

Ch# 15

Q1 What problems did Nawaz Shariff face as a Prime Minister during 1990s? (4)

Nawaz Shariff faced several problems such as the Cooperative Societies scandal, the building of this society cost Shariff his supporters as mismanagement made lose all the money invested by people this destroyed his reputation. Then Kalashnikov culture, was when Russian Kalashnikov guns were copied and sold cheaply which increased violence and crime rate that it became difficult to control and govern the country. Next, his Shariah Bill was not a good success as it was opposed by the opponents and it was not implemented properly and fairly as action of payment of interest was taken. Lastly, he had ~~so~~ bitter relation with President Ishaq Khan as he and Nawaz disputed over ~~the~~ Eighth Amendment, and by this Shariff's government was dismissed.

Q2 What problems did Benazir Bhutto face as a Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1988?

Benazir Bhutto faced several problems ~~with~~ in her time such as political opposition by Nawaz Shariff leader of IJI, ~~and~~ this gave Benazir less supporters which was not encouraging. Then from one of the richest families and being daughter of Bhutto also ~~was~~ brought enemies. Then from National Assembly, voting took place for Vote of Confidence which she didn't win and this damaged her ~~well~~ severely. Then she had disagreements

with President Ishaq Khan, regarding assigning the positions of military & judiciary, as she wanted to control, this created problem within them. Next she faced opposition from Sindh too as she favoured Sindhis ~~and~~ in government and education which was against her alliance with MOM and MOM supporters increased hence opposition against Benazir was at Peak making problems for her to govern.

Q 3 Why did General Musharraf take power in 1999?

There were several reasons which made Musharraf to take control of Pakistan. Firstly, when Nawaz Sharif won elections for the second time, he made several amendments that only benefited him such as Thirteenth Amendment which was all power to the Prime Minister, this made democracy to be in a critical state. In order to gain power Sharif introduced Fourteenth Amendment so no politician can switch parties. Lastly, the Fifteenth Amendment this gave all authority for enforcing religious laws to the PM. This made Prime Minister strong, and corrupt as nobody was there to keep a check on him.

Then the event of Kargil in 1999 strained relations between the prime minister and army. There were disagreements with the army and since Zia's time army was a threat to democracy in Pakistan. Then when Teharjis Karamat asked for National Security Council, he was removed General Pervez Musharraf

became the Chief of Army. Which then made him a threat to Shariff.

Lastly, when Musharraf was sure to take Kashmir in 1999, and informed Nawaz Shariff when they were about to attack. Then Shariff asked army to retreat and this was the Kargil conflict which made relations with army bitter and Shariff lost support of army. Then after return from a trip to Sri Lanka on 12 October 1999, Musharraf claimed that army was taking control, and Nawaz Shariff was charged and was found guilty and was exiled to USA. This made power to ~~State~~ Musharraf in 1999.

Why Benazir Bhutto was dismissed in 1990? [7] 15 min

Benazir faced lots of opposition. One of her main opposition party was led by Nawaz Sharif. He began no confidence motion against her in National Assembly in 1989. Sharif won 107 votes of 207. Only with a margin of 12 votes Benazir's government survived else she would've been forced to resign.

Another opposition came from MQM. Initially during her government, Benazir allied with MQM, however their differences grew. Benazir gave significance to Sindhis at a very high rate, this offended the Muhajirs & Urdu Speakers. Eventually leading to Pucca Qila Massacre where 250 Muslims, 30-40 women were killed in Hyderabad. This ended the alliance with MQM & lowered BB's image.

Lastly, her disagreements with GIK. The President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and BB couldn't agree on appointments for military & judiciary. Then there were increasing corruption cases against Benazir. About 19 cases for money laundering, kickbacks, Swiss Accounts. She made her mother, Nusrat, Federal Minister & father-in-law Habib Zardari, Chairman of Accounts. Her husband along with his father were arrested for corruption & blackmailing & jailed for two years. GIK used the Eighth Amendment to dismiss her government.

How successful was Benazir Bhutto in ruling Pakistan during 1988-90 & 1993-96? [14]

Benazir won the elections in 1988 & became ^{me} the first lady P.M of Pakistan & the Muslim world. She had lots of support initially as she was the daughter of Zulfikar Bhutto. Her rule was a mix of successes & failure. She improved ^{Pakistan economically & politically}

In her first tenure from 1988, she took the first step by providing political freedom. She released political leaders arrested by Zia. This created & brought democracy & the political leaders became united to an extent. She worked for women's rights. She provided electricity in rural areas, worked on health system. She increased wages. She provided loans to industries to increase production. She encouraged youth to take office as ministers as they would be able to ~~the~~ think accurately for future of country rather than mixing up with past. Her most important contribution was to foreign policy. She restored good relations with USA. She hosted 4th SAARC summit conference, & rejoined the Commonwealth.

