

Pakistan Peoples Party - Past and Present

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto

'A Chronology'

by

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5 Sep 1965

Pakistan fought war with India and gained some ground in Kashmir.

22 Sep 1965

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto addressed UN Security Council and pleaded Pakistan's case and won the hearts of Pakistanis. He became hero overnight.

5th January 1966

Tashkent declaration was signed. President Ayub developed differences with Z. A. Bhutto because he was not in favour of this agreement. People of Pakistan considered this agreement a sell off.

18th June 1966

President Ayub announced that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was ill and had proceeded on long leave.

22nd June 1966

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto traveled by train from Rawalpindi to Lahore after quitting foreign ministry. He was warmly received by a gathering of seventy thousand people at Lahore railway station.

13th October

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was asked by intelligence agencies not to enter politics and keep himself away from presidential election in 1970. He refused. This was the time when he decided to form a political party.

27th February 1967

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto disassociated himself from convention Muslim League.

23rd June 1967

Bhutto announced to hold public meeting at Goal Bagh Lahore. His meeting was disrupted showing Government nervousness.

17th September 1967

After touring the country and addressing gatherings in different cities, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced that he had decided to form a new political party: Pakistan Peoples Party. After this announcement he started another tour of the country to muster support for his proposed party.

30th November 1967

Pakistan Peoples Party was founded in a convention in Lahore. Four hundred participants elected Zulfikar Ali Bhutto its chairman. Mr. J. A. Rahim, Mr. Abdul Waheed Kapar, Khurshid Hussan Mir, Sheikh Muhammad Rashid, Hayat Muhammad Sherpao, Amanullah Khan, Miraj Muhammad Khan, Haq Nawaz Gandapur, Dr. Mubasher Hussein, Begum Abad Ahmed, Begum Shaheen Ramay, Begum Anwar Ghalib, Malik Hamid Sarfraz, Ghazi Zaka ud din, Comrade Ghulam Ahmed, Rafiq Ahmed Bajwa, Syed Omer Khan, Mian Muhammad Iqbal and Mir Hameed Hussan attended this convention. Aslam Gurdaspuri recited his poem. Three coloured Red, Black and Green flag was approved as party flag.

9th Dec 1967

PPP Chairman Bhutto issued first manifesto in Karachi and announced the commencement of membership campaign. The PPP manifesto contained four principles:

- Islam is our religion
- Democracy is our politics
- Socialism is our economy
- Power lies with the people

18th Jan 1968

Govt. felt threatened. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's entourage was attacked, when he was going to address Khanewal Bar Association. Bhutto continued his tour and addressed different gatherings in different cities. He continued this mass contact campaign till 13th November 1968.

7th Nov 1968

Student procession was attacked at Polytechnic College, Peshawar Road, Rawalpindi. Police opened fire and killed one student, Abdul Hameed.

8th Nov 1968

Rawalpindi City was handed over to Army. Z.A. Bhutto announced his support for the student's demands.

10th Nov 1968

President Ayub escaped narrowly from an attempt on his life by a young man, Hashim.

13th Nov 1968

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto along with his comrades was arrested under Defence of Pakistan rules, 1965, section 33-B

14th Nov 1968

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's detention was challenged in the West Pakistan High Court. A division bench comprising Mr. Justice Moulvi Mushtaq Hussain and Justice Qazi Gul Muhammad heard this petition.

19th Nov 1968

Air Marshal Muhammad Asghar Khan led agitation after Z.A. Bhutto's, detention.

2nd December 1968

High Court declared detention of Ghulam Mustafa Khan and Ahmed Raza Kasuri as illegal.

12th December 1968

Court decided to hear Bhutto's case in camp jail, Lahore.

7th January 1969

Malik Meraj Khalid tried to present a resolution in West Pakistan Assembly, popularly known as 'Crises of Conscience'. He was stopped. He resigned from the Convention Muslim league.

9th to 15th January 1969

Special bench of West Pakistan High Court heard Mr. Z.A. Bhutto's case and postponed it till 23rd January.

6th February 1969

Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto withdrew petition challenging Z.A. Bhutto's detention. But court ruled that the petition was filed under Constitutions article 198.

10th February 1969

Court ordered to shift Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Larkana and put him under house arrest.

12th February 1969

Court allowed Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto to withdraw her petition challenging Bhutto's detention. Bhutto was shifted to Larkana.

13th February 1969

PPP Sindh zone President Abdul Waheed Katpar announced that Zulfikar Ali Bhutto would start hunger strike from 14th February if emergency were not withdrawn. On the same day PPP formed a security wing, the Peoples Guard.

14th February 1969

Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto along with Ghulam Mustafa Khar, Dr. Mubasher Hassan, Abdul Waheed Katper, Nisar Muhammad Khan and Shakir Ali Junejo started hunger strike. Govt. immediately withdrew defense of Pakistan rules and released Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Govt. also invited politicians for round table conference.

18th February 1969

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto along with Air Marshal Asghar Khan, Maulana Bhashani, Gen. (R) Azam and Justice Murshad (East Pakistan) rejected the invitation for round table conference.

26th February 1969

Round Table Conference was held. Bhutto and Maulana Bhashani boycotted.

10th March 1969

Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman participated in second round of conference after withdrawal of Agartala conspiracy case. After two days, Round Table Conference ended without any significant result.

16th March 1969

PPP and National Awami Party entered into an election alliance. After few days Pakistan Islamic League and Khaksar Tehrik also joined hands with PPP.

25th March 1969

Gen. Ayub handed over the Govt. to Army Chief Gen. Yahya Khan, bypassing the Ayubian constitution. He imposed martial law, dissolved assemblies and banned political activities. From this date till the announcement of General election, Mr. Bhutto spent his time strengthening PPP's organization.

28th November 1969

Gen. Yahya announced elections under provisional constitutional order, on 5th October 1970. He promised to disband one unit and allow political activities from first January 1970.

1st January 1970

Political activities were allowed. Bhutto started mass contact campaign. He addressed big gathering at Nishtar Park, Karachi, on 4th January, at Rawalpindi on 11th January. He led a big procession of forty-five miles from Dina a town near Jhelum (Punjab) to Gujrat. He toured East Pakistan and addressed election rallies in different cities.

22nd to 23rd March 1970

Historic Kisan (peasant) conference was held in Toba Tek Singh. It was attended by NAP, PPP, JUI, Labor Party of Pakistan, Islam league and JUP (Mehmood Shah group)

28th March 1970

Election schedule was announced. National assembly comprised 313 members for which election was to be held on 5th October. Election for four provincial assemblies was to be held on 22 October.

31st March 1970

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was attacked by armed Hurs (follower of Pir Pagaro) and had a narrow escape.

12th June 1970

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto inaugurated Quetta Office of PPP.

21st to 22nd June 1970

Hari (peasant of Sindh) conference was held in Sukrand, Nawab Shah Sindh.

1st July 1970

One unit was dissolved and provinces of Punjab, Sindh, NWFP and Balochistan were restored.

24th July 1970

PPP awarded tickets to Mr. Bhutto for contesting election for six seats of National Assembly. These seats were from Sindh, Larkana, Thatha, and Badin, two from Punjab i.e. Lahore and Multan and one from NWFP, Dera Ismail Khan, Bhutto won all seats except one from Dera Ismail Khan where Mufti Mehmood of JUI succeeded.

August 1970

Elections were postponed due to cyclone in East Pakistan till 7th December. PPP workers were arrested during election campaign. Maulana Bhashani of NAP boycotted the election due to the sufferings of cyclone victims. This gave a clear sweep to Awami League.

7th December 1970

One thousand four hundred ninety candidates contested election for 300 seats of National Assembly. PPP and Awami League emerged as majority winners in West Pakistan and East Pakistan respectively. PPP won 82 seats out of 138 seats from former West Pakistan, while Awami League won 160 seats out of 162 from former East Pakistan. Awami League had no representation in West Pakistan while PPP failed to win any seat in East Pakistan. Divided verdict created a new problem for General Yahya's regime that mishandled the whole situation.

21st December 1970

Bhutto announced that if President Gen. Yahya and Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman reach an agreement on provincial autonomy within the parameters of country's sovereignty, then there would be no hurdle in making the new constitution within stipulated time frame of 120 days. (There was a clause in provisional constitution order, according to which if assembly failed to make constitution within 120 days of its first meeting, it stood dissolved). That was the reason Bhutto wanted to settle main issues before the convening of assembly.

27th December 1970

Bhutto announced that he would visit East Pakistan and meet Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman next month.

31st December 1970

Bhutto postponed his visit due to by-election and sent Ghulam Mustafa Khar instead.

2nd January 1971

Khar met Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman and assured him of PPP's cooperation.

11th January 1971

President Yahya declared that he would hand over power to elected representatives the moment new constitution was framed.

27th January 1971

Bhutto visited East Pakistan and held dialogue with Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman till 29th January 1971 without positive results. Sheikh Mujib ur Rehman demanded acceptance of six points of Awami League. Bhutto was not ready to concede independent foreign trade and paramilitary foresees for provinces. Bhutto told the press that talks were not complete failure and that he wanted to continue this process till any understanding in reached.

30th January 1971

Indian plane was hijacked and landed at Lahore airport. The two Kashmiri Hijackers demanded political asylum.

31st January 1971

Pakistan gave political asylum to the hijackers. They released passengers. Plane was blown up which strained Indo-Pak relation.

14th February 1971

Awami League Central Committee reiterated the six points and eleven points of student Council as the basis of new constitution.

1st March 1971

Gen. Yahya postponed Assembly session, which was scheduled for 15th March. He appointed martial law administrators in place of governor.

6th March 1971

National Assembly session was summoned to meet on 25th March. 22nd March 1971

Gen. Yahya again postponed National Assembly session.

26th March 1971

Awami League was banned. Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman was arrested. India threatened Pakistan that if influx of refugees were not stopped, India would start war against Pakistan.

19th April 1971

India attacked Pakistan border posts. On 3rd July, first air attack was carried out. Situation worsened, and on 3rd December India declared war. A full-scale war was imposed on Pakistan.

12th to 15th December 1971

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto represented Pakistan in the Security Council. He condemned Indian aggression and demanded withdrawal of Indian forces.

16th December 1971

Indian forces entered Dhaka. Gen. Niazi, commander of East Command, surrendered.

17th December 1971

War ended on both fronts because Pakistan accepted cease-fire.

20th December 1971

Bhutto came back to Islamabad and met Gen. Yahya. Gen. Yahya resigned and handed over to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Bhutto took oath as president and Chief Martial law administrator.

20th December 1971

President Yahya along with Gen. Abdul Hameed, Gen. M.M. Pirzada, Gen. Omer, Gen. Khudadad Khan and Gen. Mitha were retired. Gen. Gul Hassan was appointed Army Chief and Air Marshal Rahim Khan as Air Chief.

1st January 1972

Ten basic industries along with mines of precious Swat stone were nationalized. Nationalized industries included steel and alloy, heavy engineering, petro-chemical, cement and auto industries.

8th January 1972

Bhutto released Sheikh Mujib ur Rehman. He was flown to London from where he went to Bangladesh. Ex-President General Yahya was detained at his residence.

30th January 1972

Pakistan left the Commonwealth.

10th February 1972

Labor Policy was announced which included worker's 6% shares in profit, right of bonuses, free education for children upto 10th class. Firing of worker on will of master was banned through this policy.

