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Abstract

The British Parliamentary System in India has straightforwardly added to the development of parliament in Pakistan. The regular authoritative bodies picked the individuals from the Constituent Assembly. It might be said that the historical backdrop of a democratic organization in Pakistan is a background marked by overturning ubiquity based establishments and a past filled with making new assumptions with every misfortune. Pakistan keeps on making progress toward accomplishing an irrefutable and solid structure in view of well-known request. Vote based change to democratization included a verifiable cycle. This paper's system was subjective in nature. All through most of the parliamentary structure, obviously organization in administrative issues was continuously being deterred. With the heaviness of Martial Law, the administrative framework was at last unhindered. When contrasted with parliamentary, the authority structure has reliably outperformed it in Pakistan's situation on the grounds that to its more evolved economy. To evaluate the History of Parliamentary System of Government in Pakistan from 1947 to 2002. The fundamental motivation behind this paper is to incorporate the historical backdrop of parliamentary arrangement of Pakistan from its introduction to the world to year 2002. Also, in addition which job the parliament has played in the majority rule government of Pakistan in this time span. This paper likewise centers around the progressions in the financial dependability of Pakistan because of Parliamentary vote based system. This study draws together writing on the total history of the parliament and the parliamentary vote based system alongside its impact on the financial security of the Pakistan. The information was assembled from the information tanks, sites and the exploration work of early individuals. A certain solicitation in such a situation can notice plans in the improvement of political events and choose if these models have a typical subject of all time. The fundamental and assistant sources were used for getting information and social event data to complete the investigation and show up at the last revelations and recommendations.

Keywords: Parliamentary System, Democratic Organization, Pakistan

1. Introduction

The preeminent assignment before the principal Constituent Assembly is to approach the Constitution for the country. On seventh March 1949, the Objectives Resolution, which currently fills in as the ground standard of Pakistan, was presented by the primary Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, and later took on by the Constituent Assembly on twelfth March 1949. Around the same time, a Basic Principles Committee involving 24 individuals was framed to set up a draft Constitution based on the Objectives Resolution. On October sixteenth, 1951, Prime Minister Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, mover of the Objective Resolution, was killed, and Khawaja Nazimuddin took over as Prime Minister on October seventeenth, 1951. The last draft of the Constitution was ready in 1954. At that point, Muhammad Ali Bogra had taken over as Prime Minister. In any case, not long before the draft could be put in the House for endorsement, the Assembly was disintegrated by the then Governor General, Ghulam Muhammad, on October 24th, 1954. The Prime Minister was, be that as it may, not excused and was approached to run the organization, with a reconstituted Cabinet, until such time as the races were held.

The disintegration was tested in the Sindh Chief Court, and the President of the Assembly won the case. The public authority, thusly, went to the Federal Court, where the popular judgment was given by the then Chief Justice Muhammad Munir, as indicated by which Maulvi Tamizuddin lost the case. The second Constituent Assembly of Pakistan was made on May 28th, 1955, under Governor General's Order No.12 of 1955. The Electoral College for this Assembly was the Provincial Assemblies of the particular Provinces. The strength of this Assembly was 80 individuals, around 50% of each from East Pakistan and West Pakistan. One of the significant choices taken by this Assembly was the foundation of West Pakistan (One Unit), fully intent on making equality between the two wings (East and West Pakistan). This Assembly likewise accomplished its objective by giving the primary Constitution to the country, i.e., the Constitution of Pakistan 1956. Choudhary Muhammad Ali was the Prime Minister around then. The draft of this Constitution was presented in the Assembly on January ninth, 1956, and was passed by the Assembly on February 29th, 1956. Consent was given on it by the Governor General on March second, 1956. This Constitution was upheld with impact from March 23rd, 1956. Under this Constitution, Pakistan turned into an Islamic Republic and consequently the 23rd of March turned into our Republic Day. It was around the same time in 1940 that the noteworthy Pakistan Resolution was taken on at Minto Park, Lahore (PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, 2022).

