

پاکستان کے وزرائے اعظم

سیاسی جماعت	قلم دان چھوڑا	قلم دان سنبھالا	نام	
پاکستان مسلم لیگ	16 اکتوبر 1951	15 اگست 1947	لیاقت علی خان	1
پاکستان مسلم لیگ	17 اپریل 1953	17 اکتوبر 1951	خواجہ ناظم الدین	2
پاکستان مسلم لیگ	11 اگست 1955	17 اپریل 1953	محمد علی بوگرہ	3
پاکستان مسلم لیگ	12 ستمبر 1956	11 اگست 1955	چوہدری محمد علی	4
عوامی لیگ	18 اکتوبر 1957	12 ستمبر 1956	حسین شہید سہروردی	5
پاکستان مسلم لیگ	16 دسمبر 1957	18 اکتوبر 1957	ابراہیم اسماعیل چندریگر	6
ری پبلکن پارٹی	17 اکتوبر 1958	16 دسمبر 1957	فیروز خان نون	7
پاکستان مسلم لیگ	20 دسمبر 1971	7 دسمبر 1971	نور الامین	8
پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی	5 جولائی 1977	14 اگست 1973	ذوالفقار علی بھٹو	9
پاکستان مسلم لیگ (آزاد)	29 مئی 1988	23 مارچ 1985	محمد خان جونیجو	10
پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی	16 اگست 1990	2 دسمبر 1988	بے نظیر بھٹو	11
پاکستان مسلم لیگ (نواز)	08 جولائی 1993	6 نومبر 1990	نواز شریف	12
پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی	5 نومبر 1996	19 اکتوبر 1993	بے نظیر بھٹو	13
پاکستان مسلم لیگ نواز	12 اکتوبر 1999	17 فروری 1997	نواز شریف	14
پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ق)	26 جون 2004	23 نومبر 2002	ظفر اللہ خان جمالی	15
پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ق)	26 اگست 2004	30 جون 2004	چوہدری شجاعت حسین	16
پاکستان مسلم لیگ (ق)	26 نومبر 2007	28 اگست 2004	شوکت عزیز	17
پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی	25 دن 2012	25 مارچ 2008	یوسف رضا گیلانی	18
پاکستان پیپلز پارٹی	24 مارچ 2013	22 جون 2012	راجا پرویز اشرف	19
پاکستان مسلم لیگ نواز	28 جولائی 2017	5 جون 2013	نواز شریف	20
پاکستان مسلم لیگ نواز	31 مئی 2018	11 اگست 2017	شاہد خاقان عباسی	21
پاکستان تحریک انصاف	تاحال	18 اگست 2018	عمران خان	22

