# Critical Analysis of the Causes of Political instability in Pakistan from 1988 to 1999 (Special reference to Sindh Province)

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**A B S T R A C T**

This research article's primary goal is to determine the triggers and implications of Pakistan's political instability and its effects on the political situation of Sindh during the democratic decade from 1988 to 1999. Despite abundant natural resources, Pakistan is one of the only countries where political unrest has severely hampered the social and political development of the country. So, this paper aims to understand the leading factors of political instability that weakened the country's political growth and led the nation in general and Sindh province, in particular,to suffer social and ethnic problems in society. To understand the issue deeply, the researcher used unstructured Interviews as a research tool with law-makers, academicians, and political scientists. However, many interviewees accepted that the lack of enthusiastic leadership, Role of the weak judiciary, the passive role of civil bureaucracy, and political ethnicity had been the leading factors for political and social unrest. Thus, the study's findings would help the law-makers and academicians of different colleges and universities to design their policies and curriculum. Additionally, this paper would helpvarious nationalistsand political parties of Sindh province to comprehend the genuine reasons for unrest in the area from 1988 to 1999.

## Introduction

### DEFINITION OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY

Political uncertainty may be described in at least three ways. The first is the probability of a regime or government change. Second, it looks at how often a country has civil unrest or criminality, such as assassinations, demonstrations, and so on. Third, it represents policy uncertainty rather than regime instability, i.e., the frequency with which fundamental rules like property rights are changed. ([www.Eencyclopedia.com](www.Eencyclopedia.com))Because stability can be defined and tested using reliable and verifiable methodologies, most political scientists approach it behavioral. The following are some of the many viewpoints and approaches to political instability: (a) the lack of violence; (b) governmental longevity/duration; (c) the presence of a constitutional legal system; (d) the absence of structural change; (e) a multifaceted social characteristic. (C. Ake, C. Ake, C. Ake, C. Ak (1975)

### BACKGROUND OF INSTABILITY AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

It is widely held that no nation or state can flourish socially, politically, or economically unless the central and provincial levels are integrated (Acemoglu, Daron, and James A Robinson. 2012.). On the other

hand, Pakistan endured political turbulence after independence, including the lack of a constitution and regionalism in East Pakistan. The absence of a central governing party, the first nine years and eleven Prime Ministers, the dissolution of the constituent assembly, the dark ideology of necessity, and the repeal of the first constitution all contributed to the country's political and economic upheaval. Ian Talbot, Ian Talbot, Ian Talbot, Ian Talbot, Ian Talbot, Ian (1988).

In addition, in the second decade, Ayub imposed martial rule, which established the presidential government and produced the 1962 constitution. He founded the Muslim League (Conventional) and put in place a Basic Democratic system. The newspaper, on the other hand, was not allowed to circulate. The dictatorship was able to reach a better level of economic growth. However, the country's political situation deteriorated, enabling Yahya to continue in power. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto then seized charge of much of the area as a civilian chief martial rule administrator. His most significant accomplishment was drafting a constitution that was overwhelmingly accepted by the then-national legislature in 1973. The democratic framework was fundamentally altered to a representative style of governance under his 'Islamic Socialism,' and the substance of political thought was likewise modified. During Bhutto's tenure, a dramatic shift made citizen participation in the democratic system possible. Later, he developed dictatorial inclinations, deposing minority administrations in NWFP and Baluchistan and arresting opposition leaders, resulting in widespread political instability in Pakistan. During his tenure, the engineering of political systems paved the ground for the takeover of General Zia-ul-military Haq in 1977. With his democratic Islamist worldview, he moderated the 1973 constitution, the Majlis-e-Shura system, the eighth amendment to the constitution, and the non-party national elections in 1985. From 1988 to 1999, political turmoil was caused over the globe as a consequence of constitutional article 58(2) b under the eighth amendment. Four democratically elected states were liquidated one after the other by presidential decrees under the notorious article. (2018, TalakDevasher)Between 1988 to 1999, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) ruled the nation twice, but was overthrown on corruption accusations, resulting in instability. Nawaz Sharif's regimes blamed corruption, greater poverty, and diminished public engagement in politics. Consequently, the country suffered severe economic and political losses, and provinces such as Sindh were weakened. TalakDavasher (TalakDavasher, 2018).

