

Role of Pakistan Peoples Party in Democratization in Pakistan

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Abstract

Like many other developing countries, Pakistan experienced dictatorship and collapse of parliamentary system four times moreover, the immature attitude of political leaders enforcing the military to do unconstitutional act in Pakistan. PPP remained the most dominant political party of Pakistan and four times has got a chance to remain in power. After the assassination of Benazir, Bhutto party won the majority vote in 2008 election and made coalition government. Pakistan people party government adopts the policy of reconciliation and revives the constitution in its original shape and it was the first time in the history of Pakistan when democratic government completed its full tenure. In its period it passed three significantly important amendments and women empowerment bill. PPP government adopted the policy of reconciliation and revives the constitution in its original shape.

Key words: Pakistan People party, Pakistan Muslim league (N), Democratic system, parliamentary democracy,

Introduction

The two major parties have always been playing the negative role to each other. In the past these two party involved in anti and pro-government activities. In fact, their bitterness seemed in political style as well as in the ideology. On the other hand, the non democratic forces use them for their personal interest. At last, in 2002 the closeness started between two political parties. The communication process started between Benazir Bhutto and PML (N) with the help of Ishaq Dar. The object of these negotiation processes to restore parliamentary democracy in Pakistan with the help of extensive internal party consultation. (Najam, 2006) In this way, Benazir Bhutto met with main Muhammad Nawaz Sharif in Jeddah in 2005. These two political parties gathered at the same point and finally in 2006 they were able to prepare a charter of democracy with the consent of both political parties to restore democratic norms in Pakistan. (Najam, 2006) This charter of democracy was signed in 15 May and got significant importance in the history of Pakistan. Later on, the fifteen political parties also agreed to adopt this charter in the All Parties Conference (APC). COD is the third important thing in the history of Pakistan as followed the objective resolution and constitution of 1973.

The COD is the Magna Charta of Pakistan. The major element of this charter is the fair election in Pakistan, code of conduct, provision related to the army relation, Constitution alteration. Especially, with the help of COD, all political parties will be able to restore democracy in the country. (Rizwan, 2014) After the COD the NRO was signed between President Musharaf and Benazir Bhutto in 2007. NRO was a political deal between two political personalities to fulfill their political goals through the negotiation process. NRO set a political environment for political parties to participate in the 2008 election. Before the NRO all political parties were banned to take part in political activities.

The Election is very important for every democratic country because it provides a way to political parties to come in the power and represent the demands of common people. Musharaf

government tried to sideline the political parties of Pakistan like PPP and PML (N). Election of 2002 gave the chance to Musharaf to create the allies with the political parties like Islamic parties and some other minor parties to establish the civilian government. With the help of these political parties, he has alleviated the influence of the major parties like PPP and the PML (N). His government became more powerful with the help of the 17th amendment passed by the two Houses of the Parliament with the support of PML (Q). Furthermore, the MMA also gave the favor to President Musharaf government to bring the change in the constitution. It also justified the LFO (2002) through the parliament. It gives the power to the president to make any amendment in the constitution. LFO provided the parliamentary mask to the dictatorship government from 1999 to 2002. (Hasan Askari Rizvi, May 2013) It did not the necessity of the constitution but President Musharaf wanted to achieve democratic credential that's why, on 30 December 2003, he held the presidency through the vote of confident from National and Provincial Assemblies. General Pervez Musharaf also made the commitment to resign from the post of army chief by 31 Dec. 2004. (Rizvi, December 2004)

During his period political institutions of the country did not get chance to make its roots strong. In fact, he held two ranks and used absolute power at the same time. His regular control over the political power not only made the civilian stood against him but also changed the loyalties of his friends. He changed the prime minister without any reason. Mir zaffar ul khan forced to resign in 2004 and was replaced by Chaudhry Shujjat Hussain. Further, the finance minister was also changed by the President Musharaf and then the PMN (Q) was not playing any role in their decision. This all incident created disturbance among the political forces. Firstly, Musharaf issued the orders to remove the chief justices but later he suspended him and filed the reference against the Supreme Judicial Council. (Fruman, 2011)

This situation created an uprising against the Musharaf government. All the lawyers of the country stood against this act. (Fruman, 2011) Furthermore, President Musharaf also lost

the support of the religious political parties and most of the MMA members also stood against President Musharaf after the Red Mosques incidents. In this critical situation, President Musharaf took the wrong step he wanted to reelect himself from the national and the provincial assembly. His move was opposed by the lawyer, political parties and the religious groups but President Musharaf wanted to reelect himself.

