

Legality of Islam, Political Affairs and Zia Government:

By

¹Arifa ² Professor,Dr. Usman Tobawal

Abstract:

The focus of this article is to study the Pak afghan relation in different era especially in the Zia ul-Haq era as well as the introduction of the system of Islamization and mujahidin in the country by Zia and its effects on Pakistan politics. Zia wants to make the country system according to the Islam as the Individual reason for his aim. The soviet invasion in Afghan in 1979 and Zia named its war as a "jihad" and introduced mujahidin in the country. According to the Zia the country system of the Pakistan should be Presidential instead of Parliamentary because in Islam there is no any concept of party in Islam, but before the Zia the two other Generals Yahiya khan and Muhammad Ayyub Khan introduced westernized in the state. During all his period Zia continued to be busy in exploration of legality of his power inn the name of Islam.

Keywords: Parliamentary, Implications, diplomatic plus political organizations, Zia-ul-haq realm, Islamization, mujahidin, Pakistan's political culture, etc.

Introduction:

Pakistan which became on the world map on 14 august 1947, in its 68 years of its continuation most of its time stayed under the express army regulation, on Pak politics army has left staid and momentous effects, in 68 years of its continuation 4 Generals were came, both of them General Muhammad Ayyub khan and General Yahiya khan introduced westernized in country in their governments while the idea of Roshan (Bright/Open minded/ Liberal) introduced by the side of General Pervez Musharraf, he has been known as a liberal army leader and Zia-ul-haq was the fourth who has been confidential taste and as a person consuming an

¹ M.Phil. scholar in Pakistan Study Centre U.O.B Quetta Pakistan

² Professor/Director Pakistan Study Centre U.O.B Quetta Pakistan

individuality different than Ayyub, Yahya and Musharraf. (Rizvi, 1996, pp. 230-231)

For different reasons and with various references in the record of Pakistan Zia management has been the portion of hot debate and serious conversation. Every person can be discovered easily in his regime manifestation of hard line difference of opinion and moderately solemn, political conclusions, about the Islamization policy of him, and in the course of his government diverse pace taken through the diplomatic, political and rational spheres happening Pakistan as well as external of Pakistan. The period of Zia regime whose name is known such as the greatest famous personality of 1980s some rounds while some critics criticize him as the dummy leader used by the United States of America alongside his probable opponent the USSR. (Niazi, 1987, pp. 144-146) In August 1988 since his death, a tumble of 28 years the merits and demerits of Zia regime has made fairly easy to analyze. Political volatility, disbanding and re-election of Assemblies, in politics back step of feudal and rise of capitalists, dismissal of Prime Ministers, the Muslim world sluggishness are the points which have defined very in good health by the diplomatic plus political organizations of the Zia government. Different writers have defined different character of his government like Roedad Khan has judged his personal qualities, while Ali Usman Qasmi has criticized his policy of Islamization on Pakistan politics, Altaf Gauhar has delivered harsh denigration approximately his politics as well as his personality. He expresses his period as the most terrible outline of dictatorship. General Arif and General Chishti who were his own attendants have also condemned different policies and political steps which have been taken by him during his 11 years single furnished rule. (Ibid)

Obligation of Martial Law and Nizam-e-Mustafa Movement:

Z.A. Bhutto in 1977 during his regime made the mainly vital of all the assessments taken by Z.A. Bhutto when he favored to drive to survey to get a new command; he wanted to be fruitful and had done plenty homework. In the start of 1977, when he identified that the situations were in his favor thus the general election of four provincial assemblies and the National Assembly he proclaimed which would be on 7th and 10 of March 1977 correspondingly. (Waseem, 1998, p. 348)

When he announced the general election, all the opposed- Bhutto political groups, came into much vigorous, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) formed by them, which included unfavorable aspects like Asghar Khan

liberal and secular party, Maulana abul Aala Maududi party Jamat-e-Islami (an orthodox theologies party) tehreek –e- Istaqlal, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan Pakistan Democratic Alliance (a loyal believer in parliament politics and democracy) Shah Ahmad Noorani party Jammat-e-Ullma Pakistan (a relatively liberal Islamic party) Muslims Conference of Sardar Abdul Qayyum, and Pakistan Muslim league Qasim group, khaksaar tehreek of Allama InyatUllah mashraqi, Abdul wali Khan Party of National Democratic (National Awami party having an invalid of extra communist, federalist and secular sloping)

