

## **Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan as A Dynamic Leadership in Pakistan And National Politics of Balochistan**

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### **Abstract**

*This article sheds light on the overall a dynamic leadership Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan role for the restoration of democracy in the history of Pakistan with a major focus of the national politics of Balochistan consequences of the decision by the Platform of Opposition Political parties and policies of all the regimes. . It is further mentioned here that dictators come into power with the announcement of the suspension of existing constitution and political activities. They launch the program of reforms to strengthen themselves. The political parties are the most organized and institutionalized agents of oppositions in any society. Political parties challenge the rule of dictators and formulated different alliances which, led by Nawab Zada Nasrullah Khan like Awami League, Jug to Front, NDF, PDP, COP, PDR, DAC, UDF, PNA, and MRD& ARD. This study helps us to recognize the struggle for the restoration of democracy than the role of opposition parties, particularly and Balochistan National Politics against the dictatorship as well as civilian.*

**Key words:** Leadership, Politics, Democracy and Balochistan politics

### **Introduction**

After the death of Jinnah, Liaquat Ali became the first prime minister of Pakistan and controlled the different bodies and legitimized bureaucrats, the rule of civil-military of Pakistan and the role of political leadership which had created a root in the system due to their vested interests. In 1918 Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan was born at Khangar, he completed his education from the Lahore Aitchison College. When he completed his education, Nawabzada

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joined newspaper daily Azad as an editor for some time. In 1933, he joined politics and till the creation of Pakistan he joined Majlis-I-Ihrrar and it was a revolutionary group. He attended resolution, which held on 23 March 1940 in Lahore, However, after the creation of Pakistan, he joined the Muslim League. But within a short period, he joined Jinnah League then Jinnah Awami League. In 1958, When Ayub imposed Martial law with the collaboration of political parties formed an alliance against Ayoub named of it as a Pakistan Jamhuri Party(PDM). During Nizame-Mustafa Tehreek he frames an alliance NAP then MRD and ARD against Musharraf before dying.

## **Methodology**

The effective process of democratization by a personality like Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan will be concretized as a fact through historical account of this qualitative research. Basically analytical, descriptive and narrative method will be used in this study. According to the latest Principles of research, concrete and considerable facts and figure will be incorporate through print and electronic media. It will make the account historical and contemporary, to peep into public sources of the other political personality's biographical works and political History of Pakistan included developed questionnaires for interview.

## **Hypothesis**

This study will evaluate the effects of structural constraint, developed through social, political and religious factors, in determining the course of Pakistanis politics. The level of democratization is being put in to query by getting in to the process of politics, which had a share of efforts of the political personalities.

## **Literature Review**

Azad (2003) discussed Nawabzada Nasurullah being a principled politician has earned his reputation in the Pakistani politics. He was appraised by all the leading political figures in Pakistan for his struggle of restoration of democracy. He believed that pure parliamentary structure of government can only be made possible when there is less involvement of the military. He believed in fair and corruption free politics as he was himself a great example of his school of thoughts. National assembly of Pakistan paid him a great tribute for his phenomenal work after his death. He was awarded with the title of Baba e Jamhoriyat.

Alam (2011) argued that the dictatorship of General Zia and started a strong alliance which named Movement for the Restoration of Democracy. This movement played a critical role in the restoration of constitution of 1973 which

was earlier suspended by General Zia ul Haq. This movement was backed up with the leading parties at that time mainly Pakistan People's Party. This movement became a huge threat to the military rule of Gen Zia and was succeeded after the death of Gen Zia in a crash.

Mushtaq (2013) said Nawabzada Nasrullah was the first head of the second biggest movement of Pakistan for restoration of democracy. It was formed in the late 2000 with the support of two of the strongest parties of the nation PPP and PML N. It was basically an alliance between the parties and it was called alliance for the restoration of democracy commonly known as the ARD. Nawabzada worked hard for this alliance before his death in 2003 and he was successful in making the leading parties stand together for the one sole purpose of restoration of democracy.

Choudahury, G. W. (2011) argued Pakistan was conceived as a parliamentary democracy upon the federal structure of Westminster. However, democracy could not take a real shape in the sixty years of history of Pakistan. The decade of 1950's was an army rule of Ayub Khan after the constitution of 1962 a free elections were performed and democratic struggle of democracy was started in Pakistan. Since that time different military regimes were followed by the democratic governments. Democracy however could not be developed in the true form in 60 years of Pakistani history. Democracy is a challenge as well as an opportunity in Pakistan.

### **Objectives of Research**

- This system will be a source to determine the role of politicians to promote effective democratization.
- This system will be an archive and source of knowledge.
- Personality- centered study will manifest likely impact of context to provide a partial sense of judgment of the politics of Pakistan.

