

Early Problems faced by Newly State of Pakistan

Date: _____

Pakistan ~~got~~ independence on ~~14th August 1947~~, ~~15th August 1947~~, Pakistan appeared on the map of the world as independent on 15 August 1947. In ~~early years~~, country faced ~~many~~ challenges that could not help to stand on its ~~own~~ feet. First issue faced by country was leadership void. Quaid-e-Azam, the founder of Pakistan, unfortunately died on September 11, 1947. After his demise, Liaquat Ali Khan was also assassinated in October 1947. The death of these two leaders created hollowed out country's leadership mechanism. Many intellectuals of the country ~~were~~ gone to India — Sikhs and ~~Christians~~ ^{like wise} leaders of Pakistan Movement didn't held the reigns tightly, ~~lead country towards immature leadership crisis.~~

~~Another~~ Delayed constitution was another hurdle faced by country. Constitution of Pakistan was not framed till nine years; however, India framed its constitution after within two years after independence. Illiteracy, dissent among factional parties, involvement of Pakistan in US-Soviet war deteriorated country's constitutional development. ~~Swinging between these years, first constitution~~ ^{of country} was framed by Ayub Khan in 1956. It was later abrogated by Zia-ul-Haq and he proposed another constitution in

1962. Later on, it was also abrogated. Finally, 1973 constitution was ^{given} by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto government that was in which Pakistan was given title of 'Islamic Republic of Pakistan'.

Nexus of Military in politics spiralled out country's political structure. Inability of political leaders coupled with factional politics didn't prove fruitful for Pakistan. Further, musical chair politics, rigged party-elections in Nawaz Sharif era, feudalistic-politics helped a lot military to deepen its roots in politics. ^{coupled with} ~~The~~ aristocratic mindset of political leaders drew attention to engage in politics of Pakistan. This inability provided ample vacuum to military to play their fiddle and have ^{evident} tight grip on politics. This is the As it is ^{evidenced} from the fact that military do higher budget allocation was given to defence sector of Pakistan. **plz write logical transition**

Like wise, Indian attacked on Kashmir which was formally a part of Pakistan deepen problems in the country. Treachously India ~~attacked~~ occupied Kashmir that followed wide-spread protest, detentions, rapes, brutal killings, ^{and} attacks on masjid ^{and rights} crippled Kashmiri people ^{and} so badly. This resulted in 1965 Indo-Pak War, ceasefire on borders and ^{other} many wars

in the country. Moreover, security ~~was~~ ^{is} within the country that is attested from the facts of Rawalpindi Conspiracy Attack, Anti-Ahmedia riots and abduction ~~at~~ ⁱⁿ Kalat disintegrated ~~the~~ general masses in the country that couldn't unite with solidarity for themselves. Furthermore, clashes between sunni and Shia communities is also a case in point that sparked the security concerns and disharmonised many people across the country.

Last imbalance ^{between} Civil-military relations in country badly struck hard on politico-social and economic development. A series of ~~made~~ ^{was} continued in the shape that early years ^{of country} were run by military leaders. Later and in between years both military and civil leadership hampered political structure of country. One ~~government~~ ^{elected} came after one ~~government~~ couldn't complete its five-year tenure that military personnel toppled down this government. ~~and~~ ^{It is proved} ~~second~~ ^{second} ~~government~~ ^{government} was ~~toppled down~~ ^{was} by coup Musharraf. Until 2008, hardly ~~any~~ ^{any} ~~years~~ ^{years} ~~completed~~ ^{completed} either by ~~civil~~ ^{civil} or military leaders.