On March fifth, 1956, Major General Iskander Mirza turned into the main chosen President of Pakistan. The 1956 constitution accommodates a parliamentary type of government with every one of the chief powers in the possession of the Prime Minister. The President was the Head of the State and was to be chosen by all individuals from the National and Provincial Assemblies. He was to hold office for quite some time. The President was to follow up on the counsel of the Prime Minister, with the exception of where he was engaged to act at his carefulness. Under the 1956 Constitution, Parliament was unicameral. Administrative powers were vested in the Parliament, which comprised of the President and the National Assembly, containing 300 individuals partitioned similarly among East and West Pakistan. Notwithstanding these 300 seats, five seats were saved for people for every one of the two wings for a time of a decade, in this manner bringing the all-out participation of the House to 310.

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Nonetheless, without even a trace of regulation to control the ideological groups and the issue of floor crossing, political precariousness ceaselessly followed. Albeit the main general political decision was booked for mid-1959, President Sikandar Mirza annulled the Constitution, broke down the National and Provincial Assemblies, and pronounced Martial Law on October seventh, 1958. He delegated General Muhammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, as the Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 27th, 1958, General Muhammad Ayub Khan took over as the second President of Pakistan. One of the main significant advances taken by General Ayub Khan was the arrangement of a Constitution Commission on February seventeenth, 1960. The target of this commission was to present proposition regarding how best vote based system can be fortified and formed by the country's socio-world of politics and Islamic standards of equity. The Commission presented its report to the public authority on April 29th, 1961. Based on this report, another Constitution was outlined and given to the country on first March 1962. General races under the new Constitution were hung on March 28th, 1962, and decisions for the exceptional seats saved for ladies were hung on May 29th, 1962. The principal meeting of the third National Assembly was hung on June 8, 1962, at Ayub Hall, Rawalpindi. The Constitution of 1962 visualized a Federal State with a Presidential type of government, with a National Assembly at the middle and Provincial Assemblies in the territories. The councils, both at the middle and in the territories, were unicameral. The Federal framework has been abridged by permitting the Provincial Governors to be selected straight by the President. All leader authority of the Republic of Pakistan, under the Constitution, is vested in the workplace of the President. The President designated his Cabinet individuals who were straightforwardly mindful to him (PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, 2022). The electing framework was made circuitous, and the "Essential Democrats" for the two wings were announced the Electoral College to choose the Assemblies and the President. 80,000 essential leftists were 80,000 in number (40,000 from every one of East and West Pakistan). The complete participation of the National Assembly was 156, one portion of whom were to be chosen from East Pakistan and the other half from West Pakistan. Three seats were held for ladies from every region. The term of this Assembly was three years. The standard was laid out that assuming the President was from West Pakistan, the Speaker was to be from East Pakistan as well as the other way around. One of the significant accomplishments of this Assembly was the section of the Political Parties Act, 1962. On March 25th, 1969, the second military regulation was forced and General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took-over as the President of Pakistan and Chief Martial Law Administrator (CMLA). He later gave a Legal Framework Order (LFO), under which the very first broad decisions were hung on December seventh, 1970. This was the primary Assembly chose on a grown-up establishment and populace premise. It comprised of 313 individuals, 169 from East Pakistan and 144 from West Pakistan, including 13 saved seats for ladies (6 from West Pakistan and 7 from East Pakistan). Not long after the decisions, because of grave political contrasts, the Province of East Pakistan withdrew from West Pakistan and became Bangladesh. On December twentieth, 1971, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took over as the President of Pakistan along with the main common Chief Martial Law Administrator (PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY, 2022).

