

# **General Ayub Khan: May 14, 1907 – April 19, 1974**

## **First Martial Law Rule October 07, 1958—March 25, 1969..**

Ayub Khan born on May 14, 1907- April 19, 1974 in Haripur District (now Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan). He belongs to Tareen tribe of Pashtuns. He received education from Aligarh Muslim University (AMU). Ayub Khan Commissioned in British Indian Army on February 1928 and posted Punjab Regiment. He promoted as Captain on February 1937.

In World War II 1942, he promoted as Lt. Colonel and posted in Burma 1942-43. On 1946, he posted in North West Frontier, NWFP Province as Brigadier. In 1947, he joined Pakistan Army and posted 14<sup>th</sup> Infantry Division as GOC, Stationed in Dhaka, East-Pakistan. In 1949, he was appointed as Army Commander of Eastern Command and awarded the Hilal-e-Jurat (HJ). In 1951, Liaquat promoted him as COAS/ C in C over senior officers.

From 1953-58, General Ayub Khan served with political Government as Defense and Home Minister. In 1957, President Sikander Mirza renews extension as COAS. Meanwhile, he continued to serve with Prime Minister I.I. Chundrigar and Feroz Noon's Government as Defense Minister. He enjoyed two time extension in service carrier. Ayub Khan deposed his mentor, Sikander Mirza in a Military Coup on October 7<sup>th</sup> 1958. Ayub Khan declared Martial Law & becomes the Chief Martial Law Administrator. Ayub Khan over throw the democratic Govt. of Prime Minister Mr. Feroz Noon on October 7<sup>th</sup>, 1958 and imposed the 1<sup>st</sup> Martial Law in country and seized the Power. On October 21<sup>st</sup>, President of the Pakistan; Mr. Sikander Mirza was sent on exile to London by General Ayub Khan. Later Ayub Khan grabs the entire Govt. and started the long term planning in country.

# **Basic Democracy Election 1959 & 1965..**

Ayub Khan abrogated the Constitution of 1956 and introduced a new political system with new Constitution for the Pakistan. It was well known as **BASIC DEMOCRACY**. Ayub Khan launched a complicated political Programme and huge development in Pakistan. On October 26, 1959; Basic Democracies System was introduced. It was Four Tiers base Programme; First, ordinary peoples Elected the Union Council Members, 2<sup>nd</sup> Who Elected the District Council Members, 3<sup>rd</sup> who Elected the Divisional Council Members, 4<sup>th</sup> who Elected the Province Level Members. Total Number of Member of Electorate was 80,000. These Member was an Electoral College, which has to Elected The President of the Pakistan, National and Provinces Legislature Assembly. General Ayub Khan obtained the Vote of the Confidence on February 17, 1960 from BD Members almost 95% of total and become the 2<sup>nd</sup> President of the Pakistan for term of 5 years.

## **General Ayub Khan:** **Decade of Development in Pakistan:1958-69**

**1<sup>st</sup> Military Coup 1958 in Pakistan.**

**Organized the Pak-Army & Defense Deal.**

**Foreign Policy; US- Block; U-2 Controversy.**

**BD System in Pakistan.1959; Presidential Election 1960.**

**New Constitution 1962. Presidential System of Government.**

**Pak-India; War of 1965& Tashkent Declaration 1966.**

**Presidential Election 1965 & Fatima Jinnah Defeated.**

**Strict Policy for Accountability; EBDP & PODO.**

**Fall of Ayub Khan; Agitation nationwide. Inflation.**

**Political Unrest in East Pakistan & West Pakistan.**

**Legal Reform; Family Law; Health Reforms& Agriculture Reforms.**

**Decade of Development; Infrastructure of Pakistan &Economy Development.**

## **Model of Basic Democracy by General Ayub Khan..**

PRESIDENT

EAST PAK NATIONAL ASSEMBLY WEST PAK

40000 40000

PROVINCE COUNCILS.

Commissioner (Chairman) DIVISIONS COUNCILS. Half Elected Half Officials

D. C (Chairman) DISTRICTS COUNCILS. Half Elected Half Officials

A. C (Chairman) TEHSILS COUNCILS Elected Chairman

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West Pakistan	UNION	COUNCILS	Elected Chairman
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East Pakistan	THANA	COUNCILS	Elected Chairman
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TOTAL MEMBER 80,000

ONE VOTE = 1300/1

INDIRECT ELECTION SYSTEM

**PODO—PUBLIC OFFICE DISQUALIFICATION ORDER.**

**EBDO—ELECTED BODIES DISQUALIFICATION ORDER.**

## **The Constitution of the Pakistan 1962.**

**From June 8, 1962 to March 25, 1969; 7 Years .....**

On 1961, President Ayub Khan announced a Commission under Mr. Justice Shahab ud Din and 10 others members' assigned for drafting the new Constitution for the Pakistan. The Commission also empowered to find out the reasons that why democracy failed in Pakistan from 1947-58. The Commission started its works and compiled a questionnaire to know about the public opinion about the Constitution of the Pakistan. **The 28000 Copies of the Questioner was distributed in big cities among Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Journalists, Traders and others, just only 6222 Copies replied. The Commission held 213 Sessions for the task, after 15 month job was done.** Finally, the Commission presented the recommendations to Ayub Khan, but President rejects the recommendations and selects another team of Justice Abdul Hameed and Foreign Minister Manzoor Qadir final the Constitution. On June 8<sup>th</sup>, 1962 a new Constitution come in to force.

