

Politics in Pakistan 1958 -1999: An Analysis

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Abstract

This analytical study is a brief discussion about the politics of Pakistan during the last half of the twentieth century. Pakistan as a post-colonial state faced several political and constitutional problems after its emergence. The political ups and downs are also very remarkable as the enforcement of Martial law and the downfall of Eaz Pakistan challenged the autonomy and sovereignty of the country. The study focuses the role army, politicians and different aspects of Pakistani politics which remained unstable due to non-constitutional attitude especially the involvement of undemocratic forces. The article explores and highlights the politics and related events of this era

Keyword: Pakistan, Politics, Martial Law, Parties, MRD.

Discussion

After the independence, Pakistan has experienced 32 years of military rule, Ayub Khan from 1958-1969, General Yahya Khan administered from 1969-1971, General Zia ul Haq administered from 1977-1988 and General Pervez Musharraf ruled as a military ruler from 1999-2008. All political leaders had main purpose to launch democratic system in Pakistan (Ansari, 2011). First Martial Law was forced in 1958. Pakistan social and political situation was unbearable. Political parties were pampered in plot against each other. The Constitution of 1956 was breached to get authority. In this regard, Iskander Mirza was answerable for political situation. Ayub Khan was selected as the Prime Minister on 24 October, 1958. Iskander Mirza resigned and passed the office to Ayub Khan on 27 October, 1958. Ayub Khan acquired wide favour and backing from the public (Shakir & Qadri, 2015). Ayub Khan brought reforms in different visible features. Basic democracy system was initiated by Ayub Khan, four tiered structure of essential democracy was initiated. These bodies were to establish the foundations of political order. Four tiered structure of fundamental democracy dwelled of a village council at the most significant level. According to the fundamental democracy system, Pakistan was detached into 8000 single members. First elections of this essential democracy system were held in January, 1960. In this elections 4000 BDs were selected in each Province (Khalid & Anwar, 2018).

The Basic Democracy members selected Ayub Khan as President of Pakistan On 7 February,

1960. Ayub Khan named a Constitution Commission to propose the fresh Constitution of Pakistan. The commission submitted its findings to the President on 6th May, 1961. The commission findings endorsed the Presidential-type of government, adult franchise, reawakening of political parties system and a strong legislature. The Constitution was executed on 8 June, 1962 and Martial law was ascended. The Constitution of 1962 granted extra authority to the President in law making and executive circle of the Country. The President availed important position and without difficulty could control the National Assembly. The Constitution brought an unintended mode of election of President, National and Provincial Assemblies. Ayub Khan also brought political and social reforms in Pakistan. Ayub Khan also made family laws to take care the women rights as before this time females in Pakistan were considered as devalued members of the society. Ayub Khan made family laws in 1961 to organize the number of wives and patterns of divorcee. Polygamy was banned other than under special conditions. The family laws recommended marriage-age of men and women (Siddique, 2014).

Educational reforms

Ayub Khan established education commission in December, 1958. The commission inspected the education system of the country which had tradition from the British emperors. This Commission proposed that education will be free of cost up to eight levels. It also announced that intermediate class shall be included in the secondary education and disconnected from colleges. It also proposed three years degree programs (Ansari, 2011).

India-Pakistan war 1965

India-Pakistan war is a significant incident of Ayub Khan rule, after he re-elected as a President of the Country, Ayub Khan government was pressed with force into a large scale war with India in September, 1965. The condition in Kashmir had run down. India had gained large arm stock from the Western Countries after its thrash from China in 1962. The arm stock to India in a massive scale and equity of authority was in support of India. The Indian army preserved on breaching the cease fire line in Kashmir. A massive number of the Kashmiri navigated into India adhered Kashmir. The intruder were fully supported by the Kashmiri public in relationships. The Indian army navigated the cease fire line in Kashmir and occupied the kargil (Shakir & Qadri, 2015).

Change of Capital

Ayub Khan not liked the Karachi environmental condition and he also significantly relied on the army bolster for continuation in office. So, he elevated to Rawalpindi where he would be bankrupt to the army headquarters. Therefore, everyone was ready to move Capital from Karachi to Rawalpindi. The Federal Commission for Capital proposed that fresh Capital should be created far away from Karachi and it must be assembled on Potohar plateau near Rawalpindi. Government offices started shifting to Rawalpindi in June, 1959. The newly mad capital was named as Islamabad in January February, 1960 (Siddique, 2014).

