

**The Study of Pakistan's political Culture in the Promotion of  
Political System (1988-1999)**

By

**Ehtesham Ul Haq**

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**Submitted By: Ehtesham ul Haq**

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**Registration #: 1030-M.Phil/PS/F15**

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Degree Name in Full (e.g Master of Philosophy, Doctor of Philosophy)

**Pakistan Studies**

Name of Discipline

**Dr. Muhammad Shoaib Malik**

Name of Research Supervisor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Research Supervisor

**Prof. Dr. Sufiana Khatoon Malik**

Name of Dean (FSS)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Dean (FSS)

**Brig Muhammad Ibrahim**

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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Daughter/ Son of : Muhamamd Saghir

Registration # 1030-M.Phil/PS/F15

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis is an attempt to explore the role of Pakistan's political culture in promoting its political system. The study intends to investigate the impact of culture within political parties on the process of democratization in Pakistan and to analyze the state of civil armed oligarchy in undermining political parties and the state. It also aims to analyze the causes of the failure of political culture in the country while answering the core question of the study; how did Pakistan's political culture affect its democratization? And secondary questions: How did ethnic and ethno-national politics played out and how socio-cultural factors contributed to the problems of democracy in the country. The importance of this study is to discover the structural weakness of political parties, the ineffectiveness of their cultural drifts and the behaviors that hindered the political development. The study uses historical and descriptive analytical approaches; a methodology that relies heavily on past evidence. This is because the historical method help us find out the history of political culture and democracy in Pakistan and the descriptive approach enables us to investigate the causes of a weak democracy. Though the study, which is of a qualitative nature and be contingent on primary and secondary bases, uses books, journals, and offline and online academic resources it also uses research reports, news articles, and other forms of data available.

**Keywords:** Pakistan, political culture, political system, democratization, civil military relations

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## Chapter 1

### Introduction

Political culture, "a powerful, unifying concept of political science, proposed by Gabriel Almond (1956) and subsequently employed in *The Civic Culture* (Almond and Verba 1963)," is said to be an interaction between the persons affiliated with, and groups linked to the internal political system of a country.<sup>1</sup> It is defined as the traditional behavior of a nation's masses towards politics that affects their political legitimacy. It overall depicts the behavior of a country's citizens towards their politics and national interests. This is a political philosophy that consists of political beliefs and perceptions of a people. This culture is unique to the nations, states and other groups that are linked to the political life of any country/region. Real political cultures are one of the basic preconditions that is required to achieve democratic norms.<sup>2</sup>

The word democracy is originated from the demos that means people, thus properly it turns as the rule of people. It is type of the government in which the real and supreme power belongs to the masses and is exercised by their elected representatives, whom they elect through an electoral system.<sup>3</sup> In such a system, the political parties are integral to the system, for it is the political party which exercises the political culture. In countries that are said to be democratically advanced the political parties are said to be the essential thing for the system. Strong political parties often result in credible and more democratic system. These parties are to play an important role to establish a intelligence of citizens' contribution in the political life

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<sup>1</sup> Almond (1956: 396) talks on this constraint as an "embedding." See also Almond and Powell's (1966: 21-25) discussion of the relationship between structure and culture.

<sup>2</sup> Noor-ul-Haq, "Governance and Democracy in Pakistan: Weaknesses, Strengths and Prospects", Islamabad: IPRI Journal X, No.1, 2010.

<sup>3</sup> Anthony Downs, *An Economic Theory of Democracy* (New York: Harper & Row, 1957); Kenneth Arrow, *Social Choice and Individual Values* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1963).

of their country. Thus, in a democratic country, give people the feeling of being totally helpless.<sup>4</sup>

In order to understand this role of political parties one must go through the with a specific nation's history, which defines the political culture, role of political parties in a democratic system, standards, popular traditions, social life of the people, economics and policy development. Political parties are said to be the association of a people within a broader system of a state, along with an ideology of its own that they manifest and its leaders, at different levels, engaged in strategic areas to reach the state's political power. Political culture appears different to that of political ideology, in the sense that people may disagree with ideology, what the government should have done? But at the end they all profess a common political life/culture.<sup>5</sup>

However, there are some who criticize the ideologies so the state needs essential changes in the way in which government runs, hence a new political culture. There can be a unique party system, two party systems, or a multi-party system. Pakistan is a elected governmental republic with a political system established on an selected government form-constitutionally. But, in account, there have been departures from democracy the form of army coups and political insecurity. Thus, the past Sixty three years reveal account of Pakistan's Political parties have been in influence for merely twenty seven years while the continuing 36 years had been governed under the military dictatorship, allowing a limited functional space for political parties.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Pildat "International Democracy of Major Political parties of Pakistan" 2015, 2016 p.61

<sup>5</sup> Ayesha Jalal, "Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia", Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1995.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.



In addition, after General Zia-ul-Haq's death, who enjoyed the real power for 11 long years Pervaiz Musharraf defeated the elected regime of Nawaz Sharif, in 1999, and military again ruled the country for many years to come. The system of political parties in Pakistan has failed to consider the delicate problems of society which included many ranging from extremism to sectarianism, to ethnicity, to regionalism, provincial disarmament and terrorism, etc. The multiplicity of parties, rigging elections, Exploitation and black expeditions have become important features of Pakistan's policy. After the creation of Pakistan, over 63, Pakistan had the history of four successful armed coups due to the delicate part of party-political parties and the agreement of some political party front-runners with army rulers. The country's political revelries are still in the early stages of development, they are not ready of the faction. Their behaviors are still factions, based on shaking, hypocritical and negative.<sup>7</sup>

### **Statement of the Problem**

Pakistan's history reflects a state of incomparable political culture and the instability of democracy right after its birth. The uncertainty of the situation has continued a lot in the coming years, which has led to the dismissal of governments, the delay in constitution, the military, fraudulent elections, separatism and disintegration, etc. This situation has raised a number of reasons, is it important to explore the reasons for the prevalence of political culture on the instability of democracy? There are a lot of perceptions about politics but the role that political parties play cannot be completely neglected. The existence of political parties is the basic requirement of a democratic country. The researcher takes the assumption that if the political parties themselves do not strictly follow the norms and values of democracy, they suffer from internal conflicts, often dramatized, to give way to the way in which the uncertainty of

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<sup>7</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, "Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto", Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.

democracy. Thus, the absence of a true political culture and a weak party system causes uncertainty for the political parties and democracy in Pakistan, which is intended to open for other reasons.

### **Aims and Objectives of the study**

The study intends to meet the following objectives.

1. To explore the impact of cultures within political parties on the process of democratization in Pakistan.
2. To analyse the state of civil armed oligarchy in undermining political parties and the state.
3. To analyses the causes of the failure of political culture in Pakistan to set up a transparent political party system and a true parliamentary governing system.

### **Significance of the study.**

The importance of this study is to discover the structural weakness of political parties, the ineffectiveness of their cultural drifts, the behaviors that hinder endless political development. Therefore, the important point of this reading is to point out whatever are the actual problems of democracy in Pakistan? To this end, exploration focuses on the search for a weak democratic culture within political parties, taking into account the current scenario and the past history of the political process and the democracy of the years from 1988 to 1999. The study will be the cause of Evidence for people intent in knowing the role of democracy in Pakistan policy.

### **Justification of the study**

Although there is not much literature found on studies regarding the instability of democracy in Pakistan in specifically, but there is little work on political culture of political

barriers prevailing in working for democracy in the country. Indeed, it is one of the slightest popular sectors and remains an ignored one. Thus, the proposed study aims at examining the different dimensions, the challenges of institutionalizing democracy in Pakistan.

## **Research Questions**

### **Core Question**

1. How did Pakistan's political culture affect its democratization?

### **Secondary Questions**

1. How weakness of political parties affected the democratization of the country?
2. How did ethnic and ethno-national politics affect democracy in Pakistan?
3. How socio-cultural factors contributed to the problems of democracy in Pakistan?
4. How political leadership of the country helped or hindered the democratization?

## **Research Methodology**

This study will be conducted according to historical and descriptive analytical approaches. A methodology that relies heavily on past evidence because the historical method tries to find out the history of political culture of political parties and democracy in Pakistan and the descriptive approach to investigating the causes of democracy's instability in Pakistan. The validity of these approaches in the academic world is well established. Exploration is of a qualitative nature and be contingent on primary and secondary bases.<sup>8</sup> The main bases are newspapers, newspaper Articles, while secondary sources include books, essays on the Internet, etc. The published literature on the political culture of political parties and democracy

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<sup>8</sup> Lane, Jeremy. (2011). A Descriptive Analysis of Qualitative Research Published in Two Eminent Music Education Research Journals. *Bulletin of the Council for Research in Music Education*. 65-76. 10.2307/41162330.

in Pakistan has produced over the decades. The collected data is analyzed on the evaluation of the model description.

### **Review of Literature**

The question of the political culture of political parties and the instability of democracy has been the focal point of many famous politicians. He discussed various factors regarding the instability of democracy in the world and in politics. However, this point was dealt with by anyone. The list of previous studies is as follows:

In civil culture Almond and Verba has tried to elaborate the concept and made operational the model of political behavior of masses from various countries and then outlined some hypotheses that form the significances of political culture that they set out, "The political philosophy mentions to the precisely political arrogance to the political organization and the situation different parts and attitudes towards its role in the system".<sup>9</sup> In addition, Almonds and Powell's expressed as " political culture in the design of separate attitudes and coordination concerning politics amongst the memberships of a political system".<sup>10</sup>

Given the above explanations of political culture Pakistan appeared as one of the colonial countries that unsuccessful to create nationwide integration. The politically aware system of Pakistan has faced various shakes and some failures. In his story, positive political development has been altered by a problem. An important breakthrough was that the separation of Eastern Pakistan just because of not tolerant the outcome of the 1970 poll when Awami

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<sup>9</sup> Almond (1956: 396) talks on this constraint as an "embedding." See also Almond and Powell's (1966: 21-25) discussion of the relationship between structure and culture.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

League appeared as the majority party, but Pakistan's civil and military establishments declined to surrender power To Sheikh Mujeeb Rehman.<sup>11</sup>

Shafaqat Saeed, in his book, *Pakistani Bureaucracy: Government Crisis and Perspectives for Reform* (1999), believes that bureaucracy is at the end of the crisis in institution growth, undermine the respectable governance and to the alliance of the Democracy, that opens the way to the political insecurity, although these Oversimplifications are vital then not obviously approached.

Likewise, Anthony Annett, in his article, public disintegration, political insecurity and the size of the government 2001, opinions that point to ethnic-linguistic and religious divisions are more likely to have political instability. The writer's statement cannot be applied in general because most states, such as India, enjoy political stability with a varied social configuration.

Prospects for Pakistan written by Jonathan Paris, discussed low economic development, poverty, unemployment, military coup, and obscurantist's Islamic tendencies are among the causes of the political parties' instability and democracy in Pakistan. In another book the author M.P Singh and Veena Kukreja, *Nation's Dilemma, Pak*. The themes of Democracy, Development and Security (2008) discussed that the exclusion of idolatry and the values of feudalism is the assumption of the era of establishing democracy in Pakistan.<sup>12</sup>

Critics and writers of Pakistan's political culture have a dark image. Pakistan as a whole has visibly defined limits and subcultures that are allied through parochial emotional state, intolerant contradictory philosophy and behavior denied, then if the democratic procedure

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<sup>11</sup>Ayesha Jalal, "Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia", Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1995.

<sup>12</sup> Jawad Raza Khan; *Emotional Intelligence: A Deficit in Pakistan*; <http://oly.com.pk/emotional-intelligence-a-deficit-in-pakistan/> retrieved on 22/may.2017

continues, we are able to project a organization of the steady political system talented of supporting this Nationwide political culture capable of carrying out its constructive role in the good functioning of democracy assures the nation's construction process. If the democratic process continues, the political system is able to introduce the domestic political culture that allows the political system to be more effective for sustainable democracy in Pakistan.<sup>13</sup>

Historical Dictionary of Pakistan was published in 2006 by Shahid Javed Burki is another contribution in Pakistan's history. This dictionary has three additions and gives a brief insight into Pakistan's political history, including military invasions. State of women in Pakistan was written by Sanchita Bhattacharya. The article provides an overview of the emancipation of women in male-style society such as Pakistan. The article beautifully describes women's role in Islam and confronts them with Pakistani society. The main feudalism stacoly is in the future of social mobility in Pakistan by Jahanzaib Khan provides a brief understanding of Pakistan's feudal system and its influence on people.<sup>14</sup>

A detailed article of Ali Shan Shah gives an overview of the colonial legal classification was a composite system. The Jirga system was its alternative to making decisions based on values and customs. During the Mughal period, the panchayat consisted of lay people. The kings have always sanctioned Jirga system since the Middle Ages.<sup>15</sup> Aamir Ali Chandio, outlines to examine Pakistan's political situation with particular reference to Sindh's policy. When the first Syrians Zulfiqaar Ali Bhutto became chief administrator of the government and head of country. Mr. ZA Bhutto has left a longs political ramification on the state's policy and in

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<sup>13</sup> Ibid.

<sup>14</sup> Shahid Javed Burki, "Historical Dictionary of Pakistan", Scarecrow Press, Inc.2006

<sup>15</sup> Ali Shan, "Implications Justice Parallel System (Panchayat and Jirga) Corporation, Multan," Asain Jornal of Social Sciences and Vol Humanitarian. 2 Number 2 May 2013 Is

particular on the policy of his native province. Separationist feelings grew amongst the Sindh people because of a military regime before the Bhutto government.<sup>16</sup>

An unpublished MSc thesis by Nadeem Akhtar on the topic related to democracy, party system, will be very helpful in my research. Pakistan where and who are illiterate in the world? The Munir Ahmed Choudhry report in 2005 provides an overview of illiteracy in Pakistan. Provide details of all aspects of provinces and districts. Benazir Bhutto;. 2009 writing KATHERINE M. DOHERTY. A retail book written about Benazir Bhutto's life; from his birth to his educational life and his political career. He inherited the political legacy of his father, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and did not believe that the second elected leader of the people the short history of his country. A brief political history of Pakistan from Nasrullah Barech is an excellent contribution to understanding Pakistan's political parties. Understand the ups and downs of politics. The book is a step by step democracy working in Pakistan.<sup>17</sup>

PILDAT "Pakistan's leading political parties in democracy" 2015, 2016 PILDAT is a indigenous independent, non-profit, non-profit, independent study and training institute with the task of strengthening democracy and democratic institutes Pakistan. The report is a detailed work that provides a comprehensive picture of Pakistan's political status in 2015. What is the democracy of political parties within the country has an undeniable impact on the overall quality of democracy in the country.<sup>18</sup>

Ethnic and Political Pakistan written by Feroz Ahmed; Provides historical and political analysis of the ethnic role in political and Pakistani society. Summoning and reinterpreting his

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<sup>16</sup> Aamir Ali Chandio, "Politics of Sindh: An Analysis of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's Government " Interdisciplinary Journal Of Contemporary Research In Business, June 2012 Vol 4, No 2

<sup>17</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

<sup>18</sup> Pildat "International Democracy of Major Political parties of Pakistan" 2015, 2016 p.61

writings over the last twenty-five years, Ahmed has developed a modern version of ethnic dissimilarities in Pakistan, proposing new ideas on past happenings and theoretical explanations and social analysis.<sup>19</sup>

In a sense, Mushtaq Ahmad in his book *Government and Politics in Pakistan* takes the same position as of the researcher. This is primarily to create and break the constitutions every time they have been allowed to work, suspend and revoke the military attended by the imposition of martial law, which was the law of lands for twenty years, thirty-eight years of its history, the Fighting for the inevitable power between the leaders of the armed forces and the leaders of the public. The author examined the cyclical changes in the political-deep body and with detachment. Some element of subjectivity that the reader finds in analysis is not born of prejudice prejudicial to or against political parties and personalities who have tried to shape the course of events. Social status. This is the main reason why the author felt the need for a book like this. The main purpose of an analogy of the social state from the source of Islam is to build the thesis that the concept of social status is not something new, neither Pakistan nor Muslims all over the world.<sup>20</sup>

*History and Politics of Pakistan 1947-1971*, The work of Mr. Rafique Afzal is a complete account of Pakistan's history and policy since its creation until its dissolution, resulting in the creation of Bangladesh. It covers with wisdom and precision all improvements in politics, economics and external relationships that contribute to the understanding of the historical process. Democratic and military systems that have ruled Pakistan since its inception are highlighted and analyze the reasons for their collapse. It examines many other related

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<sup>19</sup> Feroz Ahmed; *Ethnicity and Politics: The Rise of Muhajir Separatism*. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* 1 August 1988; 8 (1\_and\_2): 33–45. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1215/07323867-8-1-2-33>

<sup>20</sup> Maron, S. (1960). *Government and Politics in Pakistan*. By Mushtaq Ahmad. Karachi: Pakistan Publishing House, 1959. x, 267. \$5.00. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 19(3), 378-379. doi:10.2307/2943538



phenomena, such as attempts to frame constitution and military action in eastern Pakistan, and thus change a study into more and more illuminating facets.<sup>21</sup>

Democracy and authoritarianism in southern Asia by Ayesha Jalal highlights the idea that "communal colonial heritage has led to conflicting models of political growth in South Asia - India's Democracy and Totalitarianism in Pakistan Bangladesh - Ayesha Jalal argues that, although The differences of form, the central political authority of each state has had to deal with similar threats to ethnic and regional movements. By comparing the state structures and the political process, the author analyzes and redefines democracy, citizenship, independence and the nation state, arguing for a more centralized government.<sup>22</sup>

In the book Pakistan Politics and Constitutional Dilemma; Kamal Afzal describes the political and constitutional dilemmas Pakistan Kamal Azfar is published by Pakistan Chowk Karachi in 1987. This book covers all the political and constitutional dilemmas of the Pakistan Constitutions. There are six decades, the state of Pakistan has been established; It has yet to become a nation. In this process of belonging to the nation, Pakistan's people and government must resolve various constitutional dilemmas and painful policies.<sup>23</sup>

Pakistan Under Bhutto, 1971-1977 by Shahid Javed Burki, is yet another information book explaining the decision of economic and political decision within the period of Pakistan's history in 1971-1977, when the country's political scene was Dominated by an individual; Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. The author argues that, unlike his predecessors, Bhutto's actions were

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<sup>21</sup> Afzal, M. Rafique, "Pakistan History and Politics 1947-1971", Karachi: OxfordUniversity Press, 2001.

