

Pakistan affairs

DATE 02.08.2023

DAY M T W T F S S

Q:01 Give a brief account of major political and constitutional developments from 1947 to 1956

Ans:

1. Introduction:

Pakistan got independence in 1947, and from the year of 1947 to 1956 - until the making of the first constitution of the new born country, Pakistan went through series of political and constitutional developments. These mainly include coming of new prime ministers and governor generals year after year, whereas the constitutional developments of the decade included forming of objective resolution in 1949, Bogra formula, first constituent assembly's formation and suspension, and the formation of the first constitution of the country.

2. Giving a brief account of major political developments from 1947 to 1956

Pakistan went through number of political developments in the first decade. These political developments include

2.1, Independence of Pakistan:

Pakistan got



its independence in 1947. Urdu was the
after the struggle of 12 years that
born fruit, and the dream
of Allama Iqbal, national poet of
Pakistan, came true. Muslims
got separated from India. Formation
of Pakistan was the dream of millions
of Muslims which came true
during their lives. - Anatol Lieven, writer
of Pakistan: A hard country.

2.2, Death of Quaid Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah:

Soon after the independence
the founder of the country
surrendered his life to the
creator. Quaid's separation in
1948 was a major blow to future
of Pakistan - Anatol Lieven. It
sparked a political crisis in country,
everyone was confused as to
who will lead the newborn
country. Therefore, Quaid's death was
a major blow to future of
country.

2.3, Assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan:

The then Prime Minister
of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan was
shot in Liaquat Bagh and
was killed. This brought the



country again to a political landscape. Therefore, the assassination was a major development in political arena of Pakistan.

2.4, Formation of One Unit:

One Unit was implemented in Pakistan, where Sindh, Balochistan, Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were on the western Pakistan and Bengal was Eastern Pakistan. It was about political division of the provinces.

2.5, Formation of constituent assemblies:

The first and second constituent assemblies of Pakistan formed were to navigate the country towards a constitution - supreme law of the land.

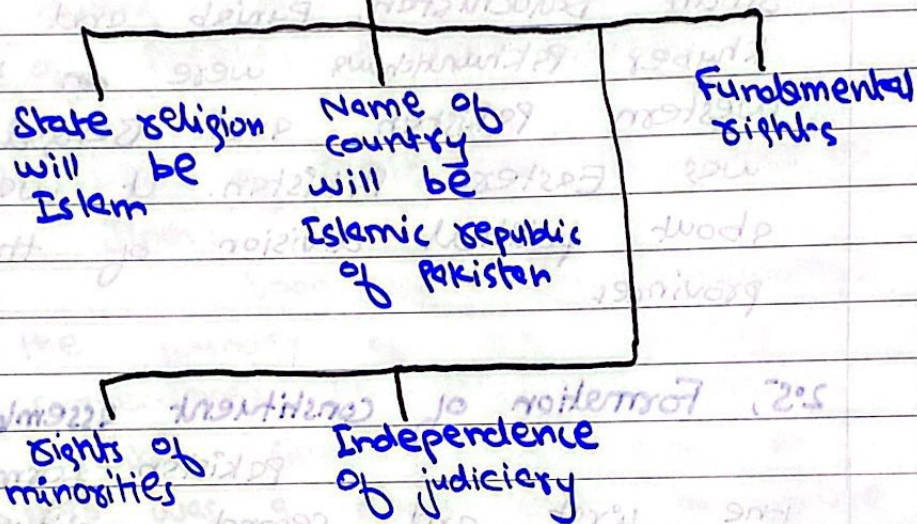
3, A brief account of major constitutional developments during 1947 to 1956.

Pakistan underwent a number of constitutional developments, which include

3.1, Coming of Objective Resolution 1949:

The objective resolution was a major constitutional development. It provided a skeleton for the constitution, and gave an idea that how constitution of Pakistan would look like.

Objective resolution



3.2, Bogra formula:

Bogra formula was often pronounced constitutional formula. It was given by then Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra. It provided again the basic for the future constitution and aided the making of it.

3.3, Constituent assemblies one and two:

There were formed

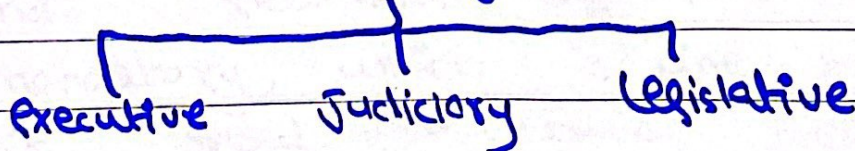
two constituent assemblies one after the other. Constituent assemblies benefited Pakistan the most during the initial years. Says Hamid Khan (writer of constitutional and political history of Pakistan)

3.4, Constitution of Pakistan 1956:

Finally, after all the struggle of 9 years - the country was provided with a constitution. The constitution of 1956 was the first to come. It included