The entire situation became out of control and judicially movement extremely stood against the military dictator. In the same way, he promulgated the state of emergency on 3 November 2007. (Qureshi, 2010) He suspended the constitution and imposed the provincial constitutional order for the purpose to take new oath form the judges and many judges not welcome for the new oath lose their job while many judges of Supreme Court and the provincial court refused to take the new oath. In this way, Musharaf tried to play with the judiciary. He resigned from the chief of army staff on 28 November 2007 and appointed the new army chief General Ashfaq kayani and become a civilian president for the second time. Furthermore, he declared many changes in the constitution on 14 December and on the second day he removed the state of emergency. The Country returned to the constitutional rule. National Assembly also completed its term on 15 November. The president Musharaf selected chairmen of the Senate Main Muhammad Soomro. He performs the duty as a caretaker president from 16 November 2007 till 25 March 2008. The election of National and Provincial Assembly was planned to behold on 8 Jan, 2008 but the date of election extended to 18 Feb, 2008. (Hasan Askari Rizvi, May 2013)

Role of Political Parties in the 2008 Election

In 2008 election two major political parties electively participated. The leader of these political parties returned to the country On 18 October 2007 and 25 November 2007. Nawaz Sharif returned to the country whoever, before his arrival Musharaf did not allow him to land in Islamabad Air Port. In fact, he was pressurizing Nawaz Sharif to return Saudi Arabia.

While the Leader of Pakistan people party return to the country was made possible by the different negotiations held between Musharaf and Benazir Bhutto. Musharaf passed the NRO (National reconciliation ordinance) on 5 Oct 2007. (Hamid, November 2007) This ordinance allowed withdrawing all the cases from the political parties of Pakistan. Benazir returned to the country and started election campaigns but she was assassinated on 27 December 2007. (Hasan Askari Rizvi, May 2013)The democratic forces of Pakistan set pressure on President Musharaf that he should conduct a free and fair election. President Musharaf also agreed to hold the election in the country but after the assassination of Benazir Bhutto general election held on 18 Feb. 2008. The environment of that time was very different because after the assassination the uprising started against president Musharaf government. It provided the way to restore democracy in Pakistan. In the General election of 2008 two major parties of Pakistan won the majority of seats and made the coalition government in the country.

Yousaf Raza Gilani became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. However, president Musharaf tried to save presidency election but the impeachment process started against him he had to resign from his position on 18 August 2008. (Qureshi, 2010) PPP got almost 120 seats in the National Assembly. On the other hand, the Pakistan Muslim League won 90 seats and played a role as the opposition government. Musharaf himself declared that election process had been free and fair. After the resign of Musharaf the chairperson of Pakistan people party Asif Ali Zardari became the new president of Pakistan on 6 September. After the ten years of military rule, the democratic government was returning after the long struggle. It was the time to make new amendment in the constitution, restore democracy in its true manner and restore the constitution in its original form.

Murray Declaration

After the election of 2008 PPP and PML (N) signed a declaration to form of a coalition government in Central and

Provincial level. This declaration is called Murray declaration. In this agreement, the political parties agreed to reestablish judiciary and other national related issues under the soul of COD. Additionally, PPP and PML (N) agreed to make joint Cabinet lead by Pakistan People Party (PPP).

The coalition government was relied upon to manage many issues including:

- To rebuilding of matchless quality of the Parliament as indicated by the Constitution of 1973.
- To decrease expanding inflation step by step.
- To re-instate the sacked Judges of the Supreme and High Courts.
- To assume a viable part in the war against terrorism. (rizwan., May 2014)

This coalition couldn't work so long. In March 2009, the leadership of PML (N) decided to separate their parts from the coalition government. (Muhammad, Arshad, & Waqar, January 2014) In this way, PML (N) had chosen to isolate the routes from coalition administration of PPP.

