

9/11 Terrorism and Democratization: A Case Study of Pakistan

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Abstract:

After the issue 9/11 war on terrorism has initiated more travail, deceases and devastation to Pakistan's people. USA lead incursion in 2001 against government of Taliban in Afghanistan. Taliban started resistance which whispered the form of an insurrection and an armed struggle against external forces and their local followers. Pakistan becomes a chief non-NATO collaborator. The issue of Taliban's militancy is gradually spread into the settled areas of Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa as well as initiating erratic acts of suicide attacks throughout the country. The international community sought to include the masses of indigenou region in process to decide about peace, security, development and situation about law and order. The purpose of study is strengthening of democratic process. The elongated and wide-ranging movement of democratization has to start to achieve these objectives in Pakistan. The democratic process and democratic institutions are effecting due to the issue of Terrorism. The descriptive analysis method is adopted for finding. Terrorism is established during the undemocratic era in Pakistan which made lawless society because constitution is abrogated. It is weaken the process of democratic institutionalization. The paper will focus on the issue of institutional development under constitution for democratic handling to war of terrorism. The paper contains a comprehensive study of conceptual frame work to aspect of external and internal effects on democratic process.

Key words: terrorism, democratization, Pakistan

Terrorism of Afghanistan

Afghanistan is involved in war from 1970s end. A multi dimension between intra states war started in Afghanistan in 1980s. Pakistan opt the interventionist policy to sponsor an inclusive assortment of objectives since 1990s to tackle Afghan assertions about Pashtun majority areas of Pakistan. Afghan Mujahedeen and west defeated USSR. Afghan Mujahedeen fought among themselves for power sharing in beginning of 1990s. The clash of Afghan groups has adverse effects on Pakistan. The military leaders, mujahedeen leaders and Taliban started to take control over Kabul. Taliban take control of government gradually after restorative in some provinces and established own government. Taliban group became the supporter of Osama Bin Laden and defenders of Afghanistan. (Peter, 1998 p.44) Pakistan supported in development of Taliban militia at martial, logistically and financial. Taliban came in position to occupy ninety percent state of Afghanistan. (Davis, 1998)

Taliban were fighting against the Western forces and Pakistan is its ally. The occurrences of terrorist activities increased in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Taliban terrorist activities entered into Federally Administered Tribal Areas which are attached to boarder of Afghanistan. The wave of terrorist activities of war of terrorism is blowout out progressively in settled areas of Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa. The regional war of terrorism has worse impact on law and order and security situation of Pakistan.

Pakistan stopped assistance to government of Taliban. This practice also happened with mujahedeen of Afghanistan against war of U.S.S.R. Pakistani establishment preferred broad based interim government consisted of most Afghan groups. (N.A, October 17, 2001) There was anxiety to make safeguard for establishment of peace and security in Afghanistan after Taliban. The challenge of war against

terrorist activities not meet with efforts of single state is not possible. It has to plane fight against those Jihadi culture which developed by all those countries. These reasons make this issue of terrorism as an international phenomenon.

The war on terrorism effected democratization process of Pakistan on both internally and externally. The wave of awareness is in masses of Pakistan about constitutionalization and development of institutionalization. The process of development in constitution for 18th amendment is turning point of democratic process of Pakistan. 18th amendment gives institutional independence to secure democratization in Pakistan. Terrorism's wave affected democratic process of Pakistan internally as well as externally also. Political parties and political democratic institutions are also affected by wave of terrorism.

Incident of World Trade Centre and Terrorism

The historical perception keeps in view and US government formulated policy about challenge War Terrorism. The efforts are make to combat threats of terrorist activities in effective and unadventurous manners. (Rumsfeld, Winter 2001/02 pp.79-93.) Pakistan faced severe challenge terrorism wave due to neighboring country of Afghanistan. The activists related to terrorism grasses into heart of Pakistan. Pakistan remonstrated strategy against war in terrorism in Pakistan. Pakistan is providing support to USA and Allies forces. American forces used military bases of Pakistan. These forces depend upon logistic support for maneuver against extremists Taliban sanctuaries of south east of Afghanistan's border with Baluchistan and Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa Provinces of Pakistan. (NA, Terrorism in Southwest Asia 185)

