**PART THREE**

**The New Nation**

As a newly independent country, Pakistan faced many challenges.

1. ***The boundary Issue***: Lord Radcliffe was handed over the duty of making the boundaries between India and Pakistan, based on mutual consensus. Initially, close to half of the Punjab province, including Kashmir, had to be a part of Pakistan. The unjust division of land led to Pakistan losing not just Kashmir but also the vital fertile land of Punjab. The borders were not declared until 16th August 1947 by Lord Mountbatten, which led to chaos and mayhem. People migrating to adjourning countries were unaware of their location, which led to confusion as many Muslims intending to migrate to Pakistan were left stranded and confused in India.
2. ***Princely States:*** Semi-autonomous states were given a choice to decide which country they wanted to join. Muslim majority areas joined Pakistan whereas non-muslims became a part of India. The problem arose in the regions of Hyderabad, Junagadh and Kashmir.

Junagadh was governed by a Muslim ruler who wanted to be a part of Pakistan but having a non-muslim majority population, India objected. India denied Pakistan’s plea to hold a referendum and invaded Junagadh.

Hyderabad was the biggest princely state, with a Muslim majority population who wished to either become independent or join Pakistan. Because of its geographical location, Hyderabad sought to join Pakistan and took help from the UN against India’s threats. It fell to the hands of India after Quaid e Azam died in 1948.

Kashmir had a Muslim population who wished to be a part of Pakistan. Hari Singh, its non-muslim ruler, wanted to join hands with India. Fearing this, the people of Kashmir rebelled against him. To control mobs, Hari Singh took help from the Indian army, which has taken charge of Kashmir.

1. ***Refugee Problem:*** Pakistan was ill-prepared for the huge influx of refugees migrating from India penniless. Nearly 17 million people migrated across both borders, from which 7 million migrated to Pakistan out of which 1 million were killed in brutal massacres. Pakistan was incapable of accommodating such a huge influx of migrants, geographically and economically.
2. **Financial Problem**- The Pakistani government needed more money to pay the salaries of its employees. It relied on the money allocated to them, approaching the Indian government for its release. The Indian government took nearly a year to release the money to the State Bank of Pakistan in July 1948. The British government’s sudden departure made the process of asset distribution hasty, as alongside financial and military wealth, even office chairs and typewriters had to be shared. The distribution ratio between India and Pakistan was to be 17 (India): 5 (Pak).
3. ***Military-*** India failed to hand over the military equipment allocated to Pakistan. The military assets released for the country were either damaged or unusable.
4. ***Water Issue-*** Canal water disputes were another threat India posed. India shut Pakistan’s water canals from Ferozpur on 1st April 1948, threatening its agricultural land and economy. India demanded Pakistan pay for its water usage, to which Pakistan sought help from the International Court of Justice. Indus, Jhelum and Chenab were under major threat as they originated from Indian-occupied Kashmir. The Indus Water Treaty was finally signed in September 1959 by both countries.
5. ***Social-*** The two wings of Pakistan were divided geographically by India, and culturally by language. The Pakistani government found it difficult to balance between both East and West due to such differences, which was another issue Pakistan faced. Furthermore, people from different provinces had different cultures, races and languages. The British style of government made it difficult for these people to participate in government. Furthermore, people from different provinces had different cultures, ethnicities and languages.

The problem of Kashmir: Hari Singh took help from the Indian army to control the riots that arose in Kashmir by the Muslims against his will of joining India. The Indian army came with accession papers, which Hari Singh signed dating before the original day of accession.

***\*Quaid e Azam was the first Governor General of Pakistan.\**** He wanted the Pakistani army to invade Kashmir but his decision was revolted by the Commander in Chief, Douglas.

***\*Liaquat Ali Khan was the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. \****

***Quaid-e-Azam’s speech:***1) He declared Urdu as the national language of Pakistan. His vision was to establish uniformity within the country regardless of whichever ethnicity one belonged to.

