

Brief History of Pakistan

1

- 1 Jan 1949 = End of war in Kashmir.
- 1935 act with little change enforced
- Sep 30, 1947 → member of UNO
- Iran accepted Pak first,
- France, national flag was first hoisted
- Afghanistan, refused to recognise Pak.

Quaid's Death: - 1st Governor General

- dysfunction ambulance was conspiracy /
- Only two ambulances in Karachi /
- Communication gap /
- Liaqat Ali Khan didn't aware of his arrival
- Only personal doctor and Fatima Jinnah were with him
- Last words: "لا اله الا الله"
- 600k people in funeral
- Allama Shabir Ahmad (علامہ شبیر احمد عثمانی) paid funeral prayer

Khawaja Nazimuddin: - 2nd Governor General

Khan Liaqat Ali Khan - 1st Prime Minister

- Constitution of Pak was in being
- which block to choose in Cold War?

- Pak. choose USA, unlike India.
- Soviet Union leader Joseph Stalin,
US President Harry Truman,
both invited Pak. PM
- Pak-USSR relations X
- Involved in Global politics and
Cold War
- Integrity and Authority damaged
(کھو گیا) (توڑ دیا گیا)
- lost the way of Independent
Foreign Policy
- Tool in the hands of Powers
- 1951, Major General Akbar Khan
tried to overthrow the govt.
= attempt failed and all characters
involved got arrested
- 1st non-political effort to overthrow
the govt. in history
- 16 Oct, 1951 (کھینٹا باغ روڈ، لاہور)
- Syed Akbar shot a bullet at PM
Last words:-
"اللہ پاکستان کی حفاظت کرے"
- shooter Syed Akbar killed by
police on the spot
- Investigation carried out non-seriously
- LHC ordered to produce PM murder
Case

- Additional Advocate General
"My Lord, The file of Liaqat Ali
Khan murder case has been lost."
- Such news published:
Afghanistan and America behind the
murder
- Political experts say that if the
investigation of Pak's 1st political assassination
was done rightly, Pak history would
be different

17 Oct, 1951.

Khanuja Nazimuddin →

PM

← Governor General

Malik Ghulam
Mohammed

New Governor General = Malik Ghulam Mohammed

paralyzed + Bepurcode +
never part of Pak. movement + American
Secretary worked as his translator (no
one understood him due to paralysis)

• Instead of Father of nation, he
used his rights legal and illegal
→ Imp. events:

- In east Pak, protesters were (March 1958)
fired, who were protesting in favor
of Bangla language
- Martial law was enforced in

Lahore to launch movement against the Ahmadis

(1st martial law, within the Lahore)

- Taking undue advantage of his powers, Ghulam Muhammad dismissed PM Khawaja Nazimuddin.
- PM appealed to UK (Queen) to disapprove this decision, UK (oldest democracy) refused to accept his democratic appeal.

17 April 1953:

Ghulam Mohammed appointed Ambassador to United States Muhammad Ali Bogra (Bengali) as new PM.

1954: (using powers provided in 1935 act of slavery)

Ghulam Muhammad also dismissed the Legislative Assembly
(جسٹیشن)

though the draft of 1st constitution was almost ready

Reason:

- (i) Had full support of Army chief General Ayub Khan
- (ii) Governor general had less powers in new constitution

→ Malik Ferozo paid \$1 crore [5.5 billion Rs]
to Oman. 3 million USD

→ Akbar Bugti played a role.

• Muhammad Ali completed the
1st Constitution of Pak.

• Pak. became totally free and
Yskender Mirza became 1st President.

• Due to loss of losing in election
Yskender Mirza dismissed Govt.

and on Oct 7, 1958, imposed
1st Martial law

• He appointed General Ayub
as chief marshal Administrative

• General Ayub exiled Yskender Mirza.

• Yskender Mirza died in 1969 in
London and buried in Tehran.

Ayub Khan: (President of Pak. Muslim League)

• First dictator to say:

“The people are not mature enough
to exercise the right to vote”

EBO and PRODA laws

(7k politicians disqualified for

7 years)

including

✓ Mussain Shehad + Feroz Khan Noon

- Formed a constitution on his will.
- As a presidential candidate
- Opposition played trick, Presidential Candidate = Fatima Jinnah

Allegations:

- India agent
- Traitor
- character assassination

- Rigged election of 1965 = Protests against Ayub Khan

→ Two major events:

- (i) 1965 war, Pak won successfully by using US weapons = violation bcz agreement was not to use weapons against India = USAID X

- (ii) Tashkent Agreement (Jan 10, 1966) → b/w Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri (defended) table, won on ground

- Zulfikar (foreign minister) called "Daddy" to Ayub Khan

→ 1967:

PPP came into being

1969:

- Gen Yahya Khan forced Ayub to resign

- irony: Ayub Khan appointed as Minister of Defense
- Khakis were first introduced in Power Politics

- Speaker of the same dissolved assembly Maulvi Tameez ud din resisted
- Appealed to SHC to reject this decision of Governor general
- Bcz now Pak is independent (1935 act X)

- SHC restored the assembly
- SC chief justice Muhammad Munir dismissed the decision of SHC
- (The decision was right according to 1935 act)

→ In favor of Governor general:

- Justice Muneer
- " Muhammad Shauqee
- " " Akram
- " S.A. Pehman

→ Who contradicted:

- Justice Allen Robert Cornelius
- During this, Malik Ghulam Haq declining

1955:

- Sikandar Mirza and Ayub Khan

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sent him abroad forcefully for treatment and - made him resigned.

New Governor General:

Iskender Mirza (from east Pak.)

(Beautucate) + میر جعفر، میر جعفر

- Malik Ghulam died after 1 year

→ Indian PM: (Nehru):

"I don't change 'Dhooli دھولے' as fast as Pak. change its Prime ministers."

- dismiss Bogra and appointed chaudry Muhammad Ali (last then a year)

1956:

- chaudry Muhammed Ali X
- Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardi ✓

1957:

- Hussain Shaheed X
- Ibrahim Ismail Chaudhry ✓ (only 2 months)

1957-1958:

- Malik Feroz Khan Noon ✓
→ (First from Punjab)

→ merged Gwadar port to Pak

→ In British era, this port was given to Arab Sultanate of Oman

- During Ayub 10 years 6 months
- Initially joined US camp
 - Started big dams like Mangla and Turbella dam
 - Self-sufficient in wheat production
 - Banking sector improved
 - Pak-China relation improved
 - Difference b/w east and west Pak
 - Mangla dam completed but not Turbella, [too dependent on USAID] (completed in Bhutto era)

Yahya Khan : (March 1969)

- President + chief of Army staff + Chief Marshal Law Administrator
- Removed all sanctions on political parties
 - Abrogated Ayub's disputed constitution

→ 1970 election:

- Transparent election + one man, one vote
 - Bhutto = 81 (west)
 - Mujeeb-ur-rehman = 160 (east)
- Mujeeb deserved to be in power
- 01-02-1971 → 1st Dhaka National Assembly conference in Dhaka, but