<sup>22</sup> Ayesha Jalal, "Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia", Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1995.

<sup>23</sup> Azfar, Kamal, "Pakistan Politics and Constitutional Dilemma", Karachi: Pakistan Law House, 1987.

motivated by the interests of exceptional groups. No dust jacket. The vertebral column slightly worn down.

Shahid Javed Burki outlines in his book "Historical Dictionary of Pakistan" covering his story through a chronology, an introductory essay, appendices and a rich bibliography. The dictionary section has more than 700 references to important personalities, politics, economics, foreign relations, religion, and culture. This book is an excellent entry point for students, researchers and those who want to learn more about Pakistan.<sup>24</sup>

Syed Shabbir Hussain, "Ayub, Bhutto and Aunt as victims of their plans," reveals the attractive story of the growth and fall of three men allied to fate in Pakistan with their own destiny and how, when almost all had done was canceled. As a journalist based in Islamabad Rawalpindi for over 45 years, the author participated closely events, as well as a thorough personal information of the personalities tangled. Fluent narration integrates beautifully non-human and human, national and international factors has derailed all three rules discussed in this striking book.<sup>25</sup>

The Martial Law Written by Ayesha Jalal after the British Raj dismantled them in (1947), India, as a successor to state, hereditary the unitary majestic apparatus while Pakistan, as it was "dry", had no appearance of a principal government. In the state of martial law, "Ayesha Jalal analyzes the opposition between state building and political process in Paakistan during the first decade of freedom and convincingly proves that the necessities of the global systems in the Cold War period in combination By local and national factors in shaping the organization of the Pakistani public. The study ends by putting political and state progresses in

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<sup>24</sup> Shahid Javed Burki, "Pakistan Under Bhutto, 1971-1977", Palgrave Macmillan UK, 1980

<sup>25</sup> Syed Shabbir Hussain, "Ayub, Bhutto and Zia: How they fell Victims to Their Own Plans" (Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 2001), pp. 145-146.

Pakistan since 1958, in a theoretical framework. It will be delivered by the historians, of South Asia and by comparative political students and specialists and the political economy.<sup>26</sup>

“Constitutional and Party-political Account of Pakistan by Hamid Khan. That is a required subject for numerous college students and undergraduate students, Pakistan studies, political science and public administration. The second version includes a section on the inquiry of constitutional and political problems during the 61. The author has modernized this version to meet the needs of students, as well as lawyers and judges. The text preserves the material of the syllables necessary and the author's honest explanations.<sup>27</sup>

Mohammad Asghar Khan We Have Not Learned from History: Political Pakistan and Army Power. This book states the rapid entrance of Pakistan's military armies into country political affairs and the scrap for the reestablishment of democracy ever since 1968. This is in feature with the general regulation of General Yahyaa Khaan and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in 1970, General Zia-ul- Haq in 1980, also reviews the incidents led to the reintegration of the military services in 1999, after a period of Short and tempestuous Democracy, and provides an overview of imaginable political progresses in Pakistan's in the future.<sup>28</sup>

Muhammad Zulfikar Khalid's "The Myth of Constitutionalism in Pakistan", this book covers Why Pakistan failed in its search for a constitution? This is the central question that the author focuses, identifying and analyzing the causes of the death rate of constitutions in Pakistan. The hurdles in the country's path towards constitutionalism, federalism and political acceptability

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<sup>26</sup> Ayesha Jalal, “Democracy and Authoritarianism in South Asia”, Lahore: Sang-e-Meel Publications, 1995.

<sup>27</sup> Khan, Hamid, “Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan”, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

<sup>28</sup> Khan, Muhammad Asghar, “We’ve Learnt Nothing from History”, Karachi: The Oxford University Press, 2005.

have been carefully studied and highlighted: the inclination of ruling classes in authoritarian systems at the expense of democratic institutions; Their refusal to understand and appreciate plural, culturally and essentially federal nature in Pakistani society; The absence of consensus on the affiliation between religion and state; And the machinations of the military-bureaucratic crack. With a full historical context and for the period of independence in the second government of Benazir Bhutto, the myth of constitutionalism in Pakistan is a complete study, objective and constitutional date, breaking the constitution and continuity of constitutional RSS in the country.<sup>29</sup>

Political and Development Roots, 1947 to 1999 from “Safadar Mehmood's book makes an impartial study of the anxious political account of Pakistan, evaluating major events, leading political bests, organizations, and political and common procedures. The conversation includes the main interior and external issues that formed the political procedure. A comprehensive book on Pakistan's political history from 1947 to 1999, the book provides an overview of Pakistan's foreign policy after independence.<sup>30</sup>

Saed Shafqat in his account, *Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto*, grants a inclusive survey of civil military relationships in Pakistan. It begins by recitation the history of military power in this volatile country of South Asia, and inspects the failure of military governor by measuring the rise of the People's Party of Pakistan and modifying the configuration of relationships between the parties and the armed forces.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> Maluks, Zulfikar Khalid, “The Myth of Constitutionalism in Pakistan”, Lahore: Oxford University Press, 1995.

<sup>30</sup> Mehmood, Safdar, “Pakistan Political Roots and Development 1947-99”, Lahore: Oxford University Press 2000.

<sup>31</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, “Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto”, Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.

Veena Kukreja in his work, "Contemporary Pakistan: Political Processes, Battles and Crisis discussed the political processes in modern Pakistan in order to understand the crises the country has to face. The author provides an overview of the traumatic political history of Pakistan - illustrating a long fight between dictatorship and constitutionalism - and a long-lasting ideological battle between Islamic nationalism, regionalism and top diversity."<sup>32</sup>

### **Scheme of Study**

This study is divided into five chapters and a conclusion. In the first chapter (A short History of Pakistan), we briefly discussed how the army has been involved in politics since the beginning and has continued to increase its influence on political and political institutions. In the second chapter (Description of Political Culture of Pakistan), the evolution of the political culture of political parties in Pakistan has been discussed. In the third chapter (Ethnic politics of Pakistan), he explains how multi ethnic variety in Pakistan is the key cause of political unpredictability in Pakistan. Racial groups threaten the stability of the state.

In the fourth chapter (Socio- Political Factors) , discusses the outdated and dissimilar societies like Pakistan, party-political culture is not founded on solid democratic standards. In the fifth chapter (The Democratic Blink 1988 – 1990), discuss the arrival of Benazir and Nawaz Sharif in power over and Nawaz Sharif have been dismissed for corruption. The study concludes with the view that the political parties can be blamed for the total paralysis and have not yet developed the spirit of accommodation and tolerance towards each other. They have not strengthened political institutions and their weakness offers opportunities for the army of "invisible" choices.

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<sup>32</sup> Veena, Kukreja, "Contemporary Pakistan Political Process, Conflicts and Crises", London: Sage Sub, 2007.

## Chapter 2

### A Short Political History of Pakistan (1947-1988)

#### 2.1 Background

The continuously make worse concerns of Muslims vis-à-vis Hindu dominance, together with domestic and international situation of decolonization, ultimately headed to the mandate a separate country for Muslims in India. It was the awareness between the Muslims of their ebbing political and cultural position in the face of Hindu domination over Indian politics that ushered in nationalism on the basis of religion, rather than territory. The two state theory was a beginning standard of the Pakistan Movements, and the separation of India in 1947. The philosophy that religion is the key aim in most important the nationality of Indian Muslims was used by M A Jinnah. He called it 'the developing of Muslims for the making of Pakistan'. This became the keystone of the "two nation" theory, which should be well thought-out a direct effect of the following three political developments in the Indian subcontinent before 1940.<sup>33</sup>

On 14<sup>th</sup> August 1947, the British India was separated into two self-governing states of India and Pakistan after a long great effort of the Indian people. The provinces and regions with Muslim majorities in the western and eastern parts of the India compose the new state of Pakistan. The authority was transferred to the two countries by the British government under the sovereignty Act of 1947. At that time government of Pakistan accepted administration of

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<sup>33</sup> Khan, Hamid, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

India Act 1935, by short modifications as per a momentary structure to govern the recently born country Pakistan.<sup>34</sup>

The point of Pakistan's leaders was to found a democratic Muslim State, but it became really difficult to create and stabilize independent institutions. The shock of separation and the common killings that followed had made India an enemy and a threat. The separation had also formed a geological ludicrous in Pakistan: a country separated into two wings East Pakistan controlled by Bengal communication Muslims and the west Pakistan governed through leaders from the "Mohajir, Pathan and Punjabi" racial collections. At the time, of its survival, the state of Pakistan was without the basis fundamentals of a state. It had no directorial machinery to suppose the official business. Pakistan was in front of many somber disadvantages, for example political and administrative backwardness as measure up to rest of India; financial problem and poverty; mostly based on rural population; reliant on agriculture and having no industrial organization; very poor contact system; problem associated with the supply of assets and refugees coming from the India territories. Furthermore, Pakistan did not have the physical, human or the institutional infrastructure to support a current economy.<sup>35</sup>

At the time of separation, Pakistan was also without the political institutions. In the newly born state of Pakistan, Punjab and Punjabi flooded to the middle of the country. They were under enemy control the civilian and army services and the highest locations in government, which lead to growing anger by Bengali Muslims in East Pakistan. The political history of Independent Pakistan has been chaotic. Armed forces and other controlling regimes have alternated with the periods of self-governing rule. The Indian Independence Act 1947 provided two separate citizen assemblies for India and Pakistan. at that point the constituent

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<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

assembly of Pakistan compromised of 69 legislature. Later, ten new members were added following consent of the states of Bahawalpur, Khairpur and other states in Baluchistan and North-West Frontier Province.<sup>36</sup>

The constituent Assembly had voted Quaid-e-Azam Muhammed Ali as the first Governor General of Pakistan. The “Quaid-i-Azam selected Khan Liaqat Ali Khaan as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan. Jinnah was the leader the mutual party the Muslim League in the constituent Assembly. The Quaid-Azam also selected the members of the cabinet to run the governmental affairs. The Constituent Assembly, initially planned for the association of India and which had been ultimately selected by the members of the regional Assemblies, was divide into two portions. One portion became the constituent Assembly of Pakistan.<sup>37</sup>

The Indian Independence performs it with two separate functions; to act as the legislature and, as a constituent body, to enclose a constitution for the country. “Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah was not delighted with the Westminster type of parliamentary democracy and did not consider it to be perfectly suitable to Pakistan, but he positively was committed to an independent constitution and an independent form of government structured on Islamic principles of equality, tolerance, fairness, justice, freedom of speech, expression and worship, independence of parliament, sovereignty of the Constitution, freedom of the judiciary and the rule of law.<sup>38</sup>

Muhammad Ali Jinnah wanted Pakistan to be a constitutional, governmental democracy informed by Muslim ethics. Many Pakistani’s consider that, had he lived longer,

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<sup>36</sup> Ibid.

<sup>37</sup> Khan, Hamid, “Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan”, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

<sup>38</sup> Ibid.



Jinnah would have been able to alter his vision into reality. After the movement of Freedom, he naturally presumed manage of all the key levels of control in Pakistan. He was not just the governor general but also the President of the Muslim League and the leader of constituent assembly. As the founder of nation, MA Jinnah has such enormous special power that few dared to confront him and, even if they did, a temporary scowl was as much as necessary to silence his most indomitable opponent. The new country, wanting any political organizations, needed a physically powerful leader. When Jinnah died 13 months after Pakistan was born, there was no one competent of filling the emptiness he left at the back.<sup>39</sup>

Later the death of Jinnah, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan became the leader of the government. But, his leadership was challenged by Khwaja Nazimuddin who had served as Governor General from 1948-51. "Liaquat Ali Khan was killed in Rawalpindi on 17, October, 1951. Nazimuddin succeeded him as Prime Minister after losing as Governor General. Two years later, he remained dismissed by the Governor General Ghulam Mohammad and installed Muhammad Ali Bogra in his position.<sup>40</sup>

Dismissal of Nazimuddin was the beginning of a power struggle in which democratic institutions of the state became hostage to non-democratic forces and the state took shape of an authoritarian character. By dismissing Prime Minister Nazimuddin, the Governor General has taken an action that was clearly Political and beyond the normal possibility of a constitutional head of national. The position of Nazimuddin was desperate. The Muslim League parliamentary party was divided. The Bengali members were powerless to put struggle on his behalf, while the Punjabi member knew that men like Chaudry Mohammad Ali and Mushtaq

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<sup>39</sup> Khan, Hamid, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

<sup>40</sup> Ibid.

Ahmed Gurmani placed their own benefit above independent conventions in a moment of constitutional crises. As for the people, the independent belief counted for slight.<sup>41</sup>

The Governor General's lawful action 'damaged and weakened' three main conventions of cabinet government. Earliest, the custom of fairness of the Governor General has been destroyed. 2nd, the principle of cabinet and party strength had been overlooked. Third, the function of the parliament as the producer and supporting of government had been assailed. By destroying these three major conventions of the cabinet government, the Governor General strengthened the non-democratic institution like military to hinder in the political field and dominate plan making in Pakistan.<sup>42</sup>

Mohammad Ali Bogra, a civil servant, who, was at that time Pakistan's diplomat in the United States of America was called and raised the new Prime Minister of Pakistan. this was totally compared to the strength of a Legislative organization of Administration. The real meaning of the legislative organization is that the lead of the common party is called towards form the Government. However, in Pakistan the Prime Minister was nominated 1st and had by the majority party afterwards.<sup>43</sup>

In the center, General Iskander Mirza who also belonged to system of government succeeded Ghulam Mohammad in 1955. His views on the system of Government in Pakistan have become clear six years before the election as the president when he proposed "Controlled Democracy" for Pakistan. In his effort to control democracy, he flouted parliamentary conventions like his ancestor, tried to lead the political field. Iskander Mirza wanted to

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<sup>41</sup> Khan, Muhammad Asghar, "We've Learnt Nothing from History", Karachi: The Oxford University Press, 2005.

