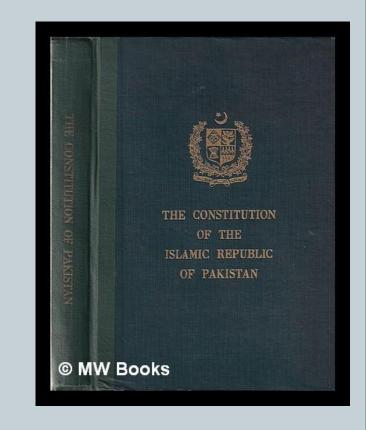
# Constitution and Military Rule in Pakistan

# Constitution

- The constitution came into force in March 1956. It declared Pakistan an Islamic state and installed a president with extensive powers.
- Only Muslims can be the president of Pakistan.



### Iskandar Mirza as the first President

- He was appointed Governor of East Pakistan in 1954. Ghulam Muhammad was succeeded by Iskander Mirza so he became the last Governor-General of Pakistan.
- According to the 1956 Constitution, he became the first President of Pakistan.



## Iskandar Mirza as the first President

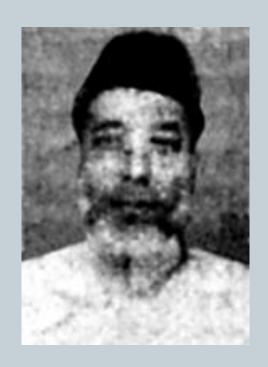
 Iskander Mirza was considered a power-hungry person. He wanted to dominate the political scene of the country by any means possible.



#### Death of Shahid Ali in the assembly

On 23 September 1958, an unfortunate incident occurred in the Provincial Assembly of East Pakistan.

A serious altercation and scuffle took place inside the Assembly in which the deputy Speaker Shahed Ali was severely injured and later died.



# Political interference

Chaos in the Provincial Assembly of East Pakistan and the death of the Deputy Speaker provide the Pakistani ruling party an excuse for political interference in this region.

#### Martial law

7 October 1958, President Iskander Mirza introduced martial law by a declaration.

He suspend the Constitution, Legislative Assembly, Central and Provincial Ministries. He also prohibited political activities by banning all political parties.



#### **Martial Law**

President Iskander Mirza abrogated the 1956 Constitution with the help of General Ayub Khan, the Chief Martial Law Administrator.



#### Martial law

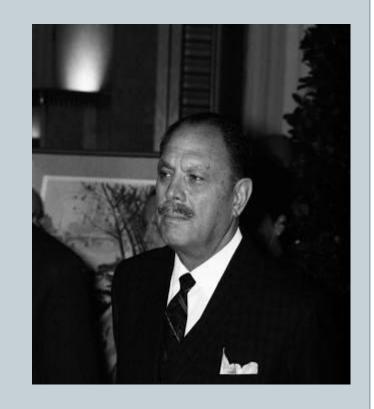
Pakistan was divided into number of military zones. Major General Umrao Khan was appointed Martial Law Administrate of East Pakistan.



#### Ayub Khan

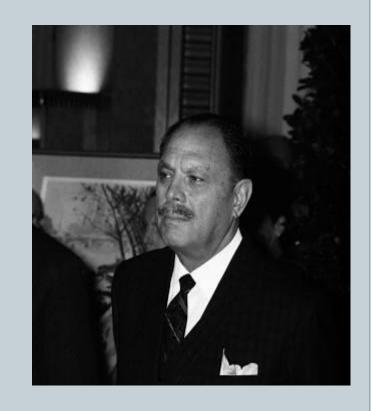
On 27 October 1958, General Ayuh Khan removed Iskander Mirza and he himself assume supreme power as the President of Pakistan.

Ayub Khan remained Commander-in-Chief and the Chief Martial Law Administrator, thus becoming immensely powerful.



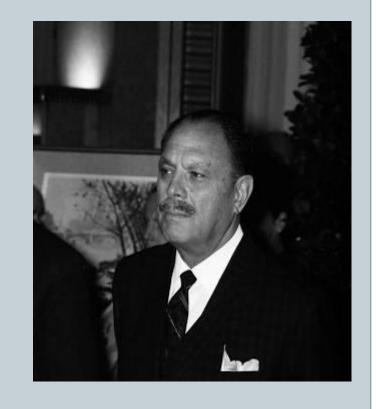
#### **EBDO**

•An Elective Bodies Disqualification Ordinance (EBDO) was introduced and many politician were -ebdoed' for misuse of power.



#### **Screening Committee**

In different stages of the administration screening committees were set up with a via, removing corrupt and inefficient officials from Government services.



#### Basic Democracies

**Basic Democracies** a local government system. **General AYUB KHAN** President of Pakistan, introduced the concept of basic democracy under the Basic Democracies Order, 1959 having made an attempt to initiate a grass-root level democratic system.

# The system of Basic Democracies was initially a five-tier arrangement. They were:

- (i) union councils (rural areas), town and union committees (urban areas); (ii) thana councils (East Pakistan), tehsil councils (West Pakistan); (iii) district councils; (iv) divisional councils;
- (v) provincial development advisory council.

☐ The councils were consisted of elected and nominated members as well. There were 40,000 basic democrants in each part of Pakistan totaling the number to 80,000 in the country. Basic democrats member could elect the President and the members of the National and Provincial Legislative Councils.

Ayub Khan became the President for the following five years after winning the confidence votes of these members.

Thus, he also gained the authority to formulate a constitution for the country.

\*Ayub Khan



#### First elected president of Pakistan

- Basic Democrats were basically members of Union Councils who were given the right elect members of Provincial and National Assemblies and the President.
- These Basic Democrats made Ayub Khan the first elected President of Pakistan by means of a confidence-vote.

#### **Martial Law lifted**

In 1962 president Ayub khan lifted martial law and introduced a new constitution.

Abdul Monem Khan made the Governor of East Pakistan.

In 1964, presidential election held and Ayub Khan won against Fatima Jinnah, daughter of Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

He remained the president till 1969.

# Thank You