

CH :-

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

- On 20 December 1971, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto became President & Chief Martial Law Administra^{tor}.
- The 1970 election, had given the Pakistan Peoples Party an overwhelming majority in the NA.
- So he had to establish his power:-

CONTROLLING THE ARMY :-

- He was determined to limit the powers of the army so that it would not intervene in his policies.

He :-

- * Removed 29 important army leaders in first 4 months.
- * Including head of air force & Commander in Chief.
- * Appointed his own leaders like General Tikka Khan at the new post of 'Chief of Army Staff'.
- * Introduced a government controlled military force 'FSF'.

SIMLA AGREEMENT :-

- * Signed on 2 July 1972
- * Between Bhutto & Indira Gandhi
- * Prisoners of war of 1970 war were returned.
- * But in return it was demanded that:
 - Kashmir issue would not be discussed on International forums.
- * By this agreement international reputation was improved and Bhutto's popularity was increased as prisoners were back.

CONSTITUTION :-

- In 1972 martial law was ended.
- Assembly was based on 1970 elections
- In 1973 Constitution was decided based on 1956 constitution.

constitution included:-

- * 2 houses - Senate & Assembly
- * Assembly elected for 5 years.
- * Senate would have equal members from 4 provinces.
- * Leader of majority party shall be PM

- * PM select the Cabinet
- * President was ceremonial post.
- * Pakistan became Islamic Republic
- * Provinces had assemblies
- * Basic human rights.

- Bhutto became PM
- Chaudry Fazal Elahi as President.

PARTY POLITICS :-

- 1973. constitution revived the powers of NA in result political parties became important
- PPP was largest party in Punjab, Sindh, NA.
- NWFP & Balochistan were under National coalition of National Democratic Party (NDP) & Jamiat-e-Ulema-e-Islam (JUI).
- * A coalition was signed between PPP & NAP/JUI in 1972
 - It stated that NAP/JUI will support PPP in NA and in return they would have free hand in provinces & Provincial governor was to be appointed by the provincial govt.

■ However this agreement was failed as provincial governors of NWFP & Balochistan were dismissed along with the dismissal of Balochistan Gov.

* Uprising was started which took 5 years to suppress by army.

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• In 1974 a law was passed by which Gov could limit press freedom & ban threatening political parties.

* In 1975 laws were passed :-

- Security forces could detain suspects.
- No bail for people detained by FSF.

REFORMS INTRODUCED BY ZA· BHUTTO

1. Industrial Reforms:-

- Bhutto wanted to promote economic growth and bring inflation down from its unacceptable level of 25%.
- Bhutto's industrial reforms were in two parts:-
 - ★ Nationalization & Improvement of workers right.
- Bhutto nationalised all the insurance, banking, steel, iron, machinery, agrain industries and all were also brought under the control of government under Federal ministry of production.
- All the nationalization was done to help government:
 - control industrial output
 - channel investment in Industrialization, moreover to raise worker's living & working standard, which included providing cheap housing & to reduce inequality in wealth.
 - Create money to support other gov reforms.
 - Increase PPP popularity.

■ He also introduced new labour policy according to that :-

- * any labour could not be dismissed without a reason.
- * Their children were given free education.
- * Given representation in factory.
- * 6% of factories profit was fixed for welfare of workers.
- * A scheme for old age pension was also introduced.

✓ Bhutto also established many industries like Pakistan Steel Mill and The Heavy mechanical Complex.

✓ Port Qasim was also established.

SUCCESS :

✓ Bhutto introduced socialist economic policies in a move to reduce getting rich and poor getting poor just like which was happening with Ayub's capitalist policies.

* The good effect of this policy was that in form of reduction of the level of absolute poverty.

- ✓ His reforms broke the power of 22 families and he ensured equal distribution of wealth and removing class inequalities. He ensured that wealth was not being accumulated in few hands.
- ✓ Nationalization created wealth to help fund other government policies which raise the PPP's popularity in urban area and by this government other policies could also flourish.
- ✓ Underdeveloped areas got developed.
- ✓ Since labour rights were protected they did their work full heartedly without fear and they were inclined towards work resulting in increase in productivity.
- ✓ Inflation rate came down from 25% to 6%.

Faiure.