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> Ibid.

perpetuate himself in control and, for the success of this purpose; he indulged in all types of intrigues.<sup>44</sup>

Suharwardy was one of the sminority leader of national stature from East Pakistan. He was most knowledgeable and competent for the office of Prime Minister. Iskander Mirza had agreed to having Suharwardy as Prime Minister subject to three situation; first, that there would not be any chage in pro-western strategy; secondly, that armed forces as an organization would be left intact; and thirdly, that he would keep left learning Maulana Bhashani in control. Suharwardy has accepted all the conditions and was on oath in as Prime Minister. Suharawardy forged a coalition among his Awami Leaguee and the Democrat Party consisting of feudal from West Pakistan who took no taste for his populist politics.<sup>45</sup>

Hence, he became the representative of West Pakistan establishment. He directly ran into difficulty on the matter of united or separate constituency. West, Pakistan Assembly accepted a decision in kindness of separate electorate by an overwhelming majority. The separate electorates were supported in the name of Islam. Then again, commonly opinion in East Pakistan maintained joint constituencies. On 10<sup>th</sup> October 1956, Electorate Act, 1956 was approved by the National Assembly, which provided for elections to the constituencies of National Assembly in East Pakistan on the principle of joint electorate and provided on behalf of the votes to the constituencies of “National and Provincial Assemblies” in West Pakistan on the principle of separate electorate.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

<sup>45</sup> Ibid.

<sup>46</sup> Khan, Muhammad Asghar, “We’ve Learnt Nothing from History”, Karachi: The Oxford University Press, 2005.

In East Pakistan, Suharwardy was in front of somber difficulties. The West Pakistan Assembly on 17<sup>th</sup> September, 1957 passed a resolution by 170 against 4 to eliminate one unit. Suharwardy was replaced by I.I Chundrigar as Prime Minister. His stay in the office was brief. Feroz Khan Noon substituted Chundrigar as Premier. He was the last along with the Prime Ministers earlier the announcement of first Martial Law. "During the night of 7-8 October a group of Generals led by the chief officer detained power," and by the earnings of a declaration delivered through the President repealed the Constitution of 1956, discharged the Central and Provincial Legislature, stopped all political parties throughout the country, and forced the "Martial Law," The reason for the promulgation of Martial Law, in the words of Major-General Iskander Mirza, was to bring to an end "the ruthless struggle for the power (among politicians), corruption, and shameful exploitation of our simple, honest patriotic and industrious masses." Another reason was the waste of Islam for political ends. In the early 1950, Pakistan's state was neither tough nor integrated. The civilian leaders could manage with the perceived threats from India, economic disorder, and verbal challenges from its ethnic nationalities.<sup>47</sup>

It can be completed that the first period of Pakistan's independent history (1947-58), Pakistan's political pattern exhibited consistent use of force through the head of National in removing the, Prime Ministers. Liaquat Ali fell to bullet of hired gun on October 16, 1951. Khawaja Nazimuddin was terminated via the Governoor General, Ghulam Mohammad to bring now strong government. Mohammad Ali Bogra resigned in August 1955. So did Mr. Hussain Shaheed Suharwardy in October, 1957. Mr. I.I Chundrigar also resigned in December 1957. Feroz Khan Noon fall wounded to Martial Law. The sudden rolling of the Prime Ministers

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<sup>47</sup> Khan, Muhammad Asghar, "We've Learnt Nothing from History", Karachi: The Oxford University Press, 2005.

presented to the people of Pakistan was not running well with the parliamentary system and therefore, it did not provide political constancy in the country.<sup>48</sup>

Until 1956, the constituent assembly of Pakistan had unsuccessful to shape a constitution for Pakistan. The postponement was initiated by fundamental disagreements on two major questions: the part of Islam in the state, and the relationships amongst East and West Pakistan and the center. Slightly the prolonged nature of the constitutional discuss was produced by the unfortunate death of Jinnah in September 1948, unluckily, he had been not capable to develop a constitutional plan upon which his supporters could build.<sup>49</sup>

Parliamentary democracy works through the system of political parties. The political body that formed Pakistan suffered a serious slow down during subsequent elections at the provincial levels. No other party, by itself, could maintain a majority to from government during this period. The parties in East Pakistan were based on provincial loyalties. The Republican Party was raised on crutches and unsuccessful to replace Muslim League.

## **1.2 Emotional Society**

In a country like Pakistan, you will find extreme reactions to events taking place all over the world, nationally, in a community or on an individual basis. An angry crowd burns national resources, and at the same time young working groups create credible and economical energy solutions through various means. You will find people who kill others mercilessly in

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<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Khan, Muhammad Asghar, "We've Learnt Nothing from History", Karachi: The Oxford University Press, 2005.

one context or another, including the peaceful religion of Islam, but the other side of the room is wonderful.<sup>50</sup>

## 1.2 Feudalism

Feudalism in Pakistan has dominance over the nation's economy and politics. The owners have created a feudal state in a state where they rule their feuds impudently. The owner of influence extends to police, bureaucracy and the judiciary. Since its inception, Pakistan is driven by politicians who are largely feudal. Liaquat Ali Khan in the present era, Parliament has held feudalism and, therefore, Pakistan is still a developing country. Bhuttos are one of the wealthiest families in the subcontinent, the Bhuttos have about 40,000 acres (161,874,000,000 or 161,874km) of land in Sindh and a billion-dollar fortune.<sup>51</sup>

Feudal culture supports jirga and panchayat justice in the country for their own interests. Feudalists and waderas want to control their people and their members and if a member of the clan communicates with the country's formal system, these people are punished. Justice jirga and panchyat only to suppress the poor Chaudhrys, Khan, Maliks, Waderas and landlords. These wealthy and influential people make decisions and enforce with force. No person or poor woman is allowed to participate in the decisions. In this form of tribal justice, the weakest part of society remains lost, while powerful interests protected by these institutions. Jirga and panchayats are chaired by feudal lords who are in Parliament, which is why they are against the law to control these tribal institutions. If they are trying to make legislation against

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<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Khan, Hamid, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

these institutions, they will definitely lose their hold on the place they govern and this is against their interest.<sup>52</sup>

In Pakistan, there is a feudal structure in the rural Sindh province and Punjab. According to Pakistan's demographic data, 60 to 70% of the population live in rural areas, which are mainly controlled by feudal lords. However, over time, the feudal system becomes weak, yet feudal they are able to dominate the Punjab and Sindh provinces (central Punjab) and Sindh interiors. . A strong sense of pride among the tribes Baluch was operated by the leaders / Sardars and Nawabs. All Sardar chooses the tribe follows. The tribal construction disheartens democratic inventiveness and leads to a weak democratic culture that creates political instability in Pakistan.<sup>53</sup>

#### **1.4 Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Power Politics**

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took over at the end of 1971 as a result of significant crisis when Pakistan forces had surrendered more than 90, 000 of their comrades to their traditional enemy, India. The PPP was reputable in 1967 succeeded to assemble a group of leftist intellectuals disaffected or oppressed by Ayub's regime by providing them an ideology fixed in Islamic communism through which they might clash ideological battles with the rightist parties. "Bhutto's motto of Rooti, Kapraa our Makan, (bread, clothes and shelter,) brought him in direct contact with the stacks of the country. Moreover, his charisma, better intellect, oratory and

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<sup>52</sup> Khan, Muhammad Asghar, "We've Learnt Nothing from History", Karachi: The Oxford University Press, 2005.

<sup>53</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

history of incarceration and ill-treatment by Ayub helped him in winning majority form West Pakistan.<sup>54</sup>

Now (1958), Prime Minister Mirza has been appointed Minister of Trade. Mirza was the cabinet of Ayub Khan's newest minister, "Foreign Minister of Muhammad Ali Bogra. The Pakistan-China border agreement was settled in mid-1964, March 2, 1963. It was a great success and helped boost Bhutto's strong third history in 1966. To establish Close political and economic relations with Turkey and Iran, Bhutto left the Tashkent agreement government because of the December 1970 agreement after the government's election in the general election, Ziafrik Ali Bhutto began PPP, Pakistan People's Party Pakistan achieved a large majority but unsuccessful to reach an arrangement Shaikh Sheikh Mujibur Rahman Conquest won the common of East Pakistan, and the 1971 conflict and the success of East Pakistan won Yahya Khaan's success and appropriated over Bhutto. The Pakistani prisoners were arrested in eastern Pakistan in the 1971 war and later the support of the National Assembly, the 1973 Constitution, and as Prime Minister sworn in, the new withdrawal of Benazir Bhutto was set.<sup>55</sup>

Bhutto established the first steel factory in Bari close Karachi on 01-01-1974. Bhutto National Bank All the banks on 22-02-1974, opened another Islamic meeting in Lahore, attended by the heads of 38 Islamic countries. Due to the coming crisis in the country, General Zia Bhutto arrested the military law on 5 July 1974, which was imposed in 1977. The former prime minister was hanged by the Supreme Court of the Supreme Court of Lahore. The death penalty was retained. The Supreme Court was given the death penalty to kill the father of his

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<sup>54</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, "Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto", Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.



father, the Pakistan People's Political Party rebels in his village in Abhishek, Goddess, to carry out the burial of his father Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.<sup>56</sup>

In 1970 various achievements, although I won my honor with 81 seats in the National Assembly elections, the 1973 Constitution, in 1976, held in Karel, Rawalpindi, any deployment of the leadership of the state on the nuclear track. To glory, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's fever was soon defeated on 1 July 1977 in a peaceful rebellion. Thus, after informing the country of the support of the dictatorship, the plane returned to the ship. However, the question arises as to why the government of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto fell. In a proposal for interpretation, its political habits were investigated that people primarily pushed different politicians with the political system.<sup>57</sup>

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who led nature, does not control the soft corner of the PPP government. A dictator has been drafted to postpone the Balochistan National District government and the National People's Party, which included charges against anti-state activities in cooperation with Kabul and New Delhi. In addition, in 1973, the request for unlimited powers was modified. In the process of strengthening his position, the opposition policy is not recognized. His discretion was rejected by the Supreme Court. So his government was incredible to stop the Republican, who does not want to use anything.

In addition, it was thought that the results were accused of carrying out anti-state operations and of copying the Ugartala plan to the public. "Ayoub Khan v. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, his weakness as a representative of the great support of his army, 1973-1977), while "the Prime Minister agreed to carry out orders to protect General Tuka Khan," but became a

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<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, "Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto", Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.

state of alertness from the weakness of its national administration when it gave the army an opportunity to reach political ground to eliminate it.<sup>58</sup>

A popular meeting with al-Fikar Ali Bhutto at the beginning of 1970. "The military soldier Muhammad Yunus Khan, whom al-Faqar Ali Bhutto called to call him, a combination of our hands." If we get together miracles on the national road, "General Yehya Khan will collect us in the classification and we will strengthen this law." Asked what his strategy was. In his question, grind and commented saying: "The coder is for the law." People do not understand and "I know how to begol them." The switch will be in my index and not "for twenty-two years, we will be able to reject it."<sup>59</sup>

### **1. 3. The Military Interventions**

Through the rule of the democratic government Altazahrih is destined to rule law no. 1935 as "a blue print of law" which ordered people to donate, terminated the year discount. " India and India have succeeded in achieving independence by approving the British government of India. Similarly, both countries have inherited civil, armed and legal heritage. Although such equality, Pakistan, is never stable in the democratic system. In the organization, there is a connection between controlled citizens and rebels. "In such a case, a remarkable army stands a state of roughly 32 years." In March / March 1953, a massive scale against the "Ahmadiyah" alliance consisted of Jamaa-e-Islami, party leaders of spiritual parties and movements, the Ahrar Council, Joy, Employment, and many new spiritual parties. "The future of Lahore continues to end its expedition and its end in the Amal Council Karachi." To

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<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Ayesha. Jalal, "The State of Martial Rule", Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

recognize non-Muslim, Ahmadiya authority is required. Today a demonstration, tracking and management of Soccer Conversion. "In view of the successful situation in the city, the pastor, former security, Lahore." Alexander Mirza "Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin sent", he has suggested that after holding a conference with the government, the military law is mandatory in the city that "General Azam Khan." "This military law was only inevitable to help the Syrian government complete the crisis." But in this public relations, this short armed intervention is interrupted by the state's political activities at the age of army."<sup>60</sup>

Since the beginning of its establishment, Qadri said a modern Pakistan, a democratically elected government, but after failing to ignore its next generation of politicians, the problems of small conflicts were filled. So they did not hesitate to move the army into an active policy of concern. "The armed forces are expected in politics." Consequently, four national soldiers have yet to hold a brent. General Ayob Khaan "was born in 1958, 2 in 1969, by" General Yahyaa Khaan, "in 3, 1977" Zia-General and General Parveez Musharaf "were essentially" the fourth consecutive fourth of the tyranny rule "by the first armed rebellion. "However, there is a million dollar talk of military involvement in Pakistan. In response, with the many of the details, first of all, political motive to keep them in mind has two ideas, The leader is for you and my company to not be rooted in a democratic system; politics, while achieving other goals, according to the military policy in the policy of politics in the United States AR Haider General Pervez Musharraf has come from General Ayub Khan, General Zia, with the military government in jihaad beside Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and below the name of the war against terror.<sup>61</sup>

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<sup>60</sup> Ibid.

<sup>61</sup> Ayesha. Jalal, "The State of Martial Rule", Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Sometimes it was accepted in the cold war policy, and then again. "Furthermore, period (1958-1971) in the case of a disorder under the armed forces where I fought the situation of the Middle East" extension in India, Likewise, in July 5, 1977, the elected government was the mandatory third military rule, "General Zia ul Haq". Faith was used as an engine to respect its government. This retro was classified as sectarian stones. After the "General Zia's" loss of a ship crashed, "Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif," instead of the rule, none of them did not succeed in individual mandate. Finally, General Pervez Musharraf returned to October 12, 1999 to defeat democracy.<sup>62</sup>

### **First Military raid, 1958–1971**

When General Muhammad Ayub Khan, the first Pakistani to control the army, began to plan the conquest of the government by the military, he was convinced that his move would have popular support. There were many reasons for his confidence. The political confusion of the previous 11 years, financial dislocations caused by the profession war by India, and the bitterness of the swarm population over loss of control to the immigrant community were some of the elements that had formed a deep disaster of governance in the country. Pakistan was ready for a theatrical change and it came in October 1958 in the form of military rule. Ayub Khan and his acquaintances moved with care. The first step was to influence President Iskander Mirza to matter a declaration putting the country under martial law. This was completed on 8 October and Ayub Khan was selected chief martial-law administrator.<sup>63</sup>

The second step was taken on 27 October when President Mirza was influenced to quit and Ayub Khan took over as president. It took Ayub Khan four years to decide on the political structure he needed to govern. He wished to complete two things: First, he required to take the

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<sup>62</sup> Ibid.

<sup>63</sup> Ayesha. Jalal, "The State of Martial Rule", Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

original leaders, mostly landlords, back into the political crease. He chose an inspired device for accomplishing this objective. A scheme of local government the Basic Democracies—was put in place that gave major powers to local communities and also brought them closer to the instruments of the state. In the establishment promulgated in 1962, 80,000 Basic Democrats, 40,000 from each wing of the country and directly elected by the people, became, in turn, the Democratic College for choosing the head and the supporters of the National and Provincial Assemblies.<sup>64</sup>

Second, the new constitution provided a strong decision-making at the center, therefore bringing back the form of great political power with which West Pakistan's native population had become so familiar while the Mughals, Sikhs, and British ruled these areas. By relocating the resources from Karachi to Islamabad, a new city built near Rawalpindi; the headquarters of the Pakistani army, Ayub Khan helped to additional erode the political power and the control of the refugee community on public institutions. The landed aristocracy, discredited earlier by its failure to passionately support the Pakistan progress, walked into the political space the refugee society was forced to quit. This was, of course, deeply resented by the refugees, who many years later proclaimed themselves a separate nationality—separate from the Balochis, Pathans, Punjabis, and Sindhis—and organized themselves under the banner of a new political entity called the Muhajir Qaumi Mahaz. Then again, the landlords were contented to be back on the center stage of politics. No man better personified this development than Nawab Amir Muhammad Khan Kalabagh, who appointed as governor of West Pakistan wielded the kind of authority and influence obsessed by the governors of the being of the British raj. Pakistan's political customs return to the value held in the first half of the 20th century.