Downfall of Ayub Khan

The collapse of Ayub Khan government was unexpected and puzzling. A destructive agitation

was begun against him in November, 1968. There were many reasons of collapse of Ayub Khan government. Economic policy is one of the main cause of collapse of Ayub rule. His economic policies on one side were answerable for the economic growth, but on the other side they constituted flaw between West and East Pakistan. Ayub Khan developed class inequalities and regional cooperation. Political system and political reforms organized by Ayub Khan shaped anxiety among the Bengalis. The Bengalis were impoverished of all chances of any presence in decision making proceedings in the socio-economic and political system. Ayub Khan family laws were blamed as un-Islamic (Khalid & Anwar, 2018).

General Yahya Khan

Due to the Country vast disturbance, Ayub Khan pronounced to quit down and resigned on 25 March, 1969. Yahya Khan succeeded the charge and came out as the President of Country. Yahya Khan nullified the 1962 Constitution and outlawed all political activities. He dismissed the National and Provincial Assemblies. He also dissolved the Federal and Provincial Cabinet. Yahya Khan declared in his first speech to nation that his main aim was to safeguard the life, property and liberty of the people and to push Pakistan back to normality. Yahya Khan inbred devastating situation. He tackled to put Pakistan back on the track. Yahya Khan used to bring democracy in Pakistan in the form of one vote one man. One unit plan and Constitution of 1962 was dismissed and West Pakistan four Provinces were repeated back (Khan, Ahmad, & Khan, 2020).

Legal framework order

Yahya Khan announced that the authority and power would be moved to civilian administrator. To acquire this promise to move authority and power to the Country civilians, he promulgated the legal framework order on 30 March, 1970. The LFO composition in National Assembly with 313 seats, 300 seats were to be permeated through general election and 13 seats were fixed for women. Yahya Khan ordered the general election under the LFO to fill up the 300 seats of National Assembly. The Political parties admired the decision and filed the candidates for the election. The Awami League expressed its election manifesto relied on Mujeeb-ur-Rehman six point formula which concentrated on the de-attachment of East Pakistan from the rest of Pakistan. Devastating steps were initiated for the election campaign by the Awami League leadership. They destructed the meeting of others political parties and harmed the workers of other political parties. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto acquired equitation tactics in his election campaign in the West Pakistan. He focused to draw attention the voters by using the economic flaws. He drew attention by the slogan roti, Kapra and Makan. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman boosted his campaign on the base of basic rights of the Bengalis. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman competed the elections. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman six point formula effectively played up the hardships of the East Pakistan. Polling was held in December, 1970. Results of the elections were surprising for the other political parties. Jamat-e-Islami, PML and NAB have to bear defeat. The Awami League managed to secure 75.11% and total 160 seats of total votes casted in the East Pakistan. It could not manage to secure even a single seat in West Pakistan. Noor ul Amin and Raja Tridev Roy were the candidates who managed to win their seats in East Pakistan. In West Pakistan PPP received 81 seats out of 138 seats of National Assembly, given to the Western part. It was first time in history, when Eastern Pakistan was

given more seats on the base of more population than Western Pakistan. East Pakistan has 162 seats in the National Assembly. Awami League could win 160 seats which devised challenges for the President Yahya Khan. Awami League compete the elections because of the urged of political and economic freedom for Bengalis. According to legal frame work order, National Assembly was to frame Constitution within 120 days. The result of elections showed that the future of the Country would be effected by three forces i.e the military, PPP and Awami leadgue. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman acquired hard line of action. He expressed that the people of East Pakistan had given their right in his six points. So, he or anyone could not change the six points program. On the other side Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto argued that no Constitution or government would be constructed without the co-operation of PPP. He also declared that PPP and Awami League were two major parties in East and West Pakistan. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman was not willing to share power with any other party like PPP. He adopted stubborn attitude and had efficient role in Agartala plot which was desired to dismember Pakistan during the time period of Ayub Khan's government. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto gone to Dhaka on 20 January, 1970 and had talked with Mujeeb-ur-Rehman. Awami league leadership showed strong stance on the six points program and junk to budget from their previous position. But Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto heavily criticized the six point formula and adopted a stern line of action. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto asked the postponement of Assembly session and flap of 120 days limit for proposing of Constitution. He told his party members not go to East Pakistan and if any member went to Dhaka to attend the meeting of National Assembly, his legs would be crippled. He announced in a dictatorial style "Idhar Hum Udhar Tm". Yahya Khan suspended Assembly session on 1 March, 1971. The suspension of session surprised Mujeeb-ur-Rehman who had prepared to appear as founding father of Bangladesh in contact with his Indian Masters by announcing independence in the Parliament. The next date of National Assembly session was finalized to be on 25 March, 1971 (Pardesi & Panhwar, 2018).