General Agha Mohammad Yahya Khan assumed command over the public authority and announced military regulation on March 26, 1969. Administrative decisions were hung on December 7, 1970, and the Awami League (AL) of East Pakistan won 151 out of 300 seats in the National Assembly. On March 6, 1971, President Yahya Khan reported that the parliament would meet on March 25, 1971. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of the PPP was chosen state head by the National Assembly on August 12, 1973. The Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) was laid out by resistance ideological groups on January 11, 1977. Parliamentary decisions were hung on March 7, 1977, and the PPP won 155 out of 200 seats in the National Assembly. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was indicted for homicide and condemned to death on March 18, 1978. President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry surrendered on September 14, 1978, and General Zia was confirmed as president on September 16, 1978. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was held tight April 4, 1979. The U.S. government forced financial authorizations (suspension of monetary help) against the public authority on April 6, 1979. Ideological groups were restricted on March 24, 1981. The National Assembly lifted the restriction on ideological groups on December 9, 1985, and President Zia lifted military regulation on January 1, 1986. President Zia was killed in a plane accident on August 17, 1988, and Ghulam Ishaq Khan was confirmed as acting President. President Khan delegated Benazir Bhutto, little girl of previous Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, as head of the state on December 1, 1988. Ghulam Mustafa, head of the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA), was delegated as interval state leader on August 7, 1990.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan excused Prime Minister Sharif on April 18, 1993, and Balkh Sher Mazari was delegated as interval head of the state. The Commonwealth of Nations (CON) laid out the Commonwealth Observers Group (COG-Pakistan) drove by Clive Griffiths of Australia to screen the parliamentary decisions. Farooq Ahmad Leghari was chosen president by the parliament on November 13, 1993, and he was introduced as president on November 14, 1993. President Ahmad Leghari excused Prime Minister Bhutto on November 5, 1996, and designated Malek Leraj Khalid as interval head of the state. Mohammad Nawaz Sharif of the PML was chosen state head by the National Assembly on February 17, 1997. Eight Shi'ite Muslims were killed in political viciousness in Hangu and Multan on March 21-30, 1998. The Japanese government forced monetary approvals (suspension of financial help) against the Pakistani government on May 28, 1998. The Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) censured the tactical overthrow on October 15, 1999. The International Commission of Jurists (ICJ) censured the public authority for its impudence in the Pakistani legal framework on January 27, 2000.

President Mohammad Rafiq Tarar was eliminated from office, and General Musharraf designated himself as president on June 20, 2001. Following the fear monger assaults on September 11, 2001, the U.S. government consented to lift financial and military authorizations (suspension of monetary help and preclusion on arms deals) against the Pakistani government on September 22, 2001. Exactly 98% of electors endorsed a five-year expansion of General Musharraf's standard in a mandate on May 1, 2002, however resistance political gatherings guaranteed misrepresentation. The Commonwealth of Nations (CON) sent 21 political decision spectators and 10 staff work force from 18 nations headed by Dato' Tan Sri Musa receptacle Hitam of Malaysia to screen the parliamentary races between September 9 and October 11, 2002. Zafarullah Khan Jamali was chosen state leader by the parliament on November 21, 2002, and he was confirmed as state head on November 23, 2002 (Talbot, 1998). Because of the postpone brought

about by the division of East Pakistan, the main meeting of the National Assembly was hung on April fourteenth, 1972 at the State Bank Building, Islamabad, in which each of the 144 individuals from West Pakistan and two from previous East Pakistan (Mr. Noor-ul-Amin and Raja Tridev Roy, who had decided to join Pakistan) partook.