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<sup>64</sup> Ayesha. Jalal, "The State of Martial Rule", Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

Ayub Khan's societal and political business brings solidity and lays the position for the remarkable fiscal progress made through the "era of development." Agriculture lead this recovery; in the late 1960s Pakistan witness what come to be called the "green revolution"—a quick boost in agricultural yield fueled by the adoption of high-yielding wheat and rice varieties. With little- and middle sized farmers at the front line of this uprising, there was a flagrant development in income supply in the countryside. The result of the revolution is also feeling in the little towns that provide services and market for the speedily modernizing farming region. So females have a party-political character to the similar thing. The subjects to which their pater belong, their associates and their husbands. In Pakistani civilization, there is masculinity and the bias against ladies is deeply rooted. In most regions, Pakistani women were not allowed to vote because they were jointly agreed by their heads of families, especially with regard to religious dominance. However, women in industrialized feudal families and wealthy elites are often referred to parliaments decisive by their family members.<sup>65</sup>

Whereas the countryside is in the throes of the green revolution, major industry continued to develop, moving keen on new invention lines and into new areas of the state. Under Ayub Khan, Punjab and the NWFP also begin to industrialize. Have the political sector be more helpful, the economic growth achieved through the Ayub Khan Era might have been continued. The effective exclusion of large segment of the people—in particular the muhajir society of Karachi and the city professionals—formed considerable hatred against the government, the level of which shocked the ruling leaders. The active opponent Ayub Khan face in the top-level election of 1965 is the first appearance of this rising response. It was restricted for a moment by the September 1965 battle with India, but resurfaced by even bigger force following the finish of the war and the sign of the Tashkent accord with India in 1966.

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<sup>65</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, "Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto", Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Ayub Khan's overseas minister, port the government, accuse the president of conceding at Tashkent whatever he assumed had been achieve on the theatre of war. In March 1969, Ayub Khan is forced out by the forces, which now consider him accountability somewhat than an asset.<sup>66</sup>

General Agha M Yahya Khan, Pakistan's succeeding military head; oversee the country's fall to pieces. His managing of the political disturbance that resulted in Ayub Khan's elimination from headquarters unleash political forces he neither probable nor was capable to control. East Pakistan, incapable to capture advantage of the huge electoral success in the general election of 1970—the earliest to be held on the base of adult franchise— rebel against the dominance of West Pakistan. Later than a brief but sour civil conflict, East Pakistan emerge as the autonomous national of Bangladish in December 1971. Yahyaa Khan, preside over a demoralize country, surrender the government to Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, whose Pakistan's People's Party (PPP) have win a mass in the 1970 selections on the disbursement of the Muslim League.<sup>67</sup>

### **Second martial raid, 1977–1988**

Contrasting the 1<sup>st</sup> three period in Pakistan's olden times, the 4<sup>th</sup> do not start with a key social transform. But like the 3 period previous to it, this era also finally witnessed a noteworthy revolution of the social order. This alteration occurs gradually but not here a deep and long-term impression. By the era Zia ul-Haq gone the scene—he is killed in a plane break down that also claim the live of numerous senior officers of the military and that of the USA diplomat to

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<sup>66</sup> Ibid

<sup>67</sup> Ibid

Islamabad—Pakistan have been put on the path towards Islamization. It has lost a lot of its Western course and was significantly closer to the Muslim country of West Asia.<sup>68</sup>

In all possibility, Zia did not presume control of the country intend to continue it under martial rule for a lengthy time and to stay in power himself for an extensive time. He becomes involved chiefly because of a fright that the stoppage to act on his element could get about a grave rift within the position of the armed services. The strength with which the opponent had fight Bhutto once the elections of 1977 not only stunned the PM, it was also not predictable by the army brainpower. Call to the aid of civil power, the military had to utilize great force adjacent to street agitator. With losses mounting amongst the agitators, middle-ranking officers in the military begin to query why they be being call upon to kill guiltless citizens to defend an disliked regime. Zia listen and determined to move against Bhutto in arrange to stop the army from being politicized. Formerly Pakistan was placed under military law; Zia take one step at a time. Dissimilar Ayub Khan, he does not contain a clear policy for the future.<sup>69</sup>

Zia belong to the societal group—urban, middle-class professional—that have high hope from Bhutto when he take over the wheel of government. Really dissatisfied with the system Bhutto had behaved in office, this group was at the front position of the anxiety that bring down the PM. Zia thought that Bhutto's time in office had formed a serious divide among the rulers and the middle group. Average citizens of Pakistan predictable some graciousness as of the people in authority. They had seen little of to from Bhutto and his close up acquaintances. One means of closing the space was to inform the people that the rulers were not a lot different since them, that they shared the similar set of principles. Zia understood that this memo could be communicate clearly if he clearly followed what be predictable from a Muslim leader. He

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<sup>68</sup> Ayesha. Jalal, "The State of Martial Rule", Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid



would bring soothe to those who have be disillusioned by Bhutto by spearhead a faction to bring Islamic morals to the state. Later than all, Pakistan had been formed for the Muslims of British India. It be now essential to revolve this Muslim nation into an Islamic nation.<sup>70</sup>

Zia's agenda of Islamization move on three fronts—social, political, and economic. He was an enthusiastic Muslim himself moreover set an individual example of goodness and humility that he predictable his acquaintances to go behind. His values were the values of the lower and middle classes of Pakistan. He observed the basic belief of Islam in a very civic way. Executive meeting were broken up to agree to time for prayer. Prayer time was announced on community radio and TV. Government operational hours are used to make it easier for public to fast in the month of Ramadan. Zia confident government official to leave to haj and umrah; he perform the pilgrimage to Mecca himself a numeral of time. He expected that women would live at house and not go into the place of work.<sup>71</sup>

Zia wanted to bring Islam into politics in some other way. though he have determined not to abrogate the charter of 1973 and so had not follow the example lay down by Ayub Khan and Yahya Khan, he bring change in the political composition that be supposed to construct it Islamic. He designated a majlis-e-shura (a legislative body) to obtain the place of the National Assembly, which have been dissolving following the obligation of military law. The people chosen to the assemblage were believed to be good quality Muslims. New clause were insert in the constitution to be aware of in an explicit means that Pakistan be not presently a state with the bulk of its citizen belonging to the Islamic faith although was an Islamic status. Along with

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<sup>70</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, "Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto", Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.

<sup>71</sup> Ibid

the changes included was the establishment of the Shariat Court the same as an addition to the Supreme Court, to make sure that all law enacted by the parliament was Islamic.<sup>72</sup>

If the citizen were concerned by various legislation on the reason that it go against the knowledge of Islam, they were confident to look for remedy from the Shariat Court. Hard works were also completed to Islamize the financial system. The most important changes introduce by the Zia government in its Islamization work related to the bank and economic systems. profitable and asset banks were no more allowed to duty interest on the loan made by them or to give interest on the deposit reserved with them. Every depositor was treated as shareholders earning a return on their equity. By loan money the bank became allies in the business for which money be provided. The government introduces zakat, an Islamic levy on wealth, the income from which were used to help the “worthy.” Zakat money was managed by zakat committee that was in charge for identifying the “mustahiqeen,” the worthy. Zakat money is also to be paid to madrassas (religious schools). The programs educated in these schools have to contain the authorization of board of education set up used for this intention.<sup>73</sup>

Though Islam encourages private endeavor, the Zia management made few efforts to decrease the size of the state present at birth as of Bhutto. A few small-scale enterprises that have been taken in excess of by the Bhutto regime were privatized but the functions of the state remain large and invasive. The tendency detailed before—the development of the secretive economy adds to in the levels of corruption and the incapability of the state to afford basic services to the public—sustained during the Zia era.<sup>74</sup>

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<sup>72</sup> Ayesha. Jalal, “The State of Martial Rule”, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

<sup>73</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, “Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto”, Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.

<sup>74</sup> Ibid

Apart as of Islamization, the Zia administration left one further continuing inheritance. As, in December 1979, the Soviet Union send its troop into Afghanistan to defend the socialist system established a few years before, Zia eagerly recruit Pakistan to the basis of elimination its neighbor of communism. In this it have the support of the USA and Saudi Arabia. Pakistan become the means of expression for arms that begin to flow from the West to the Afghan mujahideen (freedom troop); its intelligence services, in exacting the Inter-services Intelligence (ISI), provide active sustain to the Afghans, and the freedom troop be allowed to function bases in Pakistani land.<sup>75</sup>

The mujahideen win; the Soviet troops withdraw from Afghanistan in 1989 and 2 years afterward the power of the military endeavor in Afghanistan contribute to the fall down of the Soviet Union. This success in spite of, Pakistan compensated a heavy cost for its participation in this quarrel. For time to draw closer, it has to bear the cost of its support to the mujahideen, which built-in the flow of arms into the country and the expansion of a drug deal. Zia's stress on Islamization and his hold up for the battle against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan bring a very militant Islam to Pakistan. "Sectarianism"—a aggressive conflict among dissimilar sect of Islam—which indoors in Pakistan in the center of the 1990s, be the direct result of the policy of President Zia ul-Haq. And since the world was to gain knowledge of later, after the terrorist attack of 11 September 2001 on the United States, various of the group and several of the institution Zia ul-Haq had promote had associated themselves strongly with Al-Qaeda, an association that was commit to remove all Western existence, in particular that of the USA from the Muslim earth.<sup>76</sup>

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<sup>75</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, "Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto", Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid

### **Third martial raid of 1999**

General Pervez Musharraf stimulated in opposition to the regime of PM Nawaz Sharif on 12 October 1999. He was persuaded to get this act as of the changes that were being introduced by the PM in the military's higher management. On 12 October the PM dismiss General Musharraf while he was flying reverse from Colombo to Karachi, and selected one of the generals who were close up to him as his beneficiary. This progress was not good enough to the armed forces, which took in excess of the country's airports, television and radio station, and other tactical asset while General Musharraf is still on way to Karachi. The general's aircraft land in safety at the Karachi airfield and he fled on to Islamabad to declare himself the country's chief executive. Once General Musharraf have occupied over as the head of the original military rule, he moved swiftly to bring about fiscal stabilization. He chosen a number of professional to control the financial system, and promise to bring development back to the state.<sup>77</sup>

The 1<sup>st</sup> two years of the Musharraf time, since 1999 to 2001, were spend in stabilize the economic position. This was completed with the assist of the IMF, which influenced Islamabad to implement a very conservative fiscal policy. The effect of this was a hold back in the rate of economic development to merely 3 % a year. This was not sufficient to give for the inferior segment of the people. The pond of scarcity thus increased. The activist attacks on the US of 11 September 2001 bring a deep-seated change in Pakistan's fortune. through General Musharraf decide to side with the US, he gain gratitude as Pakistan's rightful leader, a position that was deprived of him subsequent the bring down of a democratically elect government, and

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<sup>77</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

huge amount of foreign assets also began to run into the state. This help to restore economic development.<sup>78</sup>

While the performance on the financial front was remarkable General Musharraf did modest to open the political method to larger involvement by the public. In reality, he brings the army into a number of areas in which it has not encroached in the previous military government. Serving and retire superior officials of the forces were given positions of value in the government and as well became managers of a choice of parts of the civic sector. The outcome of this was raising dislike against the military's character in running the state. During Musharraf's era, the Islamic parties manage to create a significant position for themselves in the political scenery. This posed a serious confronts for the president as he has vow to bring up to date various aspect of the Pakistani people by implement a program that he label "enlightened modernization."<sup>79</sup>

Pervez Musharraf has detained the wheel of power for more than 6 years. Without an accident or some fateful event—there were two ineffective attempts on his life in December 2003—he could rule the state for some more years. He has already indicated his objective to contest the presidential elections planned to be detained in 2007. By that instant he would contain governed for 8 years; another 5 years as president would expand his term to 2012, a sum of 13 years. This would exist the longest era in office by one head in Pakistan's record. It would as well be the most noteworthy as it will describe what kind of state and country Pakistan will be converted into. In October 1999, when General Musharraf assumed control, Pakistan has begun to exist describing as a speedily deteriorating state. He might have rescue the nation from next that course but whether he resolve succeed in pull Pakistan back from the abyss

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<sup>78</sup> Ibid

<sup>79</sup> Ibid

towards which it be headed will depend upon a mixture of circumstances—the general's capability to tackle the 5 challenge he face at the ending of 2005 (discuss in the part under) and the means the still-building quarrel among the forces of radical Islam and the West profile up.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>80</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

### Chapter 3

#### Description of Political Culture of Political Parties and Politics in Pakistan

Pakistan is a multi-ethnic country. It was designed as a result of the democratic part of Muslims in South Asia. But, one year after its inception, neutral, it disappeared at first, and in 1951, its first prime minister, Liaquat Ali Khan, was killed. After these two major problems, the political situation was subsequently made clear with subsequent developments. The Pakistan Muslim League is the largest political party in Pakistan. Distributed in the past, it was documented as the Association of Muslims (N) all Muslim Muslims. Previously, the establishment of the Association of Muslims throughout India was a political party that was declared as the Indian National Congress in 1885.<sup>81</sup>

This study showed that the Muslim League (N) targeted the weak internal Republicans at least 31% of the other parties. Do you have a long end of party elections in July 2015, but do not show any symptoms or signs to make a new interview with the NL-N regularly reduced to 27% Index on the leader of the party's internal election points are recognized and the CPC Central Committee Even in the past two weeks and the National Council did not get the results achieved in July 2011. Without a comprehensive planning decision by the party in 2015 without any government advice. The party has held this party in the party with this internal weak internal democracy. Relations within the party are usually ignored and the decision is taken without a decision being taken without any official contact from Tse or any party building. Although passed, it became the most important political party in India. The Indian National Congress was not in the interests of Indian Muslims, and Sir Syed Khan Khan said Muslims

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<sup>81</sup> Khan, Hamid, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

should not join the party. According to him, Congress is a Hindu party working solely for the development and well-being of Hindus in India.<sup>82</sup>

A) The failure of the Association of Muslims to grow as a Muslim democratic party.

B) rather than maintaining very central centers of executive government, rather than the genetic and legislative expectation of Istanbul time.

C) They were misguided and did not want to have power over key decision-making.

(A) The regional political elite took advantage of an explosion in a local explosive device, prompting the popularity of greater autonomy for the provinces.

The situation was very weak in 1954, and his goal was to eliminate Pakistan if you eliminated the Muslim League. The collective assembly discussed a wave at the age of 21. It reflects the logical approach of leaders in their opposition. He was a politician in western Pakistan governed by government officials. The social structure of the Middle East was a changing environment. After the economic and economic background of the poor, the middle-class crowd, lawyers, merchants, businessmen, school teachers and small farmers to challenge the authority of those associated with the traditional ancient land groups and even the existing city leaders stand in 1955, the analysis of the elimination of all Western political provinces complicate political issues. In such a situation, it would be impossible for the Government, which could work for economic development, to jeopardize hunger and poverty. Politicians, especially in western Pakistan, often act as local imperialists. He and his parties played a frustrating role in strengthening political institutions. Politicians involved in prejudice, who work on personal issues such as conspiracies, permits, loans and many more.<sup>83</sup>

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<sup>82</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.



The fact is that political organizations are not present in the state of social disorder. After that, continuous political crisis and many military and bureaucratic interruptions include constraints in the formation of strong political parties. After independence, Pakistan has not made the lack of political parties' habits. The entire association of Muslims in India, which is presided over this conflict of dispute, has not been able to achieve harmony and divide different groups. The policy of promoting preferred view of the so-called political parties continued in a timely manner. This political system is also to end the elected governments before the end of its constitutional terms. As well as in 1946. In addition, the first general elections in the organization should be held in the year 1970s in 1951, this waiter can reduce the domination of the patriarch, with politicians, useless and political What is the reason behind gatherings? Yet, the next general votes were held on 7-03-1977, but resistance political parties avowed the elections stable and partial. Since independence, political parties in Pakistan have not helped in maintaining the real democratic society and operating in the political system. These weak and unorganized political parties are not the other way to continue the fact of establishing a political alliance in different forms.

