

(Topics 198 mid - 02)

1: Initial problems of Pak :-

Number of Issues came into existence for Pakistan after its independence.

" These Issues have been divided into two categories.

- (1) Internal
- (2) External

(1) Internal :- 1

(a) Administrative issue

(b) Princely states

(c) Canal water dispute

(d) Bengali language movement

(e) Cash balance issue

(a) Administrative.

Before the separation of sub-continent, Delhi was considered to be central zone, with good offices, high buildings, but as Pakistan got independence, Karachi was considered as central zone, instead of being the central zone, Karachi was not given the proper rights, administrative officers were just like tenants.

↳ Sir: P. J. L. Lewis G. I. M.
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(b) Princely states:-

As there were 675 princely states were there before partition, all princely states' issue was solved excepting, "Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir" as these 3 princely states were under influence of Pakistan, so they also created issues.

(c) Canal water dispute.

• famous rivers, Ravi, Sutlej, Indus which came under the influence of Indian occupied Kashmir, these water zones were closed for Pakistan. "Nadkopur and Ferozpur rivers were closed."

(4) Bengali language

As in creation of Pakistan, Bengalis played a vital role, they were in majority () too, Pakistanis were demanding to have Urdu as official language, alike Bengalis were saying that they are in majority, so Bengali should be official language.

(5) cash ISSUE :-

An amount of 750 million was announced for Pakistan, but it was not given to them, only 200 million was given.

Internal Issues :-

(a) Pak - afghan borders line.

As Pakistan and afghanistan shared a boundary line named as " Durand line" afghanistan was protesting that this borders line belongs to them.

(b) India's Kashmir Issue.

Kashmir Issue was the major issue of that time, which created a lot of difficulties till today.

(c) Nuclear weapons purchase.

In start Pak spent its much amount on arm

rather than
purchasing, ~~settling~~ Installing
the Industries, making
Universities etc.

Question no 03 :-

"Political problems of Pak :-

Following are the main political problems of Pakistan.

- ① over developed state structure.
 - (a) Executive \rightarrow law implementing
 - (b) legislation \rightarrow law making
 - (3) judiciary \rightarrow punishes according to Law.

- As Pakistan came into being 7 Prime Ministers changed within 9 years, 1947-1954 for this changes, Gen Ayub imposed First Martial Law in Pakistan.
- [Martial law by Ayub, brought presidential form of govt.]
- [Members were not answerable to parliament].

- (2) Executive enforce \rightarrow state suffered
- (a) Hyper centralized state:- "Judiciary dominant over other parties."

③ pattern a lion's relationship.

" Two bring our people in front.

[Lijr & El of Oxfjelid N: 1]

(1) Notable - people

(2) Landlords

(3) Bureaucracy.

④ Personality based politics:-

" Vote on bases of personality
not on work.

⑤ Lack of unanimous
political system.

→ leaders having different minded.

Ayoub is Nationalism
Zia is Islamization

→ Identity Crises:-

Some leaders bring up liberal form of govt, some bring extremist form of govt.

→ Lack of unanimous public opinion.

Some vote to PPP, Some vote to PMLN, Some to PTI, all are having different mindset.

Impacts of these political problems :-

- (1) political instability
- (2) Economic growth
- (3) Social Issues
 - ↓
Crime increases.
- (4) Religious, Extremism increases.
- (5) Educational, Unimpressive education.
 - military students → course different
 - private schools → course different
 - Madarsa → //
 - public Schools //

Solutions:

- (1) Accountability
- (2) awareness
- (3) combating.

1956, 1962, 1973 Constitutions
Comparison:

(1956 Constitution)

① Framed by Constituent Assembly

② Unicameral legislature

③ 234 Articles

④ 23 March 1956 it made

⑤ Parliamentary form of govt.

⑥ All powers belongs to federal, federalism

- (7) Name of Pakistan " Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- (8) High Treason (1st Jan, 1951)

→ A → P → X

1962 Constitution :-

- (1) Constituent Assembly by Justice shah beldin.
- (2) unicameral legislature
- (3) 250 Article
- (4) 8th June 1962 made
- (5) Dictatorship / Presidential
- (6) federalism

- (A) Named as Islamic Republic of Pakistan.
- (B) High treason doesn't exist.

P E V

1973 constitution.

- (1) Consensus political system
- (2) Bicameral legislature → upper house
lower house
- (3) parliamentary form of govt
- (4) federalism
- (5) 280 Article

(6) 14 August 1973

(7) Islamic Republic of Pak

(8) High Treason exists -

How to set point
for these 3 :-

(1) Framing of Constitution

(2) Legislature

(3) Articles

(4) Date of launching

(5) Form of govt

(6) Form of state

(7) Islamic provisions

(8) High Treason

[Indus Basin Treaty.]

As Pakistan get its water from the Indian sides, waterfall of Pakistan has created a lot of issues for it from day of independence.

On April 1st 1948 " Two famous rivers Ravi and Sutlej were closed to Pakistan, they said to solve Kashmir issue first, after we will share water to you.

[Initial agreement was made by Nehru and Liaquat, that these canals/rivers would not be closed already]

[But this treaty fails].

→ Ayub and Nehru pact
as a agreement named
as Indian Basin Treaty.

Salient features of Treaty.

→ 3 rivers would be given to
PAK → I.C.J → Indus,
Jhelum, Chenab

3 rivers would be given to
India, Savai, Sutlej &
Biyas

- Furthermore this treaty
proclaims that no Dams would be constructed
on this Rivers.
- India violated the rule
but instead of losing
the case at won in UNO :-