

BENAZIR BHUTTO

- ✓ Benazir was leading an exiled life in London. She returned to Pakistan in 1985 and then in 1986 when Zia's Martial Law ended.
- ✓ She received a very warm welcome and started her political activities.
- ✓ On the 17th August 1988, Zia died in a plane crash and Ghulam Ishaq Khan become the president of Pakistan.
- ✓ Elections were announced by this caretaker government which was held in October 1988.
- ✓ The major parties were PPP and Islamic Jamhoria Ittehad (IJT).
- ✓ When the results were announced PPP got majority of seats (94), IJT (55) and Benazir Bhutto become the first Lady Prime Minister of Pakistan.
- ✓ She won the elections because of the love of her father Bhutto, her hatred for Zia, her father's hanger and her infatuation with USA, politics, education and foreign affairs.

POLITICAL REFORMS

- ✓ She promised to make Pakistan a real democratic country giving political freedom.
- ✓ She released all the political leaders arrested during Zia's rule on political bases.
- ✓ She also lifted laws aimed at Press censorship for more freedom.
- ✓ She also tried to repeal 8th amendment but was not successful in it.
- ✓ Many reforms could not be implemented because of the lack of support from senate.

SOCIAL REFORMS

- ✓ Ban was immediately lifted on Trade union activities to safeguard labor rights, and on student union so that students could develop oraganizational skills.
- ✓ For the first time Women and youth ministries were setup to resolve their issues.
- ✓ Forty thousand industrial workers previously sacked were reinstated and labor wages were increased twice and labors were given right of pension after retirement.
- ✓ Admission and bed fees in hospital during Zia's period were abolished.
- ✓ New Hajj policy was adopted and over 10000 people were sent to perform hajj in 19990 and hajj flights were initiated from Lahore and Islamabad.
- ✓ A separate ministry was established for eradication of drug smuggling and big drug traffickers were arrested.
- ✓ She announced 1500 houses for poor in every political constituency.

- ✓ Her government electrified 4000 villages and increased programme for the supply of natural gas.
- ✓ She also started compulsory Primary education programme.

INDUSTRIAL/ECONOMICAL REFORMS

- ✓ During her first tenure she managed to get approvals from China for 500 million dollars of interest free loan for Pakistan and billion dollars from Russia for extension of Pakistan Steel Mills.
- ✓ Loan facilities were extended for establishing small industry units.
- ✓ Women were given loans to start their own business.
- ✓ Work was started to build an oil refinery and Port Qasim was extended.
- ✓ There was 30% increase in production of oil & gas.
- ✓ Ghazi Brotha and Neelum projects were initiated for 1 thousand megawatt electricity.
- ✓ Private sector was encouraged and 1 billion dollar investment from private sector was arranged for electric generation.
- ✓ She established the task force on export of engineering goods and non-taditional items.
- ✓ The government presented an open sky policy, which was against the interest of national airline. It enabled foreign airlines to rob Pakistan.

FOREIGN POLICY

- ✓ Her foreign policy was better because Pakistan restored its membership of common wealth, in 1988, 4th Summit of SAARC was held in Pakistan and we signed an agreement of nuclear installation in Pakistan and India that no attack on nuclear installations.
- ✓ A conference of the heads of states of SAARC was held in Islamabad.
- ✓ South Asian Games were successfully held.
- ✓ Pakistan acquired sixty F16 planes from USA and Pakistan also started indigenous aircraft production.
- ✓ She could not play an important role during gulf crisis and Iraq got control over areas of Kuwait.

DOWNFALL OF BENAZIR

EIGHT AMENDMENT

- ✓ According to eight amendment President had the right to dismiss the PM and assembly.
- ✓ She tried to repeal 8th amendment but was not successful in it.

- ✓ There were disagreements between Ishaq Khan and Benazir over appointments of military and judiciary.
- ✓ Ghulam Ishaq Khan using this amendment dismissed her and she became the victim of eight amendment.

ISSUE BETWEEN MQM AND PPP

- ✓ Political problems were also a major issue for her government, compulsory teaching of Sindhi and other reforms created the gulf between the MQM and PPP.
- ✓ On 30th September 1988, 250 peoples were killed by Sindhi Militants in Hyderabad which caused violence in Karachi also.
- ✓ MQM ended its alliance with PPP in August 1989 which increased the violence Sindhi-Muhajir riots.
- ✓ In May 1990, the PPP Government launched an operation against MQM and due to '**PuccaQila Massacre**' in Hyderabad 31 women and children were killed leading to violence in Karachi and other areas killing over 300 peoples.