Emergence of Bangladesh

Bangladesh came out on the map of the world as a sovereign state with the fall of Dhaka on 16 December, 1971. The miserable end of East Pakistan was not unexpected in the light of political scenario which existed in the Country. Politicians lust for authority and power combined fuel to the fire and Country was divided. The most important logic of the creation of Bangladesh was the mutiny of Bengalis, absence of geographical, lack of common culture and economic differences (Khan, Ahmad, & Khan, 2020).

Mujeeb-ur-Rehman six point formula

Awami League six points were, nature of the government would be Federal and Parliamentary, central government would be answerable only for foreign and defence affairs, there would be two currencies for two parts and financial policy would be the duty of Centre. Federal units would be allotted the budget to meet the necessities of defence and foreign affairs, separate accounts for West Pakistan and East Pakistan, The Central government would be authorized to maintain a paramilitary and military forces in order to participate efficiently toward national security (Asadullah, 2010).

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto

General Yahya Khan handed over the power to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto on 20 December, 1971. The PPP had won majority in General elections 1970. It had secured 85 seats in West Pakistan. When Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto came into power, East Pakistan had already been separated and became a separate state of Bangladesh. The separation of East Pakistan was mainly due to the Indian aggression. After the fall of the East Pakistan, power had to be given to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who was the leader of the dominant party in the West Pakistan. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto came out as the first civilian martial administrator and the President of Pakistan on 20 December, 1971 (Baxter, 1999).

Shimla Agreement

When Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto became President of Pakistan, Bhutto first major task was the conclusion of Shimla Agreement with India. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, President of Pakistan met at Shimla for negotiation. On 3 July, 1972 Shimla Agreement was concluded India and Pakistan. According to this agreement, India and Pakistan agreed to withdraw troops to pre-December, 1971 war position. By Shimla Agreement India and Pakistan agreed to resolve their differences and disputes (Haq & Sofi, 2010).

Bhutto's Nationalization policy

Bhutto first step towards his introduction of radical changes in the economic sector was the nationalization of the key industries. In January, 1972 PPP industrialized 31 Units of economic sector. The second phase of nationalization policy was started in 1973 and was completed in 1976. The rice husking units were nationalized in the second phase of nationalization policy. The private Commercial banks were also nationalized. Flour mills, cotton ginning factories and rice husking mills were taken over in 1976. There were also land reforms on 1 March, 1972. The land holding with respect to un-irrigated land was fixed to 300 acres in 1972 and 200 acres in 1977. Bhutto regime also introduced labour reforms. The labour reforms were as follows. All the workers of the industries were given medical cover, compensation for injuries at work and group insurance were also given to the workers, industrialist and factory owners were made responsible to bear the expenditures of the education of Children of workers and social security scheme were compulsorily applied (Arshad, 2014).

General Elections 1977

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto regime announced general elections in 1977. The objective was to seek public mandate for the second term. When general election was announced, nine political parties joined together to contest elections against Bhutto's PPP. The opposition parties alliance called Pakistan National Alliance. PNA launched a blistering campaign against PPP and exposed Bhutto autocratic and democratic political culture. PNA gave its manifesto and decided to set up a democratic society in the Country under the Nizam-I Mustafa. On 7 March, 1977 election of National Assembly was held. PPP got 154 seats which bewildered the nation. PNA could collect only 38 seats but rejected the elections results and boycotted the Provincial Assemblies elections (Kokab & Khan, 2007).

