

Polsby and McGuire Concepts of Institutionalization: The Case Study of Role of Parliament and Nawaz Sharif Government (2013-2017)

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Abstract

In the light of Polsby and McGuire Concepts of Institutionalization paper analysis the sovereignty of parliament under the framework of Pakistan. After going through much imperial evidence, it has been observed that the working of parliament is independent, sovereign and has potential to adopt changes. The paper also examines the stance of the parliament on the significant issues of government. The government influence on the parliament and vice versa has been evaluated. The key sources of the paper are the parliamentary debates and reliable works of research.

Key Words

Institutionalization, Autonomy, Leadership, Legislature, Sovereignty

Introduction of Parliament

The paper explains the functions of Parliament of Islamic Republic of Pakistan in the light of Polsby and McGuire ideas of institutionalization. Fully democratic government is concerned with the function of parliament as an institution that unites the needs of society as a whole in terms of decision-making and policy, After examining a number of resolution and bills passed by Parliament, it has been shown that the work of parliament is providing general perceptible about its members, autonomous and self-regulating in policy making though creating boundaries, capacity to run the organization, following goals in environment changing. The paper also explains that leadership and association in the Parliament have been gradually well bounded, and functions have been particular and legalized (Hussain, 2011). It has been also observed, for decision making process the parliament pursues the impersonal worldwide standard instead of particularistic standard.

Institutionalization

Institutionalization is how the Framework acquires a way to accurately match its own attributes and integrate the Framework independently of its own environment, club self-regulation, and membership issues. is. Concepts refer to the ways in which entities such as beliefs, norms, social roles, intrinsic values, or behaviors are encompassed by their belonging to social arrangements or society (Hussain, 2018). This period is also used for political purposes, such as the establishment or commercialization of individual or government agencies responsible for overseeing or enforcing policies. In welfare or development.

How can we measure the process of Institutionalization?

I- Characteristics

Institutional phase of adaptability, complexity, autonomy and coherence of activities and procedures: with these criteria, political structures can be measured through their phase of institutionalization. Another device for grading the

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institutionalization method is the temporary sequential component.

Here the shift of term from America context to the Pakistani must be explained. McGuire and Polsby studied the institutions in the American context. These studies have been used to different contexts by American writers; we adopted these in Pakistan context.

The study of any institution whether judiciary or the legislature is possible under these models and terms due to the similarity of the basic ingredients of all institution of the state.

Kevin T. McGuire has included these indicators under these general headings.

Differentiation: This is a crucial indicator of institutionalization. In practice, individuals need to shape separate companies with well-described roles within the political system. Organizational individuals have not unusual place goals.

Durability: This is the second one key indicator of institutionalization (Hussain, 2018). If a business enterprise can declare a position within the upward thrust and fall of politics, it is miles a degree of integration into the political system. A sustainable business enterprise that permits the sector to reap its cause within the face of environmental change. **Autonomy:** To be a powerful coverage maker, you must have a few diplomas of independence, autonomy, and the cap potential to make your personal selections without the dictates of outside actors.

Pakistan and Parliamentary History

After independence of Pakistan the Indian legal guidelines have been enforced on the time of independence. Regulations permit constituent assemblies to be provisional chambers. On 10 August 1947, the primary session of Pakistan's first Constituent Assembly become held on the Sindh Assembly in Karachi. The subsequent day, eleven August 1947, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah become appointed Chairman of the Council. On August 12, 1947, a price become scheduled to dictate legislative consultation on troubles of essential rights.

After that, a choice become made to formally call Muhammad Ali Jinnah Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Quaid-i-Azam, have become Pakistan's first Governor-General on August 15. Constituency has emerged as the principal idea of a constitutional parliament. On 7 March 1949, the goal decision become drafted and accompanied with the permission of Pakistan's first Prime Minister Nawab Zada Liaquat Ali Khan, who had formerly received permission from Parliament. Constitution of March 12, 1949. The very last draft of the Constitution become drawn up in 1954 beneath Prime Minister Muhammad Ali Bogra. However, earlier than the draft become complied with, the Council become dissolved beneath the management of Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad on 24 October 1954. Maulvi Tamizuddin, Chairperson of the Council, adverse the dissolution of the Court. Sindh and victory. The 2d Constituent Assembly of Pakistan become met on 28 May 1955. The maximum vital reason of this Congress is to create equality among East and West Pakistan. The first charter become submitted to the National Assembly on nine January 1956 and followed on 29 February 1956. Pakistan have become an Islamic republic in its first constitution. On five March 1956, Major General Sikandar Mirza have become the primary president of Pakistan. In the 1956 constitution, the government shape of the president prevailed within the United States.