CORRUPTION ISSUE

- ✓ She made controversial placement bureau which made political appointments to the Civil Bureaucracy and made her mother a federal minister and her father in law Chairman of Public Accounts Committee.
- ✓ She and her husband Asif Ali Zardari were blamed for not controlling corruption in govt. rather including in corruption as Pakistan had reached its peak in corrupt on according to transparency international report.
- ✓ Asif Ali Zardari and his father Hakim Ali Zardari were blamed for corruption, commission and kickbacks.
- ✓ During her government many allegations of corruption were put on her like Bank Loans were given to PPP Leaders.
- ✓ When Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismisses her govt. 19 corruption cases were filed against the couple including Money Laundering, Kickbacks and Swiss Accounts.

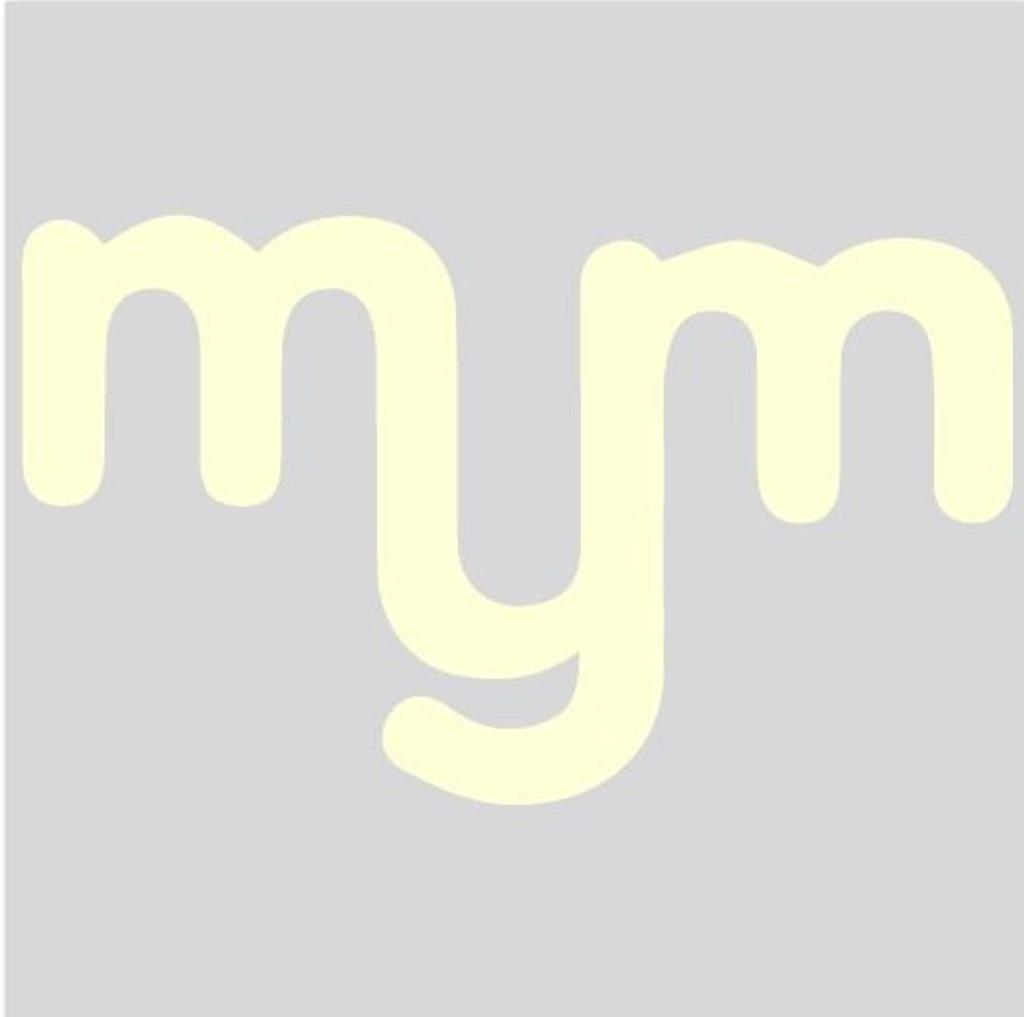
OPPOSITION FROM OTHER PARTIES

- ✓ Her party had won the largest number of seats in National Assembly but controlled only one of the four provinces.
- ✓ Punjab, the most populous province, with over half of Pakistan's population, came under the control of the position IJT and of its leaders, Nawaz Sharif.
- ✓ She persuades a course of confrontation, including unsuccessful efforts to overthrow Nawaz Sharif in provincial assembly as Punjab govt. would not fully cooperate with her.

