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Pakistan has a federal system with a president as the ceremonial head of state and a prime minister as the head of government. The country has four provinces: Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Balochistan, each with its own governor and chief minister. Islamabad serves as the capital territory. The provincial governments are responsible for implementing federal laws within their respective territories. The governors and chief ministers are appointed by the president in consultation with the prime minister. The parliament consists of the Senate (Upper House) and the National Assembly (Lower House). The Senate has 104 seats, with members serving six-year terms, while the National Assembly has 342 seats, with members serving five-year terms. At the national level, Pakistan has a bicameral legislature, the Parliament of Pakistan. The parliament is made up of the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly is directly elected via first-past-the-post voting, while the Senate's members are chosen by provincial legislators. The head of government, the Prime Minister, is elected by the majority members of the National Assembly, and the head of state (and figurehead), the President, is elected by the Electoral College. Additionally, Pakistan has over 5,000 local governments that are elected at the grassroots level. The Election Commission of Pakistan oversees general elections, which must be held every five years when the National Assembly completes its term or is dissolved. PMLN dominates National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies in 2013 by-elections, while PTI faces losses in 2018 general election. Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) suffers significant setbacks in 2018 by-elections, failing to retain many seats, as both opposition and government make gains. In contrast, PMLN maintains its solid majority in the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies. Parties' performances in general elections under military governments were studied from 1970 to 1985. The Awami League (AL) secured 160 seats out of 300 in 1970 and zero out of 345 in 1985. The Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) earned 81 seats out of 300 in 1970 and zero out of 345 in 1985. Jamaat-e-Islami (JI) held 4 seats out of 300 in 1970 and 61 seats out of 200 in 1985. Other parties, including Pakistan Muslim League (PML), PML (Council) (PML-C), Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI), and National Awami Party (Wali) (NAP(W)), also participated. In the 1970s, democracy was restored in the country after the Liberation of East Pakistan. However, election violence led to martial law being imposed against the left-oriented PPP in 1977. The party came into power again in 1988 but was dismissed two years later due to lawlessness. In 1990, a right-wing alliance formed the government but collapsed and was replaced by the PPP in 1993. Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto made significant decisions during her era, including strengthening education and defense, as well as implementing domestic program initiatives. Despite her tough rhetoric, her position deteriorated in Sindh province and she lost support following the death of her younger brother. Corruption cases also damaged her image, leading to her dismissal in 1996. The 1997 general elections saw the Pakistan Muslim League (N) (PML(N)) gaining a supermajority in parliament. However, despite Nawaz Sharif's popularity in 1998 and peace initiatives in 1999, he was accused of hijacking a plane and pressed with terrorism charges by General Musharraf, leading to his government being ended. General elections were held again in 2002, preventing Sharif and Benazir Bhutto from holding public office. Zafarullah Jamali became Prime Minister in 2002 and left the office for Shaukat Aziz in 2004. The country's credibility was damaged following Musharraf's unconditional support for the American war in Afghanistan after the 9/11 attacks. In an unsuccessful attempt to dismiss the judicial system, Musharraf fell from power. The 2008 general elections allowed the PPP, assisted by a left-wing alliance, to further consolidate its opposition to Musharraf despite facing issues with loadshedding and law and order. Pakistan's general elections have taken place in various years, with each election having its own unique results and performances from different political parties. The Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP) has generally performed well, winning a significant number of seats in the National Assembly. In contrast, the Pakistan Muslim League (N) (PML-N) has had a strong showing, forming governments on multiple occasions. A notable election took place in 2008, where the PPP and PML-N won a majority of seats, leading to the formation of a new coalition government. The election was widely regarded as free and fair, with Pervez Musharraf acknowledging the process and pledging to work with the new Parliament. Over the years, other parties such as the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (P) and Awami National Party have also participated in elections, although their performances have been less consistent. The voter turnout for each election has varied, ranging from 43% in 1977 to 59% in 2013. The text also provides a comprehensive overview of the results of various general elections held in Pakistan since 1977, including the number of seats won by each party, the percentage of votes they received, and the voter turnout for each election. Given article text here of Pakistan's, Election of Pakistan: 2008 General Elections by Adam Carr's