Meanwhile, the lawyer's movement, in the joint effort of numerous political parties including PML (N), chose to go for a long march from 12 to 16 keeping in mind the end goal to reestablish the judges. The government administration demonstrated hesitance to reestablish judges. The government experts made every single conceivable plan to obstruct their way to Islamabad. In spite of these activities, the long march preceded with incredible enthusiasm. It was a very difficult timing for government and government was under the huge pressure of the civil society. The Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani declared the reestablished of judicially. The Prime Minister showed up on the state TV at midnight and tended to the country in the way.

"I am addressing on an event when we are standing on the cross roads of the history. The nation knows that we always preferred reconciliation, tolerance and respectful politics. We all know that the democracy and

the democratic institutions can't be strengthened until political parties and other actors don't respect their mandate. The lawyers and the political parties are presenting their sentiments in the form of Long March; we respect it which is their democratic right. The PPP and its leadership especially late Benazir Bhutto was important part of the lawyer's movement. Keeping COD, Murray Declaration and other promise of the leadership in the mind I hereby announce the restoration of Chief Justice and other Judges and it is also notified. He also invited the leadership of other political parties especially PML-N to come and join politics of reconciliation and tolerance for the flourishing of democracy in Pakistan". (DAWN, 18 March 2009)

NFC Awards (National Finance Commission)

The Central and the Provincial government develop the historical development in the form of 7th NFC Award after the gap of thirteen years. Punjab province had agreed to minimize its share and to give the resources to the Balochistan. The highlights of the agreement on the seventh NFC Award incorporate significant conformity in vertical as well as flat distribution. In a vertical division, the central government had sacrificed its 8.5 percent share in the distinguishable pool for the province. (Khan, December 15, 2009) NFC is establishing for the division of revenues between the provinces and the centre under the constitution of 1973 on yearly basis. The tax of all provinces collected in the federal. Further, they are combining in the central and redistributing among the province according to the formula set by the National Finance Commission which is called as NFC Award. (Ahmed, 2010) There have been three NFC Award implemented in 1974, 1991 and 1997 but other three formulas (1979, 1984 and 2000) failed to reach the mutual understanding on the state level. Further, it failed to enforce. The taxes consisted of Income-tax, Wealth tax, Capital gain tax, General sale tax, and Customs duties tax. These all taxes are income of the state and division of these revenues were remaining the major issues among the provinces of Pakistan. The 7th meeting of the NFC Award was taking

place in Gwadar on 30th December under the leadership of Yousaf Raza Gillani. Four province ministers had agreed on the consensus draft and also accepted to increase the distribution from 47.5% to 56% in the first year of the NFC (2010 to 2011). Furthermore, it will increase to 57% next year. The central government agreed to minimize the collection charges of the taxes from 5% to 1%. (Jalbani, January 2011)

The formulas of the division

- Poverty bases 10.3%
- Population vise 82%
- Income collection bases 5%
- Inverse population Density 2.7%

Financial Resources Distribution

Financial Resources Distribution		
Number	Provinces	Share
1	Punjab	51.74%
2	Sindh	24.55%
3	K.P	14.62%
4	Balochistan	9.09%

(Khan, December 15, 2009)

The single rule was remaining popular for income distribution among Federal and Provincial Governments. Baluchistan's population was not participating while the last record held during 1998, the Pashtoon Belt refused to participate in the census and Balochistan population was considering 5% of total population of Pakistan and they were getting a minimum share in income which depended on supposition. But in 2009 the formula of NFC has been change with the popular censuses of all provinces. (Jalbani, January 2011)

According to Mr.Tarin, it is a philosophical shift in government policy which would greatly enhance the shares of the provinces. He said that “This is the first step towards financial

autonomy of the provinces and a victory of democracy,”
(DWAN, 31 december 2009,12 am)

The Federation and the provinces had agreed to give the due share to the province of Balochistan. (Ahmed, 2010) The share of Balochistan has been increasing by 9.09 percent. If any type of shortfall occurs would be covered by the central government share. The Sindh province also received 6 billion from the central government. The different indicators uses in this NFC Award moreover, also focus on the special need of Balochistan because it is the most backward province of Pakistan. (Report of national Finance Commission of 2009, 30 december 2009)