**Research Questions**
1. What factors contributed to Pakistan's political unrest between 1988 and 1999?
2. To what extent was ethnic politics to blame for political upheaval in Sindh Province?
3. Why and how does foreign influence play a role in the country's politics?

| Question: 01 | What were the causes of political instability in Pakistan, and Sindh |
|---|---|
| Question 02 | How did political institutions like weak judiciary become responsible for political instability in Pakistan? |
| Question 03 | How far were the civil stakeholders responsible for political unrest in the country? |
| Question 04 | Was foreign interference in political issues became reason for instability in Pakistan? |
| Question 05 | Was politics of ethnicity a reason for political unrest in the province |

**Significance of Study**
This study is critical because it will aid the government, universities, researchers, policymakers, and nationalist parties to understand the root reasons for political instability in Pakistan and how it affects Sindh. Furthermore, they will know how to confront them to help the country's political development. It may also enable other academic scholars to profit from the research and understand the additional aspects of the study. Furthermore, this analysis may be used by various political factions, and it can also help academics comprehend the core reasons for insecurity in Pakistan

**Literature Review**
This paragraph examines reviews of the extant literature on the subject of Pakistani political instability. Divergent ideas that explain political instability and its many impacts are the topic of the present research investigation. According to several academic and institutional scholars, political instabilitysubstantially

influences society and human behavior.According to Muhammad Waseem (1990), Pakistan's politics have taken numerous shapes in the past. Multiple causes, he claims, have led to the country's instability, including an ineffective court, inequality, and personal politics. In this book, K.K Aziz (2001), the author demonstrates that in Pakistan, political game was played to circumvent personal gains by people in power, resulting in political unrest in the area. Provinces, in particular, were weak, and the region suffered the most as a result of corrupt governments. The failure of democratic parties, according to Adeel Khan (2002), is one of the reasons for the country's inadequate structures, since it led to individuals working for themselves rather than the larger good.

Furthermore, throughout her tenure, the PPP followed a personal resistance strategy andcould not maintain the country's civil-military alliance due to a limited duration. The Pakistan Democratic Alliance, led by the PPP, gained 45 seats in the National Assembly, making it the second-largest grouping, according to Mushtaq Ahmed's 2001 book "Nawaz Sharif: Politics of Business." When Jam Saqid of JamhoriTehrik started marching against the province's worsening law and order situation earlier this year, Sindh politics took a sharp turn. Palijo began a long march against the Kala Bagh Dam; both were Sindhis, but their aims differed. The army eventually took over Sindh province. Nawaz Sharif got the rewards of his government, while Benazir could not, according to MaleehaLodhi (1994). He also asked for help from the military and the president. He fought hard to preserve political unity in Pakistan throughout his stay there. In the House of Commons, he and his coalition enjoyed a majority and representation in four provincial legislatures. Ghulam Ishaq Khan's hostilities ceased, even though his government lasted longer than Benazir Bhutto's.Pakistan has been facing governance challenges and political turbulence due to internal and foreign reasons such as unemployment, international debt, and a bad economic structure, according to Jafferlot.C, (2015) "Pakistan Paradox: Instability and Resilience." North, D. (1990), "Institutions, Institutional Change, and Economic Performance," argued that a country's institutional position (political stability, governance efficiency, the autonomous justice system, political freedom, poverty rights, and so on) is crucial in determining its long-term economic success. According to Malik Iftikhar (2010), the democratic era that began in the 1990s was marked by a breakdown in governments, repression, and the Army's role in civil relations. Elected legislatures have not addressed the state's governance difficulties and burgeoning religious nationalism. They lacked a clear aim and lacked confidence in themselves. Much of this resulted in the military coup in 1999, which brought the democratic era to an end.According to John Bray (1997), Pakistan's president removed Pakistan's prime ministers four times throughout their terms of office after 1988. He also argues that the low voter participation in the 1997 elections demonstrates the public's lack of trust in Pakistan's political system. Aside from it, the author talks on the political growth of the 1980s and 1990s and the state's challenges at the time. Pakistani politics, he says, is centred on allegations and counter-accusations. The author lays forth the significant elements that have contributed to the state's dispute. Among the issues were the president's attitude, the Army's posture, the mismanaged economy, the law and order situation in Karachi, and a high level of corruption. Why did assemblies collapse in their separate epochs, according to Hassan Askari, (2000)? He also addresses the military's and civilian bureaucracies' roles in the disintegration of entities in Pakistan. According to the author since the state's first martial rule was implemented in 1958, the military has been the enduring and dominating power in Pakistani politics. He discussed the democratic advances in the Indian subcontinent and Pakistan following partition in terms of building legislatures. In a nutshell, the speaker discussed martial law's installation. To portray the genuinely liable situations, civilian administrations are being dismantled.

