ICP notes for final examinations.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto:

1. Rise to power:

* Rejection of Ayub Khan’s regime and the formation of ppp which later won 1970 elections.
* Promises of land reforms to benefit peasants and farmers.
* Proposals for Nationalizations of industries.
* Bhutto’s charisma and ability to connect with ordinary people.
* International recognition and support for Bhutto’s leadership, particularly from non-aligned countries.
* Efforts to address issues of poverty, inequality, and social injustice.

1. Work:

* Nationalizations: in 1972, 32 industries of iron and steel, motor vehicles, cement, gas, oil refining, electricity, heavy engineering, and tractor plant assembly, were nationalized. In 1973, 26 vegetable ghee units nationalized. In 1974, Banks nationalized. In 1976 300 small units of cotton rice and flour mills were nationalized.
* Land reforms: redistribution of land from landowners to landless peasants, addressing rural poverty, cancellation of land rent, ceiling on land ownership.
* Educational reforms: nationalization of private schools and universities.
* Healthcare reforms: establishment of medical colleges and hospital, improving healthcare infrastructure.
* Agricultural reforms: modernization of agriculture, support to small scale farmers through credit programs, establishment of agricultural research institutes.
* Labor reforms: recognition of trade unions, establishing Labor courts to solve Labor disputes.
* Drafting of the 1973 constitutions of Pakistan: established a parliamentary system of government.
* Initiated Pakistan’s nuclear program, laying the foundation for development of nuclear weapons.
* Family Laws Ordinance in 1961, which granted women greater legal protections in marriage and divorce.
* Initiated youth employment programs, establishment of youth centers, and cultural organizations.

1. Downfall:

* Increase in authoritarian style government, suppression of political opponents, erosion of democratic principles.
* Disruption of economy due to nationalization of industries.
* Opposition from Business communities due to nationalization, capital fights negatively impacted economic growth.
* Rise of inflation due to unstable economy leading to public discontent.
* Suppression of political dissent, rigging of elections, and media censorship.
* Bhutto dismissed senior military officials leading to military discontent.
* Bhutto wanted to centralize power and suppress regional autonomy leading to ethnic tensions.
* Controversial removal and arrest of Chief Justice of Pakistan resulting in widespread criticism and protests.
* Mass protests from the opposition party PNA Pakistan National Alliance.
* Pursuit of nuclear weapons drew international condemnation.
* Declaration of state of emergencies and suspension of civil liberties in response to growing unrest.
* Failure to address economic problems, political repression, corruption allegations.
* Military coup led by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977 for election fraud and the widespread protest.
* Executed in 1979, on charges of murder of opposition father, in a highly controversial trial.

Zia-ul-Haq

1. Rise to Power:

* Public discontent and dissatisfaction due to Bhutto’s regime.
* Allegations of election rigging by Bhutto in 1977.
* Execution of Bhutto.
* Promise to enforce Islamic Law (Sharia), appealing to religious parties.
* Instilled military dominance by suppressing political opposition and restricting civil liberties.
* Strong ties with international allies including USA and Saudi Arabia, gaining financial assistance to his regime.
* Media censorship leading to lack of communication among citizens.
* Assassination of key figures associated with Bhutto’s regime, General Muhammad Ahmed Khan, and Ali Bhutto.
* Imposed Martial Law in 1977, suspending normal functioning of civilian institutes and granting military authority over governance. By passed constitutional limitations and suppressed any form of opposition.
* Established military courts to handle cases against the state, these courts operated outside the civilian judicial systems and gave harsh sentences.

1. Work:

* Hudood Ordinance: strict penalties on theft, adultery, and alcohol, using Islamic Law.
* Established Sharia Courts to handle cases using Islamic Law.
* Supported Afghan mujahideen fighters who resisted soviet occupation. The Afghan-Soviet war, Pakistan became a key player.
* Expanded and built madrasas fostering Islamic education.
* Mandated teaching Arabic and Islamic studies.
* Universities students were mandated to take Pakistan studies and Islamic studies courses and Hafiz-e-Quran were given bonus points.
* Zakat and Usher ordinance: Muslims were required to pay zakat at a rate of 2.5 percent yearly on balances of more than 3000 Rs. Yearly 10% usher tax levied on agricultural land output.
* Forged alliance with USA receiving military and financial assistance in exchange for support in Afghan-Soviet war.
* Islamic Banks were established.
* Profit and Loss Sharing System on January 1st,1980: account holder would split bank’s profit and loss.
* Media: news delivered in Arabic, female anchors compelled to wear hijab, azan was broadcasted regularly.
* Religious instructors were given the rank of Commissioned Officer in armed forces.
* Created more mosques.
* Ramzan Ordinance launched: Public eating and drinking was subjected to 500 Rs fine.
* Nizam-Salaat initiated to ensure regularity of prayers.
* Introduced constitutional amendments, including the eight amendment, which expanded presidential powers and formalized the role of Islam in governance.
* Created the majlis-e-shoora, a consultative assembly for the president: consisted of two houses, National assembly: Lower House, Candidates were elected but the elections were heavily manipulated by Zia, Senate: Upper House, members were appointed by the President.
* Proposed Chadar and Char Devari: Cases of involving women was settled using the Islamic Laws. For example, two women had to testify in court in opposition to only one of man.