19th February 1972

America restored Pakistan aid program.

1st March 1972

Land reforms were announced. Land ownership was reduced to 500 acres of irrigated and 1000 acres of arid land.

3rd March 1972

Gen. Gul Hassan and Air Marshal Rahim were forcibly retired. Gen. Tikka Khan and Air Marshal Zafar Chaudhary were made Army Chief and Air Chief respectively.

15th March 1972

Educational policy was announced. Education up to middle was made compulsory. Three thousand private educational institutions were nationalized.

26th March 1972

New Health policy was announced, which was based on preventive measures. To reduce the prices of medicines, generic names of medicines were adopted.

10th April 1972

Police reforms were announced, to improve working conditions of police force.

13th April 1972

Judicial reforms were announced, stressing upon speedy justice.

17th April 1972

The National Assembly adopted provisional constitution.

21st April 1972

Martial law was lifted and provisional constitution became law of land.

29th May 1972

Bhutto took an extensive tour of Islamic countries including Middle East. Due to these tours job opportunities in Middle East countries opened to Pakistan labor.

2nd July 1972

Simla agreement was signed after dialogues between Bhutto and Indira Gandhi.

9th November 1972

Pakistan left CENTO.

21st March 1973

Identity card scheme was introduced.

30th March 1973

A small group of junior army officers conspired to overthrow the civilian govt. They were arrested and military court headed by Brig. Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment.

10th April 1973

National Assembly unanimously approved the Constitution.

30th July 1973

Pakistan and India signed prisoners of war repatriation agreement.

10th August 1973

Bhutto resigned as President. Ch. Fazal Elahi, speaker National Assembly, was elected President of Pakistan. He was PPP's candidate. Dr. Mubasher Hassan was made PPP Secretary Gen. in place of J.A. Rahim.

14th August 1973

New constitution was enforced. Federal parliamentary system was introduced through this constitution. Z.A. Bhutto became the first Prime Minister of Pakistan under this new constitution, which is now known as 1973 constitution.

20th August 1973

Reforms in bureaucracy reforms were introduced. Direct appointments of higher post were made from University professors.

27th September 1973

Prisoners of war were repatriated. During these months, Bhutto traveled a lot to win world opinion for release of prisoners of war. He toured America, Europe and the Middle East.

1st January 1974

Fifteen banks were nationalized. Shipping companies and oil companies were also nationalized.

22-24 February 1974

Islamic Head of State's Conference was held in Lahore. It was decided in this conference that;

- Muslim states will play a unified role for independence of Bait-ul-Maqdus.
- A combined fund will be created for the propagation of Islam.
- Unity among Muslim states will be strengthened. Resources will be probed to benefit each other. Middle East Islamic states assured to prefer recruitment of work force from Islamic country. Pakistan benefited the most from this.
- An Islamic bank will be established.

22nd February 1974

Bangladesh was recognized by Pakistan. Bhutto later visited Bangladesh.

7th September 1974

National assembly declared Qadianis as non-Muslim minority.

11th November 1974

Armed person attacked Ahmed Raza Kasuri when he was going with his father Nawab Ahmad Khan. His father was killed in this attack. Ahmad Raza Kasuri framed Bhutto and got FIR registered against him.

1st December 1974

Bhutto declared Indian Atomic blast a threat for Pakistan and vowed to build Atomic bomb. He started the nuclear program.

8th February 1975

Hayat Muhammad Sherpao president PPP, NWFP was killed in a bomb blast.

25th March 1975

Bhutto gave the idea of using oil as weapon to Middle Eastern countries. Shah Faisal used oil as the weapon. Oil supply was reduced. Oil prices were increased. West felt threatened. Hence Shah Faisal was killed in an armed attack.

23rd October 1975

Pakistan was elected member of UN Security Council. He also advanced an idea of unity among third world countries for better world economic order.

26th November 1975

National Assembly passed a bill declaring dowry illegal.

20th October 1975

Pension scheme for laborers was announced.

20th February 1976

France signed an agreement for supplying Atomic reprocessing plant to Pakistan.

29th February 1976

Gen. Tikka Khan retired, as Army Chief and Gen. Zia-ul-Haq became the new chief of Army Staff.

3rd to 4th April 1976

PPP's convention was held in Quetta. In which Bhutto announced abolition of Sardari System in Balochistan.

17th July 1976

Flourmills and rice mills were nationalized.

25th July 1976

Five lacs acre land of Pat feeder was distributed among peasant free of cost.

10th August 1976

American Secretary of State Henry Kissenger threatened Bhutto to make a horrible example of him if he carried out the nuclear programme.

4th January 1977

Bhutto announced general election in March 1977, one year before the due date.

5th January 1977

Through second agriculture reforms, land holding was reduced to 150 acres irrigated and 300 acres arid. Land required through these reforms was distributed among landless peasants.

Through second labor reforms, laborers were given right of compensation in case of death, injury or disability during duty. Pension and group insurance was increased by 25 percent.

10th January 1977

National assembly was dissolved. Election schedule was announced. Opposition parties formed an alliance known as Pakistan National Alliance (P.N.A.).

21st January 1977

Bhutto was elected unopposed, from Larkana.

24th January 1977

PPP announced new election manifesto. Through this manifesto PPP promised to consolidate reforms made by it during first tenure of power.

16th February 1977

Workers of Pakistan National Alliance clashed with PPP workers. PNA leader Air Martial (Retd.) Asghar Khan announced in an election meeting that this was the last year of PPP Government's irrespective of election results.

7th to 8th March 1977

PPP won 154 seats out of 200 in national assembly election. PNA alleged rigging and boycotted provincial assembly's election.

10th March 1977

PNA started agitation against PPP's Govt. This agitation was supported on one hand by America and on the other hand by armed forces. (It was proved afterward by the evidence, which came to light through different means.) Bhutto offer of dialogues was accepted. Prof. Ghafoor of JI wrote in his book that when dialogues were almost successful Army took over.

5th July 1977

Pakistan Army took over on the night between 4th and 5th July 1977 at 1:30 a.m., Army moved in, and arrested Prime Minister and his colleagues. Gen. Zia-ul-Haq announced as Martial-law administrator that:

1. Constitution was held in abeyance.
2. National assembly, Senate and Provincial assemblies were dissolved.
3. Prime Minister, federal ministers, ministers of state, advisors to Prime Minister, Speakers of national and provincial assemblies, Chairman and Dy. Chairman Senate, Provincial governors, Chief ministers and the provincial ministers ceased to hold offices.
4. President Fazal Elahi would continue to work as President of Pakistan.
5. Whole country would be under Martial law. Gen. Zia promised to hold elections in ninety days.

9th July 1977

Zia declared that PPP would be allowed to contest election to be held in October 1977.

15th July 1977

Molvi Mushtaq Hussain was appointed the Chief Election Commissioner.

28th July 1977

Gen. Zia went to Murree and met Mr. Bhutto and Mufti Mehmood. After that all detainees were released.

29th July 1977

Ahmed Raza Kasuri filed a case in court against Bhutto for his father's murder.

2nd August 1977

Election Commissioner announced the 18th October as election date for the National Assembly elections.

6th August 1977

Bhutto reached Multan, and was given warm welcome. Three miles long procession was taken out.

8th August 1977

Lahore received Bhutto with open arms reestablishing his popularity.

11th August 1977

A big gathering of people assembled to receive Bhutto in Peshawar was baton charged.

17th August 1977

Gen. Zia said he would transfer power to elected representative on 28th October 1977.

24th August 1977

Election commissioner allotted election symbols: sword to PPP and plough to PNA.

28th August 1977

PPP and PNA presented the list of their candidates to Election Commissioner.

30th August 1977

Air Martial Asghar Khan demanded decision of cases against PPP leaders before the elections. Some other leaders of PNA even demanded arrest and prosecution of Mr. Bhutto.

3rd September 1977

Bhutto was arrested from 70 Clifton, Karachi and shifted to Lahore in Nawab Mehmood Ahmed Khan's murder case. Violent and valiant agitation ensued. PPP central executive committee met and announced that Bhutto's arrest had worsened the crisis.

7th September 1977

Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto presided over the Central Executive Committee meeting, which decided to take part in elections with full force.

13th September 1977

Gen. Zia called a meeting of all the political parties. A PPP delegation headed by Begum Nusrat Bhutto attended. Zia promised to hold election as per schedule on 18th October 1977. Same day Bhutto was released on bail.

15th September 1977

Sardar Shaukat Hayat demanded postponement of elections.

17th September 1977

Bhutto was again arrested from Al-Murtaza under Martial-Law order 12. Besides Bhutto, Mumtaz Ali Bhutto, Ghous Bakhsh Raisani Sheikh Rasheed, Iqbal Judoon, Dr. Ghulam Hussain, Khalid Malik and Abdul Hafeez Pirzada were also arrested.

Agitation erupted in different cities. Zia said in an interview that Bhutto's fate would be sealed through military court well before election.

20th September 1977

Supreme Court admitted the petition of Begum Nusrat Bhutto against the arrest of ten party leaders including Mr. Z.A. Bhutto.

22nd September 1977

Begum Bhutto told a Georgian correspondent that if her party won next month election, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq would be retired.

23rd September 1977

Supreme Court Chief Justice Yaqub Ali Khan was removed. Judges were asked to take fresh oath. London Times reported that Justice Yaqub's removal was due to the fear that he would declare Martial law illegal as per Asma Jilani case. He had expressed opinion in this regard in his first meeting with Zia on 5th July 1977. On the same day Begum Bhutto said in an interview that her party was prepared for election as well as revolution.

25th September 1977

PNA decided in its Quetta meeting that accountability must be completed before election.

29th September 1977

Hyderabad conspiracy case was withdrawn.

29th September 1977

Miss Benazir Bhutto addressed her first public meeting in Sahiwal and warned that in case of Mr. Bhutto's hanging, water of all the five rivers of Pakistan will turn red. Same day she was put under house arrest.

1st October 1977

General Zia-ul-Haq announced postponement of elections and banned all political activities.

3rd October 1977

Election in Azad Kashmir was also postponed.

9th October 1977

Lahore High Court bench headed by Justice Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain cancelled Bhutto's bail in Nawab Muhammad Ahmad murder case.

13th October 1977

PNA leaders met Gen. Zia and demanded banning of PPP.

15th October 1977

Agitation took place in Lahore, Islamabad and other big cities. Scores of PPP workers were arrested and sentenced through military courts.

18th October 1977

F.S.F. Director General and approver in Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan's murder case told the court that Bhutto directed him to eliminate Ahmad Raza Kasuri and while doing that his father was killed.

24th October 1977

Day to day hearing started in Lahore High Court in Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan's murder case.

10th November 1977

Supreme Court validated Martial law under law of Necessity. Supreme Court also gave power to amend the constitution to CMLA.

13th November 1977

PPP Central Executive Committee met under the Chairpersonship of Begum Bhutto and demanded elections by December through a resolution.

30th November 1977

PPP working committee met on 10th anniversary of the party. Begum Bhutto presided while Maulana Kausar Niazi and Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi were absent. PPP vowed to continue struggle for release of Mr. Bhutto and the restoration of democracy.

1st December 1977

PNA delegation met Gen. Zia-ul-Haq. He told them that he would hold election after the completion of accountability in May or June 1978.

