

The Politics of Pakistan under Benazir Bhutto: 1988-1993

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Abstract

The politics of “Pakistan under Benazir Bhutto started after death of his father Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. People’s party gave full political support to Benazir, but Zia-ul Haq did not tolerate, he did not ready to see Bhutto again in political line before him. Benazir Bhutto continued her democratic efforts to restore democracy, and terminate of martial law from allocating power for public and alliance with political parties’ group Movement for restoration of democracy (MRD).when Zia ul Haq died, Benazir became 1st lady prime minister in Pakistan, she followed father’s dream for restoration of democracy in Pakistan, once again in second she was elected as a prime minister, she work for local or nationally and internationally for Pakistan but both times her government was ruined by military and other political leaders’ involvement” .

Keywords: *Benazir Bhutto, Democracy, MRD, Pakistan, Prime Minister*

Introduction:

After death of “Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, Benazir with her mother was released from Sihala (police camp) in May 1979 and returned back to 70 Clifton Bhutto’s Karachi house. In that house she started meeting with PPP leaders and followers, people showed a new ray of hope to strengthen her more. In that time General Zia assured fair election in Pakistan but cancelled election due to PPP popularization and sending his army to 70 Clifton to take Benazir and her mother for Al-Murtaza in Larkana for imprisonment for six months where her Mother and daughter were not allowed to meet any outsider, even telephone line was disconnected, only her sister sanam was permitted to meet with them”. (Bhutto Benazir, 1988)

After releasing “she continued struggle for restoration of democracy against dictatorship 6 and alliance with MRD in 06 February 1981 at her 70 Clifton Karachi with other parties

Pakistan people’s party, Pakistan mazdoor kisan party, Pakistan Muslim league (group of Khuaja Kher-ud-din), Pakistan democratic party, National Awami Party, Pakistan national party, National democratic party, Tahrik-i-Istiqlala, Jamaat-i-Ulema-i-Islam (JUI), 10th Quomi Mahaz-e-Azadi under four main objectives of alliance were (a) Restoration of the 1973 constitution (b) Termination of Martial Law (c) Shifting of power to public representatives (d) Parliamentary election. On reaction Zia pronounced provincial Constitutional Orders (PCO) and weakened judicial power and put down instructions of Army courts and publicize that this scheme is PPP to make army powerless with collaboration of Jamaat-e-islami”. (Khuhro, Dr. Amir 2014)

She was arrested in “barren region sukkur cell in Sindh. There were extremely heat of summer season that affected her health , her skin became pale and rough, hair fell down and weak. Bugs mosquitoes, bees, sting flies and lizards entered through unlocked bricks and cracks into cell from courtyard. She used to drag cloth to cover her head at night so as to keep her away insects’ bytes. In that time Approximately 200 other females were also imprisoned in the sukkur jail. In jail she cleaned uniforms of policemen five to six hours daily with her hand and also ironed them on solid floor. She was kept in isolated iron bar cell without having walls, she was provided only single cot where she used to sleep on and a bulb which was switched off before night at 7:00 o’clock, non - stopped wind and storms spun in her cell”.

after six months in “the barren cell of sukkur Benazir was shifted to Karachi cell on 15th august where she was kept again isolated but that was indoor cell, toilet was not in used where dead bugs were spread, most of times electricity was off, late she was permitted to receive food came from Bhutto family house which was near to Karachi central jail, later she was released only for two days in September for her marriage ceremony and returned back to prison on 15th September. Superintendent used to assure her that she would be released if she signs on a paper but she knew he could do nothing unless Zia did not want. In 1981 Benazir was transferred to Murtaza house for one year lonely only family members were allowed to visit Larkana”.

In November 1982 “Benazir was allowed to meet her mother Nusrat Bhutto because she was severe ill in cancer, due to this government allowed her to go abroad for her better treatment”. (Pardrino, Mercedes 2004)

Now “She felt that she can’t be succeeded until Zia terminate his government, she made her mother stand in politics as a leader of Pakistan People’s party, and banners were published of democracy to rise against dictatorship of Zia-ul-Haq”. (Munir, Mohammad 2014)

In 1985 Zia announced election in Pakistan “on non-part bases and MRD was not happy with the decision but in election as usual typical lords and ethnic leaders. Zia kept all power in his hands along with desired amendments in constitution”. (Corine J.Naden, 2011)

