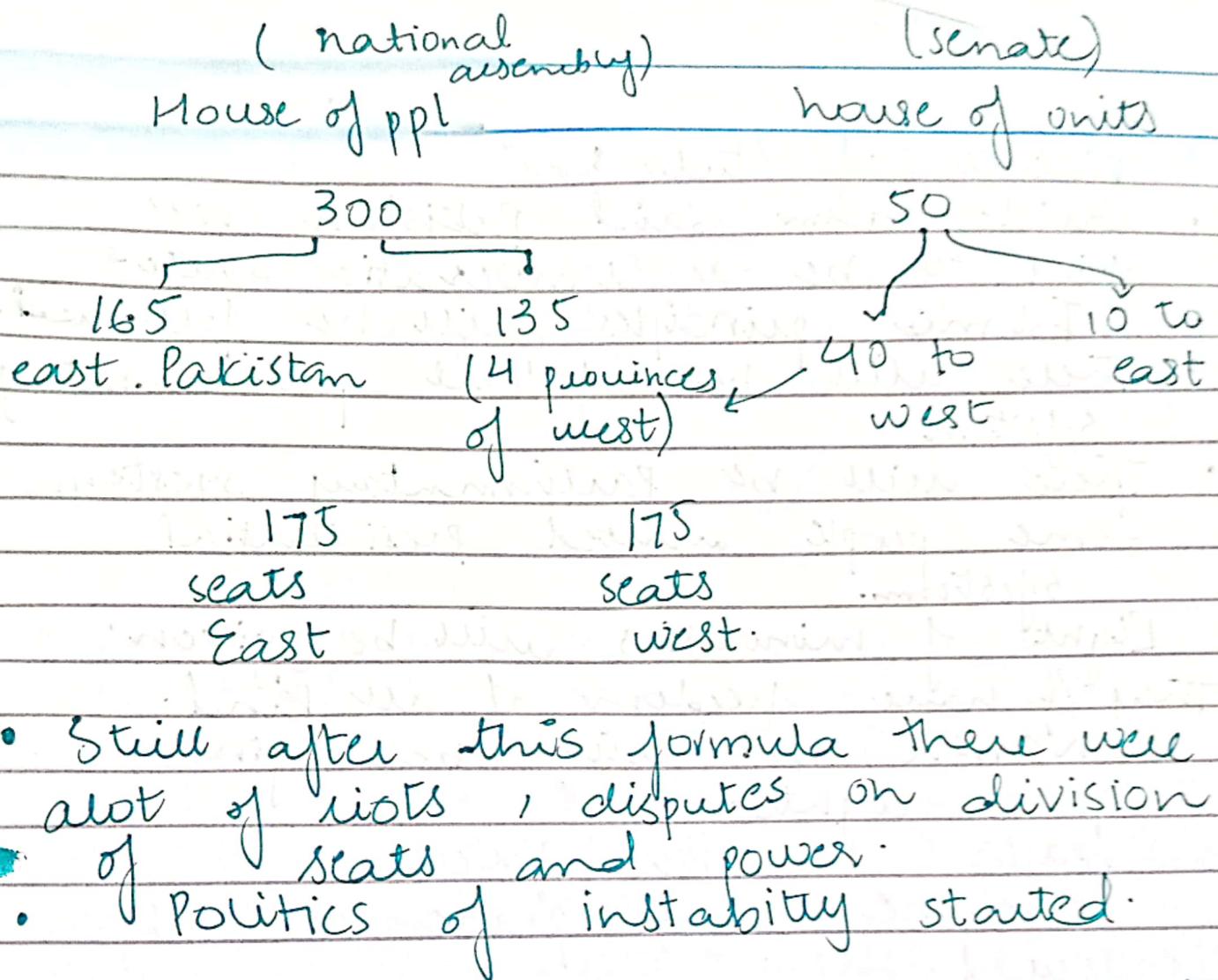
- It is social contract among the citizens and the state based on a mutual bill that has rights and duties of state and citizens.
- It stops violence and bloodshed.
- It allows peaceful transition between one govt to another.

