

Zia-ul-Haq Era (1977-1988)

- Zia-ul-Haq imposed Martial law on 5th July 1977. The fundamental rights of the people were suspended .
- The political activities were banned. All political parties were dismissed, and no new political party could establish itself.
- Zia said that he want to restore democracy. He promised that the elections would be held in 90 days and the power would be transferred to the elected representatives of the people.
- However, the imposition of Martial law was different this time, because the constitution was not abrogated rather it was held in abeyance.
- It was declared that the Martial law order 1977 will be used to administer the country.

Policy of Islamization or Shariatization

Legal System

- In 1978, General Muhammad Zia-UL-Haq announced the legal system in the whole country that would be consist or based on Nizam-ie-Mustafa .
- For the constitutional amendments or changing, special Shariat bench was established or formulated. These benches were set up in each of the four provincial high courts and appellate branch in Supreme Court. After a year, the Shariat court replaced by the name of Federal Shariat court

Zakat

He introduced the government collection of Zakat (almsgiving). zakat policy introduced which applied in saving as well as other investments at the rate or ratio of 2.5% per annum.

Council of Islamic Ideology (CII):

The first step is to formulate the Council of Islamic ideology CII. The function of CII was advised to the government to Islamize the policy and all the existing laws in the country or state according to the Quran Sunna and Hadith.

Educational sector policy

- In education sector, higher education curriculums were also revised according to the teaching of Quran and Sunnah and in the light of Hadith. The school curriculums were also revised and stress or focused on Islamic principles and teaching of Pakistan ideology

Media sector policy:

- In electronic media sector, and press were strictly compelled to reflect the orthodox value of Islam and other activities like woman drama, woman sports stage performance was discouraged. The woman T.V announcers and news anchors were ordered to cover their heads during broadcast on T.V

USSR invasion of Afghanistan

- USSR invaded Afghanistan on 25th December 1979.
- The viewpoints of the United States and Pakistan merged here, as Pakistan turned into the front-line state in the control of the Soviet risk. It was the era of Cold War, between the two giants i.e., America and USSR. So, America decided to covertly fight USSR on Afghan soil and bury it on “Graveyard of Empires”.
- Pakistan's backing for the Afghan Mujahedeen turned out to be invaluable in helping them to contain Soviet socialism
- Ziaul Haq effectively used this opportunity to fortify its Armed Forces and advance its atomic weapons program.

Bhutto's trial

- Bhutto and the PNA leaders were held in protective custody in Muree.
- However, they were released soon after the imposition of the Martial law.
- Bhutto started his mass election campaign and toured Multan, Lahore, Karachi, and Peshawar.
- Zia thought that the popularity Bhutto might not diminish with the passage of time.
- Bhutto was arrested under the murder charges of Muhammad Ahmed Khan father of Ahmed Raza Kasuri by Lahore high court.

- However, Bhutto was granted Bail by Lahore High court.
- But Bhutto was arrested again by Zia ul Haq. The trial started again in Lahore High court.
- The Federal security force junior officials confessed that they had been involved with Bhutto in murder.
- The High court in its judgement convicted all the accused for criminal conspiracy and murder and sentenced them to death.

Movement for restoration of Democracy 1983

- In February, 1981, PPP and several other smaller parties who had never been or were no longer associated with the PNA formed a group named the Movement for the restoration of Democracy (MRD).
- The parties included: Jamiat-i-ulema-i-Islam, Tehrik-i-Istaqlal, and PPP.
- However, the hijacking of Pakistan International Airline (PIA) by AL-Zulfiqar, an organization led by Murtaza Bhutto son of Z.A Bhutto.
- The plane was taken first from Karachi to Kabul then Damascus. The Hijackers killed some young army officers.
- As a result of which public reaction started to tilt against the PPP.

Referendum 1984

- Zia-ul-Haq decided to hold referendum to decide whether the people are with him or not.
- The question which was asked in the referendum from the people was;
“whether the people of Pakistan endorse the process initiated by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, The President of Pakistan for bringing laws of Pakistan in conformity with the injunctions as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet and for the preservation of the ideology of Pakistan and for the smooth and orderly transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people”
- The option of Yes or No was given to the people.
- 97.7 % of the people voted in favor of the retention of the Zia rule

Elections 1985

- The elections were announced by Zia to be held on February 1985.
- The elections were to be held on non-party basis
- Separate electorate would be maintained for the minority representation
- Armed forces would assist the election commission and the civil forces for conducting the elections.
- Zia introduced Revival of Constitution of 1973 Order with some key amendments.
- The arbitrary powers were increased of the President.

Ojhri Camp Disaster

- It was a depot established during the British period where the British kept their arms and ammunition.
- On 10 April, 1988, a fire broke out in that depot due to which there occurred severe explosion. There were missiles, rockets, and bombs in that depot.
- Junejo appointed a commission to investigate the incident. The report of the commission held the former chief of ISI Akhtar AbdurRehman, and sitting chief of ISI General Hamid Gul responsible for the incident.
- In order to avoid the trial of the ISI chiefs, Zia dismissed the elected government of Junejo, and accused him of corruption