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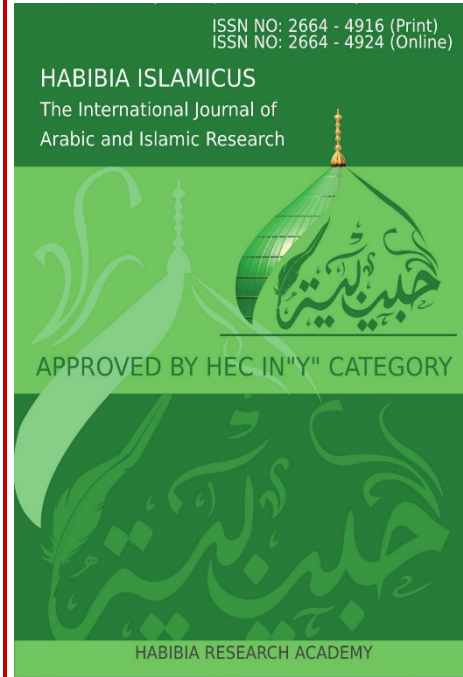
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TOPIC:

POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN PAKISTAN: A STUDY OF PAKISTAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (2008-2013)

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POLITICS OF DEVELOPMENT AND INSTITUTIONALIZATION IN PAKISTAN: A STUDY OF PAKISTAN PEOPLE'S PARTY (2008-2013)

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ABSTRACT:

This study deals with the politics of Pakistan People's Party governance during the time period (2008-2013). The PPP considered the mainstream political party and democratic force of whole Pakistan. The study has discussed politics of development and institutionalization. It has also explored the political development, political stability, political participation and their relationship with each other's. The study has seen governance and political system impact on economy, social and political development of the country during the period of 2008 to 2013. It also examined how this government was successful and it fulfilled its whole duration of five years. On the other hand the past parliamentary governments were inadequate to outright their five years constitutional tenure. The Political history of Pakistan shows the worry to institutionalize the political structure for democratic strength. Centralized state system with dominant inclinations, competing political parties for authority and power and civil- military relationships have always endangered to hinder the reason of political strength. In this domain, democratic disbursement to the selected representatives in 2008. The paper highlights the role of Pakistan People's Party during 2008-2013.

KEYWORDS: *Politics, People's Party, Political, Institutional, Development etc.*

DISCUSSION: Pakistan People's Party is very significant political party in Pakistan. After differences with General Ayub Khan in 1966, the idea of forming a progressive political party. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto replaced these words with poet, painter and creative Hanif Rama. Rama was dominating a group of creative in Lahore who were working to collaborate socialism and Pakistani nationalism with the beliefs of equality in Islam to form a mixed ideology. Rama called it Islamic socialism. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto was first supported by left-wing student groups. In late 1966, Bhutto attended a function at a college in Karachi as a special guest. Meraj Muhammad Khan was a very passionate president of the National Students Federation (NSF). Rashid Hassan was also a key member of the NSF. The students urged Z.A Bhutto to form a revolutionary socialist party. When Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto said goodbye to the cabinet, during a meeting held at the house of Dr. Mubashir Hassan, Z.A Bhutto established his political party, the Pakistan People's Party on 30 November, 1967 in Lahore. The first meeting of the party was held at the house of Dr. Mubashir Hassan. The party was expressed as a floor for different beliefs of growing politics. The party's constituent papers include a free / neutral foreign policy (in the context of the Cold War, the introduction of parliamentary democracy, socialist economic reform, an enlightened and progressive society, and Ayub Khan's 'capitalist system of a few families. Benazir Bhutto entered in politics significantly due to her ancestry that was, her family's political power and position. Pakistan People's party maintained to bear after the demise of its establishing leader Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto due to his political successor Benazir Bhutto. After the demise of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto Pakistan people's party destiny was unclear but this ambiguity was curve into glowing destiny for the party under the guidance of Benazir Bhutto the daughter of establishing leader of Pakistan people's party. She was

