* Microsoft word citation
* Mid remind miss
* Explain points/
* elaborate discussion
* No bullet points
* Extra class on thursday 2pm
* 1966 lahore conference —--
* Lec 7 from bux
* The six point programme —-vv9
* 1—- political
* 2. Administrative
* 3. Economic
* 4. Demand
* 5. Defense

-

Gets released shekh mujib

1968- Agartala consparacy case

Mujib meeting indian army to divide pakistan—- asking for help from indian army (conspiracy from pakistan perspective)

Aiyub wanted bangabandhu out of picture—--

* Open trial ( newspaper , journalist)- by aiyub with false shakki altho they reealed so people protested against aiyub

Protest agaibst aiyub — 11 points+.....

1969 - Mass upsurge movement:

After asad dying – blomming protest

Sergent juhurul haque killed i prison

19070 - december election that aoami league won

Yahia khan:

Legal framework order (LFO) 1,2

Non cooperation movement

**Class last one**

language movement (1948-52)

Constitution of 56, 62

62- education movement

How aiyub came to power

Basic democracy order- concept

65- india vs pakistan

66- 6 point programme - reasons why we wanted which demand

68 agartola conspiracy accusation

69 mass upsearch movement - how start

70- leagal framework order - significant feature- iyahia

70- election- what helped awami league to win

—--------

Nature of pakistan– how you explain the nature

(8:00- 8.52 sec)

—-------

Challanges - successful / not successful

Ex: What kind of you know, initiatives? We took regarding constitution

—----------

Constitution - 4 principal

Ex:

What do you understand nationalism?

what kind of criticism our national decision has in our constitutional.

…………..

Elements- 5-

Ex: what were not democratic in 4th element act

Trend in bd

What's actually got improving situation in bd?

