



## **Parliamentary Democracy in Developing Countries: Comparative Study of Pakistan and Bangladesh (2008 to 2013)**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Purpose:** Parliamentary democracy is one of the unique forms of democracy. It is practiced in various countries of the world successfully. Like Australia, Canada exercises it in very effective manner. Pakistan and Bangladesh both countries are practicing parliamentary democracy. This research paper made comparison between Pakistan and Bangladesh and also find out reasons that weakened the democratic system in both developing countries like non democratic attitude of their political leaders, poverty, corruption, injustices, lack of education, dictatorship and terrorism that destabilized the parliamentary system in both countries.

**Design/Methodology/Approach:** Historiography serves as an ideal approach here, given the subjects of the cases being used in this study. It employs a critical, selective reading of sources that synthesize particular bits of information into a narrative description or analysis of a subject.

**Findings:** In Pakistan parliamentary democracy restores in 2008 and eighteen amendments is the good initiate to strength the democratic trend. In fact, in the first time in the history of Pakistan a democratic government complete it tenure. Politics of reconciliation play very vital role in Pakistan. In contrast, in Bangladesh parliamentary democracy restore since 1991but the political leaders highly mistrusted each other and involve in corruption activities. Abolishment of caretaker government is another critical issue in Bangladesh.

**Implications/Originality/Value:** Both countries tried to achieve the parliamentary democracy but both countries should struggle more for institutionalization of parliament for strong the parliamentary democracy in both countries.



## **Introduction**

A parliamentary system is a system of democratic governance of a state where the executive branch derives its democratic legitimacy from legislature (parliament) and is also held accountable to that legislature. In a parliamentary system, the head of state is normally a different person from the head of government. In parliamentary form of government, the legislative and executive are deeply close to each other. All function of the government is performing by both organs. Such as law making, economical matter, budgetary matter, makes policies for the country and also making decision. Pakistan is a developing country and experience different form of government. Its parliamentary system is bicameral which comprise on National assembly and senate. President is the head of state and head of government is prime minister. Pakistani political system is multi-party system. Democracy is the best form of government. "A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives". Parliamentary democracy, "democratic form of government in which the party (or a coalition of parties) with the greatest representation in the parliament (legislature) forms the government, its leader becoming prime minister or chancellor. Executive functions are exercised by members of the parliament appointed by the prime minister to the cabinet. The parties in the minority serve in opposition to the majority and have the duty to challenge it regularly. The prime minister may be removed from power whenever he loses the confidence of a majority of the ruling party or of the parliament." Parliamentary democracy originated in Britain and was adopted in several of its former colonies. Politics of Bangladesh takes place in a framework of a representative democratic republic, whereby the Prime Minister of Bangladesh is the head of government, and of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and parliament. The Constitution of Bangladesh was written in 1972. Both countries experience parliamentary democracy and have weak political system. Both countries struggle for parliamentary democracy. There are lots of similarities between political systems of both countries. Role of opposition is weak in both countries.

## **Parliamentary Democracy in Pakistan**

Parliamentary democracy is a system of government in which representative of the parliament is directly elected by the people. Prime minister is elected by the member of the parliament. Parliament did many important tasks like law making, policies formulation and it also takes many important decisions of the development of the country. Different types of democracy have been implemented in Pakistan in different phases. During the regime of Ayub Khan (1962), there was presidential democracy in Pakistan.(Khattak, 2016) He presented presidential form of constitution. Presidential democracy is an important form of government in which president is the strongest men of the country. All the power is under the hand of the president. President appoints the members of the national assembly. People are directly elected to the head of the executive. However, president is independent body form the legislative. Democracy took centuries in western countries to make it advance shape. Now, advance level of democracy belonging to the western countries. However, democracy is beneficial for the whole world but there is questions mark on its present status. Until now, democracy contributed many things for the welfare of the western societies (Nation, February 17, 2012). )The evolutions into democracy make possible that common people choice their future leadership. Common man of any state prefers his personal interest while casting vote and choose his leadership. The example can be seen in the recent election of the Donald Trump as the president of US. The result of the presidential election is surprise for many.