## Methodology

The researcher used secondary data from books by well-known authors and research publications to objectively examine Pakistan's political instability. Unstructured interviews with legislators, academics, and political scientists, on the other hand, were used to obtain primary data for the cause.

**Findings from Interviews**

The researcher collected data from various interviews from multiple diverse ranges of peoples. The analysis of these interviews is appended below.

**Key Influences of Polictical Unrest in Pakistan that have Affected the Polictical Situation of Sindh Province**

According to most participants, the lack of a dynamic leader is critical for the country's political, budgetary, and ethical collapse. people think that countries flourish because their leaders are serious and have a clear vision for the future. a paucity of true leaders after independence is one of the significant factors

of pakistan's underdevelopment.furthermore, most people believe that political politicians in the nation formed a coalition or ran for office for personal benefit rather than for the country's development. Furthermore, in pakistan, particularly in sindh province, corruption is a major cause of political instability and economic deterioration. instead of producing selfish politicians to work for their cause, pakistan's institutions must generate truthful politicians. however, the globe continues to be a victim of corruption, instability, and hatred. people have admitted that we cannot make progress because of pakistan's key geopolitical and economic position.a leadership crisis is to blame for this. instead of developing honest politicians to strive for their cause, pakistan's institutions have fought to generate selfish politicians. however, the globe continues to be a victim of corruption, instability, and hatred. Furthermore, there is a widespread perception that pakistan's rulers have forgotten sindh. despite being often insulted, sindh has not given its due share, gifted with numerous chances, and a big income-producing area worldwide. extreme violent offenders have a great deal of responsibility for their actions, which is why they are treated so harshly. if the province has a trustworthy leader, he will be remembered in provincial and national legislatures.in the past, the judiciary was considered one of the state's pillars; nevertheless, pakistan's judiciary is presently in chaos. in pakistan, the judiciary has performed poorly, in part due to its involvement in corruption.

on the other hand, judges have always struggled to make reasoned decisions. in pakistan's history, thousands of lawsuits have been filed. personal politics have also embroiled pakistan's courts. in pakistan's courts, there is corruption and bribery. judges are more interested in snatching money from back doors than paying attention to big political and social procedures. according to a new survey, hundreds of unrecognized innocent individuals have been imprisoned at the larkana prison for numerous years. influential people, on the other hand, get bailed out in a short period. when justice failed to hear the impoverished people's cries, those societies deteriorated into chaos and instability. from the civil court to the supreme court, pakistan's judiciary was beset with problems. the judiciary has worked for personal gain, preventing ordinary pakistanis from benefiting. if the supreme or high courts of the province had struggled to deliver. legislation is enacted for the advantage of the individual. this situation has exacerbated the country's political unrest. eyewitnesses of the courts favouring pms and presidents or martial rule administrators can be found in both political and democratic times across the globe.