Economy: rmg sector, remitance, NGOs role

MVG and SVG goals - full form

greetings students

0:06

today we'll be discussing

0:09

the economic impacts of pakistan's

0:13

colonialism over east pakistan

0:17

as you all know we started discussing

0:20

the pakistan period

0:22

from the last lecture now the

0:24

interesting

0:25

thing that you'll have to keep in mind

0:28

is that

0:28

in 1947 the overwhelming majority of the

0:34

people

0:34

of east pakistan what constitutes

0:37

bangladesh

0:38

now voted for the muslim league

0:41

and voted for a pakistan and they all

0:44

had big dreams

0:46

on what pakistan would provide for them

0:50

however in a matter of a few months that

0:53

changed

0:54

and over the next 24 years

0:58

people started recognizing how pakistan

1:02

the state of pakistan was actually

1:04

exploiting east pakistan

1:06

and treating it as a colony in the last

1:10

lecture we talked about

1:12

the cultural aspects of it pakistan's

1:15

oppression

1:16

over our language our culture

1:20

denial of our language in fact

1:23

today we'll be talking about the

1:26

economic exploitation

1:28

and in the next class we'll be talking

1:30

about the political domination

1:33

so once again today we'll be discussing

1:36

the economic exploitation of east

1:49

pakistan

1:50

and how that we can see

1:54

through the increasing regional

1:55

disparity

1:57

there's another thing you have to

1:59

recognize is that pakistan

2:01

was pursuing a capitalist development

2:04

model

2:05

because at that time there was the cold

2:08

war

2:09

and a large influence of the soviet

2:12

union

2:13

and china over many parts of the world

2:16

especially southeast asia

2:18

remember the vietnam vietnam war was

2:20

going on at that time

2:23

so pakistan was picked up as a model

2:26

for the rest of the world on what

2:28

capitalist development

2:29

would look like so it was american

2:32

advisors

2:33

coming from harvard who

2:37

instructed who advised the pakistan

Government focused

in promoting a strong capitalist

development path

which in turn actually led to increasing

2:48

visual disparity and the economic

2:50

exploitation of

2:51

east pakistan so

2:55

in this class as i said we'll be talking

2:58

about the economic disparity

3:00

we'll be identifying some of the causes

3:03

of that

3:04

and we will try to understand how that

3:07

pursuing of the capitalist development

3:10

model

3:11

actually led to the inequality between

3:13

east and west pakistan

3:16

we'll also try to understand how the

3:18

six-point program

3:20

of bangladesh and awami league

3:24

tried to redress the imbalance the sixth

3:27

point

3:28

that the pakistan state never accepted

3:31

and in fact when it was obvious that we

3:34

would

3:36

take over government and implement the

3:38

six points

3:40

they launched this massive genocide

3:43

so let's briefly start with what the

3:45

initial conditions

3:46

were west pakistan at the time of the

3:50

partition

3:52

1947 did have slightly better roads

3:55

railways

3:56

irrigation and power but while east

3:59

pakistan didn't have that

4:01

east pakistan had highly fruit high land

4:04

good rainfall for agriculture production

4:07

and well-developed systems of waterways

4:10

for transportation both

4:13

winds had very low industrial capacity

4:17

this remember in the east it was mainly

4:19

in calcutta and west bengal

4:22

and also in west pakistan there wasn't

4:24

much it was

4:25

primarily in india educational

4:28

attainment was also learned

4:30

but very importantly was pakistan had a

4:33

strong

4:34

army because much

4:37

of the british army the british indian

4:40

army

4:41

comprised of people from the northwest

4:44

frontier province and

4:46

from west punjab which constituted

4:49

pakistan also

4:53

in terms of the indian civil bureaucracy

4:56

when the muslims

4:57

migrated to pakistan in 1947

5:01

they generally all migrated towards

5:04

pakistan

5:05

so the civil bureaucracy was dominated

5:08

by west pakistan

5:10

also in terms of businesses

5:13

most muslim traders from

5:17

india went to west

5:22

for pakistan came to east pakistan

5:27

so once again the economic conditions of

5:30

east pakistan

5:51

zamindars dominated

5:54

the land in east pakistan

5:57

and muslims were generally tenants and

5:59

smallholder farmers

6:01

so when the hindu zamindars left

6:05

in 1947 and then was

6:08

taken over by the government he had a

6:11

system of

6:12

muslim tenants and smallholder farmers

6:15

trade commerce financial intermediation

6:19

and even rural industries were primarily

6:21

dominated by hindus

6:23

the tea industry in east

6:33

the pakistan we also

6:36

already said bureaucracy teaching legal

6:38

professions

6:39

in east pakist

6:48

for pakistan

6:52

in the east in 1947 because

6:56

the bengali muslims expected they would

6:59

make great advancements

7:01

to the creation of pakistan but let's

7:04

see what happened

7:06

let's look at the growth of disparity so

7:10

we're looking at per capita incomes

7:14

already from the beginning 49 50

7:18

you have just look at the last column

7:20

that's highlighted in yellow

7:23

21 or rather 22

7:26

of west pakistan rather

7:30

west pakistanis earned

7:33

22 more incomes than east pakist of