Parliamentary Committee on constitutional Reforms

After the creation of government, an advisory group constituted to suggest changes in the Constitution. National Assembly additionally passed a determination to constitute the board of trustees, which framed by the Speaker will be pleasing all partners in the Parliament. In the wake of making its lead and technique, the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Reforms (PCCR), under chairmanship of Senator Mian Raza Rabbani of People's Party, held 77th meetings and proposed revisions in 102 articles of the Constitution. All political parties determined to reestablish the democratic government. National Assembly endorsed the bill on April 8, 2010, with 292/342 votes, to revived parliamentary democracy. Unlike previous history of the nation, the Opposition played significantly an effective role.

Eighteenth amendment

The eighteenth Amendment approved by thirteenth National Assembly recovers parliamentary soul of the Constitution of 1973. The Parliament, denied approving of dictators instruments. It canceled LFO 2002, Chief Executive Orders, and the seventeenth Constitutional Amendment was considered illicit and unlawful. PCCR altered Article 6 of the Constitution and managed the issue of high treason. To stop the legal authorization of the military overthrows it has been included

that such a demonstration of high injustice would not be approved by any court of law. The correction in Article 6 was brought to dishearten any military takeovers in future. The part of military disposed from the legislative issues and matchless quality of the Parliament gotten congruity with the Article 238 and 239 of the Constitution. It is unmistakably expressed that a change in the Constitution might be taken by demonstration of Majlis-e-Shoora or the Parliament. Whereas, Article 239(5) of the Constitution tells about the overwhelming nature of the Parliament, No alteration of the Constitution should be brought being referred to in any Court on any ground whatsoever. (Muhammad, Arshad, & Waqar, January 2014)

The province of Pakistan was demanding provincial autonomy for the long time. 18th amendment takes its demands not only very seriously but also erased the Concurrent List from the fourth timetable of the Constitution. The provincial assembly had the power to legislate any matter related to concrete list but not to federal list. It gave an appropriate share to administer regarding the matter counted in the Federal List Part-II, through the initiation of the Council of Common Interest (CCI). However, adequate was time saved for these regions to oblige the lapsed services. The revisions considered and hold the consultative part of the provinces before the development of hydro-electric power station in any province. The PCCR concentrated National Finance Commission under Article 160 in setting with a dispersion of income among Center and areas. Thus, two new statement 3(A) and 3(B) embedded in the Constitution in Article 160. Provision 3(A) guaranteed that the share of any region should not be less as much as the past honor's share, while statement 3(B), managed the organization and appropriate execution of the NFC award.

The word Parliamentary Sovereignty, in the expression of a popular Political Scientist Dicey, is a system where the Parliament has the right to make or un-make any law whatsoever. (rizwan., May 2014) This definition gave an establishment toward the Westminster style of parliamentary frameworks of administration, embraced by numerous different countries of the world. The eighteenth Amendment has offered

an arrival to the parliamentary dominance in Pakistan. The President of Pakistan being the stylized head of state and undoubtedly, follow up on Prime Minister's recommendation as described in the first content of the Constitution of 1973. The Constitution had made it clear that President can dissolve the National Assembly just if the Prime Minister guides him to do as such. In this way, the eighteenth Amendment refuted the incorporation by the eighth and seventeenth Amendments where the President was enabling to dissolve the House all alone. Further, this misuse has been utilized chiefly to crash the democratic improvement in Pakistan. At present under the eighteenth Amendment, the President remains bound to assume a formal part accordingly to parliamentary norms.