## SINDH POLITICS INSTABILITY

According to respondents, pakistan, including its provinces, particularly sindh, has suffered from political, economic, and social turbulence because it lacks a leader capable of guiding the nation, including its provinces, to development. as a result of selfish and dishonest politicians, sindh has been subjected to racial politics. punjab and baluchistan are also unsafe due to a dearth of true leaders who care about ordinary people's interests.corruption, a lack of leadership, bad administration, and ethnicity are among the causes that respondents cited as contributing to sindh province's political instability. sindh has become a tragedy province because to a lack of a group willing to work together for a shared goal. for many years, the pakistan people's party has been in power, and it has had little effect on the people of sindh and pakistan. many individuals think that the pakistan people's party's governing party bears main responsibility for the political upheaval in sindh since it has been in power for many years.

## ETHNICITY IMPACT ON POLITICAL INSTABILITY

politicians from the people's party, the mqm, and even nationalist parties have exploited personal enmity and personal gain to destabilise the province's political environment. sindh has been in the vanguard of national struggle, including gaining pakistan's state, yet it has been disregarded due to language and regional disparities. on the other side, political organizations have wreaked havoc on the province by exploiting languages and locations.

few individuals think that the mqm and sindh nationalist groups focus on race's filthy politics, which separates people into distinct classes based on caste, creed, and language and concentrates on people politics. the mqm uses muhajirquami campaigns and the afaq party to gain public support. this scenario is eerily similar to karachi's dire circumstances in 1992. sindhi nationalists, on the other hand, do the same thing based on language and the sindhi cause.sindh has been politically, culturally, and socially dysfunctional for various reasons, one of which is the province's status quo being undermined by political ethnicity. sindh's people are split into classes depending on their language and geographical location.

## ROLE OF POLITICAL AND CIVIL STAKEHOLDERS TO MAKE PROVINCE POLITICAL STABLE

Apart from the government's poor performance, respondents say that non-profit groups, including ngos, religious parties, unions, and charitable organizations, play an essential role in pakistan's political turmoil, particularly in sindh. several non-governmental organizations (ngos) are engaged in various economic, social, and development projects in pakistan. nonetheless, their single focus on obtaining projects in order to operate their

businesses has resulted in exploitation. on the other hand, unions and philanthropic groups labor around the clock, but the outcomes are the same: poverty does not improve but worsens.similarly, when unions are politicized and used for personal gain and lobbying, they are responsible for political instability at all levels. many political and social groups use them for a range of political and social goals. labor unions in underdeveloped nations, on the other hand, struggle for daily needs and aid to avert adverse situations.

### FOREIGN INFLUENCE TO MAKE PAKISTAN UNSTABLE

people believe that since its independence, pakistan has been susceptible to foreign intervention, making the nation politically and economically vulnerable and unstable. foreign meddling has caused political, budgetary, social, and religious instability in pakistan. the united states is the most powerful influencer, and its presence has gravely harmed pakistan. it has also been put to good use. in 1979, the globe was used as an example, and these instances destabilized the country's political and economic situation after 9/11.      one     of     the     elements contributing to pakistan's vulnerability is financial support. pakistan has been such a disaster that it has often sought outside assistance to help it define its political, budgetary, and religious rules. uncertainty and anarchy will follow as america and europe build our tactics.people also felt that the imf and the world bank were in charge of our destiny and passed laws to handle our economic concerns. our services are carried out under their guidelines. our monetary policy is controlled by the imf, leaving the globe financially weak.

## SINDH AND ITS POLITICAL SITUATION OF FROM 1988 TO 1999

It was the province with the largest Muslim community in terms of population. After India's vote was expanded in 1935, political scions were interested in pushing their agendas. The Muslim League was relatively unknown on a national level, and the Sindh Muslim League was riven by factionalism. Ministers voted in favour of proposals that would keep them in office. They did this in 1940 to promote the unified electorate. The economic and political power of the minority Sindhi Hindu population, the dominance of families and couples, and the province's plurality influenced political reform in the 1937 and 1945-46 elections. Muslims made up 70% of the total population and 34 of the assembly's 60 members in the communal award of 1932. A simple majority was provided to the Hindu bloc, and one cabinet position was pledged to them. According to the Muslim League's annual report for 1943-1944, "it would take years to inculcate political awareness among the Muslim masses in the region," where "access to the people is problematic given to large distances, distant settlements, illiteracy, and lengthy effects." a year before MushtaqMushtaqMushtaqMushtaqMushtaq (2009)