### **Significance of the Study**

The present study is about Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan diversified political role in Pakistan's politics. He has rendered remarkable services in the restoration of democracy by establishing valuable trends and critical situation of Pakistan by challenging the authoritarian dictatorial elements. His contribution in politics has always been supportive and result-oriented not only for his political party, but also in the political and democratic system of Pakistan. (Jamil,2016)

There are two significant variables to be tested to find out the fact by applying systematic research methodology and research tools. One is the development of effective processes of democratization and the second is sincere politicians.

The researcher will make endeavors to seek the link between these two significant variables. The efforts will be made to find out rather politicians support effective process of democratization in Pakistan. The Pakistani political system is wavering between democracy and authoritarianism. This study will evaluate instrument which will develop or decline of the democracy. In Pakistan, there is a need of political development for the progress of democracy. Research can provide a direction that democratic process may be helpful to improve the process of democratization in Pakistan. This research will provide the guidance to the policy maker, politician and policy executors amend and upend the political system of Pakistan in the right direction.

At the time of emergence of Pakistan, he joined Majlis I Ihrar. After the creation of Pakistan, he became the member of Muslim League however, after death of Quaid-I-Azam within the party differences he left the Muslim League and joined Awami Muslim League. (Chaudhary,2016)

From the platform of Muslim League, he started his politics and for the first time in 1950, he was elected Provincial Assembly from Khangarh, He joined Jinnah Awami League. The provincial election was conducted in 1954 (in East Pakistan) and a new alliance has been framed with the name of Jugto Fronti. That alliance was against the Muslim League. Now the first constitution was passed by the legislative Assembly which was implemented on 8th January 1956 through this constitution Sikandar Mirza declared as President, but from time to time prime minister's changed at last Mirza imposed martial law.

When General Ayoub Khan imposed martial law, he believes the parliamentary democracy had failed due to foremost need: political stability and national unity. The first step of Ayub was to keep aware politician from public life and ban whole political parties. In this regard Nawabzada declared the Ayub marital illegal wrong and against the democracy and it is negative sign. He further declared this action not only against the constitution, but also totally wrong step and against the morality of democracy. Ayub introduced the scheme of democracies which objectives to achieve civilized the military government. Nawabzada comments about this B.D system that system is not long term; this was only strengthening Ayub politically and lingers on this government. The prediction of Nawabzada a had proved, when it was declared among these constituencies the National and Provisional candidates choose Nawabzada said, how it can possible in the absence of political parties, the election conducted in the country, in 1962 after 3 years of military rule, martial law had been ended and second constitution had been adopted. During the Ayub regime Nawabzada was a first person who makes alliance by the name of National Democratic Front (NDF). This alliance had a representation of both wings. According to the Nawabzada that alliance demanded the abrogation of

Constitution 1962 and the Restoration of Parliament Democratic system in Pakistan. Those days Ayub operationalize political party act to break up opponents in this reaction the opposition leadership met at Karachi at Lakhum House on 28th February 1963 and openly criticized the government policies here from Balochistan represented Attaullah Mengal included Nawabzada present in this session. In this public meeting 138 politicians included Nawabzad arrested and put in Jail. Another alliance had been made by Nawabzada known as the, National Democratic Front (NDF) it renamed NDP, but it was failed due to government stress. (Hussian, 2006)

However, Nawabzada continuously struggled, during Ayub period decided to hold the presidential election in 1964. As regards five political parties formed alliance, Nawabzada was nominated as a President of Pakistan Awami League after the death of Surharwardi and Nawabzada represent two names for opposition presidential candidates known as Gen Azam and Mohterma Fatima Jinnah. Finally, on 19 September 1965 Miss Fatima Jinnah was announced as the COP's candidate. At the end on 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1965 the election held, unfortunately Ayub wins the election through the rigging. As soon the EBDO Act was removed, consequently the politicians were released from jail after 10-months included Nawabzada. In 1967 a new alliance formulated Pakistan Democratic Movement (PDM).

It is discussed here that the two point's agendas were unanimously settled by the plate form of PDM. Another development in progress is to be made alliance with the name with the collaboration of 8<sup>th</sup> Political Parties that is known as Democratic Action Committee (DAC) led by Nawabzada Head of the said committee. Its responsibility to struggle for the removal of Ayub, but Ayub not ready to talk with the opposition leaders. Yahya succeeded, and second martial law was imposed on this country. In 1971, East Pakistan was come into being as Bangladesh, Yahya Khan resigned, and Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto came into power as civil martial law administrator.