As political history of Pakistan uncovers that numerous dictators had authorized their principles by illicit submissions, on this way, after the proclamation of eighteenth Amendment the President might need to look for an endorsement of the Parliament to hold a choice. Similarly, the Presidential forces will further restrict under Article-75, where the Presidential consent to a bill will reduce to ten rather than thirty days. It is very important to protect from the delay that is due to president and faster the legislation process of parliament. To acquire the common government's lines with parliamentary standards, the eighteenth Amendment has made it obligatory for the head of state to have the Prime Minister recommendation in the arrangement of governors who ought to be an enrolled voter and inhabitant of the concerned area. However, the governors will follow up on the exhortation of Chief Ministers under the Article 105; it guarantees parliamentary soul in the provinces. They should go about as ceremonial heads in light of the fact that the real power might be delighted in by the Chief Minister and his bureau of the separate area. So also, the President would give the name of Chairman of Public Service Commission and Services Chiefs under the Article 242 and 243 on Prime Minister Guidance and not in his own caution as embedded by the RCO, 1985.

Under the Article-90 the Prime Minister being the Chief Executive of the nation and his Cabinet partners in a limit of his

ministers should practice administrative expert for the sake of the President. While fixing the President as a genuine official, the correction reestablished his formal and main part in the state undertakings. The notable alteration has finished any possibility of Horse Trading' and was moving or deferring in the exchange of force by the President. Furthermore, the National Assembly should hold its first session on the 21st day taking after the election if not previously called by the President. After election of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, and Prime Minister, the central government should indicate its guidelines of the business for the smooth and reasonable lead of parliamentary business. Under Article 92, the question with respect to the quality of the Cabinet individuals was likewise rethought and settled it at 11 for each penny of the Parliament's aggregate membership. Keeping in mind the end goal to maintain a strategic distance from any sort of unsettling influence in the present set up (coalition governments) it consented to take after the lines from next General Elections where PCCR has reshaped Article 106 which expanded the quantity of seats for ladies and minorities. Essentially, the working days for parliament gatherings expanded from 70 to 100 with the expansion of new duties by devolution of ministries.

The council of common interest is also called the heart of the Federation of the democratic state. (Zaferullah khan, 16 January 2017) The current body of the Council of Common Interests (CCI) has been fortified to play out the expanded duties under Article 153 in the favorable of Prime Minister. Now Prime Minister becomes the head of the council and provincial minister became the permanent member of the council. Prime minister nominated three persons from the federal government. In the same way, there are two members in the council from every province and the secretary of the council is selected from the prime minister province which was not part of the council in the past. In any case, alongside Chief Ministers of every one of the four territories and three State Ministers must accept their obligations within 30 days of Prime Minister's Oath of the office, keeping in mind the end goal to build the locale of CCI. A few subjects from precluded

Concurrent List and few from Part I of the Federal Legislative List have been exchanged to Part II, speaking to shared duties of the Federal Legislature.

After the section of the eighteenth Amendment, Federal List part-II went under the space of CCI including power and significant ports. The board should be as a team with the parliament concerning its exercises and might present its yearly answer to Senate and National Assembly both. The CCI has been endowed with its part of supervision, basic leadership and duties over the Federal Legislative List Part II. CCI as the protected body would assume its part as the viable gathering for debate determination and financial advancement of the state.

The PCCR also reviewed NEC whose jurisdiction shall be to give the proper recommendations to the government with respect to improve the economic condition of the state. It actually restructured NEC and included the Chief Ministers of all the federating units and their nominees as its members. Prime Minister, on the other hand, was given the authority and responsibility to nominate four other members for the smooth functioning of the institution. The Council required submitting an annual report to the Senate and National Assembly and it shall remain responsible and accountable to the Parliament.

The Senate of Pakistan has some money related role under seventeenth amendment anyway it has not treated at standard with National Assembly. After the Eighteenth Amendment, the presidential forces declaration of the ordinance will connect with Senate and National Assembly. The president may proclaim mandates when both houses of parliament are not in session. Originally under 1973 constitution, it identified with National Assembly. The Senate has additionally given the due part in various parliamentary panels and the legislature kept responsible for both the houses on the soul of parliamentary federalism. The presidential power for the burden of crisis subjected to the endorsement of each house.

