
Political Achievements of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

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Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was one of the most influential politician of Pakistan. He emerged as great leader and faced many challenges in politics. After separation of Bangladesh, he led Pakistan to rise and prosper again. In his political career he got many landmarks. This article attempts to evaluate key achievements of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. This study is an exploratory endeavor to undertake on the discussed topic and therefore employs a qualitative research paradigm. Both oral interviews and a content analysis of the books, reports and articles were used to collect the data. This way, the study provides the best of both worlds and, therefore, qualified conclusions, derived from balanced reasoning and primary and secondary data sources.

Key Words: Achievement, Politics, Z.A Bhutto, Election

Introduction:

After Quaid-i- Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto is known as one of the most charismatic leader in Pakistan. He was most hated and loved politician during his time. He belonged to Larkana, Sindh. His father Sir Shanawaz Bhutto also remained premier of Junagadh state in British time before partition. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was a Pakistani barrister, politician, and statesman. He served as the fourth president of Pakistan from 1971 to 1973 and later as the ninth prime minister of Pakistan from 1973 to 1977¹. Bhutto founded the Pakistan People's Party and served as its chairman until his execution.

Establishment of Pakistan people party:

After establishing PPP Bhutto focused on mass mobilization of people across Pakistan referring to those who would feel marginalized and suppressed under the existing system. His message was particularly appeal to the working class, students and farmers who could see in him a leader who believed in the triple emphasized of social justice, equity and prosperity. By empathizing with masses and expressing what the common Pakistanis felt and wanted for their country, Bhutto successfully built up the party's membership base the almost 'overnight'². His speeches which were replete with demands for rights and reforms were empowering to a people, most of who were previously disenfranchised. This changed very soon and the PPP became a movement which amalgamated all the deserving segments of the population with the vision of making Pakistan a better place to live in by eliminating prejudice and partiality.

As the PPP gained momentum, Bhutto crafted its ideology around three core principles that defined its mission and appealed to the masses: Islamic values as the source of ethical principles, and democracy as the political system and socialism as the system to narrow the gap between rich and poor. Besides it not only questioned the entrenched elitist and authoritarian relations but also provided a new direction towards more liberal, inclusive and auto-sufficient Pakistan. By doing so, Bhutto managed to reaffirm his status as an honest, patriot leader willing to serve the public rather than some special interests, to stress he is a true face of the nation and its expectations³. By these principles, he aimed at creating the Pakistani society which would respect the traditions, be free or rather, liberate the people theoretically from the serfdom, provide everyone with a worthy job.

PP founder Zulfikar Ali Bhutto formally launched the PPP at Lahore Mochi Gate with a mass political public meeting which is like a political London Hyde Park. The meeting characterized Bhutto's effective as the party leader

to the people. His popularity increased rapidly with the backing of elders young people students and those previously politically apathetic people joined PPP and were shouting slogans against Ayub Khan.

Bhutto then embarked on a comprehensive national tour she went to major cities and even the most desolate villages. The political message he brought about was new ideas which also focused in the mundane lives of people by his slogan “Roti, Kapra, aur Makan” meaning food, cloth, and shelter. Burying feelings and appealing to the nation’s reason, he succeeded in making himself a leader whom people voted for, rejecting radical change⁴. However, unlike any other privileged son, Bhutto was devoted in his life with a strong willingness to face any adversity in the interest of his political journey.

Contrite vis a vis his critics, Bhutto did not deny his follious but stated he had never taken ministerial privileges to serve self interest⁵. It was narrated that he had refused offering by a foreign official for undue favor to be influenced, which he proved his commitment to his country. While the president once praised Bhutto’s loyalty he now wondered at the kind of treatment he offered.

After Ayub’s political consolidation, Bhutto came in the forefront of political leadership in West Pakistan which had a vantage position because he had had experience in governmental, international and defense affairs. Despite the attempts by Ayub to destabilise him through charges and arrests which Bhutto suffered through, the movement for democracy was continued. People of Pakistan no longer had faith in Ayub and this included even the sitting army and bureaucracy on which he used to have full support. Although he was an advocate of the “One Unit” policy in Sindh earlier, Bhutto raised voices against its division, so he wanted to please both Sindh and Punjab⁶. To a man and his party PPP, Bhutto walked the people of West Pakistan through a clear picture of the problems facing the country and his undying commitment⁷. He encouraged the people to overcome the power elites that continued to dominate them and argued for people to regain their rights. To others Bhutto and the PPP symbolized the Pakistan and the desire of the people for healing and a legitimate leadership.

