

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto: [1. Politics of Populism 2. Constitution of 1973]

1947-1971 (Background)

- Making of Pakistan was a democratic struggle.
- There was no election till 1970
- The delay of constitution (1956) was delayed due to representation
- 1st Martial Law in 1958
- On 25th March 1969, power was transferred to Yahya Khan.
(Ayub Khan violated his own constitution)
- According to constitution, power should be transferred to Speaker

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Assembly but it wasn't practised since he was Bengali.

- Till 1968, there was no chief justice from East Pakistan.
- First election were conducted in 1970.
- This was very fair election.
- The results were not properly implemented. Majority consensus was not given importance.
- In 1971, first time in history, majority (East Pakistan) separated from minority.
- Civil military beauracracy was centered by west Pakistanis

⇒ In the west war of 1971, West Pakistan surrendered and East Pakistan became a new state Bangladesh.

- Z.A Bhutto took oath of 20th November.
- In East Mujeeb won 160/162 seats } Elections of 1970.
- In West Z.A Bhutto won 81/138 seats }

⇒ When Z.A Bhutto took oath after partition as (chief martial law admin) President

1. Nation was demoralized
2. There was no constitution
3. Nation was depressed due to partition. State became divided.
4. 95000 soldiers became POWs (Prisoner of War)

⇒ SIMLA AGREEMENT (1972)

• B/w Z.A Bhutto and Indra Gandhi

⇒ POWs returned

⇒ Pakistan land was restored. that was under their control.

PPP was formed in 1967 in the house of late Dr. Mubasher Hassan.

- Very Important for Pakistan's history.

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The initiative to start Atomic programme was under the guidance of Dr. Mubasher Hassan. ^{Mr.} Nawab of Mullan's ^{Sadiq} Qureshi's house a meeting was done and atomic programme was officially started and Dr. Muneer Khan was made incharge of this programme.

⇒ Dr. Mubasher Hassan's role in Tarbela dam as well.

Z.A Bhutto

⇒ He introduced Land Reforms. (But the landless was benefitted only 1%)

- Irrigated land → 150 acre & Unirrigated land → 300 acre

⇒ Nationalisation was introduced by Bhutto.

- 10 key industries and 30 major factories were overtaken by government

⇒ Education was nationalized in 1972.

- These institutions were taken by government.

⇒ Banks were nationalized in 1974

⇒ 3000 small industry units were also nationalized

⇒ Administrative Reforms

- 313 civil servants were fired in Bhutto's era.

- Quota system to be finished in the next 20 year by the time same facilities will be provided in all areas of the country.

⇒ Health Policy:

(Baba-e-Socialism)

- Sheikh Rasheed, was vice chairperson of PPP. He became health minister.

- He opted that a formula will be written on the medicine only. and same price of this formula

Z.A Bhutto was the ~~head~~ PPP representative and PPP was the only left wing politics. In these politics → common man is given power.

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by all companies. This is also called generic scheme.
• Same salt is sold at diff prices by diff companies which is against generic scheme.

All these reforms were good in outlook but they had a bad impact and results were not achieved

CREDITS OF BHUTTO:

1. Bilateralism. Bhutto said that we should develop relations with the countries nearby. He strengthened relation with China and Soviet Union.
2. We joined SEATO and CENTO but the cost was kashmir.
 - NAM (Non Allianted Movement) was launched in 1961 and the states will join them that are not in SEATO/CENTO or any other grp/military/defence pacts. The first confrence of NAM was in Indonesia and our president joined it.
 - Pakistan quit SEATO and CENTO and became member of Common wealth in Bhutto's regime.
3. He is thanked for uniting third world countries. Second Islamic summit was in Pakistan ~~by~~ organized by Bhutto. He talked about the unity of Afro-Asian 3rd world states
4. Bhutto lauched atomic project.
5. Constitution, ^{1973 (Parliamentary)} and Social contract is also said to be a ~~merit~~ ^{credit} for Bhutto.

SOCIAL CONTRACT

- It is a society through contract b/w state and society. Duties are defined. They live with harmony. Talk of natural/fundamental rights. ^{nice day} restriction, responsibilities, liberties, power and collectiveness. There are mutual benefits.

"Majority does not count alone" (Z.A Bhutto)

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- Abdul Hafiz Pirzada did the drafting of constitution (1973)
- Justice Javed Iqbal is also a huge personality. He also p's great.
- ⇒ 1970 were the first general elections and they were the first elections.
- The system was parliamentary according to 1973.
- In parliamentary system PM is indirectly elected by parliament.
- Inhouse change can be brought by $2/3^{rd}$ majority or impeachment.
- Previously President can use 58-2b to send PM home.
- Max power is with PM in parliamentary system.
- In presidential system, President is directly elected.
- President can be impeached through inhouse change.
- depends on the state that how much power is given to president.
- President is answerable to the public.

PRESIDENTIAL
vs
PARLIAMENTARY

CEATO?
SENTO?