- It gives out rights, it is the source of law.
- It assigns functions to the govt.
- Countries like Iraq, Syria and Afghanistan does not have a constitution so they are subjected to violence they believe in might is right.

(1) Reasons for delay of constitution:

- Power distribution among east and west of Pakistani. (People thought on this for very long).
- Prime minister of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Bogra came up with a formula called principle of parity or Bogra formula. (He created equal distribution formula).

2 houses (House of people and house of units)
350 total seats.



- (2) Language Issue : (Quid said)

 - Urdu was national language but regional languages will be valued too.
 - After Quid's death people said Bengali script (Devnagri) it was non-Islamic. People were trying to change script of Bengali language which triggered the Bengalis. In constitution of 1956 Bengali and Urdu were given the status of National language.

(3) Nature of State :

- Quid-e-Azam said Pakistan was going to be a democratic state.
 - Islamic principles will be followed.
 - There will be federal parliamentary system.
 - There will be parliamentary system. Some people wanted presidential system.
 - Rights of minorities will be given. They'll have freedom of all kind.
 - Women ~~not~~ will be given equal rights.
 - peaceful political process.
 - Tolerance and peace will be followed.
 - Equality of citizenship
 - Pakistan will be made Social Welfare State.
- vision of Pakistan.
- Dispos people disputed regarding religion.

→ The Constitution of 1956 lasted for 2 years.

President of Pakistan (Sikandar Mirza abrogated it)

→ Leads to Martial law of 1958

Ayub's Era (1958-1969)

Background:

- Bureaucacy was very powerful.
- Constitution process was being delayed.
- There were frequent changes in government of Pakistan so there were many infightings.
- People demanded political stability.
- There were economic crisis.

Political development:

- Democracy wasn't suitable for people.
- He didn't like the concept of democracy. He imposed ban on political activism.
- He introduced 2 ordinance:

De-Politicization:

1) EBDQ (elected bodies Disqualification order)
It is meant to disqualify politicians.

(2) PODQ (public office Disqualification order)
Meant to disqualify public officials, government officials.

BASIC DEMOCRACY: (BD system)

- It was to train the people for democracy.
- It has 5 tiers:
 - (Politicians and Govt officials)
 - 1) Union council (elected members)
 - 2) Tensil level (elected + govt officials)
 - 3) District " (" " ")
 - 4) Divisional " (" " ")
 - 5) Provincial council (appointed by president)

1) Union council:

- It will be completely elected.
- Head of District level will be Deputy Commissioner.
- Head of District level will be the Commissioner.
- Head of Provincial level will be Governor.

80,000 Total BDs.

* A due franchise
everybody can vote.

(no party based elections)

- Beaumauray was very popular mostly heads were government officials.

Prime Functions of BDs:

- Administration and management of the country.
- To serve as the electoral college BDs had the right to vote for the president which makes it limited franchise.

Economic Development:

- It has 2 (5 year) plans.
- First five year plan was very successful.
- There was modernized economy.
- Big boost to industrial growth.
- Agricultural development.
- GDP increased.

Implications :-

- 1) There was social inequality (22 families)
- 2) Big difference b/w rich and poor.
poverty
- 3) Regional Disparity:
Progress and development in only some regions.

In 1965 election there was an election b/w Fatima Jinnah and Ayub Khan as BPS had the power.

Role of Religion :-

- Ayub didn't bring religion with politics. He kept them aside.
- There were many oppositions and movements against him but still he didn't indulge himself in religious slogans.

two blocks
(USA, USSR)

Bhutto's Era BACKGROUND:

- Bhutto performed well as a Foreign Minister.
- He started his career from the time of Sikandar Mirza.
- He was an optimistic and enthusiastic leader.
- He was persuading the foreign policy as well as shaping it.
- Pakistan initially joined the US Block (western). (relied on western block) completely
- Bhutto thought Pakistan should rely on western block. So he visited China. He was welcomed by China. A friendly relationship was build b/w Pakistan and China.
- Bhutto's book "Myth of Independence" said
- Pakistan was third world country. He, USA and USSR "don't work for welfare of poor countries. They indirectly controlled the countries. He said in his book, "Foreign domination has been replaced by foreign intervention" meant indirectly that foreign countries are still colonizing the countries.
- He believed in Sovereign equality

Early challenges of Bhutto :

- Rise of Bhutto as political party, student unions, groups of political party were getting against Ayub Khan so he distanced himself and formed a party (PPP).
- Bhutto became Prime minister to consolidate people, gain their confidence through his mobilization, speeches
- He had to restore the economy.
- Formation of a constitution was a big challenge for him.
- The constitution of 1973 was made with the contribution of Bhutto and other political parties.

