

Benazir Bhutto Second Term

challenges

- economic issues
- worldwide opposition
 - ↳ a woman can't be the leader
- army wasn't accepting Benazir as a prime minister
- establishment issues
- Osama bin Laden opposition
- relations with foreign countries
- IJI vs PPP
- no strong majority of PPP

Achievements

- KPK govt.
- Balochistan govt.
- visited US → 2 times
 - ↳ improved relations
- women rights
 - ↳ 1st women bank, police station, courts
- improved literacy
- healthcare
- reduced drug trafficking
- reduced imports and increased exports
- foreign exchange increased

- Kashmir Issue
- reviewed foreign policy
- brown amendment

Drawbacks

- Relations with President
- Murtaza Bhutto conflict
- Murtaza Bhutto Killing
- Karachi Operations
- Corruption
- economy
- inflation
- unemployment
- nepotism
- tax increased
- arrested Nawaz Sharif
- protests → Train March

Nawaz Sharif → 1st term

Background

- conflict with Z.A Bhutto due to the nationalization policy.
- Zia-ul Haq $\xrightarrow{\text{wrought}}$ Nawaz Sharif in politics
- CM Punjab
- Elections 1990 → elected PM

Challenges

- economic issues
- 8th amendment
- opposition parties
- relations with establishment
- relations with president
- Indian threat
 - ↳ India vs Pak
- crimes → security issues

Economic Policies Achievements

- Privatization
- Liberalization → not under the influence of govt.^{economy}
- taxi loan scheme
- infrastructure development
- unemployment decreased
- exports increased
- foreign investments
- motorways
- optic fibre
- loan schemes → 50 thousand, 1 lac, 1 lac, 50 thousand
- science mission

↳ Jinnah stations

- province → independence
- IRSA → water distribution
- passed Sharia Bill

Drawbacks / Downfall

- no serious reforms
- education → no focus
- no work for Islam

↳ opposition from religious parties

- corruption
- relations with President

- 8th Amendment → 58-2B
- operation Blue Fox
 - ↳ MQM kay Khilaf
- no work for Sindh → Karachi
- cooperative societies scandal.

Nawaz Sharif → 2nd Term
1993 - 1996

Challenges

- relations with President
- opposition
- economic issue
- Judiciary
 - ↳ chief Justice and Nawaz Sharif conflicts
- Karachi
 - security issues

Achievements

- motorway
↳ Islamabad to Lahore
- Nuclear Explosions
- relations with Islamic countries improved
- 13th Amendment
 - 58 / 2B → assembly taway ka ikhtiyar wapis telia
- 14th Amendment
 - foot crossing → pabandī
- Lahore Decreration

Drawbacks

- Sindh Governor Raj
- 13th Amendment → conflicts with president
- relations with army
- corruption
- Kala bagh Dam
- Kargil War
- constitutional crisis
- attack on supreme court.
- opposition parties
- hijacked Gen. Musharaf plane.

SENDE SENT TO JAIL!

Martial Law → Gen. Pervaiz Musharaf.

ASIF ALI ZARDARI

DEVELOPMENTS

1. 18th Amendment
2. launched Benazir Income Support Programme → to help poor fam.
3. Energy projects
 - projects to generate more electricity
4. Pak China relations → better.
5. restoring judges
 - ↳ independence of judiciary
6. economic help from IMF
 - ↳ to stabilize struggling economy
7. social reforms introduced
8. improving India relations
9. democratic milestone
 - ↳ under his leadership, Pak experienced 1st peaceful transfer of power.
10. US relations
 - ↳ managed complex relations

Drawbacks

1. Corruption
2. Economic struggles
 - high inflation
 - poor economic growth
 - taxes
3. Security issues
 - terrorism
 - violence
4. energy crisis
 - prolonged and frequent electricity outages
5. Poor governance
6. Mismanagement of Natural Disasters
 - floods in 2010
7. relations with military
 - ↳ complex and strained relations]
8. high level of ~~debt~~ debt.
9. unemployment
10. judiciary conflicts
 - relations weren't good with the courts.