Terrorism's Effects on Democratization in Pakistan post 9/11

American forces have decided to attack on Afghan Taliban government after terrorism incident of 9/11. Pakistan has to face the situation of violence due to war in region. Afghan war enhanced wave of terrorist attacks in Pakistan. There are total 657 attacks are made by terrorist out which 41 considered as sectional nature. These attacks were caused total casualties 907 and made injury 1543 in 2008. 3021 people lost their lives and injured 7334 in terrorist incidents in 2009. (NA, Pakistan Security report 2009 by PIPS., 2009) There is increase in casualties and injured person in 2009. The killings by suicide attacks were 1300 and injured 3600 people. (Walsh, January 11, 2010.) 49000 persons lost their live in Pakistan. Pakistani armed forces faced casualties of 15681 fighting with Taliban FATA since 2008. The killing strength of civil people is 5152. There 5678 people are made wounded in the attacks of blasts and suicide attacks from 2008. There are 235 suicide attacks, 9257 rocket attacks and 4256 attacks by bomb from half decade years. It is also noted that 1030 schools and colleges were devastated from 2009 to 2013 in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in the war of Terrorism. The loss of economic situation due to war is estimated US\$ 67 billion. The estimate is made in the reports IMF and World Bank. (NA, Kabul looks inwards as Tehran blames)

Pervez Musharraf's Era, wave of Terrorism and Democratization

It is start of 21st century and civilize world is going to opt new innovation of political system. It is symbol of lawless society when constitution abrogated on October 12, 1999. The elected Prime Minister of Pakistan Nawaz Sharif is dismissed and democratic government terminated by General Musharraf. He

assumed the title of Chief Executive of Pakistan after pursuant PCO No1. The Supreme Court of Pakistan justifies, “the new government led by Musharraf justified in Zafar Ali Shah case under the doctrine of necessity. The Court also directed to conduct the election within three years to restore democracy.” (NA, PCO, 1999) As usual General Musharraf blamed the political leaders comprise in corruption. The performance of democratic government is very poor and does not follow to constitution of Pakistan. The government is failed in the performance for betterment of masses and does not performing for public interest. The economic improvement policies of government are leading to collapse. The internal security situation is also getting worse. The government has to focus on oppression of opposition. These allegations are made by military ruler. The action of General Musharraf against democratic and elected government leads to lawlessness society. The top officials of state violate constitution of state, the effects transfer to bottom level. To strengthen the foundation of his regime General Pervez, “issued Order No 2000 for Oath of judges of Superior Court of Pakistan. On January 26, 2000 Musharraf Government asked judges to take oath under P.C.O.” (Baxter, 2004 pp 59-60) Chief Judge of Pakistan was not permitted to go court. Either Chief Justice of Pakistan persuaded other judges and may pass an order against PCO. New Chief Justice of Pakistan Mr. Irshad Hasan Khan was appointed. The Supreme Court of Pakistan validated coup of Musharraf in May 12, 2000 and gave power to amend constitution which was headed by Chief Justice of Pakistan. That is functioning of parliament under constitution but awarded to military ruler under Supreme Court decision. These decisions reverse the democratic institutionalization. The dismissal of COAS by ousted Prime Minister as void and no legal effect declared in decision of court. The opposition expressed disappointment on the decision. (Baxter, 2004 pp 59-60

The new wave of terrorism in Pakistan is linked with American invasion in Afghan region post 9/11. The official of America formulated new policy about terrorism. Islamabad is affianced US official after tragic terrorist incident in USA to attain noteworthy triumph. The Afghan war of terrorism is cause of rise in terrorism in Pakistan. The religious extremists started a move toward a hitherto moderate Muslim State. Pakistan involved in this war of terrorism as a the frontline ally on motivation of America.

It is the period of lawlessness situation in Pakistan as pattern of olden time state. There is no constitution in Pakistan. An ethnic diverse state existed without constitution that is facing serious challenges. There are several unconstitutional steps taken by establishment to grip the power of state. The lawless society reflects to dark ages. Pakistan is facing same situation. Pakistan becomes of hub of extremists of overall world. The situation of Afghanistan is also effecting the security situation of Pakistan. The top leaderships of al-Qaeda are arrested from Pakistan. Some top level leaders are killed all-encompassing co-operation of Pakistani officials of law enforcement agencies.