stunning leader of the nation who after the end of martial law wins the elections of 1988 and became the first female Prime Minister of the Country. Benazir Bhutto came out as first and youngest female ever to head the government of Pakistan as well as any Muslim nation. Pakistan people's party came in the political structure of the Pakistan in very critical time period because all the political parties during that time period were at the trim of devastation by the military emperor. The leadership of political parties of Pakistan were removed by General Pervez Musharraf. In 2007 once again clouds of ambiguity were obstructing around the party when Benazir Bhutto was murdered in terrorist attack at the age of 54 years, Pakistan accomplished military rule and breakdown of parliamentary system like many other developing countries in the world. The childish behavior of political leaders forced the military to do unconstitutional action in the Country. PPP stayed the main controlling political party of Pakistan and gained more opportunities to stay in power. After the demise of Benazir Bhutto party achieved the majority votes in the elections of 2008 and established coalition government.¹

Pre-poll malpractices in 2008

The obligatory government which was established in 2002 was to complete its tenure in 2007. After the completion of tenure, elections shall be held within three months according to the Constitution of 1973. General Pervez Musharraf had been in authority and power for almost eight years, but he was recognized to continue the longevity of his governance. He was under enormous pressure within Pakistan and western Countries as well. General Pervez Musharraf desired to sustain power at any cost, even if needed handling of elections. He tried his best and adopted various tactics of electoral control, starting from system rigging, pre-elections, elections-day and post-elections malpractices. Benazir Bhutto described real reservations about the fairness of elections 2008. She knows about the rigging scheme by the government. She raised question about judicial transfers and postings, submissive election commission, biased caretaker government and continuation of sitting Chief Ministers with all powers unscathed. The elections of 2008 were heavily rigged at this time with PMLQ being party close to General Pervez Musharraf and caretaker, advantaging a disproportional portion of dereliction. General Pervez Musharraf misused his authority power, civil military bureaucracy and like-minded politician to gain desired outcome. On 03 November, 2007 General Pervez Musharraf announced a state of emergency and postponed constitution. Under the emergency rule, Musharraf ordered removal and detention of significantly numbers of judges from the Supreme Court of Pakistan including Chief Justice of Pakistan. He also forced fresh conditions on media. The aim behind it was to adopt fresh code of conduct for electronic and print journalism.²

General Elections 2008

Elections are looked an significant mean for transporting replaces in any democratic country of the world. General Elections held in February, 2008 was unique practice in the political history of Pakistan. After the demise of Benazir Bhutto on 27th December, 2007 elections were held in a violent circumstances. The elections were delayed till 18 February, 2008. But elections were held in very peacefully. Civil society activists and media closely

reported the complete proceedings of elections. Independent monitoring teams of the voting proceedings reported apprehension concerning the honesty of the elections with the type of props have already been insert in place. It was reported that Benazir Bhutto's demise will play effective part and PPP will gained a vote of affinity. Pakistan main political parties PPP, PMLN, ANP, MQM, PMLQ and other took part in the elections. PTI and Jamat-i-Islami stayed away from elections. 44.6% turnout was observed with 2.7% increase than last elections. Election commission gave symbols to 46 political parties. The numbers of registered voters were 80910318 including male 45306540 voters and 35603778 female voters. For National Assembly 7335 candidates took part in the elections. The elections outcome was shocking and no single party could manage to gain simple majority in the parliament.³

Election-day irregularities

The elections of 2008 were scared with huge rigging before and during the elections. The elections day was blacked by clashes, recovery of pre-marked ballot paper from the control of PMLQ in number of constituencies. During the elections the rigging took place at extreme lever but in a small number of constituencies. PMLQ and MQM tried their best and used every possible source to maneuver elections. Many local and international election observers stated elections day rigging.⁴