Electoral Archive Further information: Pakistani general election, 2013 Political parties 1956 1965 Republican Party (RP) 200[7] 0 Pakistan Muslim League (PML) 10 120[8] Combined Opposition Party (COP) 4 15[8] National Democratic Front 0 5 Electoral College Total Votes 309[7] 190 Presidency President after election IA Mirza A. Khan Voter turnout 64%[7] Political Party RP PML Promulgation of 1956 constitution, Iskandar Ali Mirza became first President of Pakistan; he was also noted of being the first East-Pakistani Bengali president of Pakistan. In an indirect election, the electors of the Awami League voted for Mirza's bid for presidency in 1956. Wanting a controlled democracy, President Mirza dismissed four prime ministers in less than two years and his, position in the country was quickly deteriorated amid his actions. In 1958, Mirza imposed the martial law under its enforcer General, Ayub Khan, but was also dismissed the same year. Assuming the presidency in 1958, Ayub Khan introduced a "System of Basic Democracy" which means that "the voters delegate their rights to choose the president and the members of the national and provincial assemblies to 80,000 representatives called Basic Democrats." [9] Under this system, the first direct presidential election was held on 2 January 1965. Some 80,000 'basic democrats', as members of urban and regional councils, caucused to vote. There were two main contestants: the Pakistan Muslim League led by President Ayub Khan and the Combined Opposition Parties (COP) under the leadership of Fatima Jinnah. In this highly controversial election with the means of using the state machinery to rigging the votes, the PML secured a thumping majority of 120 seats while the opposition could clinch only 15 seats. Fatima Jinnah's Combined Opposition Party (COP) only secured 10 seats whereas the NDF won 5 seats in East Pakistan and 1 in West Pakistan. The rest of the seats went to the independents. Witnessing the events in 1965, the new drafted constitution created the Electoral College system, making the president as mere figurehead. In 1973, Fazal Ilahi Chaudhry became the first president from the PPP in an indirect polling.[10] With the martial law reming ned effective from 1977 till 1989, civil servant Ghulam Ishaq Khan ran for the presidency on a PPP ticket in a deal to support Benazir Bhutto for presidency.[11] With special powers granted to President Gi Khan, he dismissed two elected governms ent durithe ng periof od 1990 and 1993; he too was forced out from the office the same year.[11] After the 1993 general election, the PPP nominated Farooq Leghari who soon secured majority votes in the parliament.[12] Originally elected for five-year term, Leghari was forced resigned from the presidency after forcing out Benazir Bhutto from the government in 1996. In 1997 general election, Nawaz Sharif called for fresh presidential elections and nominated Rafiq Tarar for the presidency.[13] In an indirect election, Tarar received heavy votes from the electors of Electoral College, becoming the first president from the PML (N).[13] In 1999 martial law against Sharif, Musharraf appointed himself President in 2001.[14] In 2004, he secured his reappointment for the presidency; The opposition and religious alliance boycotted Pakistan's elections in 2007, with Asif Zardari of PPP becoming president after a close election. The general elections were held on May 11, 2013, where Nawaz Sharif promised to reform electrical service. Mamnoon Hussain won the election. Since 1971, political parties' performances in presidential elections have been as follows: - 1973: PPP won with 451 electoral votes. - 1988: PML (N) won with 608 electoral votes. - 1993: PML (Q) won with 274 electoral votes. - 1997: PML (N) won with 31 electoral votes. - 2004: PML (Q) won with 658 electoral votes. - 2007: PML (N) and PPP boycotted the elections, but Musharraf remained president due to opposition boycotts in 2007. - 2008: PPP's Asif Zardari became president after a close election. - 2013: Nawaz Sharif won with 1,170 electoral votes. - 2018: Not specified. The Constitution of Pakistan defines the framework for general elections, including the time and procedures for conducting them. The Election Commission of Pakistan is responsible for holding elections, and it was established in 1956. At least 20 years of service or retirement in BPS-22 or being a technocrat are required to be eligible for this role and four appointed members from each province, who are judges of their respective high courts, are selected by the president through constitutional appointment process after consulting with chief justices of high courts and chief election commissioner. The Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the president for a term of 3 years, with financial autonomy and security of tenure. The president approves appointments to the Election Commission based on consultations with high court chief justices and the chief election commissioner. In Pakistan's parliamentary system, members are elected directly by public voting through first-past-the-post system. Article 222-229 of the Constitution prohibits simultaneous membership in National Assembly and provincial assemblies. Seats for women and non-Muslims are allocated through proportional representation. The National Assembly has 342 seats, with provinces and territories allocating their shares based on population. The Senate consists of 104 members, including 14 elected by each provincial assembly, 8 from FATA, and 2 from the federal capital. One seat is reserved for minorities in each province. Elections for the president of Pakistan are held through a unique process involving indirect