

General Yahya Khan: February 4th, 1917 — August 10, 1980.
2nd Martial Law: March 25, 1969 to December 20, 1971.
L F O 1970: Legal Framework Order, March 30, 1970.

After the prolonged political agitation against President Mr. Ayub Khan, then he decided to resigned and hand over Offices to Mr. General Yahya Khan on March 25, 1969 and disappear from the political scene. In spite of political traditions, Ayub Khan should handover the Govt. to political representative, like Speaker National Assembly or any other popular Leader but he ignore and choose a military man. General Yahya Khan becomes the President of Pakistan as well as The Chief Martial Law Administrator, CMLA. Immediately; he imposed 2nd Martial Law in country and bulldozed the Constitution 1962. General Yahya scraped the political system and political model of General Ayub Khan. A year later; on March 31, 1970, President Yahya Khan announced a Legal Framework Order (LFO) which called for Direct Elections for a Unicameral Legislature in country.

General Yahya Khan announced the new constitution for country would be drafted by new Assembly within 120 days after Elections, Being a military officer he was committed to bring back democracy in country by fresh Elections. He announced the Elections would be base on “ONE MAN ONE VOTE”. From January 1970 political activities will be restarts and Elections would be held on 07 & 17 December 1970. Yahya Khan declared the Elections of 1970 will be held according to the L F O.

Legal Frame Work Order Consists of 48 Articles and 3 Schedules.

- 1-Basis Democracy had not been worked out success.
- 2-There would be a properly Elected Govt.
- 3-The ONE UNIT System not worked so we return to Provincial Govt.
- 4-Seats for East PAK Assembly 162 & 138 Seats for West PAK in National Assembly.

General Elections of 1970: : : :

December 07 & 17/12 / 1970 = One Man One Vote.

162 Seats for East Pak + 7 Women's Seats: 169.

138 Seats for West Pak + 6 Women's Seats: 144.

Total Seats 313.

Results of General Election in Pakistan 1970.

Party	Votes	%	Seats
Awami League	12,937,162	39.2	161/ 162 = 7 Women's Seats 169
Pakistan People Party	6,148,923	18.6	81/138 = 6 Women's Seats 87
Jamiat-e-Islami	1,989,461	6.0	4
Council Muslim League	1,965,689	6.0	2
Muslim League (Qayyum)	1,473,749	4.5	9
Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam	1,315,071	4.0	7
Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan	1,299,858	3.9	7
Convention Muslim League	1,102,815	3.3	7
National Awami Party (W)	801,355	2.4	6
Pakistan Democratic Party	737,958	2.2	1
Other parties	387,919	1.2	0
Independents	2,322,341	7.0	16
Total	33,004,065	100	300

Awami League led by Sheikh Mujeeb-Rahman in East Pakistan won all Seats; Awami League contested the election on a Manifesto calling The Political and Economic Independence of East Pakistan. Pakistan People Party (PPP) Zulfikar Ali Bhutto lead by West Pakistan in majority. A total of 1,957 candidates filed nomination papers for 300 National Assembly seats. After scrutiny and withdrawals, 1,579 eventually contested the elections. The Awami League ran 170 candidates, of which 162 were for constituencies in East Pakistan. Jamiat-e-Islami had the second-highest number of candidates with 151. The Pakistan People Party ran only 120 candidates, of which 103 were from Constituencies in Punjab and Sindh, and none in East Pakistan. The PML (Convention) ran 124 candidates, the PML (Council) 119 and the PML (Qayyum) 133. The government claimed a high level of public participation and a voter turnout of almost 63%. The total number of registered voters in the country was 56,941,500 out of which 31,211,220 were from the Eastern Wing, while 25,730,280 from the Western Wing.