Constitution of Pakistan 1956

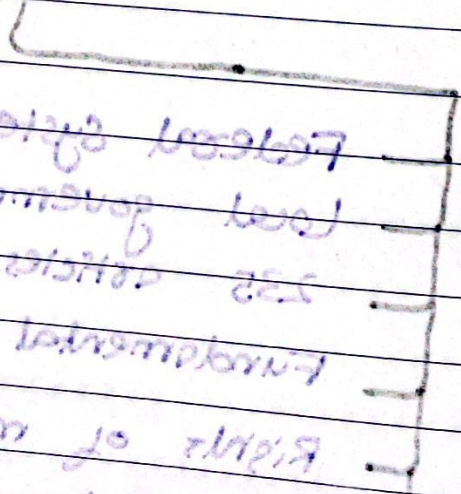
- Federal System
- Local governments
- 235 articles
- Fundamental rights
- Rights of minorities
- Parliamentary System
- Independence of judiciary
- Islam as a state religion
- Separation of powers



4. Conclusion:

Pakistan went under a series of political and constitutional developments. These mainly included formation of one unit, death of the founder of country, formation of constitution making assemblies and frequent political disruptions due to assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan. Whereas, constitutional developments mainly included coming of objective resolution, Bogra formula, and the formation of the first constitution of Pakistan 1956.

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Q:2

How do you evaluate the Islamization of Zia? Was it a politically motivated agenda? Explain its socio-political impacts on the Pakistani Society

Answer

1. Introduction

The Islamization of the then President Zia-ul-Haq during the years 1977 to 1988 had major socio-political impacts on the Pakistani society. It was more a self-motivated agenda and to some extent it was politically motivated agenda. The Islamization process tried to forcefully Islamize Pakistani society. Democracy in the country saw a downturn (Hamid Khan). All of the political parties were barred from contesting elections and carrying out their political activities.

2. Evaluating Islamization of Zia

Islamization was a forceful attempt to impose Islam on Pakistani society. It made Islamic education and recitation of Quran mandatory, which is fine but it should not have been

imposed forcefully. It can rather be promoted to inspire others to come to Islam, instead of forcefully making people do holy rituals. Moreover, it down trended the slowly and decades sub developed democracy. Therefore, the overall impact of the Islamization of Zia was not commendable.

- Constitutional and Political history of Pakistan: Hamid Khan.

3. Islamization of Zia a self-motivated agenda

Islamization of Zia was more of self motivated agenda. He himself was a staunch muslim, who wanted the Pakistani society to follow Islam strictly and keep its principles paramount. (Hamid Khan)

3.1. Requesting Saudi Arabia for the funds:

He by himself requested Saudi Arabia to provide Pakistan with massive funds to establish madrasas in country and support his Islamization scheme. The

Facts are astonishing. The number of madrasas established during the years of Zia's rule is more than a ~~million~~ ^{100,000}.
(Constitutional and political history of Pakistan: Hamid Khan)

3.2, Following religious rituals:

Zia-ul-Haq used to pray five times and followed the principles of Islam strictly. Therefore, his agenda of Islamization was self motivated as well.

4, Islamization: a politically motivated agenda

It is right to say that to some extent it was politically motivated.

Following are some solid reasons supporting the stance.

4.1, Zulfikar Bhutto's confrontation with the United States

provided the basis for the dethroning of Bhutto and coming of Zia. (Hamid Khan)

4.2, Country's tilt towards socialist

policies

Bhutto was a socialist mind keeping in view his nationalization policies. Political players of Pakistan were so involved in Business and Capitalism. Therefore, they did not like Zulfikar Bhutto much, or his policies either; which were detrimental to their Business.

5, Explaining Social impacts of Islamization on Pakistani society:

Following are some ^{major} social impacts of Islamization on Pakistani Society.

5.1, Fear of execution:

Society feared execution when they did not follow Zia's policies. Zia made series of Public hangings, death penalties and rigorous punishments for violators.

5.2, Clerics in Society were paramount;

Clerics in Pakistani society gained prominent importance in

was because of the policies which were in all sense Islamic.

5.3, Beard and mustache culture:

Anyone who was clean-shave during Zia's time was seen as a violator of morality. Therefore, scores of Pakistanis unwisely kept beards out of fear of execution.

5.4, Ban on cinema culture

Cinemas across the country were shut. It was because they were all operating against the moral conduct of Zia's Islamization.

5.5, Western and modern education was discouraged:

Zia labelled the modern form of education detrimental to the value of Islam. Moreover, he asked fellow country-men to admit their children to madrasahs rather than in English schools of the country.

5.6, Brain drain in Pakistan:

Fearing Zia's draconian rule, scores of Pakistani families left Pakistan out of fear. A recent report published by Pew states majority of Pakistanis during the early years came to U.S during the times of Zia. (Pakistan today)

6, Describing political impacts of Zia's Islamization

Following are some impacts of Zia's Islamization to the politics of Pakistan.

