



A Life of Service: Contributions of Ch. Zahoor Elahi in the Politics of Pakistan

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ABSTRACT

The study aims to explore and examine the role of Ch. Zahoor Elahi that he played for the growth of democracy. The purpose is to analyze and unfold the critical insight of his works. I chose the topic to probe and examine his political thoughts, practices and bring his services in the limelight, the services and efforts that he made for the stability of democracy in the most crucial period of Pakistan history. The sources for the said research the scholar accessed the books, biographies, newspapers, interviews by both friends and opponents and public interviews, beside this scholar had accessed assembly processions. The critical examination in this research is that he emerged from local platform and reached in parliament, became the Minister in a very short period of time, due to his influential role in COP, PDM, DAC, UDF and also being a part of the special committee of the National Assembly that declared Qadiani's as non-Muslim he got prominent place among top leadership.

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1. Introduction

To study the historical and self-made characters is always inspiring because by valor and endeavor they earned honor and gain triumph in the world. Pakistan is exalted with such politicians who have such political dignity and moral values for the growth of democratic system and Ch. Zahoor Elahi is among them. He did unsurpassed for the growth of democracy and met with plights (Wakeel & Shah, 2004). Before Ch. Zahoor Elahi, Nawabzda family was renown best because of Sir Fazal Ali's educational services under Zamindar Educational Association. However, Ch. Zahoor Elahi was who gained the political significance in Gujrat and play vital role in national politics and democracy. Before Ch. Zahoor Elahi Gujrat was rich with politicians and landlords except ministry (Kunjahi & Kunjahi, 2008). For the time being he remained limited in Gujrat politics but soon emerged on National level and got in close contacts with other provincial politicians (Sheikh, 2016). Ch. Zahoor Elahi was not from the elite class one but was from the middle class.¹ He began his journey up the ladder as an officer of police force (Cawasjee, 2017). He started his carrier as politician from the plate form of the Muslim League and became the president of Gujrat District Muslim League after partition. He got elected the member of District Board and was appointed Administrator District Board (Ahmad, 1993). In Ayub Khan Era, despite a lot of accusation and contentions, he was cleared form all charges (Shujaat, 2018). He was one of the politicians who were targeted through Elective Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO) by the military dictator Ayub Khan (Hassan). In 1962 when political activates retrieved he joined Convention Muslim League (Abbas, 1996). Convention Muslim League was later called "Pakistan Muslim League" (Usman & Ashar, 1988). He was elected Parliamentary Secretary of Convention Muslim League at the time Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was its General Secretary (Iqbal, 2004). Convention Muslim League and Council League were merged in 1972 and Hassan A. Sheikh was appointed its president and Malik Qasim as General Secretary (Mahmood, 1988). Ch. Zahoor Elahi was victimized by Z.A. Bhutto

¹The Daily, *Jaras*, Gujrat, September 26, 2016.

in 1970s when Mr. Bhutto was Prime Minister of the country (Rumi, 2017). At the time of Bhutto's hanged, Muslim League was split into two groups leading by Syed Shah Mardan Shah II (Pir Pagroo) and Muhammad Hussain Chattha. Ch. Zahoor Elahi was the part of Chattha group and became the minister in Zia 's cabinet (Sajid, 2017). In September 1981, Elahi was shot dead in Lahore and the blame was laid at the doorstep of his political opponents, the Al-Zulfikar, Murtaza Bhutto's organization (Adil, 2004). Murtaza Bhutto told the BBC in an interview recorded on 26 September 1981 that he was responsible for the operation (Raja, 2014).