- Jackness of need ✓
- ✓ Need of experienced & proficient administration was not there as after nationalization Capable people were replaced by inexperienced civil servant.
- ✓ Bhutto's govt failed to provide such skilled administration.
- ✓ Only men with connections were given high post who know nothing about Industrial ways. Due to these reason quality standards fell down and productivity decreased.
- ✓ Foreign & local investments stopped
- ✓ The Pakistan's education system was not yet producing sufficiently educated workers to take managerial positions.
- ✓ A Global recession was there so industries were in loss.

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS :-

- ✓ Agricultural reforms were into parts at first it ^{1.} included the reduction of Land ceilings & second aim ^{2.} was to introduce the security of tenancy to tenant farmers.
- ✓ In 1972, Bhutto cut down on the Land ceilings to 250 acres from 500 ~~acres~~ of irrigated land. And for unirrigated land it was 500 acres.
- ✓ Improved technology & better farming methods were used.
- ✓ Later in 1977 they were reduced to 150 and 300 acres.
- ✓ As small lands were more productive
- ✓ "Haq-e-Shifa" was introduced which gave the first right to the tenant to buy the land they farmed if it is being sold by the land lord.

SUCCESS:-

- ✓ Haq-e-Shifa encouraged tenants to make improvements on their lands as they knew they could not be evicted.

✓ Confiscated land was distributed free of cost among the tenants and consolidation was continued.

✓ If any landlord had more land (not according to law) then surplus was given to peasants.

✓ Productivity was increased.

✓ Landless people get land.

FAILURE:-

✓ Land lords dodged the reform again. They transferred the extra land to the extended family members and also gave it to trusted tenants then leased it back on long term leases.

✓ Before these reforms could be implemented many of the tenants were evicted from farms to prevent them getting them security of tenure.

✓ Revenue collectors officers were also bribed to change the records in favour of land lords.

V Many times landlords by their position make officers write 'owner cultivated' in records when it was actually tenant cultivated.

V Moreover, tenants didn't have money to buy land or to file a case against them.

V tenants were not in a position of standing against the landlords.

SOCIAL REFORMS :-

(EDUCATION) :-

- ✓ Bhutto nationalized about 3000 private education centres/schools.
- ✓ Salaries of teachers were raised.
- ✓ Primary education was made free
- ✓ One same syllabus was introduced
 - to bring uniformity between public & private schools.

SUCCESS:-

- One same syllabus helped in increasing the literacy rate.

FAILURES:-

- ✓ ~~Edu~~ Prestigious institutions like KGIs which had higher standard were exempted from these reforms and this caused class-based system of education to exist.
- ✓ Schools were overcrowded, so double shift system was introduced but it was useless

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E ineffective as school lacked trained teaching staff.

✓ Soon system returned to normal and later standards of equipments education began to fall due to less staff

* Lack of labs & equipments.

✓ Moreover allocated budget to education was very low causing no growth and requirements of reforms were not fulfilled.

✓ Not only this but, parents had their mind set that their children could support family by working instead of going to school.

✓ Education takes time that's why after 5 year literacy rate was not raised more than 1%.

(HEALTH REFORMS):-

- ✓ Rural Health Centres & Basic Health Units were established.
- ✓ After graduating the doctor had to serve only 1 year decided by government randomly. In short (doctors were instructed to serve in under developed areas).
- ✓ Medicines were made available without prescription that could be bought at any pharmacy.
- ✓ Training Colleges for Doctors & nurses were set up.
- ✓ Sale of medicine under brand was ban.

SUCCESS:-

- Health facilities were steps were taken to give health facilities to rural / far-flung areas.

- MAS-AAs As sale of medicine under brand was ban so prices of medicines were dropped.

FAILURE:-

- Removal of brand names was seen as a fall in the income of chemist.
- Many international drug companies closed operation in Pakistan as they could not make profit.
- Foreign companies & investors left country.
- And local companies were producing substandard medicines.

POLITICAL REFORMS:-

✓ 1973 Constitution

SUCCESS:-

✓ Bhutto's agreement with JUI/NAP

- It was based on the consensus of all political parties making it durable & sustainable.

FAILURE:-

- Bhutto himself amended the constitution to give extra powers of FSI & banned press freedom.

✓ And dismissed:-

- Bhutto also dismissed the gov of NWFP & Balochistan (Gov of NAP/JUI) causing rebellion which lasted for 5 years.
- 5 out of 7 amendments by Bhutto was related to reducing power of judiciary.
- Constitution failed to provide Pak with stable political base needed for development.