6th December 1977

Through martial law order 25 Chief Election Commissioner was given absolute power to debar any person from contesting election if he violated public representative act and other election rules. He was also given power to investigate the allegation of the rigging of 1977 elections. One the same day Khan Abdul Wali Khan and other co-accused of Hyderabad conspiracy case were released.

8th December 1977

Supreme Court rejected Bhutto's appeal against Moulvi Mushtaq's appointment as Acting Chief Justice and Chief Election Commissioner.

16th December 1977

Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto went to see cricket match between England and Pakistan. People gathered around them and raised slogan against military regime. They were baton charged. Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto got head injury. She was admitted in hospital, and was detained. Benazir Bhutto was also detained at her residence in Lahore. This was the augury of sufferings, which they were to face in the coming days.

17th December 1977

Mr. Bhutto was asked to leave courtroom because as per court his behavior was not proper.

1st January 1978

Hyderabad tribunal was dissolved.

2nd January 1978

Laborers preparing for the Democracy Day (Bhutto's birthday on January 5, were massacred in colony textile mills Multan. Two hundred to three hundred workers died.

5th January 1978

PPP celebrated Bhutto's birthday as 'democracy day' in spite of the fact that hundred of party workers had been arrested on 4th January 1978.

10th January 1978

Bhutto boycotted court proceeding.

14th January 1978

Gen. Zia formed council of advisors.

24th January 1978

Bhutto refused to present his defence and stated that he had already disengaged his lawyers.

25th January 1978

Bhutto's statement was recorded in camera proceedings. Before that court proceedings were open for every one.

2nd February 1978

Five corruption cases were filed in Justice Shafi ur Rehman court against Mr. Bhutto.

4th February 1978

Eighty-nine references against PPP ex-MNA's including Begum Nusrat Bhutto were filed in tribunal, so that they could be debarred from politics.

14th February 1978

Miss Benazir Bhutto was released. She toured the Sindh province.

18th February 1978

Miss Benazir Bhutto was stopped from addressing a public meeting in Nawab Shah and deported to Karachi.

22nd February 1978

Gen. Zia announced that his regime would hold elections when positive results could be ensured.

24th February 1978

Maulana Kausar Niazi opposed Miss Benazir Bhutto's entrance in politics and announced that he would oppose Begum Nusrat Bhutto's plan to impose Miss Benazir Bhutto on the party.

8th March 1978

Once again scores of PPP workers were arrested. The Army regime announced that due to expected decision of Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Khan's murder case these arrests had been made to maintain law and order.

12th March 1978

Begum Nusrat Bhutto was detained.

14th March 1978

PPP's daily Musawat publisher and editor were sentenced to one-year imprisonment for publishing supplement containing material against martial law.

18th March 1978

High Court bench headed by Justice Maulvi Mushtaq Hussain sentenced Mr. Bhutto to death. In spite of large numbers of arrests including Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto, thousands of PPP workers demonstrated against High Court decision.

25th March 1978

Appeal of Mr. Bhutto against Lahore High Court decision was filed in the Supreme Court.

29th March 1978

Gen. Zia imposed ban on political activities for indefinite period.

1st April 1978

Supreme Court started hearing Mr. Bhutto's appeal.

27th April 1978

Noor Muhammad Taraki brought revolution in Afghanistan.

30th April 1978

Police arrested twenty Journalists who were going to start hunger strike to press their demand of restoration of Musawat publication.

5th May 1978

Pakistan recognized new Afghan govt.

18th-19th May 1978

Mr. Z.A. Bhutto was shifted to Rawalpindi jail. On the same day Kamal Azfar announced new faction of PPP with Maulana Kausar Niazi as its chairman and himself as secretary-general.

20th May 1978

Supreme Court's full bench started hearing Mr. Bhutto's appeal against Lahore High Court verdict.

14th June 1978

A division bench of Sindh High Court declared Miss Bhutto's detention illegal.

17th June 1978

Fakhar Zaman's five books were banned by military regime, forcibly lifted from shops and burnt.

1st July 1978

PPP lawyers filed a case against Maulana Kausar Niazi and pleaded that Maulana Kausar Niazi was the Information Secretary and had been expelled due to anti party activities. They requested the court to stop Maulana Kausar Niazi to pose himself as PPP Chairman. Court accepted the request and issued stay order.

5th July 1978

Gen. Zia announced twenty-two members' cabinet including military Generals and PNA's leaders.

24th July 1978

Army regime published white paper on so-called rigging of 1977 elections.

30th July 1978

Justice Qaisar Khan of Supreme Court who was hearing Bhutto appeals was retired arbitrarily.

6th August 1978

Police raided Yahya Bakhtiar's room in Flashman Hotel, Lahore, and searched it without any warrant. He informed the court on the same day.

27th August 1978

Army regime published another white paper against misuse of media means in Bhutto Government.

11th September 1978

Ms Benazir Bhutto toured NWFP and addressed public meetings in different cities.

14th September 1978

Gen. Zia became the President of Pakistan after the resignation of President Fazal Elahi.

16th September 1978

Gen. Zia-ul-Haq took oath of President in military uniform. Ex-president Fazal Elahi said in an interview that he had resigned because he did not want to become party to the amendments in the constitution. Secondly that he came to know that Gen. Zia was not sincere in holding elections.

24th September 1978

Miss Benazir Bhutto announced in a Worker's meeting at Laghari house that she was assuming party leadership as per her father's will. Subsequently she toured NWFP and Punjab provinces.

1st October 1978

Widespread agitation erupted in which students were on the forefront. Universities and colleges were closed in Sindh. Party workers did self-immolation in Lahore, Faisalabad and Gujranwala for the release of Mr. Bhutto. Parvez Yaqub of Gujranwala died due to burns followed by five others.

14th October 1978

Miss Benazir Bhutto was arrested during her Punjab tour and was detained. Scores of party leaders were arrested. PPP launched protest for the restoration of democracy and release of Mr. Bhutto. Workers offered themselves for arrest.

17th October 1978

Gen. Zia amended the political parties act banning formation of political party which were against the ideology of Pakistan or worked against integrity and solidarity of Pakistan or against norms of society or jeopardize law and order or if funded by foreign country. This was meant to give establishment the powers to ban any political party on any pretext.

3rd November 1978

Maulana Kausar Niazi named his faction as Progressive People's Party.

18th November 1978

Lahore high court declared Begum Nusrat Bhutto's detention illegal and ordered her release.

1st December 1978

Begum Nusrat Bhutto after meeting Mr. Bhutto announced that Bhutto was sure that Zia will hang him and he did not want to make mercy appeal if Supreme Court held the verdict.

5th December 1978

Justice Waheed-ud-din was dropped due to illness from the bench hearing Bhutto appeal. It was considered that these judges were in favour of Bhutto's an acquittal. Now it was a bench of seven judges. Yahya Bakhtiar challenged the formation of new bench. Court rejected his plea.

18th to 21st December 1978

Z.A. Bhutto gave his defense statement and pinpointed Lahore high court's bias against him. He said he was innocent and knew nothing about Nawab Ahmed Khan's murder case.

23rd December 1978

Proceedings on appeal were completed and court reserved verdict.

15th January 1979

Three volumes of white papers on Bhutto's govt. working were released to influence the court verdict.

5th February 1979

Begum Nusrat Bhutto was detained at her residence. Husbands and thousands of PPP activists were arrested showing the intention of the regime and the expected verdict.

6th February 1979

Supreme Court held the High Court decision and rejected Bhutto's appeal. Chief justice Anwar ul Haq announced the decision given by majority judges. It was a split verdict of four to three. Justice Safdar Shah, Justice Durab Patel and Justice M. Haleem acquitted Bhutto. Same day Yahya Bakhtiar met Bhutto and announced that Bhutto would not file mercy petition.

10th February 1979

World leaders especially leaders of Muslim countries appealed for sparing Bhutto's life, but Gen. Zia was not moved. He announced so-called Islamic system to divert world attention. 13th & 14th February 1979

Yahya Bakhtiar in the Supreme Court of Pakistan filed review petition on Bhutto's behalf. It was admitted.

17th February 1979

Fakhar Zaman Ex- Senator was arrested and sent to Sahiwal Jail.

19th February 1979

Abdul Hafeez Pirzada filed an application in the Supreme Court requesting the court to include justice Waheed-ud-din and justice Qaiser Khan in the bench who were supposed to hear the review petition.

24th February 1979

Abdul Hafeez Pirzada's application was rejected. Court started hearing the review petition. The bench was the same, which rejected Bhutto's appeal. Yahya Bakhtiar pleaded the reduction of sentence on the basis of split decision.

28th February 1979

New wave of arrests took place. PPP's Senator and known writer Fakhar Zaman was arrested. His five books had been banned by Army regime and forcibly lifted from bookshops and burnt.

1st March 1979

Gen. Zia ul Haq while talking to the journalists said that Bhutto's case had nothing to do with politics. One hundred fifty people had been hanged in his regimes period. Appeal by world leaders for one 'criminal' on humanitarian ground had no justification.

8th March 1979

Bhutto's first wife Amir Begum met him in the jail.

4th March 1979

Distinguished lawyer and Bhutto's advocate Ghulam Ali Memon died of heart failure.

12th March 1979

Judgment on Bhutto's review petition was reserved.

23rd March 1979

Gen. Zia announced holding of election on 17th November 1979.

24th March 1979

Supreme Court rejected Review Petition but stressed that president can change death sentence into life imprisonment on these arguments. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada informed Bhutto about the decision. Same evening Pirzada got married for the second time. Same day Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto were brought from Sihala and allowed to meet Bhutto in Rawalpindi jail, while standing outside the prison bars. On 24th March 1979 superintendent jail received black warrants of Bhutto and four other convicted co-accused.

28th March 1979

Justice Safdar Shah told BBC's correspondent that recommendations given in decision of review petition were clear. They were in fact directives to the establishment for sparing Bhutto's life. PPP executive committee met at Jatoi's home under the Presidentship of Yasin Wattoo, General Secretary of the party.

This meeting ended without any decision. While workers were demanding outside Jatoi house of leaders to come out and start agitation to save Bhutto's life.

Mother of Arshad Iqbal convicted co-accused demanded mercy for four accused except Bhutto. Ahmed Raza Kasuri demanded execution of Bhutto. Abdul Hafeez Pirzada filed an application to president asking him to use section 45 of constitution for changing death sentence to life imprisonment for Bhutto. Pirzada told the press that Bhutto had told him that he was prepared for death and would not file mercy petition. Amir Begum met Bhutto in jail while Bhutto's sister Sher Bano Imtiaz filed mercy petition for her brother's life to the president.

3rd April 1979

Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto met Z.A. Bhutto in jail. Meeting lasted for three hours. When both came out from jail they were informed that this was their last meeting with Bhutto. Same day Mumtaz Ali Bhutto informed the press that district tehsildar had asked his father to pinpoint the place where they wanted to bury Bhutto.

4th April 1979

Bhutto was executed around 2 a.m. before official time of hanging between the night of 3rd and 4th April. His execution became controversial. It is general belief that he was tortured to death before hanging. His body was flown to Larkana and buried under army supervision. Begum Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto detained at Sihala rest house, were not allowed to see his body or participate in the funeral. Radio Pakistan broke this news at 11 AM bulletin. Pakistan's first democratically elected Prime Minister was murdered judicially by a fascist megalomania.