2. Literature Review and Research Methodology

Sach to Ye Hai (Shujaat, 2018) an autobiography of Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain is a major source for the said research. It is significance source on the Life of Ch. Zahoor Elahi; it highlights the major events of his political carrier, quandaries, detentions and trails in Ayub Khan and later Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's era. *Aftab-e-Sayasat: Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi ki Sawanh-e-Umari* (Wakeel & Shah, 2004) it reflects Ch. Zahoor Elahi's life events and phases from early life to rise to power. It also deals with his social work and daring steps against government policies. *Sahab-e-Azm-o-Himat: Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi Shahaeed* (Hazarvi & Shahbaz, 2005) is another significant which focuses struggling history of Ch. Zahoor Elahi's life. It deals with his political interest, his literary taste and his interest in business. It provides us the detail of his Ayub and Bhutto era, his daring challenge to Ayub Khan's policies and his success against them. It also discusses his turbulent Bhutto period. *Pakistan Kay Saiyasi Wadery* (Abbas, 1996) it is very important book related to Pakistan's political history. It deals with many important families of Pakistan and their role in Pakistan politics rise and fall of democracy. Historical descriptive and analytical methods for this research have been applied. The data is collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are based on structured interviews and discussion with experts, journalists, historians, common persons, academician and politicians. The interviews were conducted in English, Urdu and Punjabi languages. These interviews are the most important source of collecting information and elections results are the best source of measuring the public opinion. Assembly speeches are major work and primary source on said topic, and school record is a primary source to identify his controversial date of birth. Secondary sources were collected from various articles, journals, magazines, newspapers, books and websites.

Ch. Zahoor Elahi was born to Ch. Sardrar Khan on 31st July 1919 in a trivial and a small village Nat at the bank of river Chenab, district Gujrat.² The date of birth of Ch. Zahoor Elahi is debatable. His date of birth that is usually stated in books or data, I received from different sources is quite different. According to Sheikh Rasheed³ his date of birth is 7th March 1920. The same date is suggested by Daily *Khabrian* dated 25th September 2006, by Tanveer Shah and Rizwan Asif.⁴ However, according to the Weekly newspaper *Tameer-i-Noo* dated 28th September 1981 he was born in 1921.⁵ Bahar Ullah Hazarvi, he mentioned in his book *Sahib-e-Azm-o-Himat*, only years as 1921 (Wakeel & Shah, 2004). A local historian M.A. Mateen in his book *Tareekh-e-Jattan* also claims 1921 as his year of birth (Mateen). However findings of current author portray different picture on the basis of consulting record of Govt. Zamindar High School⁶ which he attended.⁷ According to the archival research at the Zamindar High School, his date of birth is 31st July 1919.⁸ He was born to Warraich clan, a sub-tribe of Jat tribe. The clan was originally Hindu (Ahmad, 1993) and his ancestors belonged to Suraj Bansi Rajput family from Ajodiya; Chogara (his ancestor) had four sons named Roy, Nat, Kang and Walha. From Nat family, an individual named Seeta came in Gujrat in Akbar's era and settled in Nat village (Malik, 1966) The Warraichs clan is found in the tract along with the Chenab River, which is irrigated mostly in the Gujrat tehsil extends to Phalia and also some villages of the Kharian tehsil (Ahmad, 1993).

² Weekly, *Lail-o-Nahar, Zindagi*, (March 25, 1973), 8.

³ Daily, *Shana Bashana*, Gujrat, September 25, 2006.

⁴ Daily, *Khabrian*, September 25, 2006.

⁵ Weekly, *Tameer-i-Noo*, September 28, 1981.

⁶ Zamindar High School was founded by Sir Fazal Ali, a prominent political figure of Gujrat in 1921 under Zamindar Educational Association which was established in 1914. Under Zamindar Educational Association he established many schools and colleges for boys and girls. He is also known as Sir Syed of Gujrat because of his educational services.

⁷ Government Zamindar High School, Secondary School Admission and withdrawal Register Records 1918-1948, 31.

⁸ Government Zamindar High School, Secondary School Register Records 1918-1948.