POLICIES OF BHUTTO :

- Nationalization things like economy and health comes under the state. It is when the privately owned assets comes in control of the state.
- The need of Nationalization was just to decrease the social inequality.

and to create an equality among the rich and the poor.

- Big industries were nationalized
- Most wealth were under 22 families.
- Nationalization of in- Bhutto's time wasn't that successful as it was badly managed. Political influence was
- Education was also nationalized. The education in colonial time wasn't meant for everyone. Education was completely under control of govt in Bhutto's time. Schools were made in different parts of the country.
- Land reforms were made for the equal distribution of land and to improve social and economic conditions of the workers and peasants.
- 150 acres (irrigated) limit to 300 acres (Non-irrigated) keep. Remaining land will be divided among the farmers.
- Taxes were imposed on landlords not the farmers.

→ Agricultural loans were given to the farmers for their use. This wasn't that successful as it became many landlords joined the political party. Promises couldn't be fulfilled. Declining of PPP. Land will be redistributed among the family.

Labour reforms

- Government fixed the minimum wage for the workers. A worker will not be paid less than that.
- Special Bonus will be rewarded to workers for their extra work.
- Insurance and medical facilities will be given to them.
- Working hours will be reduced to 48 hours.
- Good working conditions were provided.
- Labor unions will be formed for provision of labor rights.
- Job security were given to the labour.

His approach towards opposition:

- He wasn't a good listener towards the opposition.
- He formed a new force for his protection. People believe it was made to torture the opposition.

Constitution 1973 :

Defines structure of the state.

mutual.

- It's a social contract among the state and the citizens.
- It consists of social relationships and affairs of peoples, rights and duties of citizens and states.
- If a constitution lacks consensus it is not considered good.
- Consensus make constitution more powerful.
- Constitution of 1956 lacked consensus while constitution of 1973 had consensus.
- It had a structure, it clarifies the rules and regulations of state.
- Stability is provided to the country.
- The power of everyone is distinct and independent.
- All laws are made according to the constitution.
- Transition between governments is a very challenging process. In foreign countries this process involves a lot of violence.

constitution provides

- Stability is established peace
- Constitution is important as it provides fundamental rights.
- According to constitution every citizen is equality
- Rights to minister
- Freedom of speech and thought
- educational rights

Saient features:

- It valued Islamic values. Had principles according to Quran and Sunnah
- Not the political system was democratic but democratic values were given. Contrary ideas are also considered. Opinion of everyone is given equal importance.
- There was democracy as a culture.
- Consensus was included in the constitution. was included which makes the constitution powerful.
- Flexible → adoptability according to the situation

Ch
federal govt

- There was federal form of government meaning it consists of federating units called Provinces. We have multiple governors. There is diversity and it's favoured by federalism. → Mechanism of federalism
- Council of Common Interest: Solve problems among the provinces, federal ministers and chief ministers are involved, called every year.

→ Parliamentary System:

Bicameral system: (2 houses)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| National assembly | Senate |
| • Prime minister is elected. | • elected by national assembly. |
- Supremacy is parliament.
- Parliament is elected by people.
 - National assembly is elected by people.
 - ~~Senate~~ National assembly has representations according to population but Senate has representations irrespective of population (fair distribution)
 - Seats are equally distributed among the provinces.

Difference b/w Parliamentary & Presidential

Parliamentary :

- election of president
- for whole cabinet
- parliament is powerful
- president just has ceremonial role
- prime minister is head of govt
- prime minister more suitable
- custodian of Nation assembly

Presidential

- direct election of president
- president is powerful
- president is head of state

- Pakistan has to be a welfare state responsible for welfare of people, ensures political and economic rights.
- fundamental rights of people.
- Independence of Judiciary.
- supremacy of parliament.
- Executive roles. It includes legislative roles & judicial roles.
- Amendments. 2/3 rd majority can amend the constitution which makes it more flexible.