In common sense the programs, political views and policies of these parties had not only different which was not reconcilable at all but it had only one public aim that was to eject Bhutto from authority. When the general elections were held the results did not assemble the hopes of the PNA for the National Assembly as only 36 of its applicants were confirmed. 155 seats of National assembly had won by the Pakistan People's Party (ppp). The Pakistan National Alliance started the nationwide gripe movement against the PPP and its regime after the results of elections. The election had challenged on the matter of introducing Nizam-e-Mustafa in Pakistan by the side of the some parties from the PNA, they said the Bhutto government had fail the chance in the country of introducing Nizam-e-Mustafa. For introduction of Nizam-e-Mustafa thus the removal of Bhutto had become obligatory which take active part in the movement and all the religious aspects must join the hands. (Khan, 1995, p.22) The antagonistic Bhutto agitation was full religious spirit and passion which was named by means of association for outline of Mustafa Nizam which finished hooked on the national inclusive march. Especially the members of JUP of Noorani, all over the country predominantly in Lahore, Faisalabad, Multan, Karachi, and Rawalpindi provided a very strong forefront to this demonstration. In few days the agitation increased major force awarding a solemn condition of Law and Order collapse.

After the seriousness as well as enormity of the Program Bhutto consented to open the conversation by the chief of the Pakistan National Alliance, the agenda for the conciliations was announced, liberated during the movement those political leader who were captured and to facilitate the opposition. The conciliations started in June 1977, it remain from that time when the bashes could agree to a waft treaty. (Ibid. p.25)

Z.A Bhutto announced that by the parties the planed accord would be signed on July 5 of 1977, but the night between the 4th and 5th of July the

armed force came into action under the leadership and direction of Zia-ul-Haq "Operation Fair Play" and obliged Military Law in all the nation. At Murree they house arrested the Bhutto with some other chiefs of the Pakistan People Party and the leaders of PNA.

Once again the provincial and the federal Governments as well as the Governors were discharged, National and 4Provincial Assemblies were disbanded and the high court's respective Chief justices were appointed as Governors, in all the four Provinces. That time the leader of Pakistan Chaudhry Faza I Ellahi was maintained in office whereas the 1973 constituents was postponed which at different incident Zia labelled as seized in abeyance. The president in the release of his constitutional to support obligations as well as duties the four members Commission was constituted. Under the martial law No one could be challenged the order or regulation in any court. It was professed in Pakistan constitution that in the name of Islam Pakistan was accomplished; for the integrity and solidarity of the country the introduction of Islamic system was necessary. On 1977, July 5th Zia-ul- haq as the Primary Military Act Supervisor (PMAS) addressed the Pakistani people on television plus radio then affirmed that the Pakistani persons had encouraging and a on the armed invasion. Zia declared that the power would be shifted to the chosen representative of the publics in 90 days after the general election in October. Zia wants to make the country system according to Islamize, as the individual reason for his invasion, strengthen his hold, to control the political system, improve and expand his power support as well as extend the incantation of his law. He formulated a tactic to achieve his target. In August 1978 the interim the constitutional term ended, to expand his power an opportunity given him as plenty, as a result charming the single provider as the Primary Military Act supervisor and the president he occupied the office of president. In the start he declared that to continue the preparation and would renounce the said offices when some proper auxiliary would presented he had occupied on the presidency. This never happened till on 17th of august 1988 he was killed in an aircraft. (Arif, 1995, pp. 56-78)

The chief justice of Pakistan justice Anwar-ul- Haq, yet presiding in Begum Nusrat Bhutto case, on the theory of Law basis of requirement validated the Martial Law of 1977 which prepared the Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA) with supreme authority as well as the authority to modify the constituents in his own judgment subject to the controlling authority in the chief Justice Opinion by the high benches the courts remained quiet recollected. He propagated the provisional Constitution Order (PCO) in 1982 below which the judges of Pakistan had to take