3. Interest in Politics

The association of Ch. Zahoor Elahi and his family with Muslim League almost has a history of half century. Now, his third generation is associated with it (A. A. Muhammad, 2012). As for as his political role is concerned, Ch. Zahoor Elahi, the social worker, *zamindar*, industrialist and philanthropist took part in the politics development of the area. He joined politics under the umbrella of the Muslim League (Ahmad, 1993). He became its registered member of city Muslim League Gujrat in 1948 (Mir, 2014). Gujrat until 1962 was dominated by Nawabzada group, these groups were never based on any ideological and political theories but on *biradri* system. In other words, racial discrimination had divided Gujrat into two political groups Gujaras and Jats. In Gujrat, Gujar *biradri* was led by Nawabzada Fazal Ali Khan, but throughout his life Gujar and Jat discrimination had never upstretched. Until 1942, he was the Chairman of Gujrat District Board and Jats *biradri* always supported him (Wakeel). Ch. Zahoor Elahi, he started social activities at large scale in Gujrat and made a collation with angry and deprived Chaudries and in this way he got noticeable position. With his struggle in Gujrat a new cluster was emerging including Jats and Gujaras (Wakeel). He was the president of the Gujrat District Muslim League after partition (Ahmad, 1993). Before the 1958's Martial law Ch. Zahoor Elahi turned politically robust enough (A. C. Muhammad, 2007). Until 1955, no one could contest Nawabzada Asghar Ali Khan, Ch. Zahoor Elahi demonstrated first challenge to Nawabzada leadership for chairmanship of Central Co-operative Bank (Wakeel). Before and afterward the formation of Pakistan, these Banks seized the strong position in local and District politics. In Gujrat, Nawabzada family kept the prestige as they were running the Central Cooperative Bank for a long time and Nawabzada Asghar Ali Khan was its chairman, he never thought that anyone could come to contest him (Ahmad, Bhatti, & Saleech, 2012). Due to Ch. Zahoor Elahi's strategy and tactics, he won the Central Cooperative Bank Chairmanship's elections (Wakeel & Shah, 2004).

4. Martial Law's Turbulent Period and Challenge to EBDO

On 7th October 1958, Pakistan's President, Iskandar Mirza, declared Martial law and dismissed the Central and Provincial Governments. All political parties were abolished, and Ayub Khan was appointed the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and Chief Martial Law Administrator (Choen, 2004). General Ayub Khan, for a brief moment, was the country's knight in the shining armor (Ziring, 2003). To keep politicians out of offices two orders namely Public Offices Disqualification Order (PODO) and the Elective Bodies Disqualification Order (EBDO) were promulgated in 1959 (Rizvi, 1991). The politicians were given the option of retiring from public life for six years at least in case they did not want to face the tribunals set up for the purpose (Pasha, 1991). A general "screening" of all government servants was ordered. This was necessary because the morale of the public services had been destroyed by indiscriminate recruitment and rapid promotions. The administration was blamed for many sins of omission and commission, but inefficiency and corruption were the main charges. Services records of all state employees were examined carefully with the result that the names of 138 officers of class 1, 221 officers were of class 2 and 1,303 officials of class 3 were removed from the public payroll (A. Hussain). Unofficial sources claimed that approximately 5000-6000 persons were excluded from the public life (Rizvi, 1991). Ch. Zahoor Elahi had the office of District Board Administration that was eliminated before Martial law. But this post was used against him for EBDO trail. Ch. Zahoor Elahi steered his case and court considered him innocent and withdrawn all allegations. This honor got just three politicians in Pakistan, one of them was Ch. Zahoor Elahi (Shujaat, 2018). In Gujrat the biggest political conflict arose in 1962 (Wakeel). Ch. Zahoor Elahi made a collation, by gathering opposite groups of Nawabzada family (Wakeel). Ch. Fazal Elahi (Ex-President), Ch. Sardar Khan of Chellianwala and Sardar Khan Advocate, Ch. Muhammad Hassan Cheema Advocate and Ch. Gull Nawaz of Sar-I-Alamgir tried to defeat Nawabzada family. In fact, it was the public revolt against the monopoly of the so-called family politics (A. A. Muhammad, 2012).

5. Custody and Reversal of Progressive Papers Limited (PPL)

Before assuming office of the President Ayub Khan was much frightened by the power of media (Wakeel & Shah, 2004). He had sturdy believe on word's power. He often said when great lies unfold on papers, they became reliable and acceptable for several ones, satirically he used to call printing press as yard of mental stress (Shahab, 2013). On 18th April 1959, government of Pakistan occupied Progressive Papers Limited (PPL) without any resistance or hindrance (Shahab, 2013). At that time it published Urdu and English newspapers and considered a grand newspaper institution (Abbas, 1996). PPL was an important body that was