Pakistan
National alliance

FSF → Federal security
force

→ Provincial Autonomy

ZIA ERA (1977-88)

Downfall of Bhutto and Martial law 1977

- His attitude towards opposition.
- He lacks democratic attitude.
- He used FSF against his opposition.
- Opposition represents will of people.
- Election of 1977 was happening later but he called it early as tactic to give opposition less time.
- PNA won 35 seats.
- He won but people thought it was unjust.
- PNA consists of 9 parties.
- 155 seats won by PPP.
- There was lot of chaos in Pakistan.
- Protests for months.

Political development during zia-ul-Haq era :

→ MRD : movement for restoration of democracy.

Decade of Democracy (1988-1999)

Background :

→ Ghulam Ishaq Khan (President)

→ Benazir 1988 :

- New elections were conducted.
- Benazir Bhutto put forward PPP.
- Those who supported Zia-ul-Haq joined a political alliance (IJI) Islami Jamhoori Itihad.
- Elections was promised between PPP and IJI.
- PPP won the election. Benazir became first female Prime minister of Muslim world.
- IJI won Punjab and formed govt there. Nawaz Sharif was chief minister.
- There were conflicts b/w PPP and IJI.
- President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved assemblies of PPP

as he thought it was misgovt
and corrupt.

Nawaz Sharif 1990 :

- New elections were conducted.
- PPP vs IJI
- IJI won this time.
- Benazir suggested to amend powers of President but Nawaz refused.
- Ghulam Khan dissolved assemblies but Nawaz Sharif challenged this decision in supreme court.
- supreme court supported Nawaz Sharif and his govt was restored.
- The conflict b/w President and Nawaz Sharif became intense. There was a deadlock.
- In July 1993 PM and President resigned.
- New elections conducted.

Benazir 1993 :

- Islamic front was an alliance it consists of mostly Religious parties. Claim : We have power and

Nawaz Sharif became Prime minister with our support.

→ PMLN was formed by Nawaz Sharif.

→ largest party PPP
second PMLN

→ Benazir became Prime minister of Pakistan.

→ President's seat was vacant.

→ Fawood Laihaini was supported by PPP stood for the president position.

→ Fawood Laihaini became president.

→ President had powers so conflicts b/w Benazir and Fawood Laihaini.

→ Fawood Laihaini dissolved the assemblies and new elections were conducted.

→ Fawood Laihaini dissolved the assemblies and new elections were conducted.

Nawaz Sharif (Feb 1991)

→ PPP vs PML(N)

→ PML won 2/3rd Majority

→ First thing put an end to Presidential powers.

→ Conflict with Fawood Laihaini so he resigned.

→ New president Rafique Tarar.

Ex → Most powerful PM
→ Put an end to decade of democracy 1999.

Musharraf Era (1999 to 2008)

Seven point Agenda :

- Rebuild National confidence
 - Strengthen Federation
 - Revive the economy
 - Law and justice
 - Depoliticize state institutions
 - Devolution of power (Strengthen)
 - Accountability
- He didn't ban political parties and activism

Election 2002 :

- A lot of people left PMLN and joined PML(Q).
- Major parties:
PPP vs PML(N) vs PML(Q) vs MMA
- MMA (Mutahida Majlis-i-Amal)

- MMA was combination of different religious political parties.
- After 9/11 when US attacked Afghanistan, people opposed it. MMA protested against USA. Earlier name was Afghan Mahaz. MMA was formed.
- 1) PMLQ
- 2) PPP
- 3) MMA
- 4) PMLN
- Women was given seats too in these elections.
- PMLQ formed govt in Sindh.
- PMLQ and MMA both formed Govt in NWFP.
- MMA NWFP
- Punjab → PMLQ → Pervaiz Elahi.
- MMA → Leader of opposition.
In leadership of Fazul ul Rehman.