- ✓ Just after 11 months in 1989 october the opposition parties organized a No-confidence motion in the national assembly.
- ✓ The opposition collected 107 votes in 237 seats, just short of 12 seats.

CONCLUSION

- ✓ October 24, 1990 president Ghulam Ishaq Khan appointed Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi as caretaker prime minister.



Muhammad Yousuf Memon

NAWAZ SHARIF

- ✓ When the elections were held in 1990, IJT won 106 seats while PPP won 44 seats and Nawaz Sharif formed the govt. while Benazir become the opposition leader.

ECONOMIC REFORMS

- ✓ Nawaz announced his plans to create employments, industrial growth, use of natural resources and the use of manpower.
- ✓ He introduced the policy of privatization of industries which had been nationalised by Bhutto.
- ✓ Many industries were opened in private sector like Shipping, Electricity, Airline & Telecom.
- ✓ He announced establishment of banks in the private sector. He disinvested Allied Bank and MCB.
- ✓ He allowed the establishment of private air companies to lessen the burden of PIA. Aero Asia and Bhoja airlines were the new airlines.
- ✓ He also introduced Ghazi Brotha Hydel Project and Gawadar Mini Port.
- ✓ He also introduced "Yellow Cab" scheme to provide taxis to poor people on installments but it was a costly scheme.
- ✓ He simplified loans for agriculture, provided chemical fertilizers to farmers in abundance and also allowed subsidy on installation of tubewells.
- ✓ In 1991 he signed agreement for the distribution of Indus water justly to provinces.
- ✓ He established Bait-ul-maal to remove poverty.
- ✓ He began building a motorway (Lahore to Islamabad) to build a world class communication infrastructure.
- ✓ He also repaid some loans of Pakistan.

SOCIAL/ISLAMIC REFORMS

- ✓ In 1991, Shariat Bill was passed in which Quran and Sunnah were used for various cases.
- ✓ Shariah was introduced in government and educational institutions.
- ✓ Arabic shall be taught in educational institutes.
- ✓ Life imprisonment for insult of prophet was changed to punishment of death.
- ✓ He setup special courts to deal with cases of rape, corruption, terrorism and other crimes.
- ✓ Opposition Parties did not like this Islamic way of ruling so little was done to enforce these laws.

DOWNFALL OF NAWAZ SHARIF

ECONOMIC PROBLEM

- ✓ His govt. failed in gaining capital for various projects due to wrong economic steps.
- ✓ US aid was also stopped due to nuclear program.
- ✓ There was a sharp decline due to less foreign aid.
- ✓ Moreover high govt spending and decrease in remittances from overseas workers put further pressure on Pakistan's economy.
- ✓ BCCI was also collapsed and had to pay fines and investors lost their money.

COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES SCANDAL

- ✓ Cooperative Societies accepted money from members and could make loans for purposes that were to the benefit of the society and its members.
- ✓ Mismanagement of these led to a major collapse in which millions of Pakistani lost moneys by 1992.
- ✓ In Nawaz Sharif's state of Punjab, 700,000 poor people lost all their savings when the societies went bankrupt.
- ✓ The societies had loaned billions of rupees to Nawaz Sharif's family business.
- ✓ He repaid the loans but his reputation was damaged and was one of the reasons why he lost office the following year 1993.

