

Table of Contents

1. Initial Problems of Pakistan:.....	2
2. Accession of States:.....	4
3. Constitutional Crisis:	5
4. One Unit Scheme:.....	8
5. Objective Resolution 1949:	9
6. Five year plans:.....	10
7. 1956 Constitution:	12
8. 1962 Constitution:	13
9. Military Coups:.....	14
10. Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969):	15
11. 1965 Elections:.....	17
12. 1965 War:.....	17
13. Tashkent Declaration:	17
14. General Yahya Khan era (1969-1971):.....	18
15. Fall of Dhaka 1971:	19
16. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Era (1971-1977):.....	21
17. 1973 Constitution:.....	23
18. General Zia-ul-Haq era (1977-1988):	24
19. 1 st era of Benazir Bhutto (1988-1990):	26
20. 1 st era of Nawaz Sharif (1990-1993):.....	28
21. 2 nd era of Benazir Bhutto (1993-1996):	30
22. 2 nd era of Nawaz Sharif (1997-1999):.....	32
23. General Musharraf Era (1999- 2007):.....	34
24. Asif Ali Zardari Era (2008-2013):	37
25. 3 rd era of Nawaz Sharif (2013-2018):	39
26. Imran Khan Era (2018-onwards):	41

1. Initial Problems of Pakistan:

Introduction:

Pakistan came into being on 14 August, 1947 and since it was a newly formed state, it had to face some major issues. Some of them are mentioned as follows:

Initial Problems of Pakistan:

1. Administrative problems:

- a. Pakistan didn't have any government offices since all of them were in India's centre
- b. Karachi was made the capital since it had some offices.
- c. There was no administrative structure to hold the provinces together.

2. Social problems:

- a. Around 6, 50,000 refugees came to Pakistan so holding onto all of them was too hard to control.
- b. They had to face a lot of health and medical problems since they were living in tents and a lot of people were martyred just on their way to the country and their corpses weren't even buried.

3. Political problems:

- a. There was no constitution and 1935 act was being temporarily used.
- b. Quaid-e-Azam died on 11 September, 1948 so that stopped a lot of progress.
- c. India stopped the water flow from Indus river.
- d. Pakistan needed to secure the areas too since India was already causing trouble to them.

4. Economic problems:

- a. Another problem was the division of assets, Pakistan were to receive 75 Crore whereas India gave 20 Cr and stopped the

rest of the money to which Gandhi did a hunger strike and they had to give 50 Cr more whereas %cr have still not been paid.

- b.** Field Marshall Arch link was asked to divide the military and Pakistan was to be given 36% and India will be given 64% of the assets.
- c.** There were 16 ordinance factories in British India which were located in those regions where India was created. Hence Pakistan was given Rs 60 million in lieu of those factories. An ordinance factory was thus established at Wah in Pakistan.
- d.** Pakistan did not have a proper infrastructure to hold its economy.
- e.** There was a lack of properly educated economists.
- f.** There was no banking system.
- g.** There was no international trade.

2. Accession of States:

- **Junagarh:**

- The ruler was a Muslim but the majority of the population were Hindus.
- Some of the states inside Junagarh wanted to give accession to Pakistan but Lord Mountbatten went against it and described it as a violation of India.
- A referendum was held and due to majority of Hindus, India got the accession.

- **Hyderabad:**

- The nizam of Hyderabad wanted to receive a dominion status for his state but since it was surrounded by Indian Territory, Mountbatten said that it couldn't be given that status.
- So they went to UN with their problems.
- But before UN could take any action, Indian armed forces entered Hyderabad and forcefully captured it.

- **Kashmir:**

- At the time of partition of sub-continent the state was ruled by the Sikh Maharaja Hari Singh.
- The population wanted to accede to Pakistan. The public pressurized the Maharaja to accede to Pakistan. The Maharaja started to oppress the local Muslim population as a result of which they revolted against the Maharaja.
- The Tribesmen from the North-West Frontier Province also joined the rebellion.
- The Maharaja asked India for military assistance
- When the Indian army entered the region of Kashmir, Pakistan also sent its forces in Kashmir due to which the first Kashmir war was started. India blamed Pakistan for aggression and took the issue to United Nations.
- Thus United Nation Commission for India and Pakistan was created to resolve the dispute.