renewed vow as well as were distant of several such administrative authority on behalf of which Anwar-ul- Haqhad imagined as validation the ruling in Nusrat Bhutto case. This judgment had no slighter than in Moluvi Tamiizuddin Khan Case (1954-1955) by the Munir decision and had a very serious and important ramification on the political situation. The ongoing political process had change due to this judgment. The majority political parties in the country which insisting fresh ballots since the imposition of Martial Law, before holding any elections under Military Law twisted to be the follower of the progression of accountability. Zia magnetized by this mandate for extending, solidification with Z.A. Bhutto and his PPP and his dictatorial rule. The situation had given the chance to him to eradicate these antagonists thus to make the responsibility process board base and enthusiastic, for this intention he make up eleven special tribunals. With the rest of PPP and Bhutto this accountability process started. Against Bhutto and his party a number of cases were intended most momentous of these circumstances twisted to be the Ahmaad Raza Qaesari assassinated which finished up with the performance of Bhutto in Rawalpindi jail on April 4th1979. Zia spent early years of his government in endeavors to reduce Bhutto and his party from the political prospect. He felt much pleased of Bhutto phenomena after his execution. He was victorious to give the idea and supported his power base that he was a person of durable concerns to repel any kind of burden. (Ibid. pp. 78-89)

Islamization and Zia:

On behalf of starter of Niizam-e-Mustaafa the slogan develop greatly popular during 1977 as well as achieved a momentous maintenance. Keeping in vision he acknowledged converting the social, political plus executive arrangements of the national in harmony through the Islamic principal as well as norms for this he owned this popular slogan which consequently became his base for gaining and catch the attention of popular support.

He established giving explanations of Islam and its system for legitimizing his rule. To stretch fresh explanation to the thoughts like power and Islam he introduced a campaign, democracy underneath the care of spiritual ball taking some of reliability. He said in one of his interviews “the Muslims and especially the Pakistani Muslims behind in one God, one book, one Prophet and one ruler. In Islam it is not important that how someone had captured the power. Under the system it is important that the ruler must be a practicing Muslims. If he fulfills the said condition, the people obey him otherwise they oust him”.

It appears from this interviews that the way catching authority by Zia had no or tiny implication; for his rule he was in sought of authority by awarding his goals in a somewhat extraordinary manner, that's why legitimized by the public to gets his rule the introduction of Islamic system was the best option for him. (Rizvi, 1996, pp. 245-255)

That the imposition of the Islamic system was the main objective behind his capture of power in the country he wanted to satisfy the public through his statements. Zia said in his speeches again and again that Pakistani people had vanished from its Islamic basis then the problem which it facing real reason overdue its crisis was the extensive defeat of its social as well as political associations by the English colonialism which had most consequent its allowed system, one main reason was a enormous variances in Islamic as well as Western lawful system. Legal system of Islam originated from Quran and Sunnah, and it having a spiritual base. Therefore only by imposing Islamic order an Islamic society could be developed.

With the Islamic laws to make the legal system consonant several steps had been taken by Bhutto Government. Under the 1973 constitution for occurrence as a public religion Islam was confirmed and a board of Islamic philosophy was established though, its proposals were not integrated as well as its terms of references were limited. To authorize the said board, Zia not only increased its membership to make it effective but also reconstituted it.

Zia rotated his consideration towards the segments of law in detection of his policy Islamization, culture economy and education. Zia issued the presidential order On February the 10th 1979 to ascertain sharia courts in the country. This governmental instruction authorized to announce any such act or law of the Administrations as unacceptable as well as negated by the high courts, which was in infringement through the Islamic principles on /appeal/application/request/after some civilian, every provincial as well as central administration of Pakistan.

The council main function was to make suggestion and analysis the rules to species them according to Quran and sunnah. Intermission during working hours, interest free banking, Nazim-e-Zakat, fixation of prayers, dissemination of Hadood laws, introduction of the laws of Diyet, Qisas, Shufa and Evidence, To make the Islamic teaching and Pakistan as a necessary subject on BS.C/B.A level, appointment of Nazimeen-e- Salat etc. was the suggestion make by the council. 235 laws were reviewed and

recommended in so laws by the council. Though to the federal sharia court 66 laws were denoted its perusal and deliberation, by Zia a federal majlis-e-shura was selected to keep cooperation among the public and government's well as to maintain the similar active till the formation of new Assembly. Zia was nominating to all powerful such person who could afford him unconditional support. To preserve cooperation with public and to work an advisory body was the main purpose of the council. The enterprise of majlis-e-shura, basically, that the progression of Islamization had been started communicated the message to the public. The last ability to select belonged to the president and the majlis had no extensive allowing. Under his Islamization policy the steps taken by Zia had little collision on the state and society. From the imposition of Haddood laws it was believed that the number of crimes would be decrease but in terms the laws become contentious of their impact. In people pouring of criminals was witnessed but the obligation of Haddood laws in consequence religious variances reaped up as well as beset the nation growing even now current social and political inequality. Inconsistency and forbearance for spiritual modifications came to the deepest heteat tide and for imposition of those cruel punishments Pakistan received a bad name by external. After initiation the ratio of crimes nevertheless could not decrease by these steps, on the other hand for a little whole the crime rate lowered. Retained the people satisfied and busy on this ploy positively continued his law only Zia was that person who gets beneficiary through his mottos and the step taken by him for Islamization. For proliferation of Islamic system Zia through his promise involved some care in the poorer middle and middle classes of the public in this direction a few preliminary steps taken in which jamat-e-Islami and few other religious clusters. (Ibid. pp. 231-245)