TERRORISM

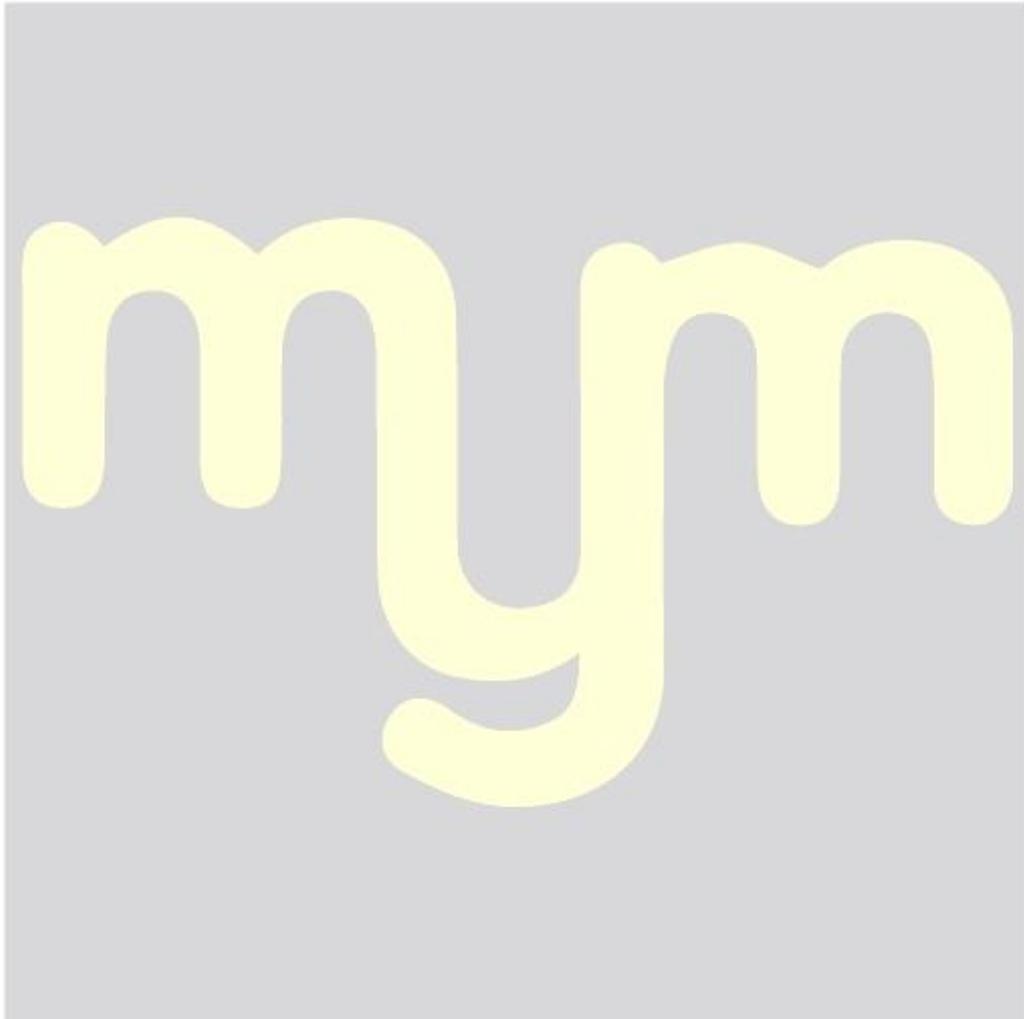
- ✓ After the Afghan War many Afghan refugees entered Pakistan and they also brought Kalashnikov Culture.
- ✓ These guns were copied in Pakistan and sold locally, due to this the crime rate increased especially in Sindh where kidnapping, bomb blasts and killing become common.
- ✓ Drug culture was also common in Pakistan and the law enforcing agencies were quite helpless against them to control.
- ✓ On government orders very few people gunned down.
- ✓ The govt. passed the twelve amendment for speedy trials court.
- ✓ The opposition parties criticised these amendments.

EIGHT AMENDMENT

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SHARIAT BILL



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BENAZIR BHUTTO

- ✓ She became the prime minister of Pakistan for the second time in 1993.
- ✓ The IJI had broken up and Nawaz sharif campaigned as the leader of the PML.
- ✓ In 1993, Farooq Leghari was elected as president, he was from the PPP, so it was hoped that the Prime minister and president from same party could have smoother relations.

AGRICULTURAL REFORMS

- ✓ Her government approved agricultural policy in 1994 January giving a new deal to agriculture and rural sector for providing due returns to farmer's labour and inputs.
- ✓ It also recommended for establishment of Agricultural Co-ordination Committee of Cabinet for quick, effective decision making on agricultural matters.
- ✓ The second was Agricultural Investment Board to work for promotion of agro-based industries.
- ✓ The third was National Agricultural Co-ordination Committee comprising among other agricultural experts and farmers representative.
- ✓ Reduction in import duties on agricultural machines.
- ✓ Also setup agricultural institutes for imparting marketable and vocational skills to rural population.