For the matter of the province, a resolution of the provincial assembly of the concerned province should be required. The CCI, NEC and auditor general's reports might be introduced

independently in Senate and National Assembly for endorsement. With the expansion of four minorities' seats, the aggregate quality of the Senate expanded to 104, though the working days expanded from 90 days to 110 days. (Rizwan, 2014)

Since its creation, Pakistan confronted the grave issue of provincialism which prompted to severance of the eastern wing. The changing of name from NWFP to KPK under the Eighteenth Amendment has expanded the feeling of hardship in the general population of Hazara. In April 2010 when the Hazara Province development turned forceful more than twelve of people lost their lives. Senator S.M.Zafar and Wasem Sajjad of (PML-Q) had recorded note of emphasis/contradiction for the benefit of their political party. Sardar Shahjahan Yousaf (PML-Q) dissented and moved a change in the eighteenth amendment charge which proposed "SARHAD" for KPK. Senator of Pakistan Raza Rabbani, director PCCR restricted his recommendation.

Sardar Shahjahan Yousaf included that if the ruling government neglected to comprehend the requests of the general population of Hazara than the general population should advance for the production of a different region in HAZARA. Prof. Dr, Razia Musarrat clarified that the making of new areas would reinforce the organization yet this must be finished with the assent of the concerned units. She discounts the formation of the Hazara territory on etymological premise as the administration of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa would not acknowledge it. This level-headed discussion on the floor of house opened another Pandora box for the making of new territories which may get pace in future.

The 1973 constitution had enabled the president concern appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. This strategy criticized different grounds and brought up many issues on the autonomy of judicially. The PCCR suggested for setting up of a judicial commission under article 175 (A) for the appointment of the judges. The judicial commission made up of Chief Justice of Pakistan, two most

senior judges, a resigned judge of Supreme Court, federal law minister, attorney general and senior advocate of Supreme Court should be the members. The Judicial Commission has adjusted the forces between the President and the Parliament as for legal arrangements. The judicial commission should prepare the name to an uncommon parliamentary advisory group for the parliamentary endorsement. The advisory group comprises of eight members similarly pleasing both the houses alongside government and might affirm legal arrangements. The judicial commission after affirmation of names should move it to the president for an arrangement of judges. The incorporation of parliamentary board of trustees during the time spent arrangement in legal affirms the matchless quality of the parliament.

Under the period of PPP eighteenth amendment extensively reinforced election commission of Pakistan. It expanded term of Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) from three to five years. The arrangement of Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) might be completed with the help of Prime Minister and opposition leader in National Assembly. They will send three names to the parliamentary advisory group of 12 individuals constituted from both the house, accommodating treasury and opposition seats. The individual who selected by the Parliamentary Committee should be elected as CEC by the President. The Election Commission of Pakistan should have five permanent members including the Chief Election Commissioner. The Commission should have the power to manage the matters of election conducting in Pakistan. This correction in the constitution will ensure the smooth exchange of force. (Muhammad Rizwan M. A., january 2014)

In Pakistan, there have always been the questions on the transparency and fairness of the election. One of the reasons behind the fact was the caretaker set up, which was appointed to stop gape arrangement. After 18th amendment appointment of caretaker set up is no more responsibility of the president. Now the caretaker prime minister is appointed by the president with the consultation of the outgoing Prime Minister, the Opposition Leader and Cabinet members shall be appointed on

the advice of the Caretaker Prime Minister. This changing will not only help in disheartening rigging in elections but also will make possible in the smooth shift of the power.

Further, the nineteenth amendment shall be introduced by the PPP government. The nineteenth amendment is basically a change in the eighteen amendments. Many articles of eighteen amendments included article 175. An (arrangement of the judges) in the judicially had challenged in the Supreme Court. According to the Supreme Court's a strong part of judicially has been limited by the PCCR. This circumstance may create conflict between the state institutions. With a specific end goal to watch the tri-chotomy of the reasons, the Constitutional Reform Committee (CRC) broke down the Supreme Court regarding the decision of Speaker of the National Assembly.

There is no doubt; the situation appeared to be troublesome for the ruling party. It was not a simple undertaking to bring all political parties on board once again to build up an agreement as there was the general observation that the foundations are moving towards an impact. To deal with the problem, the PCCR met to begin for further discussion. For the purpose of parliamentary matchless quality it promised to guarantee the judicial autonomy. The Parliament by and large conceded to the bill. Nonetheless, the drafter of the revision bill set up in the light of the Supreme Court's guidelines. (Ahmed, 2010)

By exploiting the overarching positive political circumstance, Prime Minister Mr. Yousaf Raza Gillani supported that the going of two constitutional changes in a limited time period as the after effect of compromise among the political parties. No doubt, the tolerances, and maturity showed by the political party in power has shielded the nation from institutional conflict.

