### The Problems of the New State

The attainment of independence brought an end to one phase of the struggle and marked the beginning of a new one for setting up and running a viable, stable and prosperous state. Pakistan began its independent life under very difficult and unfavorable circumstances. Pakistan faced serious problems in the initial stages. **1. New Administration**

1. **Division of Assets**
2. **Integration of Princely States**
3. **Communal Riots and Arrival of Refugees**
4. **Canal water and trade issues**

**1: New Administration**

The shortage of trained human power especially senior officers was a serious problem in the setting up of federal government in Karachi. Most of them had migrated to India. There was a shortage of office space, equipment and furniture. This disturbed the direct connections between the federal government and provincial governments. On the other hand, the provincial governments were overburdened that needed very accurate connection between the centre and the provinces to solve the problems of the Muslim refugees who had nothing to eat, drink, wear, rest, etc. To counter the critical situation, the official system should have been efficient but due to the lack of all these facilities the administrative authorities were painfully facing difficulties.

**2: Division of Assets**

The Indian **government** was not cooperative for transfer of record and equipment to Pakistan. The civil administration was not handing over the promised financial, military, and other shares that created mountainous hurdles to eradicate the pains and miseries of the refugees.

**Financial Assets**

The full financial share of Pakistan was not transferred. Initially rupees 200 million were transferred that were not sufficient to meet the expenditures of the newly born state. The Indian government was so reactionary that it tried its level best to block these funds to suffocate the newly born Muslim state as they expected foolishly that Pakistan would collapse and rejoin India soon after its existence. They did not release the remaining funds until Gandhi’s threat of *marn bert* (fast until death). Under this pressure,more funds were sent in early 1948 but no installment was later paid.

**Military’s Division**

As far as the problem in dividing man power there was no serious setback because the division was not in the hand of third person and Muslims were free to come to their dreamland, Pakistan. Anyhow, their shifting was slow and insecure. There were obstacles in the Pakistan’s share of weapons, equipment, and stores. The broken and damaged stuff was sent by India. Pakistan did not get any ordinance factory. Reorganization of the Armed Forces was another tough job and the there was no army officer up to the rank of colonel. The shortage of experienced officers convinced British officers to continue their services. This also accelerated undue promotion in the military services to fill the gap.

**3: Integration of Princely States**

There were over 560 princely states in India on the verge of the partition of India. About 500 states had joined India before August 15 because of the motivation by V. P. Menon and Mountbatten. The princes were inclined to honour every gesture of the British representative so they conceded what the member of the Royal family (Mountbatten) wished. The Hindu-British conspiracy blocked states to join Pakistan.

**Junagadh**

It was a small state with access to sea having about 7 lakh population and 3377 mile area. The ruler was Muslim while the majority of its population was Hindu. The ruler decided to accede to Pakistan and Pakistan also accepted the accession. In November 1947, the Indian troops entered the state and took its control. The referendum favoured India.

**Hyderabad**

It was geographically big and financially a rich state. Its ruler was Muslim and majority population was Hindu. It was surrounded by India from all sides. The Nizam wanted to stay independent. Mountbatten discouraged him and signed **Standstill Agreement**. But India built pressure on the Nizam by sending its troops in September 1948 claiming that serious law and order situation had developed. The state was integrated in India.

**Kashmir**

The most important state was Kashmir naturally connected with Pakistan. Its ruler was Hindu while population was Muslim. The population inclined towards Pakistan but the Hindu ruler declared to join India. The Kashmiri people revolt against the ruler in Poonch area and soon it became widespread. The ruler sought Indian support. India demanded accession. On October 27, 1947 Indian troops landed in Srinagar. The people continued their struggle for independence and India promised to finally settle the matter with reference to the people under the UN Resolutions.

**4: Communal Riots and Refugees**

The Communal riots occurred earlier in August 1946. The killing of Muslims in Indian areas forced them to leave India. The Sikhs and Hindus attacked the refugee caravans and trains. There were organized gangs to kill the Muslims. The refugee problem created critical condition in the border areas. The massive migration proved serious economic and humanitarian problems for the new state. The military was asked to help cope with the refugee problem.

**5: Canal Water Problem**

The major rivers flow from Kashmir and some canal heads located in India. In 1948, India cut off water to some canal that was a serious threat to agriculture in West Pakistan. The Indian plans to build water storage on the rivers that are vital for Pakistan’s economy worsened the situation. It also showed the traditional anti-Muslim attitude. The World Bank settled the problem in September 1960 (Indus Water Treaty).

**Trade Problem and the Economy**

India devalued its currency in 1949 but Pakistan refused to do so. It stopped trade that adversely affected Pakistan’s economy as it depended on trade from India. Pakistan had inherited a weak economy and poor industrial base. The beginning years of Pakistan were troubled and difficult due to the India’s non-helpful policy and the war in Kashmir. It had profound impact on Pakistan’s worldview and its relations with India. Pakistan strived for its survival and security. Many Indians and the British predicted the collapse of Pakistan. They were of the opinion that very soon the Muslims would realize their blunder. They would be forced by the circumstances to go back to join India. But PAKISTAN, by the grace of Almighty Allah, was able to meet the challenge even with its problems.

**Lecture 15**

### The Objectives Resolution (1949)

The Objectives Resolution was the first constitutional document that proved to be the ‘foundation’ of the constitutional developments in Pakistan. It provided parameters and sublime principles to the legislators. It made the constitution-making process easy task setting some particular objectives before them that would be acceptable to the people of Pakistan who had suffered a lot under the Hindu-dominated majority. The Resolution was moved by Liaquat Ali Khan, the then Prime Minister of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and approved on March 12, 1949.

**The Constituent Assembly (1947-54)**

The first Constituent Assembly came into existence under Indian Independence Act 1947. The elections were held in July 1946 to decide the destiny of the All India Muslim League (AIML)’s claim that it is the only representative party of the Indian Muslims that desire separate homeland, Pakistan. The members from the districts that became part of Pakistan were declared members of the Constituent Assembly. The number of such members was 69. It increased to 79 after the 1947 when some states joined Pakistan and then increase in the population. There were two major parties, Muslim League and Congress in the Assembly at that time. This Assembly had dual functions to perform.

**Features of the Objectives Resolution**

1. Sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to Almighty Allah alone.
2. The authority which He has delegated to the state of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust.
3. Constitution will be framed for sovereign, independent state of Pakistan.
4. The state shall exercise its power through the representatives of the people.
5. Principles of Democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam will be fully observed.
6. Muslims shall be enabled to organize their lives in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Quran and the Sunnah.
7. Minorities to have freedom to freely profess and practice their religions and develop their cultures.
8. Provisions for safeguarding the legitimate interests of minorities, backward and depressed classes.
9. Pakistan shall be a Federation with autonomous units. State’s sovereignty and territorial integrity will be protected.
10. People of Pakistan should prosper and attain their rightful place in the comity of nations and make contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity.