Pakistan National Alliance Movement

Pakistan National Alliance Movement announced the election result as burlesque and urged to hold new election under the supervision of Judiciary and Army. PNA forced the resignation of Chief Election Commissioner and also from Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. PNA launched a country-wide movement against the PPP regime. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto rejected PNA demands. Strikes and agitations were held throughout the Country which shocked the government. PNA movement turned into a bloody civil war. Government agencies were indulged which tried to smash the protesters. Martial Law was forced in Lahore, Karachi and Hyderabad on 19 April, 1977. The situation in Country was worsened which compelled Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to start negotiation with PNA's delegation. The PNA delegation consisted of Mufti Mehmood, Prof. Ghafoor and Nasrullah Khan. The negotiation between Bhutto and PNA's delegation failed. General Zia ul Haq forced martial law in the Country on 5 July, 1977 (Ahmad, Ali, & Afzal, 2017).

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was implicated in a murder case during his tenure. Ahmad Raza Kasuri was MNA from Kasur. He was very active member of the PPP and had vocal performance in the Parliament. He soon turned against Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and criticized the policies of PPP and the Chairman Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto did bear such criticism and was against Ahmad Raza Kasuri and implied his Federal security forces to quell the outbursts of Ahmad Raza Kasuri. The Federal security forces fired Ahmad Raza Kasuri and he was killed with his some family members. FIR was registered against Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. When Zia ul Haq turned down his appeal, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was hanged on 4 April, 1979 (Zaheer, 2019). Zia ul Haq regime issued Provincial Constitutional Order on March, 1981. Under PCO 1981 it was declared that efforts shall be made to restore as soon as possible the democracy and representative institution. It was declared that local movements would be outlawed and granted by the President. Those political parties which were registered can participate in elections. A Majlis-e-Shoora was nominated on 24 December, 1981. The objective of Majlis-e-shoora was to launch Judicial Islamic system in the Country. The Majlis-e-shoora consist of 350 members was formally announced in early 1982. Provincial councils were also set up in the provinces. All the Ministers of state and the Federal Ministers were to be ex officio members of the Central council. The Federal council was a helping body but after changed into a legislative form by the President (Ahmad M. , 2012).

Political System under Zia ul Haq

Zia ul Haq pronounced the detail of his political mind set under which civilian shall involve in the administration on 12 August, 1983. He declared that elections for National and the Provincial Assemblies would be held in March, 1985. He also cleared that political parties would not contest elections and must understand that President wanted to remain in power. Zia ul Haq also passed several laws which curtailed the power of the Civilian Courts. Military courts were set up in 1979 to try offenders of the Martial law. In 1980 Provisional Constitutional order withdrew the right of the Court to challenge any political executive decision. Nine judges refused to accept it and they were removed from the jobs. Zia ul Haq also declared that civil service should be impartial but that was to put under control of

military. Zia ul Haq filled many posts in the civil bureaucracy with the military officers and quota was fixed in the Civil Services for the military men (Iqbal, 2010).

Elections 1985

In his political plan General Zia outlined an 18 months long plan for holding elections to various representative bodies. Zia ul Haq acknowledged the utility of elections in the present world and in any democratic process. He was of the firm view that elections must be on the adult franchise to restore democracy. There were two stages of elections. In the first stage, elections would be held for local bodies in 1983. Zia ul Haq attached great importance to the local bodies. The elections of local bodies would be on non-party basis. The Character of local bodies was fully democratic as all the councils were elected through adult franchise for a period of 4 years. As the result of elections 71767 members were elected in 4100 Union Councils, 84 in Districts and 129 in Municipal Corporation. In the second stage elections for National, Provincial Assemblies, and Senate was held in his political plan, Zia ul Haq expected that elections for legislation would be completed in March, 1985. Zia ul Haq said that when these elections were over and democratic process fully restored Martial law would be lifted. But Zia ul Haq political plan missed very important thing that how President of the Country would be elected. Zia ul Haq rivals and opposition political parties inimical Zia's 18 months plan for the transmission of authority and power. They think that 18 months for transmission of authority and power are very long for the transmission of power and revival of democracy (Iqbal, 2010).

Movement for restorations of Democracy

Zia ul Haq had monopolized all the power. Opposition parties were not agreed with his dictatorial style. Zia's tactics could not be able to satisfy the political parties and oppositions. A Civil disobedient movement was started against Zia ul Haq in the Province of Sindh. This evolution was called as the movement for the revival of democracy. The main objective of the movement was to pull down Zia ul Haq from his high position. The movement was successful in developing a hatred amongst the people about Zia's dictatorial style. Zia ul Haq issued referendum order in 1984. The query mentioned in the referendum whether the public of Pakistan agreed with the process started by General Zia ul Haq. The President of Pakistan for introducing law of Pakistan in compliance with injunctions as laid down in the Holy Quran and Sunnah of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). The question was to be answered either by yes or no. Zia ul Haq received 97.7 percent votes. The opposition parties boycotted the referendum. When Zia ul Haq secured himself through referendum, Zia ul Haq declared that elections of National Assembly will be held in February, 1985. Elections for the National Assembly on 25 February, will be held on 1885 and elections for the Provincial Assemblies will be held on 28 February, 1985. The combined session of National Assembly and Senate was held on 23rd March, 1985. Zia ul Haq took pledge as the President of Pakistan for the next five years (Zaheer, 2019).

