

General Zia-ul-Haq 1924-August 17, 1988.

President of the Pakistan: July 05, 1977 to August 17, 1988.

General Zia ul Haq was appointed as Chief of Army Staff (COAS) by Prime Minister Z.A Bhutto on March 1st, 1976. Apparently, Zia-ul-Haq looks very humble & polite gentleman. He was considered very close to the Prime Minister Bhutto. On eve of the General Elections March 1977, Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) blame to the Bhutto Govt. those Elections was highly rigged. So the deadlock was developed between Bhutto Govt. & Opposition. A serial of agitation was started across the country; it seems to be a civil war. Finally, dialogue began between PNA & Govt. Mr. Bhutto agreed the demands of the PNA and announced in press conference on 4th July 5pm for successful dialogue. General Zia monitored the entire political situation, despite having the good deal with Opposition & Govt. he imposed the 3rd Martial Law in Pakistan and suspended the Constitution of 1973. Zia-ul-Haq take over the Govt. by **Fair Play Operation** and all political system were rolled off. Z.A Bhutto's Cabinet and all political figures were detained and released few weeks later. Bhutto was arrested in murder case (Muhammad Ahmad Kasuri) and sent jail for trail. Z.A Bhutto was convicted and hanged on April 04, 1979 at Rawalpindi Jail. On December 27, 1979, USSR invaded on Afghanistan in this circumstances Zia ul Haq become the dire need of USA. Furthermore, the humanity and humbleness of General Zia-ul-Haq were obvious which influenced and inspired Bhutto very much; he became the victim of this coquetry. PPP and PNA leadership proved incapable of resolving the deadlock, General Zia ul-Haq, staged a coup on July 5, 1977, by "Operation Fair Play" and imposed 3rd. Martial Law. Later, Bhutto was trial for murder of a political opponent and found guilty; he was hanged on April 4, 1979. Zia stated that he had taken action only in order to hold new elections for National and Provincial Assemblies within ninety days. The nation expected that a new free and fair poll would take place. It did not. Zia cancelled the elections because, he said, it was his responsibility first to carry out a program of accountability; he had unexpectedly found irregularities in the previous regime. As a result, a number of white papers on topics ranging from fraud in the 1977 elections, to abuses by the Federal Security Force. Zia banned all political activity, although political parties were not banned. The same month, some 200 journalists were arrested, and a number of

newspapers were shut down. Zia, however, maintained that there would be elections of LGS in 1979. PNA member, Jamat-e-Islami and the Pakistan Muslim League, joined Zia's cabinet as he tried to give impression of civilian government. But suppression of the PPP continued at times Nusrat, and her daughter, Benazir, were placed under house arrest or jailed. Elections for local bodies were held in September 1979 on a nonparty basis, a system Zia continued in the 1985 National and Provincial Elections. Many of those elected locally identified themselves as Awami Dost a designation well known as a synonym for the PPP. Zia announced National and Provincial Elections on November 17 and 20, 1979, respectively, but these too were also cancelled. Many thought that the showing of the Awami Dost made him fear that a substantial number of PPP sympathizers would be elected. As further restrictions were placed on political activity, parties were also banned. The other significant events included Local Bodies Elections on the basis of democratic philosophy of General Zia-ul-Haq, LGS1979, PCO1981, Referendum 1984, Party Less Elections, 1985, hostage Parliament, 8th Amendment and the Dismissal of Junejo Government. On the external front, the country was faced big threats, included the momentous Afghan War, convincing defeat of Soviet Union. Pakistan's Nuclear Programme, Confrontation with India, Khalistan Movement, the hospitality of four million Afghan refugees, and the retrieval of Russian forces according to the Geneva Accord Gen Zia ul Haq was religious personality through the life, so when he got the power he implemented the Islamic Laws in country. So in this regard he adopted the Saudi Arabia model in PAK. On March 24, 1981 Zia ul Haq enforced the **Provisional Constitutional Order 1981** and promoted his own agenda he was trying to prolonged his Govt. So many time he promise to public for election but he was using delaying tact's, he frame a body which called Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) Non-Political persons nominated by Zia ul Haq. On December19, 1984; he held a Referendum and major object was just to prolong his Presidentship and get the legal cover. As per polls results, General Zia won with heavy majority and holds the office next 5 years, but term of President would start on after General Election February 1985. On the demand of MRD; Zia ul Haq announce the Elections schedules which to be held on February 25 & 28 1985. The important things of Elections was **NON PARTY BASE**. General Election held on time and new Provincial & National Assembly came in to being. On March 23, 1985 Zia ul Haq nominated the PM of PAK, the MNA from Province of Sind, District (Sanghar) Muhammad Khan Junejo as Prime Minister of Pakistan, same day PM

took Oath. MRD boycott the Election, PML and Jamat Islami was dominated in the Parliament and Senate.