American government has fabulous accomplishment in this war with notable co-operation Pakistani law enforcement agencies. The active participation of Pakistani agencies made possible for American agencies to capture top leaderships of terrorists. American officials of intelligences incarcerated nearly six hundred people suspicious of Al-Qaeda and confined Guantanamo. American officials sought their summoning under the military court. These accused persons are not behaved as detainee of war and treated them in criminal courts. (Jennife, December 11, 2001)

Effects of 9/11 Terrorism on Democratization in Pakistan

After disintegration of USSR world become unipolar. Due to American policies in different regions many states of world is now keeping on isolation from American's policies for the global level. 9/11 terrorism incident has two level effects on Pakistan.

1. External Factors
2. Internal Factors

The incident of 9/11 has to force to think about state working apparatus and the existing process of institutional decision making. To promote non state actor culture is state policy. The non-state actor policy is affecting foreign relation with states. Many jihadi organizations are working openly and operating in different states of world. It is never analysis the negative impacts on state relation with state relations. 9/11 incident has to force to re-think state policy of insurgency in other states affairs. The region is becoming war zone at the name of war of terrorism in leadership of USA. Pakistani has divided opinion about Afghanistan issue. In 1980 war against USSR is jihad with alliance of religious groups. In 2001 this opinion is divided in different pattern. Some groups called it is jihad some oppose it .Pakistan as state is with Americans war of terrorism. The non-state actors of 1980s are fighting against Pakistani state. These jihadi groups are trained by Pakistan. All these segments of different states gathered here for jihad. Pakistan wants to get strategic depth in the region for state interests. (Ahmed, 2000.p.184) These non-state actors are strong which are challenging the state institutions. Some groups are denying accept state constitution. There is full opportunity for all those groups to participate in democratic system and make changes according to their own will. These groups are getting trained and material resources by other countries. This situation is affecting at international scenario the image of Pakistan. The economy growth rate is fall down. There is on foreign investment in Pakistan which provides

employment opportunity. All these economic factors are disturbing our socioeconomic conditions of Pakistan. The 9/11 terrorism issue has left deep effects on the process of democratization in Pakistan. (NA, 1996 pp25-26)

Internal Factors

The states institutions are not accountable to political and democratic institution before 9/11 incident of terrorism in USA. Mostly institutions are independent for decision making process. The development of institutions is not keep in mind. To follow constitutionalism is not priority of state organs. It is not keep in mind of leadership as well as public to focus for following constitution. All the institution independence keeps in limit. Pakistan is mostly involved in local politics without strengthen democratic institution. It is happening during the period of 9/11 in Musharraf era. The state apparatus is working to established a new king party instead to encounter the issue of extremism in Pakistan. That is leading to a sever wave of terrorism. Our state security system perceives the intensity of this wave. The authoritarian rule is kept in view accountability of political leadership under National Accountability Bureau in 1999. NAB was framed with ordinance with objectives to arrest, punish and disqualify remorseful to hold public offices. These were not eligible to contest coming election. NAB was indicted to formulate PML (Q) with political leaders of other mainstream parties. The cases instituted against these leaders and forced to compromise with king party. The military leadership makes effort to disintegrate the mainstream political parties. In this way creates a vacuum for regional and religious parties. The role of non-state actors grow and national level parties convert to regional parties. These parties have to enhance the local interest in the respective regions. Such incidents effect the democratization. After the weaken situation of national level parties, it is focus to strengthen the federation.

The provincial autonomy is not given under the fear of this situation. It is happening in Baluchistan now.

There is a war of extremism going on to peak in the region. The state authorities are focusing to keep away strong opposition candidates from electoral process. It is secured by disqualifying these candidates through accountability courts. The cases of such candidates were freeze who cracked under pressure for loyalty to parent party and joined PML (Q). These tactics are used for the breakage of strong national parties. There are efforts are make to develop different factions in mainstream parties. The institutional powers were used to collect politician under the umbrella king's party as of Muslim League (Q).

