

QUESTION - 1

(1) Introduction: Evolution of Democratic System since 1971 in Pakistan

Pakistan is a parliamentary democracy since its inception, but the democratic values have still not rooted effectively in its society. The democratic system has evolved with instances of stronger participation and or authoritarian tendencies. After separation of East Pakistan in 1971, civilian government formed that introduced constitution of 1973. The new constitution endeavoured to halt military interventions through a insertion of Article 6 in the constitution. However, the country still faced interruptions of military coup in later years. The civilian government in between martial laws also failed to strengthen institutions due to corruption and weak rule of law. The last military rule of Pervez Musharraf was then successfully ended in 2006, and the government tried to restore stronger democracy through 18th Amendment. However, the country still faces political instability and due to weaker institutional frameworks. To ensure true democracy, Pakistan must ensure fair elections, civic education, press freedom, rule of law and inclusive governance in the country.

(2) General elections of 1970 and establishment of civilian government

After the political turbulence and two martial laws in the country, the general elections held in 1970s. The election results came in favour of Awami league party of Moulvi Fazl-ul-Haq. As the country failed to establish represented government, Pakistan was separated from Bangladesh in 1971. After separation, civilian rule, under Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, was established. To restore democracy and strengthen its institution, he introduced 1973 constitution in the country. It gave federal ^{and} system parliamentary form of government. Additionally, federal and ~~provinc~~ concurrent list were introduced to ensure national integrity and provincial autonomy. To prevent military intervention in future, **Article 6** was inserted in the constitution. It declared Abrogation or dissolution of constitution as **High Treason (HT)**. It was an effort to perpetuate democracy in Pakistan.

(3) Military Rule under General Zia-ul-Haq and centralization of power

Unexpectedly, in 1977 General Zia-ul-Haq held constitution in abeyance and introduced martial law in the country. The military direct

rule not only tarnished democracy but also initiated crisis in the country. Additionally, under 8th Amendment, the president gained immense power to dissolve assemblies in the country. It concentrated whole powers in the center and undermined provincial autonomy in the country. Though he established local governments and introduced islamization policies like Hudood ordinance, it didn't strengthen democracy. ~~in the~~

(4) Demise of General Zia and Restoration of civilian institutions in Pakistan

General Zia-ul-Haq died in a plane crash that halted military rule in Pakistan. After that civilian government transitioned between Pakistan people's party (PPP) and Pakistan Muslim league - Noun (PML-N). Both parties came to power twice but failed to complete their terms. The reason was widespread corruption, allegations of rigging in elections, weak economy, and power struggles. Hence, Pakistan remained in political turmoil during their rule. However, the civilian government introduced 13th Amendment that ~~also~~ removed Article 58(2)(b) inserted through 8th Amendment in the 1973 constitution. Through this amendment, the democratic system changed from semi-presidential to parliamentary form.

(c) General Musharraf's Military Coup and enhanced citizen participation during military rule

On the account of saving the country from social unrest and turmoil, General Pervez Musharraf ~~also~~ suspended constitution of 1973. ~~and~~ However, he introduced **Devolution plan, 2001**. According to this plan, local government was established.

Devolution plan



District Council (Zila Council)



Taluka Council (Tehsil Council)



Union Council

This plan immensely increased citizen participation but without provincial empowerment it was a public supremacy during military rule.

(a) 17th Amendment (2003) and insertion of 58(2)(b) in the legal framework

Through 17th Amendment a general

Musharraf reintroduced presidential supremacy, centralization of power and military regime undermined democratic continuity of Pakistan.