All powers of the president relaxation within the palms of the top minister. The president, who is manifestly going to be the pinnacle of nation. While the primary

infamous alternatives have been taken into consideration as early as 1959. On 7 October 1958, President Sikandar Mirza repealed the Constitution, dissolved the assemblies, and declared martial law (Akram & Azhar, 2023). He decided on General Muhammad Ayub Khan because the government director of martial law. On October 27, 1958, General Muhammad Ayub Khan took workplace because the 2d President of Pakistan. General Ayub Khan appointed the Constitutional Committee on February 17, 1960. A new constitution was drawn up on March 1, 1962, while the allegation document become written. General selections have been made on March 28, 1962. The 1962 Constitution proposed a federal nation withinside the shape of a president, with the National Assembly on the middle and the Provincial Councils withinside the societies. Electoral gadgets have emerged as round and honestly equal, so that each one organs of leniency assault Councils and Presidents. The fundamentalists have 000 people. The obligations of this Council come three times. The fashion is if the president is from West Pakistan, the president is from East Pakistan and vice versa. One of the principal achievements of this Council was the passage of the Political Equivalence Act of 1962. The Second Martial Law Act have become out of date on 25 March 1969 and General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan took over, as did the President of Pakistan and the pinnacle of the Martial Law Committee. Manager. It has become the primary Congress to be scored primarily on the idea of populace and character votes. After the selections, because of principal political disputes, the East Pakistan Province separated from West Pakistan.

On December 20, 1971, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have become the President-choose of Pakistan. The first Congress met on April 14, 1972. Under this Constitution, the Vanguard National Assembly become dissolved earlier than August 14, 1973. Congress hooked up a constitutional committee on April 17, 1972. to draft an initial bill. of the bylaws. It became broadly popularized with the protecting of the Council for the duration of the session of 10 April 1973. On the identical day, Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto fulfilled his promise through the Prime Minister, no matter the statistics he presented. Fazal Ilahi Choudhary become sworn in via way of means of the President of Pakistan. From 1947 to 1973, America had a unicameral consultation mechanism. Under the 1973 Constitution, Pakistan has a vital bicameral body, called the "Parliament", which includes the President, the National Assembly, and the Senate. According to the 1973 constitution, the National Assembly had five terms, and then it unexpectedly dissolved. The seats in Congress from then on have been not like withinside the Senate however have been allotted to individual fiefs and federal patronage, relying on the opinion of the people.

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 7 January 1977 gave the peak protection earlier than expected. therefore, on January 10, 1977, he encouraged the president to dissolve Congress. The alternatives were suspended on March 7, 1977. This caused political distrust in the United States, and on July 5, 1977, martial law was judged beneficial when do like that. using General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. On December 24, 1981, by Order of the President (P.O. 15, 1981), a Federal Assembly normally met with sources in favor of the President's assistance.

His people were activated by the useful assistance that the President used. The first session of this Council was held on 11 January 1982. On 2 March 1985, the Constitution Restoration Ordinance (PO 14, 1985) was issued, which included a series of important amendments. was made. make the Constitution. In the first session of the National Assembly, Mr. Muhammad Khan Junejo, became Prime

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Minister of Pakistan with the help of the use of General Zia-ul-Haq. He participated in a mandatory vote on March 24, 1985. Trendy elections for the VIII National Assembly were suspended on November 16, 1988. The National Assembly was dissolved with vested interests, favoring the use of the president, Ghulam Ishaq Khan under number 58(2)(b) on 6 August 1990. M. Gohar Ayub Khan became the Speaker of the National Assembly and Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif pledged to become the Prime Minister of Pakistan at Martinmas 1993. The Council was dissolved with the help of another Speaker of the National Assembly, Ghulam Ishaq Khan, on number 58. (2) (b) on April 18, 1993. Elections to the national Assembly were suspended on October 6, 1993, the first consultation was suspended on October 15, 1993. Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto was appointed Prime Minister of Pakistan on 19 October 1993. Parliament became President on 5 November 1996 Dissolved with the help of Farouk Ahmad Khanom Lagari. On February 3, 1997, the election of the 11th National Assembly was suspended. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif became Prime Minister of Pakistan and Speaker of the House of Representatives on February 17, 1997.

