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## 1 → BENAZIR BHUTTO:-

↳ served as 11<sup>th</sup> PM in 2 non-consecutive terms from NOV 1988 untill OCT 1990, and 1993 untill 1996.

\* eldest daughter of ZA Bhutto.

\* In 1982, she became Chairwomen of PPP.

\* In 1988, she became the first women elected to lead a muslim state and was also Pakistan's first female PM

\* she implemented social ~~capa~~ capitalist policies for development and growth.

- Due to recession, corruption, and high unemployment her govt was dismissed first time by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

- Later on she was reelected in 1993 elections. In 1996 the charges of corruption leveled against her led to the final dismissal of her govt by President Farooq Laghari.

- Benazir conceded her defeat in the 1997 elections and went into self imposed exile in Dubai. in 1998.

↳ After 9 years of self exile she returned to Pak in 2007.

\* After reaching an understanding with President Musharraf, ~~at~~ she was granted amnesty and all corruption ~~was~~ were withdrawn.

- She was then assassinated on 27 Dec 2007, in city of Rawalpindi, 2 weeks before 2008 general elections.

COPY



↳ (1st Tenure) (1988-1990) :-

↳ Success :-

- \* study of sindhi made compulsory and reserved various posts in administration, specially for sindhis
- \* After coming ~~to~~ in power, she promised to strength democracy in Pak. She wanted Pak to be purely democratic, with Islamic principles. Thus she was against 8<sup>th</sup> amendment.
  - ↳ validation of martial law
  - ↳ Presidential Power to dissolve NA.
- \* Unlike her father, she didnot supported nationalization and socialism. she supported privatization in the economy. Which encourged private and foreign investment.
- \* She lifted ban on trade unions and introduced a series of Labour reforms to improve labour lifes :
  - wages increased by twice - Given share income - Pension after retirement.
- \* she lifted restrictions on press, to restore democracy. which were earlier imposed by Zia.
- \* she released political prisoners
- \* Journalist terminated during martial law were reinstated again



\* She tried not to offend Army, which still had great power and were the ones who allowed restoration of democracy.

- So she did not interfere in Establishment's foreign policy.

- This resulted in good relations b/w politicians and army.

\* She was also able to defeat the opposition by surviving a Non-confidence motion moved by them.

### ↳ FAILURES :-

- She was criticized by many for the alleged corruption of her husband and this cost her own reputation in politics

- many PPP leaders were accused of corruption and it was ~~said~~ accused that loans are being given to party members who didn't even know how to run business.

- Benazir's Govt faced accusations of corruption.

Later her husband was arrested on charges of blackmailing & <sup>was</sup> jailed for 2 years.

- PPP was largest party in ONLY Sindh but not in other 3 provinces. Although it was largest in NA but did not have a majority so a coalition with MQM



was formed, a party in Sindh.

- The fixed quota for Sindhis and Sindhi being made compulsory, angered Muhajirs (MQM supporters).
  - Thus due to several other reasons MQM left coalition, due to this Benazir lost majority in NA.
  - She also came in confrontation with provincial govt.
  - MQM left coalition, in 1988 a gunmen on motor bikes, believed to be Sindhis & militants, fired in a crowd in Hyderabad causing 250 casualties. This led to more riots in Karachi.
  - In 1990, Sindh govt launched a crack down in Hyderabad, the centre of MQM.
  - A shoot on sight order was imposed.
  - A police house to house search operation began.
  - Supporters of MQM protested and fighting broke out known as "Pacca Qila Massacre".
- This led President Ishaq Khan to dismiss Benazir and her govt on basis of corruption, incompetence and inaction.
- Another reason for failure of her govt, was differences between Benazir and President Ishaq. She wanted to remove 8th amendment, which gave exclusive powers to President. She was working on limiting President's Power.



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- More clash b/w Ishaq & Benazir was on appointment of Judicial head & high posts in army. Ishaq considered such appointments his rights. Thus tensions increased.
- Her govt failed to control Drug trafficking and millions became addict of Herion.
- #Inflation and unemployment was very high.
- Benazir Benazir had a great opposition from Nawaz (IJI) coalition of all opposition. They moved a no-confidence motion against her. Although, Benazir won but only by 12 votes, this seriously damaged her repo.

## ↳ Foreign Policy:-

- allowed army to formulate policies for Afghanistan, India and Kashmir
- hosted SAARC conf in Dec 1988.
- Signed agreements with India to improve relations.
- In 1989. Benazir govt rejoined commonwealth after its withdrawal in 1971, when Britain recognized Bangladesh.

## ↳ Relations with India & Afghan war :-