3. Constitutional Crisis:

- **Secular VS Islamic State:**

- Pakistan was made on the basis of Islam and it was every Muslim's identity.
- Some opposition came from congress members in the constituent assembly
- However a BROAD AGREEMENT was made that Pakistan will be an **Islamic State**.

- **Federalism:**

- Pakistan was constituted on two territorial parts, namely East and West Pakistan.
- The problem that occurred was to accommodate such diversity while maintaining peace.
- Hence, temporarily before a constitution was ready, the act of 1935 was used to distribute powers.

- **Distribution of powers:**

- The power was to be distributed among the centers and provinces whereas the British system focused more on the centre.
- The provinces were demanding more autonomy so they had to work that out too, although with the 1935 act in place, there was some sort of control over this problem.

- **Representation:**

- East and West Pakistan were different with respect to size and population.
- The western part also had sub-diversity.
- The problem was to create such a formula that everyone gets their rights.
- To solve this problem some steps were taken:

- **Basic Principles Committee:**

- The constituent assembly formed the BPC to sort out the problem of representation.
 - **First Report 1949:**
 - Two parliamentary houses were proposed.
 - Upper house(population based)
 - Lower house(representation based)
 - Equal powers for both houses.
 - No mentioned language
 - East Pakistan opposed it
 - So Liaquat Ali khan withdrew it.
 - **Second Report 1952:**
 - Both houses will have equal status and powers.
 - Equal representation for both wings.
 - The principle of parity was not appreciated by both.
 - Withdrawn.
- **Bogra Formula 1953:**
 - Pakistan would have a bi-cameral legislature.
 - Upper House(equal representation)
 - Lower House(population based)
 - Both wings will have equal strengths in joint sessions.
 - Urdu and Bengali both as national Language.
 - For East Pakistan:
 - Lower House = 165
 - Upper House = 10
 - For West Pakistan:
 - Lower House = 135
 - Upper House = 40

- **Separate VS joint Electorates:**

- During British rule, Muslims demanded separate electorates.
- Minorities did not favor
- East Pakistan wanted joint while West wanted separate Electorates.
- At last, Separate electorates were decided.

- **Language Issue:**

- After Jinnah's death, Urdu faced conspiracy.
- East Pakistan wanted Bengali as the national language.
- Two language formula was adopted to solve the issue.

- **Parliamentary VS Presidential:**

- To solve this issue, a consensus was held and it was decided that Pakistan will be a parliamentary state.

4. One Unit Scheme:

The one unit scheme was a geopolitical programme launched by the government of Pakistan led by Muhammad Ali Bogra.

The government claimed that the programme would overcome the difficulty of administering the two unequal polities of West and East Pakistan separated from each other by more than a thousand miles.^[1] To diminish the differences between the two regions, claimed the government, the 'One Unit' programme merged the four provinces of West Pakistan into a single province to parallel the East Pakistan.

5. Objective Resolution 1949:

Introduction:

Indian Act 1935 was currently acting as the constitution of Pakistan but everyone was still working on forming a constitution.

The right wing wanted the constitution to be Islamic while the left wing wanted a liberal constitution.

Liaquat Ali Khan took hold of the problem and gave the rights to the Right wing.

Features:

- Sovereignty belongs to Allah and the leaders of the state are servants to Him.
- The laws shall be based upon Quran and Sunnah.
- The system should be federal.
- Pakistan will be a democratic country.
- Minority rights shall be protected and they will be given complete freedom.
- Judiciary will be independent

Importance:

This resolution served to be the preamble of all the upcoming constitutions of Pakistan.

6. Five year plans:

The five year plans for economically centralized plans for the economic development of Pakistan.

- **First plan(1955-1960)**
 - Liaquat Ali Khan introduced the plan.
 - State Bank was established to handle the Banking problems.
 - The revenue began to rise.
 - After the death of Liaquat Ali Khan and the deadlock in Pakistan-India trade, Nizamuddin decided to end the plan in 1957.
- **Second Plan(1960-1965)(most successful)**
 - Introduced my Gen Ayub Khan.
 - Private sector was given attention.
 - Industries flourished.
 - Development in water and power sectors.
 - Unemployment was also tackled.
- **Third Plan(1965-1970)**
 - After 1965 war, the foreign support was reduced
 - So this plan was to focus on modest growth.
 - It focused on the development of the financial sector.
 - The gross national product growth was increased to 122%.
 - In the third year, it failed miserably and the economy faced a huge disaster.
- **Fourth Plan(1970-1975)**
 - Abandoned after the fall of East Pakistan.
 - Plan to turn Pakistan into a major super-scientific power.
 - All industries nationalized.