The passage of eighth amendment to the Constitution of 1973 was very important event of Zia's regime. It affected the political system of Pakistan forever. Following are some main provisions of eighth amendment. All laws passed by the zia's regime were validated and were not to be questioned in any court of law. Eighth amendment accorded enormous power and authority to the President, now the President was empowered to select the Prime Minister

from the elected members of Assembly, the President can demand the Prime Minister to obtain the vote of confidence from the Parliament, when the Prime Minister no longer commanded the vote of confidence, article 58(2b) powered the President to dissolve the Assembly. When there was no vote of confidence was passed against the Prime Minister and second situation when Federal government could not carry out its duties rendered to the provision of the Constitution, this change also gave authority to the President to select the Provisional Governors and judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts as well as Chief Justice and also appoint the Chiefs of Army Staff, Air force and Navy. The eighth amendment introduced the selective accountability by placing the Prime Minister under President. The Prime Minister Junejo appointed a committee to submit a report on the incident of ojhri camp which was occurred on 10 April, 1988 between Islamabad and Rawalpindi. The report was reviewed by the Cabinet which held General Akhtar Abdul Rehman Chief of ISI and General Hamid Gul former Chief of ISI responsible for disaster. It was shown that Prime Minister Junejo was going to dismiss General Akhtar and General Hamid Gul. Zia ul Haq pre-empted the move and dissolved the Junejo's government on 29 May, 1988 using his power under 8th Constitutional amendment. The government of President Zia ul Haq introduced many Islamic laws in the Country. Hudood Ordinance was introduced in the Country in 1979. Different punishments were launched for various crimes. First hudd was for the crime of drinking wine and second hudd was for the crime of theft. The right hand of the person was cut if he was founded guilty of theft. The third hudood law was means for adultery, a man or women who was indulged in the adultery crime, he or she was stone to death. Zakat Ordinance was introduced in the Country. Central Zakat Ordinance, Provincial Zakat Ordinance, District Zakat Ordinance and Tehsil Zakat Ordinance were introduced in Pakistan. Zia ul Haq also introduced Federal Sharia Court in the Country (Haq & Sofi, 2010).

End of Zia ul Haq Government

The C-130 plane carrying General Zia ul Haq, General Akhtar Abdul Rehman and other Senior Army Officers and USA ambassador to Pakistan Arnold Reafael break into pieces adjacent to Bahawalpur, on 17 August, 1988 killed all the persons on the board (Iqbal, 2010).

Governance of Benazir Bhutto (1988-1990)

Chairman of Senate, Ghulam Ishaq Khan took over as acting President of the Country after the death of Zia-ul-Haq. At this time the Supreme Court decided that no party would participate in the coming election without registration. Therefore, Ghulam Ishaq Khan announce to hold elections on party base. The party base elections for Provincial and National Assemblies were held on 16 November, 1988 and 19 November, 1988 respectively. The PPP came out as a single party in National Assembly obtaining 93 seats. Islami Jamhoori Ittehad which was formed on the basis of elections and it was consisted of eight biggest and famous Political parties. The result of the elections were so much bad as it demolished some dominant political leaders like as Mustafa jatoi, Ghafoor Ahmad, General Tikka Khan and Muhammad Khan Junejo. All these leaders lost to their rivals. PPP won the elections in the rural areas of Sindh while MQM swept the elections in the urban areas. IJI secured an impressive success in the Punjab. It gained maximum majority in the Provincial elections against PPP. In Baluchistan, no party got representation. No party obtained any swank position. In the NWFP

IJI was the alliance which came out as the dominant Parliamentary group in the NWFP (Shafqat, 2014).

