

Kashmir Issue:

Nehru's Reversal:

- Nehru reversed the principle of Partition by occupying **Junagadh** and later **Kashmir**.
- His move aimed to test Pakistan's survival, as Pakistan was weak and deprived of its fair share of **military and financial assets**.

Pakistan's Situation:

- The **Pakistan Army** was still being reorganized after Partition.
- It lacked resources to manage the sudden **Kashmir crisis**.

Tribal Invasion:

- In **Poonch**, Muslims were being massacred by the state forces.
- The **tribal people** from Pakistan's border areas entered Kashmir to help their Muslim relatives.
- Pakistan could not control the tribesmen, who even looted property in **Rawalpindi**.

Political Concern:

- Taking strict action against the tribesmen could have strengthened the **Pakhtunistan movement**, which was supported by **Congress leaders**.

India's Claim:

- India justified its entry into Kashmir by claiming that the **Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession**.
- However, historian **Alastair Lamb** proved that this document **was never signed**.

Nehru's Promise:

- Nehru **promised a plebiscite** (free and impartial vote) to let Kashmiris decide their future.
- India **broke this promise**, making the **Kashmir dispute** one of the **main unresolved issues** between **Pakistan and India**.

The Indus Water Dispute:

Origin:

- Dispute arose due to the **Radcliffe Award**, similar to the **Kashmir issue**.
- Muslim-majority districts **Ferozpur** and **Zira** were unfairly given to **India**.
- This gave India control over major **canal headworks**.

Headworks Given to India:

- **Ferozpur Headworks** – controlled the **Sutlej River**.
- **Madhopur Headworks** – controlled the **Ravi River**.
- These were crucial for Pakistan's irrigation system in the **upper Indus basin**.

Arbitral Tribunal (1948):

- Led by **Sir Patrick Spens**; advised India **not to stop** Pakistan's water supply.
- Despite this, in **April 1948**, **India cut off water flow** to Pakistan.

Violation of International Law:

- As **upper riparian**, India could not legally stop water to **lower riparian** Pakistan.
- Due to pressure, water supply was **partially restored**.

Indus Waters Treaty (1960):

- Signed in **Karachi** by **Nehru (India)**, **President Ayub Khan (Pakistan)**, and **Eugene Black (World Bank)**.
- Aimed to **peacefully share Indus waters** between both countries.
- **Indus Waters Treaty (IWT)** in **1960**, allocating the **Eastern Rivers** to India and the **Western Rivers** to Pakistan.

Continuing Dispute:

- India's **Baglihar Dam Project** violates the spirit of the **1960 Treaty**.
- **World Bank** has been asked again to **mediate** and has prepared a **report awaiting consideration**.

Radcliffe Award:

→ His task was to draw the borders of Punjab and Bengal within five weeks — called the **Radcliffe Line**.
→ Many of his decisions were **unjust and politically influenced**, giving **Muslim-majority areas** like **Gurdaspur, Ferozpur, and Zira** to **India**, which later caused the **Kashmir and Indus Water disputes**.

The Jinnah Era (1947–1948)

1. Death of Quaid-e-Azam

- **Died**: 11 September 1948, barely **13 months after Independence**.
- His **presence as Governor General** was crucial for Pakistan's early survival.
- **Lord Mountbatten** and **Clement Attlee** had hoped Pakistan would not last long.
- To prevent this, **Jinnah** became **Pakistan's first Governor General** instead of Mountbatten.

2. Powers and Governance

- The **Independence Act** was amended to make the **Governor General** (not Prime Minister) the **chief executive** of Pakistan.
- From **30 December 1947**, all key policy decisions were made by **Jinnah in Cabinet**.
- **Jinnah** also became **Chief Executive of Balochistan**, which had **no governor or assembly** at that time.

3. Jinnah's Vision of Pakistan

Theocracy = is a government run by religion or religious leaders.

- **Modern and democratic state, not a theocracy.**
- Advocated **equal rights for minorities** (11 August 1947 speech).
- Condemned **anti-Hindu riots** by migrants (9 January 1948).
- Told **H.V. Hodson (1941)** that minorities would be included in the cabinet but not allowed to “dictate policy.”

4. Foreign Policy

- Promoted **friendship with all nations** based on the **UN Charter**.
- Favored **leaning towards the West**, but without hostility toward the **USSR**.
- USSR was the **only country** that did not congratulate Pakistan’s creation.
- Personally resolved issues with **Afghanistan**, which initially opposed Pakistan’s **UN membership**.
 - Negotiations led to Afghan ambassador presenting credentials on **3 December 1947**.
- Supported **Palestine’s independence** and **Indonesia’s freedom**.

5. Internal Politics

- In **NWFP (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)**, **Dr. Khan Sahib’s** Congress-led ministry refused to accept Pakistan.
 - He even refused to **salute the Pakistani flag**.
 - **Jinnah dismissed** his ministry on **22 August 1947**.
- **East Bengal visit:**
 - At **Curzon Hall, Dhaka**, he reaffirmed that **Urdu would be Pakistan’s national language**.
 - In later speeches (March–June 1948), he **warned against provincialism**.

6. Economic and Social Policies

- Promoted **Islamic socialism and social justice**.
- Encouraged **industrialization** for economic development.
- **1 April 1948:** Issued **Pakistan’s own currency** – symbol of **economic independence**.
- **1 July 1948:** Inaugurated the **State Bank of Pakistan** — urged **Islamic banking principles**.
- Urged youth to prefer **commerce/business** over government service.
- At **Chittagong (25 March 1948):** Advised **civil servants** to stay away from **party politics**.
- At **Quetta (14 June 1948):** Reminded **military officers** of their **oath and duty**.

7. Illness and Death

- Illness worsened by **April 1948**; shifted to **Quetta and Ziarat**.
- Returned to **Karachi** on **11 September 1948**, where his **ambulance broke down** en route.
- Died the **same evening**.

8. Aftermath

- His **death created national uncertainty** and **weakened Pakistan’s unity**.
- **India attacked Hyderabad** the next day.
- His **leadership and vision** were unmatched — he had **created, shaped, and defined Pakistan**.
- **In Stanley Wolpert’s words:**

“Few individuals significantly alter the course of history, Fewer still modify the map of the world, Hardly anyone can be credited with creating a nation-state and Mohammad Ali Jinnah did all three.”

The Liaquat Era (1948–1951)

1. Leadership and Challenges

- **Liaquat Ali Khan (1895–1951)** – First **Prime Minister of Pakistan**, former **Honorary Secretary of AIML** and member of **Interim Government**.
- Revived national spirit after **Quaid-e-Azam’s death** and **Indian attack on Hyderabad**.
- Faced huge challenges of **nation-building, constitution-making, and economic stability**.

2. Objective Resolution (12 March 1949)

- Laid down **principles for Pakistan’s future constitution** —
 - **Sovereignty belongs to Allah,**
 - **Democracy, freedom, equality, and justice** to be ensured.
- Became the **foundation of all future constitutions** of Pakistan.
- **Interim Report (28 Sept 1950)** proposed **strong presidential powers**, became unpopular, and was **withdrawn in November 1950**.
- Disputes over **Islam’s role** and **East Bengal’s representation** remained unresolved.

3. Political Developments

- **Muslim League’s dominance** over Parliament caused **friction between centre and provinces**.
- Rise of **21 opposition parties** due to central control.
- **Provincialism** increased; even **Quaid and Yusuf Haroon** had warned about it earlier.

- Liaquat dismissed **Punjab Governor Sir Francis Mudie** and the **Punjab Assembly**.
- **1949–1950**: Muslim League gained power in **NWFP** and **West Punjab**, but **lost support in East Bengal** over the **language issue** (demand for Bengali).

4. Kashmir Policy

- Secured **UN Resolutions** on **13 August 1948** and **25 July 1951**,
 - Calling for a **fair and free vote** in **Jammu & Kashmir**.
- These remain the **basis of Pakistan's Kashmir stance** today.