In Sindh's electoral politics, this kind of generalization has been employed. It was often shown that their connection with democratic values closely determined individuals in this region's political orientation. Political party affiliation, attendance, nominees, and issues have all played a role in their participation in politics. Furthermore, the underlying sections provided an overview of several political concerns, and their more or less straightforward attitude to their political actions represented the political culture. (S. Awan) (2009)

## ELECTORAL BEHAVIOR IN SINDH FROM 1988 TO 1999

Except for Karachi and Hyderabad seats, which backed the MQM—a link of identification built via instrumentality—Sindh politics showed a tendency of citizens choosing parties, notably national ones. This political party started engaged after 1985. The MQM is considered an urbanized community because of its power in Karachi and Hyderabad. The election tendencies in this region, according to the research, are comparable to those in other parts of Pakistan. This study is based on information from Pakistan's electoral commission. The researcher had personally calculated each statistic, which assisted with generalizations. M. J. Akhtar, M. J. Akhtar, M. J. Akhtar, M. J. Akhtar, M (2011)

## ELECTORAL POLITICS OF SINDH FROM 1988 TO 1997

It is impossible to overestimate the impact of regionalists and nationalists on Sindh voters. They often emphasized Sindh's concerns, but they were not popular with voters throughout the competition. As a consequence, Sindhi inhabitants seemed disinterested in them, and they were relegated to the outskirts. Sindhi nationalists failed to create an emotional response in support of ethnic rights from people. In their effort, they underlined the necessity of local autonomy. However, they were unable to obtain substantial support during the elections. There might be additional factors contributing to their low financing. This

might result from a lack of cooperation among provincial political parties or a failure to satisfy public expectations. As a consequence, they never found favor with the general people.

On the other hand, the PPP polled voters due to its leadership's ties to the province and its stated purpose of improving people's lives. The PPP has retained its vote power in all following elections, except the 1997 referendum. Nonetheless, its popularity in this province has remained remarkably consistent, with minor variations in the number of votes cast. Except for Sindh, it won eighteen seats in the 1997 national election (Almond, G. A., &Verba, S.) (2015)

1.1.1.1.1.1 *Table 2.1: Sindh Provincial Assembly Seats and Percentage of Vote of Wining Seats (Total=100)*

| Party | Y1988 | Y1990 | Y1993 | Y1997 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PPP | 65(38.89%) | 46(28.30%) | 56(31.62%) | 36(16.62%) |
| IJI/PML-N | 01(0.46%) | 06(3.27%) | 08(4.46%) | 15(6.51%) |
| HPG/MQM/IND | 26(22.77%) | 28(25.70%) | 27(22.26%) | 29(18.64%) |
| IND | 07(3.25%) | 19(13.25%) | 05(3.56%) | 14(6.61%) |
| PPP(SB) | --- | --- | --- | 02(0.91%) |
| NPP | --- | --- | 02(0.90%) | 04(2.28%) |
| SBC | --- | --- | 01(0.56%) | --- |
| SNA | --- | 01(0.95%) | --- | --- |
| PPI(S) | 01(0.43%) | --- | --- | --- |
| Turn out | 42.31% | 46.99% | 37.25% | 30.60% |

SOURCE: General Elections Report: Comparative Statistics for General Elections 1988,1990,1993 & 1997,Vol.ii, Election Commission of Pakistan, Islamabad,1997.(Percentage & Seats have been counted by the Researcher).