formed by Mian Iftikhar-u-din, a former member of a Communist Party of India, when Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah asked the Muslim journalists of the subcontinent to publish newspapers from different places to spread the message of Muslim League and to support the Pakistan Movement. After joining American Block, the first newspaper and publications that were targeted by the government were PPL's publications. In 1953, Communist Party was banned from 1947-53 almost 58 magazines and books were banned by the establishment and aloof from market.⁹ Besides PPL, Daily Pakistan Times, Daily *Amroz* and Monthly *Lail-o-Nahar* also came under the aegis of government. No rules were applied at all to take over the custody of these papers but a little amendment was done in Pakistan Security Act. As the owner of company Mian Iftikhar-u-din and his son had total control, but after capturing PPL, the Board of Director, was abolished and all shares of Iftikhar-u-din family were auctioned with the allegation that it used unfair means to run the company (Shahab, 2013). Mian Iftikhar-u-din challenged this usurping custody of government, but its jurisdiction was ended by an ordinance (Shahab, 2013). Ayub Khan wanted to handed over it to someone Punjabi therefore; after few days, in a dinner from Pir Sahib of Pagara, Ayub Khan insisted Ch. Zahoor Elahi to purchase the shares of PPL. Therefore, Ch. Zahoor Elahi purchased it in 37 lacs, for the purpose he took loan from National Bank of Pakistan (A. A. Muhammad, 2012). Soon after, he was allotted Kamalia Textile Mills, the property of a non-Muslim (Ahmad, 1993). Qudrat-Ullah-Shahab comments in *Shahab Nama* that the third customer of PPL Ch. Zahoor Elahi was experienced, veteran, active and perspicacious. He was genial, courteous and ambitious enough. He was very famous in Gujrat due to welfare works as he was supporting many widows, orphans and needy students. For his political carrier Pakistan Times and *Amroz* would be a blessing, and it would play an immense role so he became the owner of those papers (Shahab, 2013). In 1964, National Press Trust (NPT) was established and all PPL papers were given to this trust.¹⁰ Mr. Ghulam Farooq was appointed its first Chairman (Shahab, 2013). NPT had right to take over any newspaper, magazine which was apparently financially not able to run the newspaper or hazardous to country. Apparently, it was an independent body but actually it was state-controlled. Dawn, *Jang* and *Nawa-i-Waqt*, were the only papers that were not engaged in the government's custody, but they still had a tough time in Ayub Khan's time.¹¹ Ch. Zahoor Elahi observed that Ayub Kahn could snatch PPL through any law. Therefore, he was agreed to leave the ownership of PPL. Mr. Altaf Gohar suggested that he would take back Kamalia Textile mills on the original price. So, in an agreement forty-two lacs out of sixty-two lacs were given to him in form of Kamalia Textile Mills. Moreover, shares of twenty lacs were transferred to Kamalia Mills from PPL.¹²

6. Role in special committee to declared Qadiani as non-Muslim

In 1974 Pakistan's Parliament adopted a law declaring Ahmadiis to be non-Muslims; the country's constitution was amended to define a Muslim "as a person who believes in the finality of the Prophet Muhammad".¹³ On 22nd May 1974, over a hundred students of Nishtar Medical College were travelling to Northern Areas by Chenab Express, passing through Rabwah train stopped and Qadiani started distributing their literature in train, students got furious. They shouted and protested against Ahmaddis (Moulana, 2000). On 29th May students returned back, a station before Rabwah, Qadiani station master marked the student's train box and told it to the Rabwah station Master (Moulana, 2000). When the same train returned, Ahmadi's were ready. Hundreds of them armed with knives and sticks, fell upon the students and injured more than thirty (Syed, 1992). This incident triggered wide-scale riot. Sunni Muslim mobs looted and burned mosques, homes and business. Over seventy people were killed and several hundred were injured. The government took harsh measures to quell the disturbance (Jones, 1986). Processions and strikes got started, Qadiani's were socially boycotted (Moulana, 2000). Religious and opposition parties Jamiat-ulma-Pakistan, Jamiat-ulma-Islam and Jamat-i-Islami were already against governmental policies, after this event they strongly criticized Bhutto government (Shah, 1993). On 2nd June Punjab government banned all the newspapers under Defense Public Rules (DPR) not to publish any anti Ahmadi literature or reaction about the incident (Kashmri, 1994). The Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Hanif Ramay issued stern warning

⁹ Press after Independence, accessed December 20, 2017, <https://syedmuhammadsqib.files.wordpress.com/2014/09/press-after-independence.pdf>.