5. Economic and Industrial Policies

- Promoted **industrialization** by creating:
 - **Two Pakistan Industrial Development Corporations (PIDCs)** — for large and small industries.
- Pakistan: world's **largest jute producer** but had **no jute mill** at independence; only **14 cotton mills**.
- **Refused to devalue the rupee** after British and Indian devaluations (15 Sept 1949), asserting **financial independence**.
 - Caused temporary hardship, especially for **East Bengal jute growers**.
 - Liaquat assured them **government would buy their crop**.

6. Economic Gains

- Boost in exports during the **Korean War (1950–51)** gave **temporary relief** to Pakistan's economy.
- Accelerated **Bengali recruitment** in **civil and military services**.
- Focused on **economic independence**, but struggled to **decentralize power**.

7. Other Achievements

- Built the **107-mile BRB Canal** near the Punjab border.
- Signed the **Liaquat–Nehru Pact (1950)** ensuring **minority protection** in both India and Pakistan.
- Successfully **de-escalated border tension** with India (July 1951).

8. Assassination

- **Liaquat Ali Khan was Assassinated in Rawalpindi on 16 October 1951** while addressing a public meeting.
- **Last words**: *"May God protect Pakistan."*
- His death created another **leadership vacuum** and political instability.

So, the Governor-General was the **Head of State**, while the **Prime Minister** was the **Head of Government**.

- When the **Constitution of 1956** was passed, Pakistan became the **"Islamic Republic of Pakistan."**
- The office of **Governor-General was abolished** and replaced by the **President**.

No.	Governor-General	Tenure	How They Became GG	Major Role / Achievements	How They Left Office
1	Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	1947 – 1948	Chosen unanimously (without opposition) by leaders of Muslim League as first Head of State.	Founded administrative system; set direction of new nation.	Died of tuberculosis on 11 Sept 1948 .
2	Khawaja Nazimuddin	1948 – 1951	Became GG after Jinnah's death.	Maintained unity; ensured smooth working of government.	Became Prime Minister after Liaquat's assassination (1951).
3	Ghulam Muhammad	1951 – 1955	Former Finance Minister; appointed by Nazimuddin.	Dismissed PM Nazimuddin and dissolved first Assembly.	Removed due to illness by Iskander Mirza.
4	Iskander Mirza	1955 – 1956	Appointed after Ghulam Muhammad became ill.	Supervised framing of 1956 Constitution .	Office abolished when Pakistan became a Republic; he became first President (1956 – 1958).

No.	Prime Minister	Years in Office	How They Became PM	Major Achievements / Importance	How/Why They Left	Assassination / Death Info	Criticism / Disadvantage
1	Liaquat Ali Khan	1947–1951	Appointed by Quaid-i-Azam; leader of Muslim League; former Finance Minister of India.	Passed <i>Objectives Resolution (1949)</i> ; guided Pakistan's early formation; presented first budget.	Assassinated on 16 Oct 1951 at Company Bagh, Rawalpindi.	Killed by Syed Akbar , motives remain unclear; after death Nazimuddin became PM.	Could not frame constitution; faced provincial tensions.
2	Khawaja Nazimuddin	1951–1953	Became PM after Liaquat's assassination; was Governor-General.	Continued constitutional process and Muslim League policies.	Dismissed by Gov.-Gen. Ghulam Muhammad due to weak administration and unrest.	Natural death (1964).	Lacked assertive leadership.
3	Mohammad Ali Bogra	1953–1955	Appointed by Gov.-Gen. Ghulam Muhammad; was Pakistan's Ambassador to the U.S.	Introduced <i>Bogra Formula</i> – equal representation for East & West Pakistan; strengthened foreign relations.	Removed after political struggle with Mirza and League divisions.	Natural death (1963).	Formula rejected; couldn't implement constitution.
4	Chaudhry Mohammad Ali	1955–1956	Appointed by Iskander Mirza; former Civil Servant and Finance Minister.	Passed <i>First Constitution (1956)</i> ; reorganized provinces into <i>One Unit</i> .	Resigned due to conflicts with Iskander Mirza.	Natural death (1980).	Failed to maintain political unity.
5	H.S. Suhrawardy	1956–1957	Leader of Awami League; formed coalition with Republican Party.	Promoted East-West harmony; improved foreign relations; pro-democracy stance.	Forced to resign after losing parliamentary support.	Died mysteriously in Beirut (1963).	Accused of pro-India policy; corruption claims.
6	I.I. Chundrigar	1957	Appointed by Iskander Mirza as compromise PM.	Advocated <i>adult franchise</i> ; emphasized democracy.	Lost confidence vote within two months.	Natural death (1960).	Too short term to achieve anything.
7	Feroz Khan Noon	1957–1958	Formed coalition govt. with Republican Party; strong politician.	Recovered <i>Gwadar</i> from Oman (1958); focused on development.	Dismissed after <i>Ayub Khan's Martial Law (1958)</i> .	Natural death (1970).	Could not control political chaos.
—	(Martial Law Period)	1958–1972	—	Gen. Ayub Khan and Gen. Yahya Khan ruled as Presidents.	—	—	Civilian rule suspended; democracy disrupted.
8	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	1972–1977	Took over after 1971 separation; formed <i>Pakistan People's Party (PPP)</i> .	Gave <i>1973 Constitution</i> ; nationalized industries; initiated Islamic Summit 1974.	Overthrown by <i>General Zia-ul-Haq (1977)</i> .	Executed (1979) after controversial trial.	Authoritarian style; political intolerance.
—	(Martial Law Period)	1977–1985	—	Gen. Zia-ul-Haq ruled; Islamization and Hudood Ordinances.	—	Died in plane crash (1988) .	—
9	Mohammad Khan Junejo	1985–1988	Appointed by Zia after non-party elections.	Restored civil setup; initiated reforms; emphasized accountability.	Dismissed by Zia for independence.	Natural death (1993).	Weak control over bureaucracy.
10	Benazir Bhutto	1988–1990	Elected after Zia's death; first woman PM of Muslim world.	Restored democracy; social reforms; tried to stabilize politics.	Dismissed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.	Assassinated in 2007 (Rawalpindi) — gun and bomb attack during rally.	Accused of corruption, poor governance.
11	Nawaz Sharif	1990–1993	Won election via IJI coalition.	Privatization, motorways, industrial reforms.	Dismissed after conflict with President & Army.	Alive.	Authoritarian tendencies.
12	Benazir Bhutto (2nd Term)	1993–1996	PPP returned to power via elections.	Focused on women's rights and economy.	Dismissed by President Leghari for corruption.	(See above)	Poor law & order.
13	Nawaz Sharif (2nd Term)	1997–1999	Won majority elections.	Conducted <i>Nuclear Tests (1998)</i> ; promoted self-reliance.	Overthrown by <i>Gen. Pervez Musharraf (1999 coup)</i> .	Alive.	Centralized power; tension with Army.
—	(Military Rule)	1999–2002	—	Gen. Pervez Musharraf ruled; "Enlightened Moderation"; 2002 Referendum.	—	Alive.	Suspended democracy.
14	Zafarullah Khan Jamali	2002–2004	Elected under Musharraf regime (PML-Q).	Promoted devolution of power.	Resigned due to party pressure.	Died 2020.	Weak PM under Musharraf.
15	Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain	2004	Interim PM; caretaker till Shaukat Aziz election.	Maintained stability.	Replaced after Aziz elected.	Alive.	Nominal PM.
16	Shaukat Aziz	2004–2007	Elected after Jamali; former Finance Minister.	Economic boom; improved banking & telecom sector.	Resigned before 2008 elections.	Alive.	Economic growth not sustainable; corruption.

