

General Pervaz Musharraf Era: 1999-2008.

Chief of Army Staff: 1998 to 2007.

Chief Executive: October 12, 1999- June 20, 2001.

President of Pakistan & Chief of Army Staff: June 21, 2001-2007.

President of Pakistan ; December 31, 2007 to August 18, 2008.

Pervaz Musharraf born in Delhi, India on August 11, 1943. His father Syed Musharraf-ud din (1924-1999AD) was served in Civil Supplies Department of India. While his mother Syeda Zarin Ali (1920-b) was a graduate of Aligarh Muslim University and associated with the Education Department. Pervaz Musharraf spent childhood in India and sought early education at home. Syed Musharraf migrated to Pakistan in 1947, and joined Foreign Services. Later on, he was appointed in Pakistan Embassy of Turkey and family shifted along with him. In Turkey, they lived from 1949-56 and Musharraf got an opportunity to seek awareness about the enlightened concepts of Mustafa Kamal Pasha (Ataturk 1865-1936AD), he was very much impressed with these concepts, so that Musharraf became fluent in Turkish. After passing Secondary School Examination (SSE) from Saint Patrick, Musharraf came to Lahore and joined Forman Christian College (FC College). He took admission in F.Sc in order to realize his desire of joining Pak-Army. Even before the final exams, he was selected for Pakistan Military Academy (PMA) Kakul. He got Commission in the Artillery Regiment on April 19, 1964. Musharraf participated in War of 1965, his Regiment faced an odious action in the Sector of Khem Karan of Indian Army; His regiment moved up to fifteen miles inside India at Khem Karan Front.

Musharraf wrote a letter to his mother, “proudly saying, I am writing from India”. Musharraf was married to Sehba Fared on December 27, 1968. Musharraf served as Company Commander in the War of 1971. Musharraf was promoted as a Lieutenant Colonel in 1972. In 1987, he was promoted as Brigade Commander and posted at Siachen. In 1990, he went to Royal College of Defense Studies, England and wrote a thesis “Impact of Arms Race in Indo-Pak Sub-Continent”. Musharraf promoted as Major General and posted at Okara, Command of 40th Infantry Division; he worked as DGMO till 1993-95. Musharraf again promoted and posted at Corps Commander of Mangla, I-Strike Corps on October 21, 1995. Eventually, COAS General Jahangir Karamat resigned over the issue of Security Council, the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif by applied his constitutional authority and appointed him as new COAS. General Pervaz Musharraf was at number three in the seniority list and General Ali Kuli Khan and General Khalid Nawaz were

senior, but Nawaz Sharif nominated Musharraf, which proved to be a big political blunder. Later, Nawaz Sharif exposed about the selection of Pervaz Musharraf as Army Chief. He said many politicians were approached me for the post, while Musharraf has no lobby and I selected him for only this reason. On October 7, 1998, Musharraf was promoted as Chief of Army Staff and just before one week of the Military Coup on October 6, 1999, Nawaz Sharif also handed over the Office of Chairman Joint Chiefs of Committee, which he retained up to October 7, 2001. Musharraf remained Chief Executive up to June 20, 2001. He also holds the office as President of the Pakistan from June 21, 2001 to August 18, 2008. The reign of General Pervaz Musharraf was extremely tumultuous and multiple crises appeared on the international scenario. The most significant event of 9/11 and the Afghanistan War and the War of Terrorism, Musharraf became the dire need of US and in this way he led a very successful era. After suspended the Constitution of 1973, General Musharraf imposed an interim constitution PCO on October 14, 1999 and created the post of Chief Executive (CE) instead of Chief Martial Law Administrator. It was a political strategy of General Musharraf as this title was more acceptable in the western countries than Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA). After long consultations, he retained President Rafiq Ahmad Tarrar on his post. He presented the details about triple “N” on October 17, 1999, given below:

- 1. NSC: National Security Council.**
- 2. NAB: National Accountability Bureau.**
- 3. NBR: National Bureau of Reconstruction.**

Musharraf explained the seven point agenda about the restoration of national economy and political road map. Musharraf introduced major changes in the government structure. At the apex of the government machinery stood National Security Council that comprised of military and civilian members. It was constituted as a result of CE’s announcement, which he made on October 17, 1999.

- 1. Impartial Accountability.**
- 2. Reconstruction of National confidence and morale.**
- 3. Supremacy of Law and accomplishment by speedy justice.**
- 4. Eradication of corrupt politics from the national institutions.**
- 5. To strengthen the Federation and restoration of national integrity.**
- 6. Transfer of Power on the basic level and the compulsory participation of the public.**
- 7. Restoration of the Economy so that the confidence of the investors might be restored.**

After the dismissal of Nawaz Sharif on December 1st, 1999, Constitutional Writ Petition was filed

by Zafar Ali Shah (PML-N) against the Military Government which was approved for hearing. Musharraf Cabinet looked the matter and Mr. Shariffudin Pirzada lay out the plan of PCO 1999. Musharraf endorsed the plan. It was mandatory for the Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts to take oath under PCO 1999. CJP said, the “Theory of Necessity could be revived”. Ultimately, the Supreme Court declared the Military Coup of 12th October was legitimized through a unanimous decision. The short decision was consist of 27 pages. The Supreme Court also awarded three years’ timeframe from October 12, 1999 to October 12, 2002. Supreme Court of Pakistan further declared that Govt. can amend the constitution for legislation, accountability and economy for the country. Supreme Court endorse the accountability Programme of Musharraf government was much better than the previous governments.

General Musharraf enforced PCO 1999 and LFO 2002. He introduced Local Government System (LGS) in March 2001 and conducted a Referendum on April 2002; on behalf of referendum he elected as President of the Pakistan. In Poll 2002, Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamal elected as Prime Minister. December 2003; the 17th Amendment was pass by the Parliament. Musharraf elected as President of Pakistan for the second term in September 2007. In addition, he approved NRO Ordinance in October 2007, while he had a confrontation with the Judiciary. Musharraf again proclaimed Emergency and PCO 2007. This controversy brought bad name for Musharraf. Later on, the Judiciary declared the PCO defunct on December 16, 2009. General Elections which to be held in January 2008 were postponed for 40 days due to the assassination of Benazir Bhutto. In Polls 2008, PPP and PML- N aggrieved majority and formed a mixed government. On March 23, 2008, Yousaf Raza Gillani took the oath of the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Through the joint efforts of PPP and PML-N the “Resolution of Impeachment” against Pervaz Musharraf was passed. However, Musharraf acknowledge the fact and resigned before the impeachment process. Hence, the long spell of Pervaz Musharraf came to an end on August 18, 2008. Pervaz Musharraf extended almost near a decade, in which innovative political experiments were carried out, which were successful under the umbrella of military but no sooner the military umbrella was removed, the entire system was rolled as had been the fate of his predecessors.