Afghan Police and Islam:

A full hot weather in international relationship in 1979 was witnessed particularly that of between the marvelous authorities showed their dedication in cover for Zia. Zia was the most important recipient of the state of affairs which assisted him the greatest to spread his despotic regulation. For Zia the chief of the associate occurrences was the USSR assault of Afghanistan; as the result he gets the support of the Islamic and western world beside with the support from the NAM. The extensive economic and military aid was the instant gift from them. Pakistan had been depending on alien assist since its establishment. Therefore brought somewhat visible prosperity in the country as well as had positive result on its economic by his large scale assist. The Afghan-Soviet war named as a "jihad" by Zia and stated that with the final victory the same would end.

For any kind of amendment or change he opposed against all external and internal pressure in his Afghan policy. From this time to today by Zia's Afghan policy Pakistan is facing the momentous consequence.

The USSR interference in Afghanistan expressed by Zia as an exposed violence and provided economic and military assist to the Afghan mujahidin. Through Guerrilla war in his view that uncertainty the soviet militaries were not assumed a harsh spell, they would absolutely continue further. With Zia policy of afghan somehow had corresponded. That the soviets should tire their all properties in the battle of Afghan according to the U.S desired. In reality the United States of America since extensive, was in exploration of the accidental to revenue the retaliation of her uncomfortable reverse as well as occupied obtainable in 1960 in the conflict of Vietnam. From Jamat-e-Islami and senior officers of the armed and Jammiat-ul-ulami Pakistan received strong support Zia's Afghan policy. Although Zia always took the stance on external debate and supplied extensive military assist to Afghan mujahidin nor Pakistan had sufficient properties to support the Afghani mujahidin and neither had she interfered in the internal affairs of any country and fight against supper power like USSR?

The democratic process had damaged from soviet interference in Afghanistan. People concentration was focused on defense and solidarity of the state; on the other hand in politics of Pakistan the armed administration made its stability pretty strong. Pakistan had received and accommodates an enormous flood of Afghan immigrants as the result of this war which created economic, social and defense related problems. In the republic Pakistan became the chief export of heroin to the U.S.A by the Narcotics business which increased in the country.

Kalashnikov culture was recognized during this period in the country. The U.S assist to Pakistan promote ascended Pak-soviet relation. Pakistan's things determination among the community the countries was deficiently distressed and the Islamic concept of Jihad was undermined. In June 1982 conciliations had started which lasted till 1988. Geneva accord signed between Pakistan and Afghanistan on 15th of April 1988 whereas the Soviet Union and U.S signed the same and intercontinental guarantors. According to Geneva pact on 15th of February 1989 The Soviet forces had leaved Afghanistan.

Referendum and Islam:

Actually a non-selected leader of the country Zia was enthusiastic to grow him selected and converted the crown below the constituents. On 19th of December, 1984 he was certain to hold a ballot for this. The question of the referendum was “Do you support the process started by Zia-ul-Haq to bring the laws in consonance with Holy Quran and Sunnah, and to protect the ideology of Pakistan?” He was believed that a confirmatory response would unpleasant to choose as the Pakistan President General Zia for term of 5 years. Zia charity system of Islam as shelter in the referendum for the reason that none of the Muslims in the country could proclaim that she/he did not upkeep in the country the obligation of Islamic structure. Government used all available public resources and machinery to make the referendum success. For those who would be creating unavailable in persuading the people to boycott the referendum cruel punishments were announced. After the referendum the official result was announced according to which Zia obtained 97.7% votes and was declared elected president for 5 years. For the re-establishment of Democracy the chiefs of the Movement pronounced to assent the result. They declared that only less than 5% registered voters had voted in the referendum from the total voters. In Pakistan where the political system is multi parties 'i.e. Jamaat-e-Islami and Muslim League only two political parties of them on condition that their full care to the ballot and its result. (Choudhury, 1988, pp. 113)

Pakistan formed in the name of Islam and its 95% population has Muslims, in the country like Pakistan it is hardly possible that the question which asked in the referendum a large number of people would answer in negative, in fetches' chief wish was to see himself on the mask of Islam as the selected president of Pakistan; therefore in the survey paper regarding the merits and demerits of the government did not mention in the ballot paper, fairly to vote against/vote for the declaration in the country of the Islamic order the question asked from the voters. As a candidate for presidency had he put him, it is more than likely than he would have vanished the election.