1.1.1.1.1.2 *Table 2.2:Percentage of Votes of Parties on All Contesting Seats of Sindh Provincial Assembly*

| Party | 1988(%vote) | 1990(%vote) | 1993(%vote) | 1997(%vote) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PPP/PDA | 45.23 | 35.46 | 39.34 | 24.03 |
| PPP-SB | – | – | 1.17 | 8.18 |
| IJI/PML-N | 7.12 | 8.46 | 14.65 | 15.88 |
| MQM/HPG | – | 28.94 | 22.53 | 21.11 |
| ANP | 1.14 | 0.68 | 0.31 | 0.21 |
| PPI | 1.82 | 0.19 | – | – |
| SNA | – | 1.44 | – | – |
| SNF | – | 0.28 | – | – |
| AT(Palejo) | – | 0.12 | – | – |
| JUI-F/IJM | 0.76 | 0.82 | 0.81 | 1.14 |
| JUP-N | – | 0.28 | -- | – |
| PNP | – | 0.26 | – | – |
| PAI | 0.42 | – | – | – |
| PDP | 0.01 | 0.03 | – | – |
| PIF | – | – | 1.15 | – |
| NPP | – | – | 1.45 | 2.43 |
| IND | 42.26 | 22.97 | 13.08 | 13.90 |
| Others | 1.24 | -- | 5.51 | 13.12 |

**THE LAW AND ORDER SITUATION IN SINDH FROM 1988 TO 1999**

the mqm acted as a counterweight to the ppp and other opposition parties. despite its limited size, the national assembly gave it substantial legislative authority. the mqm created a list of requests that the government refused to meet without enraging sindh, the ppp's guiding force, to keep the mqm-ppp accord in place. the mqm's requests, such as allowing bangladeshi pakistanis (biharis) to join the nation, were very controversial. according to mqm reports, the accord was struck to address a fundamental issue facing pakistani people, although the ppp has expressed reservations about implementing it. on october 23, 1989, the agreement was dissolved after eleven months. (q. u. a. bashir) (2011).

sindh has enjoyed the dismal rule of law and stability since 1983, but during the movement for the restoration of democracy, a protracted "dako raj drama" emerged (mrd). due to ethnic turmoil, the ppp administration was unable to regulate the legal position in sindh, and the military wanted broad powers to handle the issue. the ppp declined to give the military these powers, realizing that doing so would exacerbate the crisis (bahadur, 1998).

## 1988 HYDERABAD MASSACRE

In 1990, the "Shopping Extravaganza after Thanksgiving," also known as the "PuccaQila kill," resulted in 160 Mohajirs in Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan. On the evening of September 30, 1988, a swarm of around twelve shooters on motorbikes and automobiles opened fire, killing over 200 people and injuring another 200, including women and teenagers. You have no chance of being picked to attend a meeting. According to the MuhajirQaumi Movement, the gunmen attacked the MuhajirQaumi Movement's offices and the residence of Hyderabad municipal chairman Aftab Ahmed Sheik. However, the Awami National Party's popular leader, a Sindhi, stated the terrorists targeted Muhajir and Sindhi residents. (G. R. Rafiq) (2010)

The 1980s turmoil in Karachi and Hyderabad, with an emphasis on the notorious puccaQila massacre in Hyderabad in 1990 and its impact on Karachi and Sindh, as well as the breakdown of the rule of law in Karachi in the 1990s. The puccaQila murder, also known as the "strong fortress massacre," was a horrible racial retaliation in Hyderabad. This tragedy caused violent outbreaks across Sindh, as well as Karachi. (B. Khan) (2018).

## CURFEW IMPOSITION IN HYDERABAD

A time restriction was imposed in May 1990 due to automatic rifle clashes between Mohajirs (Muslim foreigners) and indigenous Sindhis in Hyderabad, Sindh's second-largest metropolis. The situation deteriorated when QadirMagsi, a pioneer of Sindhi nationalism, was imprisoned. Over 80 individuals were murdered in the city. Thirteen individuals were killed in ethnic rioting in Karachi, including a prominent MQM leader. The military was sent to Sindh to aid ordinary citizens in re-establishing the rule of law. When attempting to moderate the savagery or rejecting to mediate, repetitive claims were hard to verify. Law enforcement agencies aided PPP supporters and instigated the murders of innocent civilians. (A. Shahzad) (2011).