2. Literature Review

The development of parliament in Pakistan is the immediate result of the British Parliamentary System in India. Constituent Assembly of unified India which was laid out as the aftereffect of 1946 political decision was isolated into two sections, one for India and the other for the new domain of Pakistan. Pakistan, in this manner, acquired a parliament that was contained one Constituent Assembly notwithstanding the way that the took on Constitution of 1935 had imagined bicameral council. The Constituent Assembly was chosen by the commonplace lawmaking bodies. On account of Baluchistan, where no governing body existed, a delegate was chosen by an electing school comprising of the Quetta region and the jirgas. The Constituent Assembly made four additional seats for Bahawalpur, Khairpur, the Baluchistan and the NWFP states. A further expansion of six individuals was made when the Assembly concurred portrayal to the new populace, five for the Punjab and one for Sind who were picked by the commonplace governing bodies. There were just two ideological groups in the Constituent Assembly, Pakistan Muslim League (PML) containing every one of the Muslim individuals except for two and the Congress Party comprising of the agents of Hindus in Pakistan. However, there was no coordinated Muslim political resistance in the parliament, there was some disparity of perspectives inside the Muslim League. The primary parliament of Pakistan, was hung on August 10, 1947, at Sindh Assembly Building Karachi. On August 14, 1947, the exchange of force from the British Government to the new province of Pakistan occurred in the second meeting of the Constituent Assembly. On March 7, 1949, the Objectives Resolution, which presently fills in as the grund standard of Pakistan was presented by the main Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, and took on by the Constituent Assembly on March 12, 1949. The last draft of the Constitution was ready in 1954, under the oversight of new Prime Minister Bogra. The Federation of Pakistan spoke to the Federal Court, which gave its decision for Governor-General (Choudhury, 1969) furthermore, approved the disintegration of the Constituent Assembly. The exhibition of the Assembly in the field of regulation was completely frustrating and during the seven long periods of its presence it neglected to create a constitution. To frame the constitution, Constituent Convention was to be set up which would supplant the Constituent Assembly. The individuals from Constituent Convention were to be named by the Governor-General. The second Constituent Assembly enjoyed the benefit of benefitting from the consultations and work of its ancestor. The Constitution of 1962 conceived a Federal State to a great extent with official type of government. The Legislatures, both at Center and in Provinces, were unicameral. One National Assembly at the Center was to work as a parliament for the term of five years. The National Assembly had a nearby similarity to its ancestors in many regards. The new National Assembly, the second gathering during Ayub system and the fourth lawmaking body of Pakistan, appeared after the races to the public and commonplace congregations that followed the official decisions were hung on 21 March and 1965 and 16 May 1965. At the point when the development for the democratization of the Central Government was at its top in 1969, the Leader of the House, Sabur Khan, would not examine what is happening in that frame of mind on the typical guise that rule of peace and law was a common subject and that the Provincial Assemblies were a proper gathering for its conversation. The Eighth Amendment of the constitution 1962, passed in 1967, accommodated 218 individuals from the National Assembly to be appropriated similarly between the two wings of Pakistan. (Rizvi, 2000) This increment was to be authorized for next races which would never be held and the military regulation was forced in 1969 and an out and out new quantities of seats were planned in the LFO 1969 (Hussain, 2011).

As matter of reality history of Pakistan is brimming with high points and low points in the political and formative situation. One can say that set of experiences of a majority rule government in Pakistan is likewise history of breaking popularity based organizations and history of new expectation after each disappointment. While, state run administrations of Benazir Bhutto (1993-1996) and of Nawaz Sharif (1990-1993) practiced moderate regular citizen command over Pakistan and both these systems can likewise be portrayed as moderate degrees of political division, famous help, and danger to military center interests. During the public authority of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1971-1977) and the second administration of Nawaz Sharif (1997-1999), Pakistan experienced areas of strength for somewhat however transitory - regular citizen control of the military. Bhutto period (1971-77) should be visible as a break in the examples of military systems in the governmental issues of Pakistan since early days and it likewise can be seen as the defining moment in the political history. It is supposed to be the starting point for the foundation of protected and majority rule political framework as per the desires of the general population, with a blended economy. Separation of Bangladesh and rout from Indian armed force ended up being profound mental effects on the majority and authority of Pakistan. This ended up being another beginning as the two country hypothesis gravely hit a novel thought prospered that it is identity not religion is the center component in the Pakistani governmental issues. All things considered, as per our common military verifiable relationship it very well may be said as an impermanent break and filled in as a cushion time between one armed force rulers to the next. After this utilization of Bhutto till 1977, armed force recaptures position was lost, and a common chief was not any more expected, to challenge the power (Javaid & Latif, Historical Analysis of Successive Governments in Pakistan: A History of First Six Decades, 1947-2007, 1991).

General Zia ul Haq, expect headship of the country, as he was completely mindful of the political arrangement of the country as well as lawmakers. He was permitted to make key revisions. When considering this authorization, lead to renowned president-state head back-and-forth, that generally won by president because of his regulation of eighth amendment. He personally composed his own destiny by mandate of 1984 and made President of Pakistan. In February 1985, a non-party political decision was directed and Muhammad Khan Junejo was chosen as Pakistani Prime Minister. Mr. Junejo was functioning admirably for political help about Afghan harmony plan. After the enquiry National Assembly was excused by Zia on May 29, 1988, and Mr. Junejo was sent home from the Premiership. New races were planned to be held in October 1988 (Ahmed, 2007). On August 17, 1988 an air crash finished his political request, and expectations arose that political majority rule government will pull the country from this defeat. After