— ~~two~~

Two elections (one general and one two local bodies each) election happened in his era (2002) (2008)

→ due to devolution of power local body election (2001, 2005)

Importance of local Govt elections

- More power given to local bodies like union nazim, tehsil nazim etc.
- General election:
 - you elect representatives for national and provincial body assembly.
 - you elect legislature.
- Power should be distributed to grassroots level (Union council).
- Local governors work and solve disputes on grassroots level, small scale.
- Local governors are more accessible.
- If there is only one representative for millions of people, then he won't be accessible.
- In democracy there is no strong centre of power.
- In local government leads to decentralization → power is distributed in fragments (union council, tehsil councils).
- Grass root leaderships consists local people.

- local govt gives opportunity to more people, tasks are divided.
- localized system is backbone of democracy. Democracy empowers people.
- local govt gives access to the leadership.
- local govt is a bridge between national representatives and local people.
- living conditions of people are improved.
- political accountability: There is someone who people has access to.

LAWYER'S MOVEMENT 2007

- Chief justice of Pak → Iftikhar Chaudhary
- In 2007 Iftikhar and Peerz Musharraf developed some conflict and differences.
- Peerz Musharraf wanted him to resign but he refused.
- Reference was sent to court Against Iftikhar Ch.
- When he was removed the Supreme Court Bar Council (lawyers group)

- protested against Musharaf's decision.
- Opposition parties → PMLN, PTA also started protest.
 - Iftikhar Ch. restored as chief justice, supreme court decided in his favour.
 - In Nov 2007, Musharaf suspended constitution and a lot of judges refused and were house arrested.

Election 2008 :

- Pollut: PMLQ, PPP, PMLN, MMA, JI, PTI.
- PMLQ vs PPP vs
- PPP, PMLQ was in favour.
- Half people were against in conduction of elections, JI, PTI, PMLN. They thought this will favour Musharaf.
- Benazir tried to convince Nawaz Sharif to contest election.
- Only PTA and JI were against now.
- Elections were delayed after the assassination of Benazir Bhutto.

→ PPP won (largest)
PMLN (second)

Bhurban Declaration 2008:

(PPP and PMLN and ANP)

- Coalition government was formed.
- PPP and PMLN will form joined govt.
- They will restore judiciary.
- They will remove President (Musharraf)
- In Punjab → PMLN and PPP
- In Sindh → PPP
- In Balochistan → ANP and MNA
- In NWFP → ANP (leading) and PPP
- This coalition wasn't supportive to Musharraf.
- Later Pervez Musharraf resigned and Asif Zardari became president
- co-chairman of PPP

2nd Movement of Lawyer's movement

- PMLN quit from the govt.
- PPP imposed govenor raj in Punjab.
- Government is chosen by federal govt. It controls federation.
- Governor raj → Governor will have powers.
- There was deadlock.
- PPP has to remove judges including

Iftikhar Ch.



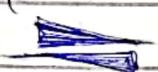
Welfare State:

- state responsible for wellbeing of the citizens.
 - social security networks insurance, aids, fundings (for farmers/ workers) loans, pension, old age benefits.
 - Health, education, transportation, fundamental needs, environment, child protection.
 - mother care, / equal distribution of resources.
- ↑ Social contract
- Subsidized → govt pays from its budget to reduce prices (govt hospitals)

Social Democracy:

- Fundamental rights:
 - will of people
 - fundamental rights
 - Adult franchise, freedom of expression, thought, association and speech, individual rights, human rights, political mobilization, free and fair election.
- fundamental needs:
 - Health, education, housing, transport, clean water, environment, pension, old-age benefits / home.

- Corporate democracy : Role of a lot of money for political purpose. (fining of political parties by corporations in US)
- Social democracy : Which guarantees fundamental rights and needs.
 - Both economic and political well-being of people.



Challenges of democracy :

- Role of ~~money~~ in politics.
- Populism → ~~internal~~ slogans (silc)
- Neoliberalism : Maximum Capitalism / Expansion of capitalism. Govt will have little influence in business & market.
- Self responsibilized citizen : People will care and support themselves on their own.
- Govt take taxes and revenue from the rich and spend it on the poor.