(6) Charter of Democracy (COD) to restore civilian power

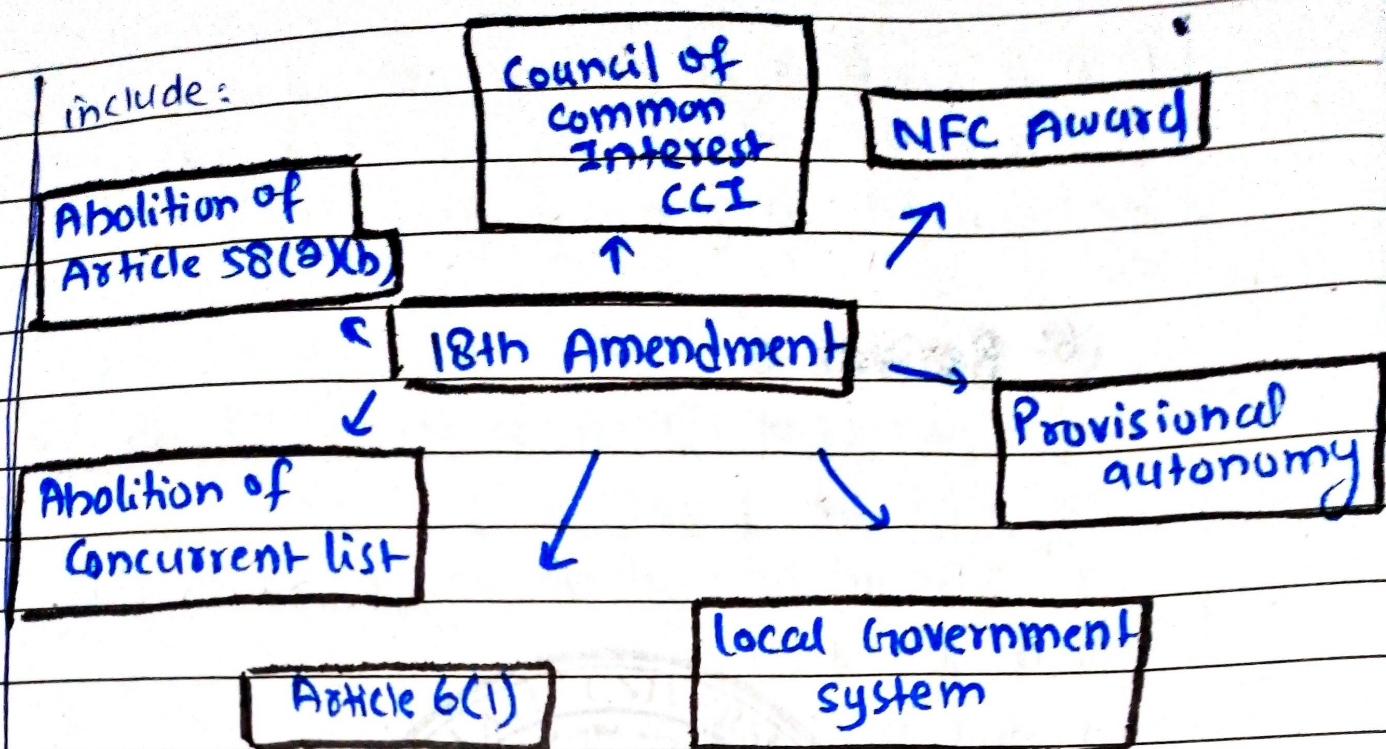
Before general elections of 2007, PPP and PML-N signed Charter of Democracy (COD). In this agreement, they pledged to remove all chances of military interference or direct military rule in Pakistan. Both parties wanted to restore democratic governance in Pakistan.

(7) Revival of Democracy in 2008 in Pakistan: pursuance of stability and cohesion

After almost 8-years of military rule, civilian government was restored in the country. Then, a coalition government of PPP, PML-N, JUI and PNL was established to ensure stability and national integration.

(8) The historical amendment to intervene military interference in future

In 2010, the coalition government introduced 18th Amendment that reshaped democratic system of Pakistan. Major provisions



(a) Consolidation of democracy after 18th Amendment

Through Article 6(1), hold in abeyance or suspension of constitution were also declared high treason. Subsequently, direct military intervention stopped. It was a huge effort to balance civil-military Relations but still imbalance of power perpetuates in Pakistan due to weak enforcement mechanisms.