17	Yousaf Raza Gillani	2008–2012	Elected after PPP victory post-Musharraf.	Restored judiciary; supported democracy.	Dismissed by Supreme Court for contempt.	Alive.	Poor governance; corruption cases.
18	Raja Pervaiz Ashraf	2012–2013	Took over after Gillani's disqualification.	Continued democracy till 2013 elections.	Term ended normally.	Alive.	Energy crisis and graft charges.
19	Nawaz Sharif (3rd Term)	2013–2017	Elected via PML-N victory.	Launched <i>CPEC</i> and infrastructure projects.	Disqualified by Supreme Court (Panama Papers).	Alive.	Corruption and inflation.
20	Shahid Khaqan Abbasi	2017–2018	Appointed after Nawaz's disqualification.	Ensured political continuity.	Replaced after 2018 elections.	Alive.	Short tenure.
21	Imran Khan	2018–2022	Won general elections (PTI).	<i>Ehsaas Program</i> , <i>Naya Pakistan Housing</i> , independent foreign policy.	Removed via no-confidence vote (2022).	Alive.	Inflation, weak economy.
22	Shehbaz Sharif	2022–2024	Became PM after coalition replaced Imran Khan.	IMF deal; focused on economy and administration.	Term ended; elections due 2024.	Alive.	High inflation; coalition disputes.
23	(Current PM)	2024–Present	—	—	—	—	—

Chapter 25 (Experiment in Democracy (1951–1958)):

1. Background

- After Liaquat Ali Khan's assassination (1951), Pakistan entered a period of political instability.
- **Six prime ministers** served in only **eight years**, showing weak political institutions.

1. Khawaja Nazimuddin (1951 – 1953)

Origin: Bengali

Background: Former Governor-General of Pakistan (1948–1951)

Favoured:

- **Bengali as a national language** (equal to Urdu) — wanted East Pakistan's culture respected.

Opposed:

- The idea that **only Urdu** should be the sole national language.
- Major Issues:** Food shortage, anti-Ahmadi riots, and language controversy.
- End:**
- Criticised for weak administration.
- **Dismissed by Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad (April 1953).**

☞ *First major constitutional crisis; showed Governor-General's dominance over democracy.*

2. Muhammad Ali Bogra (1953 – 1955)

Origin: Bengali

Background: Pakistan's **Ambassador to the U.S.** before becoming PM.

Favoured:

- **Equal power-sharing** between East and West Pakistan through his **Bogra Formula**.
- **One unit scheme** (all 4 provinces of west PK as one province (merge all 4 provinces of west PK))

Opposed:

- Unequal population-based dominance of East Pakistan alone.

Achievements – Bogra Formula (1953):

1. **Two-House Legislature:**
 - Upper House = equal representation for all units.
 - Lower House = representation by population.
2. **Equal strength** of East and West in joint sessions.
3. **President and PM** to be from opposite wings.
4. Promised **federalism and provincial autonomy**.

End:

- **Governor-General dissolved the Assembly (1954)** → Formula never implemented.

3. Chaudhry Muhammad Ali (1955 – 1956)

Origin: Non-Bengali (from Punjab)

Background: Senior **bureaucrat / Secretary General** of Pakistan.

Favoured:

- **National unity and centralisation** (via the *One Unit Scheme*).
- **Islamic democratic system.**
- Opposed:**
- Regionalism and provincial rivalries.
- Achievements:**

- **One Unit Plan** merged West Pakistan provinces.
- **1956 Constitution:** Pakistan became **Islamic Republic**.
End:
- Resigned (Sept 1956) due to political pressure and conflicts among parties.

4. H.S. Suhrawardy (1956 – 1957)

Origin: Bengali

Background: Leader of **Awami League**; former **Chief Minister of Bengal**.

Favoured:

- **Joint electorates, East-West harmony, and recognition of Bengali.**
Opposed:
- The **Two-Nation Theory's** continued validity after independence.
- Separate electorates and excessive central control.
Achievements:
- Tried to act as **bridge** between both wings.
- Promoted **national integration**.
End:
- Lost parliamentary majority; **resigned 1957**.

5. I.I. Chundrigar (1957)

Origin: Non-Bengali (Gujarati)

Background: Lawyer; former **Commerce Minister** in Interim Government.

Favoured:

- **Separate electorates** for minorities.
Opposed:
- Joint electorates supported by Suhrawardy's faction.
End:
- Lacked Assembly support; **resigned after only 2 months** (Oct–Dec 1957).

6. Sir Feroz Khan Noon (1957 – 1958)

Origin: Non-Bengali (Punjabi)

Background: Senior **politician and diplomat**; **Defense Minister** and **High Commissioner to UK**.

Favoured:

- **Industrialisation and strengthening defense.**
- Maintaining **relations with West** for development.
Opposed:
- Political instability and weak administration (but couldn't control them).
End:
- Continued chaos and violence in East Pakistan Assembly.
- **President Iskander Mirza abrogated 1956 Constitution and dismissed his government.**

7. Collapse of Democracy & Martial Law (1958)

- **East Pakistan Assembly violence:**
 - Speaker Abdul Hakim expelled; Deputy Speaker Shahed Ali died (Sept 1958).
- **President Iskander Mirza** used the turmoil to:
 - **Abolish the 1956 Constitution.**
 - **Dismiss all governments and assemblies.**
 - **Declare Martial Law (7 Oct 1958).**
- **General Muhammad Ayub Khan** became **Chief Martial Law Administrator** and later **Prime Minister + President** (after exiling Iskander Mirza).

Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan:

Maulvi Tamizuddin Khan was the **Speaker of Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly** who **challenged the dissolution** of the Assembly in **1954**.

His case (the *Tamizuddin Khan Case*) became a turning point — it **weakened democracy** and **empowered the Governor-General**, paving the way for **authoritarian rule** in Pakistan.

Governor General List:

No.	Name	Tenure	Bengali / Non-Bengali	What He Was Before	How He Came to Power	Political / Ideological Stance	Major Achievements	How / Why He Left Office
1	Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah	1947 – 1948	Non-Bengali (Muhajir)	Founder of Pakistan, Leader of AIML	Unanimously chosen by Muslim League	In favour of Islamic welfare state, democracy, and unity	Established government institutions, laid foundations of state	Died in office (1948, Karachi)

2	Khawaja Nazimuddin	1948 – 1951	Bengali	Chief Minister of Bengal	Appointed after Jinnah's death	In favour of unity and constitutional progress	Maintained stability and worked with Liaquat Ali Khan	Became Prime Minister after Liaquat's death
3	Ghulam Muhammad	1951 – 1955	Non-Bengali (Punjabi)	Finance Minister, Senior Civil Servant	Appointed by PM Nazimuddin	In favour of centralization, bureaucratic control	Dismissed Nazimuddin Govt (1953); dissolved Assembly (1954)	Removed due to illness (1955)
4	Iskander Mirza	7 Aug 1955 – 23 Mar 1956	Non-Bengali (from Bengal origin but West-based)	Army Officer; Home & Defence Secretary; Governor of East Bengal	Appointed after illness of Ghulam Muhammad	In favour of strong central govt, One Unit, and bureaucracy	Supervised framing of 1956 Constitution	Became first President (1956)

Prime Minister List:

No.	Name	Tenure	Bengali / Non-Bengali	What He Was Before	How He Came to Power	Political / Ideological Stance	Major Achievements	How / Why He Left Office
1	Liaquat Ali Khan	1947 – 1951	Non-Bengali (Muhajir)	Close aide of Jinnah; Finance Member in Interim Govt	Chosen by Jinnah as first PM	In favour of Islamic democratic system; against socialism and feudalism	Passed Objectives Resolution (1949); Liaquat-Nehru Pact	Assassinated in Rawalpindi (1951) by unknown motives
2	Khawaja Nazimuddin	1951 – 1953	Bengali	Former Governor-General	Became PM after Liaquat's assassination	In favour of Islamic democracy and Urdu-Bengali equality	Continued constitutional work; promoted education	Dismissed by GG Ghulam Muhammad despite Assembly confidence
3	Muhammad Ali Bogra	1953 – 1955	Bengali	Ambassador of Pakistan to USA	Appointed by GG Ghulam Muhammad	In favour of federation, equal rights for East & West Pakistan	Proposed Bogra Formula (1953); improved foreign relations	Dismissed after One Unit formed (1955)
4	Chaudhry Muhammad Ali	1955 – 1956	Non-Bengali (Punjabi)	Civil servant, Finance Minister	Appointed by GG Iskander Mirza	In favour of constitutional democracy, reorganized provinces into <i>One Unit</i>	Drafted and enforced 1956 Constitution	Resigned 1956
5	H.S. Suhrawardy	1956 – 1957	Bengali	Lawyer, Chief Minister of Bengal	Appointed after Ch. Muhammad Ali's resignation	In favour of democracy and provincial autonomy	Strengthened East-West relations, industrial growth	Dismissed (1957)
6	I.I. Chundrigar	1957 – 1957	Non-Bengali (Gujarati Muhajir)	Senior Muslim League leader	Appointed by Iskander Mirza	In favour of coalition politics	Formed short-lived coalition government	Resigned after 55 days
7	Feroz Khan Noon	1957 – 1958	Non-Bengali (Punjabi)	Politician, Diplomat, High Commissioner to UK	Appointed by Iskander Mirza	In favour of democracy and independence	Returned Gwadar from Oman (1958)	Removed after Ayub Khan's coup

Marshal Law:

No.	Date / Year	Imposed By	Reasons (Why Imposed)	Duration	How It Ended / Why It Ended	Extra Notes
1st Martial Law	7 October 1958	General Muhammad Ayub Khan (with President Iskander Mirza)	- Continuous political instability (6 Prime Ministers in 8 years) - Violence in East Pakistan Assembly (1958) - Corruption , weak democracy, and loss of public trust	1958 – 1969 (≈11 years)	- Public agitation against Ayub's authoritarian rule and rising inflation - Students' protests and law & order failure in 1968-69 - Ayub fell ill and lost army's support → resigned on 25 March 1969 , handing over power to General Yahya Khan	Ayub introduced the 1962 Constitution , replacing parliamentary system with Presidential system .
2nd Martial Law	25 March 1969	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan	- Public protests and complete collapse of Ayub's government - Yahya claimed to "restore law and order" and promised free elections	1969 – 1971 (≈2 years)	- After 1970 General Elections , political conflict between East & West Pakistan led to civil war - Fall of Dhaka (16 Dec 1971) and separation of East Pakistan (Bangladesh) - Yahya handed over power to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 20 December 1971	Yahya faced national humiliation after losing East Pakistan.
3rd Martial Law	5 July 1977	General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq	- Disputed General Elections (March 1977) - Opposition alliance (PNA) accused Bhutto of rigging - Massive protests and strikes threatened civil war - Army intervened "to restore order"	1977 – 1988 (≈11 years)	- Zia promised elections in 90 days but ruled for 11 years - Introduced Islamization policies - Died in plane crash on 17 August 1988 ; Martial Law ended	Zia executed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1979) ; held non-party elections (1985)
4th Martial Law	12 October 1999	General Pervez Musharraf	- Clash between Army Chief Musharraf and PM Nawaz Sharif - Nawaz tried to dismiss Musharraf and stop his plane from landing - Army took control, citing corruption and poor governance	1999 – 2008 (≈9 years)	- Musharraf faced public protests, judicial crisis (2007) , and political pressure - Resigned on 18 August 2008 to avoid impeachment	Musharraf introduced Legal Framework Order (LFO) and 17th Amendment to extend his rule.

Summary (in words):

- Ayub Khan (1958–1969)** — 1st Martial Law
 - Reason: Political chaos, corruption, East Pakistan disorder
 - Ended: Mass protests, loss of army support → **resigned**
- Yahya Khan (1969–1971)** — 2nd Martial Law

- Reason: Breakdown of Ayub regime
- Ended: **Fall of Dhaka**, transfer of power to Bhutto
- 3. **Zia-ul-Haq (1977–1988)** — 3rd Martial Law
 - Reason: Disputed elections and unrest against Bhutto
 - Ended: **Death in plane crash**
- 4. **Pervez Musharraf (1999–2008)** — 4th Martial Law
 - Reason: Dismissal by PM Nawaz Sharif, political instability
 - Ended: **Resignation under pressure**

Chapter 26: The Ayub Khan Era (1958–1969)]

1. Introduction

- After the failure of parliamentary democracy (1947–1958), **General Muhammad Ayub Khan** imposed **Martial Law on 7 October 1958**.
- **President Iskander Mirza** was removed, and Ayub became **President and Chief Martial Law Administrator**.
- His period is known as the “**Decade of Reforms**” and **First Military Rule** in Pakistan.

Why It was imposed :

PK Reasons for the Imposition of Martial Law (1958)

1. Political Instability

- After Liaquat assassination then Between **1951 and 1958**, Pakistan had **six Prime Ministers in just eight years**.
- Governments changed frequently due to **corruption, disunity, and personal rivalries**.
- This caused **loss of public confidence** in democracy.

2. Weak Parliamentary System

- The **Constituent Assembly** was dissolved in **1954**, and even after the **1956 Constitution**, no stable political system emerged.
- **Provincialism** and **language disputes** (especially between East and West Pakistan) created further division.
- Political parties were **weak, immature, and power-hungry**.

3. Role of the Governor-General and Bureaucracy

- Governor-Generals like **Ghulam Muhammad** and **Iskander Mirza** misused their powers — dismissing governments and assemblies at will.
- Bureaucrats and army officers began to **dominate politics** instead of elected leaders.

4. Violence and Lawlessness

- The **East Pakistan Assembly violence in 1958** (in which **Deputy Speaker Shahed Ali was killed**) showed the **complete collapse of law and order**.
- This gave the rulers a reason to claim that **civilian government had failed**.

5. Failure of the 1956 Constitution

- The **1956 Constitution** (Pakistan’s first) could not bring stability.
- **President Iskander Mirza** suspended it on **7 October 1958**, saying the system had failed to work.
- He declared **Martial Law**, dissolved all assemblies, and banned political parties.

6. Rise of Military Influence

- The army, led by **General Muhammad Ayub Khan**, was already powerful and organized.
- **Iskander Mirza** appointed Ayub as **Chief Martial Law Administrator** to control the situation.
- Within days, Ayub **removed Iskander Mirza** and took **complete control** himself.

7. Public Discontent and Desire for Order

- People were **tired of political chaos, corruption, and inflation**.
- Many initially **welcomed Martial Law**, hoping Ayub Khan would bring **discipline and progress**.

📌 In Short:

The **1958 Martial Law** was imposed because **parliamentary democracy had failed, law and order collapsed, and politicians lost credibility**. General **Ayub Khan** seized power to “restore stability” — marking the **beginning of military rule** and the **end of the First Democratic Experiment** in Pakistan.

2. Nature of Government

- It was **not democratic** — it was a **military dictatorship**.
- Ayub introduced a **controlled democracy** through a system called **Basic Democracies (BD System) 1959**.
- Citizens could not directly elect the president — **80,000 Basic Democrats** did so instead.