The assumption is made for Pakistan Army as an institution has competency to impede and manage political situation of Pakistan. It is blamed on Pakistan army about the engineering of elections. It is observed that democratic transition time to time happened instead real transfer of power. The policy making and implementation process remained impervious to civilian authorities as a challenge. In this situation sovereignty of parliament became question mark. The legal framework order awarded authority to dissolve assemblies. There is an establishment of National Security council under LFO. The nonelected organization have the role to watch and keep check and balance about the performance of elected government. (Group, 2003 pp 17-18)

After 9/11 it is observed that the democratic system of Pakistan has no space for military intervention for political decision making of state. The LFO type arrangements that are mostly changed parliamentary structure of constitution. These arrangements are legitimized doing amendments in constitution with support of religious political parties. Then these religious parties become ally of authoritarian regime. This process creates a vacuum of political leadership in political system. The situation leads to ethnic and regionalism political

issues in Pakistan. Political diverse country goes further in division of regional and religious parties. It is feel that situation weakens the political institutions of political system in the process of democratization in Pakistan.

Political Institutions

The state institutions are made weak on the grounds of structural reforms which are essential in all fields of state. The aforementioned government is ineffectual to devise and incompetence to replace the sham democracy to true democracy. The chief characteristics of state development in Pakistan encompassed centralization of power. The frequent military intercession in political matters and impairments in power transfer to elected representatives are not matched to constitution. Political institutions are responsible to check such issues for democratic process. Post 9/11 Pakistani democratic institutions are feeling responsibilities. Such issue as insufficient performance of state and identification of state with one community make better by political institution. The state formation process is involved in process of regulating and establishing rule of law. Military governments consolidate tradition of de-institutionalized politics.

The political development of state institutions under constitution is democratization. The independent political institutions are foundation of contemporary state of civilized world. The organizations which are educational universities, religious places, business organizational associations, trade unions, electronic and print media free to promoter their benefits. The unwavering magnification of democracy has to enhance predictions for peace. After 9/11 all these institutions touch with the issue of terrorism and democratization. The students and other peoples of different institutions feel the importance of democratization in Pakistan. The awareness about strong, mature and independent institutions developed in

public. This wave of awareness has impact in election 2008. The people select representatives in favor of independent judiciary. The parliamentary committee decided amendments in constitution under which leader of opposition is nominated as chairman of public account committee. It is important committee of parliament to make government accountable. Provincial autonomy for provinces has decided in this amendment. The name of Khyber Pukhtoon Khwa also is given in this amendment. The selection of Chief Election Commissioner has decided with consult of opposition leader in parliament. The independence of Election Commission is positive sign in democratic process. It is seen in the movement of Independence and restoration of Judiciary of Pakistan. All these developments leads to parliamentary form of government in which provinces are independent in language, culture and principle decentralization. It diverts the trend of society to democratization. (Raza, 2010)

Constitutional development

The constitution synchronizes a populace on a set of institutions that enables them cooperatively to be better off than they would be without coordination. It is generally assumed about the development of government. It is observed that without constitutional development the institutional improvement remain in crisis in every society as in Pakistan. The limits formulates under constitution for Executive, Parliament and Judiciary. The basic and fundamental democratic principles encompass political distinctiveness such as equality, public partaking, and freedom of expression and accountability leaders. The development process about these principles developed under the cover of constitution. The awareness about constitutional development created after 9/11 in Pakistan. It is seen about decision making process and results which are faced after math of joining in the war of

terrorism. There is no representative and sovereign parliament to make such decision. The Charter of Democracy is signed in London for future democratic process and constitution development.