Importance of 2008 elections

- 1- end of military rule
- 2- formation of coalition govt.
 - PPP and PMLN
 - indicated a move towards political unity
- 3- political stability
- 4- strengthening of political parties
- 5- Judicial independence
 - reinstatement of Chief Justice Iftikhar
- 6- resignation of Musharaf
- 7- victory for democracy
- 8- foundation for future elections
- 9- commitment of Pakistani people
 - commitment and resilience of the Pakistani people to democratic processes despite challenges
10. increased political participation

Background of 2008 elections

- 1- opposition → Musharaf's rule
2. elections were held for National Assembly and 4 provincial assemblies.

18th Amendment and impacts

1- Devolution of powers

- devolved power from federal govt. to the provinces, giving them greater autonomy over health & education.

2- Fairer Judge appointments

↳ created a new system for appointing judges.

3- New name for province:

NWFP → Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

4- more money for provinces

- provinces got a bigger share

5- local governments

- establish weak govt.

6- strengthening democracy

- more stable and participatory political environment

7. protection of rights

- added new protections for citizens' rights

8. provincial independence

- removed the ~~list~~ list of areas where both the federal & provincial govt. could make laws

9. limits on ~~president~~ presidential power

- ability to dissolve National Assembly without consulting Parliament → X.

10. Term limits for leaders

- duration limit of power was set

2008 elections → Feb 18, 2008

- originally scheduled for Jan 8, 2008 but due to assassination of Benazir, the elections were delayed.
- under the rule of President Pervez Musharaf.

1. Political Background:

- Musharaf's Rule: faced growing opposition
- Assassination of Benazir: widespread unrest
- Judicial Crisis: Musharaf's dismissal of the Chief Justice followed by state of emergency, polarized political environment.

2. Major Political Parties

- PPP → led by Asif Ali Zardari
- PMLN → led by Nawaz Sharif
- PMLQ → supported by Musharaf
- MQM → representing Sindh.

3. Election Results

PPP → 1st → 121 seats

PMLN → 2nd → 91 seats

PMLQ → 3rd → 54 seats

MQM → 4th → 25 seats

Aftermath

1- Formation of govt.

Yousaf Raza Gilani $\xrightarrow{\text{PPP}}$ PM

Asif Ali Zardari \longrightarrow President

2- Musharaf's resignation

- growing opposition

3- Impact on Judiciary

- reinstatement of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhary

4- Political stability and challenges

- terrorism

- economic issues

- coalition unity

1st term

Benazir Bhutto Era →

daughter of ZA Bhutto

- Benazir was leading an exiled life in London
She returned to Pak in 1985 and then in 1986
Zia's martial law ended
↳ died in plane crash. 1988
- She received a warm welcome and started her political activities.
- When Zia died, Ghulam Ishaq Khan became the president of Pakistan.
- Elections were announced by his caretaker govt. which was held in Oct, 1988.
- The major parties were PPP and IJI
- When the results were announced PPP got majority of seats (94) IJI (55) and Benazir Bhutto became the first lady PM of Pak.
- She won the elections because:
 - love of her father
 - her hatred for Zia
 - her father's hunger
 - her education, politics.

SUCCESES :-

1. Political Freedom :

Zia arrested political leaders so she released them and established political freedom.

2. Prime Minister :

- youngest PM
- 1st Muslim PM

3. Women Rights :

She worked for women rights.

- According to Zia's policy, if a women fail to prove the harassment case, she would be punished.

↳ Benazir abrogated / rejected this idea

- also promoted women and youth especially.

4. Labour :

- worked for labour rights
- increased wages
- built houses for poor
- worked for health care
- production of electricity.

5. loan Facility:

- provided loan to industries

6. Foreign works:

- she took Pakistan to common wealth organization.
- 4th summit conference of SAARC in 1988 in Pakistan.
- improved relations with India.

↳ signed three separate peace agreement.

- improved relations with USA

↳ she visited USA in 1989.

↳ able to convince USA to remove ban on supply of weapons to Pakistan.