Democracy as well as Islam:

Zia said on 23rd of February 1979 addressing to the Baloch sardars “Allah has given the opportunity to clean politics. Un less the society is established on healthy foundation, there would be no use of holding the elections: thus when it would be certain to get positive results, the election would be held in the country”. But by the political parties and

international forums unvarying pressure increased, then he decided to hold general elections in the country. After circulation of the political parties' registration act and becoming president for five years, Zia originate himself on a sound and solid pitch. The general election holding in the country there was no hazard. In 1985 Of February though on non- party bases he apprehended election for national and provincial Assemblies, on the other side on the party basis political parties demanded election, but he did not agree from the demands of political parties, according to him the result could in tension if election campaign launched on party basis and near was no hint of political parties in Islam. In this sagacity Zia was like an Ayyub khan disliked from political parties. He believed the country could be run successfully and smoothly without the interference of the political parties. In other words he favored autocracy and resisted democracy, because on behalf of the method of Islamization of the realm autocracy provided him unilateral power. (Mushahid, 1990, pp. 263-268) According to him then the process of Islamization would not be possible if on the party basis in the country elections were held. In real, whatever the situations, he did not want to carve up the power with the political parties. When the agenda of the elections were announced, public meetings and March past were banned and many opponents of the Zia government were detained. Who would disobey the order unsympathetic and split chastisements were obligatory on those people. The regime had controlled the total means of communication. Zia had never faced any potential and strong opposition due to hard line and harsh policy. Zia was hopeful after receiving the needful done for his desired positive result, in the country elections were held on the fix date. Fairly a huge amount of supporters went for elections disregarding the boycott call given by MRD, 52% voters were questioned with the developed ratio of the countryside zones than the city, and in the polls 56.82% of the total registered voters were polled for the National assembly.

The outcomes of the elections did not on the ambition as well as the hope of Zia. And the result of the election was a total source of disappointment for the MRD. The candidates who were supported by the governments rejected by the electorate accepts one of Zia's counselors, mayors of the big cities, and his minister who vanished the elections compared to 30 seats of the NA and persons who were fair creating the entry in the legislation elected. As members of Majilis-e-Shura more than 50% of Zia nominees in open competition could not survive. Pakistan people's party and Muslim League protected 40 and 70 seats accessibility. Against the 63 seats of the National assembly Jamat-e-Islami puts its candidates while only 8 of them could be successful. These applicants challenged the

election in disregard of their party policy. Feudal maintained their majority in the new elected assembly, on the other hand some comparatively land controllers were replaced by some feudal. After Zia long consideration and in session with the pir of pagara, who belonged to Sindh Muhammad Khan Junejo nominate as the PM of Pakistan.

Islamization and the 8th Amendment:

General Zia wanted the system of the Parliamentary would be presidential in nature. Zia could not transfer the substantial power to the Prime Minister for the last 8 years which was the character of a typical legislative system after having occupied the peak position. In the constitution 8th amendment was the way he found to his goal by unilaterally, the presidential powers were increased largely by the 8th amendment. The 1973 constitution of Pakistan maintained its parliamentary classification in theoretically but it converted further of Presidential structure than that of a parliamentary method of Government for practical after the 8th amendment. On 2nd of March 1985 through his presidential order no 14 he gave consequence to the 8th amendment. (Khan, 1995, p. 22)

Zia permanently favored the presidential method of Government in the country when he imposed the martial law in the state in 1977. Through his statements and speeches he had expressed the same on several occurrences. The presidential method of governments was in consonance with the Islamic order according to his views.

