

**Domestic Matters
of Pakistan
Under
Yahya Khan 1969-71**



Yahya Khan 1969-71

Content



- ☐ Martial Law Declared
- ☐ The Legal Frame Work Order
- ☐ General Elections 1970
- ☐ Civil War in East Pakistan
- ☐ Fall Of Dacca
- ☐ Yahya Khan Resigned

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Martial Law Declared



- ☐ **Ayub Khan resigned** in 26th March 1969.
- ☐ **Yahya Khan** assume Power as being the president and **CMLA**
- ☐ The Constitution of 1962 was abrogated.
- ☐ The system of **Basic Democracies** was Dissolved
- ☐ For peaceful transfer of power from army to civilian government, the **Legal Framework Order** was announced on March 28th 1970.

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Legal Frame Work Order

March 28th 1970



- ☐ It called for direct elections for a unicameral central legislature.
- ☐ The NA would comprised of 300 seats with proportional representation from East and West Pakistan.
- ☐ The NA would stand dissolved if it failed to produce the constitution within 120 days after its first sitting.
- ☐ The president, was given power to authenticate amend or reject the constitution.

Yahya Khan 1969-71

General Elections 1970



- ❑ First General Elections for 300 seats of National Assembly, were scheduled for Oct. 1970, but postponed and finally held in Dec. 07, 1970
- ❑ Rift between East and West Pakistan was appeared during the election campaign.

Yahya Khan 1969-71

General Elections 1970

Elections Results



	East Pakistan	West Pakistan
Awami League	160	00
PPP	00	81
Others	2	57
Total (300)	162	138

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Civil War in East Pak.

The Beginning!



- ❑ Inaugural session of the newly elected National Assembly was scheduled on 3rd March.
- ❑ Z.A. Bhutto warned his newly elected delegates to the National Assembly that;
“he will break the legs of any party member who dares to attend the March 3 session”.
- ❑ Due to the pressure from West Pakistan, Yahya Khan postponed the inaugural session.

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Civil War in East Pak.



- ☐ March 15-24 negotiations between Sheikh Mujeeb and Z.A. Bhutto began at Dhakka which were failed.
- ☐ Mujeeb-ul-Raman demanded transfer of Power.
- ☐ There were strikes and demonstrations throughout East Pakistan.
- ☐ The federal government lost control over East Pakistan.

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Civil War in East Pak.

Mukti Bahini



- ❑ Mukti Bahinai or Liberation Army
- ❑ Was Bengali resistance force from East Pakistan, who fought against the Pakistan Army in the Bangladesh Liberation War
- ❑ It consisted of Bengali members of Pakistan armed forces and civilians from East Pakistan,
- ❑ India provided economic, military and diplomatic support to the Mukti Bahini, leading West Pakistan to launch "Operation Chengiz Khan".

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Civil War in East Pak.



Operation Searchlight!

- ☐ March 26, 1971 independence of Bangladesh was announced.
- ☐ To restore the authority of central government, Army crackdown on East Pakistan began.
- ☐ Dkakra University was the special target.
- ☐ Many leaders of Awami League including Skiekh Mujeeb-ul-Rehman were arrested.
- ☐ There were severe violation of human rights observed.

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Civil War in East Pak.

Bhutto In UN!



- ❑ December 15. Bhutto, on a diplomatic visit to the US. made an agitated speech at the UN Security Council:

"So what if Dacca falls? So what if the whole of East Pakistan falls? So what if the whole of West Pakistan falls? We will build a new Pakistan. We will build a better Pakistan... We will fight for a thousand years."

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Dacca Falls!

A wound that still hurts



- ☐ On Nov. 21, India attack East Pakistan, It was to support Awami League.
- ☐ India also attacked West Pakistan.
- ☐ On 16 Dec. 1971 Pakistan Army offered surrender along with 93,000 Pakistani soldiers, which were taken prisoners by Indian Forces.
- ☐ Finally liberation war for “Bangladesh” was over.

Yahya Khan 1969-71

Yahya Khan Resigned

Bhutto Step In!



- ❑ On 20th Dec, 1971 Yahya Khan Resigned
- ❑ Power was transferred to Z.A. Bhutto, who was declared as President, Chief Martial Law Administrator and Chief of Army Staff.
- ❑ Mujeeb-ul-Rehman was declared the President of Bangla Desh

Yahya Khan 1969-71

–Aftermath!



- ❑ A 2008 *British Medical* estimated that up to **269,000** civilians died as a result of the conflict;
- ❑ Estimate of **58,000** from Uppsala University and the Peace Research Institute, Oslo.¹
- ❑ According to Serajur Rahman, the official Bangladeshi estimate of "3 *lahks*" (**300,000**).
- ❑ The Hamoodur Rahman Commission, an official Pakistan Government investigation, put the figure as low as **26,000** civilian casualties

Yahya Khan 1969-71

–Aftermath!



‘History is always written by the victors’

- ☐ In the case of the 1971 war, the atrocities of the Pakistan Army against the Bengali population during the war are well-documented.
- ☐ In December 1971, while Pakistani army personnel and civilians were evacuated from Bangladesh, the Biharis were left behind.
- ☐ According to some estimates, 750,000 Biharis were left in Bangladesh in 1972.

**Thank
You**