1. Downfall:

* Growing discontent and opposition to Zia’s regime.
* Despite initial economic stability, Zia’s economic policies failed to address underlying structural issues, leading to growing inflation, unemployment, and inequality.
* Military ranks were dissatisfied with Zia’s authoritarian rule, thus weakening his support among armed forces.
* Widespread human rights violation: political repression, censorship, and torture. Tarnished Zia’s image.
* Suspicious deaths of political opponents fueled resentments towards Zia’s regime.
* International pressure for the restoration of civilian rule and respect human rights.
* Zia’s pursuit of nuclear weapons raised concerns among the international communities, especially after the Chagai 1 and Chagai 2 nuclear tests.
* Corruption and nepotism were rampant, crime rates and violence among sects were rising, and spread of extremism.
* Failed to transition to civilian rule and the majlis-e-Shoora failed to appease critics.
* Ojhri Camp explosion in 1988 killed hundreds proved government incompetence raising public anger.
* The end of Cold War and shifting alliances led to reduction of external support for Zia’s regime.
* Backlash for the Islamization policies leading to unrest.
* Died on 17 August in 1988 in a mysterious plane crash along with several top military officials and American diplomats.

Decade of democracy

1. Benazir Bhutto: Work

* Won the 1988 elections, first female prime minister of Pakistan.
* Economic reforms:

Introduction of the Eighth Five-year plan aimed at promoting economic growth and reduce poverty through investments in infrastructure, agriculture, and industry.

Established the Privatization Commission to oversee the privatization of state-owned enterprises.

Implemented the fiscal austerity measures to address budget deficits and reduce government spending.

Introduced policies to attract the FDI and promote export-led growth.

* Social reforms:

Benazir Support Program (BISP): financial assistance to low-income families.

Enhanced employment opportunities by establishing vocational training centers and skill development programs.

Strengthening child welfare services, combated child Labor and improve child protection laws.

* Educational reforms:

National Education Policies: improved teacher training and educational infrastructure.

Promoted girls’ education, encouraged families to send their daughters to school.

Established adult education centers to expand adult literacy programs.

* Healthcare reforms:

Health for All: basic healthcare to all citizens.

Lady Health worker Program: improve maternal and child health.

Invested in healthcare infrastructures.

* Vision 2000: aimed to improve Pakistan’s role in regional and global affairs, diplomatic engagement, trade expansion, conflict resolution. Initiated peace talks with India, signing of Islamabad Agreement in 1989.

Dismissal:

* Bhutto first term in office laced with political turmoil, clashes with opposition parties, tensions with military, accusation on government for corruption.
* Fierce opposition from rival parties, PML led by Nawaz Sharif.
* In 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the national assembly dismissing Bhutto’s government. Allegation of corruption and abuse of power.
* Triggered a constitutional crisis in Pakistan, with opposition parties accusing her government of authoritarianism and abuse of power.

Return:

* In 1993, PPP emerged as the largest party, so Bhutto formed a coalition government and returned to power.
* In 2nd term Bhutto implemented Infrastructure development:

Construction of highways, bridges, dams.

Invested in energy infrastructure, development of the hydroelectric power projects, address energy shortages.

Modernization of telecommunications infrastructure.

* Corruption allegations and deteriorating law and order persisted.
* International condemnation due to Pakistan nuclear tests in 1998.
* Benazir Housing program: affordable housing to low-income families.

Death:

* Survived assassination attempts in 1993 and 1995.
* Self-imposed exile to Dubai and London after government dismissal in 1996.
* Returned to Pakistan in 2007 and was assassinated on December 27, 2007.

1. Nawaz Sharif: Work

* Islami Jamhoori Ittehad coalition won the 1990 elections led by Nawaz Sharif.
* Economic Reforms:

Launch of (ERP) Economic Revival Program 1991, to address macroeconomic imbalances and stabilize the economy.

Promoted private sector investment, deregulate industries, and reduce government intervention in the economy.