Sr	Name	Party	Reason of removal	Achievements
1	<p>Liaqat Ali Khan (15 August 1947-16 October 1951)</p> <p>finance minister in interim govt</p> <p>4 years 2 months</p> <p>Longest serving pm</p>	Muslim league	<p>Assassinated (16 October 1951) Saeed Akbar (Afghani origin) Assassinated him on 16 October 1951, Khan was shot twice in the chest.</p> <p>On 24th Oct 1951, government of Pak. formed a 2 member commission to probe the inquiry under the supervision of Justice Munir. Other member was Mr. Akhtar Hussain-serving as Finance Commissioner Punjab. They presented their findings on 17th Aug 1952. 3 points were discussed. Sayed Akbar was psychologically unstable. 2. He was against PM policy on Kashmir. 3. Religious factors can be the reasons.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gurdaspur District was contiguous to J&K. Lines of communication passed through Gurdaspur. It had 4 Tehsils. Batala (55% Muslims), Gurdaspur (52%), Pathankot (40%) and Shakargarh (51%). So, Sir Cyril Redcliffe gave former 3 to India thus giving land access to Kashmir to India. • Objective resolution OR, • the first foreign, defense, and the commonwealth relations minister • Zafarullah became 2nd foreign minister. • Liaqat Ali Khan sends the recommendation to Jinnah to appoint Abdul Rashid as country's first Chief Justice, and Justice Abdur Rahim as President of Constitutional Assembly. But Quaid himself was President of Cont. Assembly. Maulvi Tamizuddin was speaker of L. Assembly. After the death of Quaid, Maulvi also became president of C.A • Ministry of Kashmir affairs formed in Jan 1949, Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani became minister. • 1949 PRODA: public and representative office disqualification act. Any person guilty of misconduct shall be disqualified for a period not exceeding 10 years by in order of GG. • The Karachi Agreement was signed (on 27 July 1949) by the military representatives of India and Pakistan, supervised by the UNCIP (Truce Subcommittee), establishing a cease-fire line in Kashmir following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1947-48. This line has been monitored by UN observers (UN Military Observer Group in India and Pak (UNMOGIP)) since then. The signatories were: Lt. Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh, on behalf of India, Maj. Gen. W. J. Cawthorn, on behalf of Pak, Hernando Samper and M. Delvoie, on behalf of the UNCIP. The secretaries of the Defence & Kashmir Affairs Ministries were also present. The Pakistani delegation included Maj. Gen. Nazir Ahmed and Brig. Sher Khan and civil servants M. Ayub and A. A. Khan. Negotiations were going on for a week from 18th July. PM Nehru briefed Indian delegation before meeting that the UN Resolution conceded the legality of Kashmir's accession to India and, so, any "no man's land" would belong to India. The Pakistani delegation would need to produce proof to the UN Commission for their control over all the territory they claim. It is believed that based on this principle, the agreement demarcated several hundred sq. miles of territory on the Indian side even though there were no Indian troops in that territory. The 830 km long ceasefire line established in the agreement started from a southernmost point just West of the Chenab river in Jammu. It ran northwards and then northeastwards to the map coordinate NJ9842. From the map point NJ9842 it was said to run due north to the international boundary with China, at a distance of about 60–65 km. It was inaccessible due to glacial terrain and no troops were present there, so no effort was made to extend the ceasefire line between NJ9842 and China border. This area of the Siachen Glacier, became a bone of contention.

Another anomaly arose at the southern end of the ceasefire line in Jammu. This area of **200 Km** is termed as working boundary. India however referred it as International Border

- **Karachi Agreement (AK)** is an agreement **purportedly** executed on **28 April 1949** b/w the Govt. of **Pak (GoP)** and the then Govt. of Azad Kashmir governing the relations b/w Pak. & AK. It set down the **division of the powers** between the two governments as well as the **All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference**. Through the agreement, AK ceded to the GoP **complete control** over **GB** (then called the "Northern Areas"), and subjects of **defence, foreign affairs** and **communications** in its own area. It was signed by **Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani**, Pakistan's Minister of Kashmir Affairs, **Sardar Md. Ibrahim Khan**, the president of AK, **Ch. Ghulam Abbas**, Head of All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference (**AJKMC**)
- AJKMC on **19th July 1947** adopted "Accession to Pak. Resolution" demanding accession of Kashmir state to Pakistan
- The **Liaquat–Nehru Pact (or the Delhi Pact)**: where refugees were allowed to return to dispose of their property, abducted women and looted property were to be returned, **forced conversions were unrecognized**, and **minority rights were confirmed**. The treaty was signed in **New Delhi, April 8, 1950**.
- **Rawalpindi Conspiracy** was an attempted coup d'état against the governments of Liaquat Ali Khan, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, in 1951. Led by **Major-General Akbar Khan**, a senior commander in the Pakistani army and **15 other (11 military 4 Civilians)** military officers and left wing politicians. Civilians (Faiz Ahmad Faiz-**Editor of Pakistan Times**, Syed Sajjad Zaheer, Muhammad Hussain Ata and Mrs. Naseem Akbar Khan-**daughter of Jahan Ara Shahnawaz** who was **daughter of Sir Shafi Md.**). Conspiracy busted on 9th March 1951.
- Khan asked the U.S. for economic and moral support to enable it to stand in its feet.

BPC (Presided by Molvi tameez, 24 members) : set up in march 1949, on the advice of Liaqat ali khan.

1st proposal: 28 Sept, 1950: Urdu state language, formally recognize **Objective Resolution** as integral part of constitution.

Same powers to both houses. Upper house: 100 (selected by provinces)

Lower house: 400 (Adult franchise)

- The first Constituent Assembly originally consisted of **69** members; subsequently the number of members was increased to **79**.