While in the third world countries situation is totally change. This system is adopted by many of developing countries without bring any change but it is failed in practices. People have many expectations from their leaders in developing countries. Sometimes these demands are fair and sometime unfair. Political leader makes false promises to nation and spending millions for their

victory in election. There are also many other factors like lack of education, corruption, ethnicity, baradarism and crookedness of candidates that can affect the result of election.

Pakistan got independence after the long struggle. After the independence, West and East part of Pakistan was further divided into states, Pakistan and Bangladesh. If researchers have a glance over the parliamentary democracy in both the countries: it is not in its original form. After experience of different political systems, Pakistan returned to parliamentary form of government. Its constitution of Islamic republic adopted Federal parliamentary system in 1973. Seventy years in the history of Pakistan, it experienced both political systems (Presidential and Parliamentary).(sayeed, collapse of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan, 2011) However, there was not any fault in any political system but problem was existed in its implication. Furthermore, the ruling classes miss used power and authority.

The presidential system of Pakistan went ahead by the Martial Law Administrator but that was violently oppose by the political elites of the country as they considered that they had the right to rule over the country. There is no doubt, that local body system is significantly important and basic core of democratic system and it provides a nursery of the future leadership. Local bodies system was always introduced in presidential system or dictatorship. In a presidential system, power is transferred to the grassroots level. But in a presidential form of government, the president was commonly ex-military man and does not decentralize the power. It was justified and legitimates their rule. While in Pakistan the elected members of national assembly and provincial assembly were not ready to share their power with political workers on grassroots level. Basically, the responsibility of the members of the parliament is legislation but they are more interested in developing project and corruption. Yet, they are pertaining to their voter for further election. On the other hand, everywhere in the world, developing work remains under the control of local government but in Pakistan despite of fully two tenure of parliamentary democracy the local body system has ignored due to the some political reasons.(Khattak, 2016)  
Historical background of parliamentary democracy Pakistan.

Founder of Pakistan Muhammad Ali Jinnah had to be imagined that the newly born country Pakistan should adopt the federal parliamentary democracy but it was misfortunate for Pakistan. Soon after its creation in 1948, Pakistan lost its founding father Quaid-e-Azam. Further, the first Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali khan assassinated in 1951. (sayeed, 2011).

After a long struggle of almost eight years, Pakistan adopted its first constitution of 1956 that was based on parliamentary form. In the constitution of 1956, the true executive power was given to the prime minister and its cabinet and the head of the state president was a ceremonial figure. But unfortunately, military overthrew the government and changed the political system of Pakistan from federal parliamentary system to central presidential system. These military regimes (1958, 1962, and 1969) were not given the chance to flourish the true democracy and adoption of parliamentary system.(Khattak, 2016).

Ayab khan introduced the constitution of 1962 which was totally based on central presidential system. The constitution of 1962 was the brain child of military dictator.(Hussain, 2011) With the passage of time, political leadership and masses stood against the center base policies of Ayub Khan. After the War of 1965, politicians, masses, student federations raised their voice against the wrong decisions of the regime. After a new martial law of 1969, general elections were conducted and new leadership was emerged in form of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. While, under the charming leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, all political parties of the houses adopted the constitution of 1973 that not only change the political system but also re-introduced parliamentary system in the country. But the civilian rule was very short under the parliamentary system. Further, Pakistan national alliance (PNA) alleged that there was an electoral ragging.

Military dictator made the base with the help of these allegations, Zia ul Haq threw the government of Z.A Bhutto in 1977.(Rizvi) He imposed the martial law in the country and dissolved the parliament of Pakistan and also suspended the constitution. Like other dictators, he had not any respect of the constitution. Zia ul Haq made promise to the people of Pakistan that he would restore the democracy in country and held new election after 90 days but the election was put off for eight years.(Hasan Askari Rizvi, May 2013).

