

Mian Nawaz Sharif: Prime Minister of Pakistan.
First Term ; November 6th,1990 to April 18, 1993.
Mian Nawaz Sharif as Finance Minister of the Punjab 1981-85.
Mian Nawaz Sharif as Chief Minister of the Punjab 1985-88.
Mian Nawaz Sharif as Chief Minister of the Punjab 1988-90.
Mian Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister of the Pakistan 1990-93.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif born on December 25, 1949 in well off family of Lahore, Muhammad Sharif was the founder of Ittefaq Group of Companies. Nawaz Sharif studied at Government College Lahore and Law Graduate from University of Punjab. He joined the politics in 1970 but could not successful. In May 1980; General Ghulam Jilani Khan (Ex- DG- ISI) appointed Governor of the Punjab Province. Nawaz family established the good relation with the Governor Punjab. General Jilani was pleased and promoted him. Nawaz Sharif joined the Punjab Advisory Board under General Zia-ul-Haq and principally rose to public and political prominence as a staunch proponent of the military government of General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq.

In 1981, Nawaz Sharif was appointed by President Zia-ul-Haq as the Minister of Finance for the Province of Punjab Nawaz Sharif elected as the Chief Minister of the Punjab in Election 1985 and worked till 1988. Nawaz Sharif was appointed as Caretaker Chief Minister on the dismissal of Junejo Govt. In Election 1988; Nawaz Sharif again retained the seat of CM Punjab and PPP loose the majority. It was the golden time for Sharif family to prove himself as a best politician. Nawaz Sharif gave tough time to Federal Govt. The tassel & Conflict was in full swing between Punjab & Federal Govt. The ISI was protecting the Punjab Govt. and launch the Operation Mid Night Jackal to destabilize the Federal Govt. Thus, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National Assembly and General Elections were called in October 1990. All Opposition Parties joins a new political platform named Islami Jamhori Iethad-IJI. It was political alliance of nine parties against PPP. It was sponsored by ISI. Actually, ISI assembled all the political parties to stop the PPP democratic force. Eventually, IJI- received the majority in Election 1990. While, Benazir said Election 1990 was Rigged with help of ISI. Moreover, she said a huge amount was distributed among the politicians, who were on the pay roll of ISI.

Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan on November 6th and

worked till April 18, 1993. Nawaz Sharif was also victimized by President Ghulam Ishaq Khan by 58-2b. Benazir Bhutto served as the Leader of the Opposition to the Government from 1990-93. Mian Nawaz Sharif was business man background, instead of landlord because in past politics, mostly landlord or feudal were remained as Prime Minister in Pakistan. It was first business community representative. Mian Nawaz Sharif promoted the Capitalism Policy; he launched the mega projects in Pakistan. He determined to bring the Industrialization & Privatization Revolution in the country. To eliminate the poverty and reduced the unemployment he launched the Yellow Cabs Scheme and started the Micro Finance for youths. Moreover; he started the Motorway M-2, Project from Lahore to Islamabad, it was glorious but costly project in South Asia.

In 1993, Nawaz Sharif Govt. faced serious constitutional crises; Opposition Parties maintained the relation with President Office and nominated him for next Presidential Election. Nawaz Sharif policy was aggressive for the President of Pakistan. Finally, the clashes between PM Office & President Office were reached at point of no returned. President Ghulam Ishaq with the support of the Pakistan Army, exercised his Authority 58-2b; dissolve the National Assembly and dismissed the Prime Minister of Pakistan Mian Nawaz Sharif on April 18, 1993. President appointed Mir Balkh Sher as the Interim Prime Minister.