SOCIAL REFORMS

- ✓ Her government also made an efforts to the roads, education and energy in rural areas.
- ✓ She talked of her concern for women's social and health reforms, including the issue of discrimination against women.
- ✓ She announced plans to establish Women's police stations, courts and banks but she did not introduce any legislation to bring these measures into being.
- ✓ Fibre optics were laid down on right bank of Indus to provide communication facilities to rural areas and Electricity was provided to thousands of villages.
- ✓ Scheme to eliminate polio was introduced in Pakistan with the help of WHO.

FOREIGN POLICY

- ✓ She attended the OIC meetings in Morocco. For the first time a resolution was passed in platform of OIC demanding Kashmir issue to be resolved according to UN resolution.

- ✓ Entered into co-operative arrangements with United States re United Nations' peacekeeping operations.
- ✓ United States lifted economic and military sanctions. By previous Pressler Amendment the F-16 planes were not given to Pakistan but now new amendment was passed known as Brown amendment according to which Pakistan was a peaceful country and now Pakistan can have aid from USA.
- ✓ She visited Cyprus in October 1993 to attend Common Wealth Summit.
- ✓ She also visited Turkey and had good ties with Turkey. Turkey was allowed to setup bank in Pakistan.
- ✓ She visited China, met PM Li Peng. Both countries agreed on border transport, education, defence, economy and in building Chashma Nuclear Power Project for 300 MW electricity. China sold M-Ten missiles and short range technical missiles to Pakistan.
- ✓ 5000 troops to Somalia.
- ✓ Some reduction in Pakistan's trade deficit.
- ✓ Slight rise in foreign exchange reserves.
- ✓ Loan and grant assistance from World Bank and IMF.
- ✓ Hillary Clinton visited Pakistan.

DOWNFALL OF BENAZIR BHUTTO

CORRUPTION

- ✓ Her husband Asif Ali Zardari was accused to getting commissions, kickbacks and involving in the political murders for this reason he also spent time in jail from 1997 to 2004 but those charges were not proved.
- ✓ It was alleged that ministers, MNA, MPA and high officials were plundering national wealth with both hands.

EXTRA JUDICIAL KILLINGS

- ✓ PPP Govt. could not maintain the relation with MQM and an operation was launched against them which caused so much violence in Karachi and there were many extra judicial killings took place in Karachi which destroyed the law and order in Pakistan.

CONFRONTATION WITH NAWAZ SHARIF

- ✓ She was facing opposition in form of train march started by Nawaz sharif from Karachi to Peshawar.
- ✓ Nawaz sharif organized strikes through Pakistan in September and October 1994.
- ✓ Benazir arrested several leaders which increased the opposition.

CONFRONTATION WITH FAMILY MEMBERS

- ✓ She quarreled with her mother Nusrat Bhutto.
- ✓ Nusrat wanted Murtaza Bhutto to be the leader of the PPP.
- ✓ Murtaza made Al-Zulfiqar organization by which he criticized Benazir and also opposed the involvement of Zardari.
- ✓ Murtaza Bhutto was arrested and Nusrat Bhutto was removed from leading position in PPP.
- ✓ In 1996 Murtaza was killed in Karachi.
- ✓ None of the killer was arrested due to which opposition against Benazir increased.

EIGHT AMENDMENT

- ✓ She got conflict with President Laghari on the bases of power sharing formula and his suggestions to stop corruption and killing in Karachi.
- ✓ He used 8 amendments and dismissed her govt. on 5th Nov 1996 by putting strong allegation of corruption against her.

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NAWAZ SHARIF

- ✓ Malik Meraj Khalid became caretaker Prime minister.
- ✓ Elections were held in Feb 1997 and Nawaz sharif won and became Pm for the second time.

REPEALED EIGHTH AMENDMENT (THIRTEEN AMENDMENT)

- ✓ After winning the election, he immediately repealed the eighth amendment from constitution so that president can no longer dismiss the prime minister.
- ✓ The president also lost the power to appoint the three chiefs of staff of the armed forces and provincial governors.

OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

- ✓ He also made fourteen amendment preventing the politicians from switching parties in order to help form coalitions to oppose or even form governments.
- ✓ He also made fifteen amendment by declaring that Quran and Sunnah are two main sources and they are supreme law of the country. It was brought to promote justice in society.

SOCIAL REFORMS

- ✓ He banned smoking in government offices, planes, trains and public places.
- ✓ He announced establishment of a committee on Islamic banking.
- ✓ Death sentence on gang rapes.
- ✓ Ban on official treatments abroad.
- ✓ He announced Sunday as weekly off.
- ✓ Only a drink was allowed in marriage halls.
- ✓ It also prohibited decoration of houses, buildings, streets with lights.
- ✓ It also prohibited use of fireworks and use of explosives.
- ✓ The task force was made by him to evaluate functioning of the educational institutes.

INDUSTRIAL REFORMS

- ✓ He appealed the nation to pay huge foreign loans and started a campaign **Qarz Utaro Mulk Sanwaro**
- ✓ He gave a raise of Rs 300 in salaries from Grade 1 to 16 and 10% in pensions.
- ✓ He formed a committee for accountability.
- ✓ Agricultural loans were provided to promote agriculture so Pakistan can attain self sufficiency in food. Moreover farmers were waived interests on loans.

- ✓ Government announced six packages with regard to tariff, taxation, capital market reforms and to boost growth in manufacturing and agricultural sectors.
- ✓ Motorway project was also completed.

FOREIGN POLICY

- ✓ He attended 9th Summit of SAARC in 1997 in Maldives.
- ✓ He attended NAM conference in Delhi in April 1997, where he requested to have a solution of Kashmir.
- ✓ He paid a visit to Malaysia in July 1997, where he agreed on a comprehensive frame-work to enhance collaboration in defence, economic and private sector.
- ✓ Malaysia expressed to build a huge Export processing zone at Raiwind, Lahore costing 120 million US dollars.
- ✓ He visited Arabia and Middle east for bilateral relations.
- ✓ When Iraq attacked Kuwait, Nawaz sent forces for the protection of holy places.
- ✓ He attended Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) in 1999 in Uzbekistan, where he spoke on the development of transport, communication and energy problems of Member states.
- ✓ In March 1999, Indian PM Atal Behari Vajpae paid bus-visit to Lahore to sort out Indo-Pak differences, seek peace and signed Lahore declaration for better understanding.

NUCLEAR TESTS

- ✓ On 28th May 1998 despite of US pressure, Nawaz carried out five nuclear tests in Chaghi.
- ✓ US president offered 4 billion dollars not to do so, but he refused and Pakistan became 7th nuclear nation and first muslim nation in the world.
- ✓ The tests not only spoiled the dreams of India but also made Pakistan popular.
- ✓ On the other hand, it also brought widespread International criticism and economic sanctions from countries such as USA and Japan.

DOWNFALL OF NAWAZ SHARIF

CORRUPTION ISSUES

- ✓ Nawaz Sharif was accused of corruption like in helicopter case.
- ✓ Nawaz Sharif was defending himself in Supreme court against corruption cases so his supporters attacked on Supreme court and violence started.

- ✓ This attack greatly damaged the reputation of Nawaz sharif as PM of country.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

- ✓ After the nuclear test due to sanction, economy had got weaker and weaker along with some controversies over freezing of foreign currency accounts and political unrest in Sindh.
- ✓ Relations with USA and Japan got weaker and Pakistan was about to collapse.

KARGIL CONFLICT

- ✓ Kargil is located in Siachen area.
- ✓ It is very important location between India and Pakistan.
- ✓ Freedom fighters of Kashmir captured the peaks with the help of Pakistan army.
- ✓ Operation was headed by Musharraf without the consent of PM.
- ✓ US president Bill Clinton asked Pakistani govt to pull down its forces from occupied Kashmir valley.
- ✓ Nawaz wanted an enquiry over Kargil and had cold relations with Musharraf.
- ✓ On 12 October Musharraf was on his way back from Srilanka.
- ✓ Sharif ordered the Civil aviation authority not to give his permission for his plane to land.
- ✓ He then appointed Ziaullah Butt in place of Musharraf. The army refused to accept this appointment.
- ✓ Army took over the airport and allowed the plane to land. According to some reports plane landed in Nawabshah instead of Karachi.
- ✓ Musharraf announced that army was taking control.
- ✓ Nawaz, his brother and five other govt officials were arrested

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