### **2.1. Political parties and alliance policy**

Policy agreements in Pakistanani politics are an important factor. There is an instant trend of political agreement in Pakistan's history. A political alliance is a temporary set of groups / individuals / political leaders to achieve specific goals through joint process. It can be said that a special time is used for a short time to strengthen different political parties or groups. Fake party associations work on a patch of political chess or ignored the general attitude of some parties to achieve the exact goals through groups or individuals by serious thinking in the temporary symposium of designers or So maybe The Institute of 1988 and 1990. Tweaked a coalition of political parties with right-arm parties and the Bam (N) part of the success

continued for 8 years from 1990 and 1998. In which coalition was fully opposed to its rival ideology. It is a very good example of the alliance between the parties. It was a long time.

The policy of political agreement is due to the long-term failure of democracy. Political parties, in most cases, are the convenience of marriage where political forces contribute to their ideology. Usually, all the people are at the cost of people. Often time parties make a collection to wait for power. That's why, they leave the problem of people. Because of the multi-party structure, the parties are a big part and difficult to achieve their government. Therefore, parties generally believe in the unity, and the governments integrate.

Allies form small groups, because they do not say much in political system and do not try to save their presence in political approval. In Pakistan's case, the formation of the United Front was the attempt of small groups, which strengthened the power of the Muslim League which had dominated the early years of independence.

There are different types of unity among the parties. Some of which are planning and long-term, are ideally formed by similar groups, while others belong to remote ideological groups. The first type is strong and long-term, while other species are "sensitive and unsuccessful due to the advantages of profit".

September / September 1990, on the design of a tenth and "Threk Freedom" and "Fateh Tehri Jafar," and "Millimeter" (Qasim Group) tenth of the Pakistan People's Party, on a designated Democratic Alliance Democratic Alliance. The joint statement was agreed to contest in general elections.

Allied policies have always been the basis of political instability with other aspects of Pakistan. The trade union policy also compels some democratic habits in Pakistan to identify and support an enemy political force as a conflict, and it is only the mercy of the party. Through political parties, Karachi continues to take place on local scene and federal equality, Karachi continues to bleed and write peace, and peace and harmony is going to worsen and collective

aggression is the highest point in Karachi. But it's This is because of most of the support for the political benefit between the coalition partners.

According to the classic definition of the modern National State, state organization is in the sense of unity. It can be a common language, an old group, a generation and a group with religion whenever it is shared by the state. Most countries agree on the ideology of nationalism. When Asia and Africa invaded the European powers in this process, they divided the distribution of old-fashioned social groups. After the Second World War, the process of decolonization began and reached the world of different countries on the world map. In most cases, in the process of new states, these social and ethnic groups are divided into different states and appear in different countries. Pakistan is an ideal example of many states. Due to its geographical location, Pakistan has been an ancient since ancient times, when the main and central China invaders were ancient, economic, and cultural centers since ancient times, and the improvement was established. The advantage of this place of this place is helping many people in this area. Pakistan - The world's oldest civilization is one of the oldest civilizations worldwide. These were the earliest religions like Buddhism, Hindu, Islam and Sikh, which have an important influence on society.

Subsequently, Christianity's was presented into the British colonies, although some Jewish Jews were part of Pakistani society, and then went to Israel. On the other hand, different ethnic groups such as Aryan, Dravid, Mongolian, Persian, Turkish and Arabic have created various versions and families in contemporary Pakistani society. In many areas, many of the languages spoken in different regions, including Urdu, Punjabi, Pashto, Sindhi, Serreqi, Balochi, Hindi, Butare, Chyna, Goji, Thitala, Paddy, Hikari, Kohistani in various fields. Furthermore, there was less use of languages and dialects. Modern Pakistani culture is divided into different ethnic groups. In the west of India, there is a likeness on Persian influence from Central Asia, Afghanistan, society and culture, a tribal construction. Amongst the Pashtuns, the

Baloch has a classic tribal system, while there is a tribal tribal construction in the same way. Arranged the other hand, Indo, in the Middle East of Punjab and Sindh, is predominantly imperialist in rural areas. Though, in the whole of society, the Hindu class system has a strong influence. There is a major obstacle in political culture and in the true democracy of society.

Because Pakistan is essentially a old-style society, the social construction and loyal loyalty play an significant role in politics. Party-political services must understand their principles because of the influences of traditional forces. For the support of people, political parties still depend on different parts of traditional society that are numerous due to many structural structures.

It is unbearable to find a united national role amongst the people of Pakistan, since in every society there is a social and basic separation in society. Political parties are also struggling to develop a unified policy that can adapt and satisfy all sectors of society. Therefore, political parties also have a double policy and uniform contradictions. There is a common factor only in various areas of the Islamic Society, but has largely lost its value. During the Freedom Movement, there was an important element of Islam that created Pakistan and used to face the threat of India.

However, different schools of Islam have different interpretations, due to the geographic nature of the society, which has a series of controversial sects. Unlike Iran and Saudi Arabia, Shiites and Sunnis, most of them Democrats, are branded by religious range in Pakistan. In Pakistan, there are many spiritual parties and non-religious sectional groups that pose a threat not only to political culture, but also to remote institutions. This group is the key cause of spiritual extremism and fanaticism in Pakistan. They are very prevailing and can disturb the construction of the state and encourage religious feelings of people in various critical and stable issues of Islam. This is due to the fear of organizations because the judicial

bodies are not able to announce the decision in sensitive cases of religious forces. If they do, the government is not able to impose strong public pressure on religious parties.

Sectarian, cultural, cultural and religious issues are a problem that prevents the development of the national role in Pakistan.

## **2. 2. Multi-Party structure**

According to the Constitution, there is a collective structure in Pakistan, where political parties are well suited to registration and the political process. There are many phenomena that usually arise from non-immunization around the world. In the third State, however, the speed of literacy is very low and civil society is also weak. Moreover, because of a multiplying system of the prospective society, the result of political neutrality and disease is additional. Pakistan has an excellent example where the common system ends up in a state of political instability

The common system puts people in a state of uncertainty and envy because they think it is difficult to choose. Since many groups with their ideas and strategies, people are hard to bear. This creates false propaganda, and in most cases there is an impact on people's dissatisfaction. The common structure also combines deviation in society. In addition, similar ideas fought against each other for the support of the people. It is usually not based on the principle of society, because the forces of resistance are in the same way that reflect the role of attracting voters because of the lack of social, its impact, and the lack of useful arguments. Are there and these people promote social commitment among people and reduce society.

Pakistan is a great example where there is political space in collective social groupings. With similar ideas, many left hands are also present with correct printing, secular, moderate, religious, ethnic and local parties that are involved in the political process. The political party leads all these parties to stability. The study shows that most structures in Pakistan are the basis of political instability, in which political independence is transformed without culture.

In 2008, 147 political parties will participate in the general elections. When compared with the partisan plan of the United States and Britain, where two parties are mainly involved in the political structure, then it may end how complex and unbelievable. Political power in the United States and the United Kingdom also owing to the 2 party system, which has not strengthened constituencies and helped reinforce democratic philosophy.

### **2. 3. Factionalisms in Political Parties**

In Pakistan, party-political parties have stood for a long time. The party's structure has become a separation. Almost all the general national actors cope with a legendary fact, which has caused serious damage to the National Assembly. Groups are developed within parties due to different factors. In most cases, a new group creates a new group within the internal discovery party to control the party or complain against a major leadership, and from time to time, the tactical brain of Leader Forces has unwanted elements on the new group. In addition, the organization also formed groups in political parties if they were with the leadership of the party.<sup>84</sup>

There is a long history of military drones in Pakistan. When General Ayub took the lead in 1953 and applied martial law, it was on the track. During the military period, the dictator had some vision and the groups were formed within the parties. They make semi-democratic governments that provide their authority. Ayoub did during his primary democratic plan and why he made a group within the Islamic League. Later, in the first right of Ziya, the same fabric was established in 1985 by establishing a new Muslim Association. General Musharraf repeatedly recited the story when he sponsored the PML (Q) party, and also distributed two new divisions within the Pakistan Peoples Party (Sherpao) and Pakistan Peoples Party (Patriot).

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<sup>84</sup> Akhtar, Nadeem, "Role of Political Parties in the Democratic System of Pakistan" MSc unpublished thesis, School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg 2011.

Sometimes there is a difference between the family members of the group of Caliphate. This happened when the Murtaza group was formed when he was claiming the inheritance of President of Pakistan People's Party (PAP), Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. This learning shows that the PPP is the third most vulnerable within the democracy, with the ranking of the general democracy of 36 percent. If public and private partners depend on Bhutto / Zardari's family, there are leadership and leadership roots in the party, which has the lowest grade on their side. The main decisions on the strategy are used by the party's senior management or interaction with the other office owner.<sup>85</sup>

The Central Executive Committee met four times in 2015, indicating the appropriate number of meetings. In the meeting of the Central Election Commission of Pakistan People's Party, the Akki Party Declaration in 2015 has established Pakistan Peoples Party's Speaker, as Makhdoom Amin Fahim, to form Asif Ali Zardari. No elections were held in the case of Zardari's new status. Asif Zardari is the co-chairman of the (PPP), who is with the functioning leader of the party. Was not present in the country in June 2015, and party leadership asked Dubai to talk about party matters. In Pakistan, there is a group of political parties, because PPP is a party, PPP, and a group of government. This group is an important cause of differences in the Pakistan, uncertainty and political conflict. It is also a hindrance to the real self-governing nation in Pakistan.<sup>86</sup>

## **2. 4 Dictatorial Environment of Political Parties**

Here is a two-pronged tradition democracy in political parties in Pakistan. Proceeding the one hand, political parties accused the army and the military of prosecuting democratic institutions. On the other hand, the role of self-parties was undemocratic. There is no respect

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<sup>85</sup> Ibid

<sup>86</sup> Ibid

for democratic traditions in parties. However, in this theory, this organization uses the system of democracy, practically practical. Political parties logically stable that Pakistan still has no ideas about the elections within the parties. The office owner is usually chosen by the prevailing number. In parties are mandatory under the rules of the election law. This undemocratic tradition is very difficult for the development of democracy in Pakistan. Constitutionally, the fundamentalist democratic right of the wing party is only a secured party in which the party has a clear electoral style, and it is also the following. An important feature of reducing the elections used for the party's position at the end of the Republic of Pakistan. The political parties' power to overcome empowerment and the main political activist do not like to be a political leader. It is very harmful on an incredible basis of political parties because non-electoral parties cannot be strong. This approach directs the growth of personalities as institutions compared to development actors. This is due to this culture because political parties are constantly strong. Finally, because of a political party, the failure of institutions brings less political and undemocratic culture to the public. Dialogue and analysis near the non-democratic mood of parties is the basis of democratic culture, which is important for strong democracy in Pakistan. Republicans mainly study 56 percent of Republicans. And the reputation and status of the Republic in the same situation in 2014.<sup>87</sup>

In October 2015, the revised Constitution, which allocated 10 seats for women to the Assembly Council, was considered. Although this feature remains one of the party's weakest views, 37 percent of women's membership suffers from a weak audit report (31 percent). In general, the election of the party, the regular change in the supreme trustee, and the need for flexible leadership within the party, the party is in fact democratically ranked. At the provincial

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<sup>87</sup> Akhtar, Nadeem, "Role of Political Parties in the Democratic System of Pakistan" MSc unpublished thesis, School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg 2011.



chiefs' meeting in October 2015, US Senator Siraj Haq held the name of the three most popular members. The parliamentary party meeting is also repeated.

## **2. Religious political parties**

Political parties in Pakistan are limited to private families at certain times. In his capacity as governor, as a leader of independent trade union front-runners, who are not enthusiastic to hand over the management of others? They are constantly trying to maintain interim authority ended both parties. In the past, party bests have withdrawn from courageous leaders to consider their right to maintain their authority over racism. The senior leadership always suspects politicians, such as the party's position. The party's new political leaders declared leadership and loyalty to the party leadership and did not allow them to increase political potential.<sup>88</sup>

In the case of the Angolan National Police, when Ajmal Khatak Bijoum Nasim Wali and Azzam Khan criticized the allegations of fraud, he was passed by the Wali Khan family because he was proud of his pride. The danger is also condemned by Maulana Fazlur Rahman of the popularity of Hafez Hussein Ahmed, and finally had to move away from the party. In the majority of PPP, the Bhutto family is the signature and identification of the party for all three generations. After proceeding with the unity of the Muslim League-Sharif, the second project was introduced by bringing political parties to Hamza Shahbaz and Mary. ANP is one more ideal as the third unit in the party, while in modern times, Isfahan Yar Wali Khan declared in the party demonstration in the announcement of his youngest son. In 1929, the role of the family in politics as the creation of the Khadija Khattamgarh group, and currently is likely to lead the Union 4 in the future. In July, Maulana Fazlur Rahman took control of the party after

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<sup>88</sup> Akhtar, Nadeem, "Role of Political Parties in the Democratic System of Pakistan" MSc unpublished thesis, School of Global Studies, University of Gothenburg 2011.

the death of his father, Mufti Mahmoud. The SN4 is basically the Democratic Party finished the overall democratic score 40%. Local chapter of the Assembly in the party opposition to the party opposition, democratic political policy-making and law enforcement personnel showed the strongest perspective of the ANP. The prestigious report on independent national accounts and support of party unrest make the party's approach charming. The Angolan National Police has arranged a settlement of all the provinces<sup>89</sup>

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<sup>89</sup> Ibid

## Chapter 4

### Ethnic Politics in Pakistan

Pakistan, had been a state with multinational groups consisting of Punjabi, Bengali, Sindhi Pakhtoon, Baluchi and Muhajir, but the founder of the state ensured not realize the configuration of the newborn's social diversity as they were influenced that Islam did not knows no ethnic separation. Yet, the direct problem of the APML leaders stimulated was the increasing ethnic division between Punjabi and Bengali, Punjabi and other ethnic groups such as Sindhi and Pakhtoon. This ethnic separation has allowed civilian and military bureaucracy to get the most out of mechanism over state affairs over the next few years. But the rule of the civil-military bureaucracy was Punjabi rule because they were the majority in bureaucracy. Therefore, the rule has shaped a decay between the Bengali. This is the warning that has allowed separatist men and material Bengali Movement.<sup>90</sup>

Pakistan's policy was cooled in the marshes when it was involved in religious conflicts and without law, but it was wonderful that Pakistan should not be troublesome, but the state where people live freely and like democracy is no difference by religion, beliefs or classes. The first speech in the first Quaid election vision of the Legislative Assembly to explain is very relevant. "Religion or class does not belong to state issues," the country's father said. His speech can be considered in the Council. However, in the substantive decision, the application of religious parties was supported, but it affected religious minorities. In the absence of leadership, the network system was based on the greatness of religion. In this way, the regime was discussed with the political regime led by al-Qaeda. This is his version of faith is the basis

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<sup>90</sup> Omar Farooq Zain, "Paradox of our Political Parties: South Asian Studies", Vol.25, No.1, January-June 2010.

of the Constitution that went to sectarian violence. So it practically failed in the states and created a state of insecurity.<sup>91</sup>

Karachi was about to form ethnic violence when Muhajir (Urdu-speaking immigrants of India) started an armed struggle against the growing influence of Sindhis and Punjabis in the 1960s. Muhajir's increasing influence uncovered local populations of identity problems due to Vigorous support of the administration. It was also 1 of the reasons why mass distress was launched in contradiction of General Ayob Khaan in the dawn 1960s. Then the passage of the Islamabad capital and the outline of the allocation regime in Sindh during the regime of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Muhajir felt favored. Consequently, they created their own political party on behalf of the MQM in 1985 to compete for their rights. Therefore, in 1992, hard clashes broke out when they tried to take control of the city. The army was called to disregard the immoral guys. During operation, therefore, 1,500 people have vanished their exists. The unexpected growth of sectarianism in politics throughout 1979 to 1999 has put the two communities, namely Shiites and Sunni, into mass murder in the name of religion.<sup>92</sup>

In 1988, in Gilgit, a Shiite mosque was bombarded where about 150 people were killed. In addition, in the context of the Afghan war, sectarianism continuous to increase. The emergence of the Taliban, which has had a Sunni story, has openly challenged the Shia community. Thus, during the 1980s, violent seizures were verified and put state at instability inception. The ethnic group refers to a human group with common cultural, linguistic, religious and ethnic characteristics. Pakistan is a multi-ethnic country, where almost everything is under

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<sup>91</sup> Ibid

<sup>92</sup> Feroz Ahmed; *Ethnicity and Politics: The Rise of Muhajir Separatism*. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* 1 August 1988; 8 (1\_and\_2): 33–45. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1215/07323867-8-1-2-33>

the influence of ethnic groups. Of these, Punjabi, Sindhi, Baloch and Pakhtun are the strongest. The impact of these groups is more pronounced in the country's policies.<sup>93</sup>

Almost all political parties are based on regional identity. Party leaders are usually leaders of ethnic groups and represent regional interests rather than national interests. Although they recognize the fact that their party is doing nothing for welfare, they continue to support their party blindly. Because of this, the NDP enjoys less support than the masses from the regional political party. This kind of result discourages honest leaders who really want to serve the country. Because of its ethnic origins, the Party of the Region cannot take any policy that does not serve the people of the region. For example, we can see this problem in the most surprising case of the Kalabag Dam, where the government is unable to implement its national policy, despite the presence of resources. As the ethnic government fails to keep the nation united, the winning party always tries to protect the interests of its group that can upset other groups that usually lead to the ruin of the government. If the government tries to protect the interests of Punjab, strikes begin in Sindh, which have negative effects on the country's social and economic conditions.