2	<p>Khawaja Nazim Uddin (Bengali) (Knighted)</p> <p>PM tenure (17 Oct 1951- 17 Apr 1953) 1 y 6m</p> <p><u>Chief Minister of East Bengal</u> (15 August 1947 – 14 September 1948)</p> <p>2nd governor general (14 September 1948- 17 October 1951)</p>	Muslim league	<p>Malik Ghulam was finance minister and later became Governor general when Khawaja Nazim became PM.</p> <p>Molvi Tmeez udin became president of constituent assembly.</p> <p>Dismissed by Governor General Ghulam Md.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First census 1951 • Bengla language movement (Feb 1952) turned bloody after he declared urdu as national language. A.K Fazlul Haq was also part of the movement. • Anti Ahmdya movement started. (1953) Major general Azam imposed martial law in Lahore. Martial law was imposed for 70 days (6 March-14 May) • Ghulam Md dismissed Punjab chief minister (Mumtaz Doltana) for adding religious sentiments into politics. • Ghulam Md used his discretionary powers (under 1935 Act) to dismiss Khawaja Nazim Uddin. • Nazimuddin then requested the Federal Court of Pakistan's intervention against this action but the Chief Justice, Muh'd Munir did not rule on the legality of the dismissal, but instead forced new elections to be held in 1954. Governor-General Malik Ghulam appointed another Bengali politician, Muhammad Ali Bogra who was then tenuring as the Pakistan ambassador to the United States, as the new prime minister until the new elections to be held in 1954. • Other members of SC at that time: Muhammad Munir, Muhammad Sarif, Muhammad Akram, S.A.Rahman and Carnelius (Wrote dissenting remark) <p>2nd BPC July 1952 (Abdulrab Nishtar)</p> <p>Two houses of parliament (House of units(60 to East, 60 to west, House of people, 200 East, 200 West), Punjab criticizes giving equal proportion to East Bengal</p>
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<p>3</p>	<p>Muhammad Ali Bogra (Bengali) (17 April 1953-11 August 1955)</p> <p>3rd and 7th foreign minister</p> <p>Malik Ghulam GG</p> <p>Iskandar Mirza GG</p>	<p>Muslim league</p>	<p>24 October 1954, Malik GM dissolved const. assembly. (GM had acted in retaliation to his curtailment of the powers of the CA)</p> <p>4 August 1955 Malik Ghulam took leave due to ill health, 7 August Iskandar Mirza became acting Governor General) Clashes erupted b/w Bogra and Mirza on issues of regional disparities.</p> <p>Mirza dismissed Bogra.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dec 1953 JUGTO Front/ United Front was formed in East Pak. formed by H S Suhrawardy (AL), A.K Fazal Haq (K. Sramic Party), Maulana Shabbani (Nizame Islam Party). They gave 21 points agenda to counter ML. • SEATO (8 SEP 1954 – 30 JUN 1977) • CENTO (24 FEB 1955 -16 MARCH 1979) - Pak, Iran, Iraq, Turkey, UK. Initially it was named as Baghdad Pact but after Iraq left it, it was renamed as CENTO. Pak left it 1972 • 17th April 1955 Bogra led Pak to attend Bandung (Afro-Asian conference) conference in Indonesia, 29 countries participated, organized by Indonesia, Cylon, India and Pak. Indonesia (Sukarno), India (Nehru), China (Mao Zedong) • First high level engagement b/w Pak and China • Pro-American policies, Coronation of Elizabeth II, Nehru visited Karachi, and Bogra reciprocated. • Bogra formula (Presented 7 Oct 1953, and adopted by 6 Oct 1954): Remove GG, replace with president, Bicameral assembly. House of units: 50 seats (equally divided in 5 units namely East Bengal, Punjab, NWFP, Frontier states, Sindh and Khairpur, Balochistan) elected indirectly. The Bogra formula reduced the 9 units of West Pak into 4 units. House of people: 300 people (165 East Pak, 135 West Pakistan) (165+10=175=135+40), Both the houses were given equal power, simple majority for decision making (with at-least 30% members from each zone), in case of any division, joint session and then majority decision (at-least 30pc by each zone). Urdu and Bengali official language. • Elections in East Bengal 1954: United Front (Jugto front comprises of Awami Muslim league, Nizam e Islam, Krishak Paraja (Saramik) party won landslide victory 223/309). A.K Fazal became CM of Bengal. Sh. Mujeeb urehman was also member of the cabinet. Governor Raj was imposed & Iskandar Mirza was appointed as Governor in Bengal. • Sep 1954 Bill was passed curtailing powers of GG to dismiss ministers under 1935 Act in the absence of GG Ghulam Md. On 24th Oct 1954, Ghulam Md. sent Constitutional Assembly packing but retained Bogra as PM. • On 22 Novemebr 1954, Bogra on radio Pak. proposed the scheme of one unit and it was later accepted by provincial assemblies one after the other. • Maulvi Tamizzuddin case: He challenged it in the Sindh HC; SHC termed it illegal but the dissolution was maintained by the Federal Court on 21 March 1955; Judge was Muhammad Munir and decision was retained in 4 to 1; GG wanted to save his powers, his motive was personal to dissolve the parliament, as the Bogra formula envisaged curtailing of GG powers; The judgment was given under the pretext that 223 A in which Sindh court has issued a writ, is not applicable because it has not become a law bcoz it has not received assent from the GG; The judgment was based on hyper technical grounds and was malicious in nature). • One Unit: (proposed 1954) • 15th March 1955 Ghulam Md. inaugurated Kotri barrage (Malik Ghulam Md. barrage)
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4	<p>Ch Muhammad Ali (11 Aug 1955-12 Sep 1956)</p> <p>Iskandar Mirza GG</p>	Muslim league	Vote of no confidence due to differences in political party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supported one-unit scheme Presented 1956 constitution (23 March 1956) Islamic republic of Pak, head of state Muslim, Urdu and Bengali twin national languages of Pak, Islamic council to guide people to follow life according to Islam, Directive principles of state policy (Steps to transform lives to Muslim way of life, discouragement of racial feelings etc.), Parliamentary form of govt, One Unit scheme passed (30 September, 1954): Integrated four provinces into one nation state. First Governor of West Pakistan Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani, First CM of West Pakistan: Abdul Jabbar Khan (Dr Khan Sahab, member of ML and republican party), Capital of West Pak. Lahore Governor of East Pakistan: Ameer Uddin Ahmed (Last CM of East Bengal), CM (Abu Hussain Sarkar) 13th April 1956 Nehru proposed a plan to solve Kashmir issue. He proposed to consider ceasefire line as international boundary. Outrightly rejected by Pakistan
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First five year plan (1955-1960) • Second five year plan (1960-1965) • Third five year plan (1965-1970) • Fourth five year plan (1970-1975) • Fifth five year plan (1978-1983) • Sixth five year plan (1983-1988) • Seventh five year plan (1988-1993) • Eighth five year plan (1993-1998) 				
5	<p>Hussain Shaheed Soharwardi (12 Sep 1956 – 18 Oct, 1957)</p> <p>Died in Beirut, Lebanon but buried in “Three Leaders Mausoleum” Dhaka. Other leaders are A.K Fazlul Haq & Kh. Nazimuddin</p>	Awami League	Resigned due to the pressure of Iskandar Mirza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launched his party (Awami league) Friendship to all, malice to none (FP goal)-later became Bangladeshi FP Became first PM to visit China (Oct 1956). Zou Enlai reciprocated the same in Dec 1956. He also visited Japan, Philippine and Afghanistan Set up Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission PAEC (1956) and addressed issues of nuclear energy, foreign aid utilization & food policy. He was pro-American and paid an official visit to US on 10th July 1957 for meeting US President Eisenhower. He accepted latter’s request of providing US with air base (Badaber) for signals intelligence against Soviet Union. He was a strong supporter of SEATO & CENTO and disinterested in Non-alignment. His signing of US-Pak Military Pact was severely criticized by AL and Maulan Bhashani later formed his own party National Awami Party (NAP). Initially promised to review one unit framework but later backtracked and faced severe criticism not only from his own party (East Pak.) but also from West Pakistani provincialists who wanted to restore previous provinces. He was not able to introduce the “joint electorate” in place of “separate electorate” which was the demand of AL. ML was opposed to this proposal.