The selection of Benazir Bhutto as the Prime Minister of Pakistan, was first time when a woman became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The acting President Ghulam Isahaq khan named Benazir Bhutto as Prime Minister on the base of the outcome of 1988 party based elections. Benazir Bhutto took pledge as a Prime Minister of Pakistan on 1 December, 1988. The elections for selection of President were to be held on 12 December, 1988, Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Nawab Nasrullah Khan competed the elections against each other. Ghulam Ishaq Khan won the elections and became the President of Pakistan. Both IJI and PPP favored Ghulam Ishaq Khan. Ghulam Ishaq Khan got 348 votes against 91 votes received by Nawab Nasrullah Khan. Benazir Bhutto escalated the authority in enigmatic situation. The country had seen the largest Martial law of the history. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto took up against the Martial law and exhibited a measure to challenge and agitate during the time period of Zia's rule and after that during Junejue's government (Akhter, 2003).

The first significant event that cropped up to test the political acumen of Benazir Bhutto was the dissolution of Baluchistan Provincial Assembly. The dissolution developed a political crisis in Baluchistan. The Governor of Baluchistan General Muhammad Musa dismissed the Provincial Assembly on the guidance of Chief Minister in two weeks of the government coming into authority. The IJI blasted the government as the rupture was taken as an barrage on the IJI government of the Baluchistan Province. The Central government of PPP refused any participation in the dissolution and present help to strengthen the Assembly. But the Baluchistan High Court gave the decision that the dissolution is illegal and revived the Assembly. The Central government under PPP could not settled on the stable ground due to conventional confrontation between the IJI leader Nawaz Sharif and PPP Chairperson Benazir Bhutto. Nawaz Sharif was inducted into the politics by Gen Zia whom he always admired as his guider and helper. On the other hand PPP cursed Zia as the deadliest contagion (Rehman, Khan, & Khan, 2017).

The hostility between the IJI and PPP led to create flaw between the Federal government and the government of the Province of Punjab. The PPP government unfairly admitted that the IJI government in the Punjab could be tumbled by winning over few independent MPAs. To accomplish this objective PPP came with a new strategy alluring the new independent, other vulnerable legislators with incentive of lush benefits of Ministerial assignment, government loans and jobs for relatives and friends. This action later on came to be named as horse trading strategy. It dwelled huge gap between the opposition and government parties in the Parliament. The operation Punjab initiated, PPP Central government proved to be ineffectual exercise as Nawaz Sharif with the support of the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan, stood his ground firmly and denied to be blackmailed. There were certain moves between Central and Punjab government to conquer each other. The policy of conflict with each other, demolished the political activities in the Country. People fed-up of the ongoing situation and wanted the end of this dingy and uncertain situation (Khan, Khan, & Khan, 2019).

The downfall of Benazir Bhutto Government

Benazir working style was immature and it was main reason of her downfall. She looked highly autocratic and doctorial in attitude and showed no respect for other people. The eighth

amendment played important role in the downfall of Benazir Bhutto's government. It had established the principle of chosen accountability by placing the Prime Minister under the umbrella of President. President had power to dismiss the Assembly. Benazir had opposition view about eighth amendment even before coming into power. The Benazir condemnation of eighth amendment excited the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan to inevitable trouble of curtailment of his power. He perceived paved and failure. Benazir government was in deep trouble mainly due to wrong policies. The style of government of Benazir was neither efficient nor smooth. MQM and PPP alliance was not working efficiently. The leader of MQM Altaf Hussain was founded a fiery leader whose political perceptions were changed from that of his confederates. Benazir had appointed a large number of Ministers, advisers and assistants, most were inefficient and corrupts.. They became amiability for PPP government. Benazir appointed her mother as a Senior Minister while she kept three portfolios for herself. PPP and MQM alliance failed to create a law and order situation in Sindh. There was terrorism in the Province, Karachi and Hyderabad also came under the spread of heavy terrorism. Law and order situation worsened the economic condition in the Country. The government of IJI in Punjab and Baluchistan also created problems for the PPP government. The political situation in the Country was going to be worsened day by day due to the law and order condition. The government of Benazir Bhutto was ousted by the President Ghulam Ishaq Khan on 6 December, 1990. The President while removing the government of Benazir Bhutto, blasted that the government was corrupt, ineffective and bad management. Mustafa Jatoi was named as the Caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan. The President declared that the next elections will be held on 24 October, 1990 (Azeem, Ahmad, & Tabassum, 2019).