(a) First successful democratic transition of government; Outcome of 18th Amendment

In 2013, the government successfully transitioned after elections. It was a historic movement moment in Pakistan's history. Additionally,

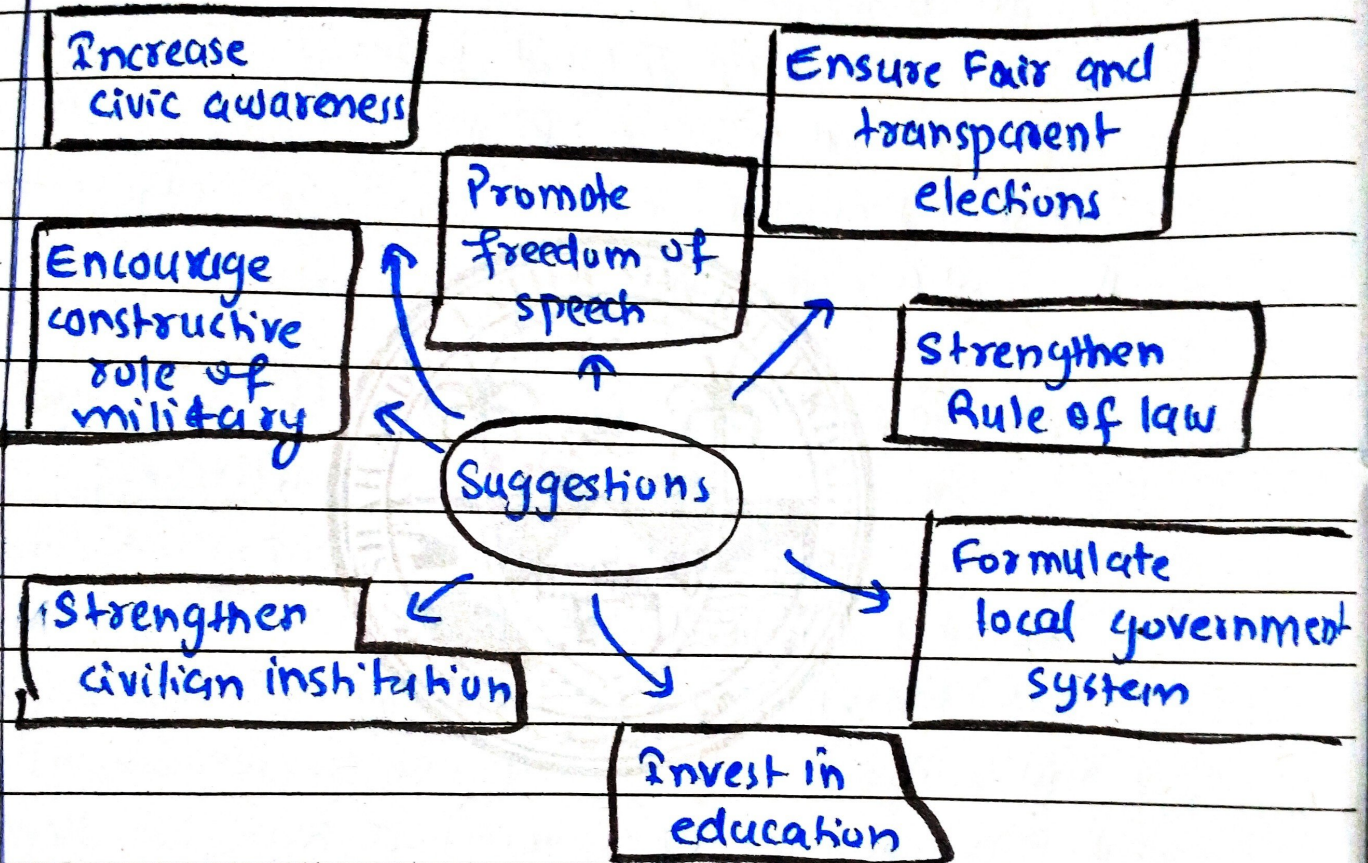
the country saw a higher voter turnout highlighting enhanced public participation. However, during PML-N rule (2013-2018), the country remained under political chaos. China Pakistan Economic Corridor introduced that raised hopes of prosperity. In addition to this, there was rise of populist party, Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI). It made allegations of election rigging and manipulation. This discourage public trust in the civilian government.