General Elections December 1970 and Pakistan People Party

The General Elections of 7 December 1970 were the first to be held on the ‘one man one vote’ basis and produced a stupendous victory for Mujib’s Awami League in East Pakistan and a major triumph for Bhutto’s Pakistan People’s Party (PPP) in the West Pakistan. In 291 available seats, the Awami League got only 151 seats and the PPP got only 81 seats.⁸ While

Bhutto got complete hold over West Pakistan, the Awami League's victory was overwhelming throughout the country by securing 160 out of the total 300 in the National Assembly.

As a result, Bhutto's PPP secured the second-largest party in the assembly, 88 seats in total, which put Bhutto himself forward as a major voice of Pakistan but nevertheless still a minority in House. Their party swept the elections especially so in West Pakistani Assembly where no others Assembly members voted for him due to personal reasons and rivalry regarding the election. However, these problems and the distinct numerical superiority of the Awami League, parity with Sheikh Mujib and victory in West Pakistan in turn won by Bhutto was considered to be no less a feat.⁹

Following table shows the General Returns 1970 Elections, result of National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies (by per cent of vote and seats gained)

Party	E.Pak. % vt. Seats	Punjab %vt. Seats	Sindh %vt. Seats	KPK % vt. Seats	Bal % vt. Seats	Total % vt. Seats						
Details Result of National Assembly-1970												
AL	75.1	160	0.1	-	0.3	0.2	-	1.1	-	39.2	160	
PPP	-	-	41.7	62	45/0	18	14.3	1	2.4	-	18.6	81
CML	1.6	-	12.7	7	6.8	-	4.1	-	11.0	-	6.0	7
CVM L	2.8	-	5.1	2	1.8	-	0.6	-	--	-	3.3	2
QML	1.1	-	5.4	1	10.7	-	22.6	7	10.9	-	4.5	9
PDP	2.8	1	2.3	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	2.4	-	2.2	1
JUI- WP	-	-	5.2	-	4.9	-	25.5	6	20.0	1	4.0	7
JUP	-	-	10.0	4	6.9	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	7
JI	60.1	-	4.7	1	10.3	-	7.2	1	1.2	-	6.0	4
NAP- W	2.6	-	-	-	0.4	-	18.5	3	45.2	-	2.4	6
Other	4.5	-	1.2	-	1.7	-	0.7	-	1.0	-	2.9	-
Indep	3.4	-	11.7	5	11.1	3	6.3	7	6.8	-	7.0	16
Totals	-	162	-	82	-	27	-	25	-	4	-	300
Part. ^b	55.1	-	66.5	-	58.4	-	46.	-	39.0	-	58.	-

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Details Result of Provincial Assemblies-1970												
AL	70.5	288	-	-	0.4	-	0.6	-	-	-	35.5	288
PPP	-	-	39.1	113	39.1	28	14.3	3	1.9	-	17.7	144
CML	1.2	-	11.9	16	6.6	4	2.8	1	2.6	-	5.4	21
CVM L	3.5	-	4.7	5	0.4	-	4.1	2	-	-	3.6	7
QML	1.1	-	6.2	6	11.8	5	24.0	10	15.0	2	5.2	23
PDP	2.0	2	2.8	4	0.3	-	0.3	-	-	-	2.0	6
JUI-WP	0.5	-	3.1	2	1.2	-	14.0	4	11.0	3	2.3	9
JUP	-	-	4.5	4	6.1	7	-	-	-	-	2.1	11
JI	4.5	1	1.6	1	2.9	1	2.6	1	2.1	-	3.3	4
NAP-W	3.3	1	-	-	0.1	-	19.0	13	19.8	8	2.9	22
Other	2.6	1	1.8	2	2.1	1	01	-	1.4	1	2.0	5
Indep	10.8	7	24.3	27	29.0	14	18.2	6	46.2	6	18.0	60
Totals	-	300		180		60		40		20		600
Part. ^b	48.3	-	61.6	-	57.0	-	47.3	-	43.5	-	52.8	-

This fact is evident if we look at the table above - no political party in West Pakistan controlled and dominated the province to the same extent the Awami League ruled East Pakistan. In West Pakistan, they were also more complicated but still substantive. In the National Assembly, the PPP won 80 out of 140 from West Pakistan, equivalent to 58 percent of the total, and claimed an even greater proportion of the provincial assembly seats, 113 from 180 or 62 percent. Also, the PPP secured 8% of the votes in the Punjab Assembly. Another positive effect that can be attributed to the Bhutto government was his attempts on rebuilding the morale of the nation when Pakistan broke apart in 1971¹⁰.