The Government of IJI (1990-1993)

When the government of Benazir Bhutto was ended, general elections for the National Assembly were held on 24 October, 1990 and elections for Provincial Assemblies were held on 27 October, 1990. Two major Political parties which were competing elections, Islami Jamhoori Ittehad which was established before 1988 elections and Pakistan Democratic Alliance created before 1990 elections which motto was working for public welfare. IJI linked with some small political parties like as Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam, PML, Jamiat Ulema-e-Pakistan and Jamiat-al-Mushaikh. The PDA existed PPP, Tehrik-e-Istiqlal and Tehrik Nifaz-e-Fikah Jafria. The elections outcome was surprising for the PPP and its allies. The PPP managed to win only 46 seats in the National Assembly. it secured only 13 seats in the Punjab Assembly. Its allies political parties could not able to win any seat. The Islami Jamhoori Ittehad beneath the leadership of Nawaz Sharif won 105 seats in the National Assembly. Nawaz Sharif came out as the Prime Minister of Pakistan. After victory in 1990 elections, Nawaz Sharif was full of confidence and seen totally different politician. He had emerged as a national leader. His relation with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan was cordial during his tenure as Chief Minister of Punjab. The Eighth amendment started to put antagonistic brunt on the relations between the President and Prime Minister. The power brawl started over the selection of COAS after the death of General Asif Nawaz on 8 January, 1993. The appointment of COAS Was very vital for both President and Prime Minister, because COAS held very highly and sensitive position in the power set up of the Country. The President Ghulam Ishaq Khan avoided the vigilance of Prime Minister Nawas Sharif and selected General Abdul Waheed Kakar as COAS. The

Prime Minister decided to scrap eighth amendment to minimize the interference of the President. But Nawaz Sharif did not have requisite majority to scrap eighth amendment, needed opposition support to minimize Presidential Power. Benazir Bhutto was fully aware to the strained situation between President and Prime Minister and capered her cards wisely. She covertly guaranteed President of her cooperation against Nawaz Sharif. She promised to back his candidate for next Presidential elections and in return she demanded for disunion of Nawaz Sharif government to hold mid-term elections. The circumstances became diminished when the widow of General Asif Nawaz called that her husband had been murdered by poisoning and announced it a political murder. She blasted the government for the murder of her husband. Nawaz Sharif seen it as a step against him from the President. He leveled charges against the President of hatching conspiracies against his government to make it unstable. He declared that he would not accept any pressure and will not resign. This authoritarian tone of Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif extremely infuriated the President and dismissed the Prime Minister very next day (Ameer, 2013).

The Government of Benazir Bhutto (1993-1996)

On 6 October, 1993 the general elections for National Assembly were held. Whereas the the elections for Provincial Assemblies were held on 9 October, 1993. The general elections of 1993 had led up again PPP in the power for the second time. The PPP established an alliance government in the Federal level with the support of PML(J) and some independents representatives. Nawaz Sharif did not able to gain requisite seats to form a government as the situation under which elections of 1993 were held did not suit it. Benazir Bhutto came in as Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time on 18 October, 1993. The PPP with the support of its allies established its government in Punjab and Sindh provinces whereas PMLN with the support of its allies established government in Balochistan and NWFP provinces (Khan, Khan, & Khan, 2019). The elections the selection of President were held and competed between Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari from PPP and Wasim Sajjad of PMLN. Ghulam Ishaq Khan did not contest the elections as PPP backed from its pledge to favour him in the Presidential elections. Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari won Presidential elections by achieving 274 votes against 168 votes received by his opponent. The expectations and hopes for better promotion of democracy, better economic growth and political conditions pinned in the second regime of Benazir Bhutto. Benazir government found itself confronted with the problems faced by the Coalition governments in the political system. Benazir Bhutto could keep promise of promoting democracy. The politics fallen a prey to the confrontational between PPP and PMLN. The government of PMLN in NWFP was replaced within two months of governor rule. False cases were instituted against Nawaz Sharif (Azeem, Ahmad, & Tabassum, 2019).

The economic situation showed some improvement by minimizing budget deficit. But Benazir Bhutto could not fulfill her promise of ameliorate the general conditions of the people. Textile industry had to be shut down due to bad government policies of the government. The political climate of the country continued to aggravate due to the bad policies and lose control of the party workers. Corruption, unemployment and high rate of crime tremendously marred the smooth functioning of the government. The decision making was shifted in PM Secretariat from Cabinet. Large number of advisers and assistants were

recruited who interfered in the running of the government. Law and order conditions run down quickly. The deteriorating shift of law and order crippled administrative set up of the Country (Rehman, Khan, & Khan, 2017).