**Explanation and Importance**

The Resolution declared the sovereignty of God as the distinctive political philosophy. The Western democracy gives the notion that sovereignty lies in the people but this Resolution is important having the concept of the sovereignty of God. It clarified that people would utilize powers gifted by God so they would have to work within the limits prescribed by Him. The exercise of the powers is a sacred trust. The representatives of the people of Pakistan will manage the affairs under the universal ideology of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance, and social justice with the spirit of an Islamic framework.

The Resolution pledged to give the due respect and rights to the minorities, backward and depressed classes in the benign society of Pakistan. Their rights, interests, religion and culture were not confuted.

It’s important that the Resolution promised the federating units for due powers, autonomy and territorial integrity.

**Objections by Non-Muslims**

The major objection by the Non-Muslims was that the government was trying to mix the religion and politics that was against the spirit of democracy. The non-Muslims objected on the ‘Sovereignty of Allah’ and minorities’ rights, saying it would promote inequality in the society. They were also of view that Shariah was not adequate for the modern time. They feared that it would encourage the religious extremists to work for the establishment of a ‘theocratic state.’

**Importance**

The Objectives Resolution is a basic and primary document of the constitutional history of Pakistan. It is a framework that provides mechanism to achieve goals for a better life of the people of Pakistan. It’s important that it embraces centrality of Islam to polity sustaining their links with the pre-independence period. The AIML leaders were modernist Muslims not in favour of an orthodox religious state. Therefore, they selected the middle way abiding by the Islamic laws and the international democratic values. The Resolution remained ‘Preamble of all the constitutions due to its importance.

**Lecture 16**

### Constitutional Issues

Constitution is a set of basic principles and framework for governance and exercise of political power and legal authority. It clarifies the scope of power, relationship among various institutions within the government and society. It has precedence over ordinary laws and cannot be changed like ordinary laws. The Government of India Act (1935) was modified and promulgated in the newly state of Pakistan. The elected members in the 1946 elections made the first Constituent Assembly that faced grievous circumstances.

**Major Issues**

The major issues, the first constituent assembly faced,were about:

1. Federalism
2. Representation
3. Separate or Joint Electorate
4. The National Language Issue
5. Parliamentary or Presidential system
6. The Islamic or Secular State

**1: Federalism**

There was consensus on federalism but yet there were many issues to be settled. The main was that Pakistan consisted of two territorial parts, East Pakistan (with more population, less territory but administratively one unit) and West Pakistan (administratively 4 units). Federalism is meant to accommodate such kind of diversity maintaining the unity of the state or country.

**Division of power:**

It was the most difficult question that how the power would be divided between Centre and the Provinces. The heritage of British rule gave the tradition of a **Strong Centre.** But the provinces were demanding more **Autonomy and Provincial Rights.**

In the Interim Constitution and the 1956 Constitution tradition of strong centre continued.

**2: Representation**

Representation at the federal level was another conflicting issue because East Pakistan and West Pakistan were different in population and size. On the other hand there was diversity in Western part of Pakistan. The provinces of West Pakistan were also different in population and size. All of them were sensitive to their representation and provincial autonomy.

To have a Standard Formula for the representation of units and population the Constituent Assembly (CA) formed a Basic Principle Committee (BPC) on March 12, 1949. The primary task of this committee was to frame a set of basic principles for the future constitution of Pakistan.

**First BPC Report:**

This committee presented its first report on 28th September 1950. According to this report two houses of the parliament were proposed. The lower house was to be elected on the basis of POPULATION and the upper house was to be elected on the basis of equal representation for all the provinces of Pakistan namely East Bengal, West Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan. Equal powers were proposed for the both Houses. No mention of National Language was made. East Bengal opposed this report and Liaqat Ali Khan withdrew it.

**Second BPC Report:**

BPC presented its final report on 22nd December 1952. According to this report two Houses of the Parliament will enjoy the equal status and powers. It proposed equal representation to East and West wing.

This report also faced reaction in both the wings of Pakistan. The principle of parity was not appreciated in both East Pakistan and Punjab.

**Muhammad Ali Bogra Formula:**

Muhammad Ali Bogra immediately after assuming the office of the Prime Minister presented a formula to resolve the deadlock in constitution making. According to this formula Pakistan would have a bicameral legislature. In upper house there would be EQUAL representation to each of five units. In lower house population will be represented. In this way more representation was given to East Pakistan.

Both wings would have equal strength in joint sessions of the two houses.

**Reaction to Bogra Formula**

It was welcomed in both parts of the country. The principle of parity and representation of the population was appreciated. It also solved the problem of national language by suggesting Urdu and Bengali both as national language.

**One Unit of West Pakistan October 1955**

One Unit of West Pakistan was established on 14th October 1955. The provinces of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Baluchistan would be amalgamated in one unit to establish parity between the two parts of the country.

**3: Separate or Joint Electorate**

Separate electorate was adopted on the demand of Muslims in 1909 by the British Government. But the minorities did not favour this after independence. Religious elements supported this as a part of heritage.

East: decided for Joint Electorate.

West: Separate electorate.

1957: Joint Electorate was adopted for all Pakistan by the National Assembly.

**4: The National Language Issue**

Pre-independence: Muslim elite all over India adopted Urdu. In 1948 Jinnah declared that Urdu would be the national language but provinces could use their languages.

Opposition against Urdu was there in East Bengal. This became more pronounced after the death of Jinnah as controversies erupted on constitution making. Language Movement started in East Pakistan February, 1952.

There was a complaint about anti Bengali language attitude of the federal government.

Two-language formula was adopted in 1954. Since 1973 Urdu was adopted as national language along with the support for development of regional languages.

**5: Parliamentary or Presidential**

There was a consensus for parliamentary system. But there was a limited demand for presidential system. Supporters of Presidential system became dominant after the 1958 military takeover. The 1962 Constitution was a Presidential constitution.

**7: The Islamic or Secular State**

From the very beginning of Pakistan Movement there was an agreement that the state will have close relationship with Islam. Muslims defined their national identity with reference to Islam and its heritage. Some opposition came from the Congress members of the Constituent Assembly, and a few secularists.

There was a BROAD AGREEMENT that the state will identify itself with Islam. The Constituent Assembly took time to define the precise relationship between the state and Islam.

**Objectives Resolution**

As discussed above, Objectives Resolution rejected theocracy in Pakistan and provided the basic objectives for the future constitution of Pakistan.

**The issues to be addressed were:**

1. Scope of legislation for an elected Assembly?
2. Who will decide about the Islamic nature of laws? Should a Board of Ulema be given this power?
3. Position of women, vote and work?
4. Religious minorities?

Discussion in the Constituent Assembly and outside continued. There was an active demand by religious elements for Islamic political system. In this context the leading Ulema of various sects presented famous 22 points to provide a religious base to the future constitution.