Government used “Abusing manner with public, punishing them through cigarette burns, torturing them humanness by electric currents in jails in the regime, Zia used public ground and other places to keep their growing a number of prisoners and punished the person who expressed any single word in favor of Benazir as people stated long live Bhutto”. (Katherine M. Doherty and Craig A. Doherty, 1990)

In January 1986, “Benazir arrived in homeland after eight years, she was welcomed huge crowd from airport to Minar-i- Pakistan the workers waved green, black and red colors of PPP flag every corner of Pakistan”. (Corine J.Naden, 2010)

After touring of Punjab “she entered Peshawar while PPP has always achieved an iron-grip in Punjab and Sindh .She was threatened to loss her life if she stood for democracy, on 14th august Pakistan celebrated Independence Day in 1986, Benazir Bhutto made her speech in Lahore where 6 people were died and some people were wounded in unrest now once again Benazir Bhutto was arrested this time solitary imprisonment in Lo dhi Borstal jail karchi till September”. (Corine J.Naden, 2011)

After long time “Zia declared election in 1986 and he appointed Mohammad khan Junejo as prime minister, he was known as dignified person due to his principles, he took some steps against Zia’s tyrannical. Junejo signed Geneva agreement but Zia was not willing until soviet army out from Afghanistan so he was in right time to dismiss him. Zia involved Junejo in an event of explosion and tragedy in ojri camp Rawalpindi where blast material was kept under the custody of Zia army, the material was supplied by US for Mujahedeen against soviet Army in Afghanistan, when this accident happened Zia illegally found Junejo guilty and he dismissed him using power in May 1988 under the 8th amendment in the constitution and broke all assemblies and take power by dictatorship”. (http,1993)

Later, “he broadcasted that fresh election would be conducted on 16th November 1988 in that time she was perganent and Zia knew that she could not take part in election, this election will be held non-party basis because PPP was well known political party and it had sound support of other parties. Benazir Bhutto accepted non-party election and gone to court to contest him. Her view were this is the way to finish dictatorship and to restore democracy”. (Amir ,2013)

Benazir Bhutto “was very conscious of keeping her medical record undisclosed regarding her pregnancy because she did not want disclose it or police may take the medical record from doctor. Doctor made expected date of delivery in mid of October but Zia Army guesstimated the date must be 17th November and Zia made election schedule in 16th November 1988. In August 1988 PPP got fair victory in general election. later dictatorship vanished on 17th August 1988 when General Zia was crashed in plane, on returning back from the Tame wall firing range with the Brigadier General Herbert Wassom, the chief of the US military mission in Pakistan and The US ambassador Arnold Raphael were together with Zia and other 30 people were also burnt, it was the Hercules C-130 plane which was taking off its return from a military base in Bahawalpur to Islamabad, only for few minutes crashed and evaporated in sky”. (Shaikh, Mohammad Ali, 2000)

Many theories “have been yet guessed after General Zia’s death, some say The soviet may be responsible behind his death, as he supported United States against Soviet forces and supported Mujahidin in Afghanistan , Some say India was against Zia because he might train and had risen Sikhs in Pakistan against India so India might be involved, Many people say Benazir Bhutto’s brother Mir Murtaza might be responsible as he tried five times to make him kill this might be the 6th effort in which he had been successful, well no theory has been proven true, in 16 November 1988, in general election Benazir Bhutto became first female Prime minister of Pakistan at the age of thirty five years”. (Munir, Mohammad, 2014)

President Ishaq Khan “did not recognize it hence she needed to make an alliance with another political party through the party PPP got majority representative in national assembly, two weeks this issue was roaming before president Ishaq Khan consequently PPP achieved victory and become the youngest chief administrator in the world. Before her government Pakistan was under the army and bureaucrats who never wanted her in power. President played a trick giving government under the political associates but Benazir did not loss hope and got co-operation making an alliance along with other parties as many independent parties accompanied with Mohajir Qomi Movement (MQM), luckily they assigned 108 votes and succeeded in national assembly”.

