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Question No# 01

Background:-

Pakistan has been faced a lot of challenges since its independence in 1947. Pakistan suffered with social, political, economical, and political turmoils. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, gained the status of first Governor General and tried to run the country by following the both **the Indian Act, 1935** and **the Independence Act, 1947**, as the interim constitutions. After that Pakistan had clashes between East Pakistan and West Pakistan on power distribution, lack of resources and political instability. Pakistan experienced a war with India in 1971, after that the separation of East Pakistan also a great setback for Pakistan. East Pakistan, then served as Bangladesh.

Date: _____

Introduction :-

After the separation of East Pakistan, there was a huge loss of people, surface area or resources. The General elections of 1970, won by the Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. He promised to revive the socio-economic stability and political evolution. The nationalization of banks, the privatization of sugar, rice and cotton mills gave the economic stability to Pakistan. The constitution of 1973 came into power, Pakistan has parliamentary system with Islamic Majlis shura. In 1977, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq took control on the government and came into power. He adopted the concept of Islamization to foster its stability and rechanged the article **58(2)b** of the constitution. The Hudood Ordinance and Zakat and Ushr Ordinance were implemented. The third democratic era (1988-1999) oscillated between the Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto's government. In 1999, General Pervez Musharraf imposed Martial Law and gained power.

Date: _____

Evolution of Pakistan's Democratic System :-

Second Democratic Era (1971-1977)

Second Military Era (1977-1988)

Third Democratic Era (1988-1999)

Third Military Era (1999-2008)

Fourth Democratic Era (2008-2013)

Fifth Democratic Era (2013-2018)

i) First Democratic System (1971-1977) after 1971 :-

This democratic system in 1971 started with the abundant of challenges which Pakistan faced in Indo-Pak war 1971 and separation of East Pakistan as Bangladesh. The Prime Minister Zulfkar Ali Bhutto oathed to stabilize the Pak's economic and social life. For this purpose, Zulfkar Ali Bhutto performed many influential tasks given below :-

Nationalisation

of all banks: Zulfkar Ali Bhutto nationalized all the banks to revive

Date: _____

the economy of Pakistan. He also done the privatization of rice, sugar and cotton mills. in 1972.

Constitution 1973:

The constitution of 1973 came enacted on **14 August, 1973**. The aim of this constitution to reduce the power of president to dissolve the national Assembly by the Article **58(2)b**. It also issued the single legislative list for federal and provincial stability.

ii) Second Democratic Era (1988-1999)

The second democratic era (1988-1999) after the 1971 oscillated the government between Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Bhutto. This era suffered with excessive political instability which results into military control on government.

a) Government of Nawaz Sharif:-

The general elections are announced to be held in January 1988. The political parties launched their campaigns.