7:44

going down and having greater equality

7:46

it started increasing to 24

7:50

to 32 percent to 45

7:54

and by 69.70 west pakistani households

7:59

earned earned 61 percent more

8:03

incomes than is party sales

8:06

so the state of pakistan and that 23 24

8:10

years of pakistani rule

8:12

had led to east pakistanis earning less

8:16

and less than west pakistan

8:19

and that follows too not just in incomes

8:21

but in consumption

8:23

so let's just look at the highlighted

8:26

ones

8:26

let's look at milk and butter in east

8:29

pakistan

8:31

this is pounds per month east pakistani

8:35

people would consume 2.1 pounds per

8:40

month of milk and butter was pakistanis

8:42

8.6

8:44

mutton beef and fish these pakistanis

8:47

would consume

8:49

0.4 pounds per month west pakistanis

8:52

would consume

8:54

1.7 pounds per month

8:57

implying huge differences

9:00

in some of the consumption patterns in

9:03

fact the price is still varied

9:05

the same price of rice that rather the

9:09

same rice

9:10

cost 518 rupees per ton

9:14

in each pakistan but only 334

9:17

rupees in west pakistan

9:22

rupees per ton in east pakistan and

9:26

267 only nearly half

9:29

in west pakistan so not only would the

9:32

west pakistanis earning

9:34

more over the years

9:37

but they were also purchasing

9:40

commodities at far cheaper prices than

9:43

in east

9:49

in west pakist at a cheaper rate that

9:52

was one form of exploitation

9:55

also other things look at motor vehicles

9:58

56 000 motor vehicles in east pakistan

10:02

259 000 in west pakistan

10:06

hospital beds about 7

10:10

000 in east pakistan in 1966

10:13

26 000 hospital beds in west pakistan 88

10:18

000 doctors in east pakistan

10:20

and 131 000 doctors in west pakistan

10:25

gives you an idea of the disparity

10:28

let's also look at the regional

10:30

expenditures

10:33

this is revenue and development

10:35

expenditures

10:36

what the government was spending and

10:38

look at the differences

10:41

in east pakistan over this period

10:46

there was 35 billion this was

10:50

this is a million takas 35 billion taka

10:53

spent in east pakistan

10:55

but 82 billion takas spent

10:58

in west pakistan

11:06

and 66 67

11:09

in west pakistan

11:14

we notice a huge big difference let's

11:16

just look at the

11:18

bottom row in terms of percentages

11:22

so all the foreign aid that came in

11:26

in the name of pakistan east pakistan

11:29

receives

11:30

only 31 percent of foreign aid west

11:33

pakistan received

11:34

69 percent of foreign aid

11:37

i'm numbing it up obviously she better

11:40

sense

11:41

again of the disparity

11:44

increasing over the years the balance of

11:48

payments this

11:49

is exports versus imports

11:53

and so the net disparity is being led by

11:57

the government so east pakistan

12:00

imported 4 billion rupees

12:04

more than it exported west pakistan

12:08

imported 55 billion rupees more

12:11

than it exported so big balance of

12:15

payments

12:15

for west pakistan we were exporting

12:23

quite a bit even though

12:24

like in the early years 48 to 60 to 61

12:28

we were exporting more than we were

12:31

importing

12:32

and then that money was getting

12:33

transferred to west pakistan

12:38

finally if you look at the transfer of

12:40

resources

12:42

how much net resources was being

12:45

transferred

12:46

to west pakistan from east

12:51

so from pakistan 49 to 68 69

12:56

a total off it was much higher in the

13:00

early years slightly lower in the low

13:02

less a few later years but if you look

13:04

at the last row

13:06

last column we see

13:09

that over the years

13:12

from 48 to 69

13:16

almost 12 billion groupies

13:21

was transferred from east pakistan

13:31

government

13:33

was paying plain partial

13:36

to west pakistan and money from east

13:46

pakistan

13:48

it was unknown bengalis rather than

13:50

bengalis

13:51

that were dominating the economy so even

13:54

when you see

13:55

that east pakistan produced so much or

13:58

earned so much

13:59

money it wasn't bengalis that were

14:02

receiving it

14:03

to a great extent it was non-binaries

14:07

so non-bengalis received 62

14:11

of all money

14:15

that the government was providing to set

14:17

up industries

14:19

in east pakistan so it was

14:22

coming in the name of east pakistan to

14:24

set up industrial enterprises

14:26

but almost two-thirds of it

14:30

it was non-bengali's receiving it

14:33

the government was also setting up major

14:36

factories

14:37

and just transferring it to west

14:42

pakistan

14:44

so it would show that the government is

14:46

providing his factories to

14:47

east pakistan but in reality it wasn't

14:50

bengals

14:52

in fact in terms of all

14:55

the industrial assets in

14:59

east

15:11

it pakistan known bengali controlled

15:15

it controlled 93 percent of all imports

15:18

at most

15:18

wholesale trade and they owned the banks

15:23

so 70 percent of all bank to bank

15:25

deposits

15:26

in east pakistan were in non-bengali

15:30

banks and they owned two of the largest

15:33

three shipping companies and

15:36

19 of all t outputs so once again

15:42

it was whatever there was in east

15:45

pakistan it was little compared to west

15:53

of pakistan transfer from east

15:56

[Music]