Benazir Bhutto “entered audience hall in president house to take oath on the 1st December 1988. World admired her eleven years struggles against dictatorship. Indeed the establishment, Army, bureaucrats and intelligence agencies were against her government, Prime minister of Pakistan. It was critical condition of Pakistan when center and provinces Punjab and Baluchistan became adverse of each other on the distribution of Zakat fund for Pakistani people, legitimate organizations worked as CCI (council of Common Interest), ECC (Economic Coordination Committee) and new organization was built PCC(Provincial Coordination Committee) so as to solve the conflict but PCC became against to provide the opportunities which could solve the problems between center, province Punjab and Baluchistan and result was provinces created hindrance in development of one another consequently the issues weakened political government , On other side Punjab remained protestant of peoples program in that reaction center halted delivery of railway wagons to Ittfaq Boundary possessed by Nawaz Sharif family this reaction gave big loss of 3.1 million of taxes to Pakistan government. On March 1990 a meeting was arranged by Benazir Bhutto in federal cabinet so that internal and external sensitive issues may be solved regarding country like situation of army at border line for occupied Kashmir in which chief ministers of Punjab and Baluchistan took interest and promised to co-operate for national security”. (Akhtar, 2009)

Having “Intimation of rivals she continues her struggle to make country successful ,cabinet assembly was arguing regarding primary issues education, social welfare , health and other problems on other side adversary was passive in this regard. Serious problems not only running in Pakistan but outside the county too, Soviet forces occupied Afghanistan in 1979 but Pakistan used not to accept the soviet occupied rule, after ten years soviet leaving communist rule yet its branched were firmed in Kabul ,gradually Afghan mutineers set up their government in Peshawar too during the time and governing two government simultaneously was difficult for her, terrorism of Osama bin laden was widespread at the time , it is stated that he financed ten million \$ for a bill of no confidence so as to break up her government , After break up her government Benazir told that Osama’s intention was not only to destroy the soviet visualization but to eliminate idea of caliphate (head of state) from Islamic countries and other non- Muslim courtiers too Europe, Asia and Africa in which he was keen to impose religious extremists power”.

Opponents of Benazir Bhutto “became violent to eliminate her government by the end of 1989. Benazir and her husband were blamed for fraud, dishonesty and money laundering. Benazir continually made assure that she was not guilty its treachery of opponents to spoil her name, she always tried to be sincere with her homeland .In October the president of Pakistan Ghulam Ishaq Khan had broken parliament by using eight amendment of constitution made by of Zia-ul-Haq and announced election in which Military brought back in this election Pakistan Muslim League (PML) got 106 votes from 207 votes and PPP was gone out of government and Nawaz Sharif was elected as a Prime minister of Pakistan but Benazir was in parliament as opposition leader”. (Corine J. Naden, 2011)

Benazir Bhutto government, 1993-1996

New election was “declared for national and provincial assemblies, election was arranged on October 6, 1993 but election was refused and no party came into view with complete greater part in the election so PPP decided to emerge new government along with other political parties and again Benazir became prime minister on 19th October 1993 and Farooq Ahmed Khan Lagari from PPP side who became president of Pakistan winning votes 168 from 274 votes in presidential election that was held on 13th November 1993”. (Khan, 2000)

“Ppp got support of many political parties, PML/J (Pakistan Muslim League-Junejo) and the alarming opposition government was of Nawaz Sharif’s party PML/N (Pakistani Muslim League-Nawaz). Government of Pakistan People’s Party was made by winning 86 seats in National assembly on other side Nawaz Sharif’s Party (PML/N) won 73 seats while other remaining small parties achieved 58 seats, Benazir Bhutto was fad up of 8th amendment which was passed by Zia ul Haq in 1985 to hand over the most of governmental power in the hands of president except prime minister”. (Mercedes, 2004)

Benazir was “overwhelmed in serious issues by different sides In second tenure of her government, a new political group named Mohajir Quami Movement (MQM) came into being so as to save rights of Mohajir people soon MQM was divided into two parties and conflicts arisen in between and result people of many cities suffered , business was almost discontinued specially in Karachi, Benazir Bhutto ordered special forces to stop the violation subsequently fighting was ended but government of Benazir was blamed for the violation and the disturbance occurred in the country”. (Pardino, 2004)

Besides “the internal economic problem, the international support and other marketing routes were nearly stopped because international market left tough condition for new aid payment, many groups of dictators closed their accounts and this acts led Pakistan’s reimbursement requirements to flouting position”. Nawaz groups “enhanced all kind of support to the dealers who did not wanted her government enforcing General Sales tax further Nawaz league launched ‘train march’ in 1994 from Karachi to Peshawar against her failure in economic state of country two weeks later he started Wheel Jam strike on 11th October supported by business class and other supporters against her government”. (Shaikh Ali, 2000)

