

ZIA-UL-HAQ

ISLAMIC REFORMS:-

* Federal shariat court was set up to check whether existing laws are in accordance of Shariat and if they were not keeping Islamic principles. It has 5 Judges, 1 Chairman & 3 Ulema.

- They could remove any law seemed to be not according to Islamic principles.
- Cases are lower courts could were also able to appeal here.

* Hudood Ordinance was introduced which included different Islamic punishments for varies offensive. They were offensive against Postibitiation Ordinance, offense of zina Ordinance, Property Ordinance & Qafa Ordinance.

- 80 stripes for a muslim found drinking
- cutting of hand of thief.

* efforts were also made to bring pak legal work close to Islamic ideology

- * Zakat ordinance was introduced on which 2.5% tax was made compulsory.
 - * Ushr ordinance was 5% tax on Agricultural land
 - * A new offense was introduced which was imprisonment or a fine for disrespecting Holy Prophet PBUH. Blasphemy law
 - * He abolished banking with interest by introducing Profit-Sharing Banking.
 - * He made Islamiat & Pak Studies compulsory
 - * Extra marks were given if any candidate was Hafiz-e-Quran.
 - * No one was allowed to eat publicly in Ramzan
 - * Strickness was of Salat.
 - * Arabic was encouraged
- Nut Shell:
1. Arabic Encouraged
 - 1. Federal Shariat Court
 - 2. Hudood Ordinance
 - 3. Zakat ordinance
 - 4. Councils
 - 5. Blasphemy law
 - 6. Interest free banking
 - 7. Isl & Pak Studies
 - 8. Hafiz-e-Quran

Failures:-

- Status of women was degraded
- Qanon Shadat Ordinance made women legal status half to of men.
- Womens were discouraged for doing work.
- Text books favoured males and did discrimination
- Women made to stay at home
- Women protest and formed organizations
- Suni madars were encouraged at the expensine of Shia madars
- Suni- Shia Tension was increased
- Religious minorities were oppressed.
- Ahmadies weren't allowed to declare their faith openly
- Ahmadies weren't allowed to pray & call adan.
- They weren't allowed to declare themselves as Muslim.
- Zakat ordinance failed as Shia protested against that.

- People withdraw their money before deduction.
- Zakat money collected was misused.

Economic Reforms:-

- * Zia stopped nationalization of industries some were returned to former owners, some were sold to new investors.
- * Laws were introduced that in future nationalization could not take place.
- * Investors confidence was gained
- * Interest free loans were given to farmers.
 - Pak Steel Mill at Karachi & Karakoram Highway was completed.
 - Pak was able to send labours to other countries.
 - Pak got around \$ 9.4 million from USA through Afghan miracle
- * GNP - 6.2% - Highest in world
- * Around \$ 4 billion was sent to Pak through remittances.

FAILURE:-

- Remarriages in large number caused inflation, as many men were out of the country, so there was a lack of skilled labour within country.

POLITICAL REFORMS:-

- * He banned FSF which was a symbol of terror in past by this govt image was improved.
- * He ended the military operation in Balochistan to those who gave up arms. Development programs in Balochistaan were also started to remove hatred.
- * He opened various of cases against previous govt. He removed and executed Bhutto and various big leaders of PPP for corruption & murder & nepotism.
- * He opened military courts which were given

with extreme power. Even civil courts weren't allowed to challenge military court's order.

* PCO, Provisional Constitution Order was issued in 1979 which restricted the power of Judiciary which weren't allowed to challenge any political executive order.

19 Judges who protested against it were dismissed.

* Even Civil service which Zia called to be impartial, was also under military influence. Now he started transferring army officers to high posts of Civil Service on a fix quota. Even a great number of ambassadors of abroad were army persons.

* He set up Majlis Shoorai an Islamic Parliament since NA was not present. This was only setup to portray his rule as democratic but in reality these Majlis were totally advisory. They did have any legislative powers.

* In August 1983, Zia announced the national & provisional elections to be held. However they weren't normal elections as Zia did not want to loose its powers. So these elections did not include any political party they were of members nominated by Zia. Opponent parties formed a movement [MRD] movement for restoration of Democracy. But Zia did not bother them.

* Zia to maintain his power and make his position strong in country and to make sure that the elections would not result in a reduction of his power he passed a series of amendments in 1973

Constitution:-

- Article 48 gave automatic validity to all and any decisions taken by President. All his decisions, even if they violated human rights, were deemed to be legal.
- All military decisions & actions since 1977 were legal and not open to enquiry or later prosecution.
- No decision could be changed taken under martial without President's consent
- President could appoint PM & senior govt officials.

* In 1984, Zia announced to hold a referendum first ever in Pakistan. This ~~was~~ to decide whether people want to continue Islamization. MRD held protest because people were only given the option 'yes' or 'no' option so it will end up in Zia continuing the rule & power. As 'yes' vote would also result in Zia continuing the power. MRD called the people to boycott election therefore only 10% people voted. Zia had an overwhelming victory in referendum however it was embarrassment for Zia as many people did not vote.

* Despite smaller number of voters in referendum in 1984, Zia in 1985 called for National & Provincial elections for assemblies. MRD once again started to call for the boycott of those elections as it would end up giving support to Zia's undemocratic democracy. But MRD miscalculated and 52% people voted. In these elections no political party was involved instead candidates were to be proposed by 50 non assembly members. Many people voted for their landlords & tribal chiefs.

After this election A lame & Obident Assembly had been elected which was not dominated by PPP. However 9 cabinet members & 63 members of former Shoura lost their seat that these were loyal to Zia.

* Following the elections Zia chose a former PPP member M. Khan Junejo who was easily to deal & uncontroversial.

* Zia also passed 8th Amendment to the Constitution by NA which gave President the power to dismiss PM & NA at his will. He can also appoint PM.

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS :-

- He emphasized on the use of Urdu as national & educational language
- Arabic was also introduced as an optional subject
- P.K studies & Isl compulsory

ZIA'S REFORMS

BULLET ONLY

(NUT SHELL) ALL REFORMS:-

ISLAMIC REFORMS:-

- * Federal Shariat Court
- * Hudood Ordinance
- * Zakat Ordinance
- * Ushr Ordinance
- * ISI made compulsory
- * Arabic was promoted
- * Councils were made
- * Interest free banking
- * Blashmey laws
- * ~~strict~~ strict on Salat
- * No one allowed to eat publicly
- * Extra marks on Hafize Quran
- * Ahmadi Issue
- * Suni - Shia Conflicts
- * Women were given low legal status
♀ discrimination was their due to
Qanon - Shadat.

ECONOMIC REFORMS :-

- * Nationalization Stopped
- * Interest free loans to farmers
- * Pak Steel Mill

- * Karakoram Highway completed.
- * Send Labour outside
- * Around Remittance of \$4 billion.
- * Pak got aid of \$9.4 million from USA
- * GNP 6.2 Highest in world
- * Huge remittances caused inflation within country & lack of skilled labour.

POLITICAL REFORMS:-

- * Ban FSF
- * Relation with Balochistan improved
- * Case against Bhutto & former leaders.
- * Military Courts
- * Limiting Judiciary Power by PCO.
- * Army officers in Civil Service as ambassadors
- * Majlis Shura
- * Elections announced 1983
- * Referendum 1984
- * Elections 1985
- * MRD protest
- * Article 48
- * Appointments of Jurejo
- * 8th Amendment

EDUCATIONAL REFORMS :-

- * Urdu emphasized as National Educational language.
- * P.K Studies, FSL compulsory
- * Arabic promoted as a subject.