6	Ibrahim Ismaeel Chandrigar (18 Oct 1957 – 16 Dec 1957) Died in London buried in Karachi	Muslim league	Removed due to vote of no confidence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He became PM due to coalition govt. supported by AL, Krishak Sramik Party, Nizam-e-Islam Party & Republican Party. • He proposed a plan to amend the electoral college at the instance of Feroze Khan Noon and Iskandar Mirza. It was criticized by ministers of his own party. • Shortest tenure as PM
7	Feroz Khan Noon (16 Dec 1957 – 7 Oct, 1958) Died & Buried in Nurpur Noon (Sargodha)	Republican party	Mirza imposed martial law on 7 October against its own party (Republican party)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchased Gwadar (8 Sep, 1958 3 M US \$) by successfully negotiating with The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman • He had support from new alliance (Republican party, Awami league, Krishak Sramik Party) • Khan's ability to get Gwadar and settlement of political disputes in the country generally threatened Iskandar who wanted to wield absolute power. He was obstacle in his path. • Shahid Ali the Deputy Speaker of East Pak Assembly was killed in the assembly

Ayub Khan

- President Mirza appointed general **Ayub** (Commander in Chief) as Chief Martial Law Administrator **CMLA** on 7th Oct, 1958. From 24th to 27th Oct, Ayub Khan remained as PM. On 27th Oct, he deposed Mirza as President and himself took charge as President.
- **EBDO (1959-1966)** (Elective Bodies Disqualification Order) It was applicable retrospectively from 14th Aug 1947.
- **Eisenhower**-first US president to visit Pak came on 7th Dec 1959 for 3 days.
- **Referendum 1960**: Do you have confidence on Ayub Khan? Voter turn-out 95.6%. Ayub was elected for **5 years**.
- **U 2 Incident** took place. **Gary Powers** was the pilot. **Nikita Khrushchev SG of USSR** threatened to bombard Peshawar. Ayub Khan tendered public apology
- **Indus Waters Treaty** (1960) signed at Karachi by Ayub & Nehru on 19th Sep 1960. India agreed to give **62 M Pounds** in installments. Permanent Indus Water commission was formed. If dispute arises then permanent court of arbitration will be responsible for this. Eugene Black was WB (IBRD) President.
- **1962 Constitution** was formulated under the supervision of Justice R Shahab uddin
- **Sino-Pak agreement (1963)**: China ceded over 750 sq-miles to Pakistan & Pak recognized sovereignty of China over hundreds of km of land in Ladakh & Northern Kashmir. From Pak Bhutto signed it.
- **Presidential Elections** were held on 2nd Jan 1965: Indirect elections took place. Electoral College composed of 80,000 basic democrats. Ayub ran on Election symbol **Flower** from **Convention ML**. Fatima Jinnah ran on symbol LALTAİN. Maulana Maududi supported Fatima Jinnah. 62 % votes were secured by Ayub while 35 % to Fatima Jinnah
- 1965 Indo-Pak War
- **Taskent Declaration** (10th Jan 1966): **Lal Bahadur Shastri** PM of India and Ayub Khan from Pak and **Aleksey Kosygin** from **Soviet Union**. It was a peace agreement b/w Indo-pak

Yahya Khan

LFO (Legal Framework Order, 1970)

28th March 1970, Yahya announced LFO that would lay down the basic principles for the future constitution of Pak.

According to LFO, one unit will end on **1st July**. NA will consist of **313 members (13 reserved for women)**. East Pak (Total = 169, 162 general). West Pak (Total =144)

Parties contesting elections have to accept this LFO and their manifesto should not deviate from this framework.

The LFO stipulated that the National Assembly would have to create a new constitution for the state of Pakistan within 120 days of being convened, but reserved the right of approving the Constitution to the President

New elections would be called if the Assembly failed to come to an agreement in 120 days - all formulations and agreements proposed by political parties would require "authentication" by the president

LFO met a long-standing demand of Bengalis by accepting proportional representation, to the chagrin of many West Pakistanis who resisted the notion of an East Pakistani-led government.