¹⁰ Press after Independence.

¹¹ Press after Independence.

¹² Weekly, *Lail-o-Nahar, Zindagi*, March, 25, 1973, 11.

¹³ Anti Ahmadiya Movement, accessed on March 7, 2017, <http://historypak.com/anti-ahmadiya-movement-in-pakistan/>.

to law breakers, he appealed the nation to keep calm and co-operate with government and avoid the riots but the demonstrators paid no heed to it.¹⁴ Bowing to the public pressure on 30, June 1974, government announced to place the entire matter before the National Assembly of Pakistan in the form of two resolutions. One of the resolutions was sponsored by government and tabled by the then law minister Law Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada (S. R. Ali). On September 7, 1974, in National Assembly its session Law Minister Abdul Hafeez Pirzada move a resolution on the behalf of August Committee members consisting Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, Moulana Shah Ahmed Norani, Prof Ghafoor Ahmed, Moulana Muffti Mehmud, Ch. Zahoor Elahi, Moula Baksh Soomro and Mr. Ghulam Farooq (*Proceeding of the Special Committee of the Whole House Held in Camera to consider the Qadiani Issue*). The historical bill followed deliberations on the Ahmadiyya issue by the special committee of the National Assembly since 30th June 1974 amended two Articles of the Constitution and incorporated recommendations of the National Assembly and then endorsed in its special session. The National Assembly passed the Constitutional second Amendment Bill and the Senate unanimously passed it. All of the 31 senators present in the House voted for the bill piloted by the Law Minister. Before the final vote on 7 September, through a division, opposition leader Hashim Khan announced that his side whole heartedly supported the bill (S. R. Ali).

7. The Martial law of Zia-Ul-Haq and approaching to Federal Ministry

On 4th July 1977 when America was celebrating his independence, we welcomed Martial Law nightfall (Tosif). Pakistan army, under Zia-Ul-Haq, stepped into the political process. It declared Martial-Law in Pakistan and took Mr. Bhutto and Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) leader Asghar Khan into protective custody¹⁵ President Fazal Elahi Chaudhary continued his office until term expired in September 1978, when Zia presumed that office in addition to his designation as Martial law administrator ("Zia-ul-haq and Military Domination in 1977-88,"). After Martial Law, Mr. Zia announced elections within few months; he proclaimed, "he wanted Pakistan to remain in the hands of the legislatures who are its factual leaders because he genuinely feels that democracy is the only way to survive the country (Wolpert, 1993). On 15th September Martial law government announced to extend the date to submit the schedules and assets details from 1970 to 1977 and the last date was 24th September 1977, the date for elections was announced 18th October but later on elections were postponed for a long time.¹⁶ On October 1, 1977, General Zia dramatically announced the postponement of general elections and announced Bhutto's trial under civilian courts (Nayak, 1984). All political activists were also banned under new order.¹⁷ On 5th July 1978 a Federal Cabinet was formed consisting seventeen ministers and five federal ministers and Ch. Zahoor Elahi was given the portfolio of Labour and Manpower /Local government and Rural development: (Arif, 1996) This cabinet comprised Muslim League members which caused clatters in Pakistan National Alliance (PNA, later clashes aroused among all political parties of Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) for representation. Mr. Zia met with all political leaders to resolve the issue and ultimately on 23rd August 1978 this cabinet resigned and a new Cabinet was framed. Again, Ch. Zahoor Elahi was among the federal ministers, his ministry was Labour and Manpower (Arif, 1996).