**The Key Issue:**

What kinds of institutions and processes have to be created to translate the notion of supremacy of the Qur’an and the Sunnah

* The Constituent Assembly adopted a middle course and a modernist perspective.
* Spirit of Islamic principles and values, modern notions of governance, representation and administration were amalgamated.

Islamic provisions would be taken up when we discuss the constitutions.

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**Lecture 17**

### Constitution Making (1947-56)

Constitution is a basic document in the handling of domestic affairs. It sets out the framework for governance and exercise of power. It gives guiding lines of relationships among the federating units. Law making is always within its limits.

The modified Government of India Act (1935) became the Interim Constitution of Pakistan in 1947. The Constituent Assembly (CA) was given the task of framing the Constitution. The first meeting of the CA was held on August 11, 1947 at Karachi. we have discussed the constitutional issues that the CA had to deal with, mainly 6 major issues. Now we will discuss the stages of constitution making.

The process began with the passing of the Objectives Resolution in which the Islamic and democratic values were adopted as grounds for the future constitution. The Basic Principles Committee (BPC) consisting of 24 members was made to work for the constitutional powers. The various sub-committees on Federal and provincial powers, Franchise, Judiciary, and Fundamental Rights started working. Board of Talimat-i-Islamia was also set up to seek advice on the religious matters.

**First BPC Report, 1950**

**1:** The Objectives Resolution to be included in the Constitution as the directive principles.

**2:** Legislature: Two houses of the parliament.

Upper: (House of Units) Equal representation for the units

Lower: (House of People) On the basis of Population. Both the Houses would enjoy the equal powers.

**3:** The Head of State elected by joint session would be for five years (Two terms only). President had discretionary and emergency, appointment and other powers. President was not answerable to anyone, might be a Muslim or non-Muslim, would be assisted by the Prime Minister (PM) and Cabinet that would be answerable to the CA. Parliament may impeach him by 2/3 majority. He was given the power to abrogate the constitution.

**4:** Cabinet responsible to both the Houses.

**5:** No mention of national language

**Criticism:**

This report was severely criticized throughout the country. It could not satisfy both the wings, East and West. The religious group objected that the report contained nothing about Islamisation. On the question of representation, the East Pakistan (EP) protested that their majority had been denied by the Report. They remarked that they were thrown into a permanent minority. The population of EP was slightly larger than that of the West Pakistan (WP) but it was treated as the small provinces because both the Houses were given equal powers. So the domination of WP was intolerable for the East wing.

The language issue proved subversive to the national solidarity. The Eastern Pakistanis condemned the proposal that made Urdu as official language.

**Second BPC Report, 1952**

1. Head of State would be Muslim and no change in powers.
2. Equal representation to East and West wings: UH (Upper House) 60, 60 LH 200, 200
3. More powers were given to Lower House. Cabinet was made responsible to Lower House.
4. It was promised that law making would be in accordance with ISLAM. No law would be made in violation of Islamic principles.
5. Advisory Board of five Islamic scholars was founded.
6. Silent on national language.

**Criticism:**

The politicians particularly from the Punjab deplored the Report because formation of the UH on the basis of representation was not acceptable. It was declared against the principle of federation. The WP favoured equality only for Upper House. The political crisis removed Prime Minister Nazimuddin and attention diverted from the core issue.

**Third Report: Muhammad Ali Formula October 1953**

The proposals were revised in the light of the criticism and decided:

Upper House: Equal representation to all five units

Lower House: More representation to Eastern part

While in joint session, both wings had equal representation:

East Pak West Pak

Upper House 10 40

Lower House 165 135

------------------------------ Joint Session 175 175

Decision by majority but it must include 30 percent members from each zone.

**Criticism:**

It suggested some difficult process but mostly it was widely acceptable. Two languages, Urdu and Bengali, were approved as official languages that injured the national unity as Quaid-iAzam had wished Urdu as national language.

This is important that after the Formula, the work began on constitution drafting because the deadlock was over.

**CA Dissolution**

In October 1954, GG (Governor General) dissolved the CA that was challenged in the Sindh court by Maulvi Tamizuddin. The court declared the dissolution illegal but the Federal Court upheld the GG action but asked for setting up an elected CA.

**2nd Constituent Assembly, June-July 1955**

Ghulam Muhammad called a Convention on May 10, 1955. All its members were to be elected indirectly (by the provincial assemblies). In this way, the 2nd CA came into existence.

#### One Unit Scheme, October 1955

The presence of different provinces in the WP had complicated the issue of the WP representation in the CA. It was handled by uniting all the WP units into ONE (One Unit, October 30, 1955). Now both the parts had become two units and could be addressed equally.

**Constitution-making**

One Unit scheme helped the task of constitution making to accomplish successfully. The previous committees report helped the new Assembly that completed its work and presented in the 2nd CA on January 9, 1956. It, with certain amendments, was approved on January 29, 1956 and enforced on March 23. With this Pakistan had become an Islamic Republic.

**Lecture 18**

### The 1956 Constitution

The Constitution of 1956 was passed after long deliberations. It replaced the Interim Constitution. It has 234 Articles and 6 Schedules. It declared that the name of the country would be the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

There was clear impact of the Government of India Act, 1935 and the Interim Constitution.

**Features**

**1: Parliamentary System**

Executive Authority vested in the President who exercised it on the advice of the Prime Minister except in the matters he had discretion.

President had ceremonial functions and exercised limited powers.

The President would be of 45 years of age, Muslim and qualified to be a member of National Assembly.

He was to be elected by National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assemblies.

**Prime Minister**

PM would be appointed by President. President could not remove him unless he was sure that PM did not enjoythe support of majority in the National Assembly. The President would be its sole judge. He could ask PM to show his support. Cabinet was **collectively responsible** to NA. PM was the head of government assisted by cabinet.

**One House Parliament:**

National Assembly was the only house of the parliament having a membership of 300 plus10 women seats. Principle of parity was observed for representation.

Method of direct elections was adopted for general seats.

All legislative powers were rested with NA.

President could return, reject or sign the bills.

Regarding monetary bills of ordinary expenditure NA had all powers but they could not vote on Consolidated Fund List. Salaries of President, judges, federal service commission, etc. were to be paid through Consolidated Fund.

NA could control the Executive.

**2: Federal System**

The constitution provided three lists: Federal, Provincial and Concurrent. There were two Provinces in the federation of Pakistan.

**3: Provincial Structure:**

At the provincial level there was elected Assembly. The Parliamentary System under the nominal headship of Governor. The real powers were given to Chief Ministers and his cabinet. Centre had some overriding powers and some Emergency powers too. They were

Clause 191: Security or economic life was under threat for external or internal reasons. Clause 193: Constitutional crisis in provinces.

**4:** **Independent Judiciary**

At centre level the highest court was Supreme Court, then High Courts in provinces and subordinate courts were established.