Privatized state-owned enterprises (SOEs) through the Privatization Commission.

* Infrastructure Development:

Construction of motorways, highways, and transport network.

Invested in Ghazi-Barotha Hydropower Project, constructed new power plants.

Improved telecommunications and introduced cellular technology.

* Social Reforms:

Ghareeb Samadhan Program and the Yello Cab Scheme.

Established new hospitals and healthcare facilities.

Prime Minister’s Health Insurance Program.

Launched Sharif Ikhwan Housing Scheme, provide affordable housing to low-income families. It faced criticism for corruption allegations.

* Educational reforms:

Increased enrolment rates provided free textbooks, and free scholarships for students.

* Judicial Reforms:

Improve access to justice, protected human rights.

Independent judges and judicial officers, fairness in judicial process.

Special courts to expedite the resolution of cases and reduce backlogs.

* Foreign Policy:

Efforts to normalize relations with neighbouring countries.

Engagement in regional and international organizations.

Promoted trade and investment as well as strengthen bilateral ties with key trading partners.

* Security Reforms:

Special law enforcement agencies to counter terrorism.

Strengthening of border security.

Collaborated with international partners to combat transitional crimes, drug trafficking.

* Tax Reforms:

Simplified tax procedures.

Promoted fiscal sustainability.

Improved revenue collection.

* Initiated anti-corruption measures, enactment of legislation to combat corruption.
* Conducted successful nuclear tests in May 1998.
* Introduced constitutional amendments to strengthen the powers of Prime Minister’s office.
* Privatized PTCL and PIA.

Dismissal:

* Faced constitutional crisis in 1993, escalating tensions between his government and President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.
* President dissolved the National Assembly and dismissed Nawaz Sharif’s government on 18 April 1993 for allegations of corruption and abuse of power.
* Nawaz Sharif challenged his dismissal arguing it was unconstitutional.
* President resigned on July 18, 1993, due to mounting pressure.
* New elections held; Benazir Bhutto returned.

Return:

* PML-N won the 1997 elections by a landslide.
* Pledged comprehensive economic and political reforms.
* Initiated Lahore-Islamabad motorway and Gwadar Port development.
* Continuation of privatization policies.
* Allegation of corruption and tension with the judiciary and military led to another dismissal.

Second Dismissal:

* Dismissed due to a military coup led by General Pervez Musharraf on October 12, 1999.
* Nawaz Sharif went into exile in Saudi Arabia and returned in 2007.

1. Kargil Conflict 1999:

Background of the Conflict:

* Long dispute over the region of Kashmir.
* Line of Control established after 1971 Indo-Pakistan war. Not recognized by either country.
* Insurgency going on since 1980 in Indian administered Kashmir.

Events leading to the conflict:

* Kargil sector overlooks key supply routes and highways connecting Kashmir valley to Ladakh and Siachen Glacier, so both countries wanted it.
* In 1999, Pakistani soldiers, disguised as militants, infiltrated the LOC. Aim was disrupt Indian control.
* The infiltration caught Indian forces by surprise because it occurred in an area that was considered inaccessible during the winter.

Events:

* Heavy shelling by Pak army, damaged Indian ammunition drops.
* India launched operation Vijay on May 26, 1999, deployed troops and launched airstrikes.
* Indian Air Force begins airstrikes at area with suspected infiltration.
* Both sides took down aircrafts and suffered significant casualties.
* Pak army shells India’s National Highway 1 in Kashmir and Ladakh.
* India releases documents recovered from POW (Prisoner of war) Pakistani soldiers officially indicating Pakistan’s involvement, so India begins a major offensive reply.
* Indian troops re-capture the Batalik sector.
* Indian forces secure Tololing in Dras after fierce battle with militias backed up by Pak troops.
* US president Bill Clinton forces Pak prime minister Nawaz Sharif to immediately withdraw from Kargil.
* Indian army advances to Tiger Hills where they recapture the area after more than 12 hours of fighting with the remaining Pakistani soldiers.
* Nawaz Sharif announces the official withdrawal after meeting with US presidents.
* Indian troops recaptures Jubar Heights in Batalik.
* India prime minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee declares operation Vijay a success.

Aftermath:

* Pak agreed to withdraw, and ceasefire declared on July 26, 1999.
* India regained control of Pak forces occupied territory.
* Significant losses on both sides.
* Strained the relationship between India and Pakistan leading to breakdowns in bilateral talks and increased hostility.
* Risk of nuclear escalation.
* Despite tensions, diplomatic efforts resumed after the conflict.