voting by members of the Electoral College. The Electoral College comprises elected senators, National Assembly members, and provincial assembly representatives. In contrast, local government elections are held every four years on a non-party basis, where Union Council members, including administrators and vice-administrators, are directly elected based on adult franchise. However, reserved seats for women in Zila Councils are proportionately divided among Tehsils or Towns, with all Union Council members participating. These local government elections were initially held under the dictatorship of Ayub Khan in 1959, followed by another election in 1979 under General Zia-ul-Haq's rule and a third in 2000 after Pervez Musharraf's coup. A significant milestone occurred when local body elections were held on December 7, 2013, with Balochistan being the first province to conduct these polls. The pressure from PTI led to these elections across Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). By-elections are also conducted to fill vacant seats resulting from resignations, disqualifications, or deaths of elected officials. The Election Commission of Pakistan has been hosting these by-elections since its inception. The Election Commission appoints officials from various fields to oversee the election process, including District Returning Officers and Returning Officers. These officials, often Additional District & Sessions Judges, are responsible for preparing polling station lists, approving nomination papers, and conducting polls while maintaining order. The Presiding Officer leads the team at each polling station, ensuring a smooth voting process. The Election Commission also sets deadlines for appeals against rejected or accepted nomination papers, with final decisions made summarly by an appellate tribunal. The Returning Officer allocates Election Symbols to candidates based on their party affiliation or individual status, as per the approved list by the Election Commission. The officer publishes a list of contesting candidates in Urdu alphabetical order, along with their allocated symbols. Each constituency receives voter lists from the Election Commission, which are distributed among Presiding Officers according to polling schemes. Voters cast their ballots at assigned polling stations based on electoral rolls. For both National and Provincial Assemblies elections held concurrently, voters receive separate ballot papers for each constituency. During polls, Presiding Officers verify electors' identities through their identity cards before issuing ballot papers. Polling lasts nine hours without interruption, followed by vote counting in the presence of candidates, Election Agents, and Polling Agents at polling stations. The Presiding Officer then prepares a count statement indicating votes secured by each candidate, submitting it to the Returning Officer along with other materials. The Returning Officer announces preliminary unofficial results after compiling statements from polling stations and shares them via fax for media announcement. Following this, the officer serves notices to contesting candidates and agents regarding result consolidation dates, times, and locations. In their presence, the Returning Officer consolidates count results, including postal ballots received before polling day. A consolidated statement is then submitted to the Election Commission, which publishes returned candidate names in the official Gazette after verifying the results. Pakistan Elections 1990: A White Paper by Democratic Alliance The All India Muslim League conference held at Lahore under the leadership of Muhammad Ali Jinnah marked a pivotal moment in the history of Pakistan's struggle for independence. The Lahore Resolution, drafted by Jinnah and presented on March 23, 1940, formally established the concept of an independent homeland for Muslims. In his presidential address, Jinnah emphasized the need for Muslims to form their own nation and for women to actively participate in the movement. He also criticized the Congress's biased approach, highlighting the disparities between Hindu and Muslim communities. The resolution stated that Muslim-majority areas should be grouped into "Independent States" with autonomous and sovereign constituent units. This marked a significant shift in the Muslim leadership's stance, and Jinnah's speech solidified the foundation for a separate homeland. Despite Lord Linlithgow's August Offer, which aimed to provide some political relief, Jinnah rejected it as failing to meet his demand for independence. The Lahore Resolution remained a cornerstone of the Muslim League's position until the adoption of the Cripps Mission in 1942, demonstrating its unwavering commitment to upholding the resolution's demands. The promise of Indian political representation fell short for Muslims. Gandhi's talks with Jinnah in 1944 were pivotal but ultimately unsuccessful. The Congress and Muslim League continued to bridge their gap through conferences like Simla in 1945, but all efforts stalled due to Jinnah's unwavering demand for a separate homeland. In the elections of 1946, the Muslim League secured an overwhelming 90% of Muslim seats, transforming into a powerful advocate for Muslim rights. The failure of the Cabinet Mission Plan in 1946 made an independent Muslim state inevitable. On August 14, 1947, after seven years of tireless efforts by Quid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the dream of a separate homeland for Muslims became reality.

Why was pakistan created in 1947. Pakistan and india 1965. How many members of first cabinet of pakistan in 1947. Who won the 1947 war. Pakistan volkslied.