5th April 1979

People came out and protested against this judicial murder.

29th May 1979

Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto were released. News spread like jungle fire and people started pouring in to condole death with them. Miss Benazir Bhutto met them and assured them that they will continue the struggle. She pledged to complete Bhutto mission. She also announced that she would give Bhutto's message to people of Pakistan in a public meeting.

3rd June 1979

Begum Bhutto announced that if people of Pakistan desired and voted for her, she would not hesitate to resume the responsibilities of Prime Minister ship.

5th June 1979

Finance Minister of Gen. Zia's regime, Ghulam Ishaq Khan presented federal budget. Through these budget prices of cement, petrol, furnace oil, and ghee were increased. The public at large resented this increase.

4th July 1979

Black day was observed against the budget. Miss Benazir Bhutto said that budget was a white paper a PNA's ministers and Gen. Zia's regime.

8th July 1979

Complete strike was observed throughout country against the budget.

20th July 1979

Central Executive after meeting at Karachi announced expulsion of party traitors Kasur Niazi and others.

24th July 1979 to August 1979

Miss Benazir Bhutto contacted workers who assured her to keep up the struggle.

13th August 1979

Begum Nusrat Bhutto started mass contact campaign after completion of mourning period. She told workers that her husband was killed not hanged, because there were no signs of hanging on his neck.

30th August 1979

Gen. Zia proclaimed new political parties' law making it compulsory for all political parties to get themselves registered with election commission. He also informed that he was being advised not to hold election.

13th September 1979

Gen. Zia constitution advisor resigned.

25th September 1979

Local Govt. non-party election was held followed by massive rigging complaints. On the same day election commission announced schedule for general election. As per this schedule 17th November 1979 was polling date for general election.

26th September 1979

Very next day after election commission announcement Gen. Zia said that 17th November date for election is not given in the holy book and it can be changed.

3rd October 1979

Nomination papers of all the candidates of political parties including PPP, which are not registered with election commission, were rejected. The lists include papers of Miss Benazir Bhutto, Begum Nusrat Bhutto, Gen. Tikka Khan, Yahya Bakhtiar, Maulana Mufti Mehmood and Sardar Qayyum.

6th October 1979

In spite of rejection of papers of its candidates, PPP demanded election as per schedule.

13th October 1979

Gen. Zia announced election program but without any polling date.

16th October 1979

Gen. Zia postponed election for the indefinite period. All political parties were declared unlawful under second amendment in constitution. Scores of political leaders and workers were arrested. Military tribunals were formed. Right of appeal against military court decision was withdrawn. High court and Supreme Court authority was contained. Strikes were banned. Newspapers were put under censor, while publication of those papers was opposing Army regime was stopped.

21st October 1979

Justice Aslam Riaz Hussain of Supreme Court admitted a petition challenging arrest of Air Martial (Retd) Asghar Khan and forwarded the same to chief justice of Pakistan for constitution bigger bench for hearing. In the petition it was pleaded that as per Begum Nusrat Bhutto can beyond 1973 constitution, when president has postponed election for indefinite period, law of necessity became invalid human basic rights of citizens stood restored. Hence Air Martial Asghar Khan detention was illegal.

22nd November 1979

American Embassy was burnt in Islamabad showing the hatred of Pakistani against America.

31st January 1980

American Secretary of foreign affairs declared three spheres of American concern, Kingdoms of Gulf, Pakistan and China.

18th March 1980

A military conspiracy against Gen. Zia was unearthed.

31st April 1980

Gen. Faiz Ali Chishti was retired.

12th April 1980

Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto were released after six-month detention.

27 May 1980

Through Presidential ordinance supreme courts power were taken away. Power regarding review of military court decisions and acts of martial-law authorities were taken. This ordinance was made effective from the back date.

02-12 July 1980

Balochistan High Court declared constitution section 212-A against the parameters fixed by Supreme Court of Pakistan through Begum Bhutto case. This section was incorporated through an amendment and it related to powers of high courts.

5 July 1980

Shiite Community protested effectively against regime.

1 October 1980

Miss Benazir Bhutto showed willingness to form an alliance with PNA.

8 December 1980

Balochistan high courts issued stay order against death sentence given to Abdul Hameed Baloch by military court. In this case the military court committed irregularities. Name of the person murdered by Abdul Hameed was changed twice and every time the person was found alive.

5th January 1981

PPP workers were arrested on 6th July in Libya conspiracy case.

6th February 1981

Movement for restoration of democracy was formed.

21st February 1981

Many leaders of MRD were arrested. MRD demanded Gen. Zia resignation and announced general strike on 23rd March.

2nd March 1981

PIA plane was hijacked and taken to Kabul. Hijackers demanded release of fifty-five political prisoners. Miss Benazir Bhutto condemned hijacking.

8th March 1981

Gen. Zia used this act of hijacking against MRD leaders. Only in March 1981 six thousand leaders and workers of MRD were arrested. Benazir Bhutto was also arrested and kept in solitary confinement in Sukkur Jail.

15th March 1981

Govt. accepted hijacker demands and sent 55 political prisoners out of country. Many were resisting deportation but they were forcibly deported.

24th to 27th March 1981

Senior vice president of PPP Sindh Parvez Ali Shah was arrested in hijacking case. He was taken to torture cell of CIA known as 555.

24th March 1981

Zia ul Haq promulgated provisional constitution order 1981. Through this all acts done by military govt. were validated. Articles regarding presidential powers were retained; all others section related to elections, parliament and basic rights were excluded. Through article 16 president has assumed power to amend constitution. Through this article independence of judiciary was jeopardizing. All political parties including PPP were banned. Through this order no act of military regime could be challenged in any court of law. P.C.O in fact destroyed the parameters set by Supreme Court decision in Begum Nusrat Bhutto case. Through this order all the orders passed by higher courts against military courts decision were canceled. This includes Hameed Baloch case.

25th March 1981

All judges of supreme and high courts were asked to take fresh oath under PCO. Many judges opted not to take oath including Justice Duryab Patel, Justice Fakhar ud Din Ibrahim. They wrote in their letters to Zia ul Haq that they were following the voice of their conscious.

1st April 1981

Ex-attorney General of Pakistan Yahya Bakhtiar was sentenced to five years imprisonment by a military court for rigging 1977 election of his constituency. Before PCO Balochistan high court had ruled that proceedings against him were discriminatory and malifide. But both the judges who gave this judgment were relieved.

6th April 1981

Justice Safdar Shah said Zia order had no legal value in the eyes of law.

12th April 1981

Different party leaders were arrested. Faisal Saleh Hayat residence was raided and alleged that it was Al-Zulfiqar head office. Mir Murtaza Bhutto, son of Late Z.A. Bhutto, formed al-Zulfiqar in Kabul. Mrs. Rana Shaukat was arrested and kept in Lahore fort and was tortured.

13th April 1981

Gen. Zia explained the justification of PCO and said Judiciary was meant to interpret law, not to challenge govt.

16th April 1981

Due to prolonged solitary confinement Miss Bhutto fell ill. She was taken to Karachi for operation. Govt. had planed to kill her during operation. But a PPP ex-minister in London through a press conference failed this plan due to the exposure of this conspiracy.

July 1981

Begum Nusrat Begum was released due to serious illness.

11th to 19th August 1981

In PIA hijacking case, trial was conducted in camera and military court sentenced one accrued to death and other four to different years of imprisonment. On 19th August this decision was endorsed but later on for unknown reasons martial law administer cancelled the endorsement and referred back the case to a five member military court with a request that all accrued be given death sentence. Court obliged and they were executed.

15th August 1981

Miss Benazir Bhutto was shifted to Karachi jail and kept there in solitary confinement.

8th September 1981

Miss Benazir Bhutto was allowed to attend marriage of her sister Sanam Bhutto.

10th September 1981

Miss Benazir Bhutto was sent back to Karachi jail, and her detention was extended for another three months.

14th September 1981

Military regime offered no-war pact to Indian.

25th September 1981

Ch. Zahoor Elahi was shot dead in Lahore. In the same incidence Moulvi Mushtaq was seriously injured. Regime accused Al-Zulfiqar for this murder and started another round of PPP's workers arrest.

24th December 1981

Gen. Zia formed Majlis-e-Shura and declared that immediate elections were not in the national interest. He declared this arrangement temporary.

24th March 1982

Gen. Zia promulgated another ordinance through which special court proceedings were to be done in camera. Divulgence of its proceeding by lawyers to press was declared offence.

23rd September 1982

Martial law order fifty-four (54) was issued.

1st October 1982

Two thousand lawyer's conventions demanded restoration of basic rights of citizens. Convener of conference were arrested and given one-year imprisonment. Abdul Hafeez Lakho who was Bhutto's advocate along with Secretary Karachi bar Association were arrested.

30th October 1982

PPP leader Dr. Ghulam Hussain while addressing a public meeting in Berlin, Germany and condemned army dictatorship.

13th November 1982

After a delay of many months Begum Bhutto was allowed to proceed abroad for treatment of.

20th November 1982

Begum Bhutto left Pakistan for treatment. Miss Benazir Bhutto was shifted to 70 Clifton Karachi to see off her mother. Here she was kept for fourteen more months in detention.

5th December 1982

Gen. Zia toured USA, where he met President Reagan and different members of congress. He faced lot of difficulty while meeting foreign relation committee. Senator Paul handed over a list of political prisoners to Zia ul Haq. Miss Benazir Bhutto name was on top of the list. He told Zia that they are concerned about there prisoners. Zia

claimed that Miss Benazir Bhutto was living in a house better by Senator's residence and had facility of meeting relation and friends. Even she could use telephone freely. Listening this Senator Peter Galbraith phoned 70 Clifton and was told be a man that Miss Benazir Bhutto was a prisoners, so she could not talk to her.

8th January 1983

President All Pakistan Trade Union Federation Mirza Ibrahim was arrested. Gulzar Ahmed Ch. was also arrested. It was revealed that regime was planning to dismiss thirty two thousand railway workers, and their arrests were to prevent protest against that.

10th January 1983

Begum Bhutto met Kisan Party president Afzal Bangash and both agreed to work together for restoration of democracy.

12th February 1983

Women procession was taken out in Islamabad against lashing of women ordinance. In February seventeen workers of PPP were arrested for publishing material against Army regime. Twenty-four lawyers were also arrested, while they were coming to attend a convention for release of political prisoners.

27th March 1983

Miss Benazir Bhutto came to record statement as witness in Jam Saqi case. She did not know him, but she continued giving answers to the questions for two days. Answering one question whether martial law had any place in Islam, she said Islam was to bow head in front of Allah only while in martial law one has to bow head in front of Chief Martial Law administrator. So it is against Islam.

April 1983

When some leaders of PPP met Gen. Zia in his tour of Sindh, Miss Benazir Bhutto phoned party Secretary General and asked her to expel these leaders. While she was giving them instruction her telephone was disconnected. Ban was imposed on her visitors.

5th July 1983

MRD observed this day as black day. Processions were taken out in different cities and hundreds of workers were arrested.

11th August 983

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan through a press conference asked people to disassociate themselves from MRD movement, and struggle as per Bannu resolution. On this NDP Secretary Gen. Ghulam Ahmed Bilour resigned from MRD.

21st August 1983

Gen. Zia announced that elections would be held in March 1985 and after that Martial law would be lifted.