General Pervez Musharraf

1. Rise to Power:

* Frequent changes in government and corruption allegations undermined public confidence in civilian leadership.
* High inflation, unemployment, and growing dept burden decreased government’s credibility and fuelled public dissatisfaction.
* Kargil conflict highlighted need for strong leadership.
* Tensions between civilian government and military, disagreements over security policies.
* Military ranks supported Musharraf’s coup to restore discipline and integrity.
* Musharraf portrayed himself as a savior figure capable of restoring stability and accountability through military rule.
* Promised to root out corruption within the government.
* Support from US and other international allies.
* Musharraf harboured personal ambitions for power and influence, so he saw the coup as an opportunity.
* Due to Taliban’s rise in power fear of rising religious extremist.
* Public was dissatisfied with civilian leadership, so Musharraf capitalized on it.
* Musharraf’s regime censored the media portraying military rule as necessary.
* Promised to introduce political and economic reforms.
* Political parties were weakened so there were no other alternatives.

1. Work:

Economic reforms:

* Accelerated privatization of state-owned enterprises reducing government intervention in the economy.
* Measures to simplify tax system, enhance revenue collection, established the Federal Board of Revenue (FBR).
* Policies to create more business-friendly environment, established special economic zones (SEZs) and tax incentives for investors.
* Pursued monetary policies, including inflation targeting and exchange rate stabilization.
* Invested in infrastructure projects, construction of highways, motorways, and ports.

Educational reforms:

* Launched Education for all (EFA).
* Revised national curriculum to modernize education and align it with internation standards.
* Invested in teacher training programs to improve quality of education.
* Policies to promote girls’ educations, includes scholarships, incentives for families to enroll their daughters in school, and addressing cultural barriers.
* Established new universities, colleges, and technical institutes.

Women’s rights reforms

* The Women Protection Bill (2006): Promoted women’s rights and gender equality, Protection of Women’s Rights Act, Domestic violence prevention, Criminal Law Amendment Act.
* Women’s Empowerment Package: Reserved seats for women in legislative bodies, political parties, and public sector.
* Established women’s courts, legal aid centers, and family dispute resolution mechanisms.
* Tried to normalize relations with India and resolve Kashmir dispute. Agra Summit 2001 and Islamabad Declaration 2004.
* Intense efforts to combat terrorism after the September 11 attacks in 2001.
* Pakistan joined US-led was on terrorism and launched military operations against militant groups in the tribal regions along the Afghan Border, Al-Qaeda, and the Taliban.
* Cultivated alliances with US and China.
* Addressed the international concerns about nuclear proliferation, strengthen Pak’s nuclear security.
* Cooperated with International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)
* Established the State Bank of Pakistan Act (2001), gave SBP some independence allowing it to make its own decisions about economy without too much govt interference.
* National Judicial Policy (2001), streamline court procedures, enhance case management, and promote alternative dispute resolution.
* Established the National Accountability Campaign (NAB), handled cases of corruption.
* National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) was established, address human rights violations, provide legal assistance to victims, and promote awareness.
* Launched the Green Pakistan program, combat deforestation and promote reforestation.
* Established the Higher Education Commission (HEC).

1. Downfall:

* Suspension of Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry on March 9, 2007, leading to widespread protests.
* Declared state of emergency on November 3, 2007, suspending constitution, dismissing judges, censoring media.
* Musharraf was in both role President and Chief of Army Staff, undermined civilian supremacy.
* Resigned from Army Chief position on November 28, 2007, weakening his power.
* Political parties starting questioning Musharraf’s presidency, so they started boycotting the 2008 elections.
* Assassination of Benazir Bhutto led to political crisis and nationwide unrest.
* Rise of inflations, energy shortages, reduction of foreign investment.
* Alliance with US and war of terrorism led to increase military activity in the country causing civilian casualties.
* National Reconciliation Ordinance (NRO) was accused of corruption.
* Large scale street protests and rallies organized by political parties, lawyers, and civil groups.
* Public demanded full civilian rule.
* US and European Union started pressuring Musharraf to hold free and fair elections.
* Failed promises, incomplete political reforms.
* Sectarian and ethnic tensions due to Musharraf’s policies.
* Announced resignation on August 18, 2008.
* Self imposed exile to London and Dubai.

2008 Elections

Pre-elections

* Scheduled for January 8, 2008, but were postponed to February 18, 2008.
* As elections were held under state of emergency, PML-N, Jamaat-e-Islami, and Tehreek-I-Insaaf stated their boycott of the elections.
* Most opposition candidate were in jail.
* Imran Khan restated his call for boycott on November 23, 2007.
* Nawaz Sharif stated that he would run in boycott if the state of emergency was lifted.
* PPP campaigned on country’s role on terrorism, nationalization, immigration, and foreign policy.
* PML-N campaigned on the law-and-order situation on the country.

