

Early Problems of Pakistan:

1. Establishment of New Government:

- Choice of Capital was a big question
- It was decided that Karachi was to be the capital; Jinnah to be Governor-General; Liaquat Ali Khan to be PM.

2. Unfair Boundary Division:

- Areas like Gurdaspur, Ferozpur and Junagadh handed to India

3. Princely states:

- Few states like Kashmir, Hyderabad, Jodhpur and Junagadh delayed decision to join India or Pakistan leading to conflicts between India and Pakistan.

4. Massacre of Refugees and Refugee Crisis:

- 250,000 Muslim killed
- Settlement of Refugees a great issue

5. Division of Military and Financial Assets:

- Equipment given to Pakistan broken and out of order
- No Ordnance factory in Pakistan compared to 16 in India
- Payment of assets made late (50 million rupees not paid)

6. Canal Water Issue

- Head works of canals and origin of rivers in India

- Water stopped by India to harm Agriculture

7. Economic Problems:

- Areas in Pakistan were underdeveloped
- Financial experts were mostly Hindus who left for India

8. Administrative Problem:

- Shortage of bureaucrats and officers
- Official records not transferred on time
- Lack of basic stationary in offices

9. National Language Issue:

- Urdu Vs Bengali

10. Constitutional Crisis:

- Indian Act 1935 was being used as interim constitution
- Even in 8 years' constitution wasn't drafted
- No start of democratic process

11. Kashmir Issue:

- Left unresolved
- Kashmiris not given right to self-determination

12. Membership of International Organizations:

- India was automatically part of these organizations
- Pakistan had to apply from scratch; cost money and paperwork

Reasons In Delay of Constitution:

1. Federal Vs Unitary:

There was consensus on a federal state the division of power between the Federal government and Provinces was hotly debated.

2. Representation:

There was a deadlock on how provinces were to be represented in the federal parliament. A Basic Principles committee was setup to Solve this issue but failed. The deadlock was broken by Muhammad Ali Bogra, which in turn led to the formation of One Unit.

3. Separate or Joint Electorates:

East Pakistan demanded separate electorates while West wanted separate electorates since Bengalis were more population. In the end joint electorates were adopted.

4. National Language:

Urdu Vs Bengali; both languages were made national languages from 1954-1973.

5. Parliamentary Vs Presidential:

The power of the assembly or the power of the president; which one was to be superior? This was a big question

The 1956 constitution was parliamentary while the 1962 constitution was presidential

6. Islamic Vs Secular State:

Ulemas and intellectuals debated at length on this issue. This dilemma is still felt to this day.

A very **BROAD AGREEMENT** was reached on Pakistan being an Islamic State.

The contributions of Jinnah:

- Established Karachi as capital
- Civil Administration was organized
- Acquired UNO membership (30 Sep 1947)
- Held first Education Conference
- Settled migrants
- Started talks with India over Kashmir
- Formed the state Bank of Pakistan
- Selected first cabinet

Objective Resolution:

- Sovereignty belongs to Allah
- The Principles of democracy, freedom and other social justice shall be observed
- Pakistan to be a federation of provinces
- Fundamentals rights guaranteed

Constitution of 1956 (adopted on 23 march 1956):

- The State renamed to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- The head of state was to be Muslim
- Sovereignty belongs to Allah
- Principles of freedom, equality and justice etc. were to prevail
- Urdu and Bengali as national languages
- Federal State
- Unicameral Legislative
- President head of State, PM Land of government
- Free Judiciary
- Less Provincial Autonomy
- Power to the Parliament

Constitution of 1962 (adopted 1962 on 8 june 1962):

- The state renamed to the Republic of Pakistan
- President was to be a Muslim
- Islamic Provisions
- Indirect Election (BDs system)
- Free Judiciary
- Federal System
- Provinces given assemblies
- Unicameral Legislature
- Power to the President
- Urdu and Bengali national languages
- Provincial Governors, Ministers were all appointed by President

Indus Water treaty (19 sep 1960):

- Signed by Ayub and Nehru
- India given eastern rivers (Beas, Ravi, Sutlej)
- Pakistan given western rivers (Jhelum, Indus, Chenab)
- India can use western rivers for irrigation but not stop flow of water, dams can be built for power generation
- Canals and Head works to be constructed in Pakistan
- India to pay 62,060,000 pounds for construction of head works and irrigation
- Permanent Indus commission set up

The Government of Ayub Khan:

The Start:

- Martial law declared on 7 Oct 1958
- Ayub removes Iskandar Mirza 27 Oct 1958

Domestic Reforms:

- Muslim family laws passed
- Basic Democracies system introduced
- Land reforms; redistribution of land
- Green Revolution, agriculture was modernized

Foreign Policy:

- Indus Water Treaty with India
- Establishment of relations with China angering the US
- 2nd Indo-Pak War 1965
- Tashkent agreement 1966

Elections 1965:

- Public banned from attending projection meetings
- Ayub Khan Vs Fatima Jinnah
- Basic democrats to vote
- 62.43% votes Ayub
35.86% votes Fatima Jinnah
- Fatima Jinnah had support from urban centers such as Karachi and Dhaka while Ayub won the rural vote
- Combined Opposition Parties (COP) accused Ayub Khan of rigging
- Ms. Jinnah however accepted the result

Down All of Ayub:

- Concentration of political power in Ayub hands
- Dictatorial powers (EBDO) (BDs)
- Control of Press
- Land and Family laws not implement Properly
- Opposition of one unit by small provinces
- 80% wealth in hands of 22 families
- No foreign aid due to 1965 war
- East Pakistan saw martial law as rule of Punjabi dominated army while West had issue of Provincial autonomy
- Economic deprivation of East Pakistan

- Protests by PPP and Awami league
- Withdrawal of support from Army due to reduction in budget of 1967-68
- Accusations on Ayub of establishing a Dynasty by naming his son as his successor

Yahya Khan:

Legal Framework Order (LFO) (1970):

1. One unit was abolished & Restoration of provinces
2. Balochistan was gives status of a province
3. Elections were to be held in Oct 1970
4. Principle of One Man One vote was created
5. Seats should be allocated on the basis of population

300 general seats

162 East Pakistan (Bengal Province)

138 West Pakistan (The rest of the provinces)

Elections 1970:

- Awami League (AL) - 161/162 Bengal
- People's party - 85/138 West Pakistan from Sindh and Punjab
- PPP won zero seats from Bengal while AL won zero seats from West Pakistan

Rapid time line:

Operation Searchlight → 1971

Operation Bletz

03 Dec 1971 India attacks East Pakistan

16 Dec 1971 Bangladesh

28 Dec 1971 ZA Bhutto becomes Chief Martial law administrator

Jan 1972 Bhutto era

The Era of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto:

Background:

- Mujib-ur-Rehman wanted to make six points part of the constitution

Six Points:

1. Pakistan should be a pure Federation, with a Legislature on the basis of universal adult Franchise
 2. Federal government should only deal with defense and foreign affairs
 3. Separate currencies for East and West Pakistan, or measures to stop flow of capital (money) from east to west
 4. Tax collection to be done by provinces
 5. Separate accounts for the foreign exchange earnings of the two wings.
Provinces to be allowed to establish trade links with countries on their own
 6. East Pakistan to have military or paramilitary force and Navy HQ Should be moved to East Pakistan
- Even though Awami League had won the elections Bhutto had openly disallowed any member of his party to attend the assembly session in Dhaka
 - Bhutto and Mujib met on 26 Jan 1971 but nothing was solved as Mujib remained firm on Six points
 - Mujib launched civil disobedience movement on 02 March 1971, Yahya announced session of Assembly to be held on 25 March
 - Mujib called for the lifting of martial law and for military build-up be stopped in Eastern wing
 - The demand wasn't accepted hence Awami League declared independence
 - In Nov 1971 India started to assist Mukhti-Bahini and a war broke out between India and Pakistan
 - Bangladesh become Independent on 16 Dec 1971
 - Yanga Khan had to step down due to the military failure in the war
 - Power was handed to Bhutto as his party had won the majority of seats in what was left of the country. He became the Civilian Chief Martial Law administrator

Domestic policy and affairs during the era of Bhutto:

- Reforms:

1. Land Reforms:

- i) The limit of land ownership was reduced further
irrigated: 500 → 150 acres
unirrigated. 1000 → 300 acres
- ii) However, any transfer to family members before 20 Dec 1971 to the kept valid

2. Nationalization*:

- i) In Jan 1972 the government took over private industries including:
 - a. Iron and steel
 - b. Motor Vehicles
 - c. Chemical
 - d. Electrical
 - e. Engineering
 - f. Cement
- ii) No courts could challenge the provisions of nationalization
- iii) However, the managing of these was given to bureaucrats who lacked experience
- iv) Corruption and dishonesty led to disappearance of Raw material
- v) Schools under private ownership and other private educational institutes were also nationalized
- vi) The high-standards of education were ruined due to this nationalization of educational institute

(*nationalization is a process in which state takes over factories and companies to run, these become state owned and the revenue generated is used by the state)

➤ Security Forces and Bhutto:

- Bhutto created the FSF to subdue political opponents
- The Security forces like army and police did not like this organization as it was parallel to them
- Bhutto also removed many senior military officers who he thought were loyal to Yahya

➤ Center Vs Provinces:

- Parties including NAP and JUI, agreed to support martial law until a new constitution was made and voted for Bhutto as President
- As a result, they were allowed to form governments in Balochistan and NWFP
- These parties then asked for martial law to be lifted, Bhutto agreed but he stated encouraging rival parties of NAP and JUI
- After returning from Simla Bhutto accused NAP-JUI of treason
- NAP-JUI demanded non-local public servants to be replaced by locals in Balochistan
- Marri Tribesmen raided Punjabi settlements and student organizations affiliated with NAP kidnapped railway officials in Quetta
- Bhutto used the FSF to Subdue this opposition

Foreign Policy:

- Simla Agreement 2 July 1972:
 - Peace negotiators between India and Pakistan for the war of 1971
 - Bhutto represented Pakistan while Indira Gandhi represented India
 - Territories would be returned and troops withdrawn
 - POWs (prisoners of war) freed
- Establishment of Steel mills:
 - The Pakistan Steel mill was Setup with help and technical support from the USSR
- 2nd OIC conference in Lahore:
 - It was held in Lahore 1974
 - Bhutto recognized Bangladesh during the conference
 - The conference was a show of force against Israel

The Constitution of 1972:

- Federal form of government
- Authority of the president was lowered
- Provincial autonomy was given (provincial assemblies)
- Universal suffrage given
- Senate and national assembly (bicameral legislature)
- Chief justice and other judges to be appointed by the President
- Prime minister and cabinet to be appointed by the PM
- President can only dissolve the assembly on the advice of PM

(1st amendment removed Bangladesh from map of the nation; 2nd amendment declared Ahmadis as Non-Muslims)

The Fall of Bhutto:

- 1977 elections were called rigged by the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA)
- Provinces Vs Federal issues were at their peak as governor rule was in place in NWFP and Balochistan.
- PNA had gathered public support against Bhutto by using Islam card
- Army supported PNA
- Due to the political crisis and the instability in the country Zia-ul-Haq declared martial law

[General Zia ul Haq declaring Martial Law \(youtube.com\)](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=...)

The Era of Zia-ul-Haq:

Background:

- Martial law was imposed on 5th July 1971, fundamental rights were suspended
- All political activities were banned
- Political parties were dismissed, and no new party was allowed to be formed
- Zia said that he wanted to restore democracy and promised that the elections would be held in 90 days, power would be transferred to the elected government after the elections
- However, the imposition of Martial law was different this time, because the constitution was not abrogated rather it was held in abeyance (watch the video)
- The Martial law order 1977 was to be used to administer the country

Domestic Policy and affairs during the Era Zia-Ul-Haq:

- Islamization:
 - Zia declared in 1978 that the law to be followed in Pakistan will be based upon “Nizam-e-Mustafa”
 - Shariat benches were established or formulated to review all constitutional amendments and for changing the constitution in line with the sharia in each of the four provincial high courts and appellate branch in Supreme Court
 - After a year, the Shariat court was replaced by the name of Federal Shariat court
 - Government collection of zakat was introduced at the rate given by sharia (2.5%)
 - Council of Islamic Ideology (CII) was established to advise the government to Islamize policy and all existing laws of the state according to the Quran, Sunnah and Hadith
 - Quranic teachings and the study of Islam was made compulsory in schools and school curriculums were revised to focus on Islamic principles and teaching of Pakistan ideology
 - All forms of media were strictly compelled to reflect the “values of Islam”
 - Women T.V announcers and news anchors were ordered to cover their heads during broadcasts
- The trial of Bhutto and other political leaders:
 - Bhutto and the PNA leaders were held in protective custody in Murree.
 - However, they were released soon after the imposition of the Martial law.
 - As Zia had announced elections in 90 days after imposing martial law Bhutto started his mass election campaign and toured the country (Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar)
 - Seeing the popularity of Bhutto, Zia realized that the public support for Bhutto would not diminish with the passage of time

- Bhutto was arrested under the murder charges of Muhammad Ahmed Khan father of Ahmed Raza Kasuri by Lahore high court.
- However, Bhutto was granted bail by the court
- Zia had Bhutto arrested again and his trial started in Lahore high court
- The junior officers of FSF junior confessed that they had been involved with Bhutto in murder.
- The High court in its judgement convicted all the accused for criminal conspiracy and murder and sentenced them to death.
- Even after an international and national outcry and request for mercy for Bhutto, Zia did not forgive Bhutto (which he had the authority to do as president)
- Bhutto was hanged on 4th April 1979 at central jail Rawalpindi

➤ Movement for Restoration of Democracy, Referendum and Elections:

1. Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD) (1981):

- In July 1981, Jamiat-i-ulema-i-Islam, Tehrik-i-Istaqlal, and PPP formed the MRD
- the MRD started gathering public support against the martial law
- However, in 1981 a Pakistan International Airline (PIA) plane was hijacked by Al-Zulfiqar (an organization led by Murtaza Bhutto son of Z.A Bhutto) as a revenge against the hanging of Bhutto
- The plane was taken first from Karachi to Kabul then Damascus. The Hijackers killed some young army officers.
- As a result, public reaction started to tilt against the PPP and the MRD lost support

2. Referendum (1984):

- To get some form of legitimacy and to see if the public supported him, Zia decided to hold a referendum
- The referendum was a great political move by Zia as the question he put was such that no one would vote No
- The question was as follows:
“whether the people of Pakistan endorse the process initiated by General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, The President of Pakistan for bringing laws of Pakistan in conformity with the injunctions as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet and for the preservation of the ideology of Pakistan and for the smooth and orderly transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people”
- The result was
97.7 % Yes
2.3% No