August 1983

MRD started its protest from Lahore and different cities of Sindh. Miss Benazir Bhutto wrote letter to party workers and movement gained momentum. As per press reports from 14 to 21 August 715 workers were arrested. In Sindh movement was the strongest. On 15th August Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi courted arrest from regai Crossing in Karachi. After that land lords of Sindh also came out. On 23rd August in Kumber a big procession of people got 47 prisoners released after breaking the jail. Militancy was observed in Sindh. People attacked police and many deaths took place. Sindh Awami Think played major role in this movement in Sindh. It appears that Sindh had rebelled against this Military establishment. In Punjab movement was crushed by the police but in Sindh even Army failed to crush it. Zia used three divisions of army in Sindh to crush MRD's movement.

4th January 1984

An army plan to overthrow Gen. Zia regime was unearthed. Hundred of junior army officers were arrested. An armed encounter took place in which one major was shot and another injured.

10th January 1984

Miss Benazir Bhutto left abroad for treatment. Her sister Sanam Bhutto also traveled with her. She raised political prisoner's problem during her stay in London.

6th March 1984

Miss Benazir toured America and met Congress and Senate members and raised human rights issue in Pakistan. Then she came back to London, which had become head office of her activities.

1st October 1984

Air Martial Asghar Khan was released after five years detention.

5th November 1984

A military court sentenced Nasir Baloch and his three co-accused to death.

1st December 1984

Gen. Zia announced that he is holding referendum to get vote for his policies.

19th December 1984

Gen. Zia held referendum on the question; "do Pakistani people want Islamic system". It was stated if people's answer was yes then Gen. Zia would be elected

President for five years. With all establishment efforts very few voters came to cast votes. But govt. declared 60% polling and announced Gen. Zia stood elected president for five years.

8th January 1985

Gen. Zia proclaimed martial law order 65, through which, any person can be restrained from taking part in political activities.

19th January 1985

MRD central committee announced boycott of general elections.

25th February 1985

Non-party general election was held. All political parties boycotted these elections. Regime announced fifty three percent voting. But as per PPP estimate polling was between 10 to 24 %.

1st March 1985

Majlis-e-Shura was dissolved.

2nd March 1985

After amending constitution at will Zia announced its restoration.

5th March 1985

Nasir Baloch was hanged. His funeral was baton charged.

23rd March 1985

Mohammed Khan Junejo took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan. Zia ul Haq also took fresh oath.

24th March 1985

Prime Minister declared that Martial law and civil govt. couldn't co-exist.

7th April 1985

Ghulam Mustafa Jotai was released.

30th May 1985

NWFP Assembly demanded lifting of martial law.

1st March 1985

Punjab assembly also demanded lifting of martial law.

26th July 1985

Ayaz Sumroo was hanged.

18th July 1985

Shah Nawaz Bhutto was found dead in his room at his residence in France. All family members were present there. Later on it was found, that death was due to poisoning. It was believed that some agent of Zia did that.

21st August 1985

Shah Nawaz Bhutto's body was handed over to the family. Army regime reluctantly allowed his burial in Pakistan. Miss Benazir Bhutto brought his body to Pakistan, and buried him in family graveyard in Garhi Khuda Bukhsh beside his father's grave.

27th August 1985

Miss Benazir Bhutto was arrested from 70 Clifton Karachi.

18th October 1985

National assembly adopted 8th amendment of constitution, giving legal cover to all martial law acts. Through this amendment President was given power to dissolve the govt.

21st October 1985

Processions demanding Miss Benazir Bhutto's release were disbanded. People were stopped to attend a public meeting of MRD in Karachi and leaders of MRD were arrested after Wards.

22nd October 1985

Miss Benazir Bhutto was informed during detention that widow of Shah Nawaz Bhutto had been arrested.

3rd November 1985

Miss Benazir Bhutto came to know from newspapers that she had been called to an inquiry of her brother's death. She immediately wrote to the regime that she wanted to go and it was Army, which was stopping her. She asked the Military regime to tell the court in France. After this letter she was released and allowed to go to France.

30th December 1985

Gen. Zia announced lifting of martial law and restoration of basic rights. But he remained the Chief of Army staff.

January to March 1986

Bhutto's trustworthy servant Noor Mohammed and his eleven years old niece were murdered. He had sent a message to Miss Benazir Bhutto that agency people were chasing him.

Miss Bhutto toured USA and sought help for restoration of real democracy. Then she went to perform Umra, as per her father's wish. Then she went to Russia on invitation of a Women Organization of Russia.

17th March 1986

Abdul Ghaffar Lakhani challenged Gen. Zia's holding of president-ship and chief of Army staff slots in Sindh High Court.

10th April 1986

Miss Benazir Bhutto came to Pakistan after long exile. She landed in Lahore where she was given unprecedented welcome. A mob of one million people received her.

11th April 1986

In an interview with London Times Miss Benazir Bhutto said that she did not believe in revenge and that she wanted to build her country. She said that last day mob was capable of over-throwing Army regime. A retired Major entered her room at her residence. He was arrested but Army declared that he was a mad person but kept him in prison for some times.

12th April to 3rd May 1986

Miss Benazir Bhutto toured Punjab along with a very big procession.

15th April 1986

Sunday Times wrote that Miss Benazir Bhutto had won first round of battle for democracy. Miss Benazir Bhutto also went to Peshawar where she was given again a very warm welcome.

3rd & 4th May 1986

Miss Benazir Bhutto arrived in Karachi where lacs of people received her. Then she started Sindh tour. Zia threatened to impose Martial Law if any confrontation took place. Miss Benazir Bhutto also went to Quetta where she was given warm welcome.

8th to 26th May 1986

Because Muslim League was formed in 1986 and was not registered with election commission, hence Speaker National Assembly Fakhar Imam and Speaker Sindh Assembly Abdullah Hussain Haroon challenged P.M. and Sindh C.M. and forty-five members of Sindh assembly's membership. On 8th May Election Commission issued

notice. But Zia issued an ordinance making the petition anfractuous. Prime Minister Janejo tabled no confidence motion against Speaker Fakhar Imam.

2nd June 1986

National Assembly debated Gen. Zia's extension as Chief of Army Staff.

5th July 1986

PPP observed 5th July as black day.

10th August 1986

Nine leaders of MRD assembled in 70 Clifton Karachi and prepared a plan for taking part in election jointly. They demanded election under 1973 constitution.

13th August 1986

Miss Benazir Bhutto entry into Punjab was banned and Kikri ground of Karachi was also sealed to prevent PPP public meeting on Independence Day. One thousand workers of MRD were arrested. Section 144 was imposed in Karachi and in other seven districts of Sindh.

14th August 1986

PPP's movement for restoration of democracy was launched. People played hide and seek with police in streets of Karachi. Miss Benazir Bhutto appeared in Layari, where she addressed a big gathering. Police tear-gassed and baton charged to disperse the mob but failed. Same day she was detained for a month.

After 14th August the movement gained momentum. People became militant. Six people in Lahore and 16 in Sindh were killed. This situation took worst turn when 30 workers were killed in Sindh. People burnt railway station and blocked rail track.

15th August 1986

U.S. and West Germany condemned Miss Bhutto's detention.

19th August 1986

Foreign office declared this condemnation as interference in Pakistan's internal affairs.

23rd August 1986

Case of sedition was registered against Miss Benazir Bhutto and nine others.

1st September 1986

Miss Benazir Bhutto challenged her detention in a constitutional petition.

9th September 1986

Miss Benazir Bhutto was released. She addressed party workers the same day.

11th January 1987

Fazil Rahu leader of Sindhi Awami Tehrik was murdered in his village.

30th January 1987

A murder attempt was made on Miss Benazir Bhutto when she was going to Larkana from Karachi. Security guards of Miss Benazir Bhutto were kidnapped. Army said it was a simple case of dacoity and security guards were released later on.

9th March 1987

Miss Benazir Bhutto assured the press freedom if she came to power in a book launching ceremony at press club Karachi.

29th July 1987

Miss Benazir Bhutto consented to marriage proposal as per family arrangement.

17th December 1987

Miss Benazir Bhutto was married to Asif Ali Zardari. Asif Ali Zardari gave a reception at this occasion in Kikri ground Karachi in which thousand of workers participated.

27th February 1988

Gen. Zia warned foreign minister of Junejo's govt. not to sign Geneva agreement.

10th April 1988

Ojhari Camp depot was blasted. Heavy damage of property and life occurred. It is believed that Akhtar Abdul Rehman, ISI, Chief and other officer of army were involved in this blast to cover the shortage of ammunition.

29th May 1988

Gen. Zia dissolved assemblies and Junejo's govt. on allegation of corruption, worst law and order situation and slow process of Islamization. But interestingly took eight ministers of the same cabinet in new setup.

5th June 1988

Gen. Azam Khan alleged that Gen. Zia had made Army a political party.

15th July 1988

Gen. Zia declared Islamic law as the supreme law.

21st July 1988

Gen. Zia announced general elections for 16th November 1988, on non-party basis. Same day Fakhar Zaman issued an Eid-card with his famous poem - "usurper this is your last Eid". Only after few days this prediction became true.

1st August 1988

Miss Benazir Bhutto challenged nonparty elections in the Supreme Court through a writ petition.

17th August 1988

C-130 plane carrying Gen. Zia ul Haq, American ambassador Arnold Rafael, Gen. Akhtar Abdul Rehman and many other high ranking army officers crashed, killing all on board. This way the darkest period of Pakistan history ended.

17th August 1988

This date marks the end of an era and the beginning of another. People felt relieved. Daily Nation wrote Gen. Zia was a dictator who had ceased power through illegal means and perpetuated through fraudulent referendum. Then he gave a civilian set up with the choice of system carved by him. But before his death he dismissed his hand picked Prime Minister. He used Islam to perpetuate his rule. He had destroyed every institution of our society. His rule was a nightmare.

Same day Senate Chairman Ghulam Ishaq Khan resumed president ship and Gen. Aslam Beg was made Chief of Army staff. After few days all the political prisoners were released.

Lahore High Court full bench declared that dissolution of national and provincial assemblies was unjustified but since new elections are scheduled so court doesn't want to stop the process. Elections are the best way to know the public opinion but they should be held on party basis.

Elections were held on party basis. On one side was eight party alliance and on the other PPP. As per results PPP won 94 seats out of 207 and I.J.I. won 54. Ghulam Mustafa Jotai, Pir Pagro and Muhammad Khan Junejo lost from their home constituency. As per normal practice president was bound to invite PPP to form govt. but he delayed it for two weeks to give time to IJI to muster the support of other group. He met different leaders and tried to keep PPP away from power. His effort failed and at last he asked PPP Co-Chairperson Benazir Bhutto to form govt. After eleven years PPP recaptured power.

Miss Benazir Bhutto took oath as Prime Minister. She addressed nation same evening in which she announced to restore trade unions, student unions, better health facilities for people, opportunities of job for youth, useful and pragmatic foreign policy. She also announced repelling of laws prejudicial to women right.

12th December 1988

Ghulam Ishaq Khan was elected president with the help of PPP. He got 348 votes while Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan got 91.

Pakistan Peoples Party N.W.F.P. and Awami National Party condemned dismissal of Balochistan assembly.