Benazir tried to “solve the economic issues but there was shortage of budget and International Monetary Fund (IMF) refused to issue more loan for Pakistan unless government reduce spending too much money, nonetheless, Benazir managed to accomplish the settlement of IMF. Relation of Pakistan with United States improved much in the tenure of President Bill Clinton when American started to invest billion dollars in power plant production in Pakistan and Pakistan too sign of relief to some extent, both countries also started fighting against unlawful drugs and terrorism. Most important policies of Benazir in her second tenure to renovate country and civilize social services, she introduced first private power plant, electricity had been broaden to nearly all rural areas, new connection of gas pipeline were also set up. The World Bank appreciated Benazir Bhutto that energy plan is role model for other developing countries. Her government initiated training of lady health visitors that could educate other ladies, popular polio vaccination project was started for under five years age children ,widespread tuberculosis disease was controlled in her government, Pakistan has been continually facing unaffordable over population , infant mortality ratio, Benazir stated that her government reduced population by 1/3 ,there was a loud outcry against population welfare program and she appointed lot of trainees from small towns and villages, World health organization had awarded her health For All Gold Medal”. (Pardino, Mercedes, 2004)

In her “three years ten thousands kilometers roads and not only ten million houses were allotted to the poor people but also hundred million plots of land were assigned in small towns and villages only for deserving people and 1.22 million plots cities for the poor. This credit goes to Benazir government to introduce English CNN channel in Pakistan, cell phones were brought into Pakistan for rapidly contact with near ones any time anywhere without taking time”. (Muneer, Mohammad, 2014)

“Down fall of Benazir’s government started when president’s wish was to appoint Makhdoom Altaf as chief minister he was close person to him, she did not protest against president selection but after short period of working as a chief minister, official documents of Makhdoom Alfaf found mistrust or doubtful however he complained of being harassed by intelligence agencies on other side PPP association and PML (Junejo) continued to mount finally Benazir Bhutto had been forced to appoint new chief Minister to Arif Nakai. Due to this president took it badly insult for him and started worse relations between president and prime minister and other dissatisfied economic condition ,continue movement of government of opposition and non-stop rival army”. (Abbas, Zaffar January, 2008)

President Farooq Leghari “who was most loyal with Benazir and bestowed much political strength in 1993, now he used his presidential power assigned by constitution of 1985 to dismiss her government on accusation of corruption, economic disorder in the country and people killing in Karachi. President commanded army to encircle P.M house and arrest Bhutto family and other PPP alliance but Benazir and her family was not found guilty in any trial regarding the corruption”.

Local and international politic under leadership of Benazir Bhutto:

- “Benazir Bhutto made tour of France to renew the project for using again plant which was abandoned in dictatorship”.
 - “She also took step forward to India for better relationship between India and Pakistan, she initiated an agreement with India prime minister Rajiv Gandhi so as not to attack each other nuclear system this step is beneficial for both countries and for south Asian as well, through this agreement the armies of both countries will not start war whenever they organize on their line of border”.
 - “Benazir took first priority to foreign affairs and the 2nd priority was the revival of the economy in her 2nd tenure”.
 - “The credit goes to Benazir Bhutto who honored Pakistan getting missile technology, Miraj planes and Augusta submarine that improved potential to protect Pakistani coast”.
 - “Originating of Power generation in Pakistan was also main achievement given by Benazir Bhutto”.
 - It is said that “if HUBCO and IPPPs projects were not introduced Pakistan must have faced darkness today, Independent power producer, PPP government Originated Thar Coal and catty Bander projects which could be offered cheap electricity to Pakistani new coming generations for thousands of years”. (Kaira, Qamar Zaman, 2010)
- “Benazir Bhutto realized Pakistan had need of power energy hence started energy policy , in 1994 vision of Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto on energy it was fully logical policy that was advise by also many concerned stakeholders and became also victorious and became victorious , approximately 6.500 megawatts by investing round about \$6.5 billion ,HUBCO approximately 12.00 megawatts which was considered large private independent power plant by investing more than dozen independent power producers in the policy of 1994.The power plants were enough to get needed energy to rotate the Pakistani economy by using solar, hydro and coal. Nawaz Sharif had blamed in 1988 to PPP regarding IPPs specially HUB company that these project are foolish decision by Benazir calling it fake and too expensive but after intensely enquiry the charges were unproven”. (Muhammad Ali, 2000)

Within states:

- **Edification**

ppp has been given priority regarding education since the time of Z.A Bhutto assuming that education empower people ,providing nation free and compulsory primary education, creating center of science and technology and keeping the origination of many engineering and medical universities in the ignorant Pakistani areas, ppp saved extra billion for education in her two terms of government.