Like many other immature states, there is a trend in Pakistan. After any election the loser party made an allegation against the winning party that he was rigging in the election. In many events, the caretaker government also favors one political party than the other. But government and the opposition made a positive step in caretaker setup to ensure the transparency of

election.20th amendment is the landmark to ensure the transparency of the election in the country

The twentieth amendment passed with the common accord of both opposition and the ruling elites like eighteenth and nineteenth amendments. To lead a free and reasonable election through an independent election commission is the will of two standard political parties in COD and supported by other political parties in the Parliament.

Disqualification of Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani

The top judge disqualifies the Prime Minister of Pakistan on the scandal of the memo. The chief justices Iftikhar Ahmed Chaudhry dismissed prime minister because he had been not reopening the corruption cases on the president Asif Raza Gillani. The Prime Minister had the statue that he will not accept a state within the state. (DWAN.COM, 19 jun 2012)On January 19, 2012, Gilani summoned to the Supreme Court of Pakistan, to oppose charges against disregard of court. Prime Minister Gilani repeated that he didn't mean any lack of regard to the judicial system, the constitution and did not relate with the Swiss government because President Zardari had full political immunity.

The Supreme Court of Pakistan had declared to prosecute Prime Minister Gilani for disrespect of court on 2 February 2012, and summoned the head to appear before of the court on February 13, 2012. Gilani had found at fault to disrespect of the supreme court of Pakistan on April 26, 2012. The Supreme Court of Pakistan has announced to indict Gilani for contempt of court and summoned the premier to appear before the court on February 13, 2012. However, Gilani has decided to file an appeal before appearing in the court of law. The circumstance was seen and spread by the media that the institutions of the country were going towards conflict. Because of the ruling People's Party hosts summoned its parliamentary meeting conviction where Jahangir Badar, Secretary General of PPP, affirmed that the cabinet stood broke up after the ineligibility of

Prime Minister on the parliamentary customs that "wherever in the world where the Prime Minister is gone the Cabinet is vanished" (Daily Dawn, June 20, 2012).

According to their dedication the large portion of the party authority remained submitted with the legislative issues of settlement and in the wake of satisfying every single constitutional demand, the new Cabinet shaped in the leadership of Raja Perviz Ashraf, who stayed in power till the expiry of five year term of PPP-drove coalition government.

Five year's performance of National Assembly of Pakistan during 2008 to 2013

The notable enactment saw the parliamentary administration 2008-2013 to cover practically every stroll of human life. The Parliament effectively passed a total of 134 bills including three historic constitutional amendments and set out the tradition to pass private bills. Also, As Pakistan had encountered a claimed history of the election, keeping it in view both PPP and PML (N), have chosen under COD to present changes in the election. A self-sufficient, fair and autonomous Election Commission affirmed to be built up. Among other administrative and political issues, some social matters also talked about in the eighteenth amendment. Despite the fact that the Constitution of 1973 supports enactment for ladies security and ensures their full contribution in all walks of life but it couldn't work adequately because of unremitting interferences.

The Parliament passed various basic bits of enactment concentrating on acid throwing, Sexual harassment at their working spots, hostile to ladies hones and to build up a national commission to set a parameter about ladies status. The assembly additionally administered for the Child Rights so as to give them violence and abuse free condition with the arrangement of quickly relief allowance. Meanwhile, general request to handle the shortfalls emergency had expanded as a result of environmental change and a worldwide temperature alteration. To meet the requests, Parliament legislature body to oversee the energy shortfalls. Thus, the bills were recording for

the foundation and strengthening of Educational Institution. The House had taken various measures to guarantee the privilege and freedoms of average workers. The COD's signatories concurred for the foundation of National Democracy Commission to elevated law based culture and to give help to the administrators to their ability building. The association was accepted to offer a specialist see on various social and political issues and to help the parliament to make a friendly law for Pakistani society. So as to have a powerful charge and control framework, the National Command Authority (NCA) Bill enabled the Prime Minister to be the Chairman of NCA, which should practice specialist over all atomic and space technology. It was a decent delineation to show the system of check and adjust in which the President expected to move his power to the Prime Minister.

