

Q. No. Analyze the factor that have contributed to military involvement in politics.

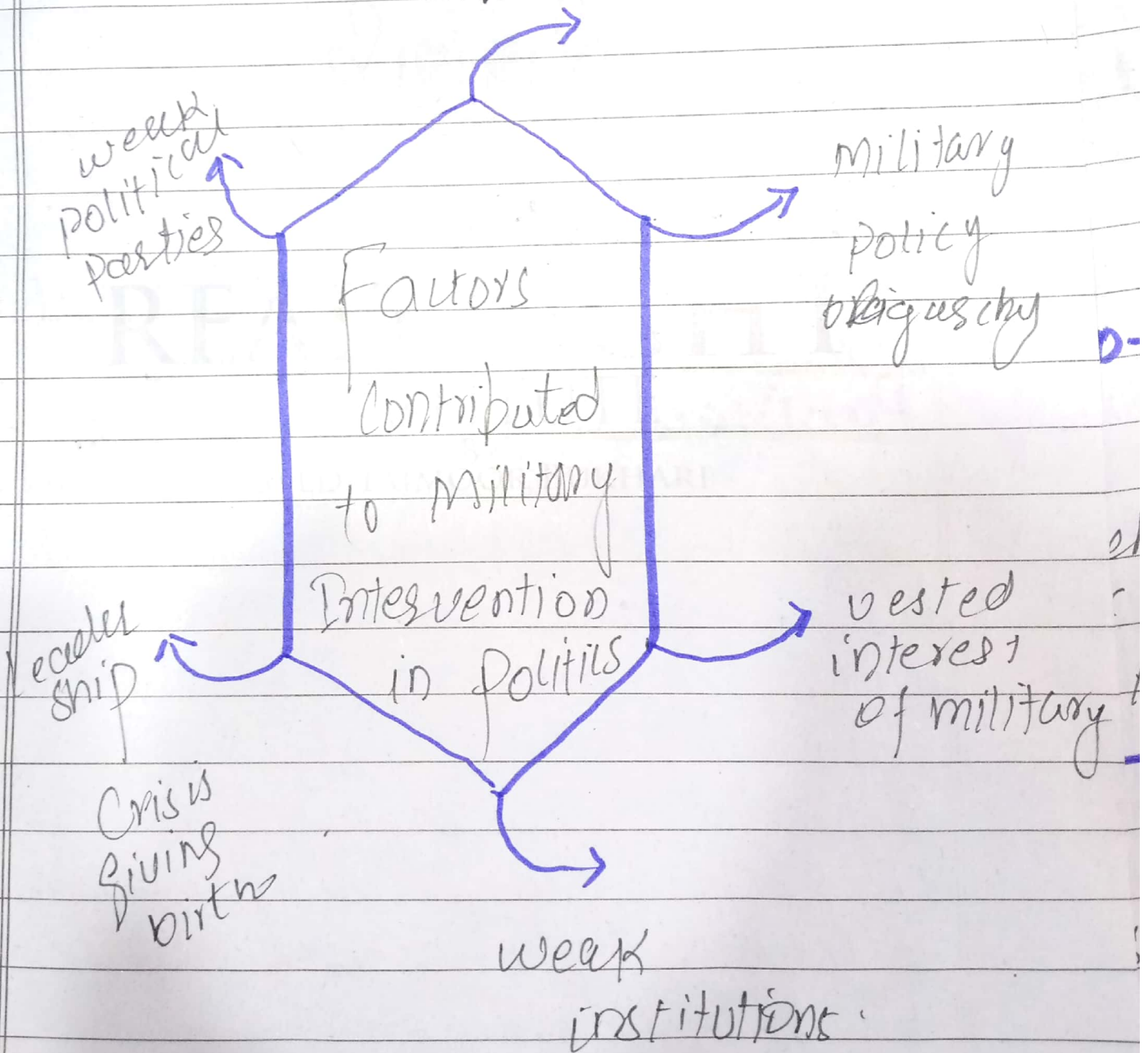
Answer;

→ Introduction

Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan by Hamid Khan

argue that military intervention in politics has become a trend for Pakistan, which is deteriorating the image of Pakistan at international level. There are many factors of military-intervention in politics. These include weak institutions and leadership crisis. This type of thinking affect democratic Governance, resulting political chaos come in -