Results of General Elections 2008

| Party | NATIONAL | PUNJAB | SINDH | NWFP | Balochistan | Total | |
|--------|----------|--------|-------|------|-------------|-------|--|
| PPPP | 116 | 107 | 93 | 30 | 12 | 358 | |
| PMLN | 88 | 171 | --- | 05 | --- | 264 | |
| PMLQ | 54 | 84 | 09 | 06 | 18 | 171 | |
| MQM | 25 | --- | 51 | --- | --- | 76 | |
| MMA | 07 | 02 | --- | 14 | 10 | 33 | |
| ANP | 13 | --- | 02 | 48 | 04 | 67 | |
| PML(F) | 05 | 03 | 08 | --- | --- | 16 | |
| NPP | 01 | --- | 03 | --- | --- | 04 | |
| PPP(S) | 01 | --- | --- | 06 | --- | 07 | |
| BNP(A) | 01 | --- | --- | --- | 07 | 08 | |
| NP | --- | --- | --- | --- | 01 | 01 | |
| IND | 30 | 04 | --- | 11 | 12 | 57 | |
| Vacant | 01 | --- | 02 | 04 | 01 | 08 | |
| Total | 342 | 371 | 168 | 124 | 65 | 1070 | |

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Formation of Government

The PPP short of absolute simple majority in Federal level, wanted to establish coalition government with the support of its some competitors including PMLN, MQM, ANP and JUI-F. yousaf Raza Gilani became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. President Pervez Musharraf tried to save presidency election but the impeachment process started against

him. He had to resign from his position on 18 August, 2008. The establishment of wide coalition government drive by the PPP with absolute two-third majority in the National Assembly as well as in the Senate that would provide the incoming government significant political support to press for unconditional indictment of Pervez Musharraf, the time period of constitutional reforms proposed to make the Judiciary strong and a possible abrogation of flagrant constitutional feature famous as clause 58-2(b), which gave power to the President to dismiss the Assembly. These dreams were quickly scampered when signs of dissonance established within the incoming coalition even before it could be officially sworn on 17 March, 2008. The PMLN tried to extend its impact within the incoming government by expecting a growing list of privilege from PPP. Asif Ali Zardari denied to entertain these expectations. PMLN officially resigned from the government in August, 2008. This forced PPP to contend for the help of different smaller parties to enjoy a majority in the National Assembly. After the resign of Pervez Musharraf the chairperson of PPP Asif Ali Zardari became the President of Pakistan on 6 September, 2008. After ten years of military rule, democratic government was returning after long struggle. It was the time to make new amendment in the constitution to restore democracy in its true manner and restore the constitution in its original form.⁶

NFC Awards

The central and provincial government develop the historical development in the form of 7th NFC Award after the gap of 13 years. The province of Punjab agreed to minimize its share and to give the resources to the Balochistan. The highlights of the agreement on the 7th NFC Award incorporate vital conformity in vertical as well as flat distribution. In a vertical division, central government had sacrificed its 8.5% share in the distinguishable for the province. NFC Award established for the division of revenues between provinces and the center under the constitution of 1973 on yearly basis. The tax of all provinces collected in the federal. They are combining in the central and redistributing among the provinces according to formula set by the National Finance Commission which is called NFC Award.⁷

Kashmir's Rights to self-Determinations

In the manifesto of PPP, it is in written form that it will back the rights of self-perseverance of Kashmir as before in the foreign policy of Pakistan. In this regard, after gaining power after the elections of 2008, the government of PPP had experienced two main issues while keeping up its relationships with India. First, terrorist attack on Indian embassy in Kabul and second was the breaking of the law at the line of control. The Nation security adviser of Prime Minister Ali Durrani toured New Delhi in 2008 and talked wide range of challenges. He refused the participation of Pakistan in embassy incident which acknowledged firmly from the other side and Poonch Rawalkot root was unlocked for trade across the LOC. In November, 2008 Mumbai attacks in India has led the Kashmir issue in public attention again, which was blasted on Pakistan. The government of PPP has outlawed an organization Jamaat-ud-Dawa and arrested its front leadership. The PPP government has filed accusation before United Nations Military observer group over commonly breaking the law on LOC. The government of PPP has announced the