Zia addressing the Majlis-e-shura on 12 August 1983 he passionately criticized the parliamentary system in the country they said the crises faced by the country in 1977 was due to parliamentary system. He knew that the people strongly opposed the presidential system which he attempt and the country people longed for the parliamentary system, for this reason he inserted such amendments which features is same as parliamentary system but converted it in to a presidential system of government. Between the powers of president and prime minister his aim was to create a balance which he implored by virtue of the said amendment. Till 1st of April 1977 the eighth amendment remained affective, the eighth amendment not only made the president all powerful but for totally his activities taken below Military Act since its obligation provided the safeguards and comprehensive constitutional shelter. On 30th of December 1985 he picks up the Martial Law from the country after the donation of protection for all of his actions.

The Junejo Dismissal:

The general elections were held in 1985 under the parliamentary system, but that's time president Zia still desired under his thumb to keep the system. The power to nominate the prime minister he kept himself under the 8th amendment while a strong and successful part for the president was also protected. His request was that by the asset of the 1984 ballot to run the system in his own judgment people had empowered him while the prime minister of that time Junjo wanted to inclusive the renewal of the parliamentary democracy and willing as the prime minister expand his power base. The prime minister and the president individual seeks attractive the both opposite directions caused an extensive gap. The extensive dissimilarity between the president and the prime minister cropped up transporting the Zia policy of Afghan on the vanguard. The Afghan problem earliest solution was Junejo who catch clear of the undesirable impact produced on the state's economy by the large invasion Muhajrin of Afghan. He wants to keep their initial country peaceable; but the Zia aim was quite different from him, being a Muslims it was compulsory for the people Pakistan to support the Afghan Muhajrin the Afghan war against the Soviet Union was within domain of the thought of Jihad as enforced by the Islamic command. He was against choral the several pact except there was a whole tranquility and peace in the state of Afghanistan after the Mujahidin had completed the last success. The Afghan problem early and direct solution would remove him on the western assist established on the cause of the local solidarity and peace was the major reason behind his attitude. The country Prime Minister Junjio was in favor of signing the Geneva agreement but the president of the country Zia was opposed to signing the Geneva agreement; Junejo ignore the Zia resistance and signed the Geneva accord.

As the president on 29th May 1988 Zia in implement of the authorities assigned under clause 58(2b) Of the amendment 1973 constitution dissolved the national as well as provincial Assemblies and discharged the Junejo Government. Whereas the reasons which Zia describe behind his action to the assembly which had failed to accomplish the purpose for which it was composed. The country had to face economic crisis and disorder. The country law and order situation had come due to the worst police of the prime minister and to the unsatisfactory. The Islamization process which had been happening by Zia to pass Pakistan in delineation through the Islamic direction had disregarded by the Prime Minister. At last to introduce Islamic order he reasserted his promise and communicated hope for a cheerful forthcoming of the state.(Ibid. pp. 57-78)

For the discharge of the Junjio government the reasons given by the Zia were pedestal on such situations which already established before the Junjio was swear as the prime minister and were not only generated. Even during the Zia Martial Law Government corruption, bad Law and Order situations had been witnessed. Because it's the carelessness of the Government to change the country relating to Islamize, on the other hand country was concerned and the assignment which Ziamay possibly not be accomplished in his 8 and partial years of his regime even existence an all authoritative leader, and how Junjio completed the similar only in the period of three years. The problem was started from there where the Junjio was busy in ornamental his powers in a legislatorial system of Régime as enjoyed by the Prime Minister while Zia desired to see just the dummy in his hand. In the view of Zia that the Pakistan Prime Minister Junjio was overlooking him and his embrace on the sequences was losing, the hope to find a better and suitable choice he dismissed Junjio. In 1988 on 20th of the July Zia declared that the common votes would be detained in the country on 16th of the November, but well prior to the preset date, near Bahawalpur on August 17th he was killed in an aircraft; after the death of Zia the state was facing the same situation once again of improbability as when he forced the third Military Law in Pakistan in July 1977. (Jung, 1988)

The period of Zia was a series of challenges observer. On the one hand the journalists were thrashed; even the press got some air to breath as the other. Under the Islamization policy of Bhutto, he steadily the judiciary, political parties and the civil bureaucracy, when the Bhutto was suspended the judge who released the Bhutto in the assassinate case was promoted to the location of the Supreme Court judge. In the time of Bhutto the policy of Islamization was weak; the only organization which was fairly brace was the army the army leader Zia used Islam to extend and brace his particular power.

The first and last wish of Zia was to save his authority immoral safe and sound for this reason on any issue he went for planning and homework before any action. About the impediments, outcomes and consequences he had least consideration by his actions subsequently.

