

(Topics for mid - 02)

1: Initial problems of Pak :-

→ Number of Issues came into existence for Pakistan after its independence.

" These Issues have been divided into two categories.

- (1) Internal
- (2) External

(1) Internal :-

- (a) Administrative issue
- (b) Princely states
- (c) Canal water dispute
- (d) Bengali language movement
- (e) Cash balance issue

(a) Administrative.

Before the separation of sub-continent, Delhi was considered to be central zone, with good offices, high buildings, but as Pakistan got independence, Karachi was considered as central zone, instead of being the central zone, Karachi was not given the proper rights, Karachi administrative officers were first class - men.

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(b) Princely states:-

As there were 675 princely states were there before partition, all princely states' issue was solved excepting, "Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir" as these 3 princely states were under influence of Pakistan, so they also created issues.

(c) Canal water dispute.

→ famous rivers, Ravi, Sutlej, Indus which came under the influence of Indian occupied Kashmir, these water zones were closed for Pakistan.

"Narmada and Tapi rivers were closed."

(4) Bengali language

As in creation of Pakistan, Bengalis played a vital role, they were in majority (so too, Pakistanis were demanding to have Urdu as official language, alike Bengalis were saying that they are in majority, so Bengali should be official language).

(5) Cash Issue :-

An amount of 750 million was announced for Pakistan, but it was not given to them, only 200 million was given.

External Issues :-

(a) Pak - afghan borders line.

As Pakistan and Afghanistan shared a boundary line named as "Durand line" afghanistan was protesting their this borders line belongs to them.

(b) India's Kashmir Issue.

Kashmir Issue was the major issue of that time, which created a lot of difficulties till today.

(c) Nuclear weapons purchase.

In last Pak spent its much amount on arm

rather than

Purchasing, ~~without~~ Installing
the Industries, making
Universities etc.

Question no 02 :-

"Political problems of Pak :-

Following are the main political problems of Pakistan.

① Over developed state structure.

- (a) Executive \Rightarrow law implementing
- (b) legislation \Rightarrow law making
- (c) judiciary \Rightarrow punishes according to Law.

- As Pakistan came into being 7 Prime Ministers changed within 9 years, 1947-1954 due to this changes, Gen Ayub imposed first Martial Law in Pakistan.

→ [Martial law by Ayub, brought presidential form of govt.]

→ [Members were not answerable to parliament].

② Executive enforce, state suffered

(a) Hyper extended state:-

"judiciary dominant over other parties."

(3)

pattern of social relationship.

" Two being our people in
front. [Liberals and Jatiya]

- (1) Notable people
- (2) Landlords
- (3) Bureaucracy.

(4) Personality based politics:-

" Vote on bases of personalities
not on work.

2 Lack of unanimous
political system.

→ leaders having different minded.

Ayoub's Nationalism
Zia's Islamization

→ Identity Crises :-

Some leaders bring up liberal form of govt or some bring extremist form of govt.

→ Lack of unanimous public opinion.

Some vote to PPP, Some vote to PMLN, Some to PTI, all are having different mindset.

Impacts of these political problems :-

- (1) political instability
- (2) Economocial growth
- (3) Social Issues
↓
Crime increase.

(4) Religious, Extremism increase.

(5) Educational, Un同步ous education.

military students → course different

private schools → course different

Madarsa → (1)

Public Schools (1)

1956, 1962, 1973 { Constitutions
Comparison:

(1956 Constitution)

- (1) Framed by Constituent Assembly
- (2) Unicameral legislature
- (3) 834 Articles
- (4) 23 March 1956 it made
- (5) parliamentary form of govt.
- (6) All powers belongs to federal, federalism

(7) Name of Pakistan " Islamic Republic of Pakistan".

(8) High Treason (جیسوس، جو)

1962 Constitution :-

- (1) Constituent Assembly by Justice shah budi din.
- (2) Uni cameral legislature
- (3) 250 Article
- (4) 8th June 1962 made
- (5) Dictatorship / Presenditair
- (6) federalism

(A) Named as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

(B) 14 August 1973

(C) Islamic Republic of Pak

(D) High Treason doesn't exist.

(E) High Treason exists.

P P V

1973 Constitution.

[How to set points
for these 3 :]

(1) Consensus political system

(1) Framing of constitution

(2) Bicameral legislature → upper
lower house

(2) Legislature

(3) Article's

(4) Date of launching

(5) Form of govt

(6) Form of state

(7) Islamic provisions

(8) High Treason

(4) Federalism

(5) 280 Article

[Indus Basin Treaty]

[As Pakistan get its water from the Indian sides, waterfall of Pakistan has created a lot of issues for it from day of independence.]

On April 1st 1948 "Two famous rivers Ravi and Sutlej were closed to Pakistan, they said solve Kashmir issue 1st, after we will share water to you.

[Initial agreement was made by Nehru and Liaquat, that these canals / rivers would not be closed ahead]

[But this treaty fails]"

→ Ayub and Nehru pact a agreement named as Indian Basin Treaty.

Sailent features of Treaty-

→ 3 rivers would be given to Pak → I^cJ → Indus, Chenab, Jhelum

3 Rivers would be given to
India, Ravi, Sutlej &
Biyas

→ Furthermore this treaty
explains that no Dams would be constructed
on this Rivers.

→ India violate the rule
but instead of losing
the case it won in UNO :-