8TH Amendment in the Constitution of the Pakistan 1973:

General Zia ul Haq established the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) in 1981, hold Referendum 1984 & General Elections 1985 but did not lift the Martial Law. On eve of 1st Session of new Assembly on March 10, 1985; Zia ul Haq restored portioned Constitution but not completely. Eventually, Zia changed 64 Articles in Constitution of 1973. Political parties took the notice and started protest. Due to Martial Law they could not criticize openly. It was fundamental change in Constitution of 1973. Aftermath; the balance of power goes in to the favor of the President. Dialogue was started between political forces and President of Pakistan. Finally, they had an Accord in result of dialogue and 19 Articles were agreed. A Set of 19-Articles was presented in National Assembly for 8TH Amendment in Constitution of Pakistan. A Bill was moved in Parliament on September 30, 1985 for discussion; later on October 16, 1985 Bill was passed by voting 217/188. It was amazing that no one vote casted against the Bill, some member did not cast their vote some were absent. It was threat for political forces if this amendment was not passed until and unless the Martial Law will not be lifted. National Assembly and Senate passed the Bill. Finally, President Zia ul Haq ordered to lift the Martial Law in country on December 30, 1985. The complete Constitution of Pakistan was restored with 8TH Amendment. Now the President was the most powerful in politics and the balance of the power goes against to the Prime Minister.

- 1. All the Previous Acts of the Martial Law became Law and there is No Right of Appeal.**
- 2. President can sack the PM Cabinet & National Assembly by the 8TH Amendment 58-2b.**
- 3. President would be appointed the COAS, Prime Minister, Provincial Governors, Provincial Chief Justices and others High Officials as per the 8th Amendment.**

PM Junejo & Zia ul Haq worked together more than three years, they never had a cordial relationship. Junejo faced a so many political crises. Actually, Junejo was a throw gentle man. He did not have any political adventures but he wanted the Supremacy of Law as per the Constitution

of the Pakistan. So he advised to General Zia ul Haq to follow Authority as per the Constitution. The first difference started on the Uniform of the Army Chief, PM demands to put off the Uniform, and 2nd demand was to restore the Democracy and eliminated the Martial Law because Martial Law Govt. & Civilian Govt. cannot go together. President Zia should give the time frame to lift the Martial Law. On International issues PM Office has different policy and President Office have different. On the **OJHREE CAMP & GENEVA ACCORD Issues**, the courses were separated all the time. PM Junejo was on Official Trip at Korea. General Zia exercised the Authority as per the 8th Amendment 58-2b. Zia Haq dismissed the Prime Minister Junejo Government on May 29, 1988, all the Provincial Govt. were also dissolved and new General Elections were announced on November 16 & 19, 1988. On 17th August; a Military Aircraft C-130 crashed in Bahawalpur, General Zia ul Haq died along with 31 extreme high officials in air crash accident.

MRD—MOVEMENT FOR RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY.
PCO—PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER March 24, 1981.
Political Scenario of the General Zia ul Haq Era:

1. General Zia takes over the democratic Govt. by Operation Fair Play
2. He promised to hold General Elections in 90 days.
3. He calls for Accountability across the country.
4. He arrests the Bhutto in murder case & sentenced death on April 4, 1979.
5. USSR attacked on Afghanistan and General Zia becomes need of USA.
6. General Zia ul Haq introduced the Islamic Penal Code.
7. Zia ul Haq Promulgated the PCO March 24, 1981.
8. Zia ul Haq established the Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) on Dec 24, 1981.
9. He Time Frame for Election Schedule on 1983.
10. He holds Referendum on December 19, 1984.
11. General Election February 26 & 28, 1985. NON PARTY/PARTY LESS
12. M. Khan Junejo becomes Prime Minister of PAK on March 23, 1985.
13. 8th Amendment passed in parliament on October 16, 1985.
14. General Zia ul Haq lifted the longest Martial Law on December 31, 1985.

