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Evaluate the national politics of early years (1947-58) and its impact on the democratic process of Pakistan.

Answer

Introduction

"Democracy is the best form of government."

(Toqueville)

Pakistan is a democratic state. Unfortunately, democracy in Pakistan has faced several challenges in early years of politics. However, democratic features are remained under influence of national politics. Hence, national politics has impact on democracy.

2- National Politics of early years:
an Overview

"Independence of Pakistan led to democratic concerns under

writ of politics."

Tagore Hussein

National politics of early years remained crumbled due to improper political system.

In fact, democracy led by political chaos. Hence, early years politics challenged democratic formation in Pakistan.

3. The 1947 - 48 political era: rule of political leaders

Following is detail of 1947 - 48 political era:

a) Liaquat Ali Khan era (1947-48)

Liaquat Ali Khan was well wisher of Pakistan. However, multicultural people forced him to adopt a way of formal constitutional features.

" In 1947, Liaquat Ali Khan formed



a constitutional document

- objective resolution."

(- Objective Resolution of Pakistan)

Hence, Liaquat Ali Khan wanted to run system until permanent constitution.

b) Khwaja Nizam-ud-Din's government (1948-53)

Further, Khwaja Nizam-ud-Din led to political system. However, political instability was increasing in Nizam-ud-Din's government.

" Due to political chaos, Anti-Abandiy movement was launched in Lahore that led to Martial law."

(- Faisal Bari, political future of Pakistan, 2018)

Therefore, Early politics was



is confusing type.

c) Ghulam Mohammad rule (1953-58)

After Nizam-ul-Din, Ghulam Mohammad took power. In fact, Ghulam Mohammad did abuse of power in his era.

'Under Article 10 and 10A of 1935 Act, Ghulam Mohammad exercised powers of governor general for his political interest.'

(- Mstechhadli, Pakistan's political class, 2000)

Hence, Ghulam Mohammed political role was also unfavourable.

d) Iskander Mirza: (1956-58)

Iskander Mirza became

the first president of Pakistan.
 In 1950, Choudhry Mohammed Ali
 designed the first constitution of
 Pakistan and Iskander Mirza
 became the governor general.

'Skander Mirza ruled
 in army power
 for 7 yrs. "

- Faizul Bari,

Military rule, 2000)

Hence, Iskander Mirza played his
 dictatorship role in politics.

Early Politics: 1947-58

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <u>1947-48</u> | <u>Iskander Ali Khan</u> |
| <u>Kh. Nizam-u-Din</u> | <u>1948-53</u> |
| <u>1953-56</u> | <u>Chullah Mehsood</u> |
| <u>Iskander Mirza</u> | <u>1956-58</u> |

4- Implications of early politics on the democratic process of Pakistan

Following are implications:

9) Adoption of Objective Resolution led to delay of constitution formation.

Adoption of objective resolution delayed constitution process. In fact, delaying constitution is delaying democratic process.

"India made its constitution just in a single year, while Pakistan took 9 years."

- Moulana Maudoodi,
Constitutional Advisor (1950)

Therefore, objective resolution became an obstacle in democratic process.

b) Abuse of political power: political and constitutional nature.

Moreover, abuse of power was exercised by political leader.

Ghulam Mohammed used his power to dismiss Khwaja Nizam-ud-Din's government.

"According to article 10 and 10A, Ghulam Mohammed

dismissed Khwaja Nizam's government in 1953."

Hence, abuse of power led to political and constitutional hurdles in democratic process.

c) Suspension of the first constitutional assembly

Further, political crisis dissolved first constitutional assembly. In fact, political interest led democratic hurdles.



"In Oct 24, 1954,
 Ghulam Muhammad
 dissolved first constitutional
 assembly - an obstacle
 in democratic
 process."

(- Farid Hussain, democratic
 systems of Pakistan 2018)

Hence, Pakistan's democratic
 process was also affected by
 dissolution of constitutional assembly.

d) The imposition of Martial law:
 threat to democracy
 "Military overrule
 leads to democratic
 chaos."

(- Ishrat Husain)

Unfortunately, Pakistan has
 faced Martial law hurdle in
 democracy. The first Martial
 law of Iskander Mirza put



down democratic norms.

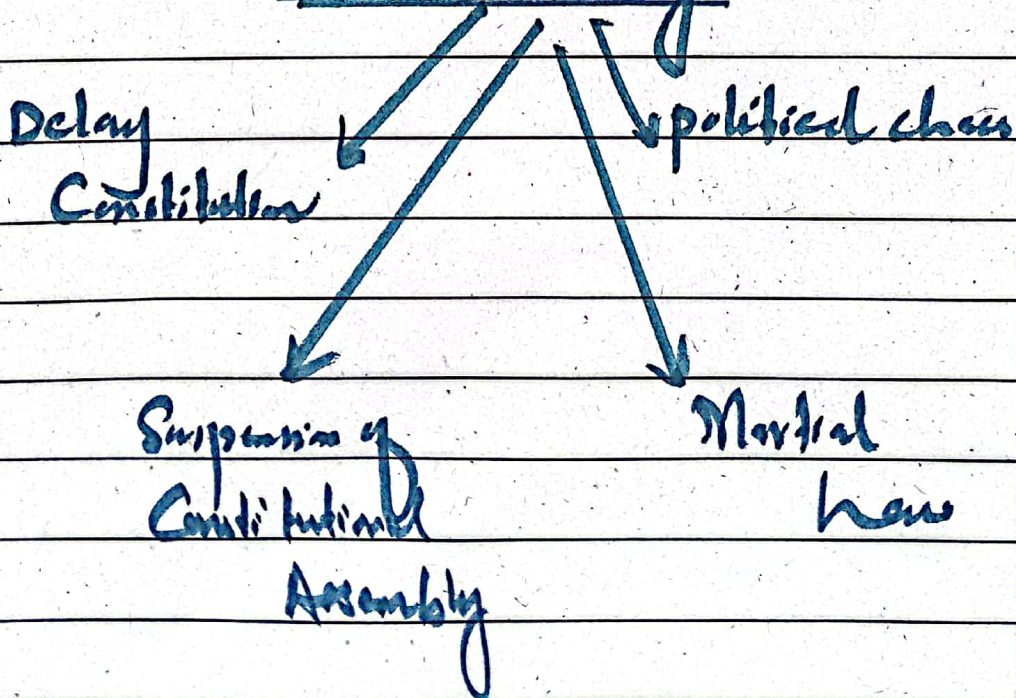
'In October 7, 1958,
first Martial law was
imposed and that
abrogated the constitution
of 1956.''

(- Democracy under
crisis, Meehanelli, 2020)

Therefore, imposition of martial law
affected democratic process as well.

Impacts of politics
1947-58

on democracy



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Conclusion

"Democracy by elite,
for elite and of
elite."

(- Faizul Karim,
Democracy under
elite, 1992)

Pakistan had suffered
weakened rule of early politics.
Resultantly, democratic process
was affected by political chaos.
Hence, early politics led to
democratic hurdles.