Building a Broken Country

When taking the office in a chaotic world, Z. A. Bhutto's main goal became rather pragmatic: to 'wipe up the mess' to remind the nation of its realities, restore spirits, and confidence. The challenges were severe when Bhutto assumed the presidency of the country after being the first directly elected President of Pakistan. No constitution was available in Pakistan and its economy was very weak, and India have taken 90,000 Pakistani soldiers as POWs and 1,174 square kilometers of territory in Punjab and Sindh.¹¹

If the Bay of Bengal policy is seen as a masterstroke on the economic front, Bhutto's diplomacy was no less on international political front. He engaged others of Muslim majority countries beginning by extending an invitation for the Shah of Iran to come to Pakistan on a state visit and he himself made a working visit to Kabul to cement closer relations of the region. To consolidate his relation, Bhutto took tour of African and Middle Eastern countries to seek cooperation with Muslim nations. He also invited the Romanian and UAE leaders to Pakistan in 1972 to cement relations beyond the South Asian sub - continent.¹² As Bhutto visited China, he convinced Chinese authorities to delay the entry of Bangladesh to the United Nations until the peace talks were possible, which testifies to the author's approach to the region. In order to enhance a friendly relationship with the Soviet Union, enhancing which he extended his visit and met Soviet leaders, whose cooperation he deemed necessary for a broad resolving of the problems.¹³

Bhutto's overarching goal was clear: To demonstrate that Pakistan was not alone it sought support from the Muslim world to counter Indian threat and to avoid early recognition of Bangladesh. This diplomatic push also sent out a signal to the regional powers that Pakistan did have support especially in Islamic countries.

The Simla Summit- Best Diplomacy

At the same time President Bhutto started focusing on India because he soon came to understand that the real future of Pakistan's future relationship with India depended on Bangladesh. The principal issue was India as it imprisoned the Pakistani POWs and had the territory under the military rule.¹⁴ Mujib's relationship with the Indian government of the time was very professional. Under such circumstances when Bhutto reached Simla at the end of June in 1972 he could go nowhere near appearing strong at all.

The talks between Bhutto and Indira Gandhi were held on 28 June and continued up to 3 July 1972 on the backdrop of Simla, which is one of the

most beautiful cities of India and is among the prominent hill stations of that country and also known as its summer capital.¹⁵ Bhutto faced a difficult situation: as for the bargaining power the former had almost none and the latter was Gandhi the shrewd prime minister who had plotted the annexation of East Pakistan, the former had options to bargain. Around 5562 sq km of the geographical area of Pakistan was occupied by India and 150000 Pakistani soldiers were kidnapped to India and were harassed there. This was a real test for Bhutto and gave a good chance to consider how good she was at foreign policy as well as general strategy skills.¹⁵

However, Thabo Mbeki's coordination despite the fact that targets of the meetings were sensitive and intricate, Bhutto reached a significant diplomatic success¹⁶. Though being defeated personally and having once referred to Gandhi as 'average', Bhutto was on side which had made a considerable gain. This Simla Accord, therefore, provided firm basis for his diplomacy. These bargaining and semantic communisms between Bhutto and Gandhi as couples having an official prospect with each other and during behind the doors discussion sessions were perhaps equally significant. For a time, there was an impression that the talks would fail, but the private dinner that Bhutto had with Gandhi on the last night made the difference. This chatter that a political writer Rafi Raza had expressed on a TV news channel was employed to break the deadlock.¹⁷

The 'Simla Agreement' labeled a diplomatic success story led to the retrieval of the 5,000 square miles territory to Pakistan in exchange of 90,000 prisoners of war who were not to be tried for war crimes as demanded by Mujib-Ur-Rehman.¹⁸ Following course of action was visualized in relations to the process of marking out phased diplomacy and to settle largely the issues specially the question of Jammu and Kashmir in such a way that there should be no resort to force and the territorial integrity of both India and Pakistan should not be in any way affected.

This is particularly the case, given that Bhutto had little, if any leverage to start with, and the outcome of the negotiations at Simla was quite impressive. It is also acknowledged officially being one of the most effective executive actions of the first Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in the field of foreign affairs.