Sixteen constitutions have been amended. The Ninth and Eleventh Amendments to the Constitution were repealed with the support of the Senate, and the Fifteenth Amendment became the most repealed with Congress' resources, making the amendments repealed. Invalid extradition change. The 14th Amendment to the Constitution allows legislators to administer land crossings. Army Chief of Staff Pervez Musharraf succeeded Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif and declared himself Commander-in-Chief with the help of an outstanding nation on 12 October 1999. Under the Provisional Indigenous Peoples Decree (PCO) promulgated on October 14, 1999, it supported the Implicit Constitution, deferring the Senate, National and Provincial Councils, and the President and Vice President. Senate, president, vice president of national and provincial councils and break up federal and provincial government. Syed Zafar Ali Shah, MP, and Ilahi Bakhsh Soomro, Speaker of the National Assembly, challenged the bans in the Supreme Court.

The court in its ruling of May 12, 2000, legalized the right of way before the procession using three deferrals to the administration, beginning on October 12, 1999. Court in its ruling asked administration asked the government to complete the work on time, after which the power to compensate the authority was marked. The judicial role software program establishes convoy agencies to prepare important indigenous repairs, provided that it no longer extradites the main feature of the federal administrative republic, the independence of bars and the values of Islam in the Constitution. In the proclamation of 20 June 2001 (EC Decree No. 1), the President decided to place the President of Pakistan in the racial order of 2001. On the same day, another decree (Akram & Azhar, 2023) with the help of the president passed. the joy of changing the legislature and its statutes committee to dissolution. The National Assembly's Twelfth Choices was suspended on October 10, 2002. The National Assembly's Constituent Assembly was suspended on November 16, 2002, and November 19, 2002C. Amir Hussain and Sardar Muhammad Yacoub were appointed president and vice president. each. On 21 November 2002, Mir Jafar Ulla Jamali became Speaker of the House of Representatives. Pakistan's parliament presented itself under the leadership of President Pervez Musharraf in a decision on 1 January 2004. The next presidential election was postponed to 28 January 2008. 18/18/ 2008. February. On March 17, 2008, the first session of the National Assembly was adjourned. Fahmida Mirza and Mr. Faisal Karim Kundi were independently appointed President and Vice President on 19 March 2008 (Akram

& Azhar, 2023). Syed Yousaf Raza Gilani became the candidate for Prime Minister. He is the minister of Pakistan and participated in a favorable vote in the House of Commons on 29 March 2008. Asif Ali Zardari became the 13th President of Pakistan on September 6, 2008. Grand Session of the National Assembly on September 20, 2008. The Speaker of the National Assembly submitted to the Indigenous Reform Commission (CRC) on April 29, 2009. After 70-seven major meetings, the CRC, presided over with the help of Senator Raza Rabbani (Khan, 2022).

The 19th amendment was repealed by the legislative house on December 22, 2010, and by the Senate on December 30, 2010, independently. The prime minister Yousaf Raza Gillani was banned from performing in the courtroom on 26 April 2012 following the Pakistan Supreme Court election on 19 June 2012 (Hussain & Kokab, 2013). Later Raja Pervez Ashraf became Prime Minister of Pakistan on 22 June 2012. High Court Justice Mir Qajar Khan Koso took over as Acting Prime Minister on 25 March 2013 and remains the frontrunner. The first consultation of the XIV National Assembly concluded on June 1, 2013, the President of the State, Dr. Fahmida Mirza, supervised the swearing-in of the newly appointed delegates. Sardar Ayaz Sadiq became the 14th Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan and Murtaza Javed Abbasi as Deputy Speaker. Mian Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was appointed prime minister 1/3 times. The forced transition from a categorized government to a new democratically categorized government has been made clean and smooth. Asif Ali Zardari, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, addresses the House of Representatives (Majlis-e-Shura) on June 10, 2013. Presidential elections were suspended on July 30, 2013, and Mamnoon Hussain assumed the presidency. He took oath on 9th September 2013 (Khan, 2022).

Role of Parliament during the Nawaz Sharif (3rd Government)

Parliament of Pakistan plays a vital role in the legislation process during the period of 2013 till 2017 many bills and amendments were passed to make the country more peaceful. Some of the important bills that were passed and introduced during the period of Nawaz government are as follows.

- National Action Plan was passed by two third majority in the National Assembly
- A bill on FATA Reform was present in the parliament.
- A resolution was consistently passed by the parliament on Yemen crisis.
- A bill on the parliamentary reforms was passed.