8. The Ministry of Ch. Zahoor Elahi

In the cabinet which was formed on 5th July to 23rd August, Ch. Zahoor Elahi was bestowed Labour and Manpower/ Local government and Rural Development, in second cabinet this ministry was awarded to Muhammad Khan Achakzai (Arif, 1996). When Ch. Zahoor Elahi was minister of local government and rural development for few weeks he had two aims: to conduct Municipal elections, to provide drinking water in every village, as he was relieved from this ministry so he could not do so. He gave much importance to local government he emphasized to run the country's affair smoothly by transferring powers at lower level, in this way lot of problems could be fixed (Hazarvi & Shahbaz, 2005). When he was the Minister of Labour and Manpower, he gave full devotion to this ministry he framed such labor policy which was equally beneficial for the labor and owner. As Labour Minister he dispensed new rules and regulations with ended seventy years old labour laws and it was done on 23 March 1979. With the consent of President, Ch. Zahoor Elahi established a foundation (OPF) Overseas Pakistan Foundation for the wellbeing of Pakistanis who worked overseas, he wanted its work on the

¹⁴ Daily, *Nawa-i- Waqat*, Lahore, May 31, 1974.

¹⁵ *Pakistan in Crisis*, 126.

¹⁶ Daily, *Nawa-i- Waqat*, Karachi, October 2, 1977.

¹⁷ Daily, *Nawa-i- Waqat*, Lahore, October 2, 1977.

same footing of Fouji Foundation. Unfortunately, after one month of this new policy he resigned (Wakeel & Shah, 2004) in April 1979 on the decision of PNA central committee.¹⁸

9. The Voice of Ch. Zahoor Elahi as Parliamentarian

He made a speech for more than four hours on 27 February, 1973 on the occasion of constitution making, he briefly explicated the history of Pakistan constitution's disaster and critically analyzed the democratic structure and the motives of delayed in constitution making. He emphasis that process of constitution making should be completed and should avoid unnecessary delay. In his speech for constitution making, he voiced:

"Mr. Speaker it is really regretting to say that after 25 years when other nations are trying to conquer the stars, we are yet unconstitutional on the land, and the condition is obvious before all. First draft was made in 1954 which was ended then the constitution was made in 1956 which was abolished by Sikandar Mirza and Ayub Khan, then constitution of 1962 was enforced which was again abolished by Martial Law. Then 1970's elections were held which were ever transparent in the history of Pakistan. When matters were settling the dates were changed and said that Mujeeb is traitor and blood flowing in Dhakka streets and had great massacre. Now we have to think about how to make constitution" (The National Assembly of Pakistan, 1973). In his speech for Islamic Ideology council he spoke,

"With the name of this council the entire history of this council just recalled. This council was established to deceive people, whenever it tried to do anything, it went away. I don't need to speak it in specific because you never permit. Now president will made the council and take the persons of his choice, but earlier this council was consisted on Ulmas of different sects, Moulana Kosur Naizai are you hearing, it is concerned about you, after first Martial law Sikandar Mirza said he by no mean abolished until it requested, Ayub Khan also never utilize it in positive way. Now present government is establishing it beyond setting its eligibility criteria with these words, "or aware of Pakistan's economy, politics and executive" if it the eligibility criteria then Nazakat Ali, Salamat Ali (singers), also well aware of executive, the persons who are appointed for enquiry, the security in-charge, and the persons who don't know the Quranic teachings.... So, if Islamic Ideology Council is establishing it had no worth because nominal council was also established Ayub Khan" (Hazarvi & Shahbaz, 2005) About National Guards bill he express his views as, on August 8, 1973,

"A bill was presented in National Assembly titled National Guard to make *Mujahid Force*, *Janbaz Force*, National Cadet Core and Women Guard. Ch. Zahoor Elahi draws the attention to the fact that nobody here understands the objectives of these four forces that told the Defense and Interior Ministry. Do you have any idea of the masses, the economic system of the country is such worst condition that people are committing suicide and starving with hunger. In my opinion both meant to resemblance with Hitler and Mussolini's forces "Peoples Guards" and the destruction of that you all know. Subsequently they appointed Army and several other forces to crush the liberty of individuals. Similarly, the Federal Security Force (FSF) and Malaysia and everyone knows their accomplishment. Sir! together with you I can state that all forces used to suppress the democracy and its opponents resulting so helpless and crippled that they were forced to accept confederation. If they want to strengthen the country, they must adopt the Iran and Turkey's strategy and trained their youth on army footing and in danger that youth could help the army and could serve the nation like forces" (The National Assembly of Pakistan, 1973). In his address to National Assembly about Agriculture Reforms Bill on August 11, 1973, he stated.