Higher Courts have the power of Interpretation of the constitution. They could hear the disputes between governments. They were guardians of the Legal rights of the citizens.

**5: Fundamental Rights**

Civil and Political Rights were given to the people of Pakistan but they could be suspended in case of emergency.

**6: Directive Principles of State Policy**

These principles provided guidelines for policy making.

Principles of Objectives Resolution were included as preamble. The other principles included surety about Islamic practices, Welfare of people, non-discrimination, and fulfillment of basic needs, etc.

**7: Islamic Character**

The name of the country was the Islamic Republic, Objectives Resolution was the Preamble.

Other Islamic clauses were part of Directive Principles.

No law can be made to violate Islamic principles and teachings.

Existing laws would be brought in conformity with Islamic teachings. A Commission was to be appointed to examine the laws for bringing them in conformity.

Whether a Law is Islamic or not, NA had to decide. The matter could be taken up with the Judiciary.

Islam was not declared state religion.

Islamic heritage and roots are combined with modern notions of governance and a moderate political system was adopted.

**Working of the Constitution**

No elections were held after the enforcement of elections. It was finally abrogated on October 7, 1958.

It worked from March 23, 1956 to October 7, 1958.

**Lecture 19**

### The 1962 Constitution

1. **Background**
2. **Constitution-making**
3. **Salient Features**

**1: Background**

Military took over on 7 October 1958 and consequently Ayub Khan became Chief Martial Law Administrator. One major task was to frame a new Constitution. The administration was critical of Parliamentary system because it caused instability in the past. They sought stability of the nation in the gradual development of democracy.

**2: Constitution Making**

The government introduced Basic Democracies in October 1959. Under this system Forty Thousand basic democrats (local councilors) were to be elected in each province. They have to perform functions as local government and their role in developmental work. They also acted as an electoral college for the election of president and the national assembly.

Elections for the Basic Democracies (BD) were held in December 1959 and January 1960. Then Presidential referendum was held by the elected BD members on February 17, 1960.

A Constitutional Commission was established in February 1960 under the chairmanship of Justice Shahabuddin, former Chief Justice. The tasks assigned to the Commission were:

* To examine the causes of failure of Parliamentary system.
* Recommend a new system keeping in view the (a) genius of people
  1. standard of education
  2. internal conditions of the country
  3. need of development

Commission presented its report in May 1961 after then two committees reviewed it.

Under the report of these committees the new Constitution was drafted.

Ayub announced the Constitution on March 1, 1962. Elections to the National Assembly (NA) and Provincial Assemblies (PAs) were held in April and May 1962 respectively.

The new Constitution was enforced on June 8, 1962. Martial Law was withdrawn. The new Constitution was consisted of 250 articles, 5 schedules.

**3: Salient Features of the Constitution**

**1: Title of the State**

Republic and Islamic Republic

**2: Presidential System**

A Powerful President who was responsible for administration and affairs of the state. He should be a Muslim, at least 40 years of age, should be qualified to be a member of NA. He would be elected through indirect elections for a period of five years.

If he has held office for more than 8 years, he could seek reelection with the approval of the NA and the PAs.

National Assembly was given the power to impeach the president, however it was difficult to achieve.

President could dissolve the NA but in that case he must seek re-election.

**Powers of the President:**

President was the Focal point of all the Executive, Legislative and Judicial powers. Cabinet was responsible to him. All key appointments were to be made by President. He could issue Ordinances. He could also declare State of Emergency in the country.

**3: National Assembly (NA)**

NA was consisted of one house on the basis of principle of parity between two wings of the country. There were 150 seats plus 6 seats were reserved for women. All were elected indirectly. For the membership minimum age limit was 25 years.

**Legislative Powers:**

NA had all the powers of law making but law was to be finally ratified by the president. President could sign, reject or return the bill.

**Financial Powers**

Financial Powers of NA were limited. Only new expenditure could be voted. NA could not reject Consolidate Fund List and Recurring Expenditure.

**4: Federalism**

There were two provinces of the federation: East Pakistan and West Pakistan. Only one list of subjects, i.e. the Central list was given in the constitution.

**Provincial Governments**

Governors were head of the provinces and govern the province with his cabinet.

Provincial governments were directly under the control of President.

There was a strong center with a Powerful President. He had enough powers to manage provincial affairs. In case of emergency powers Central government could take direct control of the province.

**5. Principles of Policy**

* National solidarity would be observed.
* Interests of backward people would be looked after.
* Opportunities for participation in national life.
* Education and well being of people.
* Islam would be implemented in day to day life.

**6: Fundamental Rights**

Fundamental Rights were provided in the constitution**. 7: Political Parties**

Originally Political Parties were not allowed. Political Parties Act was introduced in 1962**.**

**Islamic Provisions**

Objectives Resolution was the Preamble of the Constitution. Other Islamic provisions were a part of Principles of Policy and not the constitution.

**Advisory Council for Islamic Ideology**

An Advisory Council for Islamic Ideology was made in the constitution having 5-12 members. It was a recommendatory body.

**Islamic Research Institute**

It was designed for the Research and instructions in Islam for assisting the reconstruction of Muslim society on truly Islamic lines.

**Working of the Constitution**

Constitution remained enforced from June 8, 1962 to March 25, 1969.

#### Lecture 20

**The 1973 Constitution**

1. **Background**
2. **Constitution Making**
3. **Features**

**1: Background**

Abrogation of the 1962 Constitution on March 25, 1969 led to second martial law in the country. Yahya Khan handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on December 20, 1971 after the first general elections. But martial law continued and there was no constitution.

National Assembly approved an Interim Constitution, which was enforced on April 21, 1972.

**2: Constitution Making**

Constitutional Committee comprising National Assembly (NA) members from all parties was set up in April 1972. Law Minister was the Chairman of this Committee.

All parties agreed on the future political system in October 1972. The Committee reported on December 31, 1972. After long deliberations and compromises final draft was approved unanimously on April 10, 1973. The new Constitution was enforced on August 14, 1973. The Constitution functioned since then with two gaps. It remained operational during following periods:

1973-77: Operational

1977-1985: Suspended

1985-1999: Operational after changes

1999-2002 : Suspended

2002 onwards Operational after changes

**3: Features of the Constitution**

**1: Parliamentary System**

It was a parliamentary constitution having powerful Prime Minister (PM) as head of government with a very weak President.

President must act on the advice of PM. All his orders were to be countersigned by PM. Prime Minister to be elected by the NA.

PM exercised all executive authority.

PM was answerable to the NA.

In 1985, powers of the President were increased. He enjoyed some discretion in appointments of PM. He had power to dissolve the NA. He had the powers of appointment of caretaker PM. He gives his assent to bills passed by the parliament or returns these.

**President:**

Must be at least 45 years of age, Muslim, qualified to become member of the NA. He is elected by the Parliament and the Provincial Assemblies for 5 years.

