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→ AYUB KHAN :- (1958-1969) :-

→ INTRODUCTION :-

- In (1956-1957) there was a rapid change in governments
- 3 PM's were changed in a year.
 - i.e :- • Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar
 - Hussain Suhrawardy
 - Feroz Khan Noon.
- This caused many administrative problems
- On 7 Oct 1958, Iskandar Mirza, using the constant disagreement in govt as a excuse, proclaimed martial law with himself being President.
- Another reason for imposition of martial law was his craze of power in Iskandar.
- When he came to know that Suhrawardy had united with political leaders of Punjab and Bengal against him, he turned to military so that he could retain his power as President.

→ BUT HOW AYUB CAME TO POWER? → This event is called

- Iskandar imposed martial law in 1958 "Glorious revolution".
- 1956 constitution was abrogated
- Ayub Khan was asked to take charge of chief martial law administrator
- Since Ayub was already Commander in Chief of army, using his power, removed Iskandar from office
- Power now totally was with Ayub and took role of President

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Basic Democracies :- (1959)

- Constitutional reform
- A four tier system introduced in oct 1959.
- In which ordinary people would elect union council members.
- who then elected district and divisional members.
- Later in 1962 constitution, it was stated that 80,000 elected Basic Democrats would form electoral college for election of President.
- In 1959 , Ayub asked Basic Democrats for vote of confidence , and 95% declined their confidence in him
- Therefore in Feb 1960 he was confirmed as President

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1. 1962 Constitution:-

2. Presidential form of govt.

- President could not be removed, can only be impeached.
- President to select cabinet from National Assembly.
- President nominated Judicial heads.
- President to select provincial governors
- Provincial governors then to select provincial cabinets.
- President's approval needed for passing a law.
- 'One unit' scheme was ended.
- Urdu & Bengali Both made official language
- NA session to be held in both: Dhaka & Islamabad.
- if President from West, then speaker from East.
- ↳ East - upset, as they had little part in governing.

- With no debate, the constitution was introduced.
- Ayub brought martial law to an end.
- Due to Basic Democracies, elite class became more powerful.

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→ Presidential Elections of 1965 :-

- Elections were indirect
- First Presidential elections in Pakistan under 1962 const.
- Indirect, Electoral College of 80,000 B.D voting.
- Ayub Khan ~ nominated by ~ convention muslim League.
- He thought opposition was weak and divided.
- However all of opposition agreed to support Montanna Fatima Jinnah.
- Fatima Jinnah ~supported by Awami league and Jamat-e-Islami
- Election Day ↗
 - Ayub won 64% votes
 - Fatima Jinnah won 36% votes
- The result was challenged by opposition, and
- Allegations of rigging and manipulation were widespread, with claims that the B.D were pressured to vote Ayub.
- 20 people were killed in rioting in Khi & Dhaka due to

→ Major Reforms :-

→ Agricultural reforms :- ~ Green Revolution

- Ayub wanted to bring reforms in field of agriculture and make it more productive
- Since small farms aren't productive:-
 - No farm smaller than 12.5 acres
 - No irrigated farm > 500 acres
 - No unirrigated farm > 1000 acres
- food output was increased
- 3 major dams built for proper irrigation.
- Loans to farmers for building Tube wells, wells.
- HYU/Hybrid seeds, tractors and machines were provided.
- Big land owners were forced to give some of their land to tenants, this raised productivity.
- AS sometimes smaller farms were efficient than poorly run larger farms.

~ Success :-

- Crop yield all time high, landless people got land, Canal irrigation was modernized, Dams controlled floods & provided proper supply of water.

~ Failures :-

- Mechanization ~ only affordable by big land lords.
- ~ Caused unemployment.
- Powerful landlords delayed reforms by influence.
- land distributed to tenants was poor.

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→ Industrial reforms :-

- Industrial development started by loans given by West (already industrialized countries i.e: (USA, Germany, UK)).
- In 1962, an oil refinery was established in Karachi.
- MDC (mineral Development Corporation) was setup for exploration of mineral development.
- In 1964, (RCD) regional cooperation for Development, an economic union was formed with Iran & Turkey.
- Export Bonus Scheme was setup ~ offering incentives to industrialist who increased exports.