Pakistan is facing problems to maintain these democratic ideals in the society. The constitution should have to formulate on aspiration of public. Pakistan's civil and military bureaucracy griped state power in their own hand with the cooperation of weak political leaders. Putting constitutional amendments was distorted the system into semi-presidential under the rubrics of parliamentary system in Pakistan. It is result of worldwide focus on issue of terrorism in Pakistan and region. It becomes the requirement of Pakistan to balance parliamentary form of constitution in Pakistan. Smruti S. Pattanaik also concluded in research paper that Pakistan military has performed a key role in development of constitution for country. The world is also supporting to strengthen the constitution developments which are making in parliamentary committee of all parties that have representation in parliament. (Pattanik, 2004)

The 18th Amendment fulfilled the public aspiration about the parliamentary constitution in Pakistan to strengthen the parliamentary system for democratization. The abolition of article 58(2b) strengthen parliamentary system. The issues of provincial autonomy have been decided constitutionally. The Council of Interest formulated to resolve issue between provinces and federation. The selection of heads of institutions are also describes clearly as under aspiration of parliamentary system of government under constitution of 1973. Head of government is opted Prime Minister of Pakistan, authority of all appointments at state level given to Prime Minister. The selection of care taker Prime Minister of Pakistan (Article 224) with mandating consultation with-outgoing Prime Minister and leader of opposition for new election and transition to newly

developed government also prove supportive for strengthening of democracy.

The highly centralized government also affects the constitutional development process. These exercise started from day first of independence of Pakistan. The complicated issues such as, issue of national langue, public representation and power sharing between provinces and federation remained un resolved in Pakistan. (Ali, 1996 p.60)

Political Parties

In democratic process political parties are most common method to elect representative to run state businesses. The candidates have to depend on political parties for their selection and assistance all through election movement, monetarist possessions, and continuous backing after election. To establish democratic contestations in Pakistan the political parties are working as institutions. The weak feature of political parties is mass mobilization in Pakistan. Pakistan has faced the situation of political dynasty in political parties. The essential component of the democratic system and independent variables between masses and electoral process are the political parties. The political parties bequeath the opportunities to elite actor of political system. Both the political parties of government and opposition tend to shy away from public opinion in decision making process for policy formulation. Due to which in policy making process is performed by bureaucracy. The role of political parties is ineffective and redundant in term of performing the output function of government. (Waseem, 2006 pp. 96-99) Political parties are powerful countervailing institutions of Pakistan. The constraints of social hierarchy and economic necessitates imposes for everlasting. Although for a long period political parties are not performed a vital role in the transition process of democratization Pakistan. But 9/11 issue of terrorism has made complexion for political parties to

raise the view point in masses. 9/11 issue change the scenario of region. Political and religious parties have their own stance about the issue. On other hand there is transitional process for democracy continued in Pakistan. To enhance the role of political parties Musharraf government promulgated the political parties order 2002 to legalize conduct and practicalities of political parties. Some provisions added in party laws. (NA, 2002)

9/11 issue prove a turning point for religious political parties in democratic process. It is observed that Islamic and religious political parties have to compete in elections on their performance. It is seen in general election 2008 and 2013. The role of these parties lessened in power sharing as compared to past. They have to perform well according to people's aspiration which enables to perceive capability of voters demand in election campaign. The developments of religious political parties have been assimilated within the traditional politics. The game of power politics and awareness of masses has forced these parties for democratic trends. It is common trend about competition of political parties which ascends naturally. In authoritarian regime, competition of parties as well as at the directive of establishment happened. This trend provides survival opportunity to these parties. The wave of democratization and awareness of public is about such parties force them to perform responsible role about democratization.

It is also observed that Pakistan religious political parties have extremist behavior changes the image of Pakistan. It is considered that Pakistan has rigid and hard liner political leaders in political system that is not matching the needs of modern world. There was no tolerance for other opposite groups in past. The pressure groups are not helping to encourage democracy. There is need of understanding of co-existence among political parties which is developed after 9/11. This incident leads our states institution to their responsibilities. The wave of political institutionalization is provides sustenance

for institution buildings in last decade. But 9/11 issue made the importance of tolerance between political parties which has signed in Charter of Democracy. COD has four parts; 1st is about Constitutional Amendments, 2nd deal with Code of Conduct, 3rd is concern with electoral process as it concern to conduct free and fair election and 4th focus on civil military relation. (Rabbani, 2012 pp.133-34) Political parties observed about role of establishment in politics. It is observation of social scientists of Pakistan that political parties keeping weak. The result comes in development of political plurality. The military establishment has allowed competing between pluralities of political parties to compete. The army intimates itself as the essential intermediary of politics. Different pressures also grow in the society for democratization development.