December 1988, common government assumed command over the nation and that showed occasions of political youthfulness of our initiative in a range of only over 10 years. As a vote based system and political establishments are purposely destructed by the tactical rulers, thus, narrow mindedness, disintegration of law and order, momentary political objectives, abuse of power and refusal to agreement in parliament turned into our way of life and heritage. These setbacks prompt a defective popularity based framework. Because of which Ms. Bhutto couldn't convey as expected and charges of fumble and debasement were labeled with her administration including political resistance outside the get together. Thus, in 1990, President Ghulam Ishaq Khan excused her administration by utilizing eighth amendment on the strain by military. In the overall appointment of 1990, a partnership was made against PPP, naming Islami Jamhoori-Itehad (IJI) a political coalition under Nawaz Sharif. PPP calmly began the job of resistance, and Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister on November 06, 1990. During his time business local area was rapidly prosper and moves toward privatize public divisions were additionally taken. In April 1993 Nawaz government excused and broke down the public gathering. After races 1993 It was normal that no party will get any unmistakable lead to shape an administration in predominance. Ms. Bhutto prevail to frame an alliance government with the more modest gatherings and became Prime Minister on October 19, 1993 for the subsequent time. In the breakdown of 1990 legislature of Ms. Bhutto, Nawaz Sharif helped military and cheerfully acknowledged its job. In the appointment of 1997 Sharif acquired 2/3 greater part and this time he moved transparently against eighth Amendment, and designed thirteenth amendment in which president's ability to excuse the public authority has been removed and the parliament was made sovereign. This is the stage when common government got the power. On the endeavor of the Nawaz to make his ideal General Ziauddin as armed force boss, top officials organized an upset and excuse Nawaz government on October 12, 1999 as well as every single commonplace government. General Musharraf suspended the constitution and made himself as Chief Executive. President Tarar kept on being as President and Supreme Court as embraced the activity of armed force in May 2000 and gave three years to hold new decisions. For legitimizing military government and structure a common one, Musharraf custom fitted general appointment of 2002. He made a circumstance where political pioneers able to work with him will get lead. An alliance of little gatherings called National Alliance, a Six strict party partnership MMA (Muttahida Majlis-e-Amal), MQM (Motahida Qaumi Movement) and five segments of PML were the main players in the appointment of 2002. On November 21 Prime Minister Mir Zafarullah Khan Jamali was chosen as the Leader of the House with 172 votes out of 342, who made the vow of office on November 23, 2002 (H.A.Rizvi, 2013) (Javaid & Latif, Historical Analysis of Successive Governments in Pakistan: A History of First Six Decades, 1947-2007, 2017). In this way, in a range of eleven years four vote based states were ventured out on the claims of debasement and failure issues. Furthermore, this period can likewise be supposed to be indistinguishable as our set of experiences is with the highlights of powerless ideological groups, self-centered initiative lastly non vote based activities (Noor-ul-Haq, 2012). Political steadiness is compulsory for financial flourishing. Pakistan keeps on striving on the way to accomplishing a certifiable and stable popularity based framework. Nonappearance of political dependability has prompted consistent changes in types of state run administrations in Pakistan over now is the ideal time. Monetary outcomes are affected by the political, official, and financial designs, which regularly have contending strategy goals and put limits on financial cycle. In Pakistan, it is many times said that the nation would do well to monetary development under the official system when contrasted with parliamentary legislatures. During the 1960s and 1970s, Pakistan was considered to be a "model of financial success" across the globe. Popularity based rule alludes to a type of organization where all residents of a country have the chance to decide in favor of their delegates, who then rule the nation in light of the command gave to them by the residents (W.Cox & R.Weingast, 2018). Pakistan's vote based past is covered with promising starting points and disheartening ends. The fundamental advantage of majority rule framework is that it safeguards individuals' inclinations. Majority rule framework is additionally established on the idea of equity. In this framework, law and order rules, since everybody has equivalent social, political, and financial opportunities, and the public authority vows to guard them from all types of bias. Pakistan is positioned 113th on the planet, with a vote based rating of only 4.175, as per the 2018 Democratic Index (Economist Intelligence Unit, 2018). Besides, from 1961 to 2005, the IMF accumulated data from 168 for an examination named "How does political unsteadiness impact financial development?" Three discoveries rise up out of the IMF investigation. For a certain something, more elevated levels of political precariousness are connected to bring down GDP per capita development rates. Two, political distress adversely affects development by diminishing creation paces of development. Three, political distress adversely affects development by easing back the gathering of human resources (IMF, 2011). Official type of government was well known among military systems and then again, political systems were in the blessing of parliamentary arrangement of government. The primary parts of monetary improvement in equitable framework incorporate great financial administration, nature of bureau, a decent obligation overhauling, charge assortment and fair dissemination of assets, and standardization. Great financial administration requires the receptiveness of government bookkeeping as well as the monetary and administrative environment for private area exercises (Javed, 2021). In Pakistan, it is generally accepted that the parliamentary vote based system has fared preferred in the advancement economy over the parliamentary majority rules government. In contrast with the parliamentary framework, it is many times expected that the official bureau is more broadened, effective, and the dynamic cycle is more liquid. The public authority's ability for strategy exploration, plan, and execution, as well as the extensive cycles of foundation building, reinforced administration. Pakistan's nation advanced from a "delicate state" to a "formative" one with some appearance of political authenticity, as indicated by political specialists. Solid, free and straightforward organization are fundamental for monetary development of the country. Regulation is generally utilized in friendly hypothesis to signify the most common way of making something which becomes encased inside an association, social framework or society as a laid out standards and mentalities inside that framework (Lorenz, 2011). A parliamentary vote based system has the advantage of proficiently guaranteeing partition of abilities between the three parts of organization: lawmaking body (parliament), chief (government divisions), and legal executive. This is significant for the working of a vote based country (Khan, Habib, & Akhtar, 2022).