16:07

the pakist exchange rate for one dollar

16:11

was actually 10 rupees

16:14

the pakistan government overvalued the

16:17

value of the rupee

16:19

from 10 rupees to 5 rupee per dollar

16:23

now what would that mean it would mean

16:26

that when west pakistan industrialists

16:29

were buying capital goods

16:33

machinery from the west using dollars

16:36

instead of paying ten dollars for each

16:39

ten

16:40

rupee for each dollar they were only

16:42

paying five rupees for every dollar

16:45

worth of things they were procuring so

16:47

supposing they were buying a

16:48

refrigerator

16:50

or an air conditioning and if it cost a

16:52

hundred dollars

16:54

they should have actually paid thousand

16:57

rupees instead of that they were only

16:59

paying 500 rupees

17:01

so west pakistan spent much less

17:04

on imported goods the capital because

17:07

they were important

17:09

on the other hand jude growers in east

17:17

were pakistan instead of

17:20

ten rupees for every dollar that they

17:22

were

17:23

exporting abroad they were receiving

17:26

five rupees

17:27

because the pakistan government had over

17:30

valued the

17:31

so for every dollar people were getting

17:35

less so once again the east pakistanis

17:45

were getting

17:46

twice as much for the value of the

17:48

dollar they were importing

17:50

this is how resources were transferred

17:53

from

17:54

east

17:58

of west pakistan industries um

18:02

that was promoted by the people

18:06

in state government in national

18:08

government low interest

18:10

loans over invoicing free initial

18:12

capital we will be discussing that in

18:14

more details

18:15

in the discussion groups now

18:18

while this started from the late 50s

18:21

onwards

18:23

young bengali economists

18:28

realize what was going on started

18:29

protesting

18:31

remember the pakistan government was

18:34

being aided by

18:35

the top economists of the world from

18:38

harvard university and others

18:39

promoting the capitalist development and

18:42

here you have

18:43

young economists in pakistan in their

18:46

20s

18:48

early mid-20s and maybe one or two in

18:51

their early 30s

18:54

by the end of 60s but they were all

18:55

young

18:57

and they said no your policies

19:00

are discriminatory your policies are

19:03

promoting increasing disparity

19:06

and i just wanted to mention some of

19:09

these

19:10

famous professors who took issue

19:14

with the pakistan government and with

19:16

harvard professors

19:18

they were professor rahman professor

19:21

islam professor

19:28

we owe a great debt to them an

19:31

intellectual debt

19:33

for pointing out how we were being

19:35

exploited

19:37

as i said the harvard advisory group

19:40

was contributing to

19:44

the development plans in pakistan in

19:47

1968

19:49

because i you khan had finished 10 years

19:52

of his dictatorship his rule

19:55

ayub khan and the uh the

19:59

u.s economists were celebrating the

20:02

decade of development they called it

20:04

1958-68

20:06

and they said this is excellent we are

20:08

having high growth

20:10

and pakistan has proven once again

20:13

how we can have a capitalist development

20:15

model that is a response

20:17

to what the socialists are saying

20:20

however what we found out

20:22

that what it did was promote mutual

20:25

inequality and we went through that

20:27

it also promoted income in inequality

20:32

workers wages kept going down and now

20:34

not just in east pakistan

20:36

but it was pakistan also the peasantry

20:41

in our part of the world got poorer and

20:43

poorer

20:44

and he had the rise of 22 rich families

20:48

these were big business houses the adam

20:51

jees

20:52

the bhawanis and others

20:56

there are only one family from east

21:01

families pakistan was the ak khan family

21:03

the hikikon group

21:04

that is still active in business today

21:08

west pakistan had the powerful

21:09

bureaucracy and army

21:11

we had very minimal

21:15

representation in the bureaucracy of the

21:17

army

21:19

what you also had was an affluent urban

21:22

upper class

21:23

of course west pakistan but in east

21:25

pakistan also

21:27

so an affluent urban

21:30

upper class that benefited from

21:33

pakistani view

21:34

bengalis who felt that they owed to

21:37

pakistan

21:38

and who supported pakistan a very small

21:41

fraction

21:42

of the population but they spoke

21:46

in urdu or english they did not like

21:50

bangladeshi and they contributed to the