ADMINISTRATIVE Policies:-

- ✓ Bhutto wanted a modern & efficient civil service. He felt that ~~existing~~ ^{existing} Civil Service of Pak was corrupt, inefficient & full of unnecessary rules.
- ✓ Therefore, he introduced grades 1 to 16 in civil service and unified the pay scale. For each level pay/salary was same.
- ✓ He introduced a new entry system through which people could join at any level. People could get to senior post directly rather than serving from low to top levels for ages.
- ✓ 15 national grades were made.

✓ 40% pay rise was given to govt servants.

SUCCESSES:-

- He believed that this would enable CSP to recruit high quality staff.

FAILURES:-

- Reforms weren't practical & didn't stay long.
- ✓ It was also said that new entry system was used to hire his favourites on post.
- ✓ He was accused of appointing only those who were loyal to him.

Military Reforms:-

- Removing army men's posts and appointing his own men.
- Reducing power & interference of army to reduce chance of Martial law
- FSF

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→ 1977 Elections & Further:-

- In 1977, general elections were called.
- Bhutto called for elections being confident that his govt's record and the lack of effective opp would result in an easy PPP victory.
- However 9 political parties joined together to present united opposition as PNA (Pak National Alliance).
 - PNA started to attract big audiences, they all wanted to end Bhutto's rule and united in their desire to rule Pak according to Islamic law.
 - PNA start to win support clearly.
 - Govt introduced laws limiting public gathering to just 5 people.
 - Although PNA had great public support.
 - However results of elections showed landslide victory for PPP.
 - Results were announced in some cases before counting of votes
 - Opp elections were clearly rigged.
 - Soon opp started demonstrations.
 - ↳ This 'INSTABILITY' gave Zia, a reason to take over, and implementing coup detat (Operation Fair Play). Removing Bhutto from power.

- 1972 Simla
- 1972 visit to Soviet Union
- 1971 visiting Islamic countries
- 1973 leaving SEATO
- 1970 2nd OIC meeting
- 1970 nuclear programme
- 1971 recognizing Bangladesh.

Foreign Policy:-

- ✓ Simla agreement 1972 between Indira Gandhi & Bhutto.

In 1972, Bhutto made a visit to the Soviet Union and convinced them to build a steel mill in Pak. Pak-Soviet relations were improved and hostility was reduced. Pakistan also grew industrially.

✓ after the war of 1971, Bhutto visited many Islamic countries including neighbours Gulf states, Western Asia. As a result Pakistan's relation with Islamic countries were friendly and healthy.

✓ Till 1973, Pak was a part SEATO for almost 25 years however Pak failed to convince SEATO members to show support against India. Thus, Bhutto, believed it was of no advantage to Pak, so he withdrew Pakistan from SEATO. However due to this relations with SEATO members were ruined especially USA.

✓ Pakistan was already a member of OIC with 24 countries.

In 1974 Bhutto hosted the 2nd conference of OIC in Lahore, all the member were invited there. In this conference Pak gained his its reputation & also support Palestine cause. Wealthy Islamic Countries also gave aid to Pak like Iran gave aid totalling £ 730 million.

✓ Bhutto was forced to start a nuclear programme when India tested nuclear device in 1974. Despite International pressure and US threats Bhutto continued the programme.

✓ Relation with Iran & China with highly good.

✓ In 1974, Pak recognized Bangladesh and in 1976 Pak developed diplomatic ties with Bangladesh.

✓ Pak relation with US was bad due to nuclear weapons and leaving SEATO and joining friendly relations with Afghanistan.

Q:- Why Bhutto was hanged in 1979?, and executed

A:- ✓ When Bhutto was released first time after arrest on his bail, Bhutto started to reaffirm his political powers and he said that he would hold trial against those who were responsible for his illegal removal. As Bhutto had political influence all these measures threatened Zia's rule.

✓ FSF was introduced by Bhutto however it was found that Bhutto used FSF for his personal advantage and even he murdered a political rival by FSF. This case was filed against him and he was found guilty.

✓ Bhutto threatened Zia that he would take actions against him for tampering with 1973 constitution so Zia to remove any risk executed Bhutto.

✓ Some army officers doubted that Zia was not a capable ruler as he was promoted unjustly. To show his determination he executed Bhutto to tell that he was not to be challenged & he proved his determination by his dealings.