

LAND REFORM AND NATIONALIZATION: AN ANALYSIS OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

After the birth of Pakistan feudalism & sardari system was dominated in Pakistan. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto introduced Land Reforms that satisfied the promise of a reasonable deal to the workers on the land & the workers in the factories. Bhutto's Land Reforms has shaped a latent for challenging feudal tyranny, but the power of the land lords was not broken. Through Land Reforms Regulation Act Bhutto redistributed the land, taken it from its owners & giving it to others under various stipulations and conditions. The worth of Land Reforms is that, by providing Land Reforms Bhutto succeeded in some areas in abolishing the influence of landlords. So, Bhutto's Land Reforms benefited the small farmers, tillers of soil and tenants. Bhutto also took the decision of Nationalization of thirty two Industries, Banks, Life Insurance s Companied and Education sector. The significant of this study is to highlight, either Bhutto succeeded in reducing the wealth from the hands of the Industrialists or not. The aim of this study is to find out the main obstacles faced by government in effective implementation of Land Reforms and nationalization. The main objective is to determine the roots of obstacles, faced by the government for the effective implementation of the Land Reforms and industrialization. Moreover it is hoped that through this study we will be able to bring the reality in front of public that either Bhutto succeeded in reducing the wealth from the hands of the industrialists.

KEYWORDS: Land Reform, Nationalization, Pakistan