160/162 By Sheikh Mujeeb (Awami league)

81/144 by PPP

8	Nurul Amin (7 Dec 1971- 20 Dec 1971) appointed by Yahya Khan Died in Pindi but Buried in Mizar-e- Quaid	Muslim league	Yahya resigned owing to fall of Dhaka Nurul amin also resigned	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bangla language movement of 1952 started in his term as CM of East Bengal. Later, in 1954 Legislative Elections, he lost his seat to a student leader Khaleq Zaman. • During 1970 General Elections, Amin was elected to NA as only 1 of the 2 non-AL's candidates from East Pak. • First and only VP of Pakistan • Last Bengali leader of Pakistan • Bhutto was Deputy PM <p>Mazar-e-Quaid : The mausoleum complex also contains tombs of Fatima Jinnah, Liaqat Ali Khan, Nurul Amin and Sardar Abdulrab Nishtar</p>
9	Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto (14 August 1973 – 5 July 1977) 4th President 5 th president Fazal Ilahi Chohdry (1973-1978)	PPP	Resigned and hold elections on 7 March 1977. PNA led by Khan Abdul Wali Khan (36 seats: PNA PPP: 216 seats) Zia's military coup 5 July 1977, on the pretext of unrest. Promised elections in 90 days. Arrested Bhutto along with his cabinet. Released on 29 July. Federal Security Force testified against Bhutto that he had his political opponent Ahmad Raza Qasoori Killed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder of PPP on 30th November 1967 • Took 2 positions from Yahya (1st as President and martial law administration) • Simla agreement 1972: on Kashmir, got 93,000 prisoners of war released, territory got back, line of control established • Delhi Agreement 28 Aug 1973 (For the repatriation of Bengali and Pakistani citizens) • Inaugurated first atomic nuclear reactor on 28 Nov, 1972 • Presented 1973 constitution (Abdul Hafeez Pirzada Drafted constitution) • Father of nuclear deterrence program of Pakistan • Nationalization policies <i>2 Jan 1972: Nationalization of all major industries (Oil, Chemical, Petro-Chemical, 1st jan 1974: banks and 1976 Agriculture nationalize, color television</i> • 8 January 1977, Pakistan National Alliance (9 party alliance) against its policies. Bhutto called for early elections • Bhutto was controversially tried by the Supreme Court and executed less than two years later, for allegedly authorising the murder of Nawab Muhammad Ahmed Khan Kasuri, a political opponent.