(10) Rise of populist party (PTI) and indirect influence of military

As Imran Khan became Prime Minister in 2018. He ^{had} introduced his agenda of **Naya Pakistan**. Many of his reforms strengthened institutions of the country. He worked for socio-economic upheaval. For instance **Kamyab Jawan program, Ehsas Program, Kisan Card and housing loan schemes** were some of them. Due to pandemic and weak policy implementation, poverty and inflation skyrocketed. Due to this, his fame reduced. Additionally, military continuously intervened from back hands to influence policy making. In 2022, through vote of no confidence PTI government ended, and current government Pakistan Democratic

Government (PDM) came to power

(iii) Recommendations to improve civil-military relations and consolidate democracy in Pakistan



(12) Conclusion

To sum up, democratic rule in Pakistan has faced transitional changes. The country has dealt with both autocratic rules and local empowerment. After 4 martial laws, the country entered in stability in 2010 after 18th Amendment. However, still there are weaknesses to consolidate

democracy in Pakistan. To prevent military influence, there must be strong civilian institutions, equality, rule of law, and independent judiciary. Subsequently, Pakistan will lead to prosperity in future.

Question No. 03

(1) Introduction: Crisis of governance and political culture of Pakistan

Pakistan's political culture is facing multi-faceted issues from local to national level. civil society participation in governance mechanism remain weak due to feudal system, Bzadail system and low civic education. Political leadership in Pakistan is mostly based on patronage politics, polarization among leaders, internal conflicts and factionalism. Their agenda remains focused on undermining of opposition leaders. Additionally, institutional administration grappled with corruption, weak institutional frameworks, meager local participation and central control. These all factors lead to weak governance in Pakistan and we seek multi-faceted approach to bring radical changes in Pakistan.

(2) Understanding the term "political culture"

Political culture is defined as values, interactions, perspectives and dimensions of how public interacts with their political leaders and higher authorities. Strong governance

is shaped with citizen participation, inclusion of all stakeholders and strong institutions in the country.

(3) Political culture of Pakistan with reference to civil society

Civil Society includes public, think tanks, organizations, and groups that are neither part of public nor government. They enhance government engagement to improve public service delivery.

(4) Feudal culture of Pakistan

In Pakistan, in most of the rural areas, people vote feudals to gain their personal interests such as jobs, or influence. During time of elections, these feudals raise agendas of reforms and comprehensive policies. After winning elections, they don't accomplish their agenda and this system continues in Pakistan. Hence, feudal culture undermines public service delivery, thereby weakening governance in Pakistan.

(5) Weak public participation in political arena

The voter turnout remains low in Pakistan. People are reluctant to participate because of lack of awareness of power of vote.

the public either lacks confidence in democratic system or unaware about activism. Hence, passive public participation weakens governance mechanism in Pakistan.

(c) Dynastic politics in Pakistan and Patronage culture

Since last 2 decades, only 2 civilian parties are ruling in the country. This dynastic politics further alienates other parties. Additionally, patronage politics, and nepotism prevent rise of new leadership in the country. Hence, this mechanism erode governance system of Pakistan.

(4) Political leadership of Pakistan: polarization and power struggles

(a) Elitism and centralization of power

The country faces elite capture, and the leaders are reluctant to devolve power at local levels. The political leadership of Pakistan consider themselves as colonial rulers instead of passive serving leaders. This colonial mindset further erode inclusive governance in Pakistan.

(b) Lack of Accountability create discrepancies of corruption

The lack of accountability and power imbalances further create room for corruption and misuse of power. Civic education empowers citizens to know their rights and responsibility. As the public remains alienated, it leads to enhance corruption in the country, producing crisis of governance in Pakistan.

(5) Weak institutions provide inefficient public service delivery

Weak rule of law, power inequality, military interventions, and influence of executive on judiciary weakens institutions. Hence, they fail to provide efficient public service, thereby creating crisis of governance in Pakistan.

(6) Conclusion

To sum up, political culture of Pakistan faces multi-faced issues. ~~and~~ it is complex dilemma with dynastic politics, lack of awareness in public, and weak institutional framework. These factors lead to governance crisis in Pakistan.