**Parliament with two houses:**

* Upper House called Senate. In this house equal representation is given to Provinces. Seats are reserved for the tribal areas, women and technocrats. Its original strength was 63, which was later raised to 87 and then 100.

Senate is elected indirectly. It’s a permanent House as half of its members are elected after three years.

* Lower House: National Assembly is elected on population basis. Its Original strength was 210 but now it is 342. NA is elected for five years.
* Senate: Indirect elections
* National Assembly: Direct elections
* Voting age for the franchise is lowered from 21 to 18.
* Parliament under 1973 constitution is a powerful legislative body. It enjoys all legislative powers. It has control of the executive through questions, resolutions, parliamentary committees etc.
* National Assembly is more powerful than the Senate. Budget is presented before NA. Cabinet is answerable to National Assembly.

**Federal System**

Federation of Pakistan has four provinces and federally administered areas.

Two lists are given in the constitution: Federal list and Concurrent list. Residuary powers belong to provinces.

**Provincial Structure:**

Provincial Governors are appointed by the President on the advice of the PM. Elected Chief Minister exercises executive powers. Parliamentary system is there in the provinces. Size of the provincial assemblies varies:

In 2002:

Punjab 371

Sindh 168

NWFP 124 Balochistan 65

Enough provincial autonomy is guaranteed. Tradition of strong centre continues.

Centre has emergency powers. Governor’s rule can be imposed if the government cannot function in the provinces.

Provinces are dependent on centre for Finances.

1. **Principles of Policy:** 
   1. Islamic provisions are provided in Principles of Policy. Foreign policy principles are also given under this heading.
2. **Fundamental Rights:** 
   1. Fundamental Rights are secured in the constitution and are implemented through the highest court.
3. **Islamic Provisions:** 
   1. Title of the state is Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
   2. The objectives resolution was the Preamble in the initial constitution but through article 2-A of 8th amendment it was inserted in the constitution in 1985.
   3. Islam was declared the State Religion of Pakistan.
   4. Definition of Muslim was included by an amendment.
   5. Principles of Policy also carry some Islamic clauses.
   6. Council for Islamic Ideology is established under the constitution.
   7. Federal Shariat Court was added in 1981.
4. **National Language:** 
   1. Urdu is declared National Language, however English may be used for official purposes until arrangements would be made for its replacement by Urdu.
   2. Provincial Assembly may prescribe measures for teaching, promotion and use of a provincial language in addition to the national language.
5. **National Security Council:** 
   1. National Security Council was added in 2002 in advisory capacity.
6. **Judiciary:**
   1. An independent judiciary is given under the constitution. Supreme Court of Pakistan is the highest court. One High Court is established in each province and one in Azad Kashmir. A chain of lower courts is there under the high courts. ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

**Lecture 21**

### Political History

1. 1947-1971
2. 1972- to the Present

#### • First Part: 1947-1971

1. 1947-58
2. 1958-69
3. 1969-71

**1: First Eleven Years (1947-58)**

Pakistan won independence under extremely difficult conditions. The next task was setting up of a new state.

There was no administrative structure. Riots, refugee’s problem and economic pressures were challenging for the new state.

Negative attitude from Indian government and war on Kashmir created problems in relations with India.

The Government of India Act 1935 was adopted as the first Interim Constitution. Quaid-iAzam Mohammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor General (GG) of Pakistan and Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister (PM).

**Governor Generals:**

1. M. A. Jinnah August Sept. 1947-Sept. 1948
2. Kh. Nazimuddin Sept. 1948-Oct 1951
3. Ghulam Mohammad Oct. 1951-Oct. 1955
4. Iskander Mirza Oct. 1955-March 1956

**President:**

1. Iskander Mirza March 1956-Oct. 1958

**Prime Ministers:**

1: Liaquat Ali Khan August 1947-Oct 1951

2: Kh. Nazimuddin Oct. 1951-April 1953 3: Muhammad Ali Bogra

* 1. April 1953-Oct 1954 Oct.
  2. 1954-August 1955

4: Ch. Muhammad Ali August 1955-Sept 1956

5: H.S. Suhrawardy Sept. 1956-Oct 1957

6: I.I. Chundrigar Oct. 1957-Dec 1957

7: Firoz Khan Noon Dec. 1957-Oct. 1958

**Major Issues**

* Constitution-making
* Elections at the provincial level

Punjab, NWFP 1951

Sindh 1953

East Bengal 1954

* 1st Constituent Assembly (CA) was dissolved and 2nd CA was constituted in 1955.
* One Unit Scheme October 1955
* Economic management, Agriculture, Industrialization and Education was a question dealt in 1st Five Year Plan.
* Political Instability was there. Weak and short-lived governments shattered the whole political system.
* Decline of Political Parties created bad name for politicians.
* Instability was also there at the provincial level.

**2: Second Phase (1958-69)**

Martial Law remained imposed from October 1958 to June 1962. Constitutional Rule was restored on June 1962 and remained till the 2nd Martial Law on March 1969.

Ayub Khan took over as Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) and the President. He got himself elected through referendum in 1960 and re-elected in January 1965 through presidential elections.

**Important Policy Measures**

Important Policy Measures taken by the Ayub government were:

* Administrative Reforms which included removal of unwanted officials, some 1662 in number.
* Restrictions on political activities. Political leaders were stopped from taking part in politics for 6 years on the charge of corruption and other charges under the law named EBDO.
* Economic planning was done for industrial development and green Revolution.
* Educational Reforms
* Constitution was introduced.

**Downfall of Ayub Khan:**

Indo-Pakistan war started and at the end of war Tashkand Pact was signed with India. People were not satisfied with this pact. They also resented the election results of 1965. Fruits of economic development were not distributed at masses level. Wealth of nation was concentrated in a few hands. This brought people to agitation and public demand resulted in resignation of the president.

**3: Third Phase (1969-71)**

Ayub Khan handed over power to Army Chief Yahya Khan. He imposed Martial Law and 1962 Constitution was abrogated. He took some immediate steps:

== Removal of officers 303

== Provinces Revived: March 30, 1970

== Abolition of Parity

== Legal Framework Order (LFO) as interim law issued in March 1970 which provided basic principles for:

* Constitution making
* Rules and regulations for elections
* Seats in the assemblies

National Assembly 313 (300 plus 13 women seats)

For East Pak 162 plus 7

West Pak 138 plus 6

**General Elections**

General Elections were held in December 1970. Election Results were:

Awami League 160 general seats

Pakistan People’s Party 81 general seats

Transfer of power became a major problem. Failure of dialogue for transfer of Power among three top leaders led to confrontation and military action on March 25, 1971. It ultimately resulted in Civil war and alienation of East Pakistan.

India played a very negative role. It attacked on East Pakistan and India-Pakistan war started which ended with the separation of East Pakistan.