Mian Nawaz Sharif decided to challenge the Presidential Charge Sheet and moved to Writ petition in Supreme Court of Pakistan, trial continue forty days. Finally, Supreme Court restored the Nawaz Sharif Govt. on May 26, 1993; and Presidential Order was declared as unconstitutional and reconstituted the National Assembly on its immediate effect. Chief Justice of Pakistan; Mr. Justice Naseem Hassan Shah decided the petition by, 10–1. Justice Sajjad Ali Shah was the only dissenting judge. Supreme Court said, the President could dissolve the National Assembly only if a constitutional breakdown occurred and that the government's incompetence or corruption was irrelevant. Nawaz Sharif holds the Office again but the deadlock was remaining as it is. Constitutional Controversy were arising between President & PM Office. Finally, on July 1993, COAS General Abdul Waheed Kaker broke the dead lock and compelled both Offices to step down. Because uncertainty was developing in country and political deadlock come to end. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan & Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif was resigned and fresh election was called in October 1993.

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto: Prime Minister of Pakistan.

2nd Term October 02, 1993–November, 5th 1996.

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister of Pakistan.1988-90.

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto as Opposition Leader of Pakistan.1990-93.

In General Election 1993, the PPP won the most seats, although it fell short of an outright majority, with 86 seats. Sharif's new party, the Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz), came second with 73 seats. The PPP performed extremely well in Bhutto's native province, Sindh, and rural Punjab, while the PML-N was strongest in industrial Punjab and the largest cities such as Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi. Bhutto was again prime minister, but this time had a weaker parliamentary mandate than she had had in 1988. She was officially sworn in on 19 October 1993. Bhutto removed her mother from the position of honorary PPP chairperson, declaring she sole chairperson for life. This angered Nusrat, who told *The New York Times* that "She's talked a lot about democracy, but she's become a little dictator." The close relationship between mother and daughter broke down and they openly criticized one another.

Realizing the threat to her premiership posed by an unsympathetic president, she ensued that a PPP member, Farooq Laghari, was nominated and duly elected to the presidency in November. During her second term, Bhutto appointed both her husband and mother to her cabinet. The former was appointed investment minister, chief of the Intelligence Bureau, director general of the Federal Investigation Agency, and chair of the new Environment Protection Council. She gave him a monopoly on the country's gold imports, a post that earned him \$10 million, which he deposited in an Indian bank. Allen suggested that measures like these reflected how Bhutto had "given up on all her previous ideals and simply caved in to the culture of corruption indeed excelled in it, as she had excelled in so many other areas.

In 1996, Transparency International ranked Pakistan as the world's second most corrupt country. Bhutto ordered the construction of a new residence in Islamabad; it covered 110 acres of ground and cost \$50 million to construct. In 1993, Bhutto declared that her family burial ground would be converted into an official mausoleum and would undergo significant expansion. She dropped the first architect she employed to do the job after deciding that she wanted a more Islamic

design; she replaced him with Waqar Akbar Rizvi, instructing him to visit the tombs of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk and Ruhollah Khomeini for inspiration. In 1995, Zardari purchased a fifteen-bedroom country house at Rockwood in Surrey, southern England; to hide evidence of ownership, he obtained the property through companies based in the Isle of Man. There were far fewer public hopes regarding the second Bhutto premiership than there had been for the first. The country's financial situation left no funds for her to pursue the desired social programs; 70% of national revenues went on paying off national debt, while much of the other 30% went on the military, which would not tolerate cuts to its budget. The 1990s had seen severe economic problems for Pakistan; the country's economic growth had declined to between 3 and 4%, poverty rose to 33%, and the percentage of households living in absolute poverty doubled.

Domestic and foreign policy.

She stated that once back in office, she enquired as to why the Kahuta enrichment plant had broken her command by producing weapons-grade uranium and implemented a new system of security at the plant to provide greater oversight of the scientists there. Both the military and ISI however supported the development of material that could produce viable nuclear weaponry. India had developed the Agni missile system which would allow them to hit all of Pakistan's major cities, and to counter this, many in the Pakistani administration believed that they needed an equivalent launch pad system for their nuclear warheads. They decided to make a deal with the North Korean government, exchanging information about enrichment for missile technology. Bhutto later claimed that on her 1993 visit to North Korea, she secretly carried a CD containing nuclear data, although she subsequently retracted this claim. In September 1996, the Taliban secured power in Afghanistan. Bhutto's government was one of only three countries to recognize it as the legitimate Afghan government, a move that further distanced it from its Western allies. Benazir Bhutto was prime minister at a time of great racial tension in Pakistan. Ethnic violence had again broken out in Sindh as muhajir mobilized by the MQM—rioted in protest at what they saw as their poor treatment. To deal with the unrest, Bhutto permitted her interior minister, Naseerullah Babar, to launch Operation Blue Fox, a violent crackdown on the MQM. By the time that the Operation was officially completed, the government announced that 3000 had been killed in Karachi, although the number may have been far larger. An Amnesty International report noted that while Bhutto had declared that her government would end human

