

Ayub Khan's Era 1958-1969

- **Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969)**

- The 1956 constitution was drafted by the constituent assembly after 9 years of independence.
- Not a single general election was held during this period.
- The first general elections was scheduled to be held in March 1959.
- President Iskander Mirza anticipated that the Awami League of the Eastern Wing would sweep the elections with a majority as result of which Muslim league would not be able to form the government.
- He asked Ayub Khan the Chief of Army staff to impose Martial Law.
- On 7 October, 1958 President Iskander Mirza abrogated the constitution and dismissed the central and provincial governments.
- Supreme Court called the imposition of the Martial as a revolution and provided it legitimacy

Reforms introduced by Ayub Khan

- **EBDO (elective body disqualification order)**
- The politicians who were alleged to be corrupt they were given two options either to face trial under the EBDO or voluntarily leave politics for 6 years.
- **PRODO (public representative officer disqualification order)**
- The corrupt bureaucrats were disqualified under this order
- **Land Reforms 1959**
- A person could not own more than 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of unirrigated land, and 150 acres of orchard land.

Green Revolution

- SCARP (salinity control and reclamation program) this was intended to control the problems of water-logging and salinity
- Tube wells were installed to extract the excess water out of the land.
- Tractors were introduced
- ADBP (agricultural development bank of Pakistan)
- Provided loans to the peasants.
- In 1960, Indus Water Treaty was signed as a result of which Mangla, Warsak, and Tarbela Dam was constructed. India gave compensation money and world bank also provide funds.
- Hybrid seeds were introduced.
- Pesticides and insecticides were introduced