### **3.1 Ethnic Politics in Modern Era**

Punjab is the major province of Pakistan, which is governmentally and economically in Pakistan. Rendering to some diagnosis, supplementary than 50 percent of Punjab's population is Punjab. On the additional hand, around is a strong cultivated base due to its agricultural area in the province. In account, Higher Punjab area has strong manufacturing base. Punjab has a strong economic link between cities like Faisalabad, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Gujrat and so far behind the rural areas, there is a huge industry in Punjab due to the wealth of the people, and

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<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

the economy is economic in Pakistan Which is a problem for Punjab's political front, a large number of national assembly seats, so that it should play a role in the formation of Punjab government. According to the largest player in Pakistani politics, I mostly dominate Punjabi citizens. According to some estimates, about 70 to 75% of military officers and maidens belong to Punjab province. In addition, more than 55 senior officials of the 48 bureaucrats of Punjab, currently running the Bureau of Career, have been operating in Central Bureau of Crime. This shows the power of the Punjabi ethnic group that in respect of all respect in the power and government resources tool in Pakistan. The following analysis shows Punjab's priority in the state of Pakistan.<sup>94</sup>

### **3.2 Change of energy structure**

With time passed, power order, while Pashtun groups regularly began to absorb state-owned structures, starts changing one or another way. It is mostly due to the reasons why the traditional urban centers of some state-of-the-art states of Punjab, especially in their area of Karachi, depend on each other's trade and economic backwardness. In addition, transport companies entering the urban centers in the state have helped to join the state jobs. Apart from this, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, transfer of capital from Karachi to Islamabad also facilitates enhanced facilities. Over time, because of literacy rate and increase in education, Pashtun ethnic groups and state government within Bureauchc. In addition to being part of the traditional military area, British period was part of the Pashtun army, but he joined the third and ninth Pakistani army forces in the second and junior officers, whenever the army The number has increased.<sup>95</sup>

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<sup>94</sup> Feroz Ahmed; *Ethnicity and Politics: The Rise of Muhajir Separatism*. Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East 1 August 1988; 8 (1\_and\_2): 33–45. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1215/07323867-8-1-2-33>

<sup>95</sup> Noor-ul-Haq, “Governance and Democracy in Pakistan: Weaknesses, Strengths and Prospects”, Islamabad: IPRI Journal X, No.1, 2010.

The tribes and tribes joined the army Khattak Yousufzai after the British era, but now the main allies of the Pakistani army with other members of the tribe. And since the Pashtun tribal elders Yusufzai and Khatam are large in return. He was very rich and educated; Therefore, the main channel of the company's integration led to the Pashtun power structure in Pakistan. Pashtun is now a major presence in the Pakistani army and has more than one population and their number is just another film to populate Punjab population. In addition, Karachi has become the world's largest Pashtun city, which is 5 to 6 million Pashtuns. In addition, it led the state (military and civilian organizations) economic activities and the structure of their presence in the country to advance the Pashtuns for the stability of Pakistan. National Party of the National People's Party joined the Sindh Association, which has been disturbed by its regional policy across the country. Trends have become weak and national parties are now talking about Pashtun rights, in the old-style Pashtun region than in all the provinces of Pakistan.<sup>96</sup>

Now the Pashto language has developed a major investor with Punjab in the formation of national control and immigrants at state level have been changed. Apart from their presence in the state organs, dependent on economic, relocation and social benefits, it is also necessary to change the population of most of the countries. The change in these population also influences the benefits of the Pashtun policy. All development, nationalists and separatists have also felt that they cannot afford regional political expenses and secession. In the light of these changes, they have changed their policy and are now talking about rights inside Pakistan and have come close to those instances in the historical.

Ayob Khaan First Commander in chief and President
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<sup>96</sup> Ibid

Yahyaa Khaan Commander in Chief and President
General Gul Hasan Khaan Commander in Chief
General Abdul Wahid Khan Army Chief
Abbas Khattak Air Chief Marshal

Like other ethnic groups, their urban centers from the beginning have been haunted by migrants from India, and they are now suffering from interior relocation from other shares of the country and all these growths have changed populations. The risk and procedures of the bond were identified. Pakistan's first blockade of urban centers in Sindh used religion in the background of ethnic Sindhi and raised Islamic nationalism. As part of the power structure, he not only appreciates his language and culture against his culture and local culture but also prevents all kindness from life because of his education and his proper environment. This hatred after the bond, they were separated from the hands of bad talk in their own province.<sup>97</sup>

As stated, with time approval due to military developments and other political developments Job, the immigrant regularly regained control of his exercises. In key developments, al-Fikar Ali Bhutto increased Pakistan's political potential. Despite being a bond, his people have confirmed Bhutto and after power, he took steps to host some of the Syrian public. For instance: the outline of a coat scheme depends on the rural and urban bond. In addition, the draft language law was presented at the Sindh-Sindhi meeting, where the language was mainly advertised with all students and the Urdu. In addition to understanding the language of the bond, it was binding for example from the provincial government of Sindh. In addition, Bhutto also announced a side entry system in Porech, which donated a number of

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<sup>97</sup> Shafqat, Saeed, "Civil Military Relations in Pakistan: From Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto to Benazir Bhutto", Colorado: Westview Press, 1997.



public service bond service. Local residents did not welcome the identity of the provincial province of Sindh, but they felt they did not believe in the culture, sacrifice and sacrifice of Muslim Muslims. Urdu understood the new progress in Bhutto's government to try again.<sup>98</sup>

Bhutto, the Prime Minister on behalf of the N-League, created a density between Sindh and Punjab, the general population was a cautious attempt to create a prime minister, that Sindhi created hatred against Punjab in Sindh. . In the eighties, the bond was completely out of power. Zia has included many negotiators in Sindh to the acceptance system. In those cases, when the mine detector began its movement against the military government, Sindh's complaints were met with blood. In six months, 300 of Sindhi died in clashes with 45,000 troops from the Syrian government. In 1985, although Sindhi Mohammed Khan Jojo became prime minister, but was unable to achieve damage. Later, his government was busy in 1985, while the party took power several times since 1988, but Sindh felt at all times that the army was not allowed to operate independently and as a result, hampered your government.<sup>99</sup>

In 1988, when Benazir Bhutto assumed power, the military establishment gained its significance and acquired his favorite and well-known Khan Khan as president of Pakistan, who returned at the last minute to the PPP government in 1990. He supported the IGG military and the withdrawal of the power of partnership between Public and private sectors. The 1990 elections are an example of the difficulties of the Sindh in contradiction of the Punjabi army, and as a effect Nawaaz Sharif came to power by supporting the armed establishing. Throughout

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<sup>98</sup> Ibid

<sup>99</sup> Ibid

the 1990s, two PPP administrations were confiscated and, finally, Benazir Bhutto needed to permission the state.<sup>100</sup>

Nawaz Sharif, leader of the Muslim League-Hizb ut-Tahrir party and the prime minister, was elected twice in Punjab, and is considered the legacy of General Aisha. A sensitive person was killed in Sindh Benazir Bhutto in Rawalpindi in 2007 when he was killed. After his death, all complaints in Sindh increased and the number of acts of violence surrounding his government's property increased and were destroyed. Returned by the people of violence. There are many slogans against Pakistan and accused the kidnapping. At that time, the Muslim League (Q) League of Qatar (League of Killer) headed by the PPP. Nawaz Sharif, Pakistan People's Party and PPP were accused of killing Benazir against the PPP against the PPP. Pakistan People's Party has long been a bond card for students because it caused a problem.<sup>101</sup>

### **3.3 Mohajirs from Muslim Nationalism to Ethnic Identity**

Access to schools and educational services, as well as their minority in tribal minorities due to the lack of access to civilization, civilization and access to people. As previously, due to the success of states' states policies, the former countries had controlled the state authority. The exile in power was the hero of Islamic nationality in Pakistan. Generally voted for the facts like Islami, Javed and ul-Haq. His youth were active in the university wing of the Islamic Front by the Islamic group, but found out that they misplaced their control in national equipments,

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<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> Noor-ul-Haq, "Governance and Democracy in Pakistan: Weaknesses, Strengths and Prospects", Islamabad: IPRI Journal X, No.1, 2010.

have changed their position. Altaaf Hussain was a student association (Abu Samu) on June 11, 1978.<sup>102</sup>

Later, on 18-03-1984, a racial political party was established. In another growth, he supported the crowd, when Pashtun attacked his friendship driver on April 15, 1985, joining communal violence in Karachi. In 1987, municipal elections were successful in reform. In 1988, after winning 13 seats, the general elections became the third party in the National Assembly.

Due to job opportunities and jobs, Karachi has attracted people from across the country. Karakey was the internal transfer of other ethnic groups, especially Pashtuns, so that many people felt vulnerable to their growing number. Initially he worked with immigrants at economically, especially at the lowest level, gradually moving his back to a target and focused on urban areas and ports. In the Pashtuns, there were elements involved to cover land and political for this purpose.

As the number of Pashtuns increased, they felt that they were surrounded by anti-ethnic groups. Initially, he fought the fight against Sindh, but at the time he was part of the state's power structure, but because of Benazir's reforms, he lost control and felt lost groups, and currently additional the traditional group confronted its position and privileges. Consequently there was no government mechanism to protect their interests since they used to do in the past as they were part of the power structure. Religion is not more valuable to protect them from the weight of other national groups that were the sons of the earth. All new growths required the Mujahideen to abandon Islamic religions and emphasize ethnic individuality. Due to arrival

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<sup>102</sup> Feroz Ahmed; *Ethnicity and Politics: The Rise of Muhajir Separatism*. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East* 1 August 1988; 8 (1\_and\_2): 33–45. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1215/07323867-8-1-2-33>

of ethnic groups and ethnic immigrants, there is a state of violence in Karachi, where Pashtuns and immigrants are complicated in any other killings.<sup>103</sup>

I have not yet presented the MQM in the broader regional context of politics in South Asia, but the Hindu nationalist movement somewhat, at the same time, look beyond national borders, that MQM I say that power in India is compared to roses. Since Karachi and Mumbai (formerly Bombay) converts a long story for a long time, the compatibility between MMAM and chef Sena in Mumbai is particularly interesting. In both cases, we see a form of political population in South Asia, on this basis we can define the "shadow" of the National Conversation after Neobathism. After India's resignation in India, with its dominant Indian lay ideals, Irfan Ahmed, *Islam and Democracy in India: transforming Islamic Group* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 2009), and Rajiv Behrgava, "States, religious pluralism, and secular crisis".

However, after the Hindu nationalist movement, power was exploited by exploiting a "forbidden" argument. Pakistan, culture and nationality has long been rejected as the shadow of a country, which threatens the unity of the country. However, this statement is a theory of the United Muslim state rather than the power of expression and intellect, and defines the extraordinary success of MIM.

However, it has not changed in the middle of infinity. In the 1950s and 1960s the political contradictions of political leaders brought the emerging leadership of ethnic politics in the 1970s. For this reason, Bhutto's left speech, which is emotionally united with sympathy for ordinary people, is at least talking. The race has become a part of government policy, creating oral groups against each other. During the government of Zia, the commission again

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<sup>103</sup> Ibid

has the ethnic differences of the Islamic group that the new Islamic nationalism was notified by the type of Islamism originated in the 1970s and 1980s idolatry of the Islamic nation Was rejected, action Mododi and other intellectuals , converted into reformist Islamists. Islam and its extremism did not have a very good marriage in Karachi and Hyderabad with the popular immigrant religion. In this context, there is the possibility of rejecting the immigrant political identity of nationality and of presenting immigrants as a separate person. Because of the Morro liberation movement, violence has been created to control both the original and the immediate.

A first case religious minority division in the majority of Hindus, but such (especially in Hyderabad) variable Albxtion, Punjab and the majority of Sondos as adversaries is no longer as an ethnic minority - but the migratory minority has changed again. There has been encouraged by some ironic, if not tragic, includes the fleeing ideological Muslim families from the minority center in India has left India to settle in Karachi in the early years of Pakistan's existence, where From the same village Mahgra was going to identify the minority.

### **3.4 Violence and Its Impact on Ethnic Muhajir Identity**

Though riots and deaths in Karachi started in April 1985 and widely known as ethnic violence between Muhajir and Pakhtunz in Pakistan and back in October and December 1986, we now compete with just a scientific work compared to only one scientific work. I am more that the factors contributing to violence are not so complex that are attributed to the spread of hostility among the two ethnic groups.

These problems as ethnic conflict have fallen in history. During this process of appreciation, the complexity of events was reduced only by focusing on some aspects, which was later read within the current framework of interpretation of ethnic politics. The reason for this reduction in interpretation of violence is that the rebellion can be interpreted as the spread of the early ethnic community. It was a common practice for a large extent, for specialist

education, journalists and political actors, even unconscious, by the terminal of this violence, and mainly due to MMA interpretation of diseases of racial hypocrites. I was one of the best players.<sup>104</sup>

This is not a place for a detailed analysis of the riots of April 1985, but highlighting some of the factors involved in giving me a sense of complexity. The riot started with a bus accident in Liaqatabad district of Karachi, which killed a stone student named Bashra Zaidi. Many people have accused the driver of a number of driving habits of driving drivers. (Public transportation was moved from the Pashtuns who recently came to Karachi). Therefore, speed and traffic increased the risk, when the city started soon after the riots of every day that it was one of the most direct factors that contributed to becoming more and more crowded. But there is also an element in the development of the armed student politics because the group was the first to revenge the death of student worker Boshra Zaidi. There are many other factors including Pachtun and the nominated Bherien immigrants (Spring-immigrants, including the first inhabitants in East Pakistan but some poor settlements among migrants, played an important role in increasing violence. After the Constitution of Bangladesh, after the Constitution of Bangladesh) and the neighboring country, violence was caused by the availability of fire weapons due to war in Afghanistan, drug and traffic traffic, crime groups involved in fame and forces of non-violence. During the political regime, as a political activist, who banned public political fields. Additionally, violence related to violence as opposed to ethnic conflict has to face violence.<sup>105</sup>

As stated above, the movement participated in the involvement of violence in Karachi as an attack on the immigration community. Party workers did not participate directly from the

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<sup>104</sup> Ahmad, Feroz, "Ethnicity and Politics in Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1999.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid.

riots of April 1985, but party leaders have helped to worsen the situation by drawing a terrible picture of riots. In 1947, during the death of a victim of the death of refugees, immigrant spokesmen were immigrants who were immigrants migrated to the subcontinent in South Asia to bring them to Navy Arab. And are now ready to describe. For example, Ahmad Tariq's President of Muhammad Great Movement said: "Two million immigrants have given their lives to a country that had destroyed the entire cities of Pakistan, that the name of God has left our homes and hearths in Pakistan. Yes, but we kill for it. "

## Chapter No. 5

### The Democratic Blank 1988 To 1999

Although Pakistan, made a steady shift from authoritarianism to republic in 1988, just later the unexpected death of General Zia ul-Haq, on August 17, 1988, in an in-flight accident, but badly the period (1988-1999) Political improvements with a challenge Policy, corruption, misconduct, policy for the merits of the conviction rather than the policy aimed at modification. Each division of administration was in conflict with both other. Here was a whole shortage of the regulation of law while distributing with the affairs of the administration. In addition, the policy has too faced first-time growth in religious and traditional fierceness. In this little resurgence of republic, all civil government in their relevant mandates have been sent back for corruption, poor management of the expensive, lack of respect for the instruction of law, extrajudicial killings and autocracy disguised as a democracy . Moreover, the triad of powers was in disagreement with the matters of the Government. Besides, the elections, though celebrated at the time in demand, were often caused.<sup>106</sup>