3. Major Political Changes

a. Abrogation of the 1956 Constitution

- Ayub **abrogated (cancelled)** the 1956 Constitution immediately after Martial Law.
- Banned all political parties and activities.

b. The 1962 Constitution

- Introduced on **1 March 1962**.
- Replaced Martial Law with a **presidential system** (not parliamentary).
- **Main Features:**
 - **President:** Head of state and government.
 - **Indirect elections** by 80,000 Basic Democrats.
 - **Islamic Republic of Pakistan** restored as the name.
 - **National Assembly** with limited powers.
 - **Fundamental Rights** restored.
- **One Unit** system continued.

c. Basic Democracies System (1959)

Ayub Khan introduced the system of indirect elections called basic democracies having **basic democratic units** (local councils)

- Introduced on **27 October 1959**.
- **Four-tier local government system:**
 1. Union Council
 2. Tehsil Council
 3. District Council
 4. Divisional Council
- Members (Basic Democrats) directly elected to form the electoral college also formed the **Electoral College** for the **President and National Assembly**.
- Purpose: To control politics from the top while claiming democracy at the base.
- Total of **80,000 Basic Democrats** (40,000 in each wing i.e. East and West Pakistan) (**80,000 Basic Democrats** were the **elected representatives** at the **lowest level of local government**, mainly in the **Union Councils**. They were **not ministers or officials**, but **ordinary citizens** (farmers, teachers, businessmen, etc.) chosen by local people to represent them.
- The **80,000 Basic Democrats** were **local elected representatives**, mostly from **Union Councils**, who handled local affairs and also **elected the President and Assemblies** under Ayub Khan's **Basic Democracies System (1959)**.

Example

Suppose you lived in a village or town in 1960 — You could **vote directly** for your **Union Council member** (Basic Democrat), but **you could not vote for the President or MNA/MPA** — only that **Basic Democrat** (your local representative) could.

Basic democrats run local government (union council).

Powers and Functions

- Worked as **local government representatives** — handled **schools, roads, sanitation, health, and welfare** in their areas.
- Also served as the **Electoral College** to:
 - **Elect the President of Pakistan**
 - **Elect members of the National and Provincial Assemblies**

Objectives

- To **decentralize administration** and improve rural development.
- To **train people in democratic practices** from the grassroots level.
- To **strengthen Ayub's control**, since all higher elections went through these Basic Democrats.

4. Economic Reforms

- Known as the **Decade of Development (1958–1968)** due to rapid economic growth.
- **Achievements:**
 - Green Revolution in agriculture (fertilizers, tube wells, tractors).
 - Industrial expansion; major factories established.
 - GDP growth rate increased, GDP grew by about 6% annually.; infrastructure (roads, dams, etc.) improved.
 - Construction of **Warsak Dam, Mangla Dam, and Tarbela Dam** started.
- **Criticism:**
 - Wealth concentrated among **22 industrial families**.
 - Economic inequality between **East and West Pakistan** widened.

5. Foreign Policy

- Ayub maintained close ties with the **West (USA)**.
- Joined military alliances: **SEATO** and **CENTO** for defense support.
- Relations with **China** improved in the 1960s.
- Tried to improve ties with the **Soviet Union** and **Muslim countries**.

6. Important Events during Ayub's Rule

a. 1960 — Indus Waters Treaty

- Signed between **Pakistan and India** on **19 September 1960**.
- Mediated by **World Bank**.
- **Rivers given:**
 - **To India:** Ravi, Beas, Sutlej.
 - **To Pakistan:** Indus, Jhelum, Chenab.
- Pakistan built **Warsak** and **Mangla** and **Tarbela Dams** with compensation money.

b. 1965 Presidential Election

- Held under the **Basic Democracies system**.
- **Ayub Khan (Convention Muslim League)** vs **Fatima Jinnah (Combined Opposition Parties)**.
- Ayub **won**, but opposition claimed **rigging**.
- His popularity started to decline.

c. 1965 War with India

- **Background:** Dispute over **Kashmir**.
- **India attacked Lahore and Sialkot (6 September 1965)**.
- Pakistani forces defended bravely — especially in **Lahore and Chawinda** sectors.
- **Ceasefire:** Declared on **23 September 1965** by the **United Nations**.

Tashkent Agreement (January 1966) (Tashkent Declaration)

- **Mediated by USSR** between **Ayub Khan** and **Lal Bahadur Shastri (India)**.

- Both countries agreed to **withdraw troops** and **restore peace**. (It restored peace and relations, but was **unpopular in Pakistan**, leading to **Bhutto's resignation** and **Ayub Khan's political downfall**.)
- The agreement was **unpopular in Pakistan**, as people believed Pakistan had gained advantage but lost it through compromise.

7. Domestic Unrest (1966–1969)

- After Tashkent, Ayub lost public support.
- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto** (Foreign Minister) **resigned** and formed **Pakistan People's Party (PPP)**.
- Student movements, labour strikes, and public protests** spread across the country.
- Economic inequality** and **authoritarian rule** led to anger, especially in **East Pakistan**.
- Sheikh Mujibur Rahman** launched his **Six-Point Program**, demanding more autonomy for East Pakistan.

8. End of Ayub's Rule

- Growing opposition from Bhutto (PPP), Mujibur Rahman (Awami League), and students.
- Law and order completely broke down by **1969**.
- Ayub **fell ill** and lost army support.
- Resigned on 25 March 1969**, handing over power to **General Yahya Khan**, who imposed the **2nd Martial Law**.

9. Summary

Aspect	Details
Ruler	General Muhammad Ayub Khan
Type of Rule	Military Rule / Controlled Democracy (not democratic)
Constitution	1962 Constitution (Presidential System)
Major Reforms	Basic Democracies, Economic growth, Industrial development
Major Events	Indus Waters Treaty (1960), Presidential Election (1965), War with India (1965), Tashkent Agreement (1966)
End of Rule	Public unrest → Resigned 25 March 1969
Successor	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan (2nd Martial Law)
Disadvantage	Income gathered only in 22 families

In Short:

The Ayub Khan era (1958–1969) was **Pakistan's first military rule**. It brought **economic growth and reforms**, but lacked democracy, increased **social inequality**, and ended with **mass protests** after the **1965 war and Tashkent Agreement**.

Chapter 27 (The Yahya Khan Regime 1969-1971)::

Beginning of the Regime:

Date	Event / Detail
25 March 1969	Field Marshal Ayub Khan resigned amid protests and handed power to General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan , Commander-in-Chief.
—	Martial Law was re-imposed; the 1962 Constitution was abrogated .
—	Yahya claimed he was only a "soldier on deputed duty," not a politician.
—	Political activity was temporarily banned to restore order.

Administrative & Political Reforms:

Date	Decision / Reform	Explanation / Effect
28 Nov 1969	Dissolution of One Unit	West Pakistan was broken into four provinces : Punjab, Sindh, NWFP (KPK) and Balochistan (newly created).
—	Restoration of provincial identity	Each province got separate status again.
—	Parity revoked	Ended equal representation of East and West Pakistan — adopted "One Man, One Vote." This gave East Pakistan a majority .

Legal Framework Order (LFO 1970):

Date	30 March 1970
Purpose	To prepare for free general elections and guide constitution-making.
Main Points	
• Pakistan to remain a Federal Republic known as the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.	
• Constitution to be framed within 120 days of the National Assembly's meeting.	
• Ensured territorial integrity and national solidarity.	
• Elections to be based on direct adult franchise for the first time.	
• Simple majority would be enough to frame the Constitution.	

Rising Bengali Nationalism & Six Points

- **Sheikh Mujibur Rahman** of the **Awami League (East Pakistan)** put forward the **Six Points**:
 1. Federal government only for **defence and foreign affairs**.
 2. **Separate currencies** or strict fiscal control.
 3. **Control of trade and taxation** by provinces.
 4. **Foreign aid and reserves** to be provincial.
 5. **Independent foreign trade policy** for provinces.
 6. **Militia/paramilitary** forces for each province.
- The Six Points practically meant **confederation**, conflicting with the LFO.
- On **14 Aug 1970**, Dhaka University students hoisted the **“Bangladesh” flag**, showing separatist sentiment.

And sheikh said that there will be no compromise on these six points.

General Elections of 1970:

These elections were conducted under the **Legal Framework Order (LFO) of 1970** issued by **General Yahya Khan**.