In 1976 Zia appointed as the chief of Army staff by the Bhutto because he had winning over his confidence and trust and triumphed in entering in his good book. Zia showed he like a person who had no familiarity with political affirms and always himself as a faithful and an obedient officer. By this qualities Bhutto selected him as the chief of army staff in

repression of 8 Generals who were elder to him. Zia did not assign an agent till him elevated Military Rule and ceased to the Civil Military Law administration due to his nature he never trust on any one persons. He always afraid that if allotted his deputy, he cloud occupy his position and over throw him. To keep the strings in his own hand was always his desired so he did not appointed any caretaker Prime Minister in 1988 when he dissolved the National and provincial Assemblies, however there were not chief Minister in the Provinces. No third persons knew about the outcomes and the nature of those meeting him always congregate with the foreign leaders in isolation. (Ibid.)

The personality of Zia had diverse and mysterious. What he was up to the next nobody knew. In a period extending to 11 years his vagueness was never exposed. Whereas he take any difficult and hard decision always stay put comfortable, he had to burn ups to do any barrier things. He had to ability to keep retained and cool his senses in difficult moments. Zia could remain an eye on the tags aimed at his adversaries as well as push them to a cover in graceful pray humor where they could not save but to interpretation. In exploration of an opportunity He without expressing any passion and feeling in this process when he could turn the bench whereas his enemies had not anything but to watch.

Exploration-Conversation:

The occupancy of Zia still momentous but on international and national levels had controversial, his pretense himself by way of the winner of Islam and a public figure. In the leadership of the Muslims world he occupied in the central place. But now a day in a different perspective his rule is seen than it was understood in his life period. Without justifications he forced Military Law in the country and then introduction of Islamic order as well as on the pretext of accountability he seized ballot and by holding elections on non-party basis he prolonged his rule. Keeping him in power for long and eliminating his opponents he used the factors of Cultivating of theocratic and ethnic parties, one sided accountability and sectarian basis of Islam. His policy of Afghan has secluded the Muslims world and the single supper authority has twisted its gun on the way to Islam after the dissolution of the Soviet Union. The name of Jihad is being understood as terrorism. For the U.S. support the Muslims world had pay quite a heavy price which he used as a warranty for his tyrannical rule.(Qasmi, 2014, pp. 78-98).

Not at all patience for democracy otherwise several control on his controls showed by Zia even when the international state of affairs had changed. The President of Pakistan Zia used public bureaucracy and armed as his armaments. Under Junjio he could not regulate through the controlled. The Prime Minister of Pakistan Junjio desired that the organizations should be controlled by the politically aware leaders while the Zia wanted to rule according to his wishes. Zia always use and justified to Islam for reaching his destiny and for the advancement of his goals and aims. Extremism, terrorism and militancy are the production of Zia regime and major force that fought against the Soviet Union war led by religious groups. For his anti-Soviet policy the foreign scholars respected Zia during his possession but especially outstanding to growth of Taliban in Afghanistan with Pakistan's support in view of changing, his Government has been understood in an overall changed reference and perspective.

Subsequently a tumble of almost 3eras his decision and policy, have convert an exposed secret which do not decorate portrait. Generally for his rule or using Islam as a cause to extend Zia continued busy in exploration of legality during whole of his tenure. For keeping managing and legitimacy his survival on the full his occupancy surrounded about the sensitive aspiration while economic, military and social etc. Related to internal situations beside by worldwide scenario always stayed supportive for him.

References:

Ali Usman Qasmi, the Ahmadis and the politics of Religious Exclusion in Pakistan, Amazon, London, 2014.

G.W.Choudhury, Pakistan: Transition from Military to Civilian Rule, Scorpion England, 1988.

Hasan Askari Rizvi, the Military & Politics in Pakistan 1947-1986, Progress, Lahore, 1996.

Hamid Khan, 8TH Amendment: Constitutional and Political Crises in Pakistan, wajidaliis, Lahore, 1995.

Kausar sNiazi, Aur Line cut Gayee, Jang Publishers, 1987.

K.M. Arif, Working with Zia: Pakistan's Power Politics 1977-1988, Oxford University Press, Karachi, 1995.

Mushahid Hussian, Pakistan's Politics: Zia years, Progressive, Lahore, 1990.

Muhammad Waseem, Politics and State in Pakistan, Progressive, Lahore, 1998,.

Rozanma Jung 19 August 1988