2. He made sure to emphasise the safeguarding of the rights of religious minorities.

3. He gave importance to the rights of women. The women of Pakistan will be given equal rights.

**Governance of Pakistan**

***14th August 1947-11 September 1948***: **Quaid e Azam (Governor General)**

***14th August 1947- 1951***: **Liaquat Ali Khan (Prime Minister)**

* Objectives Resolution(12 March 1949).
1. Pakistan will be a democratic country, governed by Islamic rules.
2. Muslims will live their life according to Islamic principles.
3. Religious rights for minorities, protection for the poor and fundamental human rights.
4. The legal system and government will be independent.

Suggested a Bicameral legislature (National Assembly & Senate) with equal.

1. President to be elected by the votes of both houses.
2. Urdu is the official language.

Criticism:

* East Pakistanis felt discriminated against as West Pakistan was given more seats in the NA as compared to the East, instead of being given equal seats. Plus, they discriminated based on language, prioritising Urdu over Bengali.
* Provincial ministers argued about being given less power in comparison to the federal government.
* Ulamas criticised the objective resolution for not being ‘Islamic enough’.
* The role of the prime minister became more powerful.

***14th September 1948-1951***: **Khuwaja Nazimuddin (2nd Governor General)**

* PRODA- An act which was introduced to reduce corruption by keeping a check on ministers and governors.
* Liaquat-Nehru Pact was signed, deciding to safeguard the rights of minorities in both countries.
* India forcefully took over Kashmir and Hyderabad.
* In 1951, General Ayub Khan was appointed as the first Commander in Chief. The army planned a coup against the government, which was stopped by Ayub Khan and the ones responsible were tried and imprisoned- Rawalpindi Conspiracy.
* Liaquat Ali was shot dead in a public gathering while addressing the crowd on 16th October 1951.

***October 1951-1955:* Ghulam Muhammad (3rd governor General**)

* Khwaja Nazimmudin was promoted to Prime Minister and Ghulam Muhammad rose from Finance minister to Governor General.
* Six-Year Plan (1951)- A plan for the economic growth of Pakistan, setting up industries to generate GDP.
* A major Jute processing factory was established in East Pakistan in 1952 under this plan. Additionally, oil and gas were discovered in Balochistan (Sui Gas).
* After Bogra, his PM restricted his powers as GG, he dissolved the national assembly.

***1955- 58***: **Iskander Mirza (4th Governor General/President)**

* Was a major general.
* Dismissed Bogra as PM and appointed Chaudhry Muhammad Ali in his place.
* Developed the first constitution in 1956 giving President the power of appointing a PM and dissolving the national assembly. Giving PM the power of choosing a cabinet.
* Proposed the ‘One Uniy’ Scheme.
* Dismissed 4 PMs and imposed martial law in 1958.
* Appointed Ayub Khan his Chief Martial Law Administrator (PM).
* Ayub Khan asked Iskander to resign and took over as President.

**DECLARATION OF MARTIAL LAW 1958 (1st Martial Law of Pak):**

* The constitution of 1956 was dissolved.
* The government was dissolved with immediate effect.
* National and Provincial assemblies were dissolved.
* All political parties were dissolved.
* Until alternative arrangements, Pakistan will be under martial law.

***1958-69:*** **Ayub Khan (1st Cheif Martial Law Administrator & President)**

* Imposed first martial law by forcing Iskander Mirza to resign from office.
* Constituted the Basic Democracies Order in 1958, giving President the most power and placing 5 provincial governors below him.
* Later advanced it into the 1962 constitution which stated the powers and restrictions of a president under a presidential form of government.
* Carried out a referendum against himself which he won.
* Contested elections under the party he formed for the presidency against Fatimah Jinnah.
* Allegedly won through rigging.
* His era was called the Decade of Development.
* He introduced the Green Revolution to promote agriculture in Pakistan which allowed land to be leased, loans to farmers and reforms for irrigation.
* It introduced industrial reforms that made Pakistan’s economic growth 7 times more than that of India during the 1960s.
* Initiated the construction of a new capital. Shifted the capital of Pak from Karachi to the new, planned city of Islamabad.
* Started to lose popularity because of the losses faced during the 1965 war. Political upheaval forced him to resign in 1969 and hand over martial law to Yahya Khan.