15. Ojhri Camp Tragedy on April 10, 1988.
16. Geneva Accord on April 14, 1988.
17. General Zia dismissed the Junejo Govt. May 29, 1988 by Article: 58-2b
18. Announced the new Elections on July 20, 1988.
19. General Zia ul Haq death on August 17, 1988.

The Afghan Policy of General Zia ul Haq.

On December 27, 1979 USSR attacked on Afghanistan and smashed everything, The USSR had a dream over two centuries to occupy the Arabian Sea. It was their philosophy to approach at the hot water land. By end of WW-II; it was the time of Cold War. The world was divided in two major blocks USSR & USA. In these circumstances; General Zia becomes dare need of USA. General Zia also realized the sensitivity of problems and tried to engage the USSR in proxy & guerrilla War at land of Afghanistan. The Pak Forces assembled the native people in shape of Mujahedeen and combated with USSR.

Jihad-e-Afghanistan was popular slogan in this War for Muslims. CIA formatted the slogan and promoted the Holy War against USSR. Actually, it was War of Two Ideology; Communism vs. Capitalism. USA represented the Capitalism and USSR represented the Communism. USA provided Military Aid to ISI- Pakistan. Young Muslims come from Africa & Middle East to participate in Holy War. Afghan Mujahedeen with the help of ISI were able to give tough time to USSR Forces. Initial few years Russia was dominated on Afghanistan. By the end of 1983; Mujahedeen started to achieve the victory. General Zia received the Financial & Military Aid from all over the world in the name of Holy War; but behind the scene CIA& ISI was working to given defeat the Russia. Islamic Card & Islamic Propaganda was proved successful. General Zia with brilliant team of Generals worked out to defeat the USSR.

The Islamic Policy of General Zia ul Haq.

General Zia ul Haq introduced the Islamic System & Islamic Penal Code in country. General Zia claimed it was the demand of the Nation; So he implemented Zakat and Usher Ordinance on

June 20, 1980. In the short term, the fiscal dimension of the Islamization policy made a stronger impact. Payment of the alms tax, Zakat, as well as its agricultural counterpart, Ushr, were traditionally private obligations for Muslims in Pakistan. Together they generally represented 2.5% of annual household savings and served as a sort of wealth tax to be redistributed to the Muslim community's poor. One of the provisions of the 1973 constitution already stipulated that these taxes should be collected by the government. But Bhutto had made no move to implement it. In 1979, Zia decided to transform what was considered a personal duty of solidarity into a legal obligation. Its urban component, Zakat, took effect in 1981, whereas Ushr did not come into effect until 1983. The system by which these taxes were previously levied was replaced by a specific agency to rationalize the collection & distribution of funds, a process that Malik describes as follows:

On the first day of the fasting month of Ramadan, the Zakat Deducting Agencies (banks, post-offices etc.) by means of deduction at source withdraw 2.5% from all saving accounts above a certain exemption limit (fixed at Rs. 1,000 in the first year of Zakat deduction, 1980). They transfer the Zakat thus collected to the Central Zakat Fund (CZF). This fund is fed also with proceeds from 'voluntary Zakat' and 'donations' and from funds of other institutions. Following certain criteria, the Zakat is then distributed among the Provincial Zakat Funds (PZFs) and the National Zakat Foundation (NZF). Following prescribed quota, the PZFs turn over funds to the Local Zakat Funds (LZFs), to other institutions, to the needy and to the National Zakat Foundation.

While ushr is distributed in the locality where it was collected, the distribution process of the zakat shows a whole bureaucratic pyramid in action. Here again, the Islamization policy reinforced state control over religious institutions. Further evidence of this was the Tehsil/Taluka/Sub divisional and Local Committees (Removal of Chairman and Members) Rule (1981), which allowed the state to dismiss the president of a local Zakat Committee, an institution that was previously independent of the state. In 1981, *Al Zakat*, an influential national monthly publication boasted that 250,000 persons were involved in the new system of collecting and distributing Zakat funds. The fiscal dimension of Zia's Islamization policy fostered a rise in sectarianism, a term that in Pakistan denotes the conflict between Sunni and Shia Muslims. As soon as Zia's plans for Zakat and Ushr were made public, Shia leaders objected that according to

their jurisprudence of their sect, payment of these taxes was a purely individual choice, a decision made according to one's conscience. In reaction to the promulgation of the law, they orchestrated a massive demonstration in Islamabad which later led them to be exempted from the mandatory tax. The taxes have not been found to have eliminated rural and urban poverty or reduced the inequalities in wealth which had become a traditional feature of Pakistani society.