SUMMARY OF SUCCESS:

She became first woman PM of muslim world.
She improved rights for women with equal pay

of weapons is taken in form of land
already paid the price of these weapons.

Failures / causes of Downfall

- prices of commodities increased a lot
- there wasn't any control over prices
- unemployment increased
- drugs, smuggling increased
- No confidence motion by Nawaz Sharif
↳ against her govt.
- MQM PPP conflict
- corruption
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan vs PPP
- women weren't satisfied
- President dismissed the assembly.
- PPP vs army

General Musharraf Era 1999-2008

Background:

General Musharraf → Martial Law

Nawaz Sharif → Jail Kargil war
↳ multiple cases on him

- The govt. of Pakistan was dismantled by the chief of army staff General Pervez Musharaf.
- The senate, national assembly and 4 provincial assemblies were dissolved by General Pervez Musharaf.

Challenges

- economic issue → loans from IMF
- political issue → instability
- constitutional issue → due to martial law.
- Pak India relations → Kargil clash
- war on terror → 9/11
- drone strikes and security.

↳ Pakistan's cooperation with the US in the war on terror led to controversial drone strikes

- social unrest

↳ political parties, civil society groups and religious organization opposition.

- Judicial crisis: dismissal of the Chief Justice in 2007 led to a judicial crisis & protests against Musharaf.

- transitional period: transition from civilian govt. to military rule posed its own challenges.

↳ democratic institutions & processes

- poverty, healthcare issue, energy crisis, educational challenge, foreign countries relations → pressure.

Actions for challenges / Developments

Political Development (2000)

↳ local bodies elections announced
→ elections 2002 → PML-Q

Economic reforms

- privatization
- industrialization

according to GDP → 6.8%.

- America help to Pakistan after 9/11
- foreign policy changed

↳ foreign investments

- Shaukat Aziz participation

↳ Finance Minister → PM

→ GDP increased.

Achievements

1. Economic Reforms : Gen. Musharaf implemented a series of economic reforms including privatization, reduction of taxes, foreign investments, industrialization.
2. Infrastructure Development :
 - construction of highways
 - construction of bridges
 - construction of dams
 - Karachi-lahore motorway
3. Education reforms:
 - establishment of National Education Policy
 - establishment of HEC
 - higher education → quality education
4. Women's Empowerment :
 - introduced measures to empower women
 - established National Commission on the status of women.
 - adoption of women's protection Bill.
 - improved :
women's access to education, employment & health care.

5. Health sector Reforms:

- invested in the healthcare sector
- increased the budget for healthcare
- improved healthcare infrastructure
 - ↳ development of Pakistan Medical and Dental council and the National Institute of Health.

6. Poverty Reduction

- { - establishment of Pak Poverty Alleviations
- { - Khushal Pakistan Programme.

↳ These measures aimed to improve access to basic services to the poorest segments of the society.

7. Kashmir Policy

8. Formation of NBR.

↳ reconstruction processes → fast

9. Formation of NAB

10. CNIC

Weaknesses

1. Corruption
2. Lal Masjid Siege
 - The Lal-Masjid siege, which was carried out by the govt. to suppress a militant Islamist group.
3. Kargil War
 - significant setback for Pakistan
 - conflict with India
4. Balochistan Crisis
 - human rights abuses
 - rise in separatist movement in Balochistan.
5. Human rights violation
 - extrajudicial killing
 - torture
 - forced disappearances
6. undemocratic practices
 - suspension of constitution
 - dismissal of judiciary
 - suppression of political opposition.

Referendum 2002 :

- like zia ul - Haq, Musharaf conducted a referendum to get some form of legitimacy.
- political parties opposed.
- despite of opposition , Musharaf won the referendum.

Fall of Musharaf :

- 1- Nawaz Shariff joined the coalition of Zardari and ANP to form a coalition govt.
- 2- PML-Q → major opposition party.
- 3- All 4 provincial assemblies passed the no-confidence motion against Musharaf.
- 4- The coalition led to compel Musharaf to step down.

S. Murree Declaration → Nawaz Sharif &

Zardari

↳ it was decided to restore deposed judges