**Benazir Second Regime 1993-1996**

On 19 October 1993, Benazir Bhutto was sworn as Prime minister for second term as in 1993 election the PPP won the majority of the seats. Benazir Bhutto learned a valuable experience and lesson from the presidency of Ghulam Ishaq Khan, and the presidential elections were soon called after her re-elect. After carefully examining the candidates, Benazir Bhutto decided to appoint Farooq Leghari as for her president, in which, Leghari sworned as 8th President of Pakistan on November 14, 1993 as well as first Baloch to have became president since the country’s independence.

When Benazer became the prime minister that was the time of great racial tension in Pakistan and If Bhutto’s government fails, everyone knows there will be no new elections. The army will take over.The racial violence in Karachi was reached at peak and became a biggest problem for Benazir Bhutto to counter. The MQM attempted to make an alliance with Benazir Bhutto under her own conditions, but Benazir Bhutto refused. Soon the second operation, Operation Blue Fox was launched to politically vanished the MQM from country’s political spectrum. The results of this operation remains inconclusive and resulted in thousands killed or gone missing, with majority contains Urdu-speaking.

The corruption grew during her government, and her government became increasingly unpopular and corruption scandals became public. One of the most internationally and nationally reported scandals was the Agosta Submarine scandal. Benazir Bhutto was an economist by profession, she took the charge of economic and financial affairs on her hand. During her second term, Benazir Bhutto continued to follow former Prime minister Nawaz Sharif’s Privatization policies. The process of privatization of the nationalized industries was associated with the marked performance and improvement, especially the terms of labor productivity. However, the privatized money was avoided not spent on people’s living standard, and it was in 1997, when it was founded that the amount gained in privatization had gone somewhere else and it was no where to be found in government’s account.

Benazir Bhutto sought to strengthen the relations with socialist states, and Benazir Bhutto first visit Libya to strengthened the relations with then-Socialist Peoples Republic of Libya. Benazir Bhutto also strengthened relations with communist state Vietnam and visited Vietnam to sign the mutual trade and international political cooperation between both countries. She also wanted to have good relations with India but due to Kashmir issue and Indian nuclear programe she failed to get desired results.

During her second term, Benazir Bhutto’s relations with the Pakistan Armed Forces took a different and pro-Benazir approach, when she carefully appointed General Abdul Waheed as chief of Army Staff and other Army official. She worked with Army on different issues.

The year of 1996 was crucial for Benazir Bhutto’s policy on Afghanistan when Pakistan-backed extremely religious group, the Taliban, took power in Kabul in September 1996. It was during Benazir Bhutto’s rule that the Taliban gained prominence in Afghanistan and many of her government, including her authorization, had backed the Taliban for gaining the control of Afghanistan. She continued her father’s policy on Afghanistan taking aggressive measures to curb down the anti-Pakistan sentiments in Afghanistan. Under her government, Pakistan had recognized the Taliban regime as legitimate government in Afghanistan, allowing the Taliban to open an embassy in Islamabad.

In November 1996, Bhutto’s government was dismissed by Leghari primarily because of corruption and Murtaza’s death, who used the Eighth Amendment discretionary powers to dissolve the government. Benazir was in shocked and she turned to Supreme Court hoping for gaining Leghari’s actions unconstitutional. But the Supreme Court justified and affirmed President Leghari’s dismissal.