6.1, Outlawing of political parties.

Soon after dethroning Bhutto, Zia-ul-haq outlawed major political parties in Pakistan. Ultimately, stopping them from conducting their political activities.

6.2, Ban on student unions

Zia's rule banned student unions that existed in Pakistan then. This barred new

and young leaders from coming: (1)
in political arena, faced
other influences.

6.3, Political victimization:

of Zia included political
victimization of rivals. The
first one was the biggest
rival of Zia-ul-haq - Zulfikar
Ali Bhutto.

6.4, Forming of United Front in name of MRD.

All of the
main religious and political
parties formed a united
front to confront Zia-ul-haq
in face of the moment of
restoration of democracy.
It aimed at restoring the
lost democracy in Pakistan.

7. Conclusion

The Islamization
of Zia-ul-haq was a
forceful attempt to Islamize
Pakistani society, motivated
from self motivation and
political motivation. Sadly,
the policies of Zia-ul-haq
were detrimental to
the purpose of Pakistan.

Pakistan affairs

DATE ⁰² August - 2023

DAY M T W T F S S

Q:03 Discuss the two major problems faced by the government of Pakistan soon after independence

Answer 1. Introduction

There were number of problems faced by the government soon after independence. However, the major problems faced by government of Pakistan were refugee crisis and constitutional crisis. These two were amongst the problems that worried the new-born country the most.

2. Discussing two major problems faced by the government of Pakistan

The two major problem, as mentioned above, were refugee crisis or immigrants coming from India to Pakistan, and constitutional crisis.

3. Discussing the first major problem of people coming from India to Pakistan

The refugee crisis was due to number of reasons, and the purpose for which it was caused

in the first place was because

3.1, weak financial position of Pakistan

Pakistan was a newly born country at that time, and therefore was not financially sound to manage and host million new-comers.

(Constitutional and Political history of Pakistan: Hamid Khan)

3.2, Providing livelihood to new comers

Pakistan due to its recent formation was unable to provide these new-comers with places to live and some employment.

Therefore, the new-comers were struggling hard finding economic opportunities. (Pakistan at the crossroads)

3.3, Lack of management and institutions

The newly formed country lacked proper management and relevant institutions, which would otherwise had managed the influx of new-comers and had provided them with some livelihood.

3.4, Leadership crisis ^{worsened} added refugee problem

Soon after Pakistan got its independence, founder of country Quaid Azam Mh Ali Jinnah died due to illness. Therefore, country had no proper leadership to address the issue of new coming people.

3.5, India's reluctant behaviour towards allocation ^{release} of allocated money to Pakistan

After the independence, India was supposed to release the money which was decided to be given to Pakistan. Contrary to then, India adopted a reluctant behaviour and refused to release the money.

Irony of the fact is that their ruler Mahatma Gandhi was himself asking Nehru and other leadership to release the financial sum.

(Constitutional and political history of Pakistan: Hamid Khan)

4, Discussing the second major problem faced by the government of

Pakistan after independence - Constitutional crisis

The constitutional crisis was this immense that country took 9 years to form a constitution. The crisis of constitution was because of the following reasons

4.1, Frequent prime ministerial changes in Pakistan

Pakistan was in a political dilemma. Every second year the political head of government changed

Yaqub Ali Khan



Muhammed Ali Khuwaja
Nasiruddin



Muhammed Ali Bogra



Chaudhry Muhammed Ali

This immediate change in political leadership was hindering the constitution making of Pakistan.

4.2, Dissolution and suspension of constituent assembly of Pakistan

The constituent



- assembly, whose sole purpose was formation of the constitution of Pakistan, was dismissed. It was headed by Maulvi Tamizuddin; who was also the speaker of national assembly. It was done in 1954. Therefore, it further delayed the constitution making and aided constitutional crisis. (Constitutional and political history of Pakistan: Hamid Khan)

4.3, Lack of bright law-makers

Pakistan largely lacked appropriate law makers - legislators in its national assembly. Therefore, it took Pakistan nine big '9' years to make a constitution - that later came in 1956.

'Pakistani parliament included landowners and industrialists, and a minority of unheard legislators.'

- Hamid Khan

4.4, Frequent disagreement over constitutional clauses:

Pakistani constituent assembly had frequent disagreement even over trivial matters. There-

fore, the constitution making was very much slow. The case in point can be of allocation in seats, nationalization of language and allocation of powers to governor general and prime minister (Muneer Ahmed: then chief justice of Pakistan)

5, Conclusion

The government of Pakistan faced many problems after independence. Among those, the major problems were handling of refugees and the constitutional crisis. These two remained big problems because of the lack of leadership, lack of financial and management sources, India's reluctant behaviour and frequent disagreements among legislators.

5. Exploring in detail the basic sources of Islamic law

