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write a note on Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's tenure.

Introduction

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was the popular leader of his time. He gained popularity by criticizing the "Tashkent Declaration". During his tenure, he made the constitution of 1973. He did many economical reforms in order to revive Pakistan's economy and reduce poverty. He also worked on education as well. In this answer will highlight Bhutto's important achievement and reasons of his down fall.

Historical Background

Initially, Pakistan was democratic country during Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan. However, after their departure Pakistan faced the combination of civilian and military rule. Pakistan faced its first martial law in 1956. During which the constitution of 1956 was abrogated. After that Ayub Khan carried out same legacy almost ten years, then he handed over powers to General Yahya Khan. He conducted first general elections in Pakistan in

1971 and Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Bhutto's Achievements

1) 1973 constitution :-

Bhutto made Pakistan's 3rd constitution which is known as the 1973 constitution.

This constitution is running in Pakistan still with 26th amendments.

Through this constitution, he introduced the federal parliament form of the government in which the prime minister has the massive power and the President has the just ceremonial role. According to this constitution, Elections were held for Prime Minister, President, Chairman of Senate, Deputy Speaker, and Speaker of National Assembly.

1st Amendment:-

Bhutto himself made the first amendment in 1973 constitution. Through first amendment he recognized Bangladesh as a sovereign country which was previously known as the East Pakistan.

2nd Amendment:-

Furthermore, Bhutto himself also did second amendment in the constitution. In second amendment, he declared quadians as non-muslims.

2) "Father of Atomic Bomb":-

Bhutto is also known as the father of the atomic bomb of Pakistan. He initiated the nuclear program of Pakistan with his popular slogan as;

"We will eat grass, but will make our atomic bomb".

3) "Shimla Agreement":-

The Shimla Agreement was the main challenge for Bhutto because he gained popularity by criticizing the "Tashkent Declaration". The agreement was signed by Bhutto and Indira Gandhi. In this agreement, three points were the most important.

Firstly, Both the countries would act on basic principles and

Secondly, Both the countries would resolve their differences through peaceful way which means by talking, by appointing mediator, and organization.

Lastly, Both the countries ~~would~~ would respect the ceasefire decision and line of control in Jammu and Kashmir.

4) "Revival of Economy"

Bhutto took the control of all major factories of Pakistan. He nationalized all the banks of Pakistan. Furthermore, he took many initiatives to reduce poverty as well.

5) "Exist from Organizations"

In 1974, Bhutto announced withdrawal from Seato and many other organizations.

6) "Revival of Education"

Bhutto also did a lot of work on Education as well. He made Quaid-e-Azam University and Gomal University and many other universities as well.

"Most importantly, he improved relations with Muslim countries and China".

"He also appointed "Zia-ul-Haq" the Army Chief of Pakistan".

"Bhutto" Downfall"

As per the constitution of 1973, elections would be held in mid of the 1977. However, Bhutto announced the elections "early 1977". Furthermore, he started campaign and gave tickets to the people. However, nine other political parties made coalition against Bhutto which was known as "Pakistan National Alliances" ("PNA"). Their manifesto was based on Quran and Sunnah. This was the biggest challenge for Bhutto. However, in elections Pakistan Peoples Party won 150 seats out of 200 and PNA won only 36 seats. Furthermore, PNA boycotted from elections and due to which political chaos was created within the country and situation was getting worse. Most importantly, martial law was imposed in three different cities. Moreover, the Army arrested Bhutto

in murder case and General Zia-ul-Haq became the new leader of the country. Later on Bhutto hanged.

"Conclusion"

After the first general elections in Pakistan Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. He made several changes in country like he made 1973 constitution, nuclear program of Pakistan, economic and education's reforms as well.