The promotion of democracy strengthens the trust level in the functioning political institutions of democratic government. The masses of Pakistan are feeling in danger in the transition process not be coveted back to authoritarian. Elite persuade to instigate and sustain democratization process. The public participation strengthens the political and democratic system. It is role of political parties to enhance public participation in democratization. The public participation increased after the wave of terrorism of 9/11. Our political system is going to be mature in institutional levels.

The free, open, and fair election for the selection of their representative is basic right of people of Pakistan. The people of Pakistan used their right properly in general elections of 2008 and 2013. After selection of representative process of elected executive which makes policy decisions it is the spirit of democracy. The electoral process is the source of replacement of a government peacefully. It is happened first time in Pakistan. The critical situation in democratization is not chosen the representatives in this way in an election. On the whole

process of democratization before and after election however is complex and prolonged. (Huntington, 1993 p.9)

The Concept of Rule of law

The constitution provides cover to political institutions to flourish freely. The constitution and rule of law are not asserting their supremacy in Pakistan. Democratic traditions are not able to mature sufficiently in the political soil of Pakistan. There is a need to implement the rule of law in different fields in Pakistan. The concept of rule law and punishment helps state organs to run smoothly. The low level incidents lead to top level issues. The serving medical officer doctor Shazia Khalid is raped in Baluchistan. The rape case comes on scene in March 2005. The Baluch leaders protest on this issue and demand to punish accused persons. The denial of state organs in this issue provide base to link different issues. The Baluch leader Nawab Akbar Bugatti showed strong response at this issue. This proves point of unrest in Baluchistan. (Sattar, August 28. 2006)

The awareness about the rule of law is got full swing in Judiciary restoration movement and in COD. It is first time feel to implement in Musharraf's last days of President. It is the fear of impeachment move against president has to resign from office of President. When there is no rule of law implemented in state then bargains are done in different state actors for power sharing to governance. NRO is signed between Benazir Bhutto and military ruler to govern Pakistan next tenor. After restoration of independent judiciary NRO null and void under constitution under Supreme Court decision.

The Concept of Accountability

The concept of accountability in governing system is the legitimacy of institutions having capability to provide

legitimacy to whole system of governance in Pakistan. It is depend upon satisfying their functions in such a way which establish unprejudiced and non-partisan. It is rationality in the purpose of institution independence in which constitutional system is parliamentary form of government. It scrutinized the Executive in good way which secured privileged relationship with parliament. After signature on COD, hope establish for development of good governance under clear and transparent system of accountability. It is seen after election 2008 when opposition leader is selected as Chairman of Public Accounts Committee. In Public Accounts Committee functioning and finance of government is observed and made transparent.

Accountability has pivotal role to established democratic political system. The political leadership involved in personal interests in Pakistan. Trust scarcities of political leaders become issue due to lack of proper accountable system in Pakistan. Different decisions of Supreme Court have laid foundation accountability of head of differ rent institutions. The serving Prime Minister of Pakistan has to face critical situation in implementation of NRO case. The Prime Minister has punished and makes disqualify for Head of Government. Ex-president and retired Chief of Army Staff Pervez Musharraf is also make accountable. It becomes possible after independent judiciary in Pakistan. Independent Judiciary plays a key role in development of strong accountability system in Pakistan. National Accountability Bureau establish in November 16, 1999. It is function to make governmental institutions transparent which is requirement of good governance system. Under constitution selection of Chairman National Accountability Bureau is made with consent of Opposition leader.

Political Culture

The institutions are working properly according to the constitutions and continuity in mature political culture. While Pakistani political culture is still in the process of maturation. Pakistani political culture is discontinuous and collapse of constitution and political order. The rapid expansion of military elite's role is in political system of state which slows down institutional development process.