National Action Plan

In January 2015, with the help of the authorities, a national action plan was launched to combat terrorism and the ongoing terrorist attacks in northwest Pakistan. This can be seen in the massive and general crackdown by the authorities following the attack on a university in Peshawar. The plan has added an incredible boost to the country's politics. It outlines awareness-raising goals abroad and at home, with the goal of weeding out domestic firms. The plan is on the agenda of the 21st Amendment to the Pakistani Constitution, which establishes a military tribunal to expedite terrorism-related fraud. The National Action Plan allows diplomatic, economic, and other agencies to reach out to Muslim-friendly countries to crack down on supporters of sects and terrorist networks. move to Pakistan. On December 24, 2014, Nawaz Sharif chaired a political meeting on the issue of holding a military court to

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deal with terrorism cases. On December 24, the Prime Minister (PM) presented the National Action Plan (NAP) to combat terrorism in his State-level speech. He said that the whole political event plays a vital role in the preparation of the National Action Plan (NAP) against terrorism in the country and everyone wants this plan to be completed. ripe. There is no room for further discussion in Parliament.

Pakistani Tehreek-e-Insaaf (PTI) stopped protesting and joined the APC. Jamaat Ulema-i Islam(F) (JUI F) and Jamaat-e-Islami(J) also abstained. The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the Awami People's Party (ANP) voted in favor of the request and the amendments.

It shows that parliament can adopt and persist change to establish a clear boundary line against all internal and external threats.

The Plan

- After the Peshawar incident, the authorities determined to keep executing criminals in instances associated with terrorism.
- Special courts, which use the assets of navy personnel, can practice for the rapid trial of terrorists and unique stress towards terrorists.
- The counter-terrorism corporation may be re-hooked up and made effective.
- There can be competition to hate speech and crying withinside the route of values.
- Funding of company terrorism may be reduced.
- Restricted apparel will now not be allowed to work.
- Actions may be taken to save you from non-secular persecution and madrassa faculties may be reformed.
- Print and digital media will now not be allowed to offer possibilities for terrorists.
- Continuing to rehabilitate IDPs as structural and developmental infrastructure in FATA is a concern and may be strengthened.
- Terrorists will now not be allowed to apply social media and the Internet.
- No possibility could be given for zeal in any a part of Punjab.
- The process may be finished for terrorists in Karachi at low cost.
- In phrases of political understanding, the Baluchistan authorities can deliver all the rights via way of means of the usage of the applicable assets.
- Full insurance may be implemented to the registration of Afghan refugees.
- Empower community intelligence businesses to acquire terrorist lawsuits and enhance counter-terrorism businesses thru easy modifications withinside the deep roots of the justice system.

Fata Reforms

The difficulty of merging the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) or making it a separate province has been debated for years. Based on the latest progress, the federal government is moving towards building an alliance with KP after discussions with all the facts and stakeholders. Regardless of their fate, tribal areas want financial prosperity through community peace and stability. The water sports of all facilities have caused widespread anarchy. In addition to the seven branches of FATA, the entire borders and elements of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been transformed. In contrast, the social order has progressed over the years, but the factors of stability, peace, and monetary

prosperity are no longer really the fulcrum. In November 2015, the Prime Minister of Pakistan established a High Council under the Diplomatic Advisor. Sartaj Aziz will introduce a series of reforms to integrate FATA (Khan, 2022). A key element of the reform package is the slow integration of FATA into Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Another essential function of this reform package: municipal elections to take place at the end of 2017. In the process, the IRS was confiscated along with 20,000 other soldiers. First, it is essential to ensure the security of FATA. Contrary to modern practice, this package proposes that Afghans can enter the FATA area most easily after possessing the correct documentation. The FATA reform package has been strongly criticized by the legislature and even the Human Rights Commission. Mulan Fazlur Rehaman, a coalition member in the PML(N) government, opposes it on several fronts. Furthermore, Mahmoud Khan Achakzai often reverses notes. The JUI(F) leadership proposed a referendum to determine whether the FATA people should be part of the KP or a separate province. However, FATA MPs need to implement a reform package and merge FATA with the KP. After a heated debate in parliament, the PML(N) authorities backed the coalition's competition and won the movement to break the bill. If the FATA reform program is implemented, it will be a big step in the history of Pakistan. The Pakistani governments then neglected these people leaving them to remain underdeveloped and educationally backward. But tribal people play a vital role in all of this, and KP's government, federal and county governments in general, have a role to play. Local authorities should occupy territories liberated by Pakistani forces, assimilate internally displaced people, and create opportunities for monetary activity (Khan, 2022).