3. Conclusion

To summarize, the adequacy of the Assembly was restricted by a few variables. In the first place, the arrangement of roundabout decisions neglected to rouse sufficient regard for the House as a significant political foundation since it didn't give the individuals a veritable inclination that they addressed individuals straightforwardly. Furthermore, the National Assembly's political status couldn't be improved in that frame of mind of compelling power. Thirdly, the mind-boggling strength of the public authority party inside the National Assembly initiated cynicism among resistance individuals. In the time of 1947-1970 parliament in Pakistan was somewhat fruitful in assuming its part as a lively vote based foundation. On similar time the powers like common and military administration, which were not the piece of parliament upset the working of the parliament to huge degree. All through the main period of Parliamentary framework, the nonstop obstruction of administration in legislative issues was noticed. At long last, the parliamentary framework was de-railed with the burden of Martial Law. Pakistan acquired a pilgrim arrangement of administration. The groundworks of which are established in the royal medieval framework that is affected by the British Raj. People groups will and law and order was not the focal point of consideration from before and this is the very culture that political heads of Pakistan acquired. Pakistani decision class took care of force without moral restrictions that drove political and sacred debasement of Pakistan. History of recent years or so is amassing with these kinds of charlatans. Popularity based examination of legislatures during 1988-1999 in the expressions of Noor ul Haq then it is very obvious that the regulatory common president Ishaq, excused first administration of PPP on August 05, 1990 and later on April 18, 1993 of PML. Next common president Laghari likewise excused administration of PPP on November 05, 1996. For Pakistan's situation, it is constantly seen that official framework has performed better being developed economy when contrasted with parliamentary. Official framework additionally guarantees organization through division of abilities. Under official framework, the alliance become more grounded and common independence gets more fragile. The eighteenth Amendment made critical primary changes, and the regions' monetary powers were extended. As a result, Pakistan will have a more libertarian and de-incorporated construction of government, as well as more region independence, as a component of the eighteenth Amendment. Notwithstanding, Pakistan has never had 'official majority rule government' in Pakistan in its actual soul. The past 'official frameworks' were really military tyrannies and not official popular governments. Pakistan can improve financially under a popularity based official system. Pakistan can take on a majority rule official framework on US model.

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