



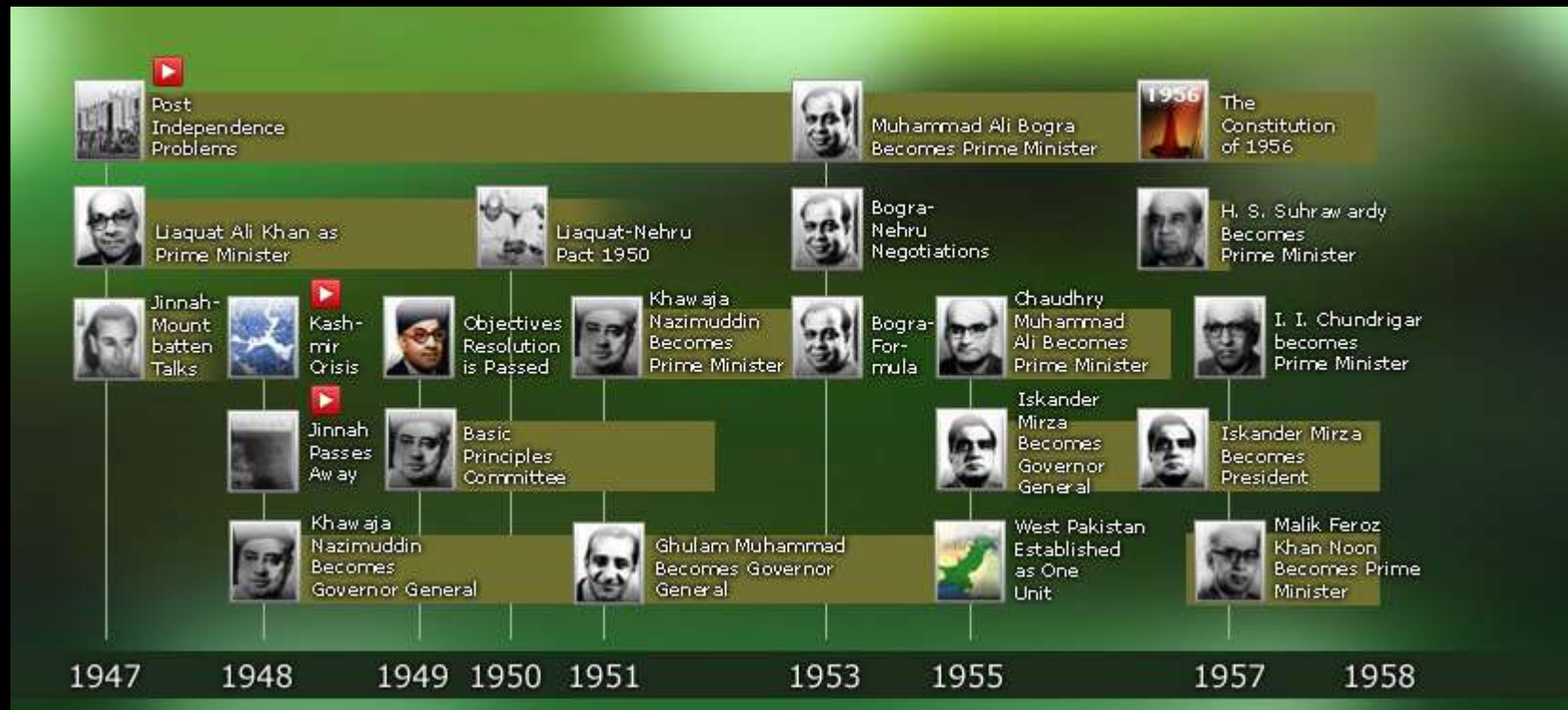
POLITICAL HISTORY OF PAKISTAN (1947-58)

This decade is considered to be highly effected by Post Independence Problems.

AGENDA

- Events of 1947 (PM, Gov. Gen., Post Independence Probs, Jinnah-Batten Talks)
- Events of 1948 (Kashmir Crisis, Quaid's tragic Death, Gov. Gen. Conversion)
- Events of 1949 (Objectives Resolution, Basic Principles Committee)
- Events of 1950 (Liaquat-Nehru Pact)
- Events of 1951 (PM Conversion, Gov. Gen. Conversion)
- Events of 1953 (Bogra's Era)
- Events of 1955 (PM Conversion, Gov. Gen. Conversion, One Unit Formation)
- Events of 1956 (1st Constitution, PM Conversion, Presidency)
- Events of 1957 (Dual Conversion of PM)
- Events of 1958 (Ouster of Sikandar Mirza, Martial Law under Ayub Khan)

PASSAGE OF POWER FROM PERSON TO PERSON





1947

- Liaquat Ali Khan (1st PM 1947-1951, Natural Choice as contributions to the struggle for independence were numerous)
- Muhammad Ali Jinnah (1st Gov. Gen. 1947-48)
- Post Independence Problems (clothing shelter and feeding of Refugees, Indus Water, transactions of personnel, stationery, food, industry, Treasure and war weapons distribution, Accession of Princely States).
- Jinnah - Mountbatten Talks (Nov 1, 1947, 3.5 hours duration, about Kashmir Issue, ended with no result).