Each Pakistani front-runner remained a candidate who extended his support for equality to his individual capacity. In the constituents of Pakistan, it was inscribed that only the elected structure would be recognized in the community. Moreover, it continued to be the religious conviction of all the political celebrations of the national, promising that they teach autonomous customs and civilizations, but although all these promises, no frank elected system has been rooted so extreme. The 1993 selections spoke of the charge of directing the political organization of the nation on two main party-political parties of the political system. As a result, the political system was supposed to have its origins, but in 2 years the sovereign party that

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<sup>106</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006



might be a car for the success of government has given way to despair and policy of confrontation. As a result, the policy has been divided between the parties of the struggle and the parliament rather than the constructive home dwelling has become place of mismanagement. Therefore, the period 1988-1999, was collusion and counter-conspiracy, widespread corruption, dismissal of governments, poor public order, economic inequality, etc.<sup>107</sup>

### **5.I Benazir Bhutto First Period in Office (1988-1990)**

December 2, 1988, Benazir Bhutto swore as a Prime Minister of Pakistan, the establishment of numerous firsts. Benazir was the first woman to lead a Muslim country today. She was the first individual in the center of Pakistan by a completely open and free vote and she has become the present head of state of the world. Many people across the country were jubilant because they assumed their duly elected leader position in Pakistan. Unfortunately, it was the first work of disbursement that Benazir Bhutto had thought. The people of Pakistan really have had reason to have fun. Bhutto swore a new era for Pakistan. But there was also concern: Benazir Bhutto and the People's Party of Pakistan had to rely on a coalition of independent and smaller party members to keep the government together. The most hostile was the situation in the country. Benazir Bhutto has faced a number of problems, all the demanding care.<sup>108</sup>

The day before, another attractive office, Pakistan was on the brink of bankruptcy. The World Monetary Fund demanded secure concessions from Pakistan on conversational loans that would draw the country out of its current crisis. To appease the army, Benazir Bhutto had

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<sup>107</sup> Ibid

<sup>108</sup> Kukreja, "Military Intervention in Politics: A Case Study of Pakistan". KATHERINE M. DOHERTY; "Benazir Bhutto"; ...2009

assured them that it would not harm military spending between 40 and 60 percent of Pakistan's budget. She promised that she would work with her development followers in the field of reorganization and social services. The early months of 1989 were limited by the lack of clear action by the Bhutto government. Benazir Bhutto and the People's Party of Pakistan have not been able to present a single legislature. Benazir Bhutto had done everything possible so that they did not cost money: releasing the prisoners, arousing the prohibition of the unions, allowing the freedom of the press. His hands were tied by concessions that had been completed by the International Monetary Fund to become a \$ 800 million loan. Even with the lack of action, their acceptance among the people remained dense. Benazir Bhutto maintains the slight balance within the country, trying to appease as many groups as possible. It seemed the best way to do it was to do very little. He has become the current head of state to give birth to a child in the office. The seven-pound, eight-ounce girl named Bakhtawar is another son of Benazir and her husband Asif Ale Zardari.<sup>109</sup>

The situations in which the 1988 elections were tragic were arrested following events of national significance, such as the Ojhri camp ruin April 1988, the suspension of the National Assembly and the death of General Zia ul-Haq . Though, the hope of better days has assisted people to wait once equality has succeeded in politics. In votes, the PPP appeared as the largest party that won nineteen three seats in the National Assembly and the IJJ captured fifty-four seats, though, was carried out in Punjab with a total of 08,240 seats. Therefore, the PPP succeeded in forming a administration in the middle while the main below IJJ Nawaz Sharif, shaped the government in Punjab. Baluchistan, GTM and JUI (F) have the common form of administration in the province.<sup>110</sup>

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<sup>109</sup> Ibid

<sup>110</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

Therefore, the PPP government had to work by different governments' will in policy, as a result, the hostility between the notification led the PPP government in less than 2 years. The year 1988 was significant in the logic that gave the state of a chance to pass from a military regime to democracy. The military was not satisfied through the election results. He was so President, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, Pakistan manipulator, took 2 weeks of discussion before mission the PPP government planning.<sup>111</sup>

In addition, it was decided that the PPP will not shortly appoint the main nerves of the army, and in the procedure on Afghanistan. Benazir Bhutto made this revelation in her various discussions, she was certain that the government with outstretched hands in 1988, and when she needed to assert her specialist, her government let go there and then. But he said he could declare their authority if not primarily offered to support the party's position in the provinces, as the PPP does not have the full majority in the other provinces excepting Sindh. The errors made by the PPP regime are:

1. The PPP sought to have the administration in Punjab, while trying toward win the memberships of the IJJ. In the final, the main Nawaz Sharif used the map of Punjab and Punjabi encouraged nationalism. If the PPP has left rule IJJ to govern in Punjab, the PPP would have controlled at the center. Resultantly, democracy would succeed to the state.
2. He left aside for the chief ministers meetings of the Cabinet of Punjab and Baluchistan. This lack of faith led the government of the confrontation.

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<sup>111</sup> Kukreja, "Military Intervention in Politics: A Case Study of Pakistan". KATHERINE M. DOHERTY; "Benazir Bhutto"; ...2009

3. It also prevented the Government of Punjab and Baluchistan in the implementation of the Peoples Work Program was implemented and monitored by PPP party leaders at the district level.

4. Efforts not to fulfill the role of the Senate were made because the PPP did not appreciate the majority there.

These issues have given rise to political conflict. Therefore, Nawaz Sharif did not use to submit with the order's expected from the middle in relation to the movement of the upper Punjab, then the officers. It also recognized the Bank of Punjab and the national banks in the province formerly barriers or sometimes refuse financial assistance not only to Itefaq Group of enterprises, on the other hand companies also owned by IJJ partners. He also protested when the plan wrote for the implementation of the Public Works Program and wished the execution of the program ended with districts and trade UC voted. In Baluchistan, the administration shaped by Mir: Zafur ullah Jamaali was the tricky landscape as it was formed after neck rivalry and neck. Vote-that he absolute the fortune of the competition. However, Mir: Zafar Ullah Jamali was able to form the government with the help of a PPP member who are 3 in number but was released after twelve days of his creation by slipping a member to block disagreement. Navab Akbar Bugti and shaped the administration with the support of JUI-F and soon combined with big hand Nawaaz Sharif to challenge the center. In the Sind, however, the PPP was popular, but has to enter in a union with the MQM. Nonetheless the alliance was destroyed when ethnic viciousness on the issue of Sindh and since not exploded in Karachi and Hyderabad.<sup>112</sup>

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<sup>112</sup> Ibid.

Moreover, what the PPP guaranteed to do through its electoral platform did not succeed in bringing them back to the truth. The economy was not difficult and went from the immoral village life worse. As a result, it gave rise to unemployment and rising prices. This situation is the result of mismanagement by the government. He did not even award the Minister of Finance his first term and kept the Department of Finance with that woman. It is worth mentioning that even kept his collection in his second term.<sup>113</sup>

In addition, that the PPP has committed to carry during his electoral program could not cut the truth. The economy was not difficult and the lives of ordinary people rose worse than immoral. It has therefore resulted in levels of unemployment and prices. This situation was the result of the bad management of the government. He is not even assigned the Minister of Finance through his first term and the Ministry of Finance is maintained with this woman. It is worth noting that he even kept the collection to himself in his second term. In addition, it has even created a new board of assignment to issue authorizations for the creation of new businesses. He presided over his own lecture. In addition, he launched a cell for assigning people in different sections. All the work was managed by the bests of the PPP parties. In the litigation of President Ghulaam Ishaq Khaan, PPP broke all archives of exploitation to a level such that corruption and political word has become identical in Pakistan, basing its own act of unloading the PPP government in 90's.

The opinion of Miss Bhutto's administration became safe when it came to limiting the role of the army in politics. She changed the head of the ISI, General Hamed Gul, General Shaams-ur-Rehman Kalou, obsolete. In addition, she also tried to change the head of the Joint Committee staff, Admiral Iftikhaar Sarohi. Ghulam Ishaq Khan refused to give his approval to this. As a result, the foundation recognized that Banazir Bhutto was not the faith of his words

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<sup>113</sup> Ibid.d

ended with Ghulam Ashaq Khan in November 1988. In 1989, MQM is extracted to support the PPP; The retribution government launched an operation contradicts its militants through Sindh. In restriction, many Urdu-speaking people also died or continuous injuries. President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, while running the PPP government in 1990's, also mentioned the operation as one of the reasons for the PPP government's discharge. According to data, 1187 people died in 2491 and continued to suffer damages in Hyderabad. In imperative to keep the condition under mechanism, the government appointed the army to manage the condition, but wanted no less than full power in accordance with Article 244 of the structure approved. The government did not want to grant such powers. This situation further intensifies relations between the army and the government. In such an unjustified situation, the Conference of the Parties launched a vote of no confidence in contradiction with Benazir Bhutto. The PPP had 44 seats of the 217 in the home of the seats. If the blockage managed to win three or four FATA members who supported ruling party, the addition of 14 members of the MQM, the PPP government would have been running afraid. This game win over the three or four gave way to unprecedented transaction. The governing party was to such an amount that its members held in a safe place in the Swat valley and carried back just formerly the elective day. He also worked a tactic showing some members of the opposition at a meeting with the leadership of the PPP on state radio to convey the message to the Conference of the Parties. Due to the lower condition in Sindh and widespread banquet dishonesty, rumors of purchase of possible army equipment have been heard in the community.<sup>114</sup>

However, General Ishaq Khan dominated the reports of the Revolutionary Army during a meeting with his subordinate Aziz near Sartaj on June 14, 1990 and said that the army does not seize in public and his own vision pending. At present, this situation has not been

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<sup>114</sup> Nasrullah Barech; Brief political History of Pakistan; 2006

dominant in the government system. He also had the rule to reject the administration under (58,2-B), but there was no need so far.<sup>115</sup>

This kind of situation poses a dangerous to the democratic form due to the lack of collaboration between the federal and the federating units. It was also foreseen that the defense of the independent procedure should have been the primary duty of the central government and the units. But it is sad that the national interest was separated and the air was given political conflict in the midst and the Punjab government in the days that arose. Leveling the allegation of another day becomes repetitive. The federal government has challenged the accusations of corruption, although the united opposition has been the inaction of birth and thought less. If one of the parties has taken a positive step, the other would have been taken to adopt negative behavior. Therefore, the two parties blame each other for the decline in circumstances. Haine played the culmination when the PPP led the vote of non-confidence in contradiction with the CM of Punjab. However, Mian Muhammad Nawaz Shareef survived the movement, but the energies of both to be unfocused damaging each other instead of disburse development work. Moreover, the changes between the President and the Prime Minister went down when the latter did not respect the provision of the agreement between the two.<sup>116</sup>

In addition, the PPP government facing criticism of right-wing associations meetings was mainly due to hostility towards Bhutto. In this association the religious parties that were against the head of a woman is included, as well as those that have been cultivated in the gumshoe of General Zia-ul- Haq and applied to provide the cause to keep General Zia from not renewing democracy . These foundations are intended to undermine democracy and

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<sup>115</sup> Kukreja, "Military Intervention in Politics: A Case Study of Pakistan". KATHERINE M. DOHERTY; "Benazir Bhutto"; ...2009

<sup>116</sup> Ibid.

renewal. During the movement of lack of confidence against the PPP government, assembly trade was at the top exceeding all precedents in the past. The associates of the assembly were brought to Murree (Punjab) and Mingora (Swat) with all the necessary pleasures only to make a self-effacement another. The MQM left the PPP in this dangerous situation just to embarrass it. In addition, the points below could be the mobilization of reasons in contradiction with the government of the PPP.

1. Within days, before the announcement, the United States Secretary said that there was a year of new elections in 1990 and IJJ wanted to take the PPP election. In addition, he wanted to be elected under temporary mechanisms under General Zia ul Haq. But the PPP has tried to get rid of this performance.

2. General Zia ul Haq has also canceled the loan of hundreds of people during the period of Muhammad Khan Jinhua. Benazir Bhutto has demanded the return of fixed loans. The Sopatio IJJ benefited from the members.

3. The PPP government wants a campaign for the public tax group, which will be an effective part of IJJ. As a result, they actively tried to eliminate the government.

4. Assembly Success Power Center will develop indirectly after the prime minister's post March 1990. The presidential options with dissatisfaction. Therefore, IG was trying to eliminate the government of the JPP if the former executive had taken away the power.

The legitimate right of objection to transfer the vote of confidence, but it should have been used for the legitimate welfare office, paragraph without the right personal ego satisfaction. However, the movement of the PPP survived, but, during this time, the supporters of the IJJ started a campaign for the PPP. Last year, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, who was president of the political policy perspective. Witnesses saw that there were some ADJ specific



elements in army and administration who were there who were excited that the chaos of contradictory uncooperative condition could work for a single military government's decision to go there publicly to complete the positive. However, his judges from April, Benazir Bhutto have spoken to the Punjab government as a deal. On May 3, Chaudhry Ghulam Haider Wai did not ask for Shujat Hussain Hussain to participate in the proposed talks between the center and Punjab. At the meeting, centers' interactions were offered. On the same day, a letter from the federal government, established with the Punjab government.

However, the negotiations were not a total success, but a method of reconciliation was foreseen between the two parties. Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani, a senior lieutenant and member of the national settlement committee, met Nawaz Sharif in Lahore Model Town on 12 May and took the post of prime minister. The Resigning, Nawaz Sharif was honest in establishing the employment relationship. As a result, he set up a three-member committee consisting of the main Manzoor Ahmad, President of the Punjab Assembly, Ghulam Haider Wyne, leader of the opposition in the National Assembly, and Malik Naeem. The committee was charged with the responsibility of maintaining the dialogue with the center in political affairs. On 15 May President Ghulam Ishaq Khan stopped talking to the media that in the current scenario national regulation was the need of the day because the result of all the problems had put into his own naked reality. He further recommended that the center and the Punjab have the quality of a difference in view of the situation at the borders. He added that a code of conduct would be equipped in the near future for the trade of horses and rolling on the ground could be completed.<sup>117</sup>

On the one hand, efforts have been made to restore relations between the Government of the environment and the provincial government, while the other finger, the Allied opposition

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<sup>117</sup> Khan, Hamid, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

carried out a national resolution in which a leaf of disappointment, nepotism , There were financial indiscretions and mismanagement in contradiction with the Government. Transporters wanted a direct blow to the President of the nation's attention. Many of the problems, the middle face; The Sharia bill was one of them. It has been adopted universally following the May 13, 1990 amendments in the Senate. The bill was defended for the last five years, inside and outside Parliament. It was stated in the bill that all areas of daily life are hanging in the Islamic context. If the bill is implemented, it would be exaggerated the judiciary, the economy and the media. In addition, the Federal Court Shariat to obtain ultra-powers. Therefore, it would be in a place to declare the Court's decision and there is no source of Islamic origin.<sup>118</sup>

The shari'a condition is the loss of tension for the government of Benazir Bhutto. It was a difficult trial for his government. If you do not have an account yet, register now! This video was sent incorrectly. Please try again. If you do not have an account yet, register now! I'm sorry to hear from you. On 19 July, Benazir Bhutto asked about the Lahore airport from the media, saying that we respected parliament's sovereignty and did not make their hands and the right people unpleasant. This was condemned in the field of religious education. On July 28, Bag Mirza bag handed over the year named Benazir Bhutto in the Prime House. The meeting was also attended by Defense Minister Col. Gholam Sarwar Shima. A detailed discussion was held between the Prime Minister and the Council, along with the army and suspicious operations together in Sindh.