rights abuses, the use of torture, rape, and extrajudicial killings remained common in Pakistani prisons.

Mian Nawaz Sharif: Prime Minister of Pakistan: Second Term February 1997 to October 12, 1999.

Mian Nawaz Sharif as Finance Minister of Punjab 1981-1985.

Mian Nawaz Sharif as Chief Minister of Punjab 1985-1988.

Mian Nawaz Sharif as Chief Minister of Punjab 1988-1990.

Mian Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister of Pakistan 1990-93.

Mian Nawaz Sharif as Opposition Leader in Parliament 1993-96.

Mian Nawaz Sharif secured heavy mandate in General Elections February 2, 1997 and sworn as Prime Minister of Pakistan for second term. In politics, it was first time any political party achieved such a heavy mandate, while, Benazir Bhutto declared it was engineered elections. Anyhow, Nawaz Sharif decided to change the 8th Amendment in the Constitution by 13th Amendment. The real authority of the Prime Minister, which was transferred to the President of the Pakistan on 1985, now it had returned to the Prime Minister with Significant Powers, Appointment and Removal Authority of the Governors, the Chief Justice of Pakistan. While prior to this amendment President Zia-ul-Haq accumulated these powers. It has disturbed the balance of powers. Zia-ul-Haq exercised 8th Amendment to remove Junejo. Later on, Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto on August 6, 1990 and also dismissed Nawaz Sharif on April 18, 1993. Eventually, the President Farooq Laghari; once again exercised the 58-2b and dismissed the Government on November 5, 1996. Although, Mr. Laghari had very close association to Benazir Bhutto but he fired the government.

PM Nawaz Sharif said, in Presence of 8th Amendment; no one elected democratic government would complete its tenure and he has the majority in parliament to abolish it. Nawaz Sharif had learnt lesson great lesson from the past, he proved himself as the strongest Prime Minister to abolish the Constitutional Powers of the President on April 1st 1997. After 13th Amendment in Constitution of Pakistan 1973; the Nawaz Sharif Government had become used to dominate in policy making and influence every pillar of the State. They had confrontation with the Judiciary, Pakistan Muslim League workers launched an invasion on Supreme Court and as in result many a leaders & workers were awarded punishment. Later, PM Nawaz Sharif had a tassel with President