administrative replacement in the Northern areas now called Gilgit Baltistan through self-governance order 2009. The government highlighted the Kashmir issue at international level. The government formally brought the issue of Kashmir in limelight. The President Asif Ali Zardari blamed the role of United Nations to settle the issue of Kashmir at 67th session of General Assembly. Kashmir stayed a symbol of deficiency, rather than strengths of the United Nations System and Pakistan's principled place on territorial stays a base of its foreign policy. Overall, the work of PPP government on Kashmir issue has stayed inactive and no other fruitful steps were taken except to highlight the Kashmir issue at International level. The parliamentary committee on Kashmir was established and headed by Molana Fazal-ur-Rehman during the time period of PPP government. Nothing fruitfull in terms of policy can be looked on the part of this forum. It stayed a silent platform over the Kashmir issue.⁸

Civil-military relations

The Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gilani while addressing with the nation on PTV declared three years extension in time period of Army Chief General Ashfaq Pervaiz Kayani on 22 July, 2010. The reason given by the Prime Minister was that Kayani's leadership is vital to the fruitful operation organized by the military against the terrorist and militants. Three years extension was given by soften the rules of policy on the subject in order to protect continuum in the service of Army Chief after deliberation with the President Asif Ali Zardari. The significant point to comment here is that the enlargement in the service of Army Chief was declared almost four months in advance. It indicated that the term of Army Chief will be completed when the tenure of government of PPP would be completed. The government had experienced local and International challenges. Without the military help the government could not control terrorism and extremism in the Country. In July, 2010 Gen Kayani continued to achieve three years enlargement in service and directly impacted the government decisions regarding external and internal security. The Prime Minister defended the Army Chief's expansion by addressing that the expansion of Army Chief term of service had put all stakeholders in the authority and power game, the President, the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice and the military chief in a strong position till 2013. These prominent personalities of the Country plagued politics are set to execute their tenures during the year 2013 at different times. The provision of expansion was not a fresh phenomenon because Pakistan has history that Army Chief had been provided expansion in their tenure of service previously as well. But there were few significant challenges about the expansion provided to General Kayani in civil and military circles. This expansion was not impartial from the aspect of Army's institutional hierarchy. Even though General Kayani did his work quite good but there were other generals who were great strategists in the world expecting in line for their promotion to the position of command. It left a bad image in so coming months. General Kayani was not fighting this war against extremism and terrorism in alone. The whole top brass of army was fully participated in every operation and were known about all national and international developments. New Army Chief might have had new strategies to handle the situation and more dynamic perspective to comply the job.⁹

Parliamentary committee on Constitutional Reforms

After the creation PPP government, an advisory group constituted to suggest changes in the Constitution. National Assembly passed a determination to constitute the board of trustees, framed by the Speaker will be pleasing all partners in the parliament. All the political parties determined to reestablish the democratic government. The National Assembly passed the bill on 8 April, 2010 with 292 votes out of 342 votes to revised parliamentary democracy. The opposition also played significant and efficient role unlike the previous history of Pakistan.¹⁰

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The name of NWFP was replaced on the will of the public of the Province in the government of PPP. NWFP was replaced as KPK a recognizing the living ethnic group of the province, expelling the community of Hazara of the province. This community jilted the proposed name and said that they are not Pakhtoon so they should be provided their own province, Hazara by cutting the proportion of the province.¹¹

Reconciliation in politics

As established by Benazir Bhutto approving charter of democracy with her opponent political party, PPP after creating government at Federal level and in the province of Sindh had maintained politics of reconciliation and not involved in politics of victimization. The approach of reconciliation with the opponent political parties supported and strengthened the democracy in the Country. The PPP displayed political maturity to protect the democracy. Politics of reconciliation of Asif Ali Zardari came out as a impediment against the martial law. Most political parties of the opposition endorsed the approach of co-existence. In spite of all political drag of war the political quibble stayed the part of the game. In these circumstances, PPP's government relished amiable opposition.¹²