21st December 1988

Miss Benazir Bhutto declared dismissal of Balochistan assembly a conspiracy against democracy. She revealed in the presence of Wali Khan, Nawabzada Nasrullah and Fazal ur Rehman that she was pressurized to pull out of PPP, ANP alliance in NWFP also.

29th December to 31st December 1988

SARC conference was held in Islamabad. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, inaugurated and asked for the end of arms race, so that money could be spent on people, welfare.

3rd January 1989

BBC viewer declared prime Minister Benazir Bhutto "women of 1988". This honor had previous year been given to Mrs. Margaret Thatcher.

7th January 1989

Miss Benazir Bhutto was extended an invitation to visit Russia.

23rd January 1989

Balochistan High Court restored Balochistan assembly.

11th January 1989

On the invitation of Prime Minister of China, Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto toured China.

12th February 1989

President of France assured Mrs. Benazir Bhutto his country, support in the field of Atomic Energy, in a meeting in Tokyo.

20th April 1989

News print quota system was abolished. This act damaged the interest of the owners of the big newspapers which were earning million through quota system. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto said quota system was being used to curb press freedom in the past, so we are abolishing it to give freedom to press. But big newspapers used this

freedom to destabilize the government. A vicious propaganda campaign was launched by the big newspapers and continued it till the end of her govt.

23rd May 1989

University of Edinburgh, Pennsylvania decided to grant an honorary degree to Mrs. Benazir Bhutto Prime Minister of Pakistan.

24th May 1989

Benazir Bhutto toured Turkey to strengthen relations between two brotherly countries.

25th May 1989

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto officially toured USA, where she addressed the American Congress.

5th June 1989

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto paid an official visit to U.K. and France. These tours enhanced Pakistan's image.

11th July 1989

Public Accounts Committee Chairman, Hakim Ali Zardari held press conference and revealed corruption by different govt. and private companies. He listed different examples and hoped some action in near future will be taken to retrieve the looted wealth.

19th July 1989

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto addressed Baba Farid conference held in Lahore organized by Syed Afzal Haider and stressed the need of promoting regional culture. She also praised Afzal Haider efforts in this regard.

23rd July 1989

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto supported Sri Lanka's demand for withdrawal of Indian armed forces from Sri Lanka.

10th October 1989

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto visited Bangladesh on the invitation of President Irshad of Bangladesh.

24th October 1989

Conspiracies were being hatched against PPP's govt. and at last a motion of no confidence was moved with the backing of president against PPP govt. in national assembly.

2nd November 1989

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto failed this move with the help of party stalwarts and alliance of other parties. No confidence motion was rejected.

13th November 1989

UN Fund for Development of Women selected Mrs. Benazir Bhutto for 1989, award.

25th January 1990

Bakhtwar was born to Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto.

15 May 1990

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto toured eight Islamic countries to muster support for Pakistan on Kashmir dispute. These countries were Iran, North Yemen, Turkey, Jordan, Egypt, Libya, Syria and Tunisia. North Yemen, Iran, Egypt and Syria announced support for Pakistan on Kashmir, Jordan shared view with Pakistan while Prime Minister of Tunisia declared that his country is with Pakistan in all matters.

10th July 1990

After approved of budget Prime Minister Bhutto took another tour of remain Islamic countries. She went to Kuwait, Morocco, Bahrain and Iraq.

6th August 1990

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dismissed PPP govt. and dissolved national and provincial assemblies. He announced to hold fresh election on 24 October 1990.

In fact Ghulam Ishaq was not willing to hand over power to PPP on the first place but when he had no choice he invited Mrs. Benazir Bhutto to form govt. but started conspiracy against the govt. Opposition had the entire blessing to move no confidence against govt. but they failed. After some time he used his power under 8th amendment. He was preparing for this act for many months.

7th August 1990

President Ghulam warned he would crush with iron hand if any protest was made against his decision.

8th August 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto alleged that army was behind her government's dismissal.

11th August 1990

Pakistan Peoples Party challenged president's action in Supreme Court of Pakistan.

14th August 1990

Chief of army staff told the press that army had no political motives.

15th August 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto demanded that speakers of dissolved assemblies must head caretaker governments.

16th August 1990

Wali Khan supported dissolution of assemblies and demanded accountability.

18th August 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto was given warm welcome in Rawalpindi. She said her party would continue struggle for the restoration of democracy.

19th August 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto addressing a press conference in Islamabad said that within two years two prime ministers were removed and two parliaments were dismissed. This will not only harm democracy but it will damage the country's solidarity and integrity. She said dismissal of her govt. was a well thought out plan prepared months back. She counted the achievements of her government and demanded impartial caretaker government headed by speakers of defunct assemblies.

21st August 1990

Benazir Bhutto got warm welcome at Lahore. Peshawar High Court accepted for hearing a petition challenging dissolution of assembly.

22nd August 1990

Sindh High Court ruled detention of Asif Ali Zardari and Iqbal Memon illegal.

23rd August 1990

President Ishaq formed tribunal to try Pakistan Peoples Party leadership.

25th August 1990

A group of lawyers challenged establishment of accountability courts through a petition.

29th August 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto said in a press conference in Peshawar that accountability courts were established to keep PPP out of political process.

30th August 1990

PPP entered into an alliance with Tehrik-e-Istaqlal and Tehrik-e-Nafaz-e-Fiqa-e-Jafferia.

2nd September 1990

PPP ex-minister Ghulam Akbar Lasi was arrested.

4th September 1990

References were filed against Ghulam Muhammad Manika, Jahangir Bader and Tariq Rahim.

5th September 1990

Jam Sadiq Ali announced to form a progressive block in PPP.

10th September 1990

Two references were filed against Benazir Bhutto. PPP, Tehrik Istaqal and TJFP expanded alliance by including Muslim League Malik Qasim group and named it Pakistan democratic Alliance "PDA".

12th September 1990

Two more references were filed against Mrs. Benazir Bhutto.

18th September 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto demanded Ghulam Ishaq Khan's resignation.

19th September 1990

Ghulam Mustafa Khar told press that Mrs. Benazir Bhutto would not be allowed to come in Power by this govt.

20th September 1990

Ghulam Mustafa Jotai alleged that Benazir Bhutto had sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 20 billion to her in-laws and friends.

21st September 1990

Lahore High Court started hearing petition against dissolution of assembly.

25th September 1990

References were filed against four ex-MNAs of PPP including Hakim Ali Zardari.

26th September 1990

Peshawar High Court declared dissolution of NWFP Assembly illegal and restored it. But after few minutes a supreme court judge on leave stayed this decision. In fact he was on holidays and not on duty but he obliged the government Mrs. Benazir Bhutto declared this as moral victory.

28th September 1990

Ex-minister Qurban Ali Shah was arrested.

30th September 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto who had said that she did not recognize accountability court, in Karachi and declared that she had come because she respected the judges. Her advocate said that allegation against her were fabricated, with malafide intention. They were meant to stop her for campaigning in election.

2nd October 1990

Reference against Mrs. Benazir Bhutto could not be heard in Justice Rashid Aziz court in Lahore due to disturbance. Defense alleged that police present in civil clothes was responsible for violence.

6th October 1990

Ten leaders of PPP were issued contempt of court notices in respect of 2nd October incidence.

8th October 1990

Public circles declared removal of Justice Qazi Jamil politically motivated.

10th October 1990

Asif Ali Zardari was arrested in an abduction and dacoity cases. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto declared her husband's arrest a conspiracy and feared he will be killed.

11th October 1990

Asif Ali Zardari was handed over to CIA for investigation. Supreme Court Peshawar bench confirmed its stay order against Peshawar High Court restoring NWFP Assembly.

14th October 1990

Lahore high court declared valid the president's act of dissolution of assemblies. It also validated caretaker govt. Same day arrest warrant of Ihsan-ul-Haq Piracha ex-finance minister were issued.

15th October 1990

Election Manifesto of PDA was released. It consisted of service to Islam, safeguarding solidarity and integrity of Pakistan, people welfare and their involvement in government, abolition of unemployment, uplifting of rural population and preservation of freedom of expression.

16th October 1990

Aitazaz Ahsan was beaten during hearing of reference against Mrs. Benazir Bhutto.

18th October 1990

Sindh High Court validated president's act of dissolution of assemblies.

21st October 1990

Asif Ali Zardari was bailed out but not released.

22nd October 1990

PPP demonstrated popularity among masses by a big election rally at the end of election campaign, which terminated at Chauburji, Lahore. Rally was led by Chairperson P.P.P. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto, Punjab P.P.P. president, Fakhar Zaman, Mumtaz Rathore president P.P.P, Azad Kashmir, Jhangir Badar, Sheikh Rafiq and others.

23rd October 1990

Asif Ali Zardari's remand was extended.

23rd October 1990

Another reference against Mrs. Benazir Bhutto for recruiting eight thousand employees was filed.

24th October 1990

General election was held, PDA alleged rigging on large scale. With a difference of only few thousand votes sixty seats of national assembly were won by Muslim League. Wali Khan, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan and Maulana Fazal-ul-Rehman lost election.

25th October 1990

Election results were declared. IJI won 105 seats and PDA only forty-five.

27th October 1990

Elections for provincial assemblies were held. Thirty-six persons died and 107 were injured in the process.

28th October 1990

Hakim Ali Zardari alleged that election were fraud and army intelligence agencies rigged election of 100 seats of national assembly.

29th October 1990

French observer team came to watch election. IJI rigged election with the help of invisible hands. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto demanded re-election on 100 seats.

2nd November 1990

PDA decided its members of national assembly would take oath under protest.

3rd November 1990

PDA boycotted assembly session for not allowing Asif Ali Zardari MNA elect to attend session. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto was elected opposition leader in National Assembly.

4th November 1990

PDA boycotted Sindh assembly session against abduction of its fifteen MPAs.

11th November 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto appeared in Lahore High Court and demanded judicial investigation of murder of a PPP's MPA.

14th November 1990

PPP leader Musroor Ahsan was arrested in Karachi.

17th November 1990

A court in Karachi rejected Asif Ali Zardari bail application. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto was charge sheeted.

19th November 1990

PDA's MPAs were arrested in Sindh.

27th November 1990

PDA's MPAs joined Balochistan govt. Mrs. Benazir Bhutto expressed her anger on it.

4th December 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto protested against dismissal of persons employed in her govt.'s period.

9th December 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto gave a four points formula to end govt. opposition confrontation. PPP worker Dr. Zafar was killed in Sindh.

16th December 1990

Sindh assembly member of PPP Mr. Manzur Wasan and many others were arrested. In fact Sindh govt. was formed winning PPP's MPAs by sate means.

26th December 1990

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto condemned Jam Sadiq's acts of high handedness.

27th December 1990

Jam Sadiq Chief Minister Sindh alleged that dacoits are supplied arms from Bilawal House.

31st December 1990

Sindh High Court rejected Asif Ali Zardari's bail application.

2nd January 1991

Ghulam Mustafa Jotai ex-care taker prime minister accepted rigging in 1990 elections while disclosing that Nawabzada Nasrullah and some other leaders were defeated in election through a conspiracy.

4th January 1991

Farooq Laghari demanded annulment of eighth amendment.

5th January 1991

PPP's workers celebrated Z.A. Bhutto birthday in all major cities of Pakistan.

9th January 1991

Ex-chief minister Sindh Aftab Shahban Mirani and others party workers along with eleven students of PSF were arrested.