**It was consists of 250 Articles 8 Chapters and 5 Schedules and 12 Chapters;** it was 2<sup>nd</sup> Constitution for the Pakistan, which continues from 8<sup>th</sup> June 1962 to March 25, 1969.

## **DISADVANTAGES OF CONSTITUTION 1962**

- 1. ONE MAN SHOW/ DICTATORSHIP.**
- 2. PRESIDENTIAL FORM OF GOVERNMENT.**
- 3. SINGLE HOUSE PARLIAMENT/UNICAMERAL.**
- 4. INDIRECT ELECTION SYSTEM.**
- 5. LACK OF BALANCE OR ACCOUNTABILITY.**

6. DIFFICULT LEGISLATURE PROCEDURE.

7. RIGID CONSTITUTION

**PODO—PUBLIC OFFICE DISQUALIFICATION ORDER.**

**EBDO—ELECTED BODIES DISQUALIFICATION ORDER.**

**“All Pakistan Awami Muslim League” APAML, June 23, 1949.**

**Six Points of the Sheikh Mujeeb-ur-Rahman by Awami League;  
January 5<sup>th</sup>, 1966 Lahore .....**

“All Pakistan Awami Muslim League” was founded on June 23, 1949 at Dhaka by Maulana Abdul Hameed Khan Bhashani (1880-1976). Mr. Shamus-ul-Haq was elected as Sectary General. It was Anti Establishment Party. On Language issue, All Parties Languages Movement Committee Session held on January 31, 1952 at Dhaka. It was serious reservation of East Pakistan Natives. On public demand the word (**Pakistan**) was eliminated by Central Executive Committee on December 4, 1953. Then it remains as Awami Muslim League AML. On May, 1954; Governor General dissolved the Provincial Assembly of East Bengal as per the Article 92/A. This political move was highly unpopular in Bengal. Later, Mr. Bahshni founded another political party National Awami Party on 1957. In 1967 the party split into two factions, one in East Pakistan and another in West Pakistan. Led by Bhashani and other influential progressive leaders, NAP played an instrumental role in the secession of East Pakistan and the independence of Bangladesh. After the death of Bhashani in 1976, the party lost much of its prominence on the Bangladeshi political scene. Many of its leaders became members of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party. Today, the liberal and progressive faction within the BNP is led by former NAP leaders. In 1958 Ayub Khan came to power and all political parties were banned. The NAP was regarded by some as a front organization of the Communist Party of Pakistan (CPP) and it faced a harsh crackdown from the Ayub government.

In Provincial Election 1954, major political parties of East Pakistan frame a political alliance **United Front**. The United Front up holds the majority and sweeps the PML in East Bengal. PML score on 9 Seats. While, United Front up hold 237/309. United Front participated in provincial election with Manifesto of 21 Point Agenda and become the popular political party of

the East Pakistan. AL issued the points on February 5, 1966; when Ayub Khan was in full swing. Mujeeb Ur Rahman wins the General Elections of 1970 on the base of the slogan;

## **“Political & Economic Independence of the Bengals”**

1. A Federal form of Govt. with direct elected parliament should be established.
2. Federal Government would deal only Defense and Foreign Policy and rest of Departments deals the Provincial Government.
3. To control the Flight of Capital, both wings have separate currency system.
4. Provinces would collect the taxes and share with the Federal Government.
5. Each Province would be free for International Trade, Agreements, and to control the Foreign Exchange.
6. Every Province should have own Para-Military Forces.

These points were against the Integrity & Solidarity of the Pakistan. Mujeeb demands the entire Provincial Autonomy. These points were a step toward the independence. Ayub Khan rejects the points. After Ayub Khan on March 28 1969, Yahya Khan take over as a President and General Election held on 07 & 17 December 1970, where Awami League won with huge majority in the East Pakistan out of 162/161 and none of seat from West Pakistan. In West Pakistan PPP win out of 138/81 Seats and others PML( 9), PML(C)2, Jamiat Ulema Islam 7, Jamat Islami 4, National Awami Party 8, in National Assembly. Due to the tussle of both parties and role of international powers soon East Pakistan apart in December 16, 1971.