1948

- Kashmir Crisis (Full-scale war ensued between India & Pak for Accession, Matter went to Security council, Solution came out to be a Plebiscite and demarcation of ceasefire line, remained existed since 1949. Pak: Poonch, West Kashmir, Jammu, Lakadh, Ind: Kashmir valley, Jammu, Remaining Ladakh)
- Jinnah passed away (got TB, by the end Cancer too, 11 sept, 1948, buried in KHI).
- Khwaja Nazimuddin (2nd Gov. Gen. 1948-51).



1949

- **Objectives Resolution is passed** (Mar 12, 1949. Objectives: Sovereignty belongs to Allah, Chosen representatives shall exercise power, Muslims pass lives as per Islam's teachings, Assurance of democracy freedom equality tolerance & justice, shall be a federation, Availability of basic rights, Independent judiciary, Freedom to minorities).
- **Basic Principles Committee** (Mar 12, 1949. Nazimuddin, comprised of 24 members, to determine basic principles of future constitution of Pakistan, created bitterness btw East & West Pak, resulted in a deadlock towards the formation of constitution)



LIAQUAT-NEHRU PACT

- Between both the PM's of Ind & Pak.
- Apr 8, 1950.
- Aim: 1. to elevate communal peace. 2. to elevate fears of minorities. 3. to create atmosphere in which both countries can resolve differences.
- Considered to be an optimistic beginning of healthy relations formation btw Ind & Pak.



1951

- Khawaja Nazimuddin becomes PM (after assassination of Liaquat on 16 oct, 1951. remained in power 1951-53. Downfall causes: 1.power struggle of that time, 2. meekness of character.
- Ghulam Muhammad becomes Gov. Gen. (to change the status quo of executive powers, he dismissed Nazimuddin in Apr 17, 1953, 3rd Gov. Gen.)



1953

- Muhammad Ali Bogra becomes PM (after Nazimuddin. He worked hard for settling Kashmir issue. Dismissed by Sikandar Mirza on Aug8,1955. Tenure 1953-55)
- Bogra-Nehru negotiations (argued Nehru to realize the desirability of settling Kashmir dispute. Met informally in London in June 1953, & in July 1953 in Karachi. He suggested a fair plebiscite in Kashmir, but by sept 21,1954 he realized that talks regarding Kashmir have failed)
- Bogra Formula (Oct7,1953. bicameral legislature. = representation of all 5 provinces in upper house. 300 seats in lower house on proportionate basis. A conflict btw the two houses will going to be referred to joint session.



1955

- Chaudhry Muhammad Ali becomes PM (Aug 11, 1955. greatest achievement was framing 1956 constitution. He resigned himself.)
- Sikandar Mirza becomes Gov. Gen. (Aug 1955. 4th Gov. Gen. elected as 1st president)
- West Pakistan established as One Unit (Sept 30, 1955. Assembly passed the bill merging 310,000 sq miles into one unit with LHR as provincial capital. Continued until Gen. Yahya dissolved it on July 1, 1970)



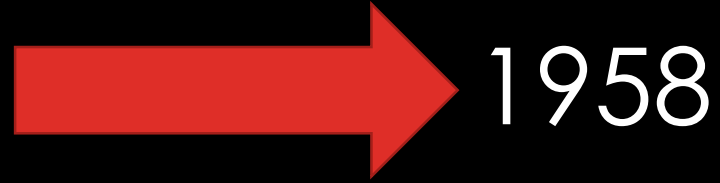
1956

- The Constitution of 1956 (enforced on 23 Mar, 1956. Pakistan became Republican after Dominion. Consisted of 234 articles, divided into 13 parts & 6 schedules. Main feature: Islamic character. Provided unicameral legislature. Continued till Oct 7, 1958.
- H.S Suhrawardy becomes PM (Sept 12, 1956. resigned on Oct 10, 1957. downfall causes: 1. Appropriate electorate, 2. differences over 1 unit.)
- Sikandar Mirza becomes President (after 1956 constitution enforcement. Tenure 1956-58. 1. brought about cabinet changes. 2. advocated democracy. Arrested and exiled to Britain)



1957

- I.I Chundrigar becomes PM (Oct 1957, Sikandar appointed him as PM held a weak position)
- Malik Feroz Khan Noon becomes PM (Dec 16, 1957. he took prime ministry which lasted for less than a year because of abrogation of constitution on Oct 7/8, 1958).



1958

➤ Ouster of President Sikandar Mirza (Oct 7, 1958. Sikandar declared Martial law and Gen. Ayub Khan became Chief Martial law administrator. Having more powers. He arrested Sikandar on Oct 27, 1958 who exiled to Britain and died later on.)

➤ Martial Law under Field Marshal Ayub Khan (1958-62).

Gen Ayub Khan entitled him as Field Marshal, under Martial law Oct 7, 1958:

- Constitution abrogated.
- Ministers were dismissed.
- Assemblies were dissolved.
- All political activities were banned.

End of presentation



Thank You!

Questions Welcome