

Name: Naila.

Batch: K.P-PMS-03.

Q2 Critically evaluate the Pakistan's political system and culture after 1999. How have -----

A Introduction.

i Growth of Pakistan's democratic culture.

ii) Phase I - 1947-58 (Formative Phase)

ii) Phase II 1972-1977 (Bhutto Democratic Era)

iii) Phase III 1988-1999 (Century of Democracy)

iv) Phase IV 2008 - Present (Restoration of Democracy)

B Evolution of Pakistan's Political System after 1999

1. Military Rule (1999-2008)

a- Controlled Democracy

b- Devolution Plan

c- LFO

d- Media Liberalization.

e- Lawyers' Movement

2. Democratic Transition (2008-2013)

a- Civilian Democracy.

b- 18th amendment.

c- Judicial restoration

d- CPEC Development Project was launched

e- Progress in counter terrorism efforts (Operation Zarb-e-Azb, Road-ul-Fasad)

3- Hybrid Regime / Democracy (2018-2022)

- a. Digitilization and E-Governance efforts
- b. Welfare reforms (Ehsas Program)
- c. Vote of no confidence

4- Coalition Government (2022-2023) PDM Era

5- Current Phase (2024- Present) Emerging Civilian Setup

6- Conclusion

Introduction:-

Pakistan has faced serious set backs due to delay in action and formation of constitutional frame work. After 6 years in 1956 Pakistan's 1st constitution was drafted but wasn't able to achieve the mean due to military interventions, in order to safeguard the intrest of a country. Pakistan's political system has seen 3 martial laws with succesive democratic developments afterwards. Ishrat Hussain in his book

"Governing the Ungovernable: Institutional

Reforms for Democratic Governance" has divided the Pakistan's history into 2 phases.

1. 1947-1990 (Developing Phase)
2. 1990-2015 (Boom and Bust -Phase)

He discussed these phases, the developments and suggests measures to tackle the hurdles in path of democracy and economic development. Talbot discussed in his book "Pakistan: A new history" the democratic eras and divide democratic eras into four phases on the basis of their ^{political} frame work. ~~and~~

1. Phase I (1947-58) which is called formative phase
2. Phase II (1972-1977) Bhutto's Democratic Era
3. Phase III (1988-1999) century of Democracy
4. Phase IV (2008-Present) Restoration of Democracy.

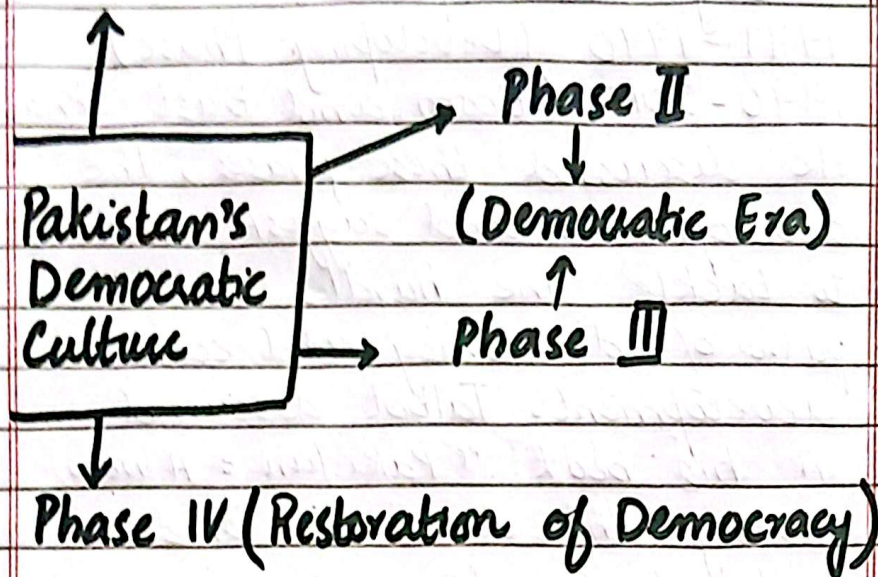
Musharraf introduced LFO in 2002 then as a constitution then

18 Amendment was done which is also known as mini constitution.

In 21 and 23 Amendment military courts were established. Lastly

26 Amendment was done to strengthen democratic process

Phase I (Formative Phase)



Evolution of Pakistan's Political Culture after 1999:-

In 1999 Pakistan's Constitution of 1973 was suspended because According to amendment in Article 6 declare the punishment of high treason on abrogation of constitution. LFO (Legal Framework work) was introduce in 2002 in order to strengthen the military dictatorship. In 2007 there was transfer of power from military to civilian government to restore the democracy. As the democracy was strengthen various amendments in constitution were done to strengthen Political culture

1- Military Rule (1999-2008)

After 1999 Pakistan's political system evolved from a military dictatorship under Pervez Musharraf (1999-2008) to a 'controlled democracy'.