Benazir Bhutto Prime Minister of Pakistan::::

1st Term December 02, 1988—August 6th 1990

Mrs. **Benazir Bhutto** was born on June 21, 1953 – December 27, 2007, she was a prominent politician and served as Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1988 to 1990 and again from 1993 to 1996. She was the first woman lady in a Muslims world to hold the office of PM. She belongs to a political landlord family of Sindh province. Her father Z.A Bhutto also remains as PM of Pakistan 1973-77 & Grandfather Mr. Shah Nawaz Bhutto was Member of Sindh Provincial Assembly in British India. Miss Benazir Bhutto studied at Harvard & Oxford University; where she had been President of the Oxford Student Union. On 1977 Martial Law; she was also detained with family. Her father was ousted by Military Coup and prosecuted and executed on April 4th, 1979. She was political prisoner from 1977- 84.

She returned to Pakistan on April 10th, 1986 and received a overwhelm welcome by the public. She started politics in limited scale because it was Martial Law Era of General Zia Ul Haq. She condemns the Referendum of Zia-ul-Haq 1984 and boycott the Party Less Elections of 1985. She also opposed the 8th Amendment and the Presidential Authority of Zia –ul-Haq. Off & on; she criticized the Zia-ul-Haq government about the policies. She motivates the MRD against Zia-ul-Haq. She develops good political relation with Prime Minister Junejo. She also condemn the dismissal of Junejo by 8th Amendment 58-2b. After the death of Zia-ul-Haq, Fresh Elections 1988 were held; Pakistan People Party received the majority and framed the Govt. with alliances. On December 2, 1988; she took oath as first lady Prime Minister of Pakistan. As Prime Minister, she attempts to restore the political Reforms ant implement the democratic agenda but she faced the huge reassessment. Moreover; she had conflict with Conservative and Islamist forces. Finally on August 6th, 1990; President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Military Establishment found the Govt.

involved in corruption and nepotism, and dismissed by 58-2b.

Benazir Bhutto hold the office in very crucial circumstances, A decade of Cold War was ended in Geneva Accord. USA lobby was so strong and she cannot go against the USA & National Policy. Establishment Elite never provided the open space for Benazir Bhutto. Foreign Policy was dominated by USA and influence by GHQ. Lt. General Sahibzada Yaqoob Khan was appointed as Foreign Minister inherits by Zia-ul- Haq Regime. Financial & Fiscal Issue was controlled by a Bureaucrat Mr. Wasim Jaffery. She has great political check by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan. National politics was also remains very tough for Benazir Bhutto. Nawaz Sharif Govt. proved hard nut to crack for federal govt. Later, MQM leaved the Alliance & Islamist forces were against the Benazir Bhutto.

Finally, on August 6, 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq dismissed the Benazir Government and dissolved the National Assembly as well as the Sindh Punjab, Baluchistan and North West Frontier Provincial Assemblies, and appointed Mr. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, as Caretaker Prime Minister and called for fresh election in 90days. Ishaq Khan said because of corruption, incompetence, and inaction; Govt. Failure to maintain Law & Order in Sindh; and the abuse of Official Government Machinery to promote partisan interests. Benazir called her dismissal ; illegal, unconstitutional, and arbitrary and implied that the military was responsible. She added that the PPP would not take to the streets to avoid giving Ghulam Ishaq Khan's regime's any pretext for not holding scheduled elections. The military proclaimed that its only interest was in maintaining order.

- 1. 1st Lady of Muslims world as a Prime Minister;**
- 2. Controlled Democracy; GHQ**
- 3. Strong Opposition at Federal & Punjab;**
- 4. Controlled Foreign Policy;**
- 5. Operation Mid Night Jackal;**
- 6. Movement of Non-Confidence;**
- 7. Influence of GHQ & ISI;**
- 8. 8th Amendment 58-2b; August 6, 1990.**

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