- **Fifth Plan(1978-1983):**

- General Zia announced the plan.
- Attempt to stabilize the economy.
- Pakistan became self-sufficient in food stuff.
- The plan failed to raise the investments in the private sector.

- **Sixth Plan(1983-1988):**

- Significant shift towards private sector.
- Designed to tackle the major problems of economy such as low investments and savings ratio.
- A target of 6.5% in the economy was achieved.

- **Seventh Plan(1988-1993)**

- It was introduced by Benazir.
- A total of 350 billion was spent on public sector.
- The plan had better emphasis to private investment in the country.

- **Eight Plan(1993-98)**

- The name of the five year plan was changed to Medium Term Development framework.
- A working group for private investments was established.

7. 1956 Constitution:

Introduction:

234 Articles, 13 Parts, 6 schedules.

Features:

- **PARLIAMENTARY**
- Sovereignty to Allah (Objective)
- Judiciary will be independent (Objective)
- Name of country = Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- The head of the state will be a Muslim
- Islamic way of life will be promoted.
- Islamic principles will be safeguarded.
- Relations with Islamic countries will be promoted.
- Organization of Zakat and aukaf will be established.
- Minority rights will be protected.

8. 1962 Constitution:

By General Ayub Khan:

Features:

- **PRESIDENTIAL**
- Sovereignty of Allah (Objective)
- Provincial autonomy was reduced.
- Basic democracy was introduced. (80,000 councilors were chosen to elect members of assembly) (IN-DIRECT ELECTION)
- Uni-cameral parliament was introduced.
- Judiciary = Supreme Court + high court
- Islamic Laws will be protected
- Name = Islamic republic of Pakistan
- Relations with Muslims countries to be promoted
- Council of Islamic Ideology was established.
- **FEDERAL SYSTEM**

9. Military Coups:

- **1953 Constitutional Coupe:**

- In 1953, the governor General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed the PM Khuwaja Nizamuddin.
- In 1954, he dismissed the Constituent Assembly to avoid restrictions to his powers.

- **1958 Coup:**

- In 1958, Pakistani President Iskandar Mirza dismissed the constituent Assembly of Pakistan.
- He appointed Gen. Ayub as Chief Marshall Law administrator.
- 13 days later, Iskandar Mirza was exiled by Ayub Khan who made himself the President.

- **1969 Coupe:**

- In 1969, General Yahya Khan took over General Ayub Khan's regime.

- **1977 Coupe:**

- **Operation Fair Play** started led by Zia-ul-Haq against Bhutto's Government. He announced the arrest of Bhutto and his ministers along with the whole PNA. On television, he announced that the national assembly of Pakistan was dissolved.

- **1993 Coupe:**

- It was applied by General Ishaque Khan to remove Nawaz Sharif but since he went to the Supreme Court, the one month martial law was lifted.

- **1999 Coupe:**

- In October 1999, Musharraf's loyalist arrested Nawaz Sharif as he was trying to overthrow Musharraf and stop his plane landing from Srilanka.

10. Ayub Khan Era (1958-1969):

Reforms:

- Political Reforms:

- Elective Body Disqualification Order (EBDO):

- The politicians who were alleged to be corrupt were given two choices, either to face trials under EBDO or leave politics for 6 years.

- Public Office Disqualification Order (PODO):

- The corrupt bureaucrats will be disqualified under this order.

- **PRIVATIZATION:**

- Ayub Khan believed that if enough money was invested in the private sector it would bring up new opportunity for jobs in the other sectors.

- Agricultural Reforms:

- A person cannot own more than
 - 500 acres of irrigated land
 - 1000 acres of unirrigated land
 - 150 acres of orchard land
 - The extra lands were taken into issuing of Bonds and were given to small farmers.
 - Tractors were introduced.
 - Tube wells were installed.
 - Loans were provided to peasants.
 - Pesticides and insecticides were introduced.
 - Indus Water Treaty was signed.
 - Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) was established.

