

## PERIOD OF 1988-1999 (Decade of Instability)

[Musical Chair / Troika Politics / Power Politics]

### ⇒ Benazir Bhutto (1988-1990)

There were both hopes and fears.

Hope:

- ⇒ There was a hope of true democracy.
- ⇒ There was a hope that a new politician will improve conditions.
  - Benazir was young
  - She also got votes for sympathy
  - She was well educated (got education from Oxford)
  - She had quite charming personality
  - She had a feudal background
  - She became PM at the age of 35.

Fears:

- ⇒ PPP didn't have a good relationship with establishment.
- ⇒ It was feared that chairs will be taken for granted
- ⇒ It was feared that there will be a puppet govt.
- ⇒ There was a security risk.

- All the opposition parties of Pakistan People's Party formed an alliance called 'Islami Jamhoori Ittehad (IJI)'.
- They tried their level best that PPP doesn't win elections from Punjab. This alliance was ISI / Hudaibia funded.
- MQM was co-alliance govt in each govt.



Pakistan's foreign policy is always Indian centric. Is block mein India hota hai Pakistan Hamesha dosray block mein hota hai.  
At the time of election Maulana Sami Ullah Haq was president of IJI.

UK's president said:

"There is no permanent foe nor permanent friend.  
The only thing that is permanent is the national interest"

Compromises that Benazir Bhutto made:

- Foreign ministers will be of the choice of the establishment.  
(He was Yaqoob Ali Khan)
- The president was also of establishment's choice  
(He was Aslam Baig)

End of this tenure:

- When Benazir started becoming real Prime minister, she faced 58-2-B because the president wasn't chosen by her.
- The slogan "Ya Aulaa, Ya Rasool, Benazir Begasoor" was raised.

Also:

Nawaz Sharif was elected from Punjab but was on bad terms with BB.

⇒ Whenever BB visited Punjab or Lahore, Nawaz Sharif went to some other place to avoid BB.

**Nawaz Sharif (1990-1993)**

- ⇒ Before this tenure, he became finance minister of Punjab, then he became Chief minister
- ⇒ He followed Zia's legacy and wanted to complete his mission.
- ⇒ He wanted civilian supremacy therefore he often talked about it.



- ⇒ Establishment was comfortable with him.
- ⇒ Asif Nawaz striked Nine Zero and from that day Altaf Hussain & 1st BLo
- ⇒ later Asif Nawaz suddenly died and it is believed that he died of slow poisoning.
- ⇒ There was 12th amendment: Special courts for karachi crimes. [Parallel Judiciary with Judiciary]
- ⇒ He did privatization
- ⇒ He started construction of motorway.

According to kakar formula

- Both PM and President resign and new elections will be conducted.

⇒ Assembly was dissolved by Ghulam Ishaq Khan using the ~~Benazir Bhutto~~ powers of 38-2-B

## Benazir Bhutto (1993-1996)

- ⇒ Now she learned from her past mistakes
  - She elected Farooq Leghari (CSS Batch 14) of her choice as president
- ⇒ Many members of her family were in power
- ⇒ Zardari got corrupt and got title of Mr ten percent.
  - He got 10% commission in each project.
- ⇒ Her brother Murtaza returned from abroad.
- Operation Blue Fox started to save karachi from crimes
  - ⇒ Shoaib Sadat (UN crime agency head) restored karachi from crimes with 200 police men. later MQM shot most of them.



- ⇒ Taliban got into the game.
- ⇒ Now Zardari got into conflicts with Farooq Leghari.
- ⇒ Therefore Farooq Leghari used the powers of 58-2-B and toppled down the govt. of Benazir Bhutto.

## Nawaz Sharif (1997-1999)

- ⇒ 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority voted in favour of Nawaz Sharif
- ⇒ 13<sup>th</sup>, 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> amendments were not passed.
- 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment: 58-2-B changed and the power was given (Passed) to Prime Minister to dissolve assembly.
- 14<sup>th</sup> Amendment: (Not passed) It was regarding floor crossing i.e., members can't change party after being elected.
- 15<sup>th</sup> + 9<sup>th</sup> Amendment: It was declared that Quran & Sunnah will be declared supreme law.
  - NS aimed to become Khalifah.
  - Any bill could be passed by simple majority (Not 2/3)
- ⇒ They had autocratic rule
- ⇒ Civilian supremacy
- ⇒ He had issues with Chief Justice: Sajjad Ali Shah.
- ⇒ Chief Justice, President, Chief of Army Staff went home because of the issue with Supreme court.
- ⇒ COAS: Jahangir Karamat. was humiliated
- ⇒ Kargil (Feb-April) or 1696 Pakistani soldiers died.