Benazir Income Support Program

Benazir income support program is of the most effective and efficient welfare program in Pakistan introduced by the government of PPP that supported helpless public at their door step. It was initiated in the commemorative service of PPP leader Benazir Bhutto. To decrease the challenge of poverty and to solve the economic problems of helpless people of Pakistan, the PPP government initiated Benazir income support program, Benazir stock option scheme and *Waseela-e-haq* scheme. A healthy financial aid was provided to the poor females. These steps are not complied to the demands of the public but in spite of this a strong impact was made by these projects. During the time period of government of PPP the salaries of the armed forces and civil employees were increased in every year budget.¹³

Reinstatement of politically victimized employees

The expelled employee's rebound act 2010 desired to give benefit to over 9000 government employees in 25 Federal level Ministries and linked departments, who were appointed during the past government. The ordinance also practiced to those employees who were expelled after the dissolution of the government of Benazir Bhutto in November, 1996. They had been appointed between November, 1993 to November, 1996.¹⁴

Chairman of the Accountability Committee from Opposition

PPP government replaced the role of business in Assemblies and granted the opposition parties to make chairman of the accountability committee from opposition parties of the National assembly as well as from Provincial Assemblies to investigate the government funds and matters.¹⁵

President surrendered his powers

The President Asif Ali Zardari addressing all Political Parties conference announced that committee would be established to turn the 17th amendment and article 58(2) b. He completed his pledge in 2010 when the 18th amendment was recognized by the parliament. After becoming the President, Asif Ali Zardari deliberately withdrawn his presidential powers to the parliament of the Country and came out as a official head of the Country appropriately to parliamentary setup of government.¹⁶

Relations with the Neighboring States

The election manifesto of PPP lid country relationship with two neighboring states India and Afghanistan. It is mentioned in PPP manifesto that government will protect relationship with India confer to Shimla agreement of 1972. Harmonious relationships will always be the preference of the PPP's government to stabilize the nature of relationship with India. The government will work for the betterment of regional economic framework to increase investment, minimize unemployment and get rid of poverty. In March, 2011 government has initiated a dialogue process to establish the relationship with India after the event of Mumbai attacks and Indian embassy in Afghanistan. India was accustomed the dignity of a most paramour nation in November, 2012. The PPP government used to make a new beginning with a perception of economic cooperation by protecting the Kashmir issue on a desperate track. The logic behind this act was to constitute a indisputable environment to initiate a dialogue on the Kashmir issue. In 2012, effective efforts were formed to constitute trade-friendly environment. A collective press release was announced by trade ministers of India Anand Sharma and Pakistani minister Makhdoom Amin Fahim. The Indian minister narrated that India has initiated an-in principle decision, as component of the process to expand our economic engagement to grant foreign direct financing from Pakistan to India. The most spotlight of the government continue to take a lenient and cautious approach in foreign policy and they always admit that economic cooperation can establish the good relationship between India and Pakistan. Good relationships can derive to a sustainable environment to initiate negotiations process on conflicting problems.¹⁷ A MOU was signed with the combination of the American state department recognize as Afghan-Pakistan Transit Trade Agreement to bolster trade and economic collaboration. Both the government started to build railway tracks to join Afghanistan with Pakistan. In 2012, both states conceded to expand APTTA trade agreement to Tajikistan to develop economic cooperation in this region. The government gained deem of Swat operation led by the Pakistan army to impede terrorism. The PPP government planned a concerted operational mechanism for combined security and intelligence splitting system to reduce extremists and terrorist elements hiding near Pak-Afghan borders. The PPP government asserted deployment of 151000 forces onward with western border to halt extremist activities, expansion of smuggling, narcotics and

movement of tourists. Almost 800 posts for border security were created to view border movements. The PPP government covered secure settlement of Afghan refugees and people to people contact between both the states. The government failed to take strong steps for resettlement of Afghan refugees because Pakistan is facing many difficulties including economic and security interests because of their existence. But recognizable steps were taken for economic collaboration.¹⁸