***1969-71: Yahya Khan (2nd Martial Law Administrator/President)***

* Re-introduced democracy in the form of a one-man-one-vote
* Brought back provincial form of government and made one unit scheme null
* On 7 December 1970, he had held the elections after they were delayed due to tropical cyclones in Bengal
* Disliked Mujib’s six points and did not let him take power even though he won elections.
* Tried to reach a compromise with Mujib, proposing split of a power with Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto
* Went to Dhaka with Bhutto to find a solution to the political crisis though no solution was reached.
* Arrested Mujib and banned political activity to stop revolts in the country though this increased the revolts
* Operation Searchlight was launched by him to restore peace to the country

**1971-1977: Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (President/PM)**

* Became President and chief martial law administrator after Yahya Khan resigned.
* As his first measures, he made policies to control the army by removing important army leaders from their positions, appointing his own favoured ones and setting up the FSF.
* He went to India to sign the Simla Agreement in 1972 which stated that India would release Pakistani prisoners of war only if Pakistan agreed to not raise the Kashmir issue on international platforms.
* He established a new constitution in 1973, using the 1956 pointers. In which he declared the leader of the majority party would become the prime minister. President would be a figurehead and each province would have its own provincial government.
* Bhutto made many successful reforms like his industrial reforms which nationalised companies, raised the salaries of workers and brought inflation down to 6% from 25% previously.
* His agricultural reforms however were not very successful due to landlords becoming more powerful.
* His educational policies, encouraging free education for all genders and ethnicities, and health reforms also were not successful.
* In 1977 he called general elections, where his opposition parties formed the PNA. PPP won the elections again regardless of the PNA calling for a boycott. These elections were accused of rigging.
* To control the mass protests organized by the PNA, Bhutto took help from the army. He negotiated with the army, banning gambling and alcohol.
* He declared a state of emergency and put Pakistan under martial law, arresting opposition leaders.
* The army saw this as an opportunity and staged a coup against Bhutto.
* Operation Fairplay was organized to arrest Bhutto and other political leaders.
* Chief of Army Staff, General Zia Ul Haq announced martial law.
* Bhutto was accused of corruption and murder by Zia. He was tried in military court where he refused to negotiate with Zia and was sentenced to be hanged.
* Bhutto was hanged on 4 April 1979.

**1977-1988: Zia Ul Haq (Cheif Martial Law Administrator/President)**

* Took control with help of army on 5 July 1977
* Protest started in Balochistan, so tried to establish good relations with tribal leaders to take their arms
* Disbanded the FSF, also started investigations on corruption of Bhutto’s Govt and showed his govt as more islamic
* Was keen on holding elections but saw that Pakistan needed a strong government based on Islamic beliefs
* Islamic principles provided counter ideology to Bhutto's government, won support of Islamic elements(Jamat-e-Islami) which were dominant in amy and politics
* Showed his govt as supporter of Islam by fighting the Russians(Pagan Communists)
* Federal Shariat court set up,5 judges 1 chairman and 3 ulmas, decided if laws were Islamic enough eg, death sentence for adultery was annulled but re-appealed by the court
* Hudood ordinance was introduced, Islamic punishments were given for gambling, drinking, theft and adultery. Blasphemy (disrespect of Muhammad[s]) was now punishable with a fine and imprisonment.
* Zakat ordinance also introduced,2.5% tax on savings above a limit, Usher ordinance: 5% tax on agricultural income, collected money given to Zakat societies
* Protest by Shias as they believed Zakat isn’t obligatory, allowing them to be exempted from tax
* Hufaz were granted extra marks in civil service test
* Arabic language promoted through Pakistan radio and television
* Female rights were Islamilised, they were encouraged to stay at home, in the case of evidence required, women’s testimony would be given half weightage.
* Though 20 women were made part of Majlis-e-Shura, 20% Quota was reserved in Government though still protests were carried out by female academics
* Many