- Economic Reforms:

- A lot of industries were established which resulted in a huge economic growth.
- **Social Reforms:**
 - **1961 Ordinance:**
 - Every marriage must be registered.
 - You can't remarry without having the permission of the first wife.
 - Talaaq was banned.
 - Arbitration council was formed to resolve the issues of the husband wife before divorce.

End of the Tenure:

- Ayub Khan was accused of Capitalism for his privatization.
- After the Tashkent Declaration, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto opposed it and started his movement and formed Pakistan People Party.
- Thus he transferred the powers to Yahya Khan and his era came to an end.

11. 1965 Elections:

- Indirect elections.
- Miss Fatimah Jinnah VS Ayub Khan
- Convention Muslim League VS Combined oppositions
- Ayub Khan won the elections.

12. 1965 War:

- Ayub Khan launched Operation Gibraltar in which Army men dressed as Kashmiri locals went on to infiltrate India, however, their cover was blown later on easily due to mis-coordination.
- The Rann and Kutch conflict started to rise since Pakistan gained control of some regions.
- With the blown cover, India started advancing its troops from the line of cease fire.
- Pakistan did the same and clashes began and the war started.
- However it was stopped by USSR in the Tashkent agreement.

13. Tashkent Declaration:

- USSR PM invited Ayub Khan and Indian PM Lal Bahadur Shastri to sign a peace agreement to stop the war.

14. General Yahya Khan era (1969-1971):

Introduction:

He was elected by General Ayub Khan. He decided to have election through a Legal Framework Order (LFO).

- He abrogated the constitution of 1962.
- He banned all political activities and dismissed all assemblies.
- He dissolved the one unit scheme.
- The principle of one man one vote was accepted for the general elections.

1970 Elections:

- The elections were fought between Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Sheikh Mujeeb.
- East Pakistan VS West Pakistan.
- Z.A Bhutto won in the West Pakistan while sheikh mujeeb won in the East Pakistan.
- The government was to be given to Sheikh Mujeeb whereas Yahya khan gave it to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto because he wanted the government to be from West Pakistan.
- It was tough to give government to sheikh mujeeb due to the 6 points he wanted to get into the constitution.

6 points of Mujeeb:

- Provinces should be completely autonomous.
- Trade and economy should be independent.
- Foreign reserves should be separate.(Different Currency)
- Separate account for foreign exchange
- Taxes should be collected by provinces.
- A separate army should be formed.

15. Fall of Dhaka 1971:

War of 1971:

Sheikh Mujeeb and other East Pakistani leaders were arrested for not accepting the decisions of Yahya Khan. Hence, civil disobedience movement began in Bengal. India taking full advantage of the situation intervened in the problems and succeeded in creating a war where Bengal liberation army and Indian army joined forces against the Pakistan Army in 1971 in which 93,000 civilian and military people were arrested by India.

Causes of the fall of Dhaka:

- **Geographical Distance:**
 - East and West Pakistan were separated by almost 1600 km by India.
- **Language Issue:**
 - East Pakistan spoke Bengali whereas West Pakistan spoke Urdu so there were no means of equal communication.
- **Democratic Rights:**
 - East Pakistan didn't have much democratic rights since 90% of the powers belonged to West Pakistan.
- **Indian involvement:**
 - India (RAW) was completely helping, funding and training the Bangladesh liberation Army to keep attacking Pakistan Army.
- **Economic Rights:**
 - East Pakistan believed that their exports were being used to develop West Pakistan.
- **Operation Search Light:**
 - This operation was started to remove all factors of Bengali Nationalism either political or military.

- **Lack of administrative authority:**
 - East Pakistan did not have much administrative authority since all of the authorities belonged to West Pakistan and this proved to be a negative point for them.

16. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Era (1971-1977):

Challenges:

- Liberate 93,000 people taken captive by India.
- Improve relations with India.
- Pressure due to separation of Bengal
- Socialism VS Capitalism

Reforms:

- **NATIONALIZATION:**
 - He took a negative step of nationalizing the industries since the industrialists which were fed by Ayub Khan lost their motivation due to losing their ownership
- **Economic Reforms:**
 - Seeds, Tractors and fertilizers were provided to farmers.
 - Loan facility was given to everyone.
 - Fee for the poor students was neglected.
 - In case of the death of a pensioner, his wife could take the pension.
- **Agricultural Reforms:**
 - The land owners could keep:
 - 150 acres of irrigated land.
 - 30 Acres of unirrigated land.
 - The rights of the peasants was protected
- **Labor Reforms:**
 - The laws for labors was introduced was the first time protecting their rights.
 - If one gets injured, they will be compensated with money.
 - If they get retired, they will receive pension
- **Industrial Reforms:**
 - Life Insurance was passed onto STATE LIFE.