21:52

exploitation

21:53

of bengalis and us not having confidence

21:57

in

21:58

our own nationality so there was also

22:01

this affluent

22:02

urban upper class in the discussion

22:04

group we can talk more about that too

22:08

so because of all this in 1966

22:11

sheikh mujib in the league

22:15

developed wrote up the six point program

22:20

this was along with the bible economist

22:23

and it was sheikh mujeeb himself that

22:26

participated

22:27

in creating the six points and the sixth

22:30

point demand

22:31

really was for ensuring

22:35

that east pakistan would not

22:38

be exploited

22:41

and this was spread all over

22:46

east pakistan

23:00

so what about the six points part of it

23:04

was about democracy

23:06

that we should have a parliamentary form

23:08

of government

23:09

not what yuhan was doing through basic

23:11

democracies and controlling

23:13

elections so we wanted democratic

23:15

elections

23:17

we wanted regional autonomy we wanted

23:20

east pakistan to decide

23:22

how the economy would function in east

23:24

pakistan

23:25

and we would let west pakistan do the

23:28

same but letting the central government

23:31

only control defense and foreign affairs

23:34

we would control the rest

23:38

and so that money could not be

23:41

taken from east pakistan

23:50

two separate central banks

23:55

also for foreign exchange we wanted two

23:57

separate accounts

23:58

whatever east

24:03

and pakist we would control it it would

24:06

not go to pakistan

24:07

also we would have a separate military

24:10

and a separate

24:11

paramilitary force along with the naval

24:13

headquarters here

24:15

these for the world are six point

24:16

programs in 1966

24:19

and these this was the basis of the

24:21

elections in 1970

24:25

end of 1970 which won

24:28

and people voted for the six point

24:30

program

24:31

for visual autonomy

24:34

this is a famous poster and i wanted to

24:37

enter

24:38

at what we end with this it says

24:44

why is golden bengal now a graveyard

24:49

and it points to the economic

24:51

disparities

24:52

between east pakistan and this

24:56

poster was put up everywhere

25:01

in east pakistan um i was

25:04

i used to be politically active at that

25:06

time and i visited a lot of places in

25:08

pakistan

25:09

at that time and this was everywhere

25:12

and every bengali had seen this

25:16

and basically it said how we were being

25:19

exploited

25:20

so bangladesh we were

25:23

uh rajasthan revenues

25:27

were spending pakistan was spending 1500

25:31

crore attackers here in west pakistan

25:33

they were spending 5 000

25:35

developing expenditures 3 000 crore

25:38

tacos here

25:39

6 000 in west and so on and so forth

25:43

but also look at where the bottom

25:47

look at the price of rice per month

25:51

which is a little less than 40

25:54

kilograms 50 takas

25:58

per month in bangladesh these pakistan

26:01

and 25 only in west

26:08

of course produce also pakistan pakistan

26:10

but we producing the majority

26:13

me too big disparity cheaper

26:17

in west pakistan

26:23

the price of gold that too

26:27

was different in west pakistan

26:30

cheaper than in east pakistan

26:38

showed to everybody how we were

26:41

exploited

26:42

and this rallied everyone in

26:45

east

26:51

once pakistan what i tried to

26:52

demonstrate

26:54

was how east pakistan

26:58

was exploited by west pakistan from the

27:01

beginning

27:02

of the creation of pakistan

27:06

and how over the years we started

27:08

realizing how we will be exploited

27:11

and we spoke out we said

27:14

if you want a single unified pakistan

27:18

you have to provide us with autonomy so

27:21

we

27:22

wanted to present you with certain facts

27:25

about this discrimination thank you

27:28

next class we'll talk about the

27:30

political relevance to political aspects

27:33

the political fight against dictatorship

27:36

the political fight

27:37

for democracy thank you very much

27:40

let's talk more in the discussion

27:44

[Music]

27:46

sessions

27:51

you

………………………………………….

0:02

greetings students

0:05

today we'll be discussing

0:09

the political movements for democracy

0:13

in the then east pakistan

0:16

will talk about the struggles for our

0:19

rights

0:20

over that two decades the two and a half

0:24

decades

0:25

of pakistan's existence

0:28

so this is lecture eight we'll be

0:31

talking about

0:32

dictatorship and struggles for democracy

0:35

from 47 to 1971.