In mid-1990, the political conflict between the PPP and the MQM in Sindh reached a nadir. On January 26, the MQM held a large Combined Opposition Party demonstration, followed by a nationwide strike in Karachi on February 7 and a hunger strike by MQM founder Altaf Hussain in April. On the 26th and 27th of May 1990, security authorities invaded the PuranaQila area in Hyderabad, a Mujahir people group, to seize illegal guns and apprehend verified psychological abusers. Over 100 people were executed in the aftermath of the uprisings, escalating the savagery in Sindh. A few thousand individuals were purportedly caught when military personnel was sent to re-establish the request. (Q. U. A. Bashir) (2011).

## OPERATION 1992

Nawaz Sharif, like Benazir Bhutto, failed to address Karachi's mohajir issues, prompting the president and military to assume civilian control. The government started "Operation Clean Up," a military operation in Karachi, after the MQM split into MQM (Haqiqi) and MQM (Haqiqi) in 1992. (2002, Jaffrelot)

Even though Operation Cleanup seems to have forced the MQM to change its name out of necessity, it is essential to note that the MQM had previously committed to doing so beforethe state onslaught. As a result, the change may be seen as a combination of planning and appraisal and the Army's reaction to loss. Given the MQM's election defeat, it's hard to attribute the party's downfall to a single factor. The absence of

official party records and data, the intricacies of Pakistani politics, and the relative difficulty of identifying causal linkages all worsen the situation. As a result, this research examines the MQM's change from an ethnic-militant group to a mainstream national party using related concepts. This strategy entails tracking the party's activities throughout its transition and their relationship to Pakistani ideologies and the social context. (Q. U. A. Bashir) (2011).

## CHANGE IN SINDH POLITICS – MQM NAME TRANSFORMATION

On July 26, 1997, the MQM transitioned from an ethnic-militant group to a national umbrella organization by reorienting its goals and objectives and expanding its influence to non-Mohajir communities in Pakistan. The Muttahida (National) Qaumi Movement, once known as the MohajirQaumi Movement, currently represents a vague slice of society known as marginalized groups. According to political party theorists, Democratic inertia is the fundamental motivator for a coalition to change. In the Sindh National Assembly elections in February 1997, the MQM lost three members, as seen in Table 1, barely four months before the party transitioned in July 1997. The number of seats held by the group in parliament decreased from 15 in 1990 to 12 in 1997. The MQM's vote share decreased by ten percent, from 27.09 percent to 17.91 percent. Turnout was likewise low in Karachi, at little over 28%, indicating a drop in the MQM vote reserve. (As of 2008) (Baig).

As a result, the change may be seen as a combination of planning and appraisal and the Army's reaction to loss. Despite the election setback, it's hard to pinpoint a single factor for the MQM's transition. (G. R. Rafiq) (2010).

## Conclusion

According to the conclusions of this research, Pakistan became politically unstable due to its most significant institution, the judiciary, failing to serve its proper function. Furthermore, political parties were more concerned with personal politics than with social, political, and economic progress. Pakistan has been a fruitful zone in Asia, attracting foreign intervention, notably American political influence, which has left the country vulnerable. Pakistan became politically weak due to a lack of proper leadership willing to work hard to improve the nation.

However, as one of Pakistan's most important provinces, Sindh has fallen victim to hatred and ethnic politics. Politics based on hatred between Sindhi and Muhajir became an impediment to the province's progress. Furthermore, as the lone backer of Sindhis, the Pakistan Peoples Party ignored their rights in favour of a politics of personal gain.

Political turmoil harms the country's ability to function smoothly. Political unrest in the globe produces confusion, which affects a nation's economic growth, provides an atmosphere conducive to law and order, and inhibits businesses from setting up shop in a country where political tensions between institutions are at an all-time high. Political turmoil harms the currency exchange rate. Furthermore, it impedes the growth of the sovereign country's provinces, subdivisions, and states. According to the research, political unrest has an impact on the country's educational system, foreign policy, personal financial issues, and social issues.

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