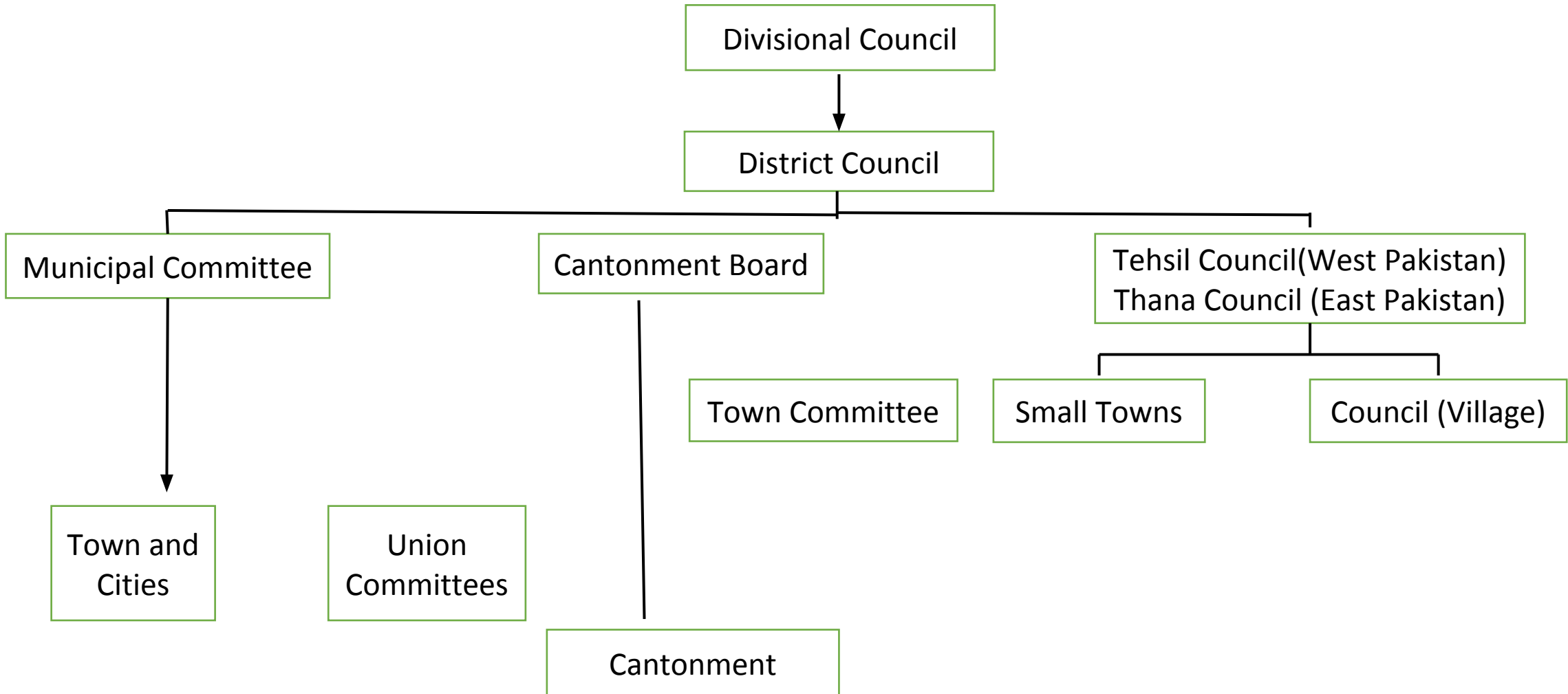
Family Law Ordinance 1961

- All marriages need to be registered by the government
- A man who wants to divorce his wife must go through the conciliatory procedures of the union council.
- A man who wants to remarry needs the written permission of the first wife
- Minimum age for marriage was decided

Opposition

- Jamat-i-Islami opposed the family laws of Ayub

Basic democracies



Constitution of 1962

- **President**
- Executive head of the country
- Elected indirectly by 80000 Basic Democrats elected directly by the people
- President Powerful in appointment and removal of Governors
- Reject All Bills passed by the legislature
- He could issue ordinances
- He could summon, prorogue and dissolve national assembly

National Assembly

- Central legislature President and national assembly
- 200 members of national assembly, ten intellectuals nominated by the government. Six seats reserved for women
- National Assembly had full authority in finances. It could levy taxes and pass the annual budget
- National Assembly could pass an amendment by 2/3 majority.
- National Assembly acted as court of law when a resolution of impeachment, conviction declaring the President as incapacitated was before the house
- **Governor**
- Provincial Chief appointed by the President and could serve under his pleasure
- Ministers were appointed and dismissed by the President, who could also dissolve the assembly.

1965 war

- The 1965 war was started due to Rann and Kutch conflict between Pakistan and India in which Pakistan gained control of some regions in Rann and Kutch.
- India and China fought on the border region in 1962.
- Ayub Khan launched operation Gibraltar with the hope that India position is vulnerable.
- Pakistan infiltrated mujahedeen in the Indian Occupied region of Kashmir from working boundary (Sialkot-Jammu).
- India recognized those mujahedeen who entered the region, and started advancing its troops across cease fire line
- Pakistani troops also advanced in the cease fire line and the clashes started.

- India launched attack on Pakistan through crossing the international boundary in Punjab.
- The war was fought for almost 17 days from 6-23 September 1965
- **Tashkent agreement 1966**
- USSR intervened to bring cessation of the hostilities in between India and Pakistan
- The conference was viewed as a success.[by whom?] A declaration was released that was hoped to be a framework for lasting peace by stating that Indian and Pakistani forces would pull back to their pre-conflict positions, their pre-August lines, no later than 25 February 1966; neither nation would interfere in each other's internal affairs; economic and diplomatic relations would be restored; there would be an orderly transfer of prisoners of war, and both leaders would work towards improving bilateral relations.

Six point movement

- Opposition leaders in West Pakistan called for a national conference on February 6, 1966 to assess the trend of post-Tashkent politics. On February 4, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, along with some members of the Awami League, reached Lahore to attend the conference. The next day on February 5, he placed the Six Points before the subject committee and urged to include the issue in the agenda of next day's conference. The proposal was rejected and Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was identified as a separatist. On February 6, Mujib boycotted the conference. On February 21, the Six Points proposal was placed before the meeting of the working committee of the Awami League and the proposal was accepted unanimously.
- The reason for proposing the Six Points was to give the East greater autonomy in Pakistan. Following the partition of India, the new state of Pakistan came into being. The inhabitants of East Pakistan (later Bangladesh) made up the majority of its population, and exports from East Pakistan (such as jute) were a majority of Pakistan's export income. However, East Pakistanis did not feel they had a proportional share of political power and economic benefits within Pakistan.