The Islamic Summit Conference Lahore (1974)

'Z. A Bhutto: ambassador of Muslim unity'

Religious, social, cultural and historical relationships between Pakistan and the Muslim countries are more or less well-established. Article 20 of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan also made it clear that the state

should further and consolidate the political and diplomatic ties with the Islamic countries on the basis of Islamic unity.¹⁹ It was during the P. P. of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that this country successfully hosted the second Islamic Conference. While he could not forge a Muslim 'bloc' similar to what the Americans or Soviets achieved in the Third World, Bhutto was active diplomatically.

In the Arab Israeli war of 1973, Bhutto did not look at it as some general war as humans would do but he looked at it as Pakistan's war and therefore wanted to show concrete support for the war. These ways got the nod from all the Arab states, which are proof of his diplomacy. This success was further evidenced when the Asia-Africa Conference was convened in Lahore in February the following year 1974.²⁰

It was more than just a conference; it was also an important affair for the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, and it bestowed honor upon Prime Minister Bhutto. It was a proud day in the calculus of the Islamic world and ending with the non-UN member Palestine PLO as the exclusive representative of Palestinians. The Second Islamic Summit Conference was a diplomatic triumph for Bhutto who was remarkably diplomatic.²¹

The conference discussed three issues that are of concern to the Muslim community as follows. First of all, it proclaimed that the PLO that was headed by Yasser Arafat was the only legal representative of Palestinian people²². It urged all delegates to stand up for the Arab and Palestinian fight for the recovery of their territories. The last resolution declared that no bargain or treaty would be allowed if it meant the further Israeli control of Jerusalem or its surrender to the rule of a non-Arab state.²³

The participating Muslim countries agreed at anti any state that supported Israel in any way directly or indirectly and acknowledged the policy of boycotting such states. Bhutto endorsed Arab solidarity and declared that Pakistanis would defend the rights of Islam, if necessary with blood. Secondly, the conference acknowledged that it was high time to enhance the degree of economic interdependence. Numerous economic committees were created, for example with members from Kuwait, Libya, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, and the Emirates, as well as Egypt, Pakistan and Senegal. These committees were intended to deal with more economic problems aggravated by skyrocketing oil prices. It was created with an initial fund of \$26 million in order to finance economic, social and cultural projects in the Islamic countries²⁴.

The actual contribution to the conference is made in the last session when Bhutto as the chairman of the conference gave a passionate speech in which a lot of Islamic influences are used. While admitting that his country

was beset with financial constraints, he conveyed Pakistan's willingness to play a part in promoting solidarity among the Muslims in other ways²⁵. She ensured the audience of Pakistan's stance on Islamic unity and its determination to face various obstacles in order to achieve that.

At the same time there is the rather high level of passion relative to the cause of Islamic unity in Pakistan. On this basis, Pakistanis, who are followers of Islamic canons and protect this religion, regard themselves as the defenders of Islam²⁶. They guarantee backing in any future war over the 'Islamic world' to take Baitul Maqdis or Jerusalem as God wills it.

That is why the Chairman Bhutto lays emphasis on the strong roots of Pakistan to the Islamic world and Pakistan's relations with the Arab Middle East; love with Iran and Turkey and friendly relation with the rest of the Muslim countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia. This he said, does not in any way detract from the fact that Pakistan has relations with other countries.²⁷

All she has stated is that she has a message to convey that a lot has been achieved in the last 25 years despite the past wrongs and the crises that have befallen the Muslim world. Many scholars agree with this view and say it mirrors the realities of the past quarter of a century of Muslims around the globe. However, for the Muslims, poverty and even humiliation was only one thing – the possibility of a revival. So long they had clarity of their objectives, he believed that there was only one thing that could delay Muslims – the division within themselves. Bhutto was bothered by the absence of the 65 million Muslims of Bangladesh to the summit concerning this people.²⁸

The summit was thus proved to have become an effective point of the formation of the independent East Pakistan²⁹. As will be remembered it is during this conference, Prime Minister Bhutto declared recognition of Bangladesh, Muslims countries had a role to play on this issue and India did not have any role to play in it. As one of the prominent attendee, Shaikh Mujib-ur-Rehman also got involved in this great conference also. It is a clear symbol of power shift and occurred just little over twenty-nine months about the Bangladesh incident.³⁰

The Islamic summit conference that took place in Lahore was among the important occurrences in the modern history of Muslims and the Third World that attempted to resist westernization – particularly economic and political domination. It appears that before the conference the Arab and Muslim countries are inclined to nationalism more than to Islamic camaraderie. Due to her hard work, continuously persuasive speeches and enormous efforts Bhutto helped leaders to comprehend that their state and

their resurrection was in Islamic unity and nationalism did not matter as much as they thought it did. This was revolutionary in the Muslim and the Third worlds: Bhutto and Pakistan saw themselves as the bearers of the message of Islamic unity.³¹