Defence and Counter-Terrorism

The time period of PPP government from 2011-2013 was concerned with extremist activities in Pakistan history. The government has used to establish good relationships with neighboring states. This time period indicated developments. These developments were erasing evidence of trust-deficit by United States on Pakistan to bring a smooth counter-terrorism policy. Usama Bin Laden was killed in Abbottabad compound in operation in May, 2011. This operation led by CIA with combined special operation command. Pakistan has to confront many tragic events of terrorism in which army soldiers and infrastructure were focused. These events include Mehran base attack in May, 2011 which yielded Pakistan huge financial damage with 13 casualties, Salala check-post incident in November, 2011 which culminated 24 casualties of security forces by the NATO attack. This event was recognized in Salala, Tehsil of Mohmand Agency. The memo gate scandal in October, 2011 wherein the ambassador of Pakistan in the United States has presented a request to United States administration to normalize civil-military relationships. This action highlights the split in civil-military relationships. This time period was considered one of the most difficult time for Pakistan. Many internal, external and continuous power skirmishes between Pakistan's institutions, has pronounced a negative impact over a solid policy stand regarding the international plot. The internal problems have demonstrated as a tussle to establish consensus and solid national policy.¹⁹

Disqualification of Yousaf Raza Gilani

The Chief Justice of Pakistan disqualified the Prime Minister of Pakistan on the scandal of the memo. The Chief Justice Iftikhar Ahmad Chaudhry dismissed Yousaf Raza Gilani because he had been not restarting the cases of corruption on President Asif Ali Zardari. The Prime Minister had the status that he will not obtain a state within the state. On 19 January, 2012 Yousaf Raza Gilani was summoned to the Supreme Court to deny charges contrary to disregard of court. Prime Minister Gilani reduplicated that he did not mean any inadequacy of regard to the judicial system and did not present with the Swiss government as Asif Ali Zardari had full political indemnity. The Supreme Court had announced to prosecute Yousaf Raza Gilani for contempt of court on 2 February, 2012 and called up the head to come out before the court on 13 February, 2012. Yousaf Raza Gilani had found at fault to disrespect of the Supreme Court on 26 April, 2012. The Supreme Court has indicted Yousaf Raza Gilani for disrespect of court and called up the Prime Minister to come out in front of court on 13 February, 2012. Yousaf Raza Gilani pronounced to file a plea before appearing in the court. The position was observed and covered by media that the institutions of Pakistan were going towards clash.²⁰

Relationship with religious parties

JUI was with the President Asif Ali Zardari, the Pakistan's biggest religious party, he reconstructed the Lal Masjid, did not insert any meaningless bump in front of religious parties, the Sunni Ijtehad Council was involved in alliance and averted from any other exploit against the Madaras. The outrages with the religious parties were limited. Overall, religious parties were happy with the President Asif Ali Zardari.²¹

Performance of National Assembly of Pakistan during PPP government

The notable enactment saw the parliamentary administration 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. Pakistan had encountered a claimed history of the elections, keeping it in view both PPP and PMLN have chosen under COD to present changes in the election. A self-sufficient and fair Election Commission affirmed to be built up. Some other social matters also talked about in the 18th amendment. Despite the fact that the 1973 Constitution supports enactment for women security and ensures their full contribution in all fields of life but it could not work adequately because of unremitting interferences. The parliament also passed several basic bits of enactment concentrating on acid throwing, sexual harassment at the working spots, hostile to females hones and to build up a national commission to set a parameter about females status. The Assembly administered for the Child Rights so as to give them violence and abuse free condition with the arrangement of quickly relief allowance. The bills were passed for strengthening of educational institutions. The bills were also passed for privilege and freedom of average workers.²²