- State Bank was made the head for the small banks.
- **Educational Reforms:**
 - New universities were opened.
 - New boards were introduced.
 - Some colleges were given the status of universities.
- **Islamic Reforms:**
 - The Qadianis were declared non-Muslims in 1974.
 - The first session of OIC was held at Lahore.

Simla Agreement, 1972:

In order to bring the 93,000 captives back, he decided to have a simla agreement.

By this agreement, a cease fire was announced between the countries.

Due to this agreement,

- The relations were restored and travel was promoted.
- Forces will withdraw.
- Cease fire at Kashmir will be called.
- Trade and economic relations will be promoted.

Baluchistan Operation 1973-1977:

This operation was done against the Balochi nationalists who were against the unity of Pakistan and believed in Balochi nationalism.

He put the basis of the ATOMIC BOMB into working.

End of his era:

In the elections of 1977, he had to face the Pakistan National Alliance which had the slogan of Nizam-e-Mustafa and he ended up winning.

PNA called the elections for being rigged and blamed Bhutto for introducing socialism which is not in Islam, and started a movement against him to which General Zia-ul-Haq forced a Marshall Law.

17. 1973 Constitution:

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto introduced the constitution.

Features:

- **PARLIAMENTARY**
- Bicameral Legislative
 - Upper House: Senate
 - Lower House: National Assembly
- President and PM should be Muslims.
- Pakistan will be a democratic country.
- It will be a written constitution.
- **FEDERAL SYSTEM**
- State Religion = Islam
- Name: Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- Islamic way of life will be promoted.
- Islamic values will be protected.
- Council of Islamic Ideology will be formed.
- Whoever had 2/3rd majority can make amendments.

18. General Zia-ul-Haq era (1977-1988):

Introduction:

- He imposed a martial law and got into the government
- He imposed ban on all political parties and their activities.
- He said that the election would be held in 90 days.
- He started the process of Accountability against all his opponents.
- In 1978, Lahore High Court announced the death penalty for Z.A Bhutto.
- He formed a civilian cabinet including his opposition.
- He became president in 1978.
- He held local government elections in 1979 to establish lower govt.
- Provincial Constitution order replaced the 1973 constitution.
- Presidential referendum was held in 1984 and Zia ul haq became the President for 5 years.
- Junejo was elected as PM.
- Marshall Law was ended.
- He passed the 8th amendment in which the power to dissolve assemblies belonged to the PM was transferred to the president.

Islamization of Zia-ul-Haq:

- He brought the hudood ordinance which meant that the punishments were to be given according to Quran and Sunnah.
- A Zakat foundation was established in 1982 to make sure that those who came to ask for Zakat once were trained enough to not ask for it again.
- Federal Sharia court was formed:
 - High Court = 3 judges
 - Supreme Court = Appellate court was formed.
- Pakistan studies and Islamiat was made compulsory.

- Any one indulged in Blasphemy will be jailed for 3 years.
- Ihtraam e Ramadan ordinance announced. Hotels will be shut down and anyone found eating publicly will be jailed.
- Federal Ombudsman was announced, anyone having problem with a public worker can write a note and send it to them.
- Majlis Shura was formed to work as a bridge between the public and the government.
- Interest free banking was introduced.

End of the era:

Zia-ul-Haq died in a plane crash in 1988.

19. 1st era of Benazir Bhutto (1988-1990):

Background:

The general elections of 1988 were set between PPP and IJI (Islami Jamhoori Ittehad) which was being led by Nawaz Sharif. Benazir Bhutto won the elections and became the first woman PM of Pakistan.

Challenges:

- She was against the establishment since they got Bhutto killed and they were also against her since they formed IJI to defeat PPP but they couldn't.
- President Ghulam Ishaq belonged to the establishment so the relations between them weren't good.
- The right wing was against the fact that a woman was the PM.
- The relations with MQM weren't good since they both were in the same province.
- A proper foreign policy was required.