The Making of 1973 Constitution:

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has played very important role in making the constitution of 1973 in this he was done his biggest achievement. It is with this premise that Woodrow Wilson described a country's constitution not as a document of lawyers but as the chariot of a nation's life. Thus, it can be seen that Pakistan constitution controversies did indeed equate to several of her problems, and led to dismemberment. Z. A Bhutto as a lawyer and politician, and as one of the main architects of the 1962 constitution along with Ayub Khan knew all about the problems.³² After the war of 1971 it was no more a surprise that the country was dismantled, in a condition of all shame and miseries, doubly worried about its survival The task of maintaining the remaining Pakistan was perhaps almost an impossible one. Safe, secure and united. He was the only man in Pakistan who pulled the county, his beloved motherland from the intensive care unit.

The process of creating and dismantling a constitution, declaration of martial law at regular intervals, negation of the constitution, political 'stratagems', 'oppression, and inevitably the disintegration of Pakistan. It had made still made it more difficult well she was free yet her circumstances were quite challenging. Thus, under the signed on March 6 accord, a constitution committee was provided. Thus the committee met under a seasoned Politician, prominent lawyer and law Ministry Mahmood Ali Qasuri on 22 April and 18 May and discussed various aspects and motivated Mr. Qasuri to prepare a draft constitution report before the year was out in order to submit the National Assembly which was also being constituted at that time³³.

However, due to difference of opinion the president and the law Minister, the later tendered his resignation which was accepted on October 5, 1972 Desirous to have Mr. Qasuri Bhutto did not like to loss Mr. Qasuri Bhutto was replaced by Abdul Hafeez Perzada Observing the slow pace of working on this constitution, Bhutto personally took up the job himself. Bhutto had the remarkable ability of handling even the most complex issues rather more easily and logically. He was charged with an extra ordinary power of impression, of political knowledge, of understanding, of convincing not only his co-rivals but even his rivals³⁴. On October 17, he convened a meeting of all shades of the parliamentary leaders. It was

participated by the NAP, the two factions of the Muslim league – Qayum and Doltana, jamat-i-Islami, JUI, JUP, Tribal Area members and Independents and the PPP leaders. This went on for four days consecutively under the able guidance with accommodating altitude of President Bhutto. After 4 days of labor, a constitutional conference was obtained on the 20th of October, 1972.

This was a work which would take months to accomplish, if accomplished by other politicians and Ministers, but Bhutto could accomplish in days. This accord was his personal success and goes exclusively to him. On March 17, they offered some ridiculous changes to the Constitution bill, if I may so designate it. Instead of entering into correspondence with them, President Bhutto called a meeting for the purpose of discussing these amendments and asked them for fresh amendments if any. The demands and concessions of the political parties were ready and acceptable to Bhutto and there was no room for disagreement. As part of these exertions, he wanted to speed up the passage of unanimous constitution, he used his influence, that it was essential in the national interest to go to the boycotted National Assembly and pass the constitution when every demand of the opposition had been met.

Indeed, no qualms were raised when the amendments were included in the Bill. The opposition withdrew its boycott on 10 April 1973. The rate at which Bhutto worked was indeed astonishing. A task which should be accomplished at present has to be accomplished at present and not the next day. When the Bill was presented it was passed without debate in the Assembly and this with no single vote against it. It was unique in the history of Pakistan; everybody was wondering how president Bhutto managed conveniently to bring the opposition on the side of the government, and passed the constitution without any opposition with an incredible speed. From August 14, 1973, the newly passed constitution came into operation and beyond doubt Bhutto was the author of the new constitution.³⁵

Shifting of Power from Military to Civilian Government and Growth of Electoral Politics:

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was in fact quite an extraordinary character: he was a great demagogue, indeed an audacious one. Bhutto brought the meetings of the PPP to be methods of movement and electoral politics, the speech-making style of Bhutto is better understood as a form and genre of political theatre, quite different from the formally reasoned and articulated speeches, intermingled with humor, Marxist phrases, and occasional sexual metaphors, which he also delivered to legal associations and gatherings of

intellectuals but impassioned, crude in diagnosing the Regime and offering optimism when it came. As for the general campaign method, the public meeting served to transform all the towns and cities Bhutto passed through in Pakistan into discussion platforms to condemn the ills of the Ayub Regime.