Reaching out Baluchistan

The PPP government under the new leadership concentrated the politically decayed areas and handled to grasp out to Baluchistan. The package of *agaz-e-haqooq-e-Baluchistan* for betterment of Baluchistan was acknowledged initially but latter on it proved as deserted phrase. The problems of Baluchistan endured indecipherable during PPP's government. No efficient steps were lifted to settle the problems of Baluchistan. There was a need of perception. This was the logic that no efficient effort was undertake to heal the blooded harms of the people of Baluchistan.²³

Corruption

Experts believe that PPP government was Pakistan's highest corrupt government by curiously showing Pakistan's post-2008 slump on Transparency's corruption perception index rankings. However, Pakistan's rankings could slump even because reduction of corruption view point in others states. Many cases of corruption were familiar in the Presidency of Asif Ali Zardari. Many claimed that PPP destroyed the country. This government incurred more debt than all previous governments.²⁴

Load shading and power output

Despite the transfer of power to from Gen Pervez Musharraf, power shortage was also inherited. But serious efforts were not met to meet the lack of electricity. Due to non-construction of new dams, non-dependent on solar power and wind energy, the load shading was increased. Adoption of small hydro power projects, weekend holiday, rental

power plants and time for one hour forward were the measures to reduce load shading but the condition with the passage of time became worse.²⁵

Freedom of Media in PPP Government

Print and electronic media were destructive against the PPP government. They enjoyed entire freedom of expression across the poor governance of government. The government takes up the policy resilience and no reaction against the media. There was full freedom of media to chide the government and no media house was manic depressive or under the indebted policy during the government of PPP.²⁶

Economic Reforms

There are number of impressive accord and initiatives taken by the PPP government to ease the problems of the people even extremism in the country. Marked up in wheat production, added in salaries of government employees up to 158% and release RS 70 billion among 7.5 million poor families were the attainment of the government of PPP. The PPP government formed economic renaissance through a number of important projects. The Pakistan Iran agreement on the gas pipeline, agreement with china on Gwadar port to compose it operational, maximum foreign exchange reserves from 6 billion to 16 billion, boost in stock market from 5220 points to 18185 points, breaded in export from 18 billion to 29 billion and minimization in interest rate from 17 percent of 9 percent were dignitary stride by PPP government for economic renaissance. The floods have produced causal desolation and loss remnant the economy in discord by razing large chunk of the infrastructure to the ground besides induce disaster of tens of thousands of precious lives. But the PPP government had effectively handled to salvage delivering flash relief to the needy people. The government had been successively in intriguing the attraction of local and international donors towards the harsh situation of flood hit areas and its casualty rather of giving any heed to negative hype. Actions were being imprinted for the early improvement and rehabilitation of the troubled people.²⁷

Conclusion

The PPP remained the most dominant political party of Pakistan and four times has got a chance to remain in power. PPP won the majority of votes in 2008 elections and made coalition government. PPP government adopted the policy of reconciliation and revives the constitution in its original shape. It was first time in the political history of Pakistan when a government elected by people completed its time period. In its tenure it passed three important amendments and women empowerment bill. PPP is considered a Centre-left, secular political and social democratic political party. The PPP and PMLN developed an alliance government in Federal and in the province of Punjab. The PPP was not to comply with its promises which gave both to disbelief. PMLN accepted an inflexible behavior over Judiciary issue.