"Through these reforms he wanted development. It is claimed that through this minimum twelve and half *acar* land would be awarded to farmers and peasants but government's goals have not been met. Sheikh Rasheed claimed to implemented socialism but failed, leaving landowners severely damaged and on the verge on demolition" (The National Assembly of Pakistan, 1973). In his address on February 6, 1974, in National Assembly debated the issue of affected people of Tarbela Dam.

¹⁸ Weekly, *Tameer-i-Noo*, Gujrat, September 28, 1981.

“Whose land was acquired for the construction of dam, were allocated the land in different areas like Sahiwal, Multan, Guddu Barrage and in some other areas. He put the question to Minister of Town Planning Mr. J.A. Raheem that some people of Tarbela Dam are yet not compensated, so they are suffering, he suggested a deadline for the rehabilitation of those people. He also discussed the strike of Tarbela Dam workers (The National Assembly of Pakistan, 1974a). He presented an adjournment motion namely mishandling and repression of the labor of Tarbela leading to stoppage of work at great national importance. It was a major issue of that time which should be discussed properly in Assembly but it was neglected by saying that it is provincial matter which should be solved by provincial government” (The National Assembly of Pakistan, 1974b).

In Baluchistan Z.A. Bhutto removed the governor and dissolved the NAP, this issue was debated in National Assembly three times, first time on May, 25, 1973 through a motion, second time on February 4, 1974 through a committee consisting of a member of National Assembly and third time when different problems occurred in Baluchistan Ch. Zahoor Elahi all the three times made speeches. On February 4, 1974 he made the speech of forty minutes and three opposition leaders Ch. Manzoor Hussain Dudhra, Mian Mehmood Ali Kasuri and Prof. Ghafoor Ahmad gave their time to Ch. Zahoor Elahi for this speech (Hazarvi & Shahbaz, 2005). In his speech for Baluchistan, he highlighted various problems and highlighted exclusive issues additionally offering potential solutions. The condition of Baluchistan was like of East Pakistan under Ayub Khan regime. In Ayub Khan era some hatred was created against government when the administration ordered to dump their weapons. This order hurt them and they dropped and smashed weapons. Sardar Atta-Ullah Mangal, Mir Ghous Baksh Bazinjo and Nawab Akbar Bugthi were arrested some people went to mountains to fight. Then provincial government was dissolved and many individuals including students were imprisoned. Desperation usually gave birth to a rise but it's not a way to cope it, in this way it will uplift briskly. The only way to handle it is to determine how it occurred. So, we should change our attitude. Politically Baluchistan issue should be resolved and the solution is that simultaneously restore the majority government and release their leaders and allow the honorable people to visit Baluchistan and help their Balochi brothers. The central government should encourage and assist the students and well-educated students must adjust in services. The Balochi educated youth is not inferior to others in any respect but it is astonishing that not a single Balochi served as a commissioned officer in Pakistan army.¹⁹

10. Representation of Pakistan at Different Forms

Unofficially, he represented Pakistan many times in the Middle East, America, Britain and many other countries but officially in 1967 he represented Pakistan in Afro-Asian conference that held in Cairo after Arab-Israel war 1967 (Wakeel). In those days Ayub Khan was against Ch. Zahoor Elahi but as the president of Afro-Asian Solidarity Society in Pakistan he led a delegation of five members and from India a seasoned and diplomat statesman Krishna Menon led a twelve members delegation. He lobbied in the way, that when Krishna Menon made speech, he faced such pricking questions and hooting that he left it incomplete. Before making the speech, Ch. Zahoor Elahi presented dozens of bottles of blood for injured in return they clapped and expressed their appreciation for Pakistan. During speech when Ch. Zahoor Elahi announced that Pakistan will never accept Israel as an independent country, they enthusiastically appreciated this daring announcement. The reason of unsuccessful speech of Krishna Menon was that instead of Arab-Israel War he talked about imperialism and during war Indian policy it was also against the Arabs and the contrary Pakistan supported Arabs. Following that in an interview to Cairo Radio, Krishna Menon said that imperils founded Israel among Arabs similar to Pakistan in Subcontinent and Ch. Zahoor Elahi in his interview said he did not want to repeat the struggle for Pakistan. Actually, he did not want to use that platform for personal use and was again praised by Arabs.²⁰

11. Community Services

He and his family were very generous and were famous for their social works. He always keen to help the needy and deprived. Additionally he released many prisoners and set them free by paying their penalties (Mazhar, 2016). He served the people of his area by providing beneficial services by opening schools for boys and girls in his constituencies, constructing roads

¹⁹ Daily, *Pakistan*, Lahore, September 25, 2011.