Shiekh Mujeeb Ur Rehman = Awami League

ZA Bhutto = PPP

Date		7 December 1970
Nature	First ever direct general elections on the basis of adult franchise (all adult citizens men and women). Free and fair.	
Results		
• Awami League (East) → 167/169 seats (majority overall = absolute control).		
• Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) → 81 → 88 (after independent joined) /144 seats, all from West Pakistan.		
• National Awami Party (NAP) → majority in NWFP & Balochistan.		
Meaning	Awami League could form the central government alone , but no seats in the West; PPP had none in the East → deep division .	

Total Seats in the National Assembly:

Region	Total Seats	Notes
East Pakistan	162 seats	Represented more population (about 56% of Pakistan's total).
West Pakistan	138 seats	Represented four provinces combined (Punjab, Sindh, NWFP, Balochistan + Tribal Areas).
Total (Pakistan)	300 seats	162 + 138 = 300 total seats of the National Assembly.

Region	Leading Party	Seats Won	Opposition / Notes
East Pakistan	Awami League (Mujibur Rahman)	167 / 169	Full control in East Pakistan
West Pakistan	Pakistan Peoples Party (Bhutto)	81 / 144	Full control in West Pakistan

The failure to transfer power to the majority party led to the separation of East Pakistan in 1971.

Constitutional Crisis (1971):

- **Mujib** insisted on implementing his **Six Points**, making him **de facto sole ruler**.
- **Bhutto (PPP)** opposed this, saying: **“We will not go to Dhaka!”** unless West's view was heard.
- Yahya fixed **3 March 1971** for the **Constituent Assembly** in Dhaka.
- **Bhutto boycotted it; Mujib demanded two Prime Ministers** — one for each wing.
- Yahya **postponed the Assembly**, sparking **riots and violence** in East Pakistan.

Ethnic Violence (Bengali VS non Bengali in every perspective like marriage,land,etc) and Military Action:

Date	Event / Description
March 1971	Bengali militants attacked non-Bengalis ; ~30,000 killed.
25 March 1971	Operation Searchlight – General Tikka Khan ordered military action in Dhaka.
Result	Civil war erupted → India intervened → East Pakistan separated (Bangladesh) in Dec 1971.
20 Dec 1971	Power transferred from Yahya Khan to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto .

Awami League Slogan = Bhutto Mukkhe Latain Maro '(Kick Bhutto's face)

Language Problem = Urdu VS Bengali

Cross-Border Terrorism:

Mrs Indra Gandhi → Indian support /help to Multi bahini (liberation army)

Foreign & Internal Implications:

- UN and **world powers** criticized military action.
- **India** openly supported **Mukti Bahini (separatists)**.
- The USSR signed a **friendship treaty with India (Aug 1971)**.

- **USA and China** initially backed **Pakistan diplomatically**, but not militarily.
- Pakistan suffered a **national tragedy** with the **loss of East Pakistan**.

Summary Table (General Muhammad Yahya Khan – Military Regime 1969-1971):

Aspect	Details
Ruler	General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan
Type of Rule	Military Regime / Martial Law (Non-democratic)
Period	25 March 1969 – 20 Dec 1971
Major Actions	Dissolved One Unit (1969); Promulgated LFO (1970); Held first general elections (1970)
Major Crisis	Clash between Mujib's Six Points and LFO → Civil war
End of Rule	Fall of Dhaka and creation of Bangladesh (16 Dec 1971); power to Bhutto
Nature	Authoritarian rule under Martial Law , not democratic

Year	Event	Z.A. Bhutto's Status
1971–1973	Became President of Pakistan after Yahya Khan's resignation (after fall of East Pakistan).	President (1971–1973)
1973–1977	Became Prime Minister after the 1973 Constitution was enacted.	Prime Minister (1973–1977)

Chapter 28 (The ZA Bhutto Government 1971-1977):

Rise Of Power (20 Dec 1971):

Date	Event / Detail
20 December 1971	Power was transferred from General Yahya Khan to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1928–1979). after the fall of East Pakistan (16 Dec 1971) — Pakistan's most critical national tragedy.
—	Bhutto became Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) and President of Pakistan.

Political and Economic Reforms:

(a) Nationalization Policy

- All **heavy industries** (except textiles) were **nationalized** in **1972**.
- Late (on/in **1st January 1974**), **banks, insurance companies, and educational institutions** were also nationalized.
- Aim: to promote **economic equality** and **reduce class gap**.
- Result:
 - Initially popular, but later led to **inefficiency, corruption, and economic decline**.
 - **Private sector weakened**; production and exports fell.

(b) Agricultural Reforms

- Announced **land reforms** (1972) — limited land ownership and gave land to peasants.
- Implementation was **weak** — large landlords still retained influence.

(c) Labour & Education

- Introduced **labour reforms**; encouraged formation of **trade unions**.
- **Education** was made **free and nationalized**, following **Nur Khan Commission** recommendations.
- Aimed to reduce inequality, but quality and discipline suffered.

Ideology and Politics

Islamic Socialism

- Bhutto's slogan: "**Islam is our Faith, Democracy is our Politics, Socialism is our Economy.**"
- Introduced concept of **Islamic Socialism** — combining **social justice** with **Islamic values**.
- Many **ulema** **opposed** this, calling it un-Islamic, though it was earlier supported by Allama **Iqbal**, Maulana **Hasrat Mohani**, and **Liaquat Ali Khan**.

Constitutional Development (1973):

Date	12 August 1973
Event	Promulgation of the 1973 Constitution , unanimously (without opposition) passed by all parties.
Outcome	Bhutto became Prime Minister (instead of President).
Nature	The Constitution declared Pakistan an Islamic Federal Republic with a parliamentary system .

Foreign Policy:

Aspect	Details
Simla Agreement (1972)	Signed with India to restore peace after the 1971 war — both agreed to settle issues bilaterally (two-sided). But criticized that didn't solved the issue of Kashmir War.
Leftward Tilt	Withdrew Pakistan from SEATO and CENTO ; recognized North Korea, North Vietnam, and East Germany .
Muslim World	Strengthened relations — played key role in oil embargo policy (1973) and hosted 2nd Islamic Summit at Lahore (1974) .
Bangladesh Recognition	Recognized Bangladesh during the Islamic Summit.
Nuclear Programme	Laid foundation of Pakistan's nuclear project — led to success in 1998 .
Relations with Superpowers	Initially managed both USSR and USA well, but later relations with USA worsened after his nuclear stance.

Domestic Politics & Opposition:

Provincial Conflicts

- Bhutto had **tensions with NAP–JUI governments** in **NWFP and Balochistan**.
- Accused them of separatism after **arms cache found in Iraqi Embassy** → Bhutto dismissed both governments.
- Resulted in **army operation in Balochistan**.

Sindhi Language Issue (1972)

- Declared **Sindhi as the official language** of Sindh.
- Caused **riots between Urdu- and Sindhi-speaking communities**, but Bhutto calmed the situation through direct appeal.

Federal Security Force (FSF):

Bhutto created that but later he was accused of that Bhutto used FSF to murder (kill) Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan Kasuri due to this Bhutto was executed in 1979

Achievements:

Field	Achievement
Politics	Restored democracy after martial law.
Constitution	Passed the 1973 Constitution — still in force today.
Foreign Policy	Strengthened ties with Muslim world, improved Pakistan's global image.
Industry	Brought key sectors under state control (though with mixed results --- Nationalized).
Nuclear Programme	Initiated Pakistan's nuclear capability.

Fall of Bhutto (1977):

Event	Explanation
March 1977 Elections	PPP won majority , but opposition Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) accused Bhutto of rigging (dishonest way/ manipulated / controlled) .
Pakistan National Alliance (PNA)	A nine-party alliance demanding " Nizam-e-Mustafa " (Islamic system) and fresh elections .
Protests & Martial Law	Protests spread; army intervened under General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq on 5 July 1977 .
Bhutto's Trial & Execution	Tried for alleged murder of a political opponent; executed on 4 April 1979 due to murder case .
Legacy	Despite flaws, Bhutto remained a charismatic and popular leader , symbol of democracy for many Pakistanis.