**Lecture 22**

### Political History (1972-2003)

1. 1972-1977
2. 1977-1985
3. 1985-1999
4. 1999-2002 5. 2002 onwards 6.

**1: 1972-1977:**

Z. A. Bhutto assumed power on December 20, 1971. First he became President of Pakistan and also the first civilian Chief Marshal Law Administrator.

**Major Policies**

The first task was the Constitution making. In 1972 Interim Constitution was adopted and then the Parliament of Pakistan unanimously adopted 1973 Constitution. The major policy of Mr. Bhutto was Nationalisation. His government nationalised:

1. Emerald mines in Swat
2. Key industries like Iron & Steel, Basic metals, heavy engineering, heavy electrical, Motor Vehicles & Tractors, Heavy & Basic Chemicals, PetroChemicals, Cement, Gas, Oil Refinery etc.
3. Life Insurance in 1972
4. Banks in 1974
5. Schools and Colleges in 1972. New University Ordinance was issued in 1973.
6. Managing and sub-agencies were abolished.

**Labour Policy**

A new Labour Policy was announced in which more rights and concessions were given to the working classes.

**Health Policy** Under new Health Policy cheap medicine and facilities were promised to the masses.

**Administrative Reforms**

Administrative Reforms were introduced to eradicate corruption in the country. Hundreds of civil servants were removed on the charge of corruption.

**Problems of Reforms:**

Reforms were good in outlook but as their results were not according to the expectations of the masses. Discontentment took the place of initial optimism.

**1977 Elections and Agitation:**

As a result of elections of 1977 PPP won the elections. But joint opposition blamed a mass rigging in the election results. They demanded fresh elections. Bhutto initially was stubborn but later showed inclination to compromise but history has taken a U-turn. As he refused to negotiate the elected majority party in 1971, now opposition refused to compromise and took the case to the streets. Urban shopkeepers, businessmen, students, women and even the intelligentsia joined hands against the government. The result was the third Martial Law and end of democracy.

**2: 1977-1985:**

Chief of Army Staff General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq took over and imposed Martial Law. He suspended constitution. It was the longest military Rule in the history of Pakistan. To justify his rule Zia-ul-Haq presented his Agenda about:

* Effective Administration
* Islamisation
* Return to Democracy

**Major Policies:**

Zia-ul-Haq promised Elections first within 90 days, and then extended this period after the reforms. These reforms included:

Accountability of the ousted regime;

Restrictions imposed on political activities and press.

**Islamisation:**

In his way of Islamisation of the system he introduced many steps for forging cooperation of some Islamic groups.

He also introduced Constitutional and legal changes to emphasis on Islamic values in the society.

He established:

* Shariat benches established in 1979;
* Federal Shariat Court was established in 1981;
* Introduced Islamic Punishments;

Amputation of hands, Stoning to death and lashing etc;

* Interest free banking initiated in 1981 on the principle of profit & loss sharing;
* Zakat deducted on saving accounts & investments;
* Ushar was imposed on agricultural produce in 1983;
* New education Policy with Islamic character of syllabus along with Pakistan Studies and Islamiat compulsory for all the classes up to graduation.
* Islamisation of Mass media;
* Prayers break was introduced in offices, and Mohaallah *Salat* Committees were formed to observe the compliance of Prayer Ordinance;
* Pakistan Bat-ul-Mall was established.

**Return to democracy**

In order to return to democracy Zia-ul-Haq took the following measure:

1. Local Bodies elections, 1979.
2. Referendum was held to elect Zia-ul-Haq as president for next five years on December 1984.
3. Then he held elections on non-party basis on February 1985.
4. New National Assembly (NA) was formed and a Civilian government was installed.
5. Revival of the Constitution Order March 1985 with most controversial 8th Constitutional Amendment was introduced.
6. Withdrawal of martial law, Dec 30, 1985.

**3: 1985-1999 Civilian Rule**

Democracy was restored but no civilian government could complete its tenure of five years and became the victim of 58-2B of 8th amendment by virtue of that President can dissolve NA and dismiss the elected government.

* 1. Junejo March 1985-May 1988
  2. Benazir Bhutto November 1988-Aug 1990
  3. Nawaz Sharif October 1990-July 1993
  4. Benazir Bhutto October 1993-November 1996
  5. Nawaz Sharif February 1997-October 1999

Interim Prime Ministers appointed for holding fair elections were

1: Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi: August-November 1990

2: Bulkh Sher Mazari: April-May 1993

3: Dr. Moeen Qureshi: July-October 1993

4: Malik Meraj Khalid: November 1996-February 1997

Civilian government adopted policies for the welfare and betterment of the people but their effects were compromised due to several reasons:

* Problem of keeping coalitions intact;
* Weak political parties, which weakened the government;
* Greater confrontation;
* Complaints of corruption and misuse of state resources.

**4: 1999-2002:**

In 1999 again Military Rule was imposed against the civilian government’s attempt to concentrate power in the office of Prime Minister. Nawaz government introduced political and constitutional changes to have a complete control on all branches of the government.

Nawaz government’s attempt to remove the Army Chief, while he was out of the country and returning from his visit to Sri Lanka, proved counter productive. General Musharraf took over as the Chief Executive of the country and suspended the constitution. Martial law was not declared. No military courts were established. Political and press freedoms remained intact.

**Political Priorities:**

General Musharraf announced his Political Priorities:

* Rebuild national confidence and morale;
* Strengthening federation;
* Remove inter provincial disharmony;
* Restore national cohesion;
* Revival of the economy and restoration of investor’s confidence;
* Improving Law and order situation and dispensation of Justice;
* Depoliticise the state institutions and devolution of power;
* Swift and across the board accountability.

General Musharraf designed the following policies to achieve these goals:

* Accountability and return of looted wealth of the state;
* Revival of the economy through increasing Foreign exchange reserves and reducing International debt burden through rescheduling;
* Poverty Reduction and social uplift.

General Musharraf introduced New Local Bodies System, delegation of power to the District Government.

In the process of Return to Democracy he held:

* + 1. Referendum, April 2002.
    2. Introduced Legal Framework Order (LFO).
    3. Held General Elections of National And Provincial Assemblies on 10th Oct 2002.
    4. Revival of the Constitution.
    5. Civilian Governments formed in the provinces and the Centre.

**5: Civilian Rule Established**

In the new set up Musharraf is President in uniform. Mir Zafer-Ullah-Khan Jamali was the head of a coalition government. In three provinces there are governments of Muslim League (Q) and in NWFP there is the government of MMA working successfully.

Let’s hope for the gradual consolidation of democratic rule.

**Lecture 23**

### Geography, Land, Boundaries and Neighborhoods

1. Geography and the People
2. Boundaries
3. Neighborhoods

**1: Geography and the People**

Pakistan was comprised of two wings when it came into existence on August 14, 1947. East Pakistan separated in 1971. Post-1971 or present day Pakistan is located in the Northwestern part of South Asian Sub-continent.