The rule of PPP government and Asif Ali Zardari President of the country was an illustrated period in the political history of Pakistan. Before and after the infusion of the 18th amendment, he could rule his parliamentary group the way he liked. It had come a quasi-presidential type of government, admit with the contrast that unlike the U.S system. The President Asif Ali Zardari was a part of the lawmaking proceedings and the leader of the

party in majority who could dominate the whole process right from policy making to law exertion proceedings. The PPP government established the culture of consistent politics, activate the committee system. Which invigorated parliamentary democracy? The parliamentary committees were made from government and opposition benches of the parliament. This exercise not only recognized the portrayal of the opposition but also secured the vanish functioning of the parliament. The parliamentary committees performed an vital portrayal in the selection of high-rank official of the ECP and Judges to provide harmonious transmission of power from one party to another through the fair electoral process.

The PPP performances were not ideal. Positive measures were taken on political level. But the people in the party did not work properly. The main reason was that the PPP did not have a popular leadership. Asif Ali Zardari was a table talk specialist and political engineer but he was never popular at public level. He ran the party and government like business. In the business deals the results come in form of profit of big ruin. There was nothing left for the PPP in the political fields of Punjab.

The PPP played an effective role in his tenure. It did different amendments in constitution to strengthen democratic system. The 18th amendment has limited the Presidential power. Now all power vested to the Prime Minister. It also restored the sovereignty of the parliament. Restoration of the Judiciary and provisional autonomy is the most important achievements of the government. The government resolved many issues with the mutual understanding. The PPP government adopted the policy of reconciliation which was very helpful for government to completing in tenure. The opposition parties gave full support to the ruling party to do many important amendments in the constitution. In spite, all these developments government was involved in corruption charges, mismanagement and nepotism. The PPP government failed to control terrorism and energy crisis. The efficient democratic transmission was made achievable only because of political parties. The opposition parties should be admired as they did not try to crash the democratic government. The impact of political parties during this period is very vital as they demonstrated develop politics unlike the politics of leg-rolling in the past. Democracy cannot be strengthened without political parties. Political parties are the responsible of the people who originally put forward requirements of people to the government. The PPP focused for the elimination of feudalism in the country and to protect the rights of general public. The government of PPP also demands for the future development of real democracy in Pakistan. The key responsibility of the people to elect their representatives in grass root level. The PPP tried to create an economic alliance with the Islamic countries.

Key bills on female's rights were made current in National Assembly in 2009. The Federal government also administered the economic backing to females of household that decline under the poverty line. A female is provided Rs 3000 per month as supplementary income. The government earmarked Rs 70 billion in the year 2009 and 50 billion in the year 2010. The scheme be inflated poor women of the country in both ways. First females were provided extra income. And secondly, they were certified and collected CNIC which was a cardinal for BISP as well as for voter registration process. These developments not only

woke up Pakistani women to come to main stream politics but also compelled them to sense the feel of changing dynamics for their social and political realization.

The major infrastructure developments in the PPP government tenure includes construction of Shahrah-e-Faisal, University road Karachi, Punjab Chowrangi underpass, Baldiapur road, Ma dinatul hikma, Shahrah e Pakistan, National stadium road, Korangi double road and others.

The foremost achievement of PPP in the health sector is the establishment of hospitals for the cardiovascular diseases. NICVDs were built in Larkana, Nawab Shāh, Khairpur, Hyderabad, Sukkur and other remote cities. Civil Trauma Center and Indus hospital also demonstrated improvement in collaboration with Sindh government.

Findings

- The non-recognition of local government institution by the government of Punjab created and highlighted institutional rift between the Centre and the province.
- The organization of political parties is very weak in Pakistan.
- The over-developed relationship between government and opposition has also observed during PPP led coalition government.

Recommendations

- There is a need of political maturity in decision making process.
- There is a need to adopt a constitutional position of establishing civil-military balance in the federal government.
- The provinces must implement local governance structure in the realm of constitutional principles.
- The organizational level in political parties must be reformed on institutional cast by creating an environment of political cohesion in the internal circles.'
- The political parties must realize their role in establishing a political formula to create a consensus based and stable coalitional governments in center as well as in provinces.
- The political parties must recognize the mandate of other party. This process will ensure institutionalism in Pakistan.

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