Clashes b/w PPP and PNA

PNA:

- wanted Nizam-e-Mustafa

Summary Table:

Aspect	Details
Period	1971 – 1977
Leader	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
Type of Government	Civilian Democratic Rule (ended by Martial Law in 1977) – restored democracy
Major Policies	Nationalization, Islamic Socialism, Land Reforms, 1973 Constitution
Foreign Policy	Simla Agreement, Islamic Summit, Nuclear Programme, leftward tilt
Major Issues	Economic decline, political unrest, Sindhi-Urdu riots, opposition from PNA
End of Regime	Overthrown by General Zia-ul-Haq (5 July 1977)
Execution	4 April 1979

Chapter 29 – The Zia-ul-Haq Regime (1977–1988):

Beginning of the Regime:

Date	Event / Detail
5 July 1977	General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq imposed Martial Law , overthrowing Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's government .
—	Bhutto was arrested; National and Provincial Assemblies were dissolved.
—	Zia became Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) and later President (1978) .
—	Promised elections within 90 days , but postponed them indefinitely.

Reasons for Imposing Martial Law:

- **Widespread protests** by the **Pakistan National Alliance (PNA)** after alleged election rigging (dishonestly) in 1977.
- **Law and order collapse** and rising **religious demands** for *Nizam-e-Mustafa*.
- Zia claimed he intervened to **restore peace and Islamic order**.

3. Islamization Policy

Zia's main goal was to **Islamize laws, economy, and society**.

(a) Legal Reforms

- **Hudood Ordinances (1979)** — punishment laws based on the **Qur'an and Sunnah** (covering theft, adultery, drinking, etc.).
- **Qazi Courts (1980)** — established to decide cases according to **Islamic law**.
- **Federal Shariat Court (1980)** — to review laws inconsistent with Islam.
- **Zakat and Ushr Ordinance (1980)** — compulsory deduction of **2.5% Zakat** from bank savings for welfare of the poor.

(b) Education & Media

- **Islamic Studies** made **compulsory** in schools and colleges.
- Friday declared the **weekly holiday** instead of Sunday.
- **Media censorship** imposed; Islamic values promoted on TV and radio.

(c) Economic Islamization

- Began **interest-free banking** on Islamic principles.
- Encouraged **Zakat, charity, and Islamic welfare programs**.

4. Political Developments

(a) Bhutto's Trial and Execution

- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was **tried for murder** and **executed on 4 April 1979**.
- This created both **fear** and **sympathy** among the people.

(b) Postponement of Elections

- Elections postponed repeatedly from **1977 to 1985** under the pretext of national stability.
- Political activity was banned; Martial Law remained strict.

(c) Formation of Majlis-e-Shoora (1981)

- Zia set up a **Majlis-e-Shoora (Federal Advisory Council)** — a **non-party consultative assembly** of **284 members**, all **appointed**, not elected.
- Worked as a substitute for the National Assembly.

(d) Revival of Constitution (1985)

- In **1985**, **party-based elections** were held under Martial Law.
- **Muhammad Khan Junejo** became **Prime Minister**.
- **Eighth Amendment** (1985) legalized all of Zia's actions and gave the **President power to dissolve the Assembly** (Article 58(2)(b)).

(e) Dismissal of Junejo Government

- Zia dismissed **Muhammad Khan Junejo's government** in **May 1988**, citing corruption and inefficiency.
- Announced new elections for **November 1988**, but died before they were held.

Foreign Policy:

Area	Details
Afghanistan Crisis (Dec 1979)	USSR invaded Afghanistan → Pakistan became front-line state for US-backed Afghan Mujahideen .
Relations with USA	Pakistan received massive US aid (weapons & funds) in exchange for helping Afghan resistance .
Relations with Muslim World	Strengthened ties with Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Gulf countries .
Nuclear Program	Continued secretly; Dr. A.Q. Khan advanced nuclear research during Zia's rule.
OIC Role	Pakistan remained active member of Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) .

The Afghan War (1979–1988)

- USSR's invasion of **Afghanistan (Dec 1979)** created millions of **refugees in Pakistan**.
- Pakistan became base for **Afghan Mujahideen** with **US & Saudi support**.
- Helped end **Soviet influence**, but caused **Kalashnikov culture, drugs, and sectarian violence** later. (as side effect of Afghan war (1979-1988) when **weapons and drugs** entered Pakistan through Afghan refugees and smugglers.)
- Afghanistan was one of the **world's largest producers of opium (base of drug)**.

Death of Zia-ul-Haq	
Date	17 August 1988
Event	Zia's plane crashed near Bahawalpur , killing him and senior officers, including US Ambassador Arnold Raphael .
Cause	Officially declared an air crash , but believed by many to be sabotage or assassination .
Aftermath	Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan became Acting President . Benazir Bhutto (PPP) later won elections in Nov 1988 .

Summar Zia Ul Haq (1977-1988)	
Aspect	Details
Ruler	General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq
Type of Rule	Military Dictatorship (Martial Law)
Duration	1977 – 1988
Main Features	Islamization, Martial Law, Afghan Jihad, Eighth Amendment
Key Institutions	Majlis-e-Shoora (1981), Federal Shariat Court (1980)
Foreign Policy	Support for Afghan Jihad, alliance with USA, strong Muslim ties
End of Regime	Died in plane crash (17 Aug 1988)
Nature of Rule	Authoritarian / Military , though claimed to be Islamic

Chapter 30

The Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif

Democratic Governments 1988-1999:

Background

- After **General Zia-ul-Haq's death (17 August 1988)**, Senate Chairman **Ghulam Ishaq Khan** became **Acting President**.
- **General Elections** were held on **16 November 1988**, marking the **end of Martial Law** and the **return of democracy** in Pakistan after 11 years.

First Benazir Bhutto Government (1988–1990)	
Aspect	Details
Leader	Benazir Bhutto — daughter of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; leader of Pakistan People's Party (PPP)

Significance	First woman Prime Minister of the Muslim world.
President	Ghulam Ishaq Khan
Challenges	Political instability, weak economy, opposition from Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI) led by Nawaz Sharif .

Main Policies and Steps

1. Restored **freedom of press and political activity**.
2. Reopened **student and trade unions**.
3. Promised **social justice and welfare**.
4. Maintained **foreign relations with the US and Muslim world**.
5. Faced difficulty controlling **inflation and corruption**.

End of Government

- Dismissed by **President Ghulam Ishaq Khan** on **6 August 1990** under **Article 58(2)(b)** for **corruption, poor administration, and lawlessness**.
- **Caretaker government** formed and **elections held** in October 1990.

Nawaz Sharif's First Government (1990–1993)	
Leader	Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif (IJI)
President	Ghulam Ishaq Khan
Prime Minister's Goals	Promote economic reforms, privatization, and industrial growth .

Main Achievements

1. Introduced **privatization policy** — sold nationalized industries to private sector.
2. Launched **Yellow Cab Scheme** and **Motorway Project**.
3. Encouraged **foreign investment** and reduced state control over economy.
4. Promoted **"Iqra surcharge"** for education funding.
5. Tried to improve **relations with India and USA**.

End of Government

- **Conflict with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan** over power and corruption charges.
- Both were **forced to resign** on **18 July 1993** after military mediation by **Army Chief Gen. Waheed Kakar**.
- **Caretaker setup** led to **elections in October 1993**.



4. Second Benazir Bhutto Government (1993–1996)

| **President** | **Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari** |

| **Prime Minister** | **Benazir Bhutto (PPP)** |

| **Period** | 1993 – 1996 |

Main Features

1. Promoted **women's empowerment and education**.
2. Improved **relations with China, Iran, and the Muslim world**.
3. Focused on **foreign investment and telecommunication development**.
4. Worked on **energy projects (IPPs)** to solve power shortage.

Problems and Issues

- **Corruption and nepotism** increased.
- **Law and order deteriorated**, especially in **Karachi (operation against MQM)**.
- Clashes with President **Leghari** and **Army**.