~ SUCCESS :-

- Economic growth rose sharply, GDP increased by 7% in 1960's.
- Thrice greater than India.
- Increased employment, Factory owners had to provide accommodations (housing/quaters) for workers on reasonable rent.

~ FAILURE :-

- In 1968, it was revealed that only 22 families controlled 66% of Industrial assets.
- Some 22 families also owned 80% of Banking & insurance companies.
- All these families from West,
- Pak was being dependent on foreign aid
- The accommodation given to worker was were of low quality.

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↳ SOCIAL & Reforms :-

↳ Education :-

- New education Policy introduced

- New Text Books & Curriculum

- Schools, college & universities developed.

- Education upto class 5 was free.

- Literacy Programmes.

↳ SOCIAL :-

- many people ~~st~~ in karachi were still shelterless.

- A rehabilitation program was set up.

- General Azam Khan was appointed as Rehabilitation Minister

- 75,000 refugees were given shelter.

↳ Family Planning :-

- They tried to control population

- Family Planning Programme was setup.

- Awareness was given on radio, newspaper, cinema.

- Family Planning Centres Setup.

- Family law ordinance was introduced to improve women's position.

- marriages & divorces to be registered.

- minimum Age of for marriage was set.

- medical facilities were improved.

FAILURES :-

- Shelter was of low quality, Family Planning unsuccessful & called unislamic. Family law ordinance failed. as women were not educated and didnot know their rights.

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→ 2nd INDO PAK WAR (1965):

↳ root of conflict ~ unresolved Kashmir Issue

- Pak launched operation Gibraltar in 1965
- Aiming to infiltrate Jammu & Kashmir with armed guerrillas to incite rebellion against Indian Rule.
- War started in Aug and lasted till Sep.
- Pak escalated the conflict by launching large scale offensive
- India retaliated by crossing the International Border in Punjab, capturing areas like Lahore's outskirts.
- Both nations engaged in fierce tank battles.

(Uzbekistan)
↳ Tashkent :- ~ mediated by the (Soviet Union).

- By mid Sep, neither side had achieved a decisive victory, and international pressure forced both to agree to a ceasefire.
- 10 Jan 1966, a peace agreement b/w Pak & India
- Signed by Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri, with help of Kosygin, PM of Russia.
- Declaration stated that the nations would not interfere in each other's internal affairs and economic & diplomatic relations & would be restored.
- Both nations agreed to withdraw to ~~pre~~ pre war positions.
- Agreement was unpopular in both countries.

→ DOWNFALL OF AYUB (1969) :-

- * In 1965, Pakistan went to war with India over Kashmir
 - Tashkent agreement also failed to solve Kashmir Dispute.
 - People of Pak felt betrayed because they were led to believe that Pak has won the war.
 - People rose against Ayub

- After Tashkent, Ayub sacked Foreign minister Z.A Bhutto, who he blamed for the failing in war.
- Bhutto now became a focal point for opposition to Ayub.
 - He formed PPP.
 - Bhutto rose in popularity and threatened Ayub's positions.

- * opposition to 1965 elections. (riots, Ayub vs Fatima Jinnah).
- * Failure of reforms.
- * Mujib-ur-rehman was another emerging leader in East. He gave 6 points for economic independence from E & West. He was arrested on charges of anti state activities. He organized protest against Ayub

- * Ayub felt he had to accept a humiliating cease-fire in 1965 war

- * In 1966, Bhutto resigned
- * his departure was damaging to Ayub.

- * In 1967, Bhutto organized a new mass political party (PPP)
- * Protest soon spread all over west.
- * In Peshawar, Ayub was a target of failed assassination attack.
- * Protests & riots spread & were impossible to stop.

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- * In east mujib became serious threat
- * Ayub again declared martial law in 1969.
- * A week later, he resigned and handed over power to the Army Chief of staff, general Yahya Khan.