Downfall of Benazir Bhutto Government

Alarming situation in the Country led extreme pressure on the President Farooq Ahmad Khan to dismiss the assembly. The President had to rescue nation's quick declining wealth, announced to use his authority under Article 58(2b). On 5 November, 1996 the President dismissed the National and as well as Provincial Assemblies. The President declared that elections will be held on 2 February, 1997. Benazir Bhutto appealed against the Presidential Order in the Supreme Court of Pakistan. The Supreme Court rejected her appeal against the presidential order and did not revive the parliament. Malik Miraj Khalid came as caretaker Prime Minister (Baloch & Mahesar, 2015).

The government of Nawaz Sharif (1997-1999)

The President Farooq Ahmad Khan Laghari and the Caretaker government announced to hold general elections within three months. The elections were held on 2 February, 1997. The PPP, PMLN, different other political parties and independent candidates contested against each other in the elections. Imran Khan established his political party named as Tehrik-e-Insaf before two months of general elections. Tehrik-e-Insaf candidates participated in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies as well. Imran Khan started motivated election campaign for help and support of his candidates. The elections outcome was shocking for all political parties. The PMLN brushed up elections and got absolute majority in National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies as well. Nawaz Sharif came in as the Prime Minister of Pakistan for the second time (Zaidi, 1997). The Pakistan Motorway was a dream which has come true on 26 November, 1997. Pakistan became the Nuclear Power during the second time period of Nawaz Sharif government. The work on nuclear technology had been started earlier but it was PMLN government who responded India's nuclear testing by its atomic bomb explosion on 28 May, 1998 at Chaagi. The government provided strength the evolution of democracy in Pakistan because people eliminated those whom that thought responsible for galloping corruption and economic miserable situation. Nawaz Sharif did efforts to improve economic situation and to eradicate corruption. Nawaz Sharif launched favorable economic and taxation system. The Prime Minister also established an Ehtesab Cell and Senator Saif ur Rehman came in as its Chairman. The Ehtesab Cell was established to handle with those who has hands in corruption and to accumulate national wealth (Zaidi, 1997).

Downfall of PMLN Government

Nawaz Sharif did not learn a lot from his previous experiences as Prime Minister. In his first tenure the government had chance to construct its effective power to govern, improve the quality and effectiveness and spirit of administrative and institutions in Country. It is critical to comment here that the civilians at this time had the chance to introduce institutionalized command over the armed forces. Nawaz Sharif was entrusted with substantive power. Nawaz Sharif repealed 8th constitutional amendment in 1997 being blessed with absolute majority in the assembly. He minimized the chances for the military to decline its Parliamentary

position. He passed 14th constitutional amendment, backing away the power of the members of the assemblies to vote with whom the political party they interested. It appeared that Nawaz Sharif replaced the political structures supporting an army-backed President and not favoured the civilian government. The Prime Minister was capable to get rid from the President, Chief Justice and Chief of Army Staff. It looked as important power slide within Pakistan's civil-military relationships. Nawaz Sharif changed these significant positions with his own hand persons. By doing this Nawaz Sharif reduced the strength of institutions particularly Judiciary in the Country. His individual decision-making separated majority of his civilian partners in the Provinces. His action dwelled political gap and conflict. It made his government more reliant on help from military which resulted in achieving more political power. In return, Nawaz Sharif was thrown out from the government accomplished through direct military involvement as Chief of Army Staff General Pervez Musharraf took over Nawaz Sharif government on 12 October, 1999 (Grare, 2015)

Conclusion

After its emergence Pakistan faced different challenges as a newly born state but the political and administrative issues proved fatal for its stability. The enforce of Martial law created unrest among the people for their fundamental rights. Democracy became a dream for the people of Pakistan the downfall of East Pakistan provided a chance to Mr. Bhutto and he establish a civilian government but after few years Zia-ul-Haq again enforced Martial Law from 1977-1988. After Zia a weak civilian government under Benazir was formed but it was ended under 58(ii) B. the tenure 1958-1999 is not considered a remarkable for democratic politics in Pakistan.

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