End of Government

- Dismissed on **5 November 1996** by **President Farooq Leghari** on charges of **corruption, misuse of power, and poor governance**.
- **Caretaker Prime Minister**: **Malik Meraj Khalid**.



5. Nawaz Sharif's Second Government (1997–1999)

| **Elections Held** | **February 1997** |

| **Party** | **Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N)** |

| **President** | **Muhammad Rafiq Tarar** |

| **Prime Minister** | **Nawaz Sharif** |

| **Nature** | Strong majority in Parliament — powerful government. |

Achievements

1. **Eighth Amendment reduced** — Parliament limited President's power to dissolve assemblies (13th Amendment).
2. Introduced **economic reforms** and **foreign investment policies**.
3. Started **motorway expansion** and **nuclear program** continuation.
4. Conducted **nuclear tests** on **28 May 1998 (Youn-e-Takbeer)** after India's tests — made Pakistan **nuclear power**.
5. Tried **peace talks with India** (Lahore Declaration, 1999).

Problems

- **Kargil conflict (1999)** worsened relations with India.
- Conflict grew between **Nawaz Sharif** and **Army Chief Gen. Pervez Musharraf**.
- Economic sanctions after nuclear tests hurt Pakistan's economy.
- Accused of **authoritarianism** and **mismanagement**.

End of Government

- On **12 October 1999**, **Army Chief Gen. Pervez Musharraf** overthrew Nawaz Sharif's government and imposed **Martial Law**.

- **Nawaz Sharif arrested** and later **exiled (forced leaving one's native country)** to Saudi Arabia.

Summary Table				
Period	Leader	Party	Main Features	End of Rule
1988–1990	Benazir Bhutto	PPP	First woman PM; restored democracy; social welfare focus	Dismissed by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan
1990–1993	Nawaz Sharif	IJI / PML-N	Privatization, industrial growth	Resigned after conflict with President
1993–1996	Benazir Bhutto	PPP	Development, foreign investment, but corruption	Dismissed by President Leghari
1997–1999	Nawaz Sharif	PML-N	Economic reforms, nuclear tests, Lahore peace effort	Overthrown by Gen. Musharraf (Martial Law)

Lahore Declaration (1999) was a **peace agreement** between Pakistan and India to resolve disputes peacefully and prevent nuclear conflict.

Unfortunately, just a few months later, the **Kargil War** broke out in the same Kashmir region, undoing the progress made by the **Lahore Declaration**.

Kargil is a **mountainous region** located in **Jammu and Kashmir**, near the **Line of Control (LoC)** between **Pakistan and India**.

Chapter 40 – Economic Development:

PK Chapter 40 – Economic Development

Initial Economic Problems (1947)

- At independence, critics claimed **Pakistan would not be economically viable**.
- **India withheld Pakistan's financial share**, giving only **17.5%** after Gandhi's pressure.
- **Pakistan began with almost no industry**, few trained personnel, and limited resources.
- The economy was **60% agriculture-based**, and **savings rate was only 5% of GDP**.

Creation of the State Bank of Pakistan

- **Founded by Quaid-e-Azam on 1 July 1948**, to ensure **monetary economic independence**.
- Controlled money supply, interest rates, and regulated commercial banks.
- Allowed Pakistan to issue its **own currency** and manage its economy independently.

Agriculture

- **Land tenure system** and **low technology** caused **low productivity**.
- **Jute in Korean war (1950-1953) boom**.
- Pakistan inherited part of a **developed irrigation system**, which helped crops.
- Major crops: **cotton, wheat, rice, sugarcane**.
- Later development under Ayub Khan introduced **mechanized farming** and **tube wells**.

Industrial Development

- Initially very limited — small units in **Lahore, Karachi, and Faisalabad**.
- **Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC)** was established to start new industries and later sold them to the **private sector**.
- By 1960s, Pakistan was among **fastest developing economies in Asia**.

Five-Year Plans

1. **First Plan (1955–60)**: Infrastructure, irrigation, power projects (Mangla, Warsak).
2. **Second Plan (1960–65)**: Industrial growth, Green Revolution, and GDP growth around **6%**.
3. **Third Plan (1965–70)**: Disrupted due to the **1965 war**.
4. **Fourth and Fifth Plans**: Focused on poverty reduction and social development.

Economic Policies of Later Governments		
Leader	Economic Approach	Key Points
Ayub Khan (1958–1969)	Industrialization & modernization	GDP growth ~6%, Green Revolution
Bhutto (1971–1977)	Nationalization	Banks, schools, industries under state control
Zia-ul-Haq (1977–1988)	Islamization + mixed economy	Hudood Ordinance (1979), Zakat, Ushr, Islamic banking
Nawaz Sharif (1990s)	Privatization	Sold public industries back to private sector

Trade and Currency

- **Pakistan's currency – Rupee (PKR)** – became stable after establishing the State Bank.
- Major exports: cotton, textiles, leather, rice.
- Major imports: machinery, petroleum, and chemicals.

Economic Cooperation

- **RCD (Regional Cooperation for Development)** formed with **Iran and Turkey** (1964).
- Replaced by **ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization)** in **1992**, adding Central Asian Muslim states.

Overall Summary

- Pakistan overcame its early financial crisis through **strong leadership, industrialization, and planning**.
- GDP grew steadily from **1950s onward**.
- However, economic instability reappeared during wars, floods, and political turmoil.

In short:

Pakistan's economic journey began in crisis but achieved stability through planning, industrialization, and banking reforms. From Ayub's modernization to Bhutto's nationalization and Nawaz's privatization — each phase shaped the country's economy.

PK Chapter 41 – Economic Planning

Meaning of Economic Planning

- Economic planning means using **national resources wisely** through **organized development programs**.
- It helps reduce poverty, increase employment, and achieve **balanced growth**.
- In Pakistan, planning was managed by the **Planning Commission** and carried out through **Five-Year Plans**.

The First Five Year Plan (1955–60)

The First Plan set out the following targets:

1. A 15 per cent increase in GDP and 7 per cent increase in per capita income.
2. To create employment opportunities for 20,000,000 people.
3. A 13 per cent increase in food production, and ultimately autarchy and self sufficiency in food.
4. To improve 6,000 villages by providing power, water, sanitation and communications.
5. To irrigate 3,000,000 acres of land.
6. To produce 580,000 kilowatts of electricity.
7. To establish 1,500 new post offices.
8. To add Rs 250,000 hospital beds.
9. To earn Rs 50 crores worth of foreign exchange.

Five-Year Plans of Pakistan		
Plan	Years	Focus / Outcome
1st Plan	1955–60	Started 8 years after independence. Focused on agriculture, irrigation, and industry. Only partly successful due to floods and refugee settlement.
2nd Plan	1960–65	Under Ayub Khan , the most successful. Industrial growth and Green Revolution. 12% increase in per capita income and GDP grew by ~6%.
3rd Plan	1965–70	Interrupted by 1965 war and political instability; targets not achieved.
4th Plan	1970–75	Cancelled due to 1971 war and separation of East Pakistan.
Bhutto Era (1971–77)	—	Five-Year Plans abandoned → “Non-Plan Years”. Nationalization hurt investment. Introduced One-Year Plans .
5th Plan	1978–83	Under Zia-ul-Haq . Partial denationalization and investment in small industries.
6th Plan	1983–88	Growth in agro-based, textile, and pharmaceutical industries.
7th Plan	1988–93	Under Benazir Bhutto . Focus on privatization , but limited success due to Afghan war and political unrest.
8th Plan	1993–98	Promoted free market economy and small-scale industries, steel mill ; poor implementation.
Medium-Term Development Framework (MTDF)	2005–2010	Announced by Pervez Musharraf . Focused on water resources (PM Shoukat Aziz allocated 293 M pkr to increase water availability) and infrastructure .

CHAPTER 32: (Constitutional Development 1947, 1956, 1962, 1973)