0:41

and as i said when i started that

0:45

we have a long history of struggles for

0:48

our democratic rights

0:50

actually even going back to the british

0:52

period but now we focus

0:54

specifically from 47 to 71

0:58

struggles for democracy struggles for

1:01

our national rights

1:02

struggle for our identity and these are

1:05

the basic objectives

1:07

of this presentation as you all know

1:12

of course that west pakistan and east

1:16

[Music]

1:19

pakistan territory

1:21

we had various ethnic differences

1:25

cultural differences language

1:28

differences

1:30

the only thing that bound us together

1:32

was

1:33

religion but from the previous two

1:36

classes

1:37

the previous two lectures you realize

1:40

how

1:41

religion did not stop west pakistanis

1:46

from exploiting from oppressing

1:51

their muslim brothers in east

2:07

the pakist cultural and political

2:09

spheres

2:10

of pakistan today we'll be talking about

2:13

the political sphere

2:16

so at the beginning

2:20

as we said it was pakistan was based on

2:23

religious nationalism in east pakistan

2:27

the reason why we supported the creation

2:30

of pakistani in 47

2:33

was our fear of domination of the hindu

2:35

raj

2:36

is in the past we have seen how hindus

2:39

dominated the economy

2:41

as zamindars as faders as money lenders

2:44

and we thought

2:45

now things would be different with

2:47

muslims

2:48

coming together

2:52

as we mentioned in the last class and in

2:55

the other classes

2:56

that there was disparity not only

2:59

through economics but also

3:00

in terms of the civil bureaucracy

3:04

into high muslim officers in the

3:08

pakistan army

3:09

senior officers only one bengali

3:12

133 into west pakistan

3:16

disparity in the military bengal is

3:19

constituted less than three percent of

3:21

the army

3:22

and we said even in the last class how

3:25

it was wealthy

3:26

muslim traders that settled in west

3:29

pakistan

3:30

and became west pakistanis rather than

3:32

coming here

3:36

so it all started just a few months

3:40

after pakistan became independent when

3:42

muhammad ali jinnah

3:44

came to dhaka in march so that's roughly

3:47

what

3:47

seven months after pakistan was created

3:51

and he announced

3:54

the national language of pakistan

3:57

very clearly up to that point people

4:00

were excited about the new pakistan

4:03

but then suddenly they realized

4:05

something is wrong

4:07

why would jinnah call for

4:10

urdu read the national language where

4:12

urdu was the language of minorities

4:14

in any case bengalis were in the

4:17

majority and the bengali language was

4:19

spoken by the majority of bengalis

4:22

not that we wanted bengali to be the

4:24

only national language

4:25

but we wanted it to be one of the

4:27

national languages

4:29

and jitter immediately denied that

4:31

because he felt

4:33

as the pakistan muslim league did as did

4:37

a few people in east pakistan too

4:39

because that is pakistan muslim league

4:42

did not come from grassroots bengalis

4:46

they did not represent the percentage of

4:47

the kaaba people

4:49

they too were for the most part an undo

4:52

speaking nawab elite

4:54

so muhammad ali and the muslim league

4:58

felt

4:58

that in order to have a united pakistan

5:01

we need to come close together

5:04

through every bond we can establish

5:06

language being won

5:08

and since bengali they felt was based on

5:11

sanskrit

5:12

they felt was closer to hinduism

5:16

they felt urdu being written by arabic

5:20

script

5:21

was more muslim so this is what muhammad

5:24

ali

5:25

said and announced it was from that time

5:28

on

5:28

that people in each pakistan started

5:30

realizing

5:32

maybe pakistan isn't the dream

5:35

that we thought it would be so the

5:38

language movement started 48 to 52.

5:42

um finally in 1952

5:45

there was massive police firing many

5:48

were killed

5:48

students were killed this is a

5:50

demonstration of students from there

5:53

in front of taka medical college

5:57

this is demonstrations during the

5:59

language movement

6:00

wanting

6:01

[Music]

6:04

february because on the 21st of february

6:06

in the firing

6:08

police firing students were killed

6:11

other people were killed too since then

6:13

we've always

6:17

remembered and memorialized 21st

6:20

february as a language movement day

6:22

as the beginning of our struggle for

6:23

nationalism and you heard a lot about

6:25

that

6:26

in the previous lecture

6:29

in 1954 it was the first

6:34

election in east pakistan based on

6:38

universal adult franchise implying every

6:41

adult

6:42

voted for elections

6:47

up to that point the muslim dominated

6:50

about 47 because there hadn't been any

6:53

elections since 47.