- **Human rights**

PPP has main concentration towards Women issues, children, unobserved minorities and heartbroken people, illegal punishment, laws and mob of rapes are main issues of Pakistan as well as the whole world .PPP parliament vowed to promote woman education and protect coming generation. PPP parliament also supported and encouraged nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) which has been working in favor of minorities and promoting woman empowerment. (DAWN, 1999)

Benazir Bhutto was fully attentive to prepare for the meeting of south Asian Association of regional Co-operation (SAARC) the meeting was held in Islamabad in December 1988. It was confirmed of entrance o the head of states and governments. Indeed as a Pakistani leader first time she was delivering speech before the members of SAARC, it included Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India, King Jigme Wangchuck from Bhutan, President Husain Mohammad Ershad from Bangladesh president Mamoon Abdul Gayoom from Maldives, King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev from Nepal and President JR Jayewardene from Sri Lanka. Benazir was officially chosen as a chairperson of the association, she drove members' attention to peace making discussion, and she stated that South Asia must be “free from the danger of war, with its nation directing all their efforts to combat poverty, disease and ignorance.” further she said that there must be a solution to handle or control Army, threat of nuclear creation or war, further she said “ wars never solve problem, rather they create it” her speech was highly appreciated .

Next day she was again ready with her foreign minister to welcome the leaders 136 they all enjoyed the sceneries of Islamabad .The meeting declared the year 1989, against the drug-abuse and made decision to start a program ‘SAARC-2000- a basic needs perspective’ in country giving year to other fundamental human needs as hunger, shelter, education, basic health care, population welfare planning program, the meeting also called the year 1990 ‘SSAC Year of the Girl Child’. In the end she showed friendliness among the nations and assured them Benazir would leave no stone unturned to manage or solve the severe problems of country .all members went back to their states while Rajiv Gandhi stayed at Pakistan for three peace agreements between Pakistan and India. (Mohammad, 2000)

Country was already overwhelmed under serious problems when Benazir Bhutto rein of government, her focal point was also towards Foreign policy to make good relations with United States, India and Afghanistan further she was formal forceful to military operations so as to collapse weak communist rule and soviet power.

She “inaugurated integrated research program (IRP) she kept the missile program under her supervision and finally the project was succeeded in 1996 not only this but with the help of China she launched armed-satellite named Badr-I , through this effort Pakistan became first Muslim country which has own satellite in Earth's orbit , she announced the year 1990 is the year of space for more encouragement national awards were inaugurated for engineers and scientists who gave super performance developing the satellites for Pakistan” .

Furthermore:

- “Hajj Airline was started from Lahore”.
- “Counsel of Islamic ideology was originated”.
- “China announced to give fifty million dollars debt to Pakistan without interest”.
- Russia “decided to support Pakistan in building steel mills and also donated one billion for Karachi steel mills”.
- “Islamic countries took serious Kashmir Issues simultaneously”.
- “Two American Frigate was bestowed Pak-navy”.
- “Aero planes were inaugurated with in Pakistan”.
- “New TV channels were started on the base of people's network”.
- “A ministry was established so as to eliminate drugs and heroin business”.

- “Smugglers of heroin were arrested in government of Benazir”.
- “Fields were destroyed where heroin was planted”.
- “Twelve heroin labor tries were damaged”.
- “Twenty percent of oil and gas production was increased”.
- “Sui gas was provided to million people of Pakistan within a year”
- “Eight hundred fifty mile long pipeline was made to transport oil”.
- “Bullish trend of Stock exchange”.
- “Twenty percent Foreign aid was increased after restoration of democracy”.
- “Five lacks ninety thousands electricity connection were provided within one year”.
- “Four hundred forty five (445) post offices”.
- “Sewing machines were provided to widows. Funds or aids distribution to widows and orphans”. (Nizami, Qayoom, 2014)
- “Benazir showed Pakistan interest on US F-16 fighter planes when she made tour of US in April 1994, fortunately US senate passed aid bill with lessening constrains on her homeland on 21th September 1995”.
- “Pakistan became renowned as moderate and advanced country when US first lady Hillary Clinton and her daughter Chelsea visited Pakistan in 1995. Frequent visited Washington DC to meet her friends and family friends and also went Afghanistan as she would live there with her Brother when she was in exile”. (Badar Alam, 2008)

Conclusion:

After death of Zulifqar Ali Bhutto, “Benazir started her politics with help of her mother and started meeting with PPP leaders and followers and faced General Zia rule in Pakistan and immersion in different jails. After releasing she continued struggle for restoration of democracy against dictatorship under four main objectives of alliance Restoration of the 1973 constitution, Termination of Martial Law”.

