

What was FSF? [4]

- ZAB wanted to limit powers of the army / military force
- Oct, 1972 by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto
- To assist the police force
- FSF was misused to crush or punish Bhutto's rival as usual
- Dissolved by General Zia-ul-Haq in 1977

What was the Simla Agreement? [4]

- On 2 July, 1972 in Simla
- Bhutto signed Agreement with Indira Gandhi (Indian PM)
- India agreed to return 90000 prisoners of war (1971)
- In return Pakistan promised to discuss Kashmir issue directly with India & not raising^{on} international forums (ex: UN)

End of military action in Balochistan:

- Zia inherited Balochistan crisis which took place in 1973
- Zia negotiated with rebels to improve relations b/w Central govt. & Balochistan
- Amnesty for tribal chiefs if they surrendered & gave up their arms
- He began several development projects in Balochistan to improve

living conditions in the province & increase support for his rule.

Q Describe Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's health reforms of 1972. (3)

In August 1972 Bhutto's ^{health} house scheme was launched in which Rural Health Centres (RHCs) & Basic Health Units (BHUs) were supposed to provide widespread healthcare. Next, colleges & universities were taking medical students on merit. Lastly, sale of medicine under brand name was banned. This reduced cost of medicine.

Q What was the Simla Agreement? (5)

This agreement was observed between Bhutto and Indira Gandhi on 2 July 1972, in this India was suppose to return prisoners of wars and Pakistan was suppose to discuss the issue of Kashmir to India directly. This reduced Bhutto's dependency on Ind. army with less fights. Secondly, improved international position of government as trying to maintain peace. Lastly, more supported by people as prisoners were back to their families. This was the Simla agreement.

Q How successful was Zia-ul-Haq as a leader of Pakistan? Give reasons for your answer. (10)

General Zia-ul-Haq & army came in power ~~is~~ on 5 July 1977. Then martial law came. He was very successful as he wanted to restore peace, get rid of injustice and wanted fresh elections as soon as possible. Firstly, he dealt with Bhutto's problem efficiently. He said Bhutto's government was corrupt and later proved it too.

Later, Bhutto was hanged till death on 4 April 1979. This made Zia prove that he was not a weak leader that many believed. He also dealt with Balochistan, by declaring amnesty for people who were ready to give up arms. He also started development projects in Balochistan, this reduce people's anger and he gained support. After this he finished PSF in November 1977, this was done to portray that political oppression by Bhutto was wrong and was soon ending. He proved Bhutto's corruption by showing that civil service and legal system was filled by Bhutto's supporters and was partial. Then his Islamisation is still remembered as it make great good impact. This gained him support of religious parties, and he was able to show that Pakistan military was fighting Pagans in Soviet Wars which gained support of west. Then in 1979 Federal Shariat Court was setup, to keep in check that Islamic policies were being followed. Then Hudood Ordinance was also put into action, this introduced Islamic way of dealings with crimes. This was supported greatly by public. As Pakistan is an Islamic country & this was his greatest success too.

However, there were some things that led to his failure. Such as Afghan Miracle did bring economic growth but supply of weapons was a problem as they were smuggled & now the street violence increased which was against law & orders. Then governing of Provinces was also a ~~deb~~ ~~dellin~~ dilemma. Because Sindh was difficult to govern because

of violence than KPIK was facing Afghan refugee problem and still many Baluchis were against central government. Then super powers found a way to resolve Afghan Soviet war 1979 which impacted Pakistan's economy as Russia declared that it will remove military from Afghanistan if only America do not support Pakistan. Moreover, the event of Ojhri camp disturbed the people and government and to save himself Zia dismissed Junejo who was going to investigate this matter.

Although, his success was way more than his failure & people supported him immensely.

Q Explain why Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule ended in 1977.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's rule started from 20 December 1971 and ended in 1977's election. The reason of this finish was caused by his problems and policies mostly. Firstly, was uprising of Baluchis in 1972 against the dismissal of Balochi Governor of Balochistan by Central Government, destroying provincial autonomy and peace. Next, when FSE brutality was at peak during 1975. Also there was no bail for people held by FSE and by Bhutto's orders JA Rahim was beaten by FSE which affected Zulfikar's rule.

Then after introduction of several reforms, they also faced difficulty. Such as in industrial reforms after nationalisation the issues arose that capable factory owners replaced by civil servants who were not so educated. Moreover, Federal ministry was burdened hence their systems got bogged down. Then his agricultural reforms also created problems such as people transferring land to extended families or transfers to trusted peasants and then leased back on long terms leases or lastly officers being bribed by citizens to not inform any wrongdoers. Lastly, Bhutto's education & health problems were also the part in declining his rules such as implementation of educational reforms was tough as on 13% budget for primary schools and also people in rural areas did not see the importance

of education. Then health reforms were also not put into action properly as because of no good education there were ~~no do~~ shortage of doctors & nurses, and international medical companies shutting as there was no profit.

Here 1977's election were a great downfall to his rule as when elections came, his opponents, total 9 parties combined and formed PNA. And all members of PNA wanted to end Bhutto's rule. PNA gained attention in their campaigns and attracted support, which to restrict Bhutto limited public gatherings to 5 people. However, the elections were rigid & as before counting of votes, PPP was declared winner & PNA then accusing the government for this cheating. There was severe unrest which resulted in help from army & army's "Operation Fairplay" & lead Bhutto's arrest causing his reign to end completely.