6:55

the bengalis united in the united front

7:00

to contest the muslim league because to

7:02

start they realize

7:03

remember from 48 onwards the muslim

7:06

league was not representing our

7:08

influence

7:09

so the united front comprised of krishna

7:12

party and awabi league

7:16

and a few others they set out a 21-point

7:19

demand

7:20

that included the recognition of bangla

7:23

free and universal education economic

7:27

and social rights of

7:28

industrial workers nationalization of

7:31

jute

7:32

industry and the army headquarters

7:35

in who could be in the best pakistan but

7:37

the naval headquarters should release

7:39

pakistan

7:40

remember in last class we talked about

7:42

the six points to see a lot of this

7:46

actually emerged from the 21 point

7:49

demand

7:50

during the united front in bangladesh

7:52

was referred to as

7:53

the jupiter front

7:56

so the elections happened under the

8:00

leadership of

8:01

fazil abdul hamidhan

8:05

and hussain shaheed swahili that jupiter

8:08

won in the elections the tryptophan won

8:12

by a huge majority

8:16

muslim league received only a few seats

8:19

but in a few months

8:20

the jupta frank government which was

8:23

a representation of bengali national

8:27

ethers that was dismissed by the

8:30

governor general gulab muhammad

8:33

from west pakistan so the central

8:34

government was still dominated by

8:37

the west pakistanis and they just said

8:39

we were going to dissolve this carpet

8:41

did not allow it to function

8:45

another thing that was happening in

8:46

pakistan that's important

8:48

is a lot of

8:52

instability in government changes

8:55

in government happening who's not

8:58

military

8:59

but what we refer to as constitutional

9:02

coup

9:03

so 1953 for example

9:07

gullah mohammed was the governor general

9:10

we don't have governor general but he

9:12

was like the president

9:14

this was under british dominion you had

9:16

governor generals

9:17

so he was the one with all the power so

9:20

he dismissed

9:21

the prime minister nancy muddin

9:25

from pakistan because he could not

9:27

control the east pakistan demands for

9:30

autonomy and gulab muhammad established

9:34

direct rule

9:34

over

9:41

he supported muslim league and he

9:42

supported the pakistan government

9:44

but his government too was dismissed by

9:47

gulab 1954

9:51

a constituent assembly has been set up

9:54

to decide on what the constitution

9:57

would be for pakistan the muhammad and

10:00

the pakistan central

10:02

government and the ruling elite was not

10:05

happy with it so they dissolved

10:08

july 1955 the second constitution

10:12

constituent assembly was condemned but

10:15

then

10:15

and in august 1955 chelsea muhammad ali

10:19

became prime minister

10:21

in september 1955 iskandar mirza

10:25

became the governor general instead of

10:27

gulab muhammad allah muhammad was very

10:29

ill very sick

10:30

so he took over in march 1956

10:36

iskandar mirza declared a new

10:38

constitution

10:39

for pakistan and called it the islamic

10:43

republic of pakistan

10:45

in september 1956 sarvardhi

10:48

became the prime minister of pakistan

10:50

because of the votes

10:52

and the parliament receipts that they

10:53

had but then

10:56

in october 1957 in a year

11:00

he was removed as prime minister

11:03

the october year later october 7 1958

11:08

iskandar mirza imposes

11:11

martial law and asks

11:14

you khan to be in charge

11:18

as chief martial law administrator

11:21

in 20 days removes iskandar minister

11:25

and proclaims himself the ruler

11:28

the president of pakistan

11:31

the reason why we said this and you

11:33

don't need to memorize this at all

11:36

don't bring to all the dates but just

11:38

the turmoil

11:40

in terms of governance in pakistan

11:43

compare that to india in india

11:47

neheru became prime minister at the

11:50

eve of independence in 1947 15th august

11:54

in india and he contributed till his

11:56

death

11:57

in 1964 and congress stayed in power

12:00

but ruled so that there would be very

12:03

few

12:04

oppositions to it because he also

12:07

accepted a certain vision

12:09

a sort of a socialist india a democratic

12:12

india

12:12

but so the idea for this slide is to

12:15

point to

12:16

all the turmoil in governance and

12:20

removal of prime ministers at will

12:25

so 56 constitution

12:28

let's look at that a little bit remember

12:31

we said

12:32

israel declared the first constitution

12:34