Along with these successes, she had many failures too. She faced serious opposition from Nawaz Sharif. Sharif began the no confidence motion against her,

though he failed only by matter of 12 votes. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan had many differences with her. He wanted power in his hands more, especially because Benazir was a lady P.M. They had disagreements over military & judiciary appointments. Moreover, during her time drug trafficking was common. She was unable to stop it. Inflation was at peak. Economy was dropping. Unemployment was growing. ~~& so was~~ She also faced problem from MQM. Initially she joined MQM in an alliance however the Muhajirs didn't like so much importance being given to Sindhis, it undermined their position. This dispute led to Pucca Qila massacre in Hyderabad where about 250 people were killed. Benazir's police force attacked the MQM people. MQM ended alliance after this. Eventually Ghulam Ishaq Khan had dismissed her because of growing corruption due to her husband Asif Ali Zardari & his family. She made her mother federal minister. ~~But~~ These cases earned her a bad name & she was defamed. GIK took this decision due to powers from Eighth Amendment. She was dismissed in 1990. Further more, in her second tenure from 1993, progress had slowed even more but it hadn't stopped. She worked

on women rights by providing women courts, women police & women development banks. She knew the country was in trade deficit after Nawaz so she reduced imports & increased exports. She wanted to stabilise the economy. However, these efforts weren't

much successful. Despite making all such promises, she couldn't put these ideas into action. In 1993, she campaigned for an 'Agenda of Change' but she didn't introduce any legislation to start work on these.

Secondly, she once again faced opposition from Nawaz in his train march, in 1994. Starting from Karachi he went till Peshawar, giving speeches in front of huge crowds about Benazir's being corrupt and criticising her. He even organised a strike from September to October 1994. Benazir had him arrested, though this wasn't the right choice as it only increased opposition.

Moreover, Bhutto wanted to privatise industries to connect the public with the country & thought this will increase output. Despite the many sales, economy suffered due to USA's financial & military embargo.

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There was 30% decrease in the value of rupee compared to US Dollar & 4% decrease in GDP. Large-scale manufacturing growth was also slowed. Furthermore, she struggled with internal family problems. Her mother Nusrat wanted her son Mir Murtaza to be P.M. Benazir removed her mother from her post. Her brother started Al Zulfikar organisation against Benazir. He even opposed Asif Zardari's important role in government. Mir Murtaza got arrested & was killed. Benazir was said to be involved in this as there was no action taken on his murder from the government side. Once again due to her husband & incidents like these defamed her. Same as before she was dismissed through ~~the~~ Eighth Amendment with reasons of inefficient government.

Her major success was in the foreign policies where three peace agreements were made with India. It was the first time Indian P.M visited Pakistan. And when Hilary Clinton visited Pakistan which restored good relations & economic sanctions were removed. Conclusively, she governed well, but was mostly brought down by her corrupt husband Asif Ali Zardari.

The government from 1990 till 1993 was Nawaz Sharif's government, who was Prime Minister. His government ended in 1993 for several reasons such as loss of US aid, cooperative societies scandal and BCCS scandal. Among BCCS was the main reason of government's end.

Pakistan's economy was under great pressure for many reasons, like decreasing overseas aid and remittances from workers also high government expenditure. Next, when Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) failed in 1991, the economy further destructed. The bank was founded in 1972 by Agha Hassan Abedi and was world's largest seventh largest Bank. But when there were doubts about transactions, a British accountant team investigated in 1991. Henceforth, the bank was accused of losses, fraud, money laundering, criminality and huge transfer of money. Thus, this was closed and bank paid heavy fines and investors lost money which is why the opposition against government increased.

However, there were other issues like loss of US aid. USA supported Pakistan during Soviet-Afghan war, where large amount of money was sent to look after refugees and armed

forces thus USA was there during Afghan
Mission but after war the support was
reduced, but when Pakistan's Nuclear program
began so the US aid totally ended as
USA was against the program so trade also
stopped. Which was a negative factor for
government. Then opposition increased due
to Cooperative Societies Scandal, it was
a housing society for poor but it was sold
to rich people, because of this many
people lost money especially poor, in Punjab
around 700,000 faced loss when society
collapsed. All societies gave loan for Attefaq
Group, Nawaz's private business, though
loans were repaid but Sharif lost support.

Lastly, Kalashnikov guns became common in
Pakistan during Soviet-Afghan wars. Therefore,
there was more crime which damaged country
even when forces tried controlling. Severe
problems rose because of which once in
1991 Nawaz Sharif ended visit to Japan
just to handle this situation. Hence, 12th
amendment of Speed Trials was put in action.

All of this gained criticism by people and
Sharif lost support, mostly because
people's money was lost and he tried to
gain benefit through BCCI Scandal. That is
why his government ended in 1993