**Ayub Era**

Ayub era is from 1958-1969.

CAUSES BEHIND FIRST MARTIAL LAW

* Imposed on oct 1958.
* Political conflict
* Muslim League was divided
* Governor Ishaq khan dissolve National Assembly
* Poor economic condition
* Lack of political leadership
* After M.A Jinnah there were not good leader
* Nepotism
* Role of beurocracy (Was not responsible)
* Ayub’s own polictics
* Provincial conflicts
* Political instability (Changed 6 P.M from 1953-1958)

FAMILY LAW 1961

* Nikkah should be registered in union council
* Without 1st and Union council Chairman’s permission Man can’t do second marriage
* Age for Nikkah Male 18, Female 16
* In divorce condition 90 days of eddit
* Orphan Grandson included in property

ELECTIONS 1965 B/W FATIMA JINNAH AND AYUB

* 1959 Democracy alliance and ends in 1960
* In January 1965 Elections were held
* Ayub won majority seats
* Opposition claims that he won from the illegal way

BASIC DEMOCRATES 1969

* Basic Democrates were 80000
* Union council and Union committee
* Tehsil council Divisional officer is Chairman
* District council
* Division council
* Provincial council Reported to President

**Legal Reforms Order(LFO) of General Yahya**

* Was given 1970
* Duration of National assembly was 5 years
* 313 seats in Assembly
* Minimum age for contestant 25 and for voter 21
* In 5 oct 1970 National assembly elections were held
* Provincial assembly elections were held in 22 oct 1970
* Fedrel form of government
* Provincial autonomy to all province
* Ideology of Islam and Muslim P.M
* Name of country was Islamic republic of Pakistan
* 100 members of national assembly Couram

**ERA OF Z A BHUTTO**

INTRODUCTION

* Era is from 20 Dec 1971- 5 July 1977
* Forma beginning of democracy
* The economic reform
* Nuclear power
* 16 dec 1971 East Pakistan become Bangladesh
* In 1970 Elections Sheikh Mujeeb won Majority seats from E.P and Z A Bhutto won majority seats form W.P
* After the separation of E.P general Yahya gave power to Z A Bhutto
* Chief Marshal Law administrator 28 dec 1971

NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES AND INSSURANCE COMPANIES

Why

* In Ayub era economy was strong but only 22 families control economy of whole Pakistan
* Due to economic control and other issues Z A Bhutto try to Nationalize industries and companies
* Nationalization means (Any private man property took under govt)

NATIONALIZATION OF INDUSTRIES

* 80% insurance companies and 60% industrial assets was under the control of those 22 families
* 22 dec 1971 Bhutto dismissed the passport of family members
* 2 Jan 1971, 10 big industries were nationalize belongs to 22 families

INDUSTRIES

* Cement factory
* Spare part motor vehicle industry
* Heavy industry for machinery
* Iron and copper industry
* Tractor industry
* Common woods industry
* Petro Chemical industry

NATIONALIZATION OF BANK

* 19 March 1972
* All banks were merged in State Life Corporation
* Private Bank Nationalization on 1st March

LABOUR POLICY

* Given on 10 feb 1972
* 20% representation of labour in factory
* Yearly bonus to all labour
* Working hours before 54 hours/week after 48 hours/week
* Pansion if retired or died
* Industry is responsible to educate at least one child of labour upto 10
* Labour court
* Industry cannot kick out the labour until and unless they have valid evidence

AGRICULTURAL POLICY/ LAND REFORMS

* Was actually given by Ayub Bhutto revise it
* Ayub set that 500 irrigated and 1000 acres not irrigates land is allowed to a person Bhutto revise it to 50 irrigates and 300 not irrigated and after landlord protest against it and they try to transfer land to family member and relatives
* Private Educational institutes were also nationalized

IMPACTS OF ECONOMIS REFORMS

POSITIVE

* Labour reforms ( Happy, salary increases, economic crices were reduced
* Understanding between worker and administration
* Industrial growth
* Increases in Export
* Teacher salaries was increased
* Educational refoms ( Allama Iqbal Open University)

NEGATIVE

* Expenditure of industries was increased
* Effect in working
* Burdon on National purse
* Students conflicts to transporter

CONCLUSION

Insurance bank, educational institute, industries and labour reforms was given.

WHY NATIONLIZATION

Nationalization seeks to preserve and foster a nation, traditional culture and cultural revivals have been associated with nationalist movement.