of pakistani 56

12:37

i remember we said that it would be the

12:40

islamic republic of pakistan

12:42

they also said it would be a

12:44

parliamentary form of government

12:46

with 300 members divided equally between

12:50

east pakistan and

12:51

west pakistan now

12:56

we were in the majority east pakistan

13:06

of our population dominance even though

13:09

we had a majority of the population

13:11

we received the same number of seats in

13:14

parliament

13:15

as the west but at least bengali was

13:18

recognized as one of the state languages

13:21

they finally gave it and recognized

13:23

bengali

13:25

so october 1958 we said

13:28

became general ukraine became

13:31

the president of pakistan

13:35

he will be a military dictator he

13:38

proclaimed himself

13:39

field martial nowhere in the history of

13:44

the

13:44

world a field martial is five-star

13:47

general

13:48

so you have asian general lieutenant

13:52

brigadier

13:53

one star in general major general the

13:56

lieutenant general

13:57

then full general and then you

14:01

feel martial and you become field

14:03

martial only when you are

14:06

directing a huge character of war so in

14:08

the african war in world war

14:10

ii you had phil marshall montgomery on

14:13

the city of the british

14:14

we had fueled marshall raw milk on the

14:17

side of germans

14:18

it's a huge big thing i'm kind of not

14:21

fighting a war or anything i think then

14:23

it would be one country versus nothing

14:24

not a huge multi-country theory little

14:28

selfie

14:40

was declared to stop the elections in

14:43

1959

14:45

in 1959 they were supposed to have an

14:48

election

14:48

you can stop that because he was afraid

14:51

that even though equal number of seats

14:53

the benwallis would dominate and he

14:55

stopped that

14:56

the 58-62 ruled

15:00

through this punjabi dominated military

15:04

and the civil bureaucracy in fact later

15:08

in actually in the next class

15:11

we will talk about the military

15:14

bureaucratic state

15:15

of pakistan because the state of

15:17

pakistan

15:19

wasn't necessarily civilian-led

15:23

one it was ability of the bureaucracy

15:25

that ruled

15:26

so you've ruled through the punjabi

15:28

dominated

15:30

military bureaucratic state apparatus

15:33

in 1962 aryabhan announced a new

15:37

constitution

15:38

where he said elections would be held

15:41

under

15:41

basic democracy this was indirect

15:46

democracy maintained

15:50

that people in pakistan are too

15:52

illiterate

15:53

so they would not know who to vote for

15:56

so they would vote for their

15:57

own representatives eighty thousand

16:01

forty thousand in pakistan forty

16:03

thousand and west pakistan

16:04

again on the basis of that equality not

16:07

on the basis

16:08

of population representation so people

16:11

are illiterate

16:12

they would vote for represented

16:14

representatives

16:15

basic democrats and the basic democrats

16:18

in turn

16:19

would vote for yuba you

16:22

and what you can't realize is he could

16:25

not trust the people to vote for him

16:27

but 80 000 democrats people could buy

16:31

them he could give them patriotism he

16:33

could give them

16:34

right to distribute relief he could give

16:37

them

16:39

government funding to do development

16:42

projects but basically to pocket them

16:44

he could give them motorbikes and other

16:46

things

16:49

easy basically control 2 000 and the

16:50

basic democrats would realize

16:53

that their authority and their wealth

16:56

stemmed from voting because anybody else

16:59

coming in

17:00

would get rid of the basic democracy

17:02

system so

17:05

started the basic democracy movement and

17:08

in fact in 1964-65

17:11

in the elections where there was a

17:14

combined opposition party all

17:16

oppositions combined together and they

17:18

put up

17:20

muhammad ali sister miss fatima jillah

17:24

as the candidate but she lost because of

17:27

the basic democracy i still remember you

17:30

remember the elections

17:33

symbol was flower rules

17:37

and father bachelor the combined

17:39

opposition

17:40

uh parties symbol was lantern but anyway

17:44

won in the 6465 elections

17:48

now some of the movements of course the

17:51

language movement was there

17:52

we talked about it the next major

17:56

movement was that sm

17:59

sharif education commission published

18:02

its report let's

18:06

stop for a bit and come back to that

18:09

in a few seconds

18:15

[Music]

18:20

you