On reaction “Zia pronounced provincial Constitutional Orders (PCO) and weakened judicial power and put down instructions of Army courts and publicize that this scheme is PPP to make army powerless with collaboration of Jamaat-e-Islami. Impression Benazir Bhutto once again. Now she felt that she can’t be succeeded until Zia terminate his government, she made her mother stand in politics as a leader of Pakistan People’s party, and banners were published of democracy to rise against dictatorship of Zia-ul-Haq. In 1985, Zia announced election in Pakistan on non-part bases and MRD was not happy with the decision but in election as usual typical lords and ethnic leaders, and government used Abusing manner with public, punishing them through cigarette burns, torturing them humanness by electric currents in jails in the regime, Zia used public ground and other places to keep their growing a number of prisoners and punished the person who expressed any single word in favor of Benazir as people stated long live Bhutto”.

In January 1986 “Benazir arrived in homeland after eight years , she was welcomed huge crowd from airport to Minar-i- Pakistan the workers waved green, black and red colors of PPP flag every corner of Pakistan. After long time Zia declared election in 1986 and he appointed Mohammad Khan Junejo as prime minister, he was known as dignified person due to his principles, he took some steps against Zia’s tyrannical. Junejo signed Geneva agreement without conscience of Zia and he was dismiss from him. Very soon ojri camp Rawalpindi took place and Zia broke all assemblies and take power by dictatorship. Fresh election was announced on 16th November 1988. In August 1988, PPP got fair victory in general election, on 16 November Benazir Bhutto became first female Prime minister of Pakistan at the age of thirty five years”.

Resident played a “trick giving government under the political associates but Benazir did not loss hope and got co-operation making an alliance along with other parties as many independent parties accompanied with Mohajir Quami Movement (MQM), luckily they assigned 108 votes and succeeded in national assembly. Benazir Bhutto entered audience hall in president house to take oath on the 1st December 1988”.

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In last “president of Pakistan Ghulam Ishaq Khan broken parliament by using eight amendment of constitution made by of Zia-ul-haq and announced election in which Military brought back in this election Pakistan and Benazir was in parliament as opposition leader. Once again New election was declared for national and provincial assemblies, election was arranged on October 6, 1993, PPP decided to emerge new government along with other political parties and again Benazir became prime minister on 19th October 1993 and Farooq Ahmed Khan Lagari from PPP side who became president of Pakistan with support of many political parties, PML/J (Pakistan Muslim League-Junejo) and the alarming opposition government was of Nawaz Sharif’s party PML/N (Pakistani Muslim League-Nawaz). serious issues by different sides In second tenure of her government, a new political group named Mohajir Quami Movement (MQM) came into being so as to save rights of Mohajir people soon MQM was divided into two parties and conflicts arisen in between and result people of many cities suffered, business was almost discontinued specially in Karachi, Benazir Bhutto ordered special forces to stop the violation subsequently fighting was ended but government of Benazir was blamed for the violation and the disturbance occurred in the country. Besides the internal economic problem, the international support and other marketing routes were nearly stopped because international market left tough condition for new aid payment, many groups of dictators closed their accounts and this acts led Pakistan’s reimbursement requirements to flouting position. Nawaz groups enhanced all kind of support to the dealers who did not wanted her government enforcing General Sales tax further Nawaz league launched ‘train march’ in 1994 from Karachi to Peshawar against her failure in economic state of country two weeks later he started Wheel Jam strike on 11th October supported by business class and other supporters against her government”.

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health visitors that could educate other ladies, popular polio vaccination project was started for under five years age children, widespread tuberculosis disease was controlled in her government, Pakistan has been continually facing unaffordable over population, infant mortality ratio, Benazir stated that her government reduced population by 1/3, there was a loud outcry against population welfare program and she appointed lot of trainees from small towns and villages, World health organization had awarded her health For All Gold Medal”.

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