Farooq Khan Laghari (1940-2010AD). He also left the Presidentship due to the conspiracies. Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Tarrar (1929-b) was elected as new President of Pakistan by the choice of Mian Nawaz Sharif, now it was settled that PML-N would complete its term. Furthermore, the tense Diplomatic Relations with India were inherited to Nawaz Government. India was in mood to suppress Pakistan and conducted five nuclear explosions under the title of “Operation Shakti,” on May 13th, 1998. Nawaz Sharif Government decided to reply Indian threat with spade and under the title of “Operation Chagga I”. Seven Nuclear Explosions were conducted at District Chagga, in Raas Koh Hills, Baluchistan Province on May 28, 1998. It was a historic moment that Pakistan has achieved the nuclear potential. A huge amount of 5 Billion Dollars was unconditionally offered to Pakistan by the US President Bill Clinton for not conducting nuclear explosions. The race of the nuclear weapons was initiated by India. India initiated efforts to achieve the nuclear technology soon after the independence, and eventually on May 13, 1972 conducted nuclear test. It was serious threat to Pakistan because in past country met with the Tragedy of East Pakistan separation. At that time Pakistan does not have capacity to counter the challenge to reply the Indian Deterrence. Nawaz Sharif starts good relations with India, despite of nuclear explosions. Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee scheduled visit to Pakistan on February 20, 1999, and also inaugurated “Pak-India Friendship Shuttle Bus Service” from Delhi to Lahore. The Indian Prime Minister said “Pakistan Resolution of 1947” was a great victory and expressed: A Stable and Prosperous Pakistan are in the best interest of India. These compliments were highly appreciated; it was first time in Indo-Pak Relations that such a positive attitude on the governmental level for Pakistan by India was adopted. “The Lahore Declaration” But the political parties targeted this development with severe criticism. It was claimed, Kashmir issue dumped by the Nawaz Sharif Government. Jamat-e-Islami and PPP immensely criticized the government. The Indian Prime Minister Mr. Vajpayee was taking the amusement the hospitality of Prime Minister, Mian Nawaz Sharif; media flesh the breaking news some mysterious movement of Kashmiri Mujahedeen was observed at Line of Control. Kargil had been captured by the Mujahedeen. A very difficult period was started for Indian Military as the Mujahedeen had paralyzed the Indian Forces. Furthermore, the Indian Army faced strong loss. The Indian Prime Minister said, Pakistan has stabbed in the back. Nawaz Sharif denied and said they are Mujahedeen and we have no control over them. COAS said, Mujahedeen has no link with Pakistan Army. It was acute serious situation was sensed and both countries had turned into a

nuclear flash point and the whole of the Sub-Continent could be rolled in the blast of dynamite. The Indian Prime Minister threat for nuclear war. Nawaz Sharif sensed the circumstances negotiations with politicians GHQ. Nawaz Sharif leaves USA for a dialogue with President Mr. Bill Clinton was scheduled on July 4, 1999. Mr. Clinton held a very significant meeting with Nawaz Sharif at Camp David and announced "Washington Declaration". It was reiterated; Pakistan would withdraw from the occupied territories and return to the position of "Simla Accord 1972". Actually, no one group achieved an absolute victory and both the leaders had been staking contradictory claims, while heavy human loss had been inflicted to both sides. After Kargil war the cordial atmosphere between the Prime Minister and the Army Chief could not be maintained anymore and both had become strangers with each other. Now they were striving to display their supremacy. Nawaz Sharif had mentally separated from General Musharraf and devised a plan to get rid of him. The plan was disclosed to Pervaz Musharraf well in time and once again Nawaz Sharif Government faced the humiliation. Later, Government try to improve the relations with COAS, but Musharraf keep watching of Nawaz Sharif action and had made expected arrangements. On October 12, Prime Minister sacked COAS and appointed Lt. General Zia-ud-din Butt as new Chief of Army Staff. General Butt was serving as Director General ISI. Special news bulletin was telecasted on media. General Musharraf was on official visit to Sri Lanka, received this information on PIA Flight No. PK-805. On the other side, "Operation Solidarity", Brigade 111 Crops- X was in action. General Musharraf landed at Karachi Airport safely and acknowledges the latest situation. Pervaz Musharraf went to GHQ and had meeting with Core Commanders. At midnight, COAS announced, Nawaz Sharif had been toppled. The Constitution has suspended and the Parliament (National Assembly and Senate) had been dissolved. Anyhow, the President of the Pakistan would continue to function as previously. On October 12, 1999 midnight, 4th Martial Law declared in country according to the statistics. General Musharraf deposed the Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif, he tried to justified the Military Coup was in large interest of the nation, system was destroyed; even the economy of state was collapse. Since its inception more than fifty years ago, Pakistan has experienced four Military Coups. The first was staged by General Ayub Khan followed by General Yahya Khan, General Zia ul-Haq and, finally, General Musharraf. While the failure of democratic institutions in Pakistan is typically attributed to Constitutional and Judicial weaknesses, the poor quality of political leadership and the lack of socio economic development, the structural constraints

imposed on democratic institutionalization by the political militarism of the Pakistani army remain generally under analyzed.