- The referendum gave Zia the confidence and endorsement from the public to continue his government and announce elections

3. Elections (1985):

- The elections were announced by Zia to be held on February 1985
- The elections were to be held on non-party basis, each candidate had to be supported by at least 50 people to be able to contest in the elections.
- Separate electorate would be maintained for the minority representation
- Armed forces would assist the election commission and the civil forces for conducting the elections
- Zia Revived the Constitution of 1973 with some key amendments, which increased the arbitrary powers of the President
- The election was boycotted by opposition parties and the MRD as their demands for party-based elections and restoration of the 1973 Constitution without any amendments were not met
- However, the elections were held peacefully and there was more than 50% turnout of voters in both National and provincial elections
- The newly elected National Assembly replaced the Majlis-i-Shoora
- Muhammad Khan Junejo was appointed as the Prime Minister and formed the government
- This newly elected Assembly had to now set the tone for later years by incorporating the controversial Eighth Amendment in the Constitution of Pakistan

➤ The Government of Junejo:

- Muhammad Khan Junejo promised the nation that he would lift the Martial Law and restore a civilian government as soon as possible
- Junejo's position was weak and vulnerable under the constitutional amendments made by Zia, which had made the position of the President paramount and that of the Prime Minister subordinate
- However, Junejo wanted to remove the martial law and re-establish civilian control
- For the lifting of the martial law and restoration of the fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan the Prime Minister and Assembly reached a compromise with General Zia-ul-Haq
- The compromise was passing the 8th amendment which gave the president power to dissolve the assembly without the advice of the PM and remove the PM whenever he saw fit
- This amendment effectively turned Pakistan from a parliamentary democracy to a semi-presidential system.

➤ The Ojhri Camp Disaster:

- Ojhri camp was an arms and ammunitions depot established during the British period
- There were missiles, rockets, and bombs in the depot
- On 10 April 1988, a fire broke out in that depot causing a severe explosion
- Junejo appointed a commission to investigate the incident
- The report of the commission held the former chief of ISI Akhtar Abdur Rehman, and sitting chief of ISI General Hamid Gul responsible for the incident.
- Zia dismissed the elected government of Junejo, and accused him of corruption in order to avoid the trial of the ISI chiefs

Foreign Policy and affairs during the Era Zia-Ul-Haq:

➤ The Soviet-Afghan War

- In 1979, forces led by Babrak Karmel overthrew the Government of Afghanistan
- Around 120,000 Russian troops entered Afghanistan in their support and Communism came to the threshold of Pakistan
- The Afghan people organized a resistance force against this blatant aggression
- In the beginning, the Soviet army was successful in occupying and controlling Afghanistan
- However, Afghans have a history of resisting foreign invaders and soon the Soviet forces began to suffer greatly in terms of manpower and material
- For Zia this war was a blessing as supporting the afghan fighters made his policy of Islamization more relevant as Afghanistan was Muslim majority country and supporting them against the communist Soviets was an act of Jihad
- Pakistan as a frontline state received huge amounts of money, military equipment and aid from the US and its allies
- A new phase of modernization of the military began with the help of this aid as the arms provided to Afghanistan freedom fighters were also provided to the Pakistan Army
- As a result of this, the Pakistan Army became better equipped
- Eventually, the soviets accepted defeat to seek in Afghanistan
- Negotiations on Afghanistan were carried out under Zia's Government, and the Geneva Accord was signed on April 14, 1988, under which the Soviet Union agreed to withdraw its forces in two instalments
- However, this great victory came with a great cost and the effects of the war on Pakistan were numerous
- The country had to look after and feed more than three million Afghan refugees that had crossed over to Pakistan which was a great economic burden
- The inflow of drugs and weapons also caused the problem of drugs use and gun running in the country
- The war in Afghanistan still continued due to in-fighting between rival factions and Pakistan was continually effected due to its involvement

The Death of Zia:

- Zia had gone to Bahawalpur to see a demonstration of tanks where he was accompanied by a number of Generals, including the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, Chief of General Staff, high-ranking Military Attaches, as well as the US Ambassador to Pakistan
- On the return journey, the military transport aircraft (C-130) carrying Zia and the people with him, exploded in mid-air a few minutes after take-off from Bahawalpur airport
- General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq and all other passengers were killed in the explosion on August 17, 1988

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XBxUW0hfcP4>

The Era of Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif:

Background:

- As per constitution when the position of the President become vacant due to death, resignation, or removal the chairman of Senate becomes the President.
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan who was a bureaucrat was working as the chairman of senate
- When President Zia died, he was appointed as the President of the Parliament.
- Elections to the national and provincial assemblies were announced

Elections 1988:

- The elections to the national and provincial assemblies were held on 16 and 19 November 1988, respectively.
- The possession of identification card was made mandatory for casting the vote
- The elections appeared to be impartial and peaceful compared to the 1977 elections when the opposition parties had alleged Z.A Bhutto of rigging.
- However, the voter turnout decreased in 1988 elections compared to both 1985 and 1977 elections due to distrust of the people towards the politicians and the decrease in the participation of the women due to the condition of the identification card for voting.
- PPP was led by Benazir Bhutto at that time while some other parties created a united front with the name of Islami Jamhoori Itihad (Islamic Democratic Alliance) with Nawaz Sharif as its president
- The IJI included: Muslim League led by Muhammad Khan Junejo (it later on divided between PML (N) and PML (J)); Jamat-i-Islami led by Qazi Hussain Ahmed; National People's Party led by Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi.
- PPP won 93 seats out of 205 seats; IJI won 55 seats; and MQM won 13 seats (MQM won seats to national assembly predominantly from Karachi and Hyderabad)
- Benazir was appointed as Prime Minister by Ghulam Ishaq Khan. He did this favor to Benazir because she had the majority seats in the Parliament after forming alliances with MQM and JUI (F) due to which, He could also become President for the next five years

The motion of no-confidence against Benazir Bhutto (Operation Midnight Jackal):

- The alliances of PPP with MQM did not last long and MQM entered secret agreement with IJI in September 1989
- The government in Punjab led by Nawaz Sharif of the IJI was already hostile and with the support of the MQM and ANP it formed the combined opposition parties (COP)
- The COP gained strength and moved a motion of no-confidence against Benazir government
- However, the motion failed as 107 members voted in favor of the motion and 124 members opposed the motion.

The conflict between the Prime Minister and President and the end of Benazir's Government:

- The President had clear powers over the appointments of armed forces, judges of supreme courts, and the chief election commissioner with the advice of Prime minister or on discretion according
- Even in the appointment of Governors the President has the final say.
- The President was asked to act in advice of the Prime minister but still the President was empowered to send back the decision taken by Prime Minister for reconsideration
- Hence, when the terms of the chief of naval and air staff was nearing to expiry, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan declined that Benazir should have a say in the appointments
- The conflict between Prime minister and President worsened and the issue went to the supreme court
- However, the Supreme court was not able to provide a judgment and the issue remained unresolved
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan used his Presidential power given under article 58(2)(b) of the 8th amendment dissolved the national and the provincial assemblies on 6 August 1990

Election 1990:

- Ghulam Ishaq Khan appointed all the opposition party members as the cabinet members of the caretaker government and Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi who was leader of opposition at that time was made Prime Minister
- PPP had formed the Pakistan Democratic Alliance (PDA) in alliance with MQM (Haq Prast) and ANP to counter the IJI
- IJI won 105 seats out of 205 seats of national assembly
- PDA alleged that the general elections had been rigged on a massive scale for defeating the PDA and issued a white paper mentioning how state machinery had been used in the rigging
- Nawaz Sharif became the Prime minister of Pakistan

Reforms by Nawaz Sharif:

- The privatization of the nationalized industries was done
- Free movement of foreign exchange in and out of the country was ensured
- Incentive was given to foreign and Pakistani entrepreneurs to invest in industry and other sectors of the economy
- Lahore to Islamabad Motorway project was started
- Yellow cab scheme was launched

The conflict between the Prime Minister and President and the end of Nawaz's Government:

- The difference between the Nawaz Sharif and President emerged over the appointment of the Chief of army staff
- Nawaz Sharif wanted army chief of his choice while Ghulam Ishaq Khan appointed Abdul Waheed Kakar as the chief of army staff without consulting the Prime minister
- Hence, Nawaz Sharif addressed the nation on television and radio on 17 April 1993 and threatened to act without consultation with the President.
- Ghulam Ishaq Khan retaliated by dissolving the national assembly by using his powers of article 58(2)(b)
- The Supreme court ended the political rivalry between the President and Prime minister arguing that Prime minister is answerable only the assembly and not the President, however the President has to act in consultation with the Prime minister
- The assembly was restored and Nawaz Sharif remained the PM
- A compromise was brokered between the PM and president by the chief of army staff Abdul Waheed Kakar
- The Prime minister advised dissolution of the national assembly and then resigned.
- The president passed the order of dissolution of the national assembly and stepped down

Elections 1993 and formation of Government:

- Moeen Qureshi, a retired bureaucrat and ex-employee of world bank, was appointed as caretaker Prime Minister.
- The elections were held on 6th February 1993
- PPP won 86 seats and PML (N) won 72 seats out of 205 total seats of national assembly
- The voter turnout decreased to 40.54 % due to the lack of trust of the citizens in the politicians due to growing corruption, and inefficiency in governance
- Benazir Bhutto became the Prime minister with the cooperation of the PML (J) and independent members of the national assembly
- After the election of the Prime Minister and formation of the provincial assemblies the election of the President was to be held

- The nomination of different candidates was submitted in which the potential nominees were from PML (N) and PPP
- Wasim Sajjad was the acting President from PML (N) at that time faced Farooq Leghari from PPP.
- Farooq Leghari won with 274 votes and while Sajjad got 168 votes

Confrontation of Benazir with the Judiciary:

- Benazir had promised judicial reforms before the elections by declaring that the appointed should be made on the basis of merit
- However, she did not follow what she has promised, on 5 June 1994, she appointed Justice Sajjad Ali Shah who was junior to Justice Jan and two other colleagues as the chief Justice of Pakistan.
- The matter was taken by the supreme court and the judges ruled that consultation was necessary with the judiciary was necessary before appointment of chief justice
- The President filed a petition that the President should have the authority to appoint the judges to ensure the independence of judiciary from executive
- However, the supreme judgement maintained that the appointment of the judges should be carried as per the constitutional practice that is through advice of Prime minister by President

Economic Crisis:

- IMF had informed the government that they would continue financial support if tax on agriculture is imposed, reduction is done on the military expenditure, the import duties are lifted, and tariffs are reduced
- Benazir government started to purchase electricity from the Independent power producers to combat the shortage of power
- The rate of electricity increased which became a burden on the consumers and industries were forced to pay large sum of money for the electricity

Fall of Government:

- The government of Benazir was damaged by several controversies, which included the assassination of her brother Murtaza, a failed 1995 coup d'état, and a further bribery scandal involving her and her husband Asif Ali Zardari
- Due to all these reason the President dissolved the assembly using his discretionary power under article 58 (2)(b) on 4 November 1996

Elections 1997:

- Founding member of PPP, Meraj Khalid was appointed as the caretaker Prime Minister
- PML (N) won 134 out of 205 seats while PPP only won 19
- Imran Khan formed his party with the name Pakistan Tehrik-e-Insaf few days before the general elections were scheduled
- The voter turnout around was the lowest in the history of Pakistan 26 % in urban areas and 27 % in rural areas.

Reforms by Nawaz Sharif:

- The article 58(2)(b) that gave the power to the president to dissolve the assembly and remove PM was done away by the 13th amendment
- On 26th November 1997 the Lahore-Islamabad motorway was inaugurated
- BJP, a Hindu nationalist party, won election in India in 1998 and formed the government they detonated five nuclear devices in the Pokhran desert in Rajasthan on 11 May 1998 in response to this Pakistan retaliated by detonating five nuclear devices in the Chaghi hills of Balochistan on 28 May 1998

Lahore declaration:

- In February 1999, Nawaz Sharif initiated the process of normalizing relationship with India
- Atal Bihari Vajpayee of the BJP, visited Lahore on a bus
- A regular bus service was launched between Lahore and Delhi.
- Both Nawaz Sharif and Vajpayee signed Lahore Declaration and pledged to normalize relationship between the two countries

Kargil War and the Fall of Government 1999:

- The chief of army staff General Jehangir Karamat while addressing to Naval war college proposed the establishment of National Security council on 5th October 1998.
- On 7th October 1998, he was replaced as chief of army staff and Gen Musharraf was appointed as army chief by Nawaz Sharif
- Pakistani forces were ejected by the Indian forces in Kargil some years ago
- The Pakistani army backed the Mujahedeen to infiltrate in the region of Kargil
- India soon recognized and initiated international propaganda and accused Pakistan of aggression
- Nawaz Sharif appealed to President Clinton of USA to bail out Pakistan
- On 4th July Nawaz Sharif went to Washington and unilaterally signed the accord with USA without the participation of India agreeing to withdraw forces from Kargil and respect the line of Control.
- As a result of this event the relationship between army and civilian government turned tense

- Nawaz Sharif wanted to promote Lt. Gen Zia Uddin, who was junior from his colleagues to general and appoint him chief of army staff.
- General Pervaiz Musharraf was coming back to Pakistan from his visit to Sri Lanka. Nawaz Sharif ordered to not allow flight to land in Pakistan and land the flight either in Gulf states or India.
- the military took the Karachi airport and Musharraf landed
- Military had already taken control of PTV, and Musharraf addressed the nation that he has imposed Martial law in Pakistan

The Era of Pervaiz Musharraf:

Background:

- The senate, national assembly and the four provincial assemblies were dissolved by General Musharraf.
- He introduced the Local government setup on the similar lines on as was during the rule of previous military rulers

Domestic Policy and affairs during the Era of Musharraf:

- Referendum 2002:
 - Like Zia-ul-haq Musharraf conducted a referendum to get some form of legitimacy
 - Some political parties opposed it which included: PPP, PML(N), ANP, and MQM while some including PTI and PAT supported the referendum
 - Despite of opposition Musharraf won the referendum
- Constitutional amendments:
 - 16th Constitutional amendment reintroduced 58-2B that increased the power of the President to dismiss the provincial governments.
 - 17th Constitutional amendment allowed Musharraf to keep two offices at the same time (chief of army staff and President)
- Removal of Chief Justice:
 - Musharraf removed the chief justice of Pakistan on the charges of misconduct
 - Due to this the lawyers started to stage protest all over the country and demanded to restore the chief justice

➤ Charter of Democracy and The Emergency:

- Benazir and Nawaz Sharif were both in exile
- They met in London and signed charter of Democracy
- The charter was aimed to promote democracy and eliminate the influence of the army in the politics of Pakistan.
- Benazir arrived in Pakistan on 18th October 2007, she was attacked on the day she arrived while leading a rally
- The suicide attack at her rally killed almost 150 people
- Musharraf declared emergency in Pakistan from 3 November 2007 until 15 December 2007 due to increase suicide bombings on the government and military institutions
- The constitution and fundamental rights were suspended.
- To counter terrorism and extremism Musharraf launched operation against Lal Masjid and its supporters in Swat
- Nawaz Sharif also returned from exile on 25th November 2007 with the mediation of Saudi king
- Musharraf abdicated from the post of Chief of army staff and General Ashfaq Pervaiz Kiyani became the new army chief
- Elections were announced to be held in January 2008

➤ The assassination of Benazir:

- While campaigning for elections in Karachi at Liaquat national bagh shots were fired at Benazir on 27th Dec 2007
- A suicide bomber blew up immediately after the shooting
- Chaos ensued in the country especially in Sindh and Karachi
- The supporters of PPP rioted and security forces were given orders to shoot at sight in Karachi
- 28 December was the first day of a general strike called by many groups, ranging from political parties to various professional groups
- Over 100 people died in the incidents related to mass protest, either by police or in the crossfire of different groups

➤ Elections 2008:

- The general elections were scheduled to be held on January 2008, but due to the assassination of Benazir Bhutto they were delayed
- The opposition parties started to demand the restoration of the judiciary and Musharraf to step down as president
- The PPP won major seats in three provinces of Balochistan, Sindh, and Punjab. In NWFP ANP won majority, MQM won in Karachi while PTI boycotted the elections

➤ The Long March of Lawyers:

- On 17th May 2008, The Lawyers gathered in Lahore to discuss the restoration of the chief justice of Pakistan who was removed by Musharraf
- They decided to start a long march from Lahore to Islamabad, they were joined by members of civil society and the political parties also joined them
- PML-N, JI, PTI also joined hands with the lawyers

➤ The formation of Government and the Fall of Musharraf:

- Nawaz Sharif joined the coalition of Zardari and ANP to form a coalition government
- PML-Q was the major opposition party
- Nawaz Sharif and Zardari signed Murree declaration in which it was decided to restore the deposed judges
- The coalition also went ahead to compel Musharraf to step down
- All of the four provincial assemblies passed the no confidence motion against Musharraf
- Musharraf agreed to resign and on 18th August 2008 Musharraf resigned from the post of President

Foreign Policy and affairs during the Era of Musharraf:

➤ Agra Summit:

- The relations between India and Pakistan was strained as a result of the Kargil clash
- Indian Prime minister Atal Bihari invited Pervaiz Musharraf for a dialogue
- Pervaiz Musharraf started dialogue with Atal Bihari on 14th August 2001
- They discussed the cooperation on trade, visa restriction, exchange of technology
- Pervaiz Musharraf stated that no peace and no agreement could be reached between the two countries if the Kashmir issue is not taken into account
- The talks failed on this point

➤ Points proposed by Musharraf to resolve the Kashmir issue:

- Kashmir to have the same borders but people be allowed to move across the borders.
- The region to be given self-governance but not independence.
- Troops of both countries to be withdrawn
- A joint supervision mechanism to be set up with India, Pakistan and Kashmiris as members

➤ The war on terror:

- On 9th September 2001, The World trade center, and Pentagon was attacked through hijacked planes
- USA held Osama Bin Laden responsible for the attacks and demanded the Taliban regime in Afghanistan to hand him over to them
- The Taliban refused and on 7th October, USA along with Britain invaded Afghanistan
- The US President Bush called Musharraf to ask that whether he is with him or on the side of the Taliban regime. Musharraf sided with US
- The US and Pakistan agreed that Pakistan would share the intelligence, provide the bases in Pakistan to launch attacks in Afghanistan, and provide logistical support
- The religious parties opposed the decision of the Musharraf regime for taking the side of USA
- Demonstrations against this decision were held in Peshawar and Quetta

The Era of Asif Ali Zardari:

Background:

- After the elections of 2008 PPP and PML -N formed a coalition
- Asif Ali Zardari became the President while Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani became the Prime minister of Pakistan

Domestic Policy and affairs during the Era of Zardari:

➤ Second Long March of Lawyers:

- The first long march did not lead to the restoration of the deposed chief justice, hence the lawyers decided to conduct the 2nd long march
- It was decided that the 2nd long march would be from Karachi to Islamabad
- PML-N and PTI joined the march of the lawyers
- However, the chief justice was restored before the march reached Islamabad

➤ Military Operations Against extremist and Terror Groups:

- The operation against Lal masjid in Islamabad by the Musharraf government had incited the expansion of the counter attacks by the religious fundamentalist in Swat
- The movement with the name of Tanzeem-e-Nifaz-e-Shariat-e-Muhammadi (TSNM) was launched by Maulana Sufi Muhammad in Swat
- Meanwhile the Tehrek-e-Taliban-i-Pakistan TTP (a branch of the Afghan Taliban) which was waging a Jihad against the Pakistani military since the military had joined hands with the USA against the Taliban
- TTP was attacking the NATO supply which was going through Pakistan.
- TTP joined hands with TSNM
- An agreement was signed between Maulana Sufi Muhammad and government and the Nizam-e-Adl regulation in 2009, enforced Sharia in Malakand and Bajaur agency.
- However, Sufi Muhammad declared the rest of the country as un-Islamic and all its institutions as Wajib-ul-qatal
- TSNM started to attack the government institutions and the law and order conditions of the region deteriorated
- The government called an All Parties Conference (APC) to decide about the military operation in Swat all parties passed a unanimous resolution and approved the military operation in Swat
- The resolution was supported by all political parties except PTI.
- Imran Khan supported the actions of TTP and TSNM in Swat and protested against the NATO supply passing through Pakistan
- On 28th April 2009 the military in line with the APC resolution launched “operation rah-e-rast” to get rid of the extremist forces of Maulana Sufi Muhammad
- After the completion of the operation rah-e-rast at Swat, the government launched “operation rah-e-Nijat” against the stronghold of TTP in South Waziristan

➤ 18th Amendment to the 1973 Constitution:

- The powers of President were increased due to successive military rule in Pakistan
- Article 58-2(b) was reintroduced by Musharraf through 16th constitutional amendment
- The amendment was introduced on 7th April, 2010 in national assembly
- Under the 18th amendment article 58-2(b) was withdrawn
- Furthermore, proper methods were introduced to appoint the judges of Supreme court, previously, the judiciary had made it necessary for the President to appoint the judges of the supreme court in consultation with the chief justice in the judgement of 1996
- Under 18th amendment, judicial commission will give recommendation to parliamentary commission for review then they will decide the appointment
- Moreover, the provinces were made more autonomous with 17 ministries being transferred to the provinces
- Chief election commissioner was to be appointed in consultation with the opposition
- The name of NWFP was changed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- There was disagreement on the issue of renaming NWFP as Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PML-Q members voted against the renaming of the province, while PML-N walked out of the assembly in protest
- A fierce agitation broke out in Hazara division of NWFP against the renaming of the province. Seven protestors were killed in Abbottabad while clashing with police
- However, the amendment was passed on 8th April, 2010. It was introduced in senate on 12th April and passed from senate as well

Foreign Policy and affairs during the Era of Zardari:

➤ Pak-China Friendship:

- On the invitation of the Chinese Asif Ali Zardari visited China on 20th February 2008
- Pakistan and China signed several agreements related to cooperation in power, agriculture, finance, banking, infrastructure development, and bilateral trade.
- It was decided that China would construct small dams in Pakistan and would invest \$448 in the production of hydel power in Pakistan.
- Gwadar port would be established by China with a railway link and road access
- China was to also open commercial banks in Pakistan

Note: Zardari completed his term as President while Gallani was disqualified in 2012 both the assembly and government completed its term and elections were held in 2013

List of Short Forms:

- ✓ UNO = United Nations Organization
- ✓ US = United States (USA)
- ✓ UK = United Kingdom
- ✓ CENTO = Central Treaty Organization
- ✓ SEATO = Southeast Asia Treaty Organization
- ✓ PM = Prime Minister
- ✓ ISI = Inter-Services Intelligence
- ✓ NWFP = North West Frontier Province
- ✓ FATA = Federally Administrated Tribal Areas
- ✓ FANA = Federally Administrated Northern Areas
- ✓ MQM = Mujhair Quomi Movement (now Mutahida)
- ✓ PTI = Pakistan Tehrek-i-Insaf
- ✓ PPP = Pakistan People's Party
- ✓ PML-N = Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz
- ✓ PML-Q = Pakistan Muslim League-Quaid
- ✓ ANP = Awami National Party
- ✓ AL = Awami League
- ✓ CCI = Council of Common Interest
- ✓ NSC = National Security Council
- ✓ USSR = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- ✓ CPEC = China Pakistan Economic Corridor
- ✓ JUI = Jamiat-e-Ulema Islam
- ✓ JI = Jamat-e-Islami
- ✓ KPK = Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
- ✓ NAP = National Awami Party
- ✓ FSF = Federal Security Force

List of Operations (study these on you own in detail):

- Operation search light 1971:
Carried against out Bengali protesters and separatist by Pak-Arm, one of the reasons for separation of East Pakistan
- Operation Fair play 1977:
Carried out by Zia to over throw the government of Bhutto
- Operation storm 333 1979:
It was a military raid executed by the Soviet Union in Afghanistan on 27 December 1979. Led to the start of the Soviet-afghan war
- Operation blue-fox (operation Clean up) 1992:
It was an armed military intelligence program led by the Sindh Police and Pakistan Rangers, with an additional assistance from the Pakistan Army and its related intelligence agencies
Its objective was to cleanse Karachi city of anti-social elements
(there is more but READ ON YOUR OWN)
- Operation Midnight Jackal 1989:
It was a plot of ISI's Internal Wing to assist the vote of no-confidence movement in the Parliament against Benazir to pave the way for new elections in favor of conservative politicians.