With the help of right wings, he used the parliament as rubber-stamp and passed the 8th amendment. Under the eighth amendment parliament gave the right to the president to dissolve the national assembly and president also had the right to appoint the Chief Services of military, judges and provincial Governors under the Clause 58 2(B). It was only because he wanted to empower the president. Parliamentary system was change into Semi presidential system with the approval of 8<sup>th</sup> amendment.

General Zia ul Haq died in a plane Crash in August 1988.(Rizvi) This was the new phase of democratic process in Pakistan. Military was seemingly ready to hand over the government of Pakistan to people party in the leadership of Benazir Bhutto under the condition that the PPP would not disturbed the intuitional autonomy of the military but Benazir Bhutto maintained command over the military. Consequently, the government of PPP could not remain for long time. It was dismissed in 1990 because they were failed to deliver and involved in corruption. In the same way, the next tenure was taken over by PML (N) in 1990. In 1993 due to mismanagement and corruption, the government of PML (N) over threw and once again PPP came into power in 1993. (kapur)Likewise, PML (N) regime was over in 1996 with same charges. Both civilian regimes contributed little in the development of the democratic process because both the political parties had the autocratic tendencies. Most of legislation processes during the two democratic regimes were taken in the form of ordinances rather than to formulate a new law. Similarly, consensus-building and dialogs between the government and the opposition made remained at initial stage. That's why; parliament did not become a strong institution during the civilian government.

Further, in the second tenure Main Muhammad Nawaz Sharif got, somehow, achievements to restore parliamentary democracy (1996 to 1999) with 13<sup>th</sup> amendment because the amendment reversed the change that was made by the eight amendments which made the President powerful. With new constitutional modification, President needs the advice of the Prime minister before going to take any important action. The change not only reflects the true spirit of democratic norms but also strengthen the parliamentary democracy in the country.(khan, 2009).

Unfortunately, in 1999 the military coup overthrew the civilian government. General Perviz Musharaf was not only imposed martial law and also declared himself as the Chief Executive of the state. General Musharaf dissolved the national Assembly. Furthermore, he suspended the constitution.

On the other hand, this military action was challenged by the PML (N) but there was nothing outlandish the Justice Irshad Hassan Khan justified the military action under the doctrine of Necessary and he legitimized it that President Musharaf action was taken in the best favor of the state. There were two main steps under took by the President Musharaf government which was totally changed the parliamentary form into Mix presidential form.(worth, 2007) First, was the LFO (legal frame work order 2002) and the second was 17<sup>th</sup> amendment. 17<sup>th</sup> amendment passed in December 2003 that was revised the thirteen amendment of the constitution.(Muhammad, Arshad, & Waqar, january 2014) This amendment not only affected the parliamentary democracy in the country but also legitimate the military rule. With the help of the amendment non-elected President got the chance to become the elected president with the help of vote of confident he

provide the way for the legal frame work order. Furthermore, president had the power to dissolve the national assembly and the provincial Assemblies. Governor had also the right to dissolve the provincial Assembly.(Pakistan, 2003).

The Section 58(2)(b) give the way that the Prime Minister, Cabinet and the legislature performed their job in independent manners that was made parliament body unstable. National Assembly passed only 51 bills during period of five years. In the contrast, it passed 134 presidential ordinances with assent President Musharaf. Parliament did not use for the decision making and the policies formulation. It was used by the dictator to perform their undemocratic norm. In fact, the parliamentary democracy during the period of 2000 to 2007 changed into semi presidential system. In Pakistan decision making authority was vested to the hand of single authority. President Musharaf enjoyed two ranks at the same time, he was the army chief of the staff as well as he was the chief executive of the Pakistan.

In 2005, opposition party became an institution against the President Musharaf. An alliance was formulated against the military dictator and its policies. Like, he suspended the Chief Justice (Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry) of Pakistan, banned the media, and also mishandled the Lal Masjidh issue.ARD (Alliance for the restoration of democracy) stood against the President Musharaf. Almost fifteen political parties became the part of ARD. Two major parties Pakistan Muslim league Nawaz and Pakistan People Party were the part of the alliