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Democracy-Dictatorship Disparity and its effect on Pakistan's Foreign Policy

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Mumtaz HUSSAIN ¹, Jaweriya NASIM ², Atif Ur Rahman YOUSAFZAI ³


ABSTRACT


In the modern era of the national state system, democratic institutions are the significant fundamental for a state's political, socio-economic development. Since its inception, Pakistan has been struggling for its institutional strength, which has consistently futile; consequently, Pakistan faces plenty of teething troubles. Due to the grabbing of power in politics between democratic leaders and dictators, Pakistan is still stuck in numerous political and socio-economic complications. This study aimed to analyze the democracy and dictatorship flaws and their effect on Pakistan's foreign policy. The research contains a primary data collection method through a questionnaire survey that was hypothetically tested using various tests. Such as reliability analysis, descriptive analysis, correlation, and regression analysis on the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) analyzed that democracy or dictatorship both significantly impacted Pakistan's foreign policy if their government's political structure is resilient sufficient.

INTRODUCTION

Executive, legislature, and Judiciary are the most effective tools of any state that enable it to become more robust at the domestic and international levels. After independence, Pakistan faced plenty of challenges in establishing these institutions due to inexperienced politicians and a lack of technocrats. Numerous external and internal factors emerged as a source of failure. Consequently, Pakistan is undergoing enormous troubles, such as terrorism, poverty, illiteracy, corruption, instability in the economic and political structure. Unfortunately, in the initial stage, the legislative bodies had failed to form a constitutional framework and keep significant state institutions on the right track, particularly the military and bureaucracy. The Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah principle was to remain the Pakistan policies -neutral; however, Liaquat Ali Khan has negated the state founder's doctrines. Subsequently, Pakistan becomes an ally of the United States of America (USA). Even though Pakistan adhered to the policy that was practised for an extended period in Pakistan, it gained military and economic aid from the USA.

The one-unit bill was passed in 1955; however, due to discrepancy in the political system, President lost his hope for his presidency's re-election and declared martial law on October 7, 1958. Mirza cancelled the general election with the support of General Muhammad Ayub Khan. After twenty days of his martial law, Ayub Khan forced him to resign and take over the government (Adnan, 2005). The dictator rule remained persistent in Pakistan politics due to the negligence of democratic parties and their clashes with the military. Even though General Yahya Khan held the first general election in 1970, his martial

¹  Assist. Prof., mumtazbk786@gmail.com, Department of Political Science, Government Graduate College Bhakkar, Punjab Pakistan. Qurtuba University of Science and I.T, D.I Khan, KPK/PAKISTAN

²  jaweriyaaanasim@gmail.com, MPhil International Relations National Defense University, Islamabad/PAKISTAN

³  Md., atifyousafzai334@gmail.com, Scholar of International Relations/ PAKISTAN

law fell down Pakistan's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). General Yahya Khan's supremacy was terminated with the independence of Bangladesh. Subsequently, in 1972, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto left martial law, and the military establishment recognized the democratic political structure. Another democratic failure occurred during General Zia-ul-Haq's rule as he imposed martial law on July 5, 1977. In the wake of Soviet intervention in Afghanistan posed a threat to Pakistan's security, his regime was changed because of the USA alliance in the USSR-Afghan war. The USA lifted Pakistan's economic and military sanctions in 1990. After Zia's death, Nawaz Sharif came into power and started dialogues with India in 1997; however, they failed due to the armed hostilities.

On the other hand, the nuclear explosion created trouble for Pakistan, and the USA imposed economic sanctions. In this context, the government declared an emergency, invoking constitutional provisions, as justified Pakistan's security under threat from external aggression. General Musharraf transformed Nawaz Sharif's regime due to mismanagement and personal tussle with him. The USA power pressure policy after the 9/11 incident created a threat to the sovereignty of Pakistan. To become an ally of the USA, Pakistan faced terrorism that directly affected its socio-economic structure. Even though Pakistan played a vital role in the 'War on Terror, Pakistan took lots of time to convince the international community to accept its sacrifices due to its political instability and lack of leadership (Adnan, 2005).

The post-Musharraf era has observed various civil-military crises, such as Judiciary-civil circumstances, including political leaders. During the Pakistan People Party (PPP) regime, Parliamentary and military leadership has played a prominent role in preventing a political crisis. In contrast, the (PPP) government has refused to install the sacked Chief justices of Pakistan. Memo-gate was one of the most triggering factors between them; however, the military normalized with civil leadership and decided to remain on the back. Nawaz pro-Indian behaviour resulted, which irritated military leadership as per the army to adopt a systematic way to mend the relations. The new trend of the hybrid civil and security establishment relations concept emerged in the last decade of the democratic period 2008-2018, which brought the cutting-edge pattern in Pakistan's democratic-military relations. Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf and the military outlook are trying to acquire Pakistan's stability through their stable and enduring policies. *First of all, Pakistan.* Furthermore, emerging novel trends play a role in stopping the old monarch or hypocritic democracy that brutally damaged Pakistan for long decades.

The research paper aimed to examine the democratic and dictators' role and its effect on the state's significant policies through Pakistan's history and the consequences in several terms as Pakistan bearing since its inception. The research study will investigate the factors behind the failures of democratic forces in Pakistan through a primary data technique such as a survey. The questionnaire-based collected data would determine the result of the research.

Problem of statement

Effective and enduring policies are the outcome of a solid political structure. Despite the democracy and dictatorship that have ruled over Pakistan since independence, Pakistan still has plenty of political and socio-economic issues. The necessity is to identify these political structures' failures and their implications for Pakistan's effective policy implementation.

Hypothesis

- H.1** The democratic system has a positive effect on the foreign policy of Pakistan.
- H.2** The dictatorship has a positive effect on the foreign policy of Pakistan.

Significance of the study

The significance of the research study is for numerous sectors of society. The research study will enlighten the researchers, academicians, and policymakers to conduct further studies on these highlighted factors. Furthermore, it will consider the significant flaws in Pakistan's policymaking process and its impact and output for the masses. The research study gained diverse opinions by surveying the multiple segments of society, familiarizing them with deficiencies in the country's political democratic and dictatorship structure. In contrast, the study revealed several factors that are more significant for the ordinary masses to be aware of for their use of rights in the political

participation process.

Literature Review

Under British rule, in the subcontinent, the military administration was more muscular than the civil administration. After independence, this practice was repeated by the military rulers in 1958, 1969, 1977, and 1999. They imposed their own rules and regulations to run the state affairs (Hassan, 1958). Pakistan and the People's Republic of China (PRC) relations were established in 1950 when Pakistan recognized PRC as a sovereign state. Pakistan made alliances with Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) and South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Under these alliances, the former Prime Minister of Pakistan, M.A Bohgra, ensured PRC's diplomatic ties were described by (Zeb1 2014). However, both states Prime ministers visited in 1956 failed to spark the relations due to different bloc.

After World War II, two ideologies emerged, for instance, capitalism and communism. The western bloc considers communism a significant threat to the rest of the world. Due to the close relations with the USA, Pakistan considers PRC a considerable risk due to communism. Hence, in 1959, General Ayub Khan offered India a joint defense program against India. Due to the fluctuation in Pakistan's political structure, the relations with PRC somehow an upright impact as Pakistan supported the PRC in the restoration of his right to the United Nations in 1961. Besides, in 1963, both countries have signed a border agreement, which is a significant development. The democratic structure of the Zulfikar Ali Bhutto established a prominent role in developing relations with PRC. In 1999, the General Musharraf coup pushed Pakistan into diplomatic isolation, although it was an internal matter; however, PRC was not supporting this action. In 2006, President Musharraf visited PRC, which is considered a boasting step toward both states' relations. The decision to ally with PRC was a worthy sign for Pakistan domestically as well as internationally. Even though civil-military clashes were at their peak, the PRC's relations were not disturbed, instead of reaching their friendship at China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

The relations between Pakistan and PRC remained strong for decades even though the troubling circumstances in Pakistan politics. In the Indo-Pakistan 1965 war, the PRC political regime fully supports Pakistan against India. This turnout makes both nations closer because the PRC leadership also aware of Pakistan's instability that is a significant threat to the stability in Xinjiang described by (Gmbh 2011). Instability in Pakistan directly affects the PRC national interest. In this context, PRC always prefers to make a better Pakistan. In the Indo-Pak wars, PRC ethically and morally supported Pakistan.

The PRC's opinion towards Pakistan's military leadership is quite impressive. The military-regime will protect Pakistan and PRC interests as well described by (Dumbaugh 2010). Due to the negligent administration of former Prime Minister Asif Ali Zardari failed to convince the PRC political administration to boom the relations between them. Pakistan's society required military leadership that would prefer to protect the state interest on a priority basis. The democratic administration was incapable of running the state matters smoothly and affecting Pakistan's foreign policy.

The major obstacle in several reconciliations between India and Pakistan is the internal institutional clashes and their power struggle. The state institution such as the military plays a prominent role in national politics, society, economy, and foreign policy. Unpredictably, the India-Pakistan negotiation took place over the Indus Basin issue. In 1957, Pakistan's agency was engaged in provoking anti-India insurgencies in Northeastern India. During 1965, the agency's role was quite limited as it proved its inability to acquire and communicate intelligence during the war. After the 16th December 1971 incident of East Pakistan, the military lost its worth in front of people. The Prime Minister of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was enthusiastic about recuperating military status. Still, due to inconsistency between civil-military relations in 1977, General Zia ul-Haq takes over his government. Prime Minister Asif Ali Zardari and Nawaz Sharif regimes tried hard to enhance civil supremacy over the military and normalize India's relations. The primary source of contention is considered between Pakistan and India as the Kashmir issue. Simultaneously, it is an influential factor determining the military and civilian government's policies toward each other. Since the beginning, Pakistan's security establishment skillfully has been vigorously struggling to defend Kashmir's issue (Hussain, 2019).

On the other hand, both civilian governments, such as Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif, have tried to resolve the Kashmir matter. Consequently, they were sent to the home by the security establishment. There is a clear, prominent separation between military and civilian policies toward

India. The civil-military clashes destroyed Pakistan domestically as well as internationally. The black day in Pakistan's history was 1971, when East Pakistan was separated from West Pakistan. Jammu and Kashmir's second major problem is still unresolvable, where Pakistan failed to maintain its diplomatic momentum.

The historical development between India and Pakistan is known as the Lahore resolution. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and Benazir Bhutto met, intending to take a Kashmir matter resolution step. Simultaneously, the military establishment did not support most of the actions. On the same stance, Nawaz Sharif met with his counterpart and signed the Lahore Resolution. Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif have done a little bit of struggle to resolve the Jammu and Kashmir issue. Still, due to the inexperienced policymakers, their efforts became useless and impractical (Taj, Rahim, and Malik, 2017).

In the early 1960s, cordial relations between Pakistan and Iran have been established; however, they failed to protect their national interest due to internal and external political factors. The oscillation between Pakistan and Iran relations results from the USA hegemony over Asia and the Middle East. In 1962, a public meeting was held in Quetta where Ayub Khan emphasized collaboration between Iran, Pakistan, and Turkey. The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) was formed between Pakistan, Iran, and Turkey in 1964. Both Pakistan and Iran shared intelligence, and Iran gives \$ 200 million to suppress Baluchistan's insurgency. In 1974 under the presidency of Z.A Bhutto, The Islamic Summit in Lahore was held where the Shah was absent due to Muammar Qaddafi of Libya and his reservation Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's role as leader of the entire Muslim World (Awan, 2017).

Iran recognized Pakistan in 1948 and established its diplomatic relation in 1949, as Prime Minister Liaqat Ali Khan visited Iran in the same year. The treaty of good friendship has been signed between two neighbouring countries when the Shah of Iran visited Pakistan in 1950. In 1979, the Islamic revolution took place in Iran. Despite the Shia-Sunni divide, the relations were continued in that good spirit described (Nazir 2012). The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan created much trouble in Pakistan-Iran ties due to their different national interest priorities. The defence agreement of July 1989 and these several incidents between them and other countries' involvement in the region created more sources for their conflict of interest, mistrust, and doubts in the Pak-Iran relations.

General Zia was ambitious to introduce the Saudi brand of Islamization in the country, which raised a question for the Shias minority in Pakistan. They considered Saudi sectarian dominance. The reaction against the Zia Islamization process occurred in the form of revolt. The Pakistan civil secretariat came under siege for three days. It was perceived as the Iranian-inspired revolution in Pakistani society. A deadly sectarian war resulted in a destructive sectarian war, such as target killing, kidnapping, religious attacks, riots, in Pak-Iran relations. With the ending of the Zia regime, it was considered that the sectarian crisis would end. However, it emerged in another shape, such as forming the Taliban in Afghanistan, which Iran perceived as Saudi ideology and counterweight to Iranian revolutionary philosophy.

In 1999, President Musharraf visited Iran and left an invitation message for Iranian President Khatami to Pakistan. After two years, the Iranian Foreign Minister visited Pakistan and discussed the critical issue and new dynamic with his counterpart, which led to an improvement of relations between the two neighbors' countries. Under both countries' collective effort, a joint Pak-Iran committee for the Afghanistan reconstruction program under the UN development program and other International agencies took place. In 2005, Pakistan Prime Minister Shaukat Aziz visited Tehran. This ensued in both country's leaders developing economic and trade relations such as \$376 million with Pakistan's export to Iran amounting to \$92 million for 2005. The Gas pipeline project has been initiated, as know by "Peace Pipeline." Simultaneously, the deadline was set up to 2014, while the Iranian side was almost completed ('Prospects of Pakistan-Iran Relations: Post Nuclear Deal Najam Rafique *,' no date).

However, the Pakistan side remaining incomplete due to the USA's influence over Pakistan. Pakistan's US formal diplomatic relations have been established since 1947. The connections were built on the top level, unseen for Pakistani intellectuals, academia, and ordinary people. American Press introduced General Ayub Khan to the USA people as the champion of free people, a clear priority of Pakistan peace and security. Pakistan became disappointed when the USA did not support in 1965 war. It was realized that Pakistan should adopt a more open foreign policy instead of relying on the western for its need and interest (Khan, Ahmad, and Dadda, 2017).

Nevertheless, India was not a member of any western bloc; nonetheless, smartly enjoyed both blocks' benefits. The invasion of the Soviet Union on Afghanistan and Pakistan becoming a frontline state actor in the war against soviet force was a new turning point in the history of the USA-Pakistan relations. The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the military regime transformed in Pakistan due to Zia ul-Haq's death. In the second tenure of Benazir Bhutto, the Clinton regime was amended to ease the embargo on Pakistan. During this week, USA-Pak relations went on the lowest level as per the general perception that the USA government is not severe to support democracy in Pakistan. In 1999, Pakistan's military coup took place in response USA strongly condemns the military takeover while the USA-Pak relations were still at their lowest peak point (Akins *et al.*, 2018). In 2001 the 9/11 Incident happened in the USA. Secretary of State Colin Powell warned Pakistani President Musharraf as well demanded: "You are either with us or against us." This direct threat generated unrest circumstance in politics, and it became more challenging to decide whether they join or not. With a weak socio-economic and political system, it was difficult to refuse the USA's order, so Musharraf chose to become a part of the War on Terror. After joining, the USA quickly removes the arms embargo on Pakistan to support Afghanistan's invasion and increased military and economic assistance. Pakistan's nuclear program has been ignored by the USA, along it became a major non-NATO ally. In the last year of Musharraf, the Obama administration cancelled its aid and military assistance. It blamed Pakistan for its incapable role in War on Terror. In Pakistan, the anti-USA sentiment was caused due to the USA's several covert military actions, such as the Raymond Davis case, the attack on Salala Airbase, and Operation Neptune Spear. For this reason, Chief of Army Staff (COAS) Gen. Ashfaq Pervez Kayani warned the USA that Pakistan could break ties with the USA if a violation of Pakistan's sovereignty occurred (Rashid, Javaid, and Shamshad, 2018).

The (2008-2012 Zardari regime) despite its weakness. The government survived and completed its tenure, which was happened for the first time in Pakistan's history. The military's primary factor and dynamic in politics is the national security besides the imbalance in civil and military sectors' relations. The transition of power to democracy is supported by several internal and external factors and its consolidation in Pakistan. The military problem's credible image and Musharraf's decision to align Pakistan with the US in the War on Terror and used military power posed plenty of security problems.

On several occasions, the United States always remained a close ally and partner with Pakistan's military establishment. Simultaneously, the US thought a democratic government with moderate credentials such as PPP would be a better choice than a pure dictatorship in the context of the War on Terror in Afghanistan. On the other hand, the political structure was polluted by its civilian politician, who pushed the military to exercise adequate influence over national security and foreign policy. The new emergence occurred during this regime in the pattern of civil-military relations in Pakistan. Many civil-military relationships prove that the army, regardless, influences the systems, although not in direct rule (Submitted, 2017).

Moreover, Memo gate was the more conflicting factor triggering the imbalance between civil and military leadership; however, a coup was avoided. The military kept its prestige. In 2018, under the newly elected Pakistan government of Tehreek Insaaf, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo visited Pakistan to reset Pakistan's bilateral ties. Nevertheless, the mutual distrust is perceived as pervasive in the relationship as USA leverage is much reduced. "According to a December 2018 Pentagon report, "Cross-border cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan is essential," and the border region "remains a sanctuary for various groups." The Pakistani government warned that the USA sanction might be counterproductive (Kronstadt 2019).

On the other hand, President Donald Trump sent a request letter to the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan, as they mentioned that Islamabad's assistance is required to facilitate the USA dialogues with the Taliban. In 2019, the USA outgoing Commander of Central Command had said to Congress. "We have seen Pakistan play a more helpful role in helping to bring Taliban representatives into negotiations."

Right policymakers focus on state sovereignty and play the backbone's role for their state's good moral in the international community. India attacked Azad Jammu and Kashmir on 26th February and Mirage 2000s, Su-30s, and airborne early warning planes. It was their historically biggest mistake that the Pakistan government osmotically tackled. Swift Retort's operation showed the Indian Air Force failures and their bogus claim that they destroyed the terrorists and their camp. The defensive

doctrine of the PAF safeguards Pakistan's sovereignty, and their international community appreciated their decision to release Abhinandan (Malik, 2019).

Research Methodology

The primary data collection source was used through a questionnaire survey to analyze the democratic and dictatorship fluctuations and their effect on Pakistan's foreign policy. The collected data was analyzed on the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) by using specific tests, i.e., reliability analysis, frequency distribution, descriptive analysis, correlation analysis, and regression analysis. Afterward, the analyzed data was interpreted, concluded its result.

A sampling of the study

The sample size was 124 chosen randomly from different cities of Pakistan.

Data Analysis

Reliability analysis was assessed using Cronbach's Alpha. The reliability analysis results revealed acceptable reliability (> 0.70) for each of the study's constructs. Results are summarized in Table 1 Reliability Analysis.

Table 1. Reliability Analysis

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.809	18

The sample of public opinion obtained from different cities of Pakistan consisted of 77.4% males and 22.6% females' respondents (N= 124)

Table 2. Frequency Distribution for Gender

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Male	96	77.4
	Female	28	22.6
	Total	124	100.0

The maximum number of respondents lies in less than 34 years of age group and a few from the age group above 55 years.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Age

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	< 25	48	38.7
	25 – 34	50	40.3
	35 – 44	17	13.7
	45 – 54	6	4.8
	> 55	3	2.4
	Total	124	100.0

About 51 respondents have a Masters's degree from the study sample, and 41 respondents belong from the Graduation level. It shows the study is based on the youth opinion.

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Qualification

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Matric	8	6.5
	Intermediate	19	15.3
	Graduation	40	32.3
	Masters	51	41.1
	Ph.D.	5	4.0
	Total	123	99.2

Missing	System	1	.8
Total		124	100.0

The descriptive analysis results exhibited that above 80% of the respondents familiar with the terms dictatorship, martial law, and democracy. And 93.5% aware of the importance of the vote. About 65% of respondents displayed that democracy is successful in developing countries. Meanwhile, the findings have given ambiguous results, as about 63% of respondents are not satisfied with Pakistan's current political structure.

Table 5. Descriptive Analysis of Awareness and Satisfaction Level

	Yes	No
Current government dissatisfaction	62.8%	37.2%
Democracy successful in developing countries	65.2%	34.8%

The regression analysis has been done to test the hypothesis of democracy. The dictatorship system carries a significant impact on foreign policy. The dependent variable foreign policy was regressed on predicting unstable democracy to test Hypothesis H1. Democracy predicted Foreign policy, $F(2, 116) = 74.795$, $p < .001$, which indicates that democracy can play a significant role in shaping the foreign policy of Pakistan ($b = .410$, $p < .001$). These results direct the positive effect of democracy. Similarly, dictatorship predicted foreign policy, $F(2, 116) = 74.795$, $p < .001$, which indicates that the dictatorship can play a significant role in shaping the foreign policy of Pakistan ($b = .469$, $p < .001$). Moreover, the $R^2 = .563$ depicts that the model explains 56.3% of the variance in Foreign Policy. Table 6 shows a summary of the findings.

Table 6. Regression Analysis

Hypothesis	Regression variables	Beta coefficient	T	P-value	Hypothesis supported
H1	Democracy → FP	.410	5.950	.000	Yes
H2	Dictatorship → FP	.469	6.807	.000	Yes
R^2	.563				
F	74.795				

Pearson product correlation between democracy and foreign policy was moderately positive and statistically significant ($r = 0.656$, $p < 0.001$). Hence, H1 is supported; this shows that an increase in better governance of democracy would lead to more efficacy in Pakistan's foreign policy.

Pearson product correlation of dictatorship and foreign policy was moderately positive and statistically significant ($r = 0.656$, $p < 0.001$). Hence, H2 is supported; this shows that if the dictatorship structure is more robust, Pakistan's foreign policy would be more efficient.

Table 7. Correlation Analysis

		Democracy	Dictatorship	Foreign Policy
Foreign policy	Pearson Correlation	.656**	.627**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	
	N	119	120	121

Findings

The study revealed that people have an awareness of democracy and dictatorship as most of the respondents were literate. However, still, there was ambiguity found in few results, i.e., 65% of the respondent's opinion favored the democratic system in the 3rd world countries. Pakistan is considered in 3rd world countries then; why about 63% of respondents are not satisfied with

Pakistan's current democratic government? It is concluded that at first, respondents retorted based on the progress of the current government at the domestic level.

The study analyzes democratic-dictatorship relations and their effect on Pakistan's foreign policy. It is diagnosed through correlation and regression analysis that both democracy and dictatorship significantly affect its foreign policy. The results mentioned above concluded that foreign policy is not much affected by democracy or dictatorship. However, the political structure determines the country's national interest and ultimately has a significant impact on foreign policy. The robust political system makes a state powerful domestically, and it is a good impact on foreign relations. Since 1947, Pakistan suffered due to a weak political structure, on the other hand, the superpowers' domination. Due to these factors, the country's relations were disturbed in a neighboring country and worldwide.