Achievements:

- During the conference of SAARC in 1988:
 - The relations with India were improved.
 - A pact was made that no one will attack on anyone's nuclear installation.
- The relations with Islamic countries was promoted.
- National Press Trust (NPT) was replaced by Pakistan Television (PTV).
- Political prisoners were freed.
- Trade and Labor union was restarted.

Controversies:

- **Pakka Qila operation:**
 - Some people on bikes came to Pakka Qila where muhajireen lived and open fired killing 400 people and the blame was given to PPP so MQM started terrorism in Karachi.
- **Operation Midnight Jackal:**
 - An operation was done by ISI in which they tried to buy out PPP members so when the vote of no confidence was held, PPP would lose the government.
- Her relations with India upset the establishment, especially the time she gave the list of Sikh informants to the Indian PM in SAARC.
- The right wing was already against her since she was a woman leading the country.

Dismissal:

- Ghulam Ishaq Khan used his powers and accused Benazir of corruption, misuse of Powers and has gone against the democratic norms and dismissed her.

20. 1st era of Nawaz Sharif (1990-1993):

Introduction:

In the general elections of 1990, since PPP was out of the game and with the support of Army, Nawaz Sharif easily won the elections and became the PM.

Reforms:

- **PRIVATIZATION**
 - Those agencies going into decline were to be privatized to gain their ranks back.
- **Liberalized economy:**
 - It means to remove the influence of the government from the economy.
- **Infrastructure development:**
 - He started the development of motorways in 1992.
- **Taxi-Loan Scheme:**
 - To provide easy loans to the taxi-men so as to reduce unemployment.
- He also introduced some agricultural reforms regarding loans and prices of seeds.
- He introduced loan schemes of 3 types:
 - 50,000
 - 1,50,000
 - 3,00,000
- He set-up a national finance commission for the division of financial assets between provinces.
- He set-up Indus river system authority (IRSA) to distribute water among the provinces.
- 12 % exports were increased.
- Foreign investment was increased.

- He established Bait-ul-maal for the help of poor.
- He passed the Sharia bill.

Drawbacks/Controversies:

- **Relations with President:**
 - The 8th amendment was a source of trouble in the relations among these two since the President didn't want to transfer these powers to the PM.
- **Corruption:**
 - Nawaz Sharif was charged with corruption because it was said that all the industries he privatized, he bought them while being a 3rd party.
- **Operation Blue Fox:**
 - He led the operation along with the Army in order to remove the anti-social elements from Karachi specifically against the MQM.
- **Cooperative society Scandal:**
 - He was accused of stealing money from 8 lac people by telling them that he will give houses at low prices while he used them for himself.

Dismissal:

General Ghulam Ishaque dissolved the assemblies in April, 1993 but Nawaz Sharif went to the Supreme Court saying that there was no reason to do that so his government was restored.

But due to the rising tensions between him and the president along with the army, the army decided to get rid of both of them. Hence, he was dismissed.

21. 2nd era of Benazir Bhutto (1993-1996):

Introduction:

In the general elections of 1994, Benazir Bhutto again gained the status as a PM.

Challenges:

- The establishment was still a challenge for her to face since they were still against her rule.
- The opposition would have done anything to get rid of her.
- Pakistan's economy was deteriorating.

Achievements:

- She improved the relations with US.
- She took a stand for women rights even though she was opposed by some women due to the Hudood ordinance applied by Gen. Zia.
- She worked on improving literacy.
- Healthcare was improved.
- Drugs trafficking was stopped.
- She joined forces with establishment to review the foreign policy since it was impossible to do it without them
- She raised the issue of Kashmir while keeping good relations with India.

Drawbacks:

- In the budget, she imposed taxes of 128 billion for which she was criticized and strikes were held.
- Her relations with the President were in bad condition since Nawaz Sharif was already trying to get better relations to overthrow Benazir.
- She was accused of killing her own brother Murtaza Bhutto.

- She couldn't settle the economy.

Dismissal:

- **Nepotism:**
 - She was charged of nepotism since she made Zardari the in charge of Gold and he bought the most expensive apartments in UK.
 - She also made her mother a minister.
- **Corruption:**
 - Since, Zardari was with her, there was a lot of corruption.
 - Zardari was called Mr.10% at that time.
- She also had a problem with Farooq Lagahari on the appointment of judges and she was dismissed.
- She tried to go to the Supreme Court like Nawaz Sharif did but her petition was rejected.