# Factors Contributed to The Military Involvement in Politics;



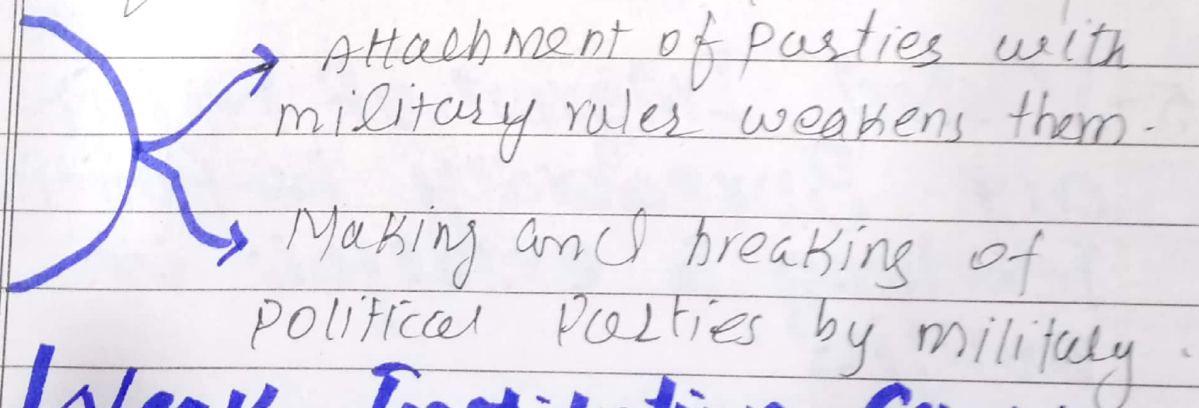
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# 1. Leadership Crisis Clearing The Path for Military

Ishrat Hussain argues that leader when leaders come in government, they subdue the opponent by implementing harsh laws. Therefore, leadership crisis gives birth and military intervene in politics.

# 2. Weak Political Parties Creating a Loophole For Military

Weak political parties is another cause of military intervention in politics. Mazhar-ul-Haq draw the picture of Political parties.



# 3. Weak Institution Causing Military Intervention in politics

Weak institution lacks the spirit of democracy.

Military intervenes in institutions and these institutions become the puppet of military. For instance, the election commission's role in current situation

#### 4. Military Policy - Oligarchy Compelling the Military to do politics

Military does stake-holders do not want to topple their legacy. They act as a hegemon in country. Due to this, it undermines the true spirit of democracy. Hence, for these things compel them to interfere in politics.

#### 5. Vested Interest of Military - Bureaucracy in politics Tending to enter fair in politics.

Moreover, the vested interests of military bureaucracy in politics and economic tends them to do politics

# Impacts on Democratic Governance in the Country.

## 1. Causing or Weakening of democratic institutions

Ishaat Hussain in his book.

Governing the ungovernable truly depicts the weakening of institution. He argues that military intervention in politics makes the institution like-minded which we have experienced in Military rule.

## 2. Political Instability occurring in Country.

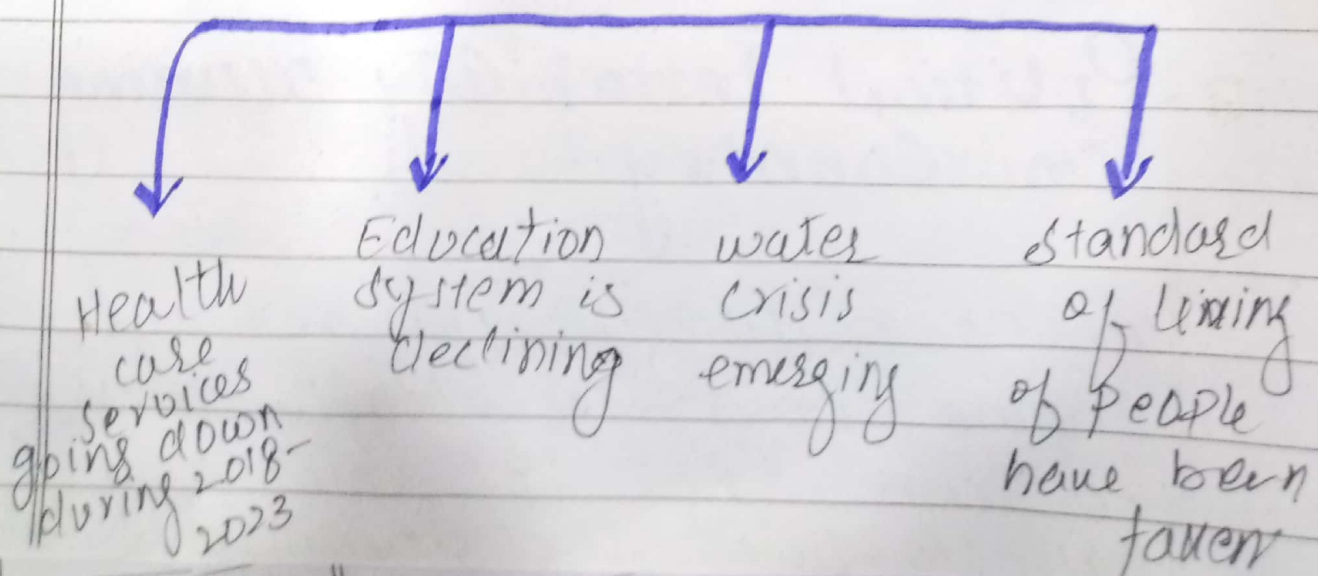
Due to intervention of military, the political change comes in. Rafia Zakaria says that the military has impacted the democratic instit-

