

ZAB Downfall :

[14]

1) Failure of Constitutional Reforms

- ZAB focal point of blames

2) Rigging of 1977 elections

- Results announced before counting
- Protests

3)

3) Failure of Education reforms

- Overcrowding
- Not enough trained staff

4) Failure of Industrial Reforms

- Uneducated people on managerial positions
- Declining demand due to recession.

5) Failure of military reforms

- Lowered Army power
- Army against him

7 mark : Write 1) rigging,

2) failure of educational 3) constitutional

ZAB Execution :

[7]

1) Failure of Constitution Reforms

2) ZAB was Threat to Zia Army

- Reduced Army powers

- Army against him

- Bhutto tried regaining power

- Zia eliminated threat → execution

3) Murder Case

- Political opponent - Ahmed Kasuri

- Bhutto asked FSF to deal with it

- FSF killed him

- Bhutto accused of murder

- Found guilty after trial of 2 years

- Sentenced to death.

- FSF was also banned

Operation Fairplay :

[4]

- 5th July, 1977

- Coup staged by army

- Bhutto arrested + dismissed

- Martial Law Imposed

Movement of Restoration of Democracy : [4]

- 12 August, 1983
- Elections announced by Zia to be on March 1985 on non-political party basis
- Opposition parties united & protested
- MRD was campaign for free elections with parties and fielding candidates.
- Zia was increasing President powers

Elections of March 1985 Postponed : [7]

1) Pakistan was underdeveloped.

- Zia thought army was best option to stabilise conditions

2) Enmity with PPP

- Zia didn't want PPP in power

^{wanted to}
- "Ensured" its opponents were victorious

3) Excuse give

- Pakistan needs strong government based on Islamic values!

Benefits to Zia through Islamisation: [7]

1) Against + Bhutto's beliefs

- Islam as counter-ideology to Bhutto's socialist measures (reforms).

2) Support of political parties

- Specifically 'religious' parties
- Jamaat-e-Islami

- JI was influential in administration + army

3) Afghan-Soviet War Dec 1979

- Zia portrayed government as pro-Islamic fighting 'pagan communists'
- To gain western aid/support

Federal Shariat Court: [4]

- One of Zia's Islamisation reform
- 1979

- To consider if existing laws and legal judgement were in line with Islamic beliefs.

- 5 judges, a chairman, 3 ulemas

- laws un-Islamic could be repealed

- Also a court of appeal to cases ^{under Shari'ah + law} originally tried by lower courts

Why Islamisation Introduced : [7]

1) To gain support of religious parties
ex: Jamaat-e-Islami

2) Eliminate Bhutto's threat

- No Islamisation during Bhutto, one of the reasons to his downfall
- Zia earned support of locals

3) Islamic government Ambition

- Strong, stable govt.
- No disrespect to Prophet
- Islamic society
- Wealth circulate

Hudood Ordinance : [4]

- 1977 - Islamic laws implemented

- Offence against Property Ordinance

- Offense of Qazaf, of Zina Ordinance

- Prohibition Ordinance

- Alcohol ban - 80 lashes. * Crime rate decreased

- Theft - Cut right hand till wrist.

- Muslim woman needs 4 witnesses if harassed under ^{Qazaf} Zina Ordinance
Else 80 lashes for lying. - Disrespect to Prophet offense, fine or imprisonment.

Zakat Ordinance and Ushr Ordinance: [4]

- June 1980 (Both)

- In ZO, 2.5% wealth tax on savings over a certain amount.

- This money sent to Zakat Committees

- Shia protested, that 1984 that they should be exempted as they view Zakat as voluntary.

- UO was 5% tax on agricultural income and was also sent into Zakat funds.

- These allowed wealth to circulate

- Reduced poverty

Media Islamisation:

- Arabic language promoted

- News in Arabic

- Azaan on TV

- Female actors to maintain hijab

- Radio Pakistan did Arabic Courses

Economic Islamisation:

Interest free banking - 1981.

Education Islamisation:

- Pak. St and Islamiyat made compulsory
- Candidates of Pakistan Civil Service Examination could earn extra marks if had Quran memorised by heart.

Position of Women:

- Men were said to be favoured
- Women undermined ex: Hudood Ord.

Work for women:

- 20 women as members in Majlis-e-Shura
- Doubled women's reserved quota to 20%, increasing their numbers in NA.

Opposition / Protests from Women:

Women's Action Forum

- Restriction of women in sports & in certain occupations like banking & public service

Ramadan Ordinance:

- Drinking, eating in public in Ramadan was forbidden. 3 months prison or 500 Rs fine.
- Hospitals, stations, some places were allowed to eat.

Islamisation impact on minorities:

- Sunni - Shia tensions escalated
- Sunni madaris preferred over Shia madaris
- Ahmedi's prohibited to pose as Muslims.

Conclusion:

- Zabat Ord. had issues in collection and distribution (Pak is corrupt)
- Shia exempted from it
- Interest banking continued as interest was termed 'profit'.
- Islamic punishment not done

Economic Reforms:

- All industries denationalised
- Industries can't be nationalised in future except in some cases, with fair compensation paid to owners.
- Some nationalised industries reformed.
- Incentives offered
- Steel mill completed, Karakoram Highway built.
- Foreign investment welcomed with full security.

- Many Pakistanis worked abroad causing:
- Wages: ↑
- Influx of funds led to inflationary pressures ↑

* Successful Economic reforms because average annual growth of GNP was 6.2% * highest in the world *

Foreign Policies:

- During Afghan-Soviet war; Pak ^{25 December, 1979} supported Afghanistan
- USA happy & decided to support
- Aid in terms of money military
- For rehabilitation of Afghan Refugees
- Military became so effective that military assistance was given Saudi Arabia, Oman ... Middle East.
- * Pak became second largest supplier of military manpower
- USA relations ↑, USSR relations ↓
- Karakoram highway built with China improves trade, tourism and relations.
- Steel complex at Taxila with China's help.

- China also helped Pak in nuclear field testing but USA^{UK} didn't support nuclear programme.
- USA brought Pressler Amendment which stopped support to countries with nuclear power.
- USA stopped aid this time + also earlier when Afghan-Soviet war was over.
- Leaving Pak to struggle with 3 million Afghan refugees.
- Terrorism in Pak increased.

Referendum:

- 1st December, 1984
- Zia did referendum if people wanted to continue process of Islamisation.
- 'Yes' vote means they accept Zia's policies & him as president for 5 more years.
- MRD asks to boycott referendum.

Ojhri Camp Disaster : [4]

- 10 April, 1988

- B/w Islamabad & Rawalpindi

- Densely populated

- It was dump of army weapons

- BLEW UP !!

- 100s of deaths, thousands injured

- Junejo called for inquiry and was staunch upon bringing justice,

Even if it meant dismissal of senior army officers

- Zia didn't like Junejo taking so much control

- Zia + army couldn't afford this inquiry.

- Using 8th Amendment, Zia dismissed Junejo + NA on 29 May, 1988.