It has maintained its distinctiveness in the Sub-continent. Indus Valley Civilization is as old as 2500-1600 BC. The archeological heritage of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro are clear evidence of this fact. Arians first came to this land followed by Islam and Muslims from Central Asia and Afghanistan. Muslim rule continued about one thousand years. Then the downfall of Muslim empire paved the way for British Rule, which ended with the formation of two independent states of India and Pakistan.

**Location:**

Pakistan is located between 24\_37 degrees North latitude 61\_75 degrees East longitude.

**Territory:**

Its area is 796,095 sq Kilometers.

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Territory percentage

(in thousand)

Balochistan 347.2 43.61

Punjab 205.3 25.81

Sindh 140.9 17.71

NWFP 74.6 9.4

FATA 27.2 3.4

Islamabad 0.9 0.1

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**Diversity in the nature of territory:**

* North and Northwest: It includes Mountains of Himalayan and trans-Himalayan Ranges, Korakoram & Pamirs, which includes some of highest peaks like K2, Nanga Parbat etc.
* West: Baluchistan Plateau is about 1000 feet in elevation with dry mountains crossing it from northeast to the southwest. Here very little rainfall occurs.
* Indus Plains: Main agricultural region in the middle of the Indus valley.
* The Potohar Plateau is there in the East of upper Indus plains.
* In South East of Indus Plains there is Deserts Thal, Cholistan and Thar.

**Climate:**

Climate of Pakistan is diverse.

North, Northwestern Mountains are extremely cold in winter but mild in summer.

The Indus Plains are extremely hot in summer but cold and dry in winter.

Coastal regions are having temperate climate. There are some variations within each region.

**Four Seasons:**

Summer: May to September

Winter: November to February

Spring: March-April

Autumn: September-October

**Rain:** It varies from region to region. The main rainy season is the summer i.e. Monsoon.

**Population:**

Pakistan is having a large population. The growth rate recorded over 3 percent in the 1970s to early 1990s. Now declined due to a number of measures by the government but still it is higher as compare to the other countries of the region. Census is taken after every ten years.

**1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, 1998**

**-----------------------------------------------**

**Year Population Annual Growth**

**In Million Percent**

1951 36.2 --- 1961 46.2 2.80

1972 65.3 3.10

1981 84.3 3.06 1998 130.6 2.61

In 2006, the population is estimated to be over 160 million.

**Important Features of the Population:**

* More than 50 Percent population is under the age of 21. A large part of this population is dependent.
* Add to this people over 65 years.
* About 30 percent population lives in urban areas.
* Why migrations to urban areas: Education, jobs, facilities etc.
* Impact of urbanization: Poor civic conditions, education, health, housing, town planning etc.
* Provincial population.

Punjab 56-57 percent

Sind 23 percent

NWFP 14 percent

Baluchistan 5.3 percent

* Low literacy rate: Official literacy rate is 46 percent but functional literacy rate is even lower.
* Women literacy rate is much lower. In certain areas of Baluchistan women literacy is nominal to non-existent.
* Why population figures are important. For Planning and development, Socio-economic development and poverty alleviation etc.
* Social development indicators are poor in Pakistan. No ideal figure for population can be named. It depends upon the resources. High population is asset as well as a liability because we cannot feed them.
* Efforts to manage population are being done by the Government as well as by nongovernmental organizations in the field of health care, family planning and education.

**2: Boundaries:**

Pakistan shares boundaries with four countries.

* China in the northeast: About 600 km long border in the Northern Areas. Silk Route is a major link for trade and traveling.
* Afghanistan: North and Northwest about 1200 miles. Durand Line was drawn on November 1893 as a border between the two neighbors.
* Iran in the West share about 590 miles border from Koh-i-Malik Siah to Gawadar.
* India in the East having a border about 1400 miles which was established in August 1947.
* We also face India on the LOC in Kashmir, the most troubled frontier having hardly any natural barriers, highly volatile and porous.
* South: Arabian Sea, Coastline 450 miles. Stretches from the Rann of Kutch Indian border to the Iranian border in the West.

**3: Neighborhoods:**

Pakistan is located in strategically important region. It is the center of global interests. For all the big powers like China and Russia it is important. U.S maintains interests to keep an eye on both China and Russia.

It is on the gateway of Central Asian Muslim States through Afghanistan. On the other side of it is the outer region of the Gulf region having rich oil resources and economic wealth. Pakistan has close brotherly ties with these states. Now the pipelines of oil and gas are planning to be passed through Pakistan. It will be a new start of economic cooperation in the region.

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**Lecture 24**

### Foreign Policy of Pakistan

**Features & Highlights**

No state can live in isolation. There is a need of interaction. The linkages between internal & external environment are very necessary to create harmonious relations among the peoples living in the different regions. The national interests and identity, economic reasons, peace and stability are the motives of foreign policy of a country. Pakistan functions at different levels: Bilateral and Multilateral. It is also a member of the UN and other international organizations.

**Features of Foreign Policy:**

The main aims of features of ‘Foreign Policy’ are protection of- independence, Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity. Primary concern is the SECURITY through diplomacy and military security arrangements. National mobilization regarding Pakistan’s security vis-à-vis India influenced foreign policy options. Strong defense is indispensable for survival. **Relations with All States:**

Pakistan has good relations with almost all the nations of the world on the basis of mutuality of interests, cordiality, peace and non-interference in internal affairs. Pakistan believes that problems to be resolved peacefully.

**Relations with Major Powers:**

The nature of relations with major powers has varied.

**United States**

Pakistan-US relations have been generally friendly but problems developed from time to time on nuclear issue, arms sales, Kashmir etc.

**China**

China proved to be a reliable and consistent friend over the periods of decades. Pakistan supported China diplomatically in the UN and the Outside. Both the countries have developed close relations in all the areas including economic development and industrialization, defense, science and technology, environment and trade.

**Russia**

Pakistan has working relations with Russia but frequent problems remained unsolved during the period of Cold War. Russia remained favorable to India at the cost of its relations with Pakistan. On Kashmir issue, her attitude has been pro India.

Some economic relations strengthened the bilateral relations when Russia provided economic and technological assistance to Pakistan in establishing steel mill in Karachi. In postCold War era, Pakistan is trying to normalize the relations. The recent tour of President Musharraf is a step towards this goal.

**Economic Issues, Trade, Investment:**

Greater importance is attributed to the issues like economic development, direct foreign investment and trade relations in international relations. Foreign policy is linked with foreign assistance from the World Bank, IMF, Asian Development Bank, International Development Bank and other sources. Economic relations are both bilateral and multi-lateral. Technology, trade, access to market and investment are keys to the cordial relations between the two countries.

Pakistan is also trying to establish its relations with other countries on the same footings.

**Muslim States:**

Being Islamic country, Pakistan has been always in search of good relations with the Muslim countries. It has been a central point in the ideology of Pakistan even before Independence.

