

# **1<sup>st</sup> Constituent Assembly of the Pakistan:**

## **1<sup>st</sup> National Assembly of the Pakistan: August 10, 1947:**

According to 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan; Pakistan up hold Independence on August 14, 1947, but the first Session of the Parliament was started at Sindh Provincial Assembly, Karachi on August 10, 1947. Total Member of the new Parliament was 69 includes;  $44+17+03+04+01=69$ .

### **Bengal -44 Punjab-17 Sind-4 NWFP -3 Baluchistan-1**

The First Session of National Assembly of the Pakistan was headed by a Minority Member Mr. Jogender Nath Mandal; he was elected from East Pakistan. Now the process starts the First National Assembly of Pakistan. Ten New Members were added to given the representation for joining Princely Stats, then the number goes up to **69+10=79**. On August 10, 1947; Procedure of the 1<sup>st</sup> Session was started by Quran Pak with (Surah Al-Imran 29) by Shabbir Ahmad Usmani. There were total 69 Members but only 52 were present on the day, every one enrolls their names on Official Attendance Sheet. Mr. Jinnah was the first person to sign. Liaquat Ali Khan nominated Mr. J.N Mandal to Preside the Session and Khawaja Nazimuddin endorse it, J. N. Mandal paid thanks for being awarded the high Esteem, Honor & Prestige. He remarked, it is the Generosity and Enlightenment policy of new Islamic State, that a chance had given to me that is honor for me. On August 11, 1947; Seven members of the National Assembly nominated Mr. M. Ali Jinnah for permanent President of the Parliament, no one member object & submission the name for context, J. N Mandal announces the name of Jinnah as Un opposed Elected the President of the Pakistan & Constituent Assembly. Mr. Jinnah addresses the Assembly and emphasized on golden Principles of the Islam and focused on the democracy and basic human rights of the Minority. My thoughts are with great fighter who sacrificed all they had including their lives, to make Pakistan possible. Those who are minorities in Hindustan may rest assured that we shall never neglect or forget them. Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan presented the National Flag of the Pakistan and passed in the first resolution. At Independence, there was no Constitution for Pakistan. So the Previous Govt. Act of India 1935 was amended and renamed as “**Pakistan Act of**

1947” and declared as “Interim Constitution of Pakistan 1947”.

# **First Cabinet of the Pakistan:**

## **Mr. Muhammad Ali Jinnah;**

## **1<sup>st</sup> Governor General of the Pakistan :**

Quaid-e-Azam; Muhammad Ali Jinnah is the Founder of Pakistan. Under his leadership Muslim League achieved a separate Muslim State. Mr. Jinnah was appointed the first Governor General of the Pakistan and took Oath by Chief Justice of Pakistan, Sir Mian Abdul Rashid Ex- Chief Justice of Lahore High Court, later becomes the Chief Justice of the Pakistan. Later, Liaqat Ali Khan took oath by Mr. M. Ali Jinnah. First Cabinet of the Pakistan was sworn on August 15, 1947. It was consists of following Ministries.

- **Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan;**
  - Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs & Defense.
- **Fazal-ur-Rahman;**
  - Minister of the Interior & Education.
- **Jogander Nath Mandal;**
  - Minister of the Law & Justice and Labor.
- **Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar;**
  - Minister of the Commerce & Industries.
- **Malik Ghulam Muhammad;**
  - Minister of the Finance & Information.
- **Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar;**
  - Minister of the Communication & Works.
- **Nawab Ghazanfar Ali Khan;**
  - Minister of the Food, Health & Agriculture.

# **The Problems of New State Pakistan**

## **Political Problems**

1. Indian aggressive attitudes
2. Diplomatic Relation with States
3. The Injustice in the Radcliff Award.
4. Annexation of the Western Tribes
5. Pukhtuns Issue NWFP Referendum
6. Transfer of the Civil & Military Officers
7. Membership of International Organization
8. Afghanistan Opposed the Pak. (King Zahir Shah)

## **Constitutional Crises**

1. Lack of Flags, Stationary
2. Lack of New Capital-- Karachi
3. Lack of Constitution of the Country
4. Format New Parliament & Provincial Assembly

## **Economies & Financial Issue**

1. Shortage of Capital
2. No Trade with World
3. Lack of Financial Expert
4. Pakistan has No Currency
5. Lack of the Banking System
6. No Fiscal Policy No National & State Bank of PAK
7. India deprived Pak from due right of currency 4 Billion total / 750 Million Pakistan but 250 Million 65/35.

## **Defense Assets**

1. Double Promotion Policy Offered.
2. Un Distribution of Armed Forces.
3. Lack of the Elite Navel & Aerial Officers.
4. Distribution of Tanks, Aircraft, Ships, Jet Fighter.
5. Distribution of Ammunition (India Captured all Ordnance Factory).
6. Lack of the Senior & Junior Military Officers Pakistan needed 150000/4000.

## **Canal water Dispute**

1. No Water Policy.
2. No Major Dams for Pak.
3. No Agriculture, Flood & Famine
4. Lack of Technical Staff Engineer & Sub Engineers
5. Lack of Proper Canal & River System ( India Captured Firozpur Head works)

## **Geographical Issue**

1. Annexation of the Muslims States, Kashmir, Hyderabad, JuanaGahr, Manawader, Bahawalpur States, settlement of Princely States, Khairpur, Deer, Kalaat, Chitraal, KalaBagh, Gilgat, Hunza, Sawat & Makran.
2. Settlement of Durand line with Afghanistan.
3. Settlement of Coastal Line& Gawadar Port.
4. Line of Control; LOC January 01, 1949.
5. Settlement of Boundary with India.