Election results

* Voting took place on February 18, 2008. Moderate turnout of 44%.
* European Union and Commonwealth monitored the elections.
* PPP secures 124 seats.
* PML-N won 91 seats.
* PML-Q won 54 seats.
* MQM won 25 seats.
* PPP and PML-N formed coalition government.
* National Assembly elected Yousuf Raza Gillani of PPP as Prime Minister on March 24, 2008.
* Impeachment proceedings and widespread protest Pervez Musharraf resigned as President.
* On September 6, 2008, Asif Ali Zardari, co-chairman of PPP, was elected President of Pakistan, receiving 481 out of 702 electoral college votes.

Asif Ali Zardari: Work

* Passed the 18th amendment in April 2010, enhancing provincial autonomy (details discussed later)
* Reinstated Chief Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry and other judges dismissed by Musharraf.
* In 2009, Nation Finance Commission Award (NFC) was successfully negotiated, equitable distribution of federal revenue among the provinces.
* Supported military operations against Taliban insurgents.
* 2013 elections conducted under Zardari’s presidency were widely regarded as one of the fairest in Pakistan’s history.
* Engaged with International Monetary Fund (IMF) to secure loans.
* Efforts were made to address the chronic energy shortages.
* Promoted foreign investment by creating a more business-friendly environment.
* Continued to support HEC initiatives to improve higher education.
* Continued development of the Gwadar port.
* Secured significant US aid through the Kerry-Lugar-Berman Act, which provided civilian and military assistance.
* Laid down the groundwork for CPEC.
* Improved Human rights, took environmental, cultural, and social initiatives.

Downfall

* High inflation, energy crisis, and mounting debt.
* Longstanding corruption cases, Swiss cases: accused of laundering millions of dollars. Often referred to as ‘Mr.10%’ due to previous corruption allegations.
* Widespread perception of nepotism and political patronage.
* PML-N withdrew from the govt in 2011 which was a crucial coalition partner.
* MQM frequently clashed with PPP. Weaking the govt’s position.
* Prime minister Yousuf Raza Gillani was found guilty of contempt of court in 2012 for refusing to reopen corruption cases against Zardari, leading to his disqualification.
* Intensified terror attacks by the Taliban caused widespread insecurity.
* Major cities, especially Karachi, saw significant urban violence and targeted killings, often linked to political, ethnic, and criminal motives.
* The government struggled to enforce law and order effectively, leading to a perception of a weak state unable to protect its citizens.
* Assassination of political figures and failure to address grievances.
* Continuation of US drone strikes in Pakistan’s tribal area causing significant civilian casualties.
* Arrest and release of CIA officer Raymond Davis in 2011 after he killed two Pakistanis created anti-American sentiment.
* Tense relations with Afghanistan.
* PPP suffered significant defeat in 2013 elections winning only 42 seats compared to PML-N’s 166 seats.
* Nawaz Sharif returns.

18th Amendment

* Launched on 8 April 2010, b y the National Assembly of Pakistan.
* Initiated by President Asif Ali Zardari and prime minister Yousuf Raza Gillani.
* Power of the president to dissolve the parliament was enacted by the 8th amendment to the constitution of Pakistan.

Changes:

* Name of the former president Zia ul Haq removed from the text of Constitution.
* 17th amendment and legal framework revoked.
* Pakistan turned to Parliamentary republic from semi-presidential.
* Autonomy granted to provinces.
* North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) renamed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
* Ban on third time prime ministership and chief ministership lifted.
* Suspending or disregarding the constitution is considered a grave offense against the state.
* Council of Common Interest (CCI) reconstituted.
* Reconstruction of National Finance Commission Award (NFC).
* Independent judicial commission will recommend the appointment procedures of superior judges.
* Chief Election Commissioner will be appointed through consensus between treasury and opposition.
* Establishment of Islamabad High Court.
* Insertion of a new section under Article 25A to provide constitutional guarantee that state will provide free and compulsory education to all girls and boys up to age 16.
* The Power to dissolve the parliament was withdrawn from the President.

Impact

* 292 out of 342 members of National Assembly voted in favour of the amendment.
* President is now a ceremonial head of state and power is transferred to prime minister.
* Nawaz sharif came back due to removal of the 2-term limit.
* Pashtun population appealed due to renaming to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
* Enhancing provincial autonomy.
* President will no longer be able to declare emergency rule.

These notes are according to the syllabus provided by our teacher, if anything is missing, please let me know so I could learn it as well.

Best of Luck for Exams.

May Allah SWT grant us all success.