Conclusion

In 1947, Pakistan acquired independence from the British Empire; however, its socio-political structure has remained under British influence for long decades. The British Empire's main focus was to strengthen Pakistan's Judiciary, Legislature, and Military institutions. This practice had made military power rather than a democratic structure. Hence, the fluctuation raised into the political system became a failure in constitutional development. The military ruler, Ayub Khan, established the presidential form of government under the constitution of 1962 to smoothly run the state, but it ended with the end of his regime. Subsequently, the so-called democratic rulers Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Mian Nawaz Sharif were introduced by the army. These two leaders transformed the theme of pure democracy into "monarch democracy and hypocritic democracy" that brought plenty of trouble for Pakistan internally and externally. Pakistan's internal situation was the ideal situation for the superpowers to use it as a tool to gain their national interests in the shape of the Soviet and Afghan war on terror. In rewards, Pakistan faced economic sanctions, terrorism, poverty, illiteracy, and security threats. This study concludes that whether dictatorship or democracy, Pakistan was under superpowers' dominance in every regime. While the country's foreign policy was dependent on their interest, it is still considered in 3rd world countries for 72 years of independence due to these factors and reasons.

Recommendations

From the above study, here are some recommendations to strengthen the political system of Pakistan.

- The necessity is to strengthen the institutions' role to protect Pakistan's national interest.
- There should be proper check and balance in all government institutions through national accountability if they exceed their constitutional power.
- The mechanism to elect the members of the National Assembly and Senate should be restructured in which the education of the participants must not be less than master or graduation.
- A person that is rejected thrice in the elections should not be allowed by the Election Commission for the 4th time.
- In all state institutions, the head of the ministries/department should be hired in such a way that their expertise must match the particular post.
- The current political structure focuses on Pakistan's national interest, and its focal point should be consistent and continuous.

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The questionnaire aims to obtain your response, which in turn will be used to determine **“Civil-military Relations and its Impact on Pakistan Foreign Policy.”** You are required to choose from the following options for each of the questions.

Qualification: ☐ Matric ☐ Intermediate ☐ Graduation ☐ Masters ☐ Ph. D
Age: ☐ > 25 ☐ 25-34 ☐ 35-44 ☐ 45-54 ☐ 55 and above **Gender:** ☐ Male ☐ Female
Profession: _____ **City:** _____

You are required to choose YES or NO for each of the following questions.

- | | | |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Do you know the importance of the vote? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 2. Are you familiar with the term democracy? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 3. Is democracy successful in developing countries? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 4. Are you satisfy with the current political structure of Pakistan? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 5. Are you familiar with the term dictatorship? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 6. Are you familiar with the term Martial Law? | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | <input type="checkbox"/> No |
| 7. | | |

You are required to rank the following statements from 1-5 where;

1. Strongly disagree 2. Disagree 3. Neutral 4. Agree 5. Strongly agree

Democratic System

1	A democratic government is better to eliminate terrorism, poverty, illiteracy, and corruption.					
2	The superpower's influence over Pakistan increases in the democratic political structure.					
3	Martial law is the result of the failure of the democratic system of Pakistan.					
4	Pakistan's democratic political system was based on the traditional feudal system.					
5	The isolated foreign policy of Pakistan is the result of so-called democracy.					
6	The separation of East Pakistan was the result of a weak democratic political system.					

Dictatorship System

7	The army, bureaucracy, and judiciary are more powerful than political parties in Pakistan.					
8	Dictatorship is better to eliminate terrorism, poverty, illiteracy, and corruption.					
9	The superpower's influence over Pakistan increases during the dictatorship regime.					
10	The military government is better for Pakistan as compared to democracy.					
11	The isolated foreign policy of Pakistan is the result of dictatorship.					
12	The separation of East Pakistan was the result of the dictatorship political structure.					

Foreign Policy

13	Due to the civil-military clashes, foreign policy does not achieve its significant goals.					
14	The combination of military and civil political structures has a positive impact on Pakistan's foreign policy.					
15	Pakistan's political regimes do not pursue foreign policy independently due to international involvement.					
16	Quaid-e-Azam's motto of the neutral foreign policy of Pakistan does not exist in present Pakistan affairs.					
17	The isolated foreign policy of Pakistan is the result of the weak socio-economic and political structure.					
18	The separation of East Pakistan was the result of civil-military clashes.					