Date: _____

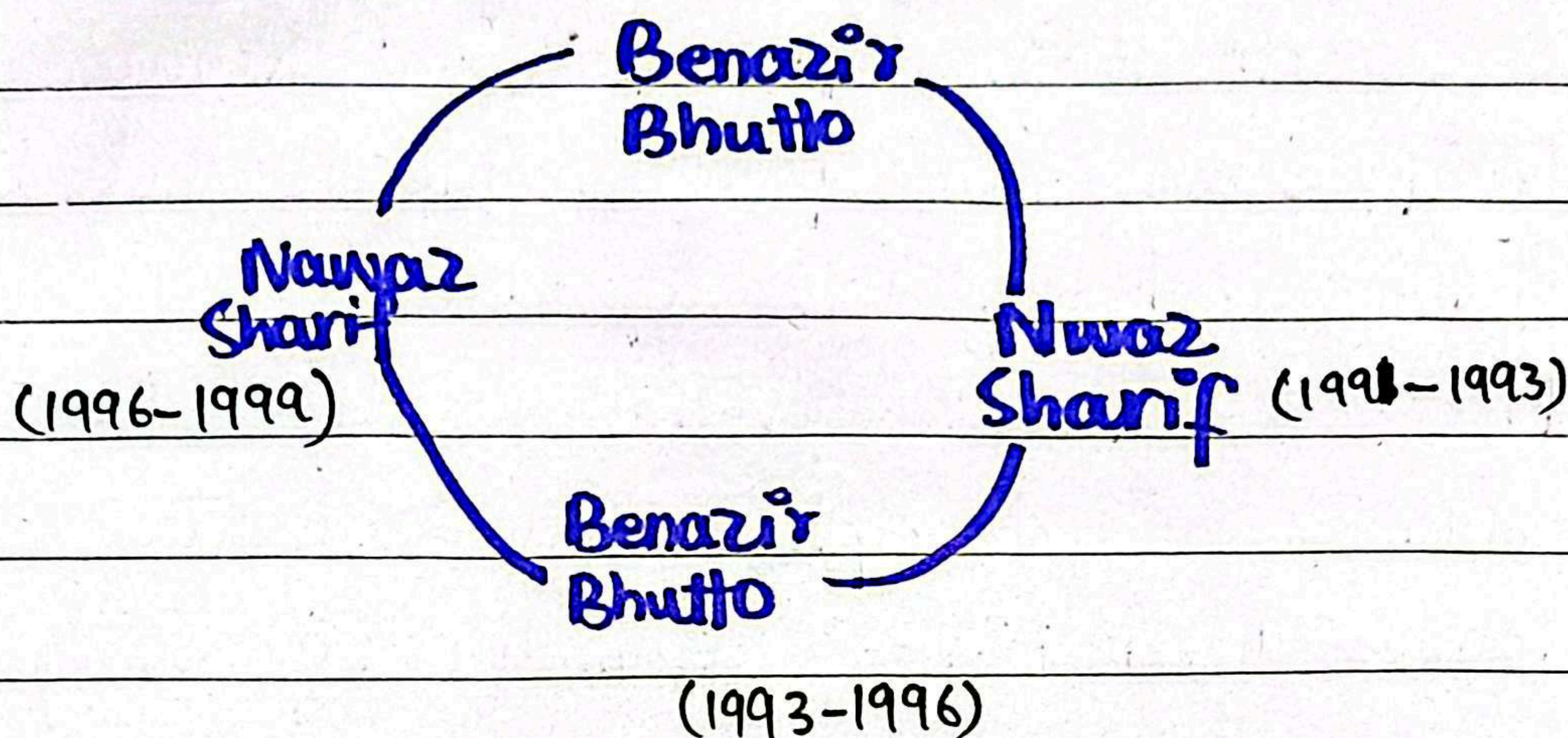
and the Pakistan Muslim League (PML) won with **65%** of seats and Nawaz Sharif became the prime minister and Ghulam Muhammad Ishaq Khan as President. Nawaz's government faced the problems as corruption and President dissolved the national Assembly by using article 58 (2) b.

b) Government of Benazir Bhutto :-

The Benazir Bhutto became the first Pakistani woman to serve as prime minister and hold the Islamic state of Pakistan. She won the election and served as prime minister twice in **1988** and **1996** respectively. In 1985, the eighth amendment was passed and Majlis - Shura established. The Death of his brother Ghulam Murtaza in the police station and other corruption charges by opposition affected her government badly. The president dismissed his govt. and Nawaz Sharif became prime Minister in the elections of 1996. till 1999 when martial law was imposed.

(1988-1999)

(1988-1991)



iii) Third Democratic Era (2008-2013)

This democratic era, turned into the democratic stability by taking over the military rule of Gen. Pervez Musharraf. The General elections are held on April 2008, Asif Ali Zardari - the chief Minister of previous government became the president. The most important feature of this democratic era is the establishment of **18th amendment on April 10, 2010**. This was the first government when president gave its power to the prime minister and strengthen the parliamentary system of government.

Date: _____

Forth Democratic Era (2013-2018)

This democratic Era shifted from one parliamentary system of government to other without any military control. The prime minister Nawaz Sharif holding the state and are exiled from the country in charges of the illegal Pnamera case. Then, the political party (PTI) by Imran Khan came onto the ground.

Civil-military relations shaped democratic continuity and instability:-

The political system of Pakistan evolved and oscillated between the civil and military rule. The military intervention by military coup destabilize the democratic state and spread instability. Civil-military relations shaped democratic continuity and instability due to several reasons:

Date: _____

- weak political institutions and leadership..
- Weak civilian setup and dominant military establishment.
- ^{inter}ference of military into civilian government.
- Abundance of power to president by the article 58 (2) b
- military retained behind the scene control in defence, foreign and other affairs.

Conclusion :-

The evolution of Pakistan's democratic system are done by the political instability and experienced the three martial laws of 1958, 1962, and 1977, after that democratic government was overthrown by the military rule of the General Zia-ul-Haq and Pervez Musharraf. The 18th amendment aimed to strong democratic power and parliamentary system of governments.