

Napoleon Bonaparte and his legacy in today's world

ABDUL GHAFAR HAJANO

Department of General History
University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

BASHIR AHAMMAD JATOI

Department of General History
University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

DEEDAR HUSSAN KHATTI

Department of General History
University of Sindh, Jamshoro, Pakistan

Abstract:

Legacy of Napoleon Bonaparte is one attractive fact in modern world or today's world. Different authors had focused on different perspectives, however, in this paper similarity of his legacy and reforms are shown with Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. Education, banking, industries, local government systems and infrastructure were major focus of both scholars. Furthermore, amendments in these reforms are needed to establish smooth and strong systems in present.

Key words: Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleon Bonaparte's code, Napoleon Bonaparte's legacy, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

Introduction:

In 15 August 1769, Napoleon Bonaparte, a famous politician was born at Ajaccio, in island of Corsica. Napoleon Bonaparte originally belongs to Italy. The Napoleon Bonaparte joined the French army in the age of sixteen years as a second lieutenant of artillery. After death of his father Charles Bonaparte belonging to Lesser Noble class was professionally a

lawyer. He was not happy with the service condition of French army and meager salary to support his large family. However, he had most great love for his family. In 1796 he married a beautiful rich widow Josephine Beauharnais and he died on 5th May 1821.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto born in 5th January 1928 was a great brilliant democratic politician of Pakistan. Due to his numerous successful efforts to develop rural and urban areas he was loved by public, even after his death, peoples are still following his family to keep democracy and freedom. He is also well known political personality in the world. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was died on 4th April 1979.

However, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Napoleon Bonaparte have similarities on reforms basis, because Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto follow reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte. The legacy of Napoleon Bonaparte detail show in this article.

Reforms or code of Napoleon Bonaparte:

The reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte are totally reconstructions of France since 1789. This was a clear and definite statement of the laws of France to complete the immense task of codify the law. The rules were uniform and equal for all citizen. His main reforms or codes are as; once he declared that “What the French people want is equality and not liberty”. Thus most of his administrative reforms were introduced with this end in view. He gave equal justice, right and chance of advancement to all citizens. In 1800, he completely revised the system of the local government of the country. Elective bodies of the departments (districts), and small districts were abolished. In 1800, Napoleon Bonaparte established the bank of France. This was the crowing achievement of his financial reforms. Since its establishment, the bank of France has been one of the soundest financial institutions in the world. He also pleased the business

interests by establishing the value of the French currency on a gold basis.

On the other hands, the code preserved a number of important changes brought about by the revolution. Equality of all classes before the law, tolerance of all religion, and trial in public by the jury system. The political policy of Napoleon Bonaparte was to focus on rural areas rather than urban. Napoleon Bonaparte established the institution of the legion of honour, to honour and reward those who had rendered distinguished serves to the state. This institution became extremely popular in French. According to the educational reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte was that, Napoleon Bonaparte did not encourage private education. He therefore, established a regular system of education in the country. In the first place, every commune was to maintain primary schools, and the prefects were to manage the affairs of these schools. They were more or less municipal schools. The Grammar schools were opened with the object of providing special training in French, Latin and elementary science. These schools were also controlled by the government. The high schools were opened in all important towns. These schools were under government control and government also appointed teachers. Furthermore, technical and military schools were established. And other reforms of Napoleon like roads, new buildings, canals and industry were remarkable. The University of France was also founded and numerous branches were opened in different locations.

Legacy of Napoleon Bonaparte in Today's world:

Napoleon Bonaparte's legacy relevant in today's world, History of Napoleon Bonaparte is one of the sours of reconstruction of any country. The legacy of Napoleon Bonaparte in today's world is as; the system of local government introduced by Napoleon Bonaparte is implemented in many countries to establish a

better system for development. His established banking system is also adopted throughout world. Napoleon Bonaparte's established regular education system is followed yet. Napoleon Bonaparte's system of civil services is a highly beneficial so far still now is well adopted.

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto used Reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte:

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto used reforms of Napoleon Bonaparte are shown as; Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto nationalized banks in Pakistan. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto also followed similar policy for rural areas. Because majority of people live in rural area rather than urban. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto settled industries in Pakistan which were major source of economic development, such as iron and steel industry, basic chemical, petro chemical, cement and public utilities.

Conclusion:

On the basis of this information, Napoleon Bonaparte and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto always struggled to promote rural development. This was a major factor of their popularity. They established numerous systems including, education, banking, industries, local government systems and infrastructure. However, strong struggles should carry on to keep effective and amend these major reforms in the need of today's world.

REFERENCE:

Chawla, I. J., History of Europe since 1789. Sudha publication private Limited B-5, PRRbhatKiran. Rajindar Place New Delhi-110 08.page:51 to 54.

- Lipson, E. Europe in the XIX th and XX th Centuries 1815-1939, fifth edition with twelve portraits and six maps, ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK 4, 5 and 6 SQUIRE LONDON 1949. page:28 to 31.
- Grant, A.J. and Harold Temperley, Revised and Edited by Lillian M. Penson, Europe in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries 17-1950. Printed in Great Britain by Spottiswoode, Ballantyne and Co. Ltd. London and Colchester. Page: 84 to 92.
- Peacock, H.L. A History of Modern Europe 1789-1968, 3rd edition, Page:51 to 60.
- Kazimi, M.R. Pakistan Study, Oxford University Press .Page:161 to 164.
- Stanley Wolpert, Zulfi Bhutto of Pakistan his life and time, page: 174 to 178.