In Balochistan NAP leaders arrested by the PPP's government, Bhutto dismissed the NWFP and Balochistan Assemblies because he believed that these leaders were against Pakistan. Ghous Bukhas Bazenjo, Attaullah Mangel and NAP president Khair Bukhsh Murii also arrested which were popular leaders of Balochistan. Nawabzada stated that the government continuously seven amendments which were changed the origin of the constitution. UDF celebrated black day on December 19, 1975. When the election date was announced by Bhutto government, UDF alliance converted into new alliance of Pakistan National Alliance (PNA). PPP had won the election. Opposition was quiet to react; it had charges of rigging denied by Bhutto. (Farman, 2011)

Members of PNA elected to the National Assembly decided, they boycotted the elections and decided would not take up their oath. The PNA decided to resign from the National Assembly and started a protest against rigging election. In the 1981 a meeting was held by the Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan included other opposition political parties at Nusrat Bhutto home. Where only a few parties, like PPP, Tehrik-i-Istaqlal, Pakistan Democratic Party, Pakistan Labor Farmer Party JUI (F), Azad Jammu Kashmir Muslim Conference, National Democratic Party and Muslim League made an alliance MRD.

MRD launched in 1983 and this movement was against dictatorship and Nawabzada was a convener of MRD. This movement became successful in three of the four provinces of Pakistan. In Balochistan, though JUI (F) secured a good deal of support, but it failed to bring the masses for agitation because of the absence of religious slogans. In addition, the government developed relations with the tribe chief. Though, it does not mean this province did not take part in the movement for restoration of democracy. Of course, they participated in this movement, but it was not conferring to the moralities of MRD. (Inaytullah, 1997)

In 1984, issued a presidential ordinance 1984, to legitimize Zia position that a referendum would be held in less than three weeks. At least people accepted Zia as a president of Pakistan. The people of Pakistan had participated in the elections. According to Nawabzada the non-party less election was a means of institutionalizing Zia authoritarian rule. After seven years of military rule had come to end on December 1985, in order to ensure that the Zia Islamization program continues in this regard he made several changes in the 1973 constitution. On arrival of Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan on 1986, she demanded party base election and decided to contest future election by the platform of MRD collectively. Before this date Benazir and Nawabzada arrested and on the other side the Tehrik-e-Istaqlal Asghar Khan left the MRD. After dismissing government, Zia promised to hold elections within 90 days. However, Zia died in an air crash, which occurred on August 17, 1988 along with 29 other army officers, and crew members, which was flying from Bahawalpur to Islamabad. After Haq's death, the election won by the PPP and Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan. Nasrullah was elected Assembly, but never became the part of government, but Miss Bhutto during her second term in 1993 he accepted offer chairmanship of the Kashmir committee. (Khan, 2008)

In 1988 which Ghulam Ishaq Khan won the presidential election against Nawabzada. After that Benazir Ministry dissolved and new Prime Minister came i.e. Muhammad Nawaz Shareef from IJI. (Kamran, 2009)

During civilian rule (1988-1999) different government change till the imposing fourth martial law in 1999. Musharraf promised that general election will be conducted in 2002 but Musharraf planned to hold referendum before election, but political parties opposed it and 15-parties formed alliance, called Alliance (ARD). Nawabzada became the Chairman of ARD, which decided ARD boycotted it because referendum not a constitutional. It violated the human basic rights when 80-years old Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, the ARD's president was arrested by the policeman. (Khan,2009)

Nawabzada demanded that party-based election should be held without any delay. National Security Council should be an immediate dissolution demanded by ARD. All political parties were not agreeing with the steps taken by the Musharraf because it was unconstitutional. In the opinion of Musharraf, Nawaz Sharif and Benazir Governments were corrupt Governments. In 2003 ARD the main opposition Alliance lacked a strong appeal against the government. The absence of Benazir and Nawaz Sharif, the (PMLN) faced many sufferings. In 2003 Nawabzada death was a great tragedy for Pakistan.

Another important point was that religious alliance and ARD was not ready for compromise. A few prominent leaders of the political parties stated, one of them like Qazi Hussain Ahmad viewed that Nawabzada was a lighthouse for sincere political workers as, he had never compromised on building the Pakistan society on the principles of Islam, democracy, federalism and basic human rights. He worked hard throughout his life for the cause of democracy and protecting the rights of the poor (Lamb, 1997)

## **Conclusion**

The towering personality would always be remembered an ideal of light in the history of Pakistan and his struggle for democracy would be on even after his life. Known for his Hukka, dark achkan and distinctive cap, he was against dictatorship, and for build-up democracy in Pakistan he faced many difficulties. He says that in Pakistan political system failed due to dictators and corrupt politician.

In 1969, he formulated his own party with the association of different political parties its named as 'Pakistan Jamhuri Party' and became its Vice President. After General Election 1970 he framed an alliance PNA with the collaboration of not only National Political party, but also received cooperation from the regional political parties from Balochistan and NWFP (KPK). This alliance supported for Balochistan cause. MRD formulated and Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan was a strong convener of this movement and during Musharraf period

again, he formulated another alliance formulated ARD against military dictatorship.

He was doubtful of the managed democracy which introduced by the General Mushraff in 2002 election. In his last interview, which he gave before his death by saying dictatorship is "It's like a painting dictatorship as democracy. If a cock crows at midnight it does not mean it is morning."

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