**1988-1990: Benazir Bhutto (PM)**

* The daughter of Bhutto won a majority in the October 1988 elections after Zia’s death.
* First Female Prime minister of Pakistan & an Islamic country.
* She formed a coalition government with MQM while facing serious opposition from Nawaz Sharif.
* A year into power, she faced a vote of no confidence against her and won by just 12 votes.
* President Ishaq had serious differences with her, in the fight for power struggle and decision-making.
* She restored political prisoners, banned trade unions and reinstated student unions.
* Due to her focus being on saving her government from opposition, she could not focus on implementing new policies.
* The muhajir (Urdu-speaking) and Sindhis in Sind were having serious clashes amongst them, which Benazir couldn’t control.
* Her foreign policy was the most successful, as she restored strong ties with the USA, made Pakistan a part of the Commonwealth and hosted the first SAARC conference in the country.
* After corruption charges against her husband, Asif Ali Zardari, Benazir was dismissed by Ishaq Khan over allegations of corruption and inaction.
* New elections were announced, during which Ishaq Khan appointed Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi as the caretaker PM.
* Nawaz Sharif won a sweeping victory and became the next PM.

***Sample Answer: M/J 2013 s13/1 Q2A Describe the events of the War of Independence, 1857–1858. [4]***

One of the first events that led to the War of Independence was the execution of an Indian sepoy named Mangal Pandey in 1857 for defying his British officers. This event was followed by the Indian sepoys’ refusal to touch the new cartridges greased with cow fat, as it was religiously unacceptable to the Hindus. As a punishment, the British imprisoned the sepoys who later broke free with the help of fellow Indians. These events gave rise to violent uprisings across India, leading to mob attacks in Khanpur and Jhansi. The British were equipped enough to control the Indians from capturing more land, eventually gaining control over India as a result of this war.

***O/N 16 Q2(b)***

This picture depicts the car as India, which is driven by Jhon Bull who is representing the British, with an Indian as a passenger. The road seems to be bumpy, depicting the difficult ride India was taking in terms of negotiations with the British. The Indian can be seen requesting control of the car (India), but Jhon Bull shows hesitation. This highlights the reservations and hesitation Britishers had regarding sharing or giving control of India back to the Indians. The Indian politicians refused to attend the RTC as they feared the British might not agree to their negotiations, as the picture depicts Bull keeping control of the brakes with him. This highlights that the British organized the RTC as a way of keeping the Indians calm, by giving them control of the car only superficially, while still keeping the brakes in their hands. This means that the RTC was not organised to reach a conclusion about India’s future, rather it was used to create a perception that the British too wanted Indians to negotiate and take governance.

***O/N 15***

***Why were there so many governments between 1951-58? /7***

After Jinnah and Liaquat’s death, Pakistan fell at the hands of politicians who were inexperienced and did not have the same charisma, devotion and vision as the latter. For example, Ghulam Muhammad and Iskander Mirza misused their policies in an attempt to maintain their power. These power-hungry/driven politicians brought political instability to the country by changing governments constantly.

In 1951-53 West Pakistan faced severe droughts which reflected the government’s incompetency to tackle this natural calamity. This resulted in the people resorting to riots as they blamed the government for not helping them. Ghulam Muhammad in 1951-55 faced a constitutional crisis, which led to the PM and Governor General struggling for power in office. Bogra limited the powers of the Governor General, which in return were limited upon Ghulam’s return to the country. Ghulam misused the PRODA by dismissing Bogra for not being able to handle the drought situation. After court trials, he re-instated Bogra as the PM.

Iskander Mirza in 1955 forced Ghulam Muhammad to resign from office, taking his position as the next Governor-General. Pakistan faced more political uncertainty during his time when during 1956-58 he changed 4 Prime ministers of the country. In 1958, using political chaos as the reason, he declared a state of emergency by imposing martial law and proclaiming himself the president. Later in 1958, Ayub Khan forced Iskander Mirza to resign and Pakistan was now under its first martial law.