Q What was 'Afghan Miracle'? (4)

Afghan Miracle was on 25 December 1979 when Soviet Tanks invaded Pakistan. This made Pakistan the leading country in world politics, hence, huge allowances were received by Pakistan for refugee's problem and for army. Eventually, Pakistan had strong military and Pakistan was able to support other countries by military help, and was 2nd largest military manpower supplier.

Why did Zia-ul-Haq find it difficult to rule Pakistan during the late 1980s.

The martial law was lifted on 30 December 1985, however changes in 1973's Constitution still kept Zia in power, however towards the end of 1980 Pakistan became difficult to govern. Firstly, Afghan Miracle did bring economic help to Pakistan but the supply of weapon caused problem as after smuggling everyone had guns which was against law, and drug use and trafficking also increased which made Pak the biggest drug trader hence corruption and violence increased.

Secondly, there was problem in provinces but Punjab supported the central government however Sindh was difficult to control because of all violence and corruption. NWFP was also a critical issue as Afghan Miracle 1979 created a huge refugee problem. Moreover, Balochi did not have further uprising after 1977 but there were still many who opposed central

government. This made ^{cut} ^{rule} difficult to ~~end~~. Thirdly, when Afghan-Soviet war was being ended so agreements were signed that Russia will remove military from Afghanistan however they wanted America to not support Pakistan which would affect Pakistan's economy again.

Fourthly, the ~~party~~ All Party Conference was called in 1988 by Jurejo & Muslim League to discuss Afghanistan issue and to prove that civilian ^{alone} rule can influence army to take action although army took the point in notice but did not take any action. Lastly, when Ojhai camp blew up by the dumped ^{army} weapons on 10 April 1988 was a huge problem. Camp was in immensely populated area which costed many civilians life. Then jurejo decided to take action and catch who did this, this affected army & Zia & Zia by his powers removed jurejo & dissolved National Assembly. So these problems made Zia to rule effectively & actively.

Q How Successful were Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's domestic policies between 1971 and 1977. Explain your answer.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto came in power in on 23rd December 1971. He took several measures to make his rule commandable. He wanted to introduce radical measures. Then he took three initial steps later ~~also~~ made reforms. This all was successful ~~too~~ with less failures.

Firstly, he controlled the army so it would not intrude in PPP's decisions. He removed important army leaders and appointed his own leaders, also established F.S.F in October 1972 to assist police. His Simla agreement was a success, as he was less dependent on army and reduced fights, brought the government to international level as it was seeking peace. This gained him support then bringing back prisoners of war made him important and recognized. Then in April 1972, martial law was lifted, new Assembly was called and a committee was setup to establish new constitution. The new constitution was followed since 14 August 1973 & this was supported by the Assembly heavily. This made Bhutto the Prime Minister of Pakistan, and Pakistan returned to parliamentary democracy. Secondly his reforms were also successful as ~~Secondly his reforms~~ in his industrialisation reform he nationalised all the industries. This helped in increase in economy and provide people better lifestyle.

Then his educational reforms made education a fundamental part of society. ~~and~~ Then his health reforms where he developed (PHCs) and (BHUs) provided more healthcare overall.

However, this all faced problems and did lead to some failures. ~~such~~ Such as in industrial reforms after nationalisation capable factory owners were replaced by civil servants who were not so educated. Federal Ministry was also burdened hence their systems got bogged down. Then in agricultural reforms people transferred land to ex. For education reforms, their implementation was difficult as only 13% budget for primary schools and rural people did not give importance to education. Health reforms were also not followed accordingly because of no good education there was shortage for of doctors and nurses. ~~and students.~~

Overall, all was success as economy grew. Pakistan did get some international attention and these reforms made it effective to rule Pakistan.

Which of the following was most successful reform of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto:-

- 1) military
- 2) constitutional
- 3) Social.

Bhutto came in power in 1971 on 20 december as President and Chief Martial Law Minister. In his time he had abundant of support, and to make himself more strong in country he made several reforms like military reform, constitutional reform lastly social reforms and etc. However, I believe his military reforms were most successful compared to constitutional and social reforms.

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Bhutto ~~was~~ Chief Martial Law Administrator in military rule, nonetheless he wanted to limit the power of army so he could have stronger hold over the country, as army would interfere in his policy making or bringing any changes thus, he firstly got rid of powerful army leaders such as Air Marshal Rahim Khan and Commander-in-chief of army general Ghal Hassan, then he appointed leaders chosen by him such as General Tikka Khan in new post as Chief of Army Staff, this way he had leaders who would obey him, Next we made Federal Security Force (FSF) on October 1972 a military force to look after police force. Removing strong people from role of

country's betterment and appointing his own to give him power and success.

Then for constitutional reform, Bhutto was selected during martial law and to return to parliamentary democracy, On April 1972 martial law was ended and new assembly was set. Then to make new constitution a ~~com~~ committee was made, therefore on 14 August 1973 a new constitution was drawn which was based on 1956's constitution, in which Prime minister had most power, who was later Bhutto giving power. Lastly, for social reforms, he developed health and educational facilities for everyone. There were health centers in rural and urban areas, and doctors and nurses were trained better. also medicine was not sold under brand name and many people were able to afford it.

At last, his military reforms gave him most power and success as he had all major control over country with no influential and strong leaders to stop him hence as this was most successful.