### 3. Creating Beginning of Power Politics among Stakeholders.

Power politics among stakeholders is another impact of military intervention. As evident from the writing of Zaid Hussain, the Dawn writes, opines that it gives birth to power politics, as we have experienced.

### 4. Preventing Human development by democratic government

Similarly, Malocha Lodhi gives the reasons impacts of military intervention in politics:



# Conclusion:

In a nutshell, Army intervention in politics is actually the hallmark of leadership crisis and weak institutions. Therefore, the military rulers have affected the democratic governance.

Q. Comparative analysis b/w 1956  
Constitution and Amended  
1973 Constitution-

## 4 Introduction

1956 Constitution  
was approved in 29 March and  
implemented in 23 March. Similarly,  
1973 Constitution was enforced  
in 14 August 1973. However, later  
on 1956 Constitution was abrogat-  
ed in October 1958. On the  
other hand, the 1973 Constitution  
is still enforced. In this scenario,  
26 amendments have been made  
to Constitution-



# Comparative Analysis

of 1956 and

1973 Constitution

of Pakistan;

## 1956 Constitution and 1973 Constitution Compare Contrast

constituting  
forming body.

chambers of Parli-  
ment different

Election of  
head of  
government

Distribution of  
seats legislature  
among units

center-provi-  
nces relation.

number of  
provinces.

Common  
Islamic  
provisions.

Judicial  
accountability.

National  
Language.

# Compare of Both Constitution;

## Constituting Framing body.

The 1956 constitution was framed by constituent assembly of Pakistan while, 1973 constitution was framed by national assembly.

## Election of Head of Government

According to 1956 constitution, the head of Government was elected by national assembly. Same in case of 1973 constitution, the head of Government is elected by national assembly.

## Center-Provinces Relation.

In 1956 constitution, the relation b/w center - provinces were not good. Although it was a federal, yet it was not being tackled properly. While in 1973 constitution, the recent 18<sup>th</sup> amendment has distributed the power.

# Common Islamic Provisions

- objective resolution as a Preamble
- president and PM should be muslim.
- prohibition of Riba (usury)
- laws repugnant to Islamic teaching shall not be brought in line with Constitution.

## Contrast of Both Constitution;

### 1. Chambers of Parliament

In 1956 constitution, there was only one house, the unicameral legislature. On the other, 1973 constitution, two houses are there the house of senate and other one is national assembly.

### 2. Distribution of Seats Legislature among units -

In 1956 constitution, there



equal Representation of both provinces -  
the East and West wing. while, in  
1973, there is the representation  
on the basis of Population.  
For instance Punjab has more seats.

### 3- Number of provinces;

In 1956 constitution,  
there were only two provinces,  
one is East Pakistan and other  
is West Pakistan. In 1973 const-  
itution, there are four provinces.  
These include Punjab, KPK, Sindh and  
Baluchistan.

### 4- Judicial Accountability;

In 1956 constitution,  
judges could be appointed and removed  
by only National Assembly - while  
according to 1973 Constitution, article  
109, the Supreme Court is appointed  
the judges of high court and presi-  
dent can remove from his office.

### 5- National Language;

In 1956 constitot-  
ion, Urdu and Bengali were the  
national languages of Pakistan. But

Currently, the Urdu is national language.

## Conclusion

In a nutshell, both man-made constitution were Parliamentary in nature. Some provisions of both constitution are same and others are different. These include chambers of parliament and national language.