14th January 1991

No-confidence motion against Prime Minister of Azad Kashmir Mumtaz Hussain Rathore was defeated.

15th January 1991

PPP took out a procession in Lahore in favour of Iraq's President Saddam Hussain. That was led by Nawabzada Nasrullah, Sheikh Rafiq and P.P.P. Punjab President Fakhar Zaman. P.M.L. hooligans near Anarkali attacked it.

16th January 1991

Mrs. Benazir Bhutto left for London. Sindh govt. took back sedation case against G.M. Syed.

21st January 1991

PPP took out another procession against American interference in Iraq.

25th January 1991

Chief Minister Sindh stated in a public meeting that Benazir Bhutto should thank President Ghulam Ishaq Khan for not directing him to arrange her defeat in election from her hometown Larkana.

25th January 1991

PPP demanded emergency meeting of national assembly to discuss Iraq situation.

27th January 1991

Begum Nusrat Bhutto invited all political parties of the country to unite to demand immediate stopping of war in Gulf.

28th January 1991

PDA demonstrated protest against attack on Iraq by NATO forces. A case was registered against Asif Ali Zardari for killing M.Q.M's workers.

30th January 1991

PDA protested against fabrication of cases against PDA's leaders in Karachi.

5th February 1991

PPP warned dire consequences if PPP govt. in Azad Kashmir was sacked.

11th February 1991

Benazir Bhutto returned home after four weeks tour of foreign countries.

16th February 1991

More PPP workers were arrested in Sindh. Ex-Chief Minister Qaim Ali Shah's warrant of arrest issued.

19th February 1991

Sindh assembly members belonging to PPP demanded security because they are afraid that they will be abducted in senate election.

21st February 1991

Three more Sindh assembly members were arrested.

27th February 1991

PDA expressed concern on Sindh situation.

27th February to 3rd March 1991

PDA continued boycott of national assembly to protest the arrest of Sindh assembly members.

7th March 1991

Qaim Ali Shah was arrested. His bail application was rejected.

9th March 1991

PPP threatened to boycott senate election and tender resignation from National Assembly if Sindh situation was not addressed to.

10th March 1991

Sindh assembly members belonging to PPP handed over their resignations to Benazir Bhutto.

14th March 1991

A Karachi Court allowed Senator Musroor Ahsan to attend senate session.

26th March 1991

Four persons at Singapore airport hijacked a Pakistan plane but the security force killed them. Later on govt. claimed that hijackers were PPP workers who wanted to get some PPP's leaders released. But Secretary Foreign Affairs announced that there was no proof that PPP was involved in this hijacking. In spite of this, police arrested scores of PPP workers.

31st March 1991

Benazir Bhutto appeared in a special court and denied use of air force plane to transport members of national assembly during no confidence move.

4th April 1991

During death anniversary of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Benazir Bhutto pledged to continue struggle for the have-nots.

8th April 1991

Begum Nusrat Bhutto condemned the announcement of a housing scheme at the site of Rawalpindi jail in order to stop P.P.P to build monument at the site where Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged.

9th April 1991

PDA terminated boycott after reaching their point with IJI.

25th April 1991

Ex-Chief Minister Sindh's advisor Ghulam Abbas Chandio was arrested in connection with hijacking.

12th May 1991

To demand resignation or removal of Jam Sadiq black day was observed in Sindh.

13th May 1991

Ex-Prime Minister Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was accused of misuse of secret funds of Rs. 95,500,000. Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto refused to give details of use of these funds because it will harm national interest.

16th May 1991

National assembly passed Shariat bill. PDA and PKMAP voted against the bill. Benazir Bhutto declared the bill un islamic, illegal and unconstitutional.

11th June 1991

President Ghulam Ishaq appointed Lt. General Asif Nawaz Junjua as Chief of army staff in place of Gen. Aslam Beg. Lt. General Shamim Alam was appointed as Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee's Chairman.

16th June 1991

National assembly passed 1991-92 budget. PPP declared it anti public budget.

18-21st June 1991

Judge anti terrorist court Nabi Sher Junejo and his two guards were shot dead while traveling in his car. He was hearing Asif Ali Zardari case. Chief minister Sindh as per pervious practice alleged PPP for this murder. Until 21st June, 750 active workers of PPP were arrested.

1st July 1991

Govt. ordered to arrest all the political workers who were released by the PPP govt.

5th July 1991

Azad Kashmir Prime Minister and PPP leader Mumtaz Rathore were sacked and arrested. He had ordered fresh election due to rigging in 29th June election.

8th July 1991

President promulgated special courts ordinance.

18th July 1991

National assembly passed 12th amendment in constitution in thirty minutes. Through this amendment government got power to establish special courts.

July 1991

PPP's student leader Rahila Tiwana was released on bail. She told a tale of horror. She was university student and president of Peoples Student Federation, Karachi, division. Some agency person picked her up from her residence. She was taken to CIA center and kept for many days. She was hanged upside down for five hours. She started bleeding through nose. She fainted. Her brother, sister and father were tortured in front of her. They demanded from her a confession involving Benazir Bhutto and Asif Ali Zardari in under trial cases of murder and bribe. They also asked her to confess that Begum Nusrat Bhutto sent her to India for terrorist training. She lost mental balance and was shifted to mental hospital after getting signature on blank papers. She was released following strong national and international campaign for her release.

3rd August 1991

Ex-advisor of Prime Minister confessed her involvement in rigging the election.

4th August 1991

PDA observed twelve hours hunger strike to protest against special courts.

17th August 1991

MQM attacked Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's car in which some PPP's workers were injured.

20th August 1991

PDA took out procession against the attack on Mohtarma's car and govt. ordered judicial inquiry.

27th August 1991

Chief Minister Sindh threatened English daily Frontier post with serious consequences, if it did not stop criticizing his govt.

29th August 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto advocated new social order.

30th August 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto met Nawabzada Nasrullah for taking combined steps against IJI govt.

31st August 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto met Chief of Army Staff Asif Nawaz Junjua.

15th September 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto left for America.

24th September 1991

PDA issued white paper on election rigging. At least seventy seats were won by IJI through rigging.

25th September 1991

Salman Tasir PPP leader alleged that Ittefaq Industries had taken six hundred million rupees loans from banks.

7th October 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto came back after touring America.

8th October 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto demanded fresh election under impartial caretaker govt.

12th October 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto filed an application asking Supreme Court to order shifting of all cases against her to Karachi.

15th October 1991

National assembly started discussing cooperative scandal.

16th October 1991

Supreme Court rejected Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto application for transferring cases to Karachi.

17th October 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto issued a document named "A dacoity on Pakistan's treasury". It was stated in this document that four people Mian Nawaz Sharif and his family, Choudhry brothers Dr. Basharat Elahi and Saifullah had plundered the banks. It was questioned that why president was not taking action against the corruption of this government as he had sacked Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's govt. on same charges. Was it not true that he himself in involved.

19th October 1991

Wife of a political worker Easa Baloch whose case was under trial in Karachi special court, was kidnapped when she was returning home after hearing her husband's case. The police took her to police station and assaulted her.

24th October 1991

PDA held a big rally in Rawalpindi and announced protest demonstrations against government.

29th October 1991

House of PDA leader Nisar Khuhro was burnt.

2nd November 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto started Sindh tour.

4th November 1991

Supreme Court upheld high court decision validating dissolution of assemblies.

17th November 1991

PDA held a big rally against cooperative scandal and against price hike.

19th November 1991

Chief Minister Sindh Jam Sadiq Ali came back after treatment abroad.

30th November 1991

Publication of 'Musawat' newspaper stopped.

7th December 1991

Sardar Shaukat Hayat a veteran Muslim League leader exposed the rape of her daughter Vina Hayat and accused president's son in law and advisor of Sindh government. As per his claim this act took place on 27th November.

10th December 1991

Women action forum took out a procession in Lahore against Vina Hayat rape case. The procession was baton charged.

11th December 1991

PDA demanded President resignation.

12th December 1991

Sardar Shaukat Hayat demanded a commission to investigate her daughter's case comprising three members namely Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Mian Nawaz Sharif and Chief of army Asif Nawaz.

19th December 1991

Opposition protested in parliament meeting during the address of President. A protest rally was baton charged, out side parliament building in which fifty persons were injured.

24th December 1991

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto met speaker National Assembly to sort out issues with government.

29th December 1991

Local bodies' election were held. They were rigged and PDA rejected them.

2nd January 1992

PPP decided to issue white paper on local bodies election.

5th January 1992

PPP observed Bhutto's birthday throughout the country.

11th January 1992

Khurshid Begum wife of Esa Baloch appealed to Punjab to help her to get justice.

20th January 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto demanded Jam Sadi's resignation within twenty-four hours. She also decided to attend all parties conference.

23rd January 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto accused President in forcing Sindh to separation.

1st February 1992

Asif Ali Zardari was allowed to attend national assembly session.

3rd February 1992

Ex-Chief Minister Sindh Qaim Ali Shah demanded governor Raj for Sindh and trial of Jam Sadiq for sedition.

7th February 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto asked JKLF not to cross line of control and postpone the programme for some time.

17th February 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto started agitation as per APC decision. She said this agitation would continue till change of govt. She held rallies at Multan, Sahiwal and others cities.

27th February 1992

Yahya Bakhtiar was elected opposition leader in the Senate.

4th March 1992

Jam Sadiq died and Muzafar Ali Shah was elected new chief minister. Jatoli group and PDA entered in alliance in Sindh.

11th March 1992

Prime minister Nawaz Sharif sacked Ghulam Murtaza Jotai from his cabinet due to PDA- Jatoli group alliance in Sindh.

20th March 1992

Sindh PPP withdrew support of Muzafar Shah's govt. in Sindh.

24th March 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto declared IJI's govt. economic policies harmful for the country.

29th March 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto talked to Jatoi on future course of action.

12th April 1992

Nawabzada Nasrullah summoned APC heads meeting.

16th April 1992

Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi gave his consent on APC's agenda.

19th April 1992

Jatoi dubbed change in president's attitude about PPP positive.

5th May 1992

Ji left IJI and withdrew support for Nawaz Sharif's govt.

13th May 1992

One thousand PPP workers were arrested in Hyderabad.

16th May 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto demanded debate on the killing of seven people by naval task force.

20th May 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto showed concern on calling army in Sindh.

2nd September 1992

Govt. decided not to allow BB to give welcome address to President of Pakistan as opposition leader in Parliament.

7th September 1992

In Karachi Begum Nusrat Bhutto met Abdul Hafeez Pirzada and discussed possible alliance between PDA and NDA.

4th September 1992

Nawabzada Nasrullah suggested alliance between PDA, NDA and IDF.

7th September 1992

PDA boycotted parliament session during speeches of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and speaker national assembly but came in when president of Iran stood to address parliament.

12th September 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto asked the government not to waste money on Motorway. Instead that money should be spent to build railway track and small roads connecting villages.

13th September 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was not allowed to speak on the issue of flood in national assembly. So PDA boycotted the proceeding.

15th September 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto postponed her campaign of mass contact due to floods. PDA member Sindh assembly Pir Mazhar-ul-Haq was arrested.

30th September 1992

Three alliance leaders met in Islamabad and decided to work together against govt. without making an alliance for election. Participants were PDA, NDA and IJM.

23rd September 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto toured the flooded areas. She was attacked at Multan and Nawabpur.