President Benazir Bhutto also told the meeting of the corps commanders on the second day, which completely analyzed the situation in the political system. The policy of

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<sup>118</sup> Kukreja, "Military Intervention in Politics: A Case Study of Pakistan". KATHERINE M. DOHERTY; "Benazir Bhutto"; ...2009

conflicts in Sindh between Benazir Bhutto and the army imposed all internal and external policy allocations and transfers. In the coming days you will face many challenges. Many party members protested to their advisor. It is necessary for the army to have an endless power in Sindh to eliminate law and order. Apart from this, Benazir Bhutto does everything he can to improve the relations between Pakistan and India, leaving the current tension between the two countries in Kashmir. In this context, Benazir Bhutto witnesses the Sikhs who served his colleagues to serve his colleagues, as well as completing Rajiv Gandhi. Not only the health of Pakistan's role in Pakistan, but also the sovereignty of Kashmir.

Also interfere against his administration, move heavenly and earth without the table at random. In this regard, the American Center for Petrabraith, in which he discussed the current situation in the political system and the relationship between the Prime Minister and then, attests to his relationship with this proposal.

Bhutto is interested in India to decide on three lakes near the Pakistani border. However, the Pakistani army is ready to face the violence against the Indians. Therefore, the army insisted that neither the government nor the government nor India against their fault. The government of Benazir Bhutto saw that the hope of economic improvement of the state was destroyed because of military expenditures in the active occupation for seven months. In addition, the foreign policy of the national army has tried and handed over the foreign ministry to the government, while foreign forces continue to solve the Afghan issue. He liked the United States on issues with Afghanistan and India from Afghanistan. US Ambassador Robert Oakley, who allowed the US military to be angry with Bhutto's ideology, was angry.

In addition, the United States has shown its doubts about the growing contacts with Pakistan's armed Iran, which supports the liberated soldiers of Kashmir against India. Senior ministers recognize that the PPP is trying to weaken the government and wants to split the

PPP. It is a difference between the army and hard work every day. When the situation came to a non-regulatory point of view, the government of public-private partnership decided that the agreement should end with Nawaz Sharif. In this regard, the significance of Mubarak Benazir provided by Mubarak Manila. But their efforts were not found. As a result, the authority under Article 58 (2-B) of the Constitution on 6 August 1990, after its discretion, rejected President Gholam Ishaq Khan.

1. According to the requirements of the Constitution, the federal government is not serious. That is why the public must have new confidence.

2. The state of the horse trade was wide in the state.

3. Corruption was widespread in all government institutions.

4. The deterioration of the Senate and the judicial system.

5. To determine the authority of provincial governments with regard to the people's work program.

6. The Government cannot succeed in establishing peace, order and order in Sindh.

The president's decision was immediately challenged in the high courts of Peshawar, Karachi and Lahore. However, the Supreme Court in Karachi and Lahore maintained the correct president's result. Therefore, a security government was enslaved by the Pakistan People's Party of Slavery Gholam Mustapha Jatwi, whose own party was started by the People's Labor Party. This process was only for exploitation

#### 5.II Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif s First Term in Office (1990-1993)

Mian Mohammad Nawaz Sharif concluded a memorandum of understanding in the elections held at the end of November 1990. His government was the first in Pakistan, which

has more than two-thirds of the national assembly's popularity. It is also surprising that the same party was at the end of power in all provinces. It was said that Nawaz Sharif was in power while Benazir Bhutto was an officer. First of all, two-thirds of the people were in the crowd, and there were governments in four provinces. This kind of winning team is that Benazir Bhutto long-term convinced in his office for a long time, which was a major issue in his government. Secondly, the dirham explained the situation in Karachi via a mukhtam. Apart from this, Nawaz Sharif was in good touch with the imperialist political disaster in the President and the army, Pakistan. Even in the company of this winning group, because of the lack of government Nawaz Sharif, because of government violence, ethnic violence is still greatly threatened and confident.

Nawaz Sharif took office after he closed the majority in the November 1990 elections and expressed his hope for a five-year term. But the change of President Ghulam between Yitzhak Khan and when he came to the joint parliamentary parliament in 1991 when the first year of the government began to grow, the opposition revealed. His speech in the slogan "Papa Coco". Although Sharif described the opposition's work as undemocratic and intolerable, there was no real response from his party and party during the president's death during his speech. Nawaz Sharif and his party did not respond positively to the behavior of society. Therefore, the anger between President and Nawaz Sharif is wide.<sup>119</sup>

As a result, serious differences were created between the President and the President regarding the appointment of the Union in the absence of a sudden disappearance and the sudden modification of General Asif Genjava. From the unfortunate general of General Asif Genava, Nawaz Sharif was not even worried. Therefore, Fatah opened an open charity to observe in the Eighth Amendment and IDA meetings that it had no such legislation that it

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<sup>119</sup> Khan, Hamid, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

would find the Constitution of 12 pages. In the same way, for the first time, the President and the leaders appointed the President on 1 May 1991, when the President approved General Asif Jagawa. Nawaz Sharif did not want to assume his role in Sindh, floods and many other issues. However, under the selection of head of Article 243 (2-C) obtained as a result of the flexible power of the President of the 8th Amendment, but he liked it, and meet the reality of the 1973 Constitution Prime Minister with his government.

However, General Asif appointed the wing accordingly for the price. I had the impression that President Murtaza Khan would have used Quas. Nawaz Sharif in this objection, he will not even meet General Farah, he does not consider it. Nawaz Sharif was also wanted by General Rahim Bhatti, Javed Ashraf or Kawas. In addition, he also wanted General Shamim Allam to accept the president's position. After the meeting, the political advisor to Prime Minister Chaudhry Naser Ali Khan met with President Roland Khan and assisted him on this issue. As to the distribution of conditions, General Fajal's chief general Montgomery or Rome General, did not choose senior military personnel, the Second World War will fail. As a result, the President revealed the names of journalists, General Wahid Kakar, on 12 January 1993.

Although the crisis became neutral at the time, the upcoming events began on the basis of the final show. When Gen. Mohammed Shafiq (R) Prime Minister Irfan who had not investigated illegal activities Murat and his partner the case of the famous God Goddess Vienna life Marwat, created a hole in this regard. Between the President and the Prime Minister, continued until the last day. Apart from this, Nawaz Sharif realized the eighth amendment to the Eighth Liberation Voices on April 17, 1993, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif generally acknowledged that he was directed to television and radio, which was confirmed by all parties and was not responsible for serving the country. He explained that the Assembly would not resign and be resolved and no one will be challenged. When things did not end, President Gholam Ishaq Khan dissolved the National Assembly on April 1, 1993, while using his elective

authority under Article 58 (2-B) of the Constitution. On 26 May 1993, the Supreme Court issued an incorrect decision by the President, challenging the Government of Nawaz Sharif for his return. But after the Supreme Court's decision, the working relationship between the prime minister and the president was not established. As a result, the prime minister and the president had to reject President A's intervention on July 18, 1993. The following incidents are noted between the differences between Ghourah Ishaq Khan and Nawaz Sharif.<sup>120</sup>

1. During the reign of Punjab Prime Minister Manuur Vatto, Bhutto, 28 June, the Lahore Supreme Court restored the Assembly, but the Prime Minister advised that the Governor's order be resolved within seven minutes. Honor.

**2. On the border, Mir Afdal Khan dissolved the Assembly on 30 May.**

3. Nawaz Sharif asked the governor of Punjab, but the president gave a negative answer. On June 29, Nawaz Sharif approved the parliament's decision without the president's approval under Article 234 of the constitution and appointed Mian Azhar as director of Punjab.

5.III in the Office of the State of Benazir II (1993-1996)

In 1996, President Farouk Ahmed Khan Lajari rejected the Government's Government under its Constitution Article 58 (2-B), for crime, error and error, and insufficient fees. On many occasions, the President reiterated his strength to dissolve the National Assembly, but the Government has fallen sharply. President Asif Ali Zardari said Zardari met President Asif Ali Zardari. It should be noted that the removal of the government of Benazir Bhutto, the role of the army cannot be reduced. The death of General Zia ul-Haq, although the army did not intervene directly in the affairs of the state, but still pays something else. In 1990, the role of

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<sup>120</sup> Khan, Hamid, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

General Aslam Bagh and General Abdul Waheed Kakar at the end of 1993 led to the termination of governments to eliminate these governments.<sup>121</sup>

Similarly, in the second term of Benazir Bhutto's rule, President Jehangir Karamat acted in the rapid process of the President's decision on strategic points in Islamabad on 5 November 1996 and worked to arrest the husband of Benazir Bhutto. This naked army was involved in the removal of the civilian government. Another reason for calling for their separation is the instability in maintaining the Treasury's portfolio to reduce the financial crisis of the United States. Second, the former president spoke of the refusal of the Government of Benazir Bhutto in 1996, because the placement of the bond in legislation, especially elsewhere, was usually a deterioration of the State. Although the situation worsened when the government, government police and police to deal with iron conditions. Under supervision, Interior Minister Nasserullah Babar enforced law enforcement agencies for the innocent. Massacre spread widely in the dark mock, especially against the Mujahid militants, Karachi was exercising condolences. It was reported that the Minister of Interior said that the erroneous meetings had been declared illegal unless the members of the movement were shot. When Mir Murtaza Bhutto was released, when police and state services were destroyed, Benazir Bhutto's brother was killed by police in Karachi daily. In this case, the Government of India was not serious about finding a political solution to the situation in Karachi. In addition, the Benazir government was unable to investigate sectarian violence throughout the state. Sunnis and Shiites, two major sectarian fighters were killed and tortured, they did not even hesitate to attack another mosque during prayer. In such a case, the government did not schedule, schedule or block organizations that support sectarian war. Apart from that, there was a dispute between Benazir Bhutto and the

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<sup>121</sup> Ibid.



judiciary over the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court. The president criticized the government for attacking freedom.<sup>122</sup>

#### **5.4 Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's Second Term in Office (1997-1999)**

Nawaz Sharif again, after winning a full term in the elections on February 3, 1997, made his way to the streets of the PA, while he and her colleagues allowed him to form districts in four provinces in the center. Pakistan People's Party (PPP) faced a humiliating defeat in the 20 winners of the 217 constituencies of the National Assembly. Unfortunately, the confidence and trust that the people have retained does not respect the people's mandate so that they are harassed by tyranny by their powerful government. On the way to strengthening his authority, Nawaz Sharif decided to terminate his amendment 8MA during his first term (1993-1999). In this way, Tehran's amendment was approved and protection was considered on this issue with the president. Nawaz Sharif succeeded in restoring the parliamentary system in his second round, with the amendment of two important changes in the Constitution, namely 13 and 14 amendments. With the approval of these amendments, the Prime Minister became strong and the President remained a candidate without any authority. Both amendments have given great power to the prime minister and party leader, who can be independent and without any control without any control. However, it was reported that observers saw that all enemies intended to strengthen their position as prime minister rather than to avoid the future regime. Despite the appropriate circumstances, it was wrong to make a mistake in a dispute with the judiciary.<sup>123</sup>

In November 1997, the Court of Appeal began its appeal. The President and the Parliament have been divided on this issue. On the other hand, the Prime Minister provided his

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<sup>122</sup> Ayesha. Jalal, "The State of Martial Rule", Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998.

<sup>123</sup> Khan, Hamid, "Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan", Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

support while there was a permanent judiciary. It should be noted that the judiciary is also divided into two parts. Thus, the three branches of government against the other. In this process, the Chief Justice rejected and President Farouk Ahmed Khan resigned from the risk of being separated from Gary. On the other hand, Nawaz Sharif arranged the situation resulting from undemocratic judicial disputes. As a result, in 1997 the pro-independence building of the Tribunal was attacked by pro-government workers. Despite the success of the conflict, the rule of law is respected in its democracy in its beliefs. In addition, the members of the Grand Party when they were angry to ignore their election in the office of the President. They do not advise and said that Rafiq Tarrar is nominated as the president of Nawaz Sharif and his close friend. Parliament also reduced the commando, which reduced rubber stamps. On the other hand, he tried to change the parliamentary assemblies of General Zeul Haq, who knew he was opposed to the fight against the law. In addition, his father headed the Senate in the central kitchen of his government. Nawaz Sharif and his family were said to be convinced that any work could be bought, including politicians and officials. etc. The autonomy of the policy led to the elimination of the party because it gave the opportunity to break it. The publishing factor was only one reason to keep the party. Despite the confidence of party members, if a sharia bill was introduced in 1999, small party reports were submitted within the party. Nawaz Sharif was instrumental in ending sectarian and ethnic violence throughout the country. The government failed to control the development and care of the risks. Karachi was especially the hands of ethnic groups.<sup>124</sup>

Murder and violence were usually unexpected. The Muslim League-Movement for National Liberation (MLM) and the Muqam Movement were not a soft corner, but there was a common enemy alliance to save Benazir Bhutto from the PPP. However, the allies were broken

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<sup>124</sup> Ibid.

when the Moro Islamic Liberation Movement attempted to sign the Convention in February 1997. The ministries did not focus on the decisions made in both the centers and the provinces. It also investigated the killing of Karachi at the United Nations. Although the government managed to bring them back to the Allies, but Karachi Karachi seems to be very different at the end of law and order. Ethnic and sectarian issues in Karachi and elsewhere.

## Conclusion

Given the entire discussion in the preceding sections, it can be concluded that short political culture and delicate political parties are responsible for democracy in a weak. Too many chapter titles were discussed; answers were made. There is a strong example of small political culture in Pakistan and the system is weak. Pakistan's political history is fraught with problems. These difficulties are charming countries in the affairs of the country. The absence of constitutional government / democracy is dominated by leaders or even by a strong central government, which is important for all political systems. There are about 36 years and are legally bound by legal rights. It will be recruited that the absence of these emergency and constitutional laws for 36 years has prevented the nation-building and the state-owned process. This country has left a political system dominated by leaders who do not expect the freedom and sovereignty of leaders. Legislation is generally denied in the form of a parliamentary government, while the private authority refuses to choose and control a strong government. The regime also rejects a competitive process and goes to political power only. However, resolving these complex issues and the threat of political and political threats in Pakistan is a political responsibility.

In the start, political parties were the only democratic political system, but in the absence of sufficient internal political parties in Pakistan and the party system was very weak. Political parties suffer structural weakness: political parties do not have the idea of internal votes, their main leaders are elected without opposition and people are referred to their personal loyalty and the rules of their clients. No one can make any difference because of the strong personality of anyone with party leaders. Depending on the money of corruption in the commercial mafia, and when these parties have secured economic interests in power, most political parties are flexible in nature and transfer the Party's internal principle internally. Is

this and is the main reason for the weakness of the democratic system and the weakness of political culture. There are other issues available there that lead to the flourishing of democracy, pluralism and imperialism. Apart from this set of political pressures, there is a political determination to eliminate its political ideology. Political parties make allies succeed in elections because coalition governments are in power which politicians are extraordinary and corrupt are part of society and exploit the public and can stop government extortion.

Pakistan is the main source of political instability in multi-cultural and multi-ethnic Pakistan. Various ethnic groups crossing the state borders have threatened the stability of the state. The diversity of Pakistani society does not allow for the effective development of political culture. It was clear at the end of the state in 1971. The ethnic diversity in Pakistan has deteriorated since its launch. Since the first day of political and military creativity, many ethnic groups have competed. Most dominant groups were attacked by groups capable of working, but whenever a private group involved in state equipment and part of the government changed its position.

In the early periods, Pakistan, Punjab and Sierra Leone were the dominant groups and were rejected by other ethnic groups, but when the refugees lost power for many reasons, their role was changed from the Pashtuns. . The siege, the champion of the national Islamic religion has abandoned the identity of religion and adopted the ethnic identity of its identity. Earlier, the ethnic bond was abolished but when the balance gained power during the Mujahideen suspected Bhutto. Moreover, the Pashtuns became an integral part of the food structure. Thus, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, moral ideology, the separatist tendencies lost their value, while the Baluchs were deprived of the Punjabi elite institutions, which were not part of the state's art structure. Strangers and rebellion were facing strange. All this shows the decline of political culture because of the diversity of race, because of the uncertainty of egalitarianism in Pakistan. Third, social-cultural fact are very vital as a fundamental commitment to political culture. In

modern society, political culture is very strong and is based on the principle of tolerance and patriotism. On the other hand, in a traditional and diverse society such as Pakistan, political culture is not based on strong democratic standards. In Pakistan, different ethnic, cultural, religious, linguistic, ethnic, ethnic and other

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