<p>General Zia-ul-Haq</p>	<p>Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto appointed Zia Chief of Army Staff in 1976 and awarded him the Hilal-i-Imtiaz medal.</p> <p>Zia deposed Bhutto in a military coup and declared martial law on 5 July 1977.</p> <p>Nusrat Bhutto, the wife of the deposed Prime Minister, filed a suit against Zia's military regime, challenging the validity of the July 1977 military coup. The Supreme Court of Pakistan ruled, in what would later be known as the Doctrine of Necessity (not to be confused with the 1954 Doctrine of necessity) that, given the dangerously unstable political situation of the time, Zia's overthrowing of the Bhutto government was legal on the grounds of necessity.</p> <p>Zia-ul-Haq was killed along with several of his top military officials and two American diplomats in a mysterious plane crash near Bahawalpur on 17 August 1988.</p> <p>31 others died in the plane crash, including chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee General Akhtar Abdur Rahman, close associate of Zia, Brigadier Siddique Salik, the American Ambassador to Pakistan Arnold Lewis Raphel and General Herbert M. Wassom, the head of the US Military aid mission to Pakistan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backed by the United States and Saudi Arabia, Zia systematically coordinated the Afghan mujahideen against the Soviet occupation throughout the 1980s • Fazal Illahi to appoint Justice Sheikh Anwarul Haq to Chief Justice of Pakistan on 23 September 1977.[60] Immediately, chief justice Yaqub Ali was forcefully removed from the office • 1979 "Hudood Ordinance"., In 1980 the "Zakat and Ushr Ordinance, 1980" • A referendum on the Islamisation policy of President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq was held in Pakistan on 19 December 1984. • The referendum also served as way of extending Zia-ul-Haq's presidential term by five years. • On March 2, 1985, The Revival of Constitution of 1973 Order (RCO) • For this purpose, a long list of amendments was prepared and without going into details Gen Zia informed his Martial Law Administrators (MLAs) to authorise him to bring the required changes in the constitution for which, according to him, the Supreme Court had empowered him — a reference to the SC verdict in Nusrat Bhutto case on Nov 10, 1977 (A/184(3-sou moto (Nusrat Bhutto petitioned), court dismissed the petition) • the amendments altered the form of political set up from parliamentarian to presidential (8th amendment) • By amendments in the constitution he gave most of the executive powers to the president who could appoint and remove the prime minister, chiefs of the armed forces, provincial governors, judges of the superior courts, as well as authorized the president to dissolve the National Assembly without consulting the prime minister • The RCO also incorporated the referendum of 1984 which gave Gen Zia legitimacy to continue as president till 1990.
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10	Muhammad Khan Junejo (23 March 1985 – 29 May 1988) Non-party base elections	Independent	Became the president of Muslim league Zia Announced that he had dissolved parliament using 58(2b) introduced after 8 th amendment. He mentioned that Govt. was unable to work constitutionally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kept interior and defense minister Halted Islamisation policies of Zia Geneva accords (14 April, 1988) that allowed Russian retreat from Afghanistan. (Non-intervention, agreement between Afghanistan and Pak, voluntary return of Afghan refugees, time period for withdrawal) Ojri Camp incident 10 April 1988 in Rawalpindi <i>The camp which was used as ammunition camp for Afghan Mujahidin blasted.</i> After Junejo signed the Geneva Accords in 1988 against Zia's wishes, and called for an inquiry into the Ojri Camp disaster, Zia dismissed Junejo's government and announced fresh elections in November 1988.
11	Benazir Bhutto (2 Dec 1988- 6 Aug 1990) President: 7 th Ghulam Ishaq Khan (17 Aug-1988 – 18 July 1993)	PPP	In august 1990, Khan dismissed BB govt. on charges of Corruption and inability to maintain law and order (Islami jamhuri Itihad was formed, consists of 9 parties)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First cabinet was the largest. Initially offered good relationship terms with India. Rajiv Gandhi was appeased by withdrawing Nishan-e-Pakistan from Morarji Desai- Former Pm of India. Bhutto visited kashir Mujahidin <p>The Non-nuclear aggression agreement NNAA is a bilateral and nuclear weapons control treaty between Indo-pak, on the reduction (or limitation) of nuclear arms and pledged not to attack or assist foreign powers to attack on each's nuclear installations and facilities. The treaty was signed by BB and Rajiv Gandhi on 21 December 1988; it entered into force on January 1991.</p>
12	Nawarif Sharif (6 Nov 1990- 18 April 1993) President: 7 th Ghulam Ishaq Khan (17 Aug-1988 – 18 July 1993)	PML-N	Constitutional crisis (1993) Khan dissolved NA. Supreme court rejected the move, and retained the NA in July. Political deadlock, Military asked NS to resign. Elections held after 3 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Head of Islami Jamhuri Itihad Economic liberalization Reversed Nationalization Sharif criticized 1991 Gulf war (Operation Desert Storm, Pakistan provided army to Saudia royal family) Pakistan Antarctic program (Jinnah Antarctic program) 1992 cooperative society scandal, People could provide money for the formation of cooperatives, and huge chunk was given to Itefaq firm.
13	Benazir Bhutto (19 Oct 1993 – 5 Nov 1996) 2 nd Govt. 8 th president Farooq Laghari	PPP	5 Nov, Laghari dismissed her because of corruption and malpractices and involvement of murder of Murtaza Bhutto	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built PM House Survived coup d'etat in 1995