## **Law & Order Issue**

1. Unemployment
2. Crimes & Claims about Property
3. Non Trained Staff, Lack of Furniture & Offices
4. Management Issue; Lack of Pakistan Civil Service
5. Refugees Problem Extra ordinary flow of the Refugees 80/20.
6. Lack of Resources, Residence, Birth, Death, Cholera, Unhygienic.
7. Lack of the District Management: D.C–SP - Police Station & Jail
8. Lack of the Judicial System in Pakistan, Pakistan Penal Code: PPC
9. Lack of the Basic Infrastructure, Food, Health, Education, Telephone.
10. Lack of Stationery, Offices, Paper, Pens & Pines and Official Stamps.

## **Moral Problems**

1. Depression in Public
2. Smuggling & Hoarding
3. Need Extra Care of Minorities
4. Hindu Muslims & Sikh Riots& bloodshed.
5. Need to Promote the Ideology of the Pakistan

## **Industrial Issue**

1. Sick Industrial Units
2. Lack of Heavy Industrial Complex
3. Lack of Cement Sugar, Iron, Chemical,

## **Energy, Education, Engineering and Health & Communication**

1. Lack of Airline & Ships.
  2. Lack of Transport, Roads & Locomotives.
  3. Lack of Radio, Postal& Telecommunication.
  4. No Engineering and Technical Education Policy in PAK.
  5. No Education Policy only Single University in country.
  6. Energy crises in Pakistan and shortage of Electricity 5%
  7. No Education Policy only Single University in Lahore PU.
  8. No Health Policy only Single Medical Collage in Lahore KE
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# **MR. Liaqat Ali Khan:**

## **1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister of the Pakistan August 14, 1947-October 16, 1951**

Nawab Liaqat Ali Khan 1896-1951 was born in East Punjab, District Karnal. His father Mr. Rustam Khan was a land lord of U P. Their forefathers were migrated from Iran in era of Mughal Empire. Liaqat Ali was married on 1914 with Jahangira Begum. He obtained his early education at home but soon joins the MAO school & passed the Graduation on 1919 and went to London for higher studies. He earned the LLB from Oxford, England on 1921. Liaqat Ali married again on 1932. Liaqat Ali Khan was very loyal and sincere leader of AIML. Liaqat Ali served as Finance Minister of United India 1946-47 and remained 1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister of Pakistan 1947-51. Mr. Khan has immense contribution in straggle of Pakistan. Moreover, he was best companion of Mr. Jinnah & recommended for the Prime Minister of Pakistan on July 18, 1947. Mr. Khan holds the Office and work hard for Pakistan. He also worked as Foreign Minister & Immigration Minister, later due to over burden; he left the Foreign Ministry and appointed Mr. Zafar Ullah Khan as permanent minister. But he constantly watches the Refuges Camp for Immigrants of Pakistan. After the Demise of Mr. Jinnah; he tried to fill the vacuum of leadership in country. Mr. Khan faced a lot of challenge like Kashmir War 1948, Demise of Jinnah 1948, Objective Resolution 1949, Liaqat Nehru Pact 1950 and political crisis inside country. Mr. Khan formatted the Foreign Policy & Economic Policy for country. In 1950; Mr. Khan was target by Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case. It was 1<sup>st</sup> failure attempt of military coup led by Major General Akbar Khan. Mr. Akbar Khan have serious grievances with Govt. The Plan was exposed & prosecuted. In public rally; he was murdered at Rawalpindi, Company Bagh on October 16, 1951. It was the first political murdered of the Pakistan.

## **Political Career:**

1924: Join the All India Muslim League  
1926: Elected as a Member Provincial Assembly From UP  
1927; on arrival of the Simon Commission, he was with Mr. Jinnah, Calcutta League.  
1936: Honorary Secretary General of AIML.  
1938: Permanent Secretary General of AIML till 1948.  
1946: Worked as a Finance Minister in United India 1947.  
1947: Worked as a Prime Minister of the Pakistan 1947-51.

## **Time of the Troubles for 1<sup>st</sup> Prime Minister**

1. Refugees Settlement was major challenge 1947-51.
2. Refused to Devalue the Pak Currency. Rs equal to Dollar.
3. New Industrial Policy for Pakistan.
4. Flood Commission of Pakistan.
5. BRB Canal -- Bambawali-Ravi-Bedian Canal
6. PRODA Act. 1949
7. Crises in Pakistan Muslim League.
8. Political Crises in East Pakistan
9. Rawalpindi Conspiracy Case 1951
10. Foundation of 1<sup>st</sup> Stock Exchange.
11. 1<sup>st</sup> National Bank of Pakistan.
12. 1<sup>st</sup> Printing Press of Pakistan.
13. First Budget of the Pakistan.
14. Objectives Resolution.
15. Liaqat – Nehru Pact 1950
16. Ceasefire on Kashmir 1948
17. Settlement of East & West Bengal Boundaries
18. Canal Water Dispute 1949
19. Protection for Minorities
20. Organized the Pakistan Military Forces.

- 21. Pakistan joins the Common Wealth.**
- 22. PM Visited USA, Iran, Egypt, Iraq.**
- 23. Diplomatic Relation with Islamic World.**
- 24. Tension from Afghanistan King Zahir Shah.**
- 25. Diplomatic Relation with the United States.**