It is viewed after terrorism wave of 9/11 in this region, the guidance of a group, party, or political entity, typically by an individual that is depend upon leadership of state. Although style of leadership in decision making is vary in scope and manner. It is expected that leaders avoid merely representing the tallied demands of followers, on one hand or engaging in violence or duplicity against them. The role of media highlighted such issues as it happened in Pakistan in war of terrorism issue. Political culture becomes mature after mutual co-operation of political leadership and masses. Political leadership makes decisions in public interest for future welfare. The incident of 9/11 in war of terrorism is the chance for Pakistani leadership to review the policy of insurgency. The policy of promoting non-state actor is reviewed. Leadership is counted on not only to advance interests but also to overcome the warring of clashing interests. Political leadership has to decide even to undertake the education and elevation of those interests to broader and deeper views. The leaders combine something of diverse qualities of partisan political infighter. (Seymour, 1995. p.725)

The role of leaders, the impact of weak parties and undisciplined political mobilization is weakening the democratization process. There is intolerance culture for opposition parties in Pakistan. The parliament has not effectively functional in decision making in coalition government in Pakistan. The link of political culture with

democratization has been emphasized. Many social scientists deliberate that democracy based on a political culture. (Almond, 1963. p.32) Huntington and Fukuyama¹ both linked the religious culture to democratic trajectory. (. Huntington, 1993)

The Role of Media

Newspapers and Television are playing vibrant role in influencing voters attentiveness and egotisms on issues. Electronic and print media interpret dealing issues of distinctive apprehension to political participation to strengthen political system. The media convey efficacious learning messages to voters. It has foremost impression for political participation in electoral process.

Commonly, election and media laws craft a charter for media to cover all election process. General perception of media reporting about contenders appears neutral. Pakistan has to provide broadcasting time as incentive to political parties to recommend and support candidates to enhance the political participation. This issue is raised after 9/11 issue of terrorism. The wave of War on terrorism in the region creates awareness about participatory government. The portrayal of media as active participants and leaders can greatly enhancement their political participation. Those states having good literacy rates, there radio and television have imperative role in sponsoring political participation. After 9/11 issue world donors focus on education of masses in Pakistan.

Media played responsible role in the development of democratic society. Pakistani media has leading role in the comparison of Indian media. The role of media for the sack of election campaign is important. The results were affected due the electronic and print media's role in election 2002 against US assault against Afghan Taliban government which changed the political situation of region.

The significance of Civil Society

Civil society of state performs active role to strengthen constitution and institutional role in the governing system of state. Pakistani society remains as hour glass society. The institutional role is between masses and state organs minimum level. People generally participate in election campaign and exercise their right to cast vote, although casting remains low that is reflection of public participation in election. (Rose, 1995. p.35) “Corruption, nepotism and violence of rules in administration about governmental affairs and its various institutions are to be focused by civil society. The official authorities have become extensive and widespread that systematic operationalization of government affairs in accordance with law is challenging for state machinery. Public faith in integrity and honesty of government has disappeared”. (Rehman, 1998 .p.119) These incidents minimize public participation in a governing system. The civil society maintains checks and balance on government. After 9/11 issue civil society’s role has improved. The vibrant role of civil society comes on scene in the restoration of independent judiciary movement. The civil society consists of law bar council, trade unions, student associations, print and electronic media.

Conclusion

The serious challenges have to face the country. The real threat to Pakistan today comes from itself. It is the siege within that poses grave challenge both to the country’s stability and integrity. The general election 2008 and 2013 are métiér point for future. The voters show disenchantment of political parties. There is freedom of media on print and electronic media. The judiciary shown activism in near past because now it has independence. The religious parties shown sect oriented and enhanced the issue of extremism in Pakistan. Political,

economic and ideological are becoming vibrant issues of Pakistan. Pre 9/11 focus of military establishment and religious groups on promotion jihadi culture. It is annex of judiciary military and weak politicians that leads to lawlessness society. This issue has to prove a turning point in democratic process in Pakistan. This issue gives birth of debate in the participation in the war of terrorism, whether it is useful for Pakistan or not. First time raised questions such as; who has to make decision about such issues, sovereignty of state in use of airbases by USA, in case of drown attack, participation in war of terrorism. This debate makes media independent and state institutions are accountable to public. These issues raised need about political accountability, good governance, devolution of power, civil and basic rights, participation of public in governing issues and clean, transparent and visionary leadership. After becoming public issues as challenge to political leadership, public aspiration about democratic process increased. Due to which public participation is enhanced that is basic need of democratization. Pakistan has gifted with generous human and material resources. The nation has the will to scuffle for consciousness of the founding father's apparition of moderate and democratic Muslim state.

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