22. 2nd era of Nawaz Sharif (1997-1999):

Introduction:

In the elections of 1977 with PPP out of the way, Nawaz Sharif easily won the elections and became the PM.

Challenges:

- The problem still was the president because of the 8th amendment since no one wanted to give up his powers.
- He had to face judiciary due to his problems with Justice Sajjad from Supreme Court in his last tenure.
- The country's economy was still deteriorating.

Achievements:

- The motorway plan he started in 1992 was completed.
- **Youm-e-Takbir:**
 - He also did the first atomic bomb testing in Pakistan.
- He passed the 13th amendment in which the powers of the 8th amendment of 58/2B were passed back to the PM.
- He passed the 14th amendment in which floor-crossing was banned in order to protect himself so something like operation midnight jackal won't happen to him.
- On the 14th Amendment, Benazir went to the Supreme Court and since justice sajjad was against Nawaz Sharif, he deemed his amendment wrong so the workers of Nawaz sharif went into the Supreme Court and got justice sajjad dismissed and Ajmal mian was selected as the chief justice.
- He got his own president in working Mohammad rafique tarrar

Lahore Declaration:

India and Pakistan both decided not to fight and prefer table talks since both of them were nuclear states now.

Drawbacks:

- He put Governor Raj on Sindh even under the deteriorating conditions of Karachi so people got against him.
- PPP went against him trying to create Kalabagh Dam.
- Constitutional crisis was ongoing since we saw Supreme Court getting attacked.
- Nawaz Sharif took resignation from the army President Jehangir Karamat and put General Musharraf in his place hoping that another martial law won't be placed.
- **Kargill War:**
 - Musharraf ended up starting the Kargil War and since India was losing at Kargill, they started a full-fledged war which was stopped with the United States declaration.

Dismissal:

- Nawaz Sharif tried to replace Musharraf and he knew that this would happen and before he could be changed he sent the order to arrest him and thus imposed a Martial Law.

23. General Musharraf Era (1999- 2007):

Introduction:

After imposing the Martial law and sending Nawaz Sharif to jail, Musharraf took on as the chief executive and started his rule on the country before overthrowing the President too.

Challenges:

- Political people were against him.
- 1973 constitution was again stopped.
- Economy was still going down.
- 9/11 was also a problem since US wanted revenge from Afghanistan so Musharraf decided to help him with that.

Achievements:

- He established the National Reconstruction Bureau to help rebuild the country.
- He worked on **DECENTRALIZATION**, which means that the powers were reduced in the centre.
- He introduced 3 local bodies:
 - Union Council(direct elections)
 - Tehsil Council(Indirect elections)
 - Zila Council(In direct elections)
- He held a referendum in 2002 asking if people accept him as a President after making himself a President.
- He issued the Legal Framework Order according to which Elections were to be held in 2002 and PML-Q won the elections and formed the government.
- **INDUSTRIALIZATION:**
 - After Ayub Khan, Musharraf had the most development. GDP reached a growth of 6.8%.

- **PRIVATIZATION**

- In 9/11, he supported America and he was criticized for that.
- He established National Accountability Bureau (NAB).
- He held Agra Conference with India in which he got really close in the problem of Kashmir but the meeting still failed.
- HEC was introduced.
- 33% seats were given to women.
- He promoted liberalism.
- He introduced NADRA.
- He hired judges through provisional constitutional order.

Long March of lawyers:

Since Musharraf had removed the chief justice of Pakistan, a bunch of lawyers along with PMLN and ANP decided to go on a long march from Lahore to Islamabad.

Controversies:

- He is criticized for supporting America after the WAR AND TERROR 9/11 tragedy and Tehreek e Taaliban Pakistan waged war against the Pakistan Army.
- He was accused of rigging 2002 elections since he himself won them.
- **Operation Sunrise:**
 - It was a siege on Lal Masjid.
 - The members were completely against the government and were indulged in damage to properties and kidnapping etc. so he tried negotiations which bore no results so at last Army was sent to clear them out. This operation resulted in 154 deaths.
- He is accused of firing judges via PCO and hiring his ones.
- He is also criticized for liberalism.