LFO was considered as constitution which strengthen military rule for sake of national interest and for the participation of youth in reforming the political culture.

a- Controlled Democracy:-

- Controlled democracy also known as guided democracy which was formally democratic government that functions as a de facto authoritarian government.
- The Political Parties Order 2002 was passed to impose strict limitations on political parties.

b- Devolution Plan:

Musharraf implemented 'Devolution Plan' in 2000 to decentralize power through the central government maintained significant control over local government. The devolution plan reduced the influence of political institutions.

while empowering district administrations under military control

c- **LFO (Legal Framework Order) 2002**

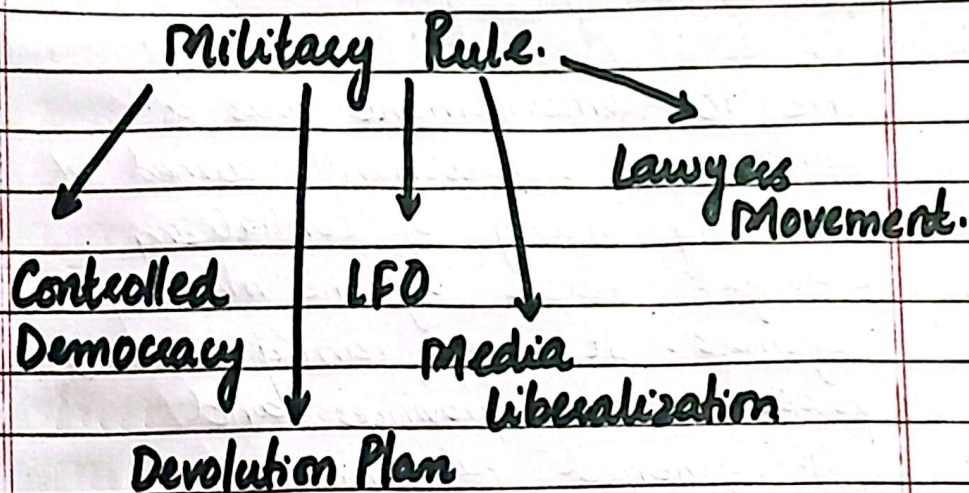
LFO was created as a legal framework for the revival of 1973 constitution, with amendments that significantly increased the president's powers, established the National Security Council, validated past actions under General Musharraf's coup and imposed new rules for political parties and elections. Through 17 amendment, Parliament validated many of the constitutional amendments made under LFO.

d- **Media Liberalization:-**

In 2002, media liberalization in Pakistan occurred under General Pervez Musharraf, ending the state's monopoly on electronic media and ushering the boom for private channels. This policy was a part of broader economic liberalization agenda and was facilitated by the creation of PEMRA, which led to increase in diversity and competition.

Lawyer's Movement:

The lawyer's Movement was a turning point in Pakistan's democratic and political culture. It began after the suspension of Chief Justice Muhammad Iftikhar. It weakened the military's dominance in politics and strengthened the demand for civilian supremacy. It paved a path toward return of democracy in 2008 by the participation of middle class and youth.



2. Democratic Transition:-

General Musharraf declared state of emergency in Nov 2007, which was unconstitutional leading to domestic and international condemnation. This led to 2008 elections.

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a. Civilian Democracy

From 2009 to 2013, democratic development saw key advancements like smooth transition of power between civilian governments, an increase in political independence by the separation of powers. The government took steps to institutionalize democracy, such as dissolving the National Security Council to limit military influence and placing the ISI under the Minister of Interior.

b. 18 Amendment

The 18 amendment was a landmark achievement, aimed at reversing many of centralizing changes made by the military regimes. It significantly devolved power to the provinces and strengthened parliamentary democracy by curtailing the president's power to dissolve the assembly. The 18 amendment provided a strong boost to federalism by increasing financial and administrative autonomy of the provinces.

Judicial Restoration.

Judges were removed under Emergency Rule (2007) when they refused to take oath under the PCO. Reinstatement of Judges reaffirmed the supremacy of the constitution and promoted the culture of rule of law. Restoration served as a turning point toward civilian supremacy after year of military influence.

CPEC

CPEC was signed in 2013 as an economic development project which paved the path toward economic stability and global connection. This transferred the political culture from geo political to geo-economic and served as a base to enhance relationships with allies.

Counter Terrorism Operations.

This was the era when terrorism was on climax so to protect fundamental rights of citizens government launched Anti Terrorist operations like Zarb-e-Azab and Radul Fasaad.

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Hybrid Regime

In hybrid regime various constitutional efforts were done to stabilize the political system like amendment of 58(26) addition of Article 9A and 10 which strengthen the peace process and global stability

Conclusion