Here Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was able to place himself in the middle of National political discourse when in October and November 1968 people this side of Pakistan – Governor Musa, the cabinet Ministers and conventionist Party leaders made Bhutto the focal point of their vitriol. These attacks by former colleagues had the additional advantage of fomenting Bhutto's image as a credible figure of opposition. The mass meeting was also employed to show the level of public support to Bhutto and also to test the ability of the local administration in maintaining law and order within the society.

In the early years of his presidency, he often remarked in these years, that the thinness of the district administration and its relatable potential helplessness if the public opinion turned massively against the regime. Its final and probably the most significant role was to inject Bhutto's persona and the PPP agenda into the mass electorate; no politician in Pakistan at the time, and to this day perhaps, travelled as extensively as Bhutto in his pre-PM and pre-martyrdom phase. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto consciously associated himself with the so called ordinary people, one often used metaphor being the fish in the sea' reference reminiscent of Maoism.³⁶

The PPP started to baptize their chairman as the Quaid-i in early 1968. In about February 1968 for most of the year of 1968, the PPP attempted to popularize the Quaid-i Awam, or the 'Great leader of the people' when Governor Musa cut into the fact with a sneer that Bhutto's phalanx consisted of *tonga walls*, rickshawallas and ordinary coolies.³⁵ Zulfikar Ali Bhutto replied that he was proud the common man was the mainstay of his strength: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto once told me 'The life of one man is more than all the riches of twenty families'.³⁷

It was only Zulfikar Ali Bhutto who brought a change as to transfer of power from the military regime to civilian government. He was an active player in the political scenario of Pakistan. These as a result gave Bhutto an opportunity to foster democratic institutions in the country. Instead of new policies, Bhutto adopted a style of Governness.

Political Awareness

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto for a very influential part in the political affairs of the Pakistan. He provided Pakistan with the constitution; democracy was given an entry into Pakistan by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Before that the dictators were reigning in the country. Pakistani People are not aware about their basic rights, but Bhutto inform the people about their rights. This is the only political leader that encourages others to engage in politics and agitate against dictatorship. The Bhutto politics and the political revolution on the way in Pakistan.

Land Reforms

In the manifesto of PPP, it was the main slogan of Islamic socialization to complete his manifesto; Islamic reforms for the people. He was well-known for his Reforms: one of them was Land reform.

The due estate owned in Pakistan up to 13100 acres for u irrigated and 150 acres for irrigated land and from 36000 to 15000 produce index units many landholding owners from Punjab and Sindh were disqualified from their lands Bhutto protection was also given to the tenants against ill legal expulsion. The public was informed that such facilities would be allocated on the state territory to worthy individuals.

Government would ensure that seeds and water provisions be forwarded to the owners of the land. The remit of Government was the role which conferred to it this important task. Various taxes were also cut to enable the formers to buy farming equipment. However, in the case of dispossessing the feudal and the big landlords in the province of Sindh and Punjab especially in the politicians region Zulfikar Ali Bhutto style land reforms were not very successful. After all Bhutto himself was one of them but he was accused of indulging in nepotism in the appointment of army officers.³⁸

One of the reforms was the Industrial reforms; all the heavy industries were nationalized through and ordinance. These industries included iron and steel foundries; basic metal and engineering industries, heavy electrical industries, assembly and manufacturing of motor vehicular industries, tractor plants, and assembly manufactures, heavy and basic chemicals, petro chemical industries, cement industries, public utilities especially in the area of electrical generation, transmission and distribution, gas and oil industries especially as it related to refining of crude oil. Service and payment of employees: were enhanced in all the industries Board of Directors of 20 large industries were sacked.³⁹

For the development of country it was required to bring revolution in education for this Bhutto were introduced education reforms. The school and college were nationalized on oct 1,1972. The teachers of all the private schools and colleges were the servant of Government and adequate amount of money was provided to the teachers, so that it may create its own standard of education. University was abolished ordinances of elementary education up to middle classes were made free. For teachers' training teaching workshops were developed. The budget for education in the center and provinces was increased to educate a quality lot.⁴⁰

Conclusion

Last but not least it can therefore be summed up that though he had taken some prejudiced moves and verdicts and therefore for some time had been considered as an evil for Pakistan, yet in essence Zulfikar Bhutto was a great leader, mass organizer, statesman and a politician of mark. He is the one who is said to be able to even steal people's thoughts and possessed the rulership of people's hearts. They are- 1973 constriction of credits and deposits, Simla agreement, Political awareness for establishment of PPP and OIC summit 1974. For these reasons he is still regarded with the same affection and enthusiasm.

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