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Populism: land, Administrative, ^{Health} Reform, Nationalisation, Social contract
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

Labour Reforms:

- ⇒ Z.A. targetted the lower, labour class and became his fav.
- ⇒ Trade unions were made in factories/organizations
- ⇒ Security was ensured. (Job security)
- ⇒ Increase in bonuses
- ⇒ Special incentives for the family of the labourer who died on job
- ⇒ Social security and group insurance
- ⇒ Pension scheme was launched
- ⇒ Salaries were increased
- ⇒ 20 % quota for labourer/labour/worker class from union.
- ⇒ Minimum wages were defined.
- ⇒ labour courts were made for industrial problems/disputes
- ⇒ Cheap housing and educational plans were announced.

1973 Constitution:

- ⇒ Work started in a committee in April 1972.
- ⇒ It was approved in April 1973
- ⇒ Imposed on 14th August 1973.
 - Thus parliamentary system was enforce. (Federal parliamentary)
 - The system is bicameral (Upper house: Senate, lower: NA)
- ⇒ Islamic Provisions.
- ⇒ Provincial Structure was defined.
 - Provinces are empowered in original constitution.
- ⇒ Principles of Policy
 - Policies in diff areas was declared
 - structure abt

- ⇒ Foreign Policy (Natural allies & how will Pak pursue relations)
- ⇒ Rights (Specially Rights of minorities)
- ⇒ National Language: Urdu, Official: English
- ⇒ National Security Council (Measures of future are taken)
- ⇒ Independent Judiciary (According to objective resolution)
- ⇒ Title: Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- ⇒ Objective Resolution was a part of 1973. (According to 8th amend this is preamble)
- ⇒ President + PM: Islam, Official religion: Islam
- ⇒ Definition of muslim was declared
- ⇒ Council of Islamic Ideology
 - gives recommendation + proposals
- ⇒ Federal Shariah courts (No law making against Islamic teachings)

Why
Legislature / Parliament is supreme institutions

- ⇒ They have legal authority to make / dissolve, ^{amend} any law through ^{most}
- ⇒ Strengthen democratic traditions / democracy.
 - = Source of power: people
- ⇒ Symbol of representation of people of Pak
- ⇒ Source of power is parliament
- ⇒ Policy making } done through parliament.
- ⇒ Budget

Amendment Procedure:

- ⇒ (Article 238 and 239) defined in
 - 2/3 majority required
 - Bill for amendment is initiated in each houses
 - Requires signature of President
 - Before presenting to president: Approved by both houses

- Bill regarding provinces Approved by concerned provincial assembly
- Amendment cannot be questioned in any court.

Review on Bhuttos

- ⇒ Z.A Bhutto is (provincial) controversial personality
- ⇒ His slogan was (پوپل، کٹر، مکمل)
- ⇒ His personality was charismatic.
- ⇒ His policy was based on socialism
 - ⇒ Source of power will be people.
- ⇒ His written books are available.
- ⇒ PPP was the only party that won seats in all 4 provinces.
 - Now it is limited to Sindh only.
- ⇒ Foundation laid of PPP in 1967.
- ⇒ ~~His~~ Z.A Bhutto was 'Hope and Voice'
 - Since it was first election, people's response was positive
- ⇒ Majority's decision was not given respect - Partition took place.
- ⇒ Feudal system still prevails
- ⇒ Issues of common man were raised and solved.
- ⇒ He got education from abroad and Oxford.
- ⇒ Elections from (1970-2008) were either pro Bhutto or anti Bhutto.
- ⇒ Peoples Party got into power 4 times.
- ⇒ Z.A Bhutto was visionary.
- ⇒ Bhutto talked about Afro-Asian block.
- ⇒ Bilateralism. (Strengthen relation with Soviets, China)
- ⇒ He launched the atomic programme (∵ India did explosions in 1974)
- ⇒ POWs⁽⁹⁵⁰⁰⁰⁾ were returned through Simla Agreement

⇒ Atomic Programme
 ⇒ Constitution 1973
 ⇒ Islamic Summit } Credits given to Bhutto.

⇒ Some say that he was hanged due to the reason he started Atomic Programme.

⇒ Henry Kissinger (Secretary of state in USA)
 "You will meet a horrible death"

• Bhutto said that "میں قبر سے بھی حکومت کروں گا"

DISCREDITS:

- He is called evil genius
- He visited USA when he was trade minister and made some debates which were amazing
- Bhutto before and after 1973 are different.
- When became 1973 PM his inner feudal took over thus he treated his initial companions very badly.
- FSF (Federal Security Force) was formed and Masood Mahmood was head. People were imprisoned under false charges.
- He became the typical Sindhi Feudal after coming in power.
- His reforms seemed good but they were not properly implemented and thus they became failures (specially Nationalisation)

Decline of Bhutto:

⇒ He was proud of his popularity

⇒ Because he thought he was popular, he decided to conduct elections before time. (March 1979)

⇒ He announced 2nd Land forms. (limit of land was reduced)

⇒ He won majority in 1977 but he did it through unfair means

⇒ He got accused of rigging.

- Initially, he rejected it and refused re-election

- Later he was willing to re-election

- He went on visit of Middle East before agreement therefore opposition aggravated.

- He made Chief of Army Staff (Zia), but it was the post of CMC (Commander in Chief) before that

- Zia imposed martial law on 5th July and Z.A Bhutto got arrested on 19th July.

- Zia announced new elections.

⇒ Zia Z.A Bhutto got hanged. He said in 1971
"Majority doesn't count alone"