

Subject:

Pakistan Affairs

Teacher:

Muhammad Ali Babakhail

Political evolution in a state

- ▶ **Geography** + Population
- ▶ Leadership
- ▶ Political parties
- ▶ Manifestos
- ▶ Constitutions (Supremacy)
- ▶ Autonomous Judiciary
- ▶ Rule of Law
- ▶ Transparency
- ▶ Accountability
- ▶ Role of media
- ▶ Civil- military relations

Liaquat Ali Khan

(October 1895 – 16 October 1951)

- ▶ Born in Karnal
- ▶ Graduate of Aligarh & Oxford
- ▶ Initially a nationalist
- ▶ Jinnah nominated him as Secretary General (SG) of Muslim League in 1936
- ▶ Jinnah reelected Liaquat as SG and termed him as his right hand
- ▶ In 1926 elected to the Legislative Council UP & represented for 20 years.
- ▶ After failure of Round Table Conferences, Liaquat also instrumental to bring Jinnah back
- ▶ Passage of "Objectives Resolution"
- ▶ His wife Rana Liaquat formed All Pakistan Women Association – 1949

Objectives Resolution

- ▶ An important document in the constitutional history .
- ▶ Passed by the first Constituent Assembly on **12th March 1949**.
- ▶ It contained the basic principles of both Islamic political system & Western Democracy.
- ▶ Served as **preamble** for the constitutions of 1956, 1962 and 1973 & it was inserted in the Constitution via 8th Amendment in 1985.

Features of the Objective Resolution:

- ▶ **Sovereignty** of the entire Universe belongs to Allah alone
- ▶ **Muslims** shall live their lives according to the teaching of **Quran & Sunnah**
- ▶ Authority should be delegated to the State through its people under the rules set by Allah
- ▶ Constitution of Pakistan should be framed by the Constituent Assembly
- ▶ State should exercise its powers through the chosen representatives
- ▶ Principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance & social justice

Main Features of OR

- ▶ **Minorities** can freely profess and practice their religion.
- ▶ Fundamental rights
- ▶ **Federal form** of government with maximum autonomy for the Units
- ▶ Duty of the state to safeguard the interests of backward & depressed classes.
- ▶ **Independence of judiciary** should be guaranteed
- ▶ Integrity of the territory & sovereignty of the country
- ▶ **International peace**

Governor Generals

Zoom

- ▶ Mohammad Ali Jinnah 1947-48
- ▶ Kh Nazim ud Din 1948-51
- ▶ Ghulam Mohammad 1951-55
- ▶ Iskandar Mirza 1955-56

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Kh Nazim ud Din

1948-5

1951-5

- ▶ 1922 –1929–Chairman of Dhaka Municipality
- ▶ Education Minister of Bengal
- ▶ 1943 –CM of the province
- ▶ Basic Principles Committee formed 1949
- ▶ In 1953 Ghulam Mohd dissolved his govt

Ghulam Mohammad 1895–1956

- ▶ 1951–55
- ▶ Civil servant
- ▶ Finance Minister
- ▶ 5 years plan
- ▶ In 1954, the Assembly desired to change the constitution to establish checks & balances on the Governor-General's powers but GM dismissed the Assembly,
- ▶ Dismissal was challenged in the Sindh High Court by Maulvi Tamiz uddin, the Speaker of the Assembly.
- ▶ The court's Justice Sir Georges Constantine ruled the Governor-General's decision illegal, but the ruling was overturned by SC, led by Chief Justice Munir, in a split decision
- ▶ Illness, took leave in 1955 the acting GG Mirza, dismissed him, died in 1956.

Ghulam Mohammad 1905-1956

Mohammad Ali Bogra 1900-1963

- ▶ East Pakistani
- ▶ 3rd PM (1953-55)
- ▶ Also served as health & finance minister
- ▶ Ambassador in Burma , Canada & USA
- ▶ GG Ghulam Mohammad Selected him to replace Kh Nazimuddin
- ▶ **BOGRA FORMULA**– Bi-cameral legislature
- ▶ A provision was also put in place that stated that if the President of Pakistan were from West Pakistan, then the Prime Minister would have to be from East Pakistan, and vice-versa
- ▶ Bogra was forced to resign by Iskander Mirza , again assumed Ambassadorship at USA . In 1962 assumed office of the Foreign Minister.

Islamabad to Everyone



Federal legislature would
comprise of two houses i.e
House of Unit House of people

Islamabad to Everyone



Federal legislature would comprise of two houses i.e House of Unit House of people

5798-Amaiza Ali -059 to Everyone



sir kindly repeat bogra formula
was diconnectrd

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Composition of House of
people : total 300

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proposal was discussed in the Constituent Assembly for 13 days, a committee was set to draft the constitution on 14th November 1953.

before the constitution could be finalized, the Assembly was dissolved by Ghulam Muhammad

Ch Mohammad Ali 1905–1980

- ▶ 4th PM– 1955–56
- ▶ Civil servant– secretary General
- ▶ To reinforce his position he set up Planning committee (all secretaries were members)
- ▶ Planning committee was infact a parallel cabinet of secretaries , SG functioning as PM.
- ▶ 1951 – finance Minister
- ▶ Constitution of 1956
- ▶ Resigned

Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy 1892–1963

- ▶ From East Pakistan
- ▶ Lawyer, Graduate of Oxford
- ▶ In 1924, elected as Deputy Mayor of the Calcutta and & Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party in Provincial Assembly.
- ▶ 5th PM 1956–57
- ▶ 1st PM visited China
- ▶ Differences with Iskander Mirza resigned in 1957

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poor man 's budget

dependency on foreign borrowings was very low during his rule.

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dependency on foreign borrowings was very low during his rule.

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targets were to resolve the energy crises, to remove economical disparity, and to build a massive military

Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar

Oct 1957–Dec.1957

- ▶ 6th PM
- ▶ In the Interim Government, Chundrigar took the portfolio of Commerce.
- ▶ After independence assumed no portfolio of Commerce. Minister Law
- ▶ Ambassador to Afghanistan
- ▶ Governor NWFP & Governor Punjab
- ▶ Resignation ,December 1957

Breaking Email Chaudhry Feroz Khan Noon

- ▶ Educated at Oxford
- ▶ Noon was the High Commissioner of India to the United Kingdom from 1936 – 1941.
- ▶ Special envoy of Jinnah
- ▶ Appointed as the Governor of East Pakistan
- ▶ Chief Minister Punjab 1953 – 1956
- ▶ 1956–57 Foreign Minister of Pakistan
- ▶ Active in Republican Party
- ▶ 16 December 1957 – 7 October 1958
7th Prime Minister