14	Nawaz Sharif (17 Feb 1997- 12 Oct 1999)	PML-N	Musharaf fearing removal, staged coup and ousted Sharif and declared himself Chief Executive of the country.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuclear tests in 1998 • Western countries freeze our foreign reserves • IMF suspended aids • Lahore Declaration 21 Feb 1999: Vajpai and Sharif <i>Bilateral agreement. And ratified by parliaments. Avoid accidental and unauthorized use of nuclear weapons. Development of atomic arsenals (Mutual understanding reached) Avoiding conventional and non-conventional warfare. The MoU reiterated the determination of implementing SIMLA agreement in true letter and spirit and that resolution of all outstanding issues (including Kashmir) is essential for maintaining peace and security</i> • Kargil war May- July 1999: <i>It was an armed conflict May- July 1999. Infiltration of Pak Army disguised as Kashmiris in Kargil, Tehsil of Laddakh. 205Km away from Srinagar.</i>
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1956	1962	1973
Parliamentary	presidential form of Govt	Parliamentary
Unicameral (National Assembly), 300 seats-followed principle of parity, 150 members from each wing	Unicameral	Bicameral
Constitution of 1956 introduced no institution	Introduced an institution known as referendum in the country	
introduced indirect election	Introduced direct election	
no such institute in the constitution of 1956	two Islamic institution i. e advisory council of Islamic ideology and Islamic research institutions. Islamic clauses were included in the Constitution. These could not be challenged in any court of law. The state was named the 'Republic of Pakistan', but the first amendment added the word "Islamic" to the name. The word "Islam" and not "Quran and Sunnah" was used in the Islamic clauses to give a liberal touch to the Constitution	
No such institution	introduced a new institution supreme judicial council	
Most of the executive powers were exercised by the prime minister, executive power remained with cabinet that was collectively responsible to the legislature	powers vested in the president. The Legislatures, both at centre and in provinces were unicameral. The Federal system had been curtailed by allowing the Provincial Governors to be appointed directly by the President. All executive authority of the Republic of Pakistan vested in the office of the President.	
contains three lists of subject i. e federal, provincial and concurrent	only two list of subjects i. e central and provincial.	

matter		
It included of 234 articles, which were divided into 13 parts and six schedules	The constitution comprised 250 articles, twelve 12 parts and three schedules.	
only one house of parliament known as the National Assembly and equal opportunity will be given to the East and West Pakistan	The Constitution of 1962 provided for a unicameral legislature. The norm was established that if the President was from West Pakistan, the Speaker was to be from East Pakistan and vice versa.	
The title of Governor General was replaced with the title of President		
The Objectives Resolution was included as introductory part	The preamble of the Constitution of 1962 was based on the Objectives Resolution	
Every citizen of Pakistan with minimum age of 21 was allowed to vote in the elections	21 years	18 years
Urdu and Bengali were declared as national languages	Urdu and Bengali were made national languages	Urdu
Drafted by: Muhammad Ali	Muhammad Shahab-ud-Din	Abdul hafeez Pirzada
The Constituent Assembly passed the constitution on 29th February 1956, enforced it in the country on 23rd March 1956		
	President of Pakistan on 11th March 1962. On 08th June 1962, the new constitution of Pakistan was enforced in the country	
	The President was to be a Muslim not less than 35 years of age. The term of the President was for five years and nobody could hold the post for more than two consecutive terms	

General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan (25 March 1969-20 Dec 1971)	Chief Martial Law Administrator. On 1 st April Yahya assumed the office of President of Pakistan.	4 th April 1969 Provisional Constitutional Order was passed. CMLA was to be president of Pakistan and will perform all functions assigned to president under previous constitution.
Initially planned to hold NA elections on 5 Oct 1970—Then due to floods postponed them to 7 Dec, 1969. Provincial elections to be held on 22 Oct.	Assembly to formulate const. in 120 days , failing to do so, assembly will be dissolved and new assembly will be elected.	Dissolved One unit in West Pakistan. A hurried and unilateral decision on the part of Yahya ended the parity b/w the 2 wings, thus ending one unit that led to disintegration of Pakistan. The principle of parity (PoP) in representation in Central Legislature was a result of protracted constitutional debate in the 1 st constituent assembly. Pop was maintained in 56 and 62 constitutions. Had the parity been maintained, Mujeeb and his party would not secure majority i
West Pak as one unit constituted 46 %	The role of Yahya was only	LFO (Legal Framework Order, 1970)

<p>of the population and 85 % of the land area. East Pak constituted 54 % of the population and 15 % of the land area. This scenario balance one another and the parity b/w them was a natural & reasonable arrangement</p>	<p>transitional. He had no mandate to tinker with one unit.</p>	<p>28th March 1970, Yahya announced LFO that would lay down the basic principles for the future constitution of Pak. According to LFO, one unit will end on 1st July. NA will consist of 313 members (13 reserved for women). East Pak (Total = 169, 162 general). West Pak (Total =144)</p>
<p>1970 Elections AL bagged 151 of total 291 seats while PPP bagged only 81 seats.</p>		