

Ques 1 Describe the factional politics of early years (1947-58) and its impacts on the democratic process of Pakistan?

Ans:-

① Introduction:- Pakistan came in to existence on 14th August 1947 with an immense social, religious and political history of respective leaders. After^{since} its inception, Pakistan has been facing several political dilemmas. However, the history of Pakistan is showing various ^{political} challenges. Therefore, these challenges have negatively impacted the democratic process of Pakistan.

② Earlier politics (1947-1958).

②.1 Earlier death of Quaid-Azam gave rise to factional politics.

One of the founding ^{political} parties in Pakistan was Muslim League. It was headed by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah before inception of Pakistan. Quaid's political vision was a democratic and prosperous Pakistan. Unfortunately, after Quaid died on September 1948. The party's vision was suddenly changed. His belief on a democratic version of

Pakistan was no more effective.

2.2) Muslim League's internal structure and its effectiveness.

Pakistan's founding political party was Muslim League. It was comprised of political leaders and religious personalities, and worked for the movement of Pakistan's independence. It was effective before independence. Unfortunately, majority of its members were feudal lords. The inclusion of feudal lords after independence conveyed a message in west Pakistan that politics is only an act of feudals and elite. This party was strong initially, but later it was broken down into two other parties, one of which was Muslim League Council, and second one was Muslim League Conventional. Ideological manner of Muslim League was looked weak as it was divided into segments.

2.3) Constituent assembly and their formation.

First Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was constituted on August 10th to 14th, 1947. It was temporarily presided by an eastern political person namely A.K. Mendal. Later on, Qasim Azam was nominated as its president. First

constituent assembly was comprised of 69 people, both from east as well as west Pakistan, and they became 74 after inclusion of five others from eastern Pakistan. The dilemma with the constituent assembly was that, it consisted of members from west Pakistan. However, East Pakistan preferred middle class's inclusion in the constituent assembly.

(2.4) Role of Governors ^{generals} in Pakistan's early politics.

After Pakistan's independence took place on August 14th 1947, one of the problems was absence of constitution. Therefore, it was decided to carry on country's politics according to ^{Government of India} Indian Independence Act 1947. According to this act Governor general is the head of government as well as state. Firstly, Quaid-e-Azam was the Governor general, after his death Khwaja Nazimuddin became the second Governor general of Pakistan. After the assassination of Liaqat Ali Khan in 1951 he took the reins of country as second prime minister and Chaudhry Ghulam Muhammad was became 3rd Governor general. He dissolved ^{first} constituent assembly and forced Khwaja Nazimuddin to step down.

Due to these acts, petitions filed in Federal Court of Pakistan against which Governor General, but court gave him favour and advised him to constitute an other constituent assembly. He constituted second constituent assembly and included the top Bureaucrats and Military Generals. Iskandar Mirza and the then commander-in-chief of Army Ayub Khan. Hamid Khan has written in his book constitutional and political history of Pakistan, "It was the beginning of military inclusion in political system of Pakistan". This ^{was} factional process in Pakistan's politics.

(2.5) Role of military in earlier politics:-
As Ayub Khan was given a chance to the part of constituent assembly. He influenced several political persons who were the part of second constituent assembly. He was from west Pakistan and his behaviour with East Pakistanis was cordial. In 1958, he imposed Martial Law by stating that "country's political instability is leading to economic scarcity in the country. Therefore, Army had taken control." This was first step when Pakistan lost its political behaviour. He appointed several military personnels as his advisors and ministers.

③ Impacts on Democratic process of Pakistan

③① Delay in constitution of Pakistan.

Pakistan carried on Government of India act 1935 until a new constitution is drafted. But due to ^{constant} consecutive involvement of Governors and military personnels within the constituent assemblies had delayed in framing a new constitution in country. For instance: Chondry Ghulam Muhammed dissolved constituent assembly by claiming his power to dissolve assembly and remove cabinet under 1935 act. Secondly ~~there~~ several drafts were drafted which were rejected by either Eastern or western especially Punjab province of Pakistan.

③② Confrontation between ^{center} Federal and East Pakistan

Firstly, according to several attempts to formulate constitution included Urdu as national language, and distribution of seats in general assembly for in country ^{the} ~~east~~ ^{the} East Pakistanis that it is an undemocratic act. Secondly, issue of center and provinces autonomy was an other issue. East Pakistanis were claiming to empower provinces, while western ideas was to strengthen center. These

issues created distrust and confrontation between both parts of Pakistan, which impacted democracy in country.

(3.3) ~~Religious~~ Martial Law and emergency opposed to democratic acts.

Earlier in the history of Pakistan, when provincial elections held in 1955 in Punjab, and Muntaz Daultana from Northern Pakistan won elections with the support of Islamic religious political parties. As they won elections they started an anti Ahmadiyya movement which led to a chaotic situation in Lahore. But Governor general instead of solving matter politically, he insisted to core commander Lahore to impose emergency in Lahore. This was the first emergency which disappointed political parties of democratic revival in Pakistan. Secondly, Ayub Khan imposed Martial Law and imprisoned minority political parties from east and west Pakistan which disappointed political leaders to be active democratically.

(3.4) (iv) Conclusion: In conclusion, the early factional politics in Pakistan had not only impacted country's economically democratic process but also created distrust between two parts of Pakistan. The consistent misusage of authority by higher officials like Governor general, military generals and others had weakened democratic vision Quid-e-Azam