26th September 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto told special court in Karachi that a police officer of CIA had informed her that a conspiracy had been hatched to kill her husband Asif Ali Zardari while travelling to the court.

9th October 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto condemned the attack on the house of editor Sindhi daily 'Aftab'.

10th October 1992

Asif Ali Zardari was acquitted in six cases of alleged attacks on MQM's camps.

27th October 1992

Eleven members of national assembly and three senators belonging to IJI assured their help to Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto government.

30th October 1992

PDA issued its election manifesto named Islamabad declaration.

1st November 1992

PDA and NDA decided to start agitation on a common platform against govt.

2nd November 1992

Imam-e-Qaba declared women rule Islamic.

4th November 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto sent a message of congratulation to President Bill Clinton of America on his election and said she wanted to work with him for world peace, democracy and human rights.

7th November 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto warned that the P.M. and assemblies will not be able to face our pressure. If our demands are not met, martial law will come. Lahore high court rejected reference against ex-minister Tariq Rahim.

8th November 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto addressed a big rally in Faisalabad and said time for demands was over and it was now time to for action. She appealed to the masses to come out and send the government packing.

10th November 1992

PDA gave call for the Long March for 18th November.

11th November 1992

Preparation for long march started. Jahangir Badar, Iftikhar Gillani, Khurshid Kusuri and Fakhar Zaman held a convention. Speakers stressed to work hard for the success of Long March.

12th November 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto declared that people of Azad Kashmir and held Kashmir would participate in this march. She said army would not side with any one in this struggle. Yahya Bakhtiar disagreed with the decision of long march and resigned.

15th November 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto said if politician did not play their due role then some one else will do that and that Nawaz Sharif's government is finished. Prime Minister and Chief of the Army staff discussed long march. Thousands of PDA's workers were arrested. PPP central secretariat was sealed. Liaquat Bagh place of rally was sealed.

17th November 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto said government is inviting martial law. Police raided many places to arrest Begum Nusrat Bhutto in Lahore.

18th November 1992

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was stopped to proceed from Islamabad to Liaquat Bagh. Worker accompany her were badly beaten. Even leader like Farooq Laghari was batten changed. A large number of leaders and workers were arrested including Ghulam Mustafa Jotai, Qaim Ali Shah, Zahid Sarfraz, Maj. Gen. (R) Naseerullah Baber, Maulana Kasur Niazi, Malik Qasim, Aftab Sherpao, Salman Tasir, Aitazaz Ahsan J. Salik, Jahangir Badar, Sheikh Rafiq etc. BB was able to reach Liaquat Bagh and addressed rally, which was tear-gassed and baton charged. She was arrested and deported to Karachi Begum Nusrat Bhutto was also arrested on her way to Islamabad. Long March was a success. It left great impact on national politics and led to the ouster of Nawaz Sharif.

30th November 1992

PPP completed its silver jubilee (25 years). Seminar was arranged by cultural wing of the party in Lahore which was presided by Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto. Speakers included Mazhar Ali Khan, Mehdi Hasan and cultural wing president Fakhar Zaman.

18th April 1993

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan dissolved assemblies and dismissed Nawaz Sharif's government. He alleged Nawaz Sharif's government of corruption and incompetence. This act of president was challenged in Supreme Court of Pakistan by the ex Prime Minister. Balakh Sher Mazari took over as care taker Prime Minister. Asif Ali Zardari was taken in the cabinet Supreme Court declared president's act as illegal and extra constitutional. National assembly and Nawaz Sharif's govt. were restored. With this verdict of the court country was thrown in a crises.

19th July 1993

Chief of Army intervened. Prime Minister tendered his resignation after giving advice for dissolving the assembly to the president. Ghulam Ishaq Khan also resigned and Chairman Senate Waseem Sajjad took over as acting president.

Caretaker govt. headed by Moin Qureshi announced fresh election on 6th October 1993. Election campaign was launched. Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto led her party to victory.

6th October 1993

Elections were held for National Assembly. PPP won 86 seats, while Muslim League got only 72.

Elections for all the four provincial assemblies were held. PPP got a total of 175 seats in four assemblies.

20th October 1993

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was elected leader of house by securing 121 votes. Same evening she took oath as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time.

5th December 1993

Central Executive Committee of PPP elected Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Chairperson of PPP in place of Begum Nusrat Bhutto.

December 1993

PPP formed govt. in Sindh and Punjab as well. Later on govt. in NWFP was also formed by the PPP with the help of its alliance.

Presidential election was held in which PPP's candidate Farooq Laghari got majority votes and was elected President.

ACHIEVEMENT OF PPP GOVERNMENT

During the three year period 1993-96

- Built 21,00 primary schools
- Provided 700,000 new telephone connections
- Electricity to 18,000 villages
- For the first time the OIC summit at Casablanca adopted a unanimous resolution asking for a resolution of Kashmir dispute in accordance with the UN resolutions.
- For the first time since independence, Cabinet members were forbidden to take loans from Pakistan Banks.
- Complete press freedom
- Adoption of Brown Amendment that partially released the military equipment and hardware stuck up in the US since long due to Pressler Law.
- Peace in Karachi a near end to terrorism acknowledged by friends

and foes alike.

- State Bank of Pakistan made an autonomous organization
- Haj flights from Multan and Sukkur
- Airport at Sehwan Sharif
- Work on Ketti Bandar Port started
- Completion of the first private sector power plant, HUBCO
- Laying of the optic fiber along with right bank of Indus
- Construction of Akora Dam providing safe drinking water to the coastal regions of Mehran.
- Agosta submarines for the Pakistan Navy
- Tanks for the Army
- Missile capability developed which was to be announced as the Golden jubilee gift to the Nation on August 14, 1997
- Electoral reforms bill adopted for the first time
- For the first time people of Northern Areas given the right to vote
- First time Women Police Stations set up, Women Banks opened and Women Judges appointed in superior judiciary.
- Recruitment of 33,000 Lady Health Visitors to reduce infant mortality
- Sixth Wage Board award announced for the newspaper workers. The award was also implemented in the APP.
- Introduced cellular telephones, digital pager, satellite dish and FM Radio
- A large number of Computer Centers opened
- Effective anti-narcotics measures and legislation adopted for the first time. Half a dozen major drug barons extradited. Death penalty and confiscation of property provided in the law for drug pushers.
- For the first time one billion dollars of debt retired

- Countrywide polio Vaccination Programme. Nearly 100 percent children under the age of five vaccinated against Polio in three years
- An end to the load shedding by enlisting the private sector in power development sector through a uniform policy of tariffs and concession hailed by the World Bank as a model for the developing countries.
- From a dismal growth rate of 2.3% in 1992-93 which it inherited, the PPP government raised the economic growth to 5.2% in 1995-96
- The growth rate plunged to 3.1% in 1996-97 after the removal of PPP government, a figure further lowered to 1.3% in the budget
- Fiscal deficit in the last year of PPP government i.e. 1995-96 brought down to 5% from 8% of GDP which it had inherited
- Tax revenue, which was only 12% of GDP in 1992-93, was raised to 14.1% of GDP in 1995-96. Last year the tax to GDP ratio again fell to 10.2%
- Due to investment-oriented policies, more than 3 billion dollars of direct foreign investment flowed into the country. As against this the present government has scared away foreign investment through it's mishandling of the IPPs issue and freeze on foreign currency accounts.
- A day before the PPP government was dismissed, the stock index was at 1500 points. It sank to 900 points in August 1998
- Tens of thousands of jobs provided to the educated but unemployed youth in government departments, banks, corporations and autonomous bodies
- Over 11000 kilometers of gas transmission line completed to provide gas to 240 new towns and villages
- Oil and gas exploration stepped up, as a result four new oil and gas well discovered
- An imaginative drive has been injected into the Pakistan Academy of Letter and Commission for History and culture to ensure promotion and expansion of the literary and cultural activities in the country Fakhar Zaman on the directive of Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto framed first cultural policy of Pakistan National Literary Conference was held, which was attended by the eminent writers, poets and intellectuals.

31st August 1995

First Cultural Policy was announced.

29th November 1995

International writers conference was held in Islamabad attended by the writers and intellectuals from all over world.

The participants of International Literary Conference unanimously decided to create an International congress of writers, intellectuals and Artists with its headquarters in Islamabad.

15th February 1996

Lahore High Court lifted the ban from Fakhar Zaman's books after 18 years. Books were forfeited by military regime on 17-6-1978.

March - August 1996

Difference cropped up between President Farooq Laghari and Prime Minister Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, which were exploited and strengthened by the Muslim League.

Prime Minister's brother Murtaza Bhutto was murdered in a police shootout in Karachi. Opposition and widow of Murtaza Bhutto accused Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's husband Asif Ali Zardari for this murder, which was not proved later on.

26th September 1996

Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto accused President Leghari for hatching conspiracy against her govt.

5th November 1996

President dismissed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto's government and dissolved all the assemblies accusing the govt. for corruption, murder of Murtaza Bhutto and subverting opposition's political activities. On the same day Malik Meraj Khalid was sworn in as Prime Minister. His government launched a media campaign against PPP to portray it a party of plunderers and murderers.

27th February 1997

Elections were held for national assembly. These elections were massively rigged and Nawaz Sharif's Muslim League was declared successful with two third majority. Turn out of voters was very low, 26 percent.

March 1997

Nawaz Sharif was sworn in as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time.

29th October 1997

Chief Justice Sajjad Ali Shah suspended 14th amendment of the constitution. This act created a deep rift between the government and the Judiciary.

2nd December 1997

Chief Justice Sajjad Ali Shah suspended 8th amendment in constitution and restored president's power to dissolve national assembly.

On the same day president Farooq Laghari resigned and brother judges through a decision, declaring his elevation to the Chief Justiceships illegal in the light of the judges case, removed Chief Justice Sajjad Ali Shah.

7th October 1998

Chief of Army Gen. Jahangir Karamat resigned and Gen. Pervez Musharraf was promoted and appointed in his place after giving him promotion.

Gen. Pervez Musharraf was given the charge of the Chairman Joint Staff committee alongwith COAS responsibilities.

15th April 1999

An accountability court headed by Justice Malik Quyyum convicted Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto and Asif Ali Zardari.

12th October 1999

Gen. Pervez Musharraf was removed as Chief of Army and Chairman Joint Staff Committee when he was touring Sri Lanka. Army revolted and ceased power. Nawaz Sharif was arrested along with other ministers. In this way a civilian dictatorship ended.

10th September 2000

PPP convention was held in Lahore. This convention demanded withdrawal of cases against Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto, Asif Ali Zardari and other PPP's leaders. This convention also demanded immediate restoration of democracy.

22nd October, 2000.

CEC and FC was held in Quetta, which deplored breakdown of law and order in the country, price hike and one-sided accountability.

29th November, 2000.

C.E.C. and F.C. meeting was held in Islamabad which demanded restoration of democracy and with drawl of cases against Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto and Asif Ali Zardari.

30th November, 2000.

PPP Foundation Day was held at different echelons of party. A seminar was organized in Rawalpindi.

26 February – April 3, 2001

A Full Bench of Supreme Court of Pakistan headed by Justice Bashir Jehangiri heard Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto and Senator Asif Ali Zardari's appeal against conviction in SGS Case. On 6 April 2001 the Bench announced judgement and set-aside the conviction being biased.