The six points are noted as being:

- The Constitution should provide for a Federation of Pakistan in its true sense based on the Lahore Resolution.
- The federal government should deal with only two subjects: Defence and Foreign Affairs, and all other residual subjects should be vested in the federating states.
- Two separate, but freely convertible currencies for the two wings should be introduced.
- The power of taxation and revenue collection should be vested in the federating units and the federal centre would have no such power. The federation would be entitled to a share in the state taxes to meet its expenditures.
- There should be two separate accounts for the foreign exchange earnings of the two wings; the foreign exchange requirements of the federal government should be met by the two wings equally or in a ratio to be fixed.
- East Pakistan should have a separate military or paramilitary force, and Navy headquarters should be in East Pakistan.

Formation of PPP December 1967

- The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was formed in 1967 by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, working with a number of liberal leftists who wanted Pakistan to disregard the idiom of religion in politics in favour of a program of rapid modernization of the country and the introduction of a socialist economy.

Causes of Downfall of Ayub Khan 1968-69

The immediate measures of the Martial law regime were successful but in the long term failed to solve the problems.

GENERAL REASONS

- The concentration of political power in his own hands.
- Dictatorial powers of President: people wanted a parliamentary form of democracy
- Right of adult franchise curtailed by the system of basic democracy
- Hold of the military hierarchy, civil bureaucracy, and rural elite in policymaking.
- Disqualification of politicians and political parties under Elective Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO).
- Control of Press and Media under Press and Publication (Amendment) Ordinance: Pakistan Times, Imroz, Mashriq were placed under National Press Trust.
- Restrictions on Individuals fundamental rights. State of emergency.
- Land and Muslim family laws Reforms were revolutionary in words than in deeds.
- Urbanization but not facilities in the cities.
- The opposition of One Unit by the small provinces.
- News of his illness in early 1968.
- Rumor that he was going to appoint Gohar as his successor.
- Withdrawal of military support: Reduction on Armed Forces' in the budget of 1967-68

ECONOMIC REASONS

- Economic growth in quantitative terms not in qualitative terms.
- Economic disparity: 80% of the bank assets were controlled by 22 families
- No Foreign Aid after 1965.
- Rapid Growth of Prices

DISSATISFACTION OF EAST PAKISTAN

- East Pakistan considered Marshal law as the rule of the Punjabi-dominated Army.
- Issue of Provincial Autonomy In East Pakistan
- East Pakistan was politically deprived.
- East Pakistan was economically deprived.

STRONG OPPOSITION

- The dynamic leadership of Bhutto, Asghar Khan, Mujeeb, Bhashani, etc.
- The wide popularity of Awami League in East Pakistan and P.P.P in West Pakistan.

- **Bhutto & PPP**

- PPP established in Dec. 1967: Objectives of genuine democracy, Islamic Socialism, Adult franchise, and Freedom of Press.
- Slogan: 'Roti Kapra aur Makan'.
- The exploitation of Tashkent by Bhutto: Kashmir
- Students-Police clash (Nov. 1968) at Rawalpindi. One student died. Bhutto attended his funeral. Achieved support of students.
- The arrest of Bhutto on Nov. 13, 1968, as he insists masses violate the law.
- Asghar Khan continued the movement.

- **Mujeeb and AL**

- Agartala Conspiracy Case (separation of East Pakistan from West Pakistan with the armed aid of India) against Mujeeb and a band of civil and military officers in Jan. 1968.
- Bhashani gave the lead till the release of Mujeeb.
- Slogan: 'Gheraoo, Jalao'. Burnt govt. offices and ministers' houses. Compelled a large number of BD's to resign. Some were burnt alive.
- Ayub resigned and Marshal law was re-imposed on March 25, 1969.