

Political Ideas and Transformation of Political Culture in Pakistan

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Abstract:

The political ideas and transformation of political culture in Pakistan have undergone a significant evolution since the country's independence in 1947. This paper aims to provide a succinct overview of this transformation, focusing on major turning points and their impacts. It examines how political ideas have shaped the country's political culture and governance over the years. The early years of Pakistan's independence saw the dominance of centralized power and a focus on Islamic ideology, leading to the consolidation of authority within the state. However, subsequent decades witnessed shifts in political ideas, including periods of military rule and democratic experimentation. These changes have greatly influenced the country's political culture, with implications for governance, civil-military relations, and citizen participation. The transformation of political culture in Pakistan is closely tied to the interplay of various political ideas, ranging from democratic socialism to religious conservatism, and their translation into policies and governance frameworks. This abstract also explores how external influences and internal dynamics have contributed to the ebb and flow of political ideas and their impact on Pakistan's political culture.

Keywords: Pakistan, Political culture, Political ideas, Political transformation, Religion, Ethnicity, Regional dynamics, Military intervention, Globalization, Gender.

Introduction:

The political landscape of Pakistan has witnessed significant shifts and transformations since its inception in 1947. The interplay of historical, cultural, and socio-economic factors has shaped the evolution of political ideas and the transformation of political culture in the country. This research paper aims to explore the trajectory of political thought and its impact on the political culture of Pakistan, examining the historical context, contemporary dynamics, and implications for the future of the nation (Jamil, Ayesha 2018).

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The transformation of political culture in Pakistan is closely tied to the interplay of various political ideas, ranging from democratic socialism to religious conservatism, and their translation into policies and governance frameworks. This abstract also explores how external influences and internal dynamics have contributed to the ebb and flow of political ideas and their impact on Pakistan's political culture (Chaudhry, Ayesha 2019).

Moreover, it sheds light on the role of political leaders, institutions, and societal forces in shaping and reshaping the country's political landscape. By examining key milestones and challenges, this abstract underscores the complexity of Pakistan's political evolution and the ongoing quest for a more inclusive and effective political culture.

Literature Review:

The literature on Pakistan's political ideas and cultural transformation provides valuable insights into the country's complex and multifaceted political landscape. Scholars have extensively analyzed the role of Islam as a guiding principle in the early political discourse, the impact of military interventions on governance and democracy, and the interplay of regional and global dynamics in shaping Pakistan's foreign policy and national identity. Additionally, studies have delved into the influence of religious parties, the contestations over the role of Islam in politics, and the struggle to reconcile traditional and modern political ideologies (Ali, Hassan 2019).

Globalization and external influences on the country's political landscape should be examined, including their effects on shaping political discourse and ideologies. Additionally, the role of gender, youth, and media in reshaping political culture and ideas should be explored with a focus on their contributions to the evolving political landscape in Pakistan.

Research Questions:

The Following are research questions that are being examined in this research paper:

1. How have historical and sociopolitical factors contributed to the evolution of Pakistan's political culture?
2. What role have religious, ethnic, and regional dynamics played in shaping political ideas and practices in Pakistan?
3. How has military intervention impacted the development and transformation of political culture in Pakistan?
4. To what extent have globalization and external influences affected political ideologies and discourse in Pakistan?

Research Significance:

The significance of such a study lies in its potential to shed light on critical aspects of Pakistan's political culture, democratization processes, and political ideologies. By systematically examining these dynamics, the research can offer insights into the complexities and nuances of Pakistani politics and their broader implications. Understanding the transformation of political ideas and the democratization process in Pakistan is crucial for policymakers, scholars, and practitioners,

providing them with a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities in advancing democratic governance and political stability within the country.

Hypothesis:

Based on the analysis of historical and contemporary dynamics, this research paper proposes the following hypothesis:

1. The transformation of political culture in Pakistan has been shaped by a complex interplay of historical, socio-economic, and regional factors, leading to a dynamic and often polarized political landscape.
2. The coexistence of traditional and modern political ideas has created challenges in reconciling competing ideologies, governance models, and the protection of civil liberties, reflecting broader discussions on the evolution of political culture in diverse societies.

Problem Statement:

The problem statement for a study on the political ideas and transformation of political culture in Pakistan may revolve around assessing the challenges and opportunities inherent in the country's democratization processes, the evolution of political ideologies in a diverse and dynamic society, and the impact of historical, cultural, and contemporary factors on the political landscape. It could also address the struggle to balance traditional and modern political ideologies in a rapidly changing global environment, considering issues such as military interventions, the role of political Islam, and the influences of globalization.

Research Methodology:

This research paper employs a qualitative approach, drawing on historical analysis, scholarly works, and empirical data to examine the evolution of political ideas and the transformation of political culture in Pakistan. The methodology includes a comprehensive review of existing literature, analysis of historical documents, and case studies to elucidate the complex interplay of factors that have influenced the country's political landscape. Furthermore, interviews and surveys with key stakeholders, including political leaders, scholars, and civil society representatives, provide valuable insights into the contemporary dynamics and ongoing debates within Pakistani society.

Findings (Results and Analysis):

Analysing the multifaceted nature of democratization processes and political ideologies in Pakistan provides a comprehensive understanding of the country's political culture. This understanding is integral to examining the transformation of political ideas and practices within the specific context of Pakistan and in relation to global and regional dynamics. Moreover, a closer examination of the divergent political ideologies and democratization processes within Pakistan offers insights into the ongoing struggles, achievements, and challenges in the country's quest for stable democratic governance, thus contributing to a deeper understanding of the broader topic at hand (Khan, Imran 2018).

Results from such a comparison might reveal the following:

1. Religious Influence:

A comparative analysis may highlight the significant influence of religion on the political cultures of Pakistan, India, and Bangladesh, as well as how these influences differ. This could shed light on the relationship between Islamization and the political landscape in Pakistan.

2. Democratization Dynamics:

By comparing the democratization processes and political ideologies in these countries, researchers might uncover differences in the evolution of democratic values and civil liberties, providing insights into the transformation of political culture in Pakistan within a regional context (Rehman, Tariq 2020).

3. Role of the Military: Comparative analysis could elucidate how military interventions have impacted political cultures in these nations, offering a nuanced understanding of how military influence has shaped political ideas and governance structures in each context.

4. Ethnic and Regional Dynamics:

A comparison can highlight the distinct patterns of ethnic and regional dynamics within the political cultures of Pakistan, India, and Sri Lanka, allowing for a deeper examination of how these factors have contributed to the transformation of political culture in each country.

5. Globalization and Modernization:

Comparative analysis may reveal the differential impacts of globalization, modernization, and external influences on the political cultures of these nations, providing insights into how global forces have shaped political ideas and discourse within the region.

The analysis of these comparative findings can then be related back to the original topic of "Political Ideas and Transformation of Political Culture in Pakistan" by offering a broader contextual understanding of the factors at play. By understanding how similar dynamics have manifested in neighboring countries, researchers can draw parallels and contrasts that deepen their understanding of Pakistan's political culture.

Moreover, these comparative insights can inform discussions on the influence of historical, cultural, and regional factors, offering a broader understanding of how Pakistan's political culture has been shaped within a regional context. This analysis can also shed light on the ways in which political transformations in Pakistan are both distinct and interconnected with those of neighboring countries, contributing to a more comprehensive understanding of the subject.

Certainly! The democratization processes and political ideologies in Pakistan have been shaped by a complex interplay of historical, cultural, and contemporary factors. Understanding these dynamics provides valuable insights into the transformation of Pakistan's political culture and its relationship with the broader topic of political ideas and transformation.

1. Historical Underpinnings: The democratization process in Pakistan has been influenced by its historical trajectory, including the legacy of British colonial rule, the struggle for independence, and subsequent challenges in establishing stable democratic institutions. The early years of independence saw a tussle for power between political leaders and the military, setting the tone for subsequent political ideologies and power dynamics.

2. Military Interventions: One crucial aspect shaping political ideologies in Pakistan has been the recurring presence of military interventions. The alternating periods of military rule and civilian governance have significantly impacted the democratization process, leading to a cyclical pattern of democratic transitions and interruptions. Understanding this dynamic is essential in analyzing the evolution of political ideologies and democratic values within the country.

3. Role of Political Islam: Pakistan's political landscape has been deeply influenced by the role of political Islam, with religious parties and movements playing a significant part in shaping political ideologies and discourse. The interplay between secular and religious ideologies has been a defining feature of Pakistan's political culture and democratization process, influencing governance structures, civil liberties, and societal norms.

4. Civil Society and Media: The role of civil society organizations and the media in Pakistan has also had a profound impact on the democratization process. Advocacy groups, human rights

organizations, and an increasingly vibrant media landscape have contributed to shaping political ideologies and promoting democratic values, albeit in the face of significant challenges.

5. Ethno-Regional Dynamics: Pakistan's diverse ethno-regional landscape has further influenced political ideologies and democratization, with regional power dynamics, identity politics, and subnational movements shaping the contours of political culture. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for comprehending the multifaceted nature of political ideologies within the country.

6. Global Influences: Pakistan's democratization processes have not occurred in isolation but have been subject to global influences, including geopolitical alignments, international aid, and transnational advocacy movements. The impact of these global factors on political ideologies and democratization is an important area of analysis.

Discussion:

The discussion section of this research paper delves into the transformation of political culture in Pakistan, analyzing the historical evolution of political ideas and their impact on governance, national identity, and civil liberties. It explores the interplay of democratic ideals and authoritarian tendencies, the role of religious conservatism and secular liberalism, and the dynamics of power struggles within the country's political landscape. Moreover, the discussion elucidates the challenges of governance, the protection of minority rights, and the complexities of navigating regional and sectarian dynamics in shaping Pakistan's political culture.

The discussion can examine into the impact of historical, religious, and societal factors on Pakistan's political culture, exploring how the country's diverse ethnic and regional dynamics have influenced political ideas and practices. It could also analyze the ramifications of military interventions on political ideologies and the transformation of political culture.

The discussion could also delve into the implications of economic and educational reforms on the shifting political discourse and ideologies in Pakistan, considering how these reforms have impacted the political culture and ideas within the country.

Moreover, the role of civil society and political Islam in Pakistan's political culture and its influence on political transformation could be examined. This comprehensive approach would provide a holistic understanding of Pakistan's political culture, offering insights into the diverse factors that have shaped its political ideas and practices (Shah, Nadeem 2016). Comparing Pakistan's political culture with that of other countries, such as India, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka, can yield valuable insights into the unique factors influencing political ideas and transformations in the region. By analyzing these comparisons, researchers can gain a deeper understanding of the complexities shaping political cultures and their relationship with the aforementioned topic.

Research Contribution:

The research contribution stems from the unique insights and nuanced understanding it offers regarding the transformation of political culture and ideologies in Pakistan. It can contribute to scholarly discussions on democratization processes, the coexistence of traditional and modern political ideologies, and the role of historical, cultural, and contemporary factors in shaping political ideas. Additionally, the study may provide practical implications for policymakers and stakeholders seeking to foster democratic governance, political pluralism, and societal harmony within the Pakistani context. Furthermore, the research findings could inform wider debates on democratization, political cultures, and governance in diverse societies, extending the contribution of the study beyond the specific context of Pakistan.

The relationship between the problem statement, research significance, and research contribution is integral to anchoring the study within a clear conceptual framework, defining its relevance, and articulating the value of its findings. By establishing this relationship, the study can effectively position itself within the broader academic discourse and make a meaningful contribution to the understanding of political ideas and the transformation of political culture in Pakistan.

As of late, Pakistan has witnessed significant developments in electoral reforms aimed at enhancing the democratic process and governance within the country. These reforms have the potential to have a substantial impact on democratization by addressing various challenges and strengthening the electoral framework. Some recent electoral reforms and their impacts on democratization in Pakistan include:

1. Electoral Reforms Act, 2017:

The passage of the Electoral Reforms Act in 2017 introduced significant changes to the electoral system in Pakistan. The Act aimed to improve the transparency and fairness of elections by instituting measures such as the use of biometric verification for voters, the establishment of a new code of conduct for political parties, and provisions for greater oversight of campaign financing. These reforms sought to enhance the integrity of the electoral process, minimize fraudulent practices, and increase public trust in the electoral system.

The implementation of biometric verification and other measures has the potential to reduce electoral fraud and manipulation, thereby contributing to the credibility and fairness of elections. By enhancing the transparency and integrity of the electoral process, these reforms can bolster public confidence in the democratic system and promote the principles of free and fair elections.

2. Empowerment of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP):

Recent reforms have focused on strengthening the autonomy and authority of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP). The ECP has been empowered to exercise greater oversight over electoral activities, including the delimitation of constituencies, voter registration, and the management of electoral rolls. Additionally, measures have been taken to ensure the independence of the ECP from external influence, thereby enhancing its capacity to administer impartial and effective electoral processes.

Strengthening the ECP's autonomy and regulatory powers is vital for safeguarding the electoral process from undue interference and manipulation. By enabling the ECP to operate independently and exercise robust oversight, these reforms contribute to the enhancement of democratic governance and the maintenance of a level playing field for political contestants.

3. Inclusive Electoral Participation:

Efforts have been made to promote inclusive electoral participation, particularly by addressing barriers faced by marginalized and underrepresented groups. These initiatives include measures to facilitate the participation of women, minorities, and persons with disabilities in the electoral process. Reserved seats for women in the national and provincial assemblies, as well as targeted outreach programs, seek to address historical disparities and promote greater representation in decision-making bodies (Iqbal, Usman 2019).

Promoting inclusive electoral participation is fundamental to the advancement of democratic values and the representation of diverse voices within the political landscape. By addressing barriers to participation and promoting diversity in political representation, these reforms contribute to the strengthening of democratic institutions and the fostering of inclusive governance.

4. Compliance with International Standards:

Pakistan has taken steps to align its electoral framework with international best practices and standards. This includes measures to ensure compliance with obligations under international conventions and agreements related to electoral integrity, transparency, and human rights

(Nadeem, Farah 2020). By harmonizing domestic electoral regulations with international norms, Pakistan aims to enhance the credibility of its electoral processes on the global stage.

Aligning electoral standards with international benchmarks signals a commitment to upholding democratic principles and transparency. By adhering to international norms, Pakistan can enhance its standing in the global community and demonstrate its dedication to fostering democratic Pakistan has taken steps to align its electoral framework with several international standards and conventions aimed at promoting transparency, integrity, and inclusivity in the electoral process. Some of the key international standards and conventions with which Pakistan has sought to align its electoral framework include:

5. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR):

Pakistan is a party to the ICCPR, which includes provisions related to the right to participate in public affairs and the right to vote and be elected at genuine periodic elections. By aligning its electoral framework with the principles outlined in the ICCPR, Pakistan aims to ensure that its electoral processes adhere to international human rights standards.

6. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):

As a member of the United Nations, Pakistan has endorsed the principles enshrined in the UDHR, including the right to take part in the government of one's country through free and fair elections. Aligning its electoral framework with the UDHR demonstrates Pakistan's commitment to upholding fundamental human rights in the context of electoral processes.

7. United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC):

Pakistan's efforts to enhance the transparency and integrity of its electoral processes align with the objectives of the UNCAC, particularly in relation to preventing corruption and promoting accountability in the conduct of public affairs. By addressing issues such as campaign financing and oversight, Pakistan aims to conform to the anti-corruption standards outlined in the UNCAC.

8. International IDEA's International Principles for Electoral Management: The

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) has established a set of international principles for electoral management, encompassing areas such as independence, impartiality, transparency, and professionalism in electoral administration. Pakistan's alignment with these principles signals its commitment to upholding best practices in electoral management and governance.

9. The Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation:

As part of its engagement with international election observation missions, Pakistan has aligned its electoral framework with the Declaration of Principles for International Election Observation, underlining its commitment to facilitating credible and transparent electoral processes that can be assessed by international observers according to established principles and guidelines.

10. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Framework: Pakistan has engaged within the SAARC framework to promote regional cooperation on issues related to elections, democratic governance, and electoral observation. Alignment with the principles and agreements within SAARC strengthens Pakistan's commitment to regional collaboration on electoral standards and practices.

By aligning its electoral framework with these international standards and conventions, Pakistan seeks to demonstrate its adherence to best practices in electoral governance, transparency, and inclusivity. This alignment underscores Pakistan's commitment to upholding democratic principles, human rights, and international norms in the conduct of its electoral processes. Furthermore, it positions Pakistan as a responsible member of the international community, dedicated to fostering credible and transparent electoral practices in line with global standards.

Recommendations and conclusion:

Drawing on the findings of this research, several recommendations emerge to address the challenges and opportunities inherent in the transformation of political culture in Pakistan. Firstly, there is a need for continued dialogue and engagement between diverse political and societal stakeholders to foster a more inclusive and participatory political culture. Additionally, efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, protect civil liberties, and promote a balanced and nuanced approach to reconciling traditional and modern political ideologies are imperative for fostering a cohesive and progressive political culture. Furthermore, addressing socio-economic disparities, promoting education and civic awareness, and enhancing regional cooperation can contribute to more stable and inclusive politics.

This research offers insights into the multifaceted nature of political ideas and the transformation of political culture in Pakistan, highlighting the challenges and opportunities inherent in this ongoing process. This examination is critical for understanding the dynamics of governance, power, and representation in Pakistan and presents avenues for further research and analysis.

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