Role of Parliament on Yemen Crises

The legislative house rejects Yemen's disaster declaration He said Pakistan's parliament is dealing with general recruitment issues. Thus, it has been shown that the parliamentary body is made up of all the political facts that participate in the decision-making process. Parliament won unanimous decision on the Yemen disaster calling on Pakistan to maintain fairness in the conflict The decision came after five days of deliberation after a joint decision that said Pakistan cannot commemorate the disaster in Yemen. again. However, Pakistan will go to Saudi Arabia if its autonomy or territorial security is threatened.

Important points of the Resolution

- Appreciate the authorities' preference to convene a joint consultation of parliament to disregard Pakistan's reaction to the tragedy in Yemen.
- Shows the quantity of the challenge and the vulnerability of the safety and humanitarian situation in Yemen and it talks peace.
- Calls at the competition agencies in Yemen to settle their variations peacefully via dialogue.
- Appreciate the arrangements which have been made with precious authorities' sources for a strong and rapid withdrawal of Pakistanis.
- It is apparent that the catastrophe in Yemen will position the region in a crisis.
- Supporting local and global efforts to repair peace and balance in Yemen.
- Stresses the want for endured efforts with the aid of using the Government of Pakistan to discover a nonviolent technique to the tragedy.
- Desire that Pakistan will hold its neutrality withinside the battle in

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Yemen.

- Urges the Muslim Ummah and the global network to paintings difficult to sell peace in Yemen.
- Shows smooth aid for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and pronounces that if its country wide integrity is violated or any possibility for Haramain Sharifain, Pakistan will aid Saudi Arabia and its people.
- Demonstrates a deep obligation withinside the face of the hazard that growing international locations make investments withinside the precious sources of the use of unique terrorist agencies and non-terrorist actors for safety and balance the electricity of the region. • Ask the Pakistani authorities to behave so that the UN Security Council and the OIC set up a direct ceasefire in Yemen.

Electoral Reforms

Despite the disparities in Pakistan, there is appreciation among all local and international stakeholders that electoral transformations are mandatory (Khan, 2022). All political parties should recognize that without addressing flaws in the executive and authorized framework and holding a new election without a fresh survey is not in the interest of Pakistan. So, it is proved that the parliament and government of Pakistan works according to the Polsby and McGuire model of Institutionalization because the Parliament of Pakistan contribute a universal understanding of their establishment goals.

Parliament has been working on electoral reforms for a substantial time under different governments. The aim is to realize the minimum standard of holding free and fair election in Pakistan. The opposition parties mainly Pakistan Tehreek Insaf observed that the general election of 2013 was the most rigged election in Pakistan. At the request of PTI, on 25 July 2014, the Parliamentary Commission on Electoral Reform was established. His job is to verify and expand the guidelines to make certain elections free and fair. With honesty and transparency, the Parliamentary Electoral Reform Commission, under the supervision of Finance Minister Ishak Dar, had difficulty completing its paintings within 90 days, according to the politicians. book of the National Assembly Electoral Reform Commission. Special elections because of unscheduled meetings, loss of political will and consultation. with officials.

Critical Analysis

The work of parliament in the Islamic republic of Pakistan is resembles with the Polsby and McGuire concept of Institutionalization. The parliament of state of Pakistan explains and define number of member part of legislation and briefly outline the nature of their work in the political framework and policy making. It briefly explains the common factors and understanding about members (Hussain, 2011).

Secondly, the nature and goals of parliament are durable. Parliament of state of Pakistan is less complex and can adopt the changing. Therefore, the parliamentary system of Pakistan would be able to pursue its goals when confronted with environmental change (Hussain, 2018).

Thirdly, an affective policy making process is independent and self-sufficient in its decisions without dictation of the other outside factors. However, the policy makers of Pakistan are not autonomous. They are under influence and pressure of many factors, which is way they are not independent in process of policy making.

Lastly the Parliament of Islamic Republic of Pakistan is sovereign and complex in nature. It can device system if it works without any internal and external influence

(Khan, 2022). Similarly, the government of Nawaz Sharif was autonomous, sovereign, adoptive, coherent, and universalistic. They made a number of decisions for policy making. Many are acknowledged by Parliament and some of are rejected. Hence it is proved that the parliament is self-sufficient and regulatory. On the other hand, Parliament is under the influence of ongoing government and other external factors, which is why the Regulatory bodies are subordinate, disunited, rigid and particularistic.

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