The COD, emphasized that matchless quality will be enhanced to help the overall population, with the admission to collective services. Under the direction of President Asif Ali Zardari the administration received numerous positive proposal started by the restriction under the genuine soul of governmental issues of compromise and convenience. He encouraged advancing the governmental issues of compromise for the best survival of the state and the framework.

Pakistan People Party suited numerous political performing artists in the House. At first, it shaped the coalition government with PML (N), JUI (F) and ANP. Later on, the new setup had shaped with PML (Q), following quite a while of turmoil in PPP's made the alliance with PML (N) and MQM, where Perviz Elahi appointed as deputy and PML (Q) members were enlisted into the government cabinet. Their votes assisted the PPP to pick up a surer balance. Then again, as a counter-move, PML (N) assembled an organization together with religious and patriot parties. The coalition with PML (Q) was to run smooth administration of the section and execution of legislation and for the survival of the democratic setup. Additionally, Dr. Ferdous Ashiq Awan, Information and Broadcasting Minister, said that the cabinet increment would be made by the protected needs. She made it clear that PPP, having confidence in the

strategy of compromise, will accept every single political drive to choose national issues. The coalition, doubtlessly, assisted PPP from the condition of instability and gave quality to the coalition so it could concentrate on the national issues rather on the survival of the country. Five years of government ensuring the autonomy of provinces, restored the constitution of the Islamic republic as well as empower the women. Despite the fact that the lower house's five years are characterized by issues of national security, political unbalance, official legal pressure, civil-military relations, and the energy breakdown, it showed occasions of political unanimity.

The 10 parliamentary parties on both sides of the walkway interceded compromise on issues that have the capability of upsetting the democratic process. For example, the memo-gate issues. For the first time in the history of Pakistan the national assembly chose the women speaker, the President tended to the joint sessions of the parliament for five back to back years. Taking after the set up parliamentary custom, the Leader of the Opposition selected as the seat of the Public Accounts Committee. Besides, legislators from the opposition branches were chosen seats of the Standing Committees.

The head of the government resigned from his seat due to the disqualification by the Supreme Court and another Leader of the House was selected in the fifth parliamentary year. Additionally, in the fifth parliamentary year, 11 MNAs resigned from his seats due to the dual nationalities.

Bills passed by parliament

Bills	Total No
National Assembly	134
Government bills	116
Private bills	18
Bills become law	81

(Muhammad Rizwan M. A., May 2014)

189 private bills introduced in the national assembly in which 135 private bills were for only amending the previous law. On the other hand, the government of Pakistan had introduced 23rd constitution amendment. The purpose of the 23rd amendment had reserved seats for minorities both in national assembly as well as in provincial assembly but this amendment was not passed by the lower house. (National Assembly of Pakistan: Five-year performance (2008to 2013)) In the first parliamentary years, the National Assembly passed the resolution to tackling the extremism in the country the military operation in Swat was the backdrop of this resolution. While in the same year the anti-terrorism act was amended two times.

Conclusion

Pakistan people party played a very effective role in his tenure. It not only done different amendments in the constitution to strengthen democratic system but also completed it fully tenure. The Eighteenth amendment is a significantly important development in the constitution. The Eighteenth amendment has limited presidents power. Now all power vested to the prime minister. Additionally, the sovereignty of parliament had been restored. Now, it will not use as the rubber stamp. Restoration of the judicially and provisional autonomy is the most important achievements of the government. The ruling party resolved many issues with the mutual understanding. The ruling party adopted the policy of reconciliation which was very helpful for PPP government to completing in tenure. No doubt, Opposition parties were giving full support to the ruling party to do many important amendments in the constitution. In spite, all these development government was involved in corruption charges, nepotism, and mismanagement. During the PPP role government failed to control the energy crisis and terrorism.

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