**Solidarity with the Developing States:**

Pakistan had been concerned with the issues and problems of the states of Asia, Africa and Latin America. As it is developing countries it is well aware of the problems of underdevelopment, poverty, disease, famine, civil strife and border disputes, refugees and drug addiction.

Pakistan always emphasized on the UN and developed countries to help them. Peace cannot be maintained if humanity is suffering.

Cooperation among developing countries in the areas of economic and technical assistance, trade and diplomacy support to these causes should be enhanced. **United Nations:**

Pakistan joined the UN on Sept. 30, 1947. It has commitment to the UN Charter and active in UN bodies. Pakistan has enjoyed the Security Council membership for 6 times. It has been a part of UN Peace-Keeping Missions all over the world. **Anti-Colonialism, Right of Self Determination:**

As we have been suffering from colonial rule we always support decolonization for Asia and Africa. Pakistan always opposed racial discrimination in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe), South Africa, Namibia etc. It always supported right of self determination for Kashmir, Palestine, Afghanistan and others.

**Arms Control:**

Pakistan believes that arms races to be controlled, resources to be used for human development. It has spoken for this cause in the UN and the outside. It opposed arms race not only at the superpower level but also at the regional and bilateral levels both for conventional and non conventional arms. It stressed that the root causes of arms races should be curtailed. **Nuclear Policy:**

Pakistan has been champion of peaceful uses of nuclear technology. Pakistan avoided nuclear explosions despite having the knowledge and capability of processing Uranium, Plutonium. It was only for the sake of deterrence and reaction to India’s nuclear explosions.

**Relations with India:**

The most problematic area of Pakistan’s foreign policy is the relationship with India. The relations have been strained since independence in 1947. There were periods of normal relations but generally it remained troubled marked with distrust and conflict. This bitterness caused three major wars in 1947-48, 1965 and 1971. Limited conflicts and trouble at LoC (Line of Control) along with propaganda war are common practices. Tension escalated when the troops on the border from both sides faced each other throughout 2002. India was not ready to open dialogue. But now there is a hope of bilateral dialogue on Kashmir and other issues. It is the only way to bring prosperity and peace for 1.2 billion people of South Asia.

**Kashmir:**

Main source of conflict between India and Pakistan is Kashmir dispute. It should be resolved under the UN Resolutions. But India has declared it as integral part of it. Instead of having plebiscite, she has blamed Pakistan for initiating insurgency in Kashmir since 1989. India claims that it is engineered by Pakistan and equates this with terrorism.

**Control of Terrorism:**

Pakistan is an active participant in global efforts to contain terrorism. Pakistan withdrew support to Taliban and joined hands with the international community. She also acted against terrorists within Pakistan, as it was victim of terrorism & sectarianism.

Pakistan believes that to eradicate terrorism first the root causes of the problem should be removed.

**Concluding Remarks:**

Pakistan has been an active member of the international community. It has been balancing the diverse pressures through diplomacy, engagement and compromises for the betterment of humanity.

**Lecture 25**

### Pakistan and the Muslim World

**Foundations:**

The Muslims of the sub-continent have deep-rooted affiliation with the Islamic countries on the basis of religion. They demonstrated this zeal of brotherhood on many occasions. From the days of Pakistan movement, Muslims of India followed the traditional policy with the Muslim World. Pan-Islamism and Islamic values were the strongest motives behind the demand of a separate Muslim state. So after the partition, they always preferred close bilateral relations with the Muslim countries.

The principles of policy in all the constitutions carry special attachment for Muslims and their heritage. The love for Muslim brotherhood continued during and after the independence.

**Support for Independence:**

Pakistan rendered full moral support for the independence of Indonesia, Tunis, Morocco, Algeria, Libya, Sudan and Eritrea.

Palestine:

Pakistan, being a Muslim state, always sided with the national rights of the Palestinian people. It strongly supported the independent Palestinian state. Sharing grievous concern over the atrocities inflicted on the Muslims, it condemned the Israeli policies.

**Organization of Islamic Conference:**

Organization of Islamic Conference is the largest Muslim forum in the world. Pakistan was among the 51 Muslim nations which attended the inaugural session in Rabat (1969). Its second conference was held at Lahore in 1974. Pakistani desired to make it an effective forum to address the political, economic, technical, scientific matters. The OIC always supported Pakistan on Kashmir.

**RCD and ECO:**

Pakistan, Iran and Turkey signed Regional Cooperation Development in July 1964. It worked for economic development till 1985 when it was renamed as ECO. Later on, Afghanistan and five Central Asian Republics, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan joined it.

**Muslim World:**

Pakistan has good relations with all the Muslim countries.

**Saudi Arabia:**

Saudi Arabia being sacred country is a centre of the Muslim ‘Ummah’. Both the counties have conformity on major issues including Kashmir. The Saudi cooperation for the OIC and wars with India is unprecedented.

**UAE, Kuwait and other Gulf States:**

These countries and States have close and cordial relations with Pakistan. The ruling families make official and personal visits. The new era of economic relations has set in after the Gawadar port was built.

**Iran:**

Iran is a neighboring state with long historical and cultural ties. Iran was the first that recognized Pakistan. Iran’s King was also the first head of state who visited Pakistan. Both had joint arrangements in regard to CENTO, RCD, and ECO. Iran supported Pakistan in the wars with India. It stressed on liberty of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan welcomed the Iranian Revolution of February 1979. In March 1997 President Rafsanjani and in December 2002, Khatami visited Pakistan.

**Turkey:**

Turkey is another country with a long history of close and cordial relations with Pakistan. Both have great contribution in the multilateral arrangements of CENTO, RCD, ECO, etc.

**Egypt:**

Egypt under Nasser had some reservations due to Pakistan’s ties with the West. Pakistan supported Egypt when it was attacked by Israel in 1956, 1967, 1973. The relations began to improve since 1967 and especially after the death of Nasser in 1970.

**Libya:**

Col. Qazzafi has been a great well wisher and supporter of Pakistan. In American air raids in 1986, Pakistan condemned American attack.

**Jordan:**

Jordan is another example of cordiality. King Hussain had special regard for Pakistan. He supported us on India-Pakistan issues. King Abdullah continued with this tradition. Both have military relationship, trade and diplomatic exchanges.

**Afghanistan:**

Afghanistan is a neighboring state. It sided with the ‘Pakhtunistan’ issue and created problems for Pakistan. The Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan gave birth to the Mujahideen groups, Taliban. The Sept 11, 2001 incident in America concluded major changes in the world diplomacy. After Taliban, Karzai government took responsibility of Afghanistan’s reconstruction.

**Bangladesh:**

Bangladesh was East Pakistan but the internal instability and external conspiracies gave birth to Bangladesh. Pakistan had initially bitter relations but recognized it in 1974 that set in the normalization of relations. Both worked together in SAARC, OIC.