- He passed the 17th amendment and returned the powers of 58/2B to the President.

End of Government:

Nawaz Sharif with the coalition of Zardari signed Muree declaration in which it was decided to form a coalition government, restore the disposed judges and the resignation was to be received from Musharraf.

As a result Musharraf agreed to resign and his government came to an end.

24. Asif Ali Zardari Era (2008-2013):

Introduction:

After the elections of 2008, PPP formed the government and Asif Ali Zardari became the PM. Yousuf Raza Gilani became the PM. He was elected with the help of both PPP and PMLN.

- He had a mixed cabinet at first but later on Nawaz sharif got separated saying that zardari wasn't listening to him.

Achievements:

- He increased the autonomy status of the provinces.
- He passed the 18th amendment in which the powers of the President to dissolve the Assemblies was removed.
- He had some good relations with the military.
- NWFP was renamed to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Military Operations:

- **Operation Rah-I-Raast:**
 - Muhammad Sufi from Tahreek-e-Tanzeem-e-Nizam-e-Muhammadi declared Pakistan as a non-Islamic country and its institutions as Wajib-ul-Qatal. They started attacking Pakistan so an all Party conference was held in which it was decided to stand against them. In 2009, this operation was launched and Swat their base of operations was clean swept by the military.
- **Operation Rah-I-Nijaat:**
 - After completion of operation Rah-I-Raast, the government decided to take on the stronghold of Tehreek-e-Taaliban at

South Waziristan. The whole operation was a huge success except that the Senior Taliban escaped back to Afghanistan.

Crisis:

- Nawaz Sharif broke the coalition and went against his government.
- Energy crisis were too much, around 10 hours of load shedding happened daily.
- **Second Long march:**
 - Since, the chief justice wasn't restored, the lawyers decided to have another long march this time including PTI and PMLN.
 - Hence, the chief justice was restored before the long march reached Islamabad.
- He was accused of too much Corruption.
- There was criticism on the renaming of the NWFP province. Clashes broke out and 7 protestors were killed.

25. 3rd era of Nawaz Sharif (2013-2018):

Introduction:

In the general elections of 2013, PMLN secured the centre and Punjab, PPP secured Sindh and PTI secured KPK.

Hence, Nawaz Sharif formed his government and started his 3rd tenure.

Challenges:

- Imran Khan accused him of rigging the elections and started a long march against him which lasted for around 3 years.

Military Operations:

- **Operation Zarb-e-Azb:**
 - As the responsibility for the bombings on Jinnah airport was taken by Taalibaan and Islamic movement of Uzbekistan, the military decided to eliminate their strongholds one by one and the operation zarb-e-Azb commenced.
 - As a result, there was a major decrease in terrorist attacks and they dropped to an all-time low in the six years since 2008.
- **Operation Rad-ul-Fasaad:**
 - Operation Rad-ul-Fasaad is the codename of the combined military operation and law enforcement agencies to disarm the terrorist sleeper cells across all states of Pakistan.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC):

It was launched by Nawaz Sharif. These projects have a worth of around 62 Billion dollars. CPEC is intended to rapidly upgrade Pakistan's required infrastructure and strengthen its economy by the construction of modern transportation networks and numerous energy projects.

Crisis:

- There were a lot of drone attacks during his time for which he was criticized.
- The economic condition was still bad since he was also accused of corruption.
- **APS attack:**
 - Army Public School was attacked by Terrorists and as a result, they martyred 140 students.

Dismissal:

- **Panama Leaks:**
 - Properties were found belonging to Nawaz Sharif to which he was to answer about how he got them.
 - Nawaz Sharif couldn't answer those questions and as a result he was dismissed in 2017 and Shahid Khaqan Abbasi was selected as the Prime Minister for one year.

26. Imran Khan Era (2018-onwards):

Introduction:

In the general elections on 2018, PTI secured the centre, KPK and Punjab, PPP secured Sindh and as a result PTI formed its government in Pakistan.

Reforms agenda:

- Imran Khan came with the slogan of Accountability and getting the money back from those who were involved in Corruption.

Policies:

- The whole world agrees on his environment policies that he did a really good job at it.
- The whole world has recognized his policies regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, how he dealt with it with the smart lockdown.
- He introduced the Naya Pakistan loan schemes in which loans are granted at great schemes.

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