²⁰ Weekly, *Lail-o-Nahar, Zindagi*, (April 15, 1973), 22.

and supply clear water to drink (M. A. Ali, 2016). In order to spread enlightenment of knowledge and to educate the people he established a High School for Boys named Islamia High School in Chopala.²¹ He established a Primary School for Girls in village Makan situated on Bhimber road, as girls goes on foot to other villages for studies, he realized and determined the issue by opening a primary School in village (Mazhar, 2016). He also provided clear water supply to village Makan because there was no electricity nor, drinking clear water peoples used rivulet water to drink and everyday use (Ahmed, 2016). He constructed a road from Kunjah to Cheeranwali (Jan, 2016) and from Mangowal to Langay-Khojay as old one was very rough (H. M. Hussain, 2016). Beside these he also opened Sardar Khan Trust Hospital to provide the people healthcare facilities.²² On 25th September 1981 Ch. Zahoor Elahi was murdered by Al-Zulfikar when getting into his car to drop off a former Chief Justice Moulvi Mushtaq Husasin and Mr. M. A. Rehman to Model Town. Unexpectedly brown car fired at them with stein guns and also attacked with hand grenades. His driver Nasim passed away at the spot Ch. Zahoor Elahi was seriously injured and taken to the United Christian Hospital but could not survived. Justice Mushtaq Hussain and M.A. Rehman were also injured and were taken to Services Hospital. His Namaz-i-Janaza was led by Jamiat-i-Islami leader Mian Tufail Muhammad at Goal Bagh Lahore. After that he was brought to Gujrat for his funeral ceremony. In Gujrat all markets, shopping centers and all institutions got shuttered with the news of his death.²³ Ch. Zahoor Elahi's murder was attributed to Al- Zulfikar and till the end of November ten people were took in detention.²⁴ To apprehend the person responsible for the murder of Ch. Zahoor Elahi on September 28, 1981, I.G Punjab police Mr. Atique Ahmed Khan framed a special committee consisting on expert police officers headed by S.P Cantt.Lahore he investigated this case on scientific footing.²⁵ Murtaza Bhutto admitted the BBC in an interview broadcasted on 26 September 1981 that he was responsible for the operation (Raja, 2014).

12. Conclusion

The history of Pakistan is considered incomplete without Chaudhry family of Gujrat but this family got national and worldwide fame with the name of Ch. Zahoor Elahi. He got this prestige by the social and humanitarian initiatives in Gujrat. He was basically social man and was in close contact with masses. His political fountain is Gujrat and he enjoyed a lot of recognition, with the name of Gujrat at once he came into mind but this is not sudden, he gained this prestige after a long political struggle. He was succeeded in breaking local politician's monopoly it was not so easy but he did it. This politician arose on the Pakistan politics horizon in such a way that he got much fame in a very short period of time and he left behind many politicians and change the century's old masters. He was the man with soared ambition who created his own destiny by and resulted progressed and achievement he gained such confidence that led him to the pinnacle. He created all attributes in which were required for a great leader and ever considered best for the politicians. A successful politician required personal links and he had strong ties at national and international level, he had personal links in military, judiciary, bureaucracy, with workers and friends, he gave them too much importance and time as well. He valued these relations and often claimed it great achievement he made in his life. He used these relations and links to come closer and create harmony and unity among the opposition leaders to put them on pedestal.

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²¹ Weekly, *Jazba*, Gujrat, September 16, 1984.

²² Weekly, *Jazba*, Gujrat, September 16, 1984.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Weekly, *Tameer-i-Noo*, Gujrat December 7, 1981.

²⁵ Daily, *Nawa-i- Waqat*, Lahore, September 28, 1981.

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