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Ī	ECONOMIC PROBLEM: Pakistan was an undevelo	nod country		4 2 2			10000	Sec.
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**BUILDING AN ECONOMY:** 

He asked for the funds from other foreign countries.

Set up the State Bank of Pakistan on 1st July 1948.

In 1948 Jinnah's Industrial Policy made\_industrialization\_quickly\_ Quaid also made a tempprary agreement with India regarding Canal Water to increase the

efficiency of the agro-based industries of Pakistan.

ESTABLISHING NATIONAL SECURITY:

Temporary commissions were offered to fulfill the requirements of the military officers.

Cadets were given facilities to join forces.

An ordinance factory was set up at Wah Cantt.

Jinnah could not solve the issues like Canal Water dispute, Princely States issue, Defence of the country and the Constitution of Pakistan.

## PRIME MINISTERS OF PAKISTAN (1947-1958)

Liagat Ali Khan:

He was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

As a Prime Minister of Pakistan he kept the economy working and produced a surplus budget.

He could not frame the constitution of Pakistan but "Objective Resolution" was passed

during his govt. in 1949.

In 1951 he appointed Ayub khan as C-in-C of Pakislan Army after-retirement of Douglas

He was assassinated on 16 October 1951 in Rawalpindi. He was given the title of "Shaheed-e-Millat". .

Khawaja Nazimuddin

He was from East Pakistan.

He could not stop the influence of executive branch of govt. in the politics.

He was appointed as the 2<sup>nd</sup> Governor General of Flakistan in Sept. 1948 after the death of Quaid.

After the death of Liaqut Ali Khan the Finance Minister Malik Ghulam Mohammad persuaded him to step down, as the prime minister and Ghulam Mohammad became the governor general of Pakistan.

In 195/3 Pakistan faced a severe food clisis and economic problems.

Religious elements wanted Ahmediyas (Qadianis) to be declared as non-Muslims.

Mohammad Ali Bogra:

He belonged to East Pakistan and had little knowledge about practical politics.

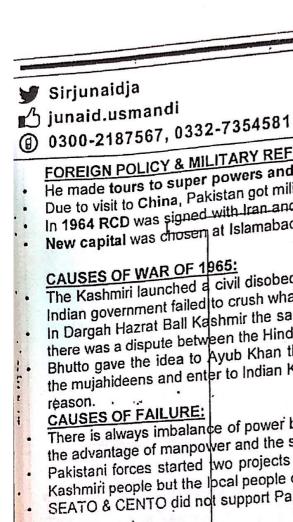
In September 1954 Malik Ghulam Mond. was out of the country!

Bogra persuaded the assembly to pass a law limiting the power of the Governor General which said that all the ministers & Prime Minister must be a member of Assembly. assembly had to approve Cabinet & Governor-General had to take advice from his ministers.

The bill was approved in 15 minutes & the Assembly repealed the Public and Representative Officers (Disqualification) Act [PRODA], which said that the Governor Congress could remove ministers from its General could remove ministers from the National & Provincial govt. for up to 5 years if they "abused public office".

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He made tours to super powers and defense agreements were signed. He made tours to super powers and delense agreements to fight in 1965 Indo-Pak war.

Due to visit to China, Pakistan got military help and aircrafts to fight in 1965 Indo-Pak war.

New capital was chosen at Islamabad & it was officially made capital in 1967. In 1964 RCD was signed with Iran and Turkey.

CAUSES OF WAR OF 1865:
The Kashmiri launched a civil disobed ence movement against the Indian government they thought was a massive revolt.

Indian government failed to crush what they thought was a massive revolt. Indian government failed to crush what they hope the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was stolen and In Dargah Hazrat Ball Kashmir the sacred hair of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was stolen and

there was a dispute between the Hindus & the Muslims. there was a dispute between the minute of the Massilla soldiers should disguise themselves as Bhutto gave the idea to Ayub Khan that Pakistani soldiers should disguise themselves as

Bhutto gave the idea to Ryup Khan that I amount in a war started due to this the mujahideens and enter to Indian Kashmir but India knew it and a war started due to this

There is always imbalance of power between the Indians and Pakistani forces so India got

the advantage of manpower and the superior weapons than Pakistan. the advantage of manpower and the superior was Slam & Operation Gibraltor for the Pakistani forces started two projects Operation Grand Slam & Operation Gibraltor for the

Kashmiri people but the local people did not support them.

SEATO & CENTO did not support Pakistan so due to shortage of weapons Pakistan lost it.

(b) Explain why Ayub Khan called the years 1958 to 1969, the 'Decade of Progress'?[7]

LEVEL 1:Simplistic answer. .

They were good times.

LEVEL 2:Identifies reasons Social and economic reforms were introduced which did good things for the people. (2-4)

LEVEL 3:Explains reasons

Medical facilities were improved and attempts were made to control the population through a family planning programme. Economic growth was enabled through industrial developments funded by loans from the West. Agricultural reform meant an increase in agricultural production. He also tried to deflect increased criticism of his government by highlighting the reforms which in the main only benefited the wealthy. (5-7)

## CAUSES OF DOWNFALL OF AYUB KHAN:

Dictatorial policies of Ayub Khan were not like by the people

Basic Democracy reduced the value of elections.

Corruption in the BD System and Public Services went on Ayub.

Student Movements against his policies were very common.

Role of Z.A. Bhutto became very prominent against Ayub after he was forced to resign in 1966.

Demogratic Action Committee was an alliance of the major political parties.

The religious people criticized family planning system and bar on polygamy

Economic injustices were very common between East & West Pakistan.

During his govt. 22 industrial families were holding 66% of the country's industrial assets and 80% of its insurance and be a set to be a assets and 80% of its insurance and banking services.

His constitutional reforms gave immense power to the president, which was not liked by the people. the people.

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REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES: There was marginal representation of the East Pakistanis in the government services.

The appointment of West Pakistan civil servants without the knowledge of Bengali.

•: West Pakistani civil servants looked upon their Bengali colleagues and sub-ordinates as

worthless.

ROLE OF HINDU TEACHERS: The Hindu teachers who created unrest and discontentment among the students.

Criticizing the economic policies of the central government dominated East Pakistan's

educational institutions.

POLITICIONS' LUST FOR POWER:

At that time there were three main leaders Yahya, Mujib & Bhutto.

Yahya wanted to transfer the power to elected candidates of the people while

Mujib & Bhutto both wanted to become Prime Minister.

MILITARY INTERVENTION BY INDIA

It was the biggest reason because Indian army regiments equipped with the latest and

most sophisticated weapons rushed adross the border Dacca fell towards the middle of December 1971.

Pakistan army surrendered.

(c) Were economic factors more important than any other factor in the creation of

Bangladesh in 1971? Explain your answer.

(c) The geographical position of East Pakistan was the most important reason for the creation of Bangladesh in 1981. Do you agree or disagree? Give reasons for [14] -

your answer. LEVEL 1: Simplistic statement

They wanted to rule themselves.

LEVEL 2: Description of geographical position or other factors [3-6]East Pakistan was a long way from WP and it was poorer and had many floods. The Awami

League wanted a federal government.

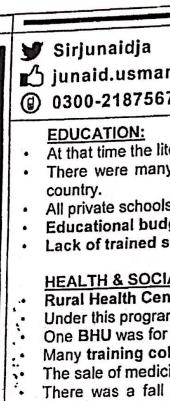
[7-10] LEVEL 3: Explains at least one factor

LEVEL 4: Explains at least two. Geography to be explained for maximum marks [9-13]East Pakistan was a long way from the western half and most of the wealth of Pakistan was concentrated in the west not only of individuals but also in terms of government expenditure. This caused great resentment in East Pakistan. Aweaker industrial base and a climate ravaged by regular floods led to even more depression in this area which caused further discontent. Also the eastern province saw little return for the wealth created by the growling of jute in the area. Again all the benefits went to the west. The general election of 1970 saw the Awami League win a majority in East Pakistan. The League wanted a federal form of government, which would leave EP/to control everything except defence and foreign/policy. It wanted a separate currency and fiscal policy with its own taxation. It wanted to negotiate its own trade agreements with other countries and have its own armed forces. In effect they wanted separation from Pakistan which was becoming more evident due to the perceived differences between the two. Political parties who emerged in both parts believed in regionalism rather than national sovereignly. However the demands of the Six Points of the Awami League were rejected by Ayub Khan, and its leader Mujib-ur-Rehman was imprisoned. This caused further discontent and separation began to look

inevitable. LEVEL 5: Also produces a judgement or evaluation.

[14]

[1-2]



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At that time the literacy rate was 25% so Bhutto wanted to increase this rate. There were many steps taken to make school curriculum according to the needs of the

All private schools & colleges were nationalized, more educational institutes were built.

Educational budget was only 13%.

Lack of trained staff in the schools with more children.

HEALTH & SOCIAL REFORMS:

Rural Health Centers (RHC's) & Basic Health Unit (BHU's).

Under this program one RHC was for every 60,000 people

One BHU was for every 20,000 people.

Many training colleges for the doctors & nurses were set.

The sale of medicines under brand name was banned

There was a fall in the sale of the chemists and many foreign companies closed their operations.

ADMINISTARTIVE REFORMS:

Bhutto reorganized the Civil Services into a smaller number of levels & unified pay scales. .

He also reformed entry requirements so that the people could join at any level to recruit high quality staff.

LABOUR REFORMS:

All the workers of industries were given medical cover, compensation for injuries at work, compulsory group insurance & safeguard/against termination from service.

The industry or the factory owners were made responsible to bear the expenses of at

least one child of every worker employed in their factory.

New rules were announced regarding Bonus, Leave compensation & Retirement. Social Security Scheme was applied to all the industries.

FOREIGN POLICY:

Bhutto undertook a tour of 22 countries to explain his foreign policy.

Due to his visit to Russia we got finance to establish Pakistan Steel Mills in 1973.

China converted the loan into grant due to this visit.

The 2nd Summit of OIC was held in 19/74 at Lahore & due to arrival of all the leaders of the Islamic world Pakistan got a boost on the world level.

(b) Why did Zulfidar Ali Bhutto come to power/in 1971? LEVEL 1: Simplistic answer

[7]

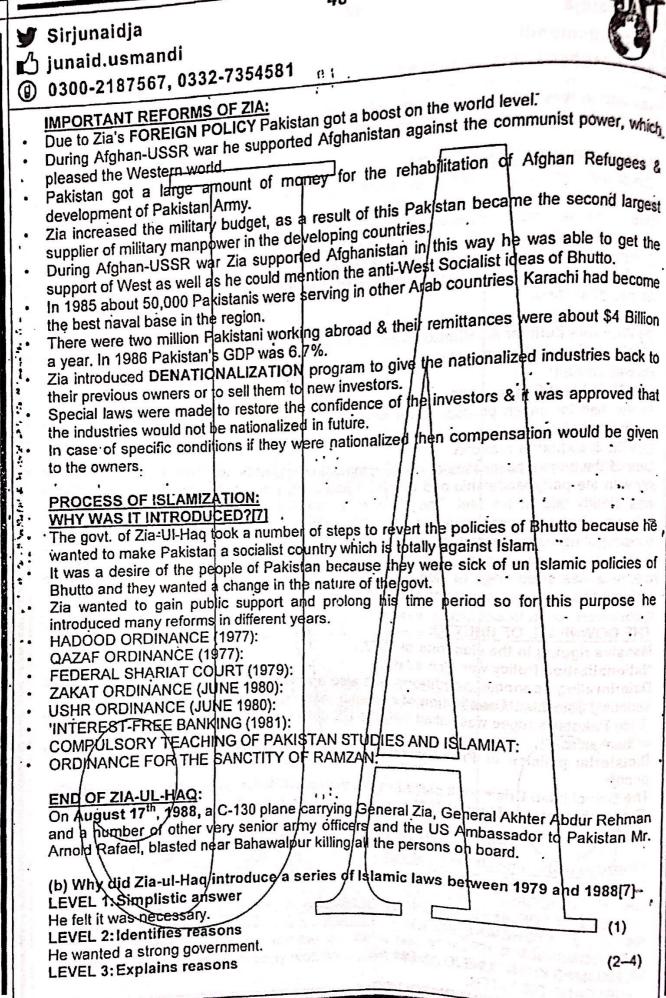
He won the election.

(1)

LEVEL\2: Identifies reasons Pakistan lost the war against India. LEVEL 3. Explains reasons

(2-4)

The army had been defeated by India and was at a low ebb. Yayha Khan had been disgraced and Bhutto took the opportunity to seek power. Pakistan also lost East Pakistan which became Bangladesh and again Yayha Khan and the army were blamed - and Bhutto took advantage. His programme of reform was attractive and appealed to the electorate. As a result Bhutto's party won an overall majority in the National Assembly. He



There was 30% increase in production of oil and gas.



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- Pakistan restored its membership of Common Wealth, Pakistan restored its membership of Common with India that no attack on nuclear Signed an agreement of nuclear installations with India that no attack on nuclear
- In 1988, 4th summit of SAARC was held at Islamabad.
- South Asian games were successfully held.
- Two frigates were handed over to Pakistan Navy to strengthen sea defense. Pak-US relations became tensed on the issue of Pakistan's nuclear program.
- Pakistan also refused to sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty due to India. Pakistan also refused to sign Nuclear Notice to the conditions that only those in 1985 Pressier Amendment was announced under the conditions that only those
- countries would get US aid if the US President would declare that country had no nuclear weapons.

REASONS BEHIND THE DOWNFALL: She appointed to her mother a federal minister and her father-in-law, chairman of

- public accounts committee. She and her husband Asif Ali Zardari were blamed for corruption. Pakistan had
- reached its peak in corruption according to transparency international report. When Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed her govt. 19 corruption cases were filed against the couple including money laundering kickbacks and \$wiss accounts.
- In Feb. 1990 MQM called for strikes in Karachi projecting abductions of their workers.
- Benazir called army to restore order and start operation against her own ally.
- MQM had already withdrawn its support for PPP.

### NAWAZ SHARIF (1990/93)

**REFORMS: ECONOMIC REFORMS:** 

- Nawaz announced his plans to create employment, industrial growth, use of natural resources and the use of manpower
- He introduced the policy of Privatization of industries which had been nationalized by
- Many industries were opened in private sector like shipping, electricity, airline &
- He also introduced Ghazi Brotha Hydel Project and Gwadar Mini Port.
- He also introduced "Yellow Cab" scheme to provide taxis to poor people on installments.

COMMUNICATION:

- To link with Russian states & Central Asian regions a developed road network was
- It was a costly project the first Motorway (M2) was completed.

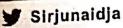
In 1997 it was also stopped by Musharraf in 1999.

SHARIAT BILL:

SHARIAT BILL:
In 1991 Shariat bill was passed in which Quran and Sunnah were used for various cases. Opposition parties did not like this Islamic way of ruling so little was done to enforce

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PROBLEMS FACED BY NAWAZ SH ECONOMIC PROBLEMS: His govt, failed in gain:	WILLIAM ACTION
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. There was a sharp decline due to lessed & had to pay  COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES:  Co-Operative society's soon lessed & had to pay	AREEF:  Or Various projects due to wrong economic steps ar program.  ss foreign aid, govt expenses & fewer remittances.  In various projects due to wrong economic steps ar program.  Ss foreign aid, govt expenses & fewer remittances.
BCCI was also collapsed & had to per-	ss foreign aid
Co-Operative society	lost their money.
Scandal .	1 1
It was later discovered the wealth	of poor.  cieties had granted billions of rupees to Nawaz  p which destroyed his reputation.
Sharif's family business littlese so	cieties had
itterad Gro	up which destroy to billions of rupees to be
Sharif's family business Ittefaq Gro	his reputation.
After the Afghan war many Afghan	
Kalashnikov culture these guns were	refugees entered Pakistan a
It increased kidnapping, bomb blasts	refugees entered Pakistan & they also brought & killings became common:
Druge dutter was also common in P	byiston 98 Decame common ::
On govt. orders very few people gur The government passed the 12th are	ned down
parties criticized this amendment.	endment for special
amendment.	endment for speedy trial courts. The opposition
INCOME DELIVING	
Blame of Corruption in various govern	ment schemes and projects especially Yellow Cab
scheme and Motor way projects.	itent schemes and projects especially Yellow Cab
Misuse of power because he had pass	ed a resolution in an
regulations so the secular section of the	ed a resolution in assembly to Islamize the national a society dislike it and saw it suspicious and attempt
President Ghulam label 16	ce in opinion with General Asif Nawaz and the
General Waheed Kakar was appointe	ally to appoint his desired Army Chief, while later on
was appointed	by Ghulam Ishaq.
MAJOR POLICIES AND PRIME MINIS	TER (1993 1996)
I " 1993 APP dave an ahenda of chal	nge especially women social and health, women
police stations, courts and banks.	o in the state of
MOVERNMent was fading much and	oblem in Punjab due to opposition of Nawz Sharif
who started a train march from Kara	chi to Peshawar in 1994.
Murtaza Bhutto was killed by police i	ling position and in September 1996 her brother
Sildito was killed by police	in Naraciji.
· FOREIGN POLICY:	The state of the s
CSMON DIL OLLA - Land	e good relations with Pakistan.
VISITED LICA	Amanamphi shiilililila la uiva i io bevillenta i
imps first lady Hillary Clinton a	and her daughter Chelsea visited Pakistan to
improve relations.	
The state of the s	



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## REASONS BEHIND THE DOWNFALL:

Her husband Asif Ali Zardari (Mr. 10 %) was accused of getting commission, kickbacks and involving in the political murders for this reason he also spent time in jail from 1997 to 2004 but those charges were not proved.

PPP government could not maintain the relations with MQM and an operation was launched against them which caused so much violence in Karachi and there were many extra judicial killings took place in Karachi which destroyed the law and order in Pakistan.

She got conflict with President Lagari on the bases of power sharing formula and his suggestions to stop corruption and killings in Karachi.

He used 8th amendment and dismissed her government on 5th November 1996.

## NAWAZ SHARIF AS PRIME MINISTER (1997- 1999)

Malik Meraj Khalid became care taker prime minister and conducted elections in 1997 in February 1997 in which Muslim League got 137 seats and PPP got only 52 seats.

#### **POLITICAL REFORMS:**

Nawaz introduced 13th amendment giving the prime minister the authority to revoke the authority of the president to dismiss the prime minister and national assembly.

#### **NUCLEAR PROGRAM:**

Pakistan tested its nuclear devices in Balochistan in 1998 to counter the Indian nuclear program which gave him popularity among the people of Pakistan but bans & sanctions were imposed by the countries like Japan & USA.

Pakistan's economy was about to collapse so his govt. increased fuel prices & loans were taken from banks.

### FOREIGN POLICY: ..

Nawaz & Vajpayee met at Lahore to reduce the tension due to nuclear tests & tried to improve relations.

In April 1999 Muslim Kashmiris crossed the line of control and captured the towns of

Kargil & Drass in which Pakistani paramilitary was also involved. .

In its retaliation India attacked in May there was a threat of nuclear war so the world community also involved in it & US president Clinton persuaded Nawaz to withdraw from Indian Territory.

## REASONS BEHIND THE DOWNFALL OF NAWAZ OR MARTIALLAW BY MUSHARRAF:

Nawaz govt. was having a constant threat from army specially his dispute with Jehangir Karamat who wanted to be a member of National Security Council. Nawaz tried to force Karamat to resign who was later replaced by Pervez Musharraf.

Nawaz also introduced 15th amendment which made Sharia the supreme law of Pakistan & gave the right to Prime Minister to rule according to Islamic ways which did not

ask Senate to ratify the measure.

He had lost the support of army due to the attitude with Jehangir Karamat & his policy towards Kargil. Mass demonstrations also a blow for his govt. Another major reason was conflict with Musharat when it was decided to replace him while he was on a trip of Sri Lanka.

On 12<sup>th</sup> October, 1999 Musharaf was replaced with ISI chief & his air craft was not

allowed to land.

Army rejected this appointment & took over Karachi airport where his plane landed.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

When Pakistan was made it had no constitution of its own and in Independence Act of it was decided that the government of Indian Act 1035 Would be used as the When Pakistan was made it had no constitution of its own and in Independence Act of 1947 it was decided that the government of Indian Act 1935 would be used as the make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless they make their own constitution to the countries unless the countries the countries the countries are constituted to the countries t 1947 it was decided that the government of Indian Act 1935 would be used as the constitution for both the countries unless they make their own constitution. It could not fulfill constitution for some independent Islamic state, so Jinnah formed a constitutional committee and he himself was its president. The committee was assigned a dual job, the first job was to frame the new constitution and the second job was to act as the constituent assembly or parliament till the completion of the new constitution. The committee met in August 1947 to start its work. The constitution committee faced the

# Q) Why did Pakistan face much problem to frame its first constitution?

Quaid-e-Azam died on 11th September 1948 and it was a blow for the process of constitution making because he was the president of constitutional committee.

## EAST WEST CONTROVERSY

At that time there were many problems b/w east and West Pakistan. The people of East Pakistan were more than the people of West Pakistan, so they demanded more representation and more seats in federal legislature while the people of West Pakistan also demanded the same due to better socio-economic condition and role in the state of Pakistan.

### ISLAMIC CONCEPT

Pakistan was established on the basis of Islamic ideology that's why it was essential for a constitution committee to give a due place to the Islam in the constitution.

## LANGUAGE PROBLEM

In the East Pakistan people used to speak Bengal that's why they demanded that Bengali should be the national language while the people in West Pakistan used to speak Urdu that's why they demanded the same status for Urdu

The constituent Assembly had set up a Basic Principles Committee for the principles of new constitution. It had 25 members & its findings were contained in a document called "Objectives Resolution". It was passed in 1949 during the govt. of Liaqat Ali & it was the

first step towards constitution making in Pakistar. It declared the following conditions: The constitution should have the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance &

Muslims should be able to lead their lives according to the principles of Islam.

Other reliable to lead their lives according to the principles of Islam.

Other religious groups should be able to practice their religion feely.

Minorities & the poor groups would be legally protected from social injustice.

Objectives Resolution tried its best to make the principles according to the requirements of an Islamba state. an Islamic state but there were many problems in it. There was no time scale for the completion of the scale for the completio completion of neither constitution, nor elections & no hassufance that any govt would meet the demands. The demands of this resolution. East Pakistan criticized it due to their number of seals;

Provincial political designation of the resolution of the resolution. Provincial politicians criticized the power given to the Head of State & the Federal Govt.

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	The second secon	1956STITUTION: Formed by Chaudhry Mohammad Ali.  Written & Rigid constitution, Parliamentary nature under Federal form of govt., Independent Judiciary, Unicameral (One House) Parliament, Fundamental rights for everyone & Doctrine of Islam. National Languages were Urdu & Bengali.  1962 CONSTITUTION: Formed by Ay ub Khan Written & Rigid constitution, Federal form of govt. under Presidential rule, Unicameral (One House), indirect election under Basic Democracy system, Fundamental rights were granted with guiding principles of Islam. National languages were Urdu & Bengali.  1973 CONSTITUTION: Formed by Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Written & Rigid constitution,
		Parliamentary nature under Federal form of govt.,
		<ul> <li>Independent Judiciary,</li> <li>Bicameral (Two House) Parliament,</li> <li>Fundamental rights were granted,</li> <li>Independence of Judiciary,</li> <li>National Language was Urdu.</li> </ul>
	Section of the Section of Section 19 Section	SIMILARITIES AMONG CONSTITUTIONS: Objectives Resolution was pre-amble of all the constitutions. All gave fundamental rights to minorities. All were written & rigid. No law against Islam & Islamic Advisory Council in all the constitutions. All had Federal form of govt.
	mark distribution to all property and the second se	DIFFERENCES AMONG CONSTITUTIONS: Constitutions of 1956 & 1971 were Parliamentary while 1962 was Presidential. In 1956 & 1962 Urdu & Bengali while in 1973 Urdu was the National Language. In 1956 & 1973 Constituent Assembly was there while in 1962 it was dictated. In 1956 & 1973 direct elections were there while in 1962 indirect elections. In 1956 & 1962 constitutions were abrogated while 1973 was suspended.  *(c) Now successful was Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister of Pakistan in the years
		She was the first woman PM [1-2]
Contract of the contract of th		Benazir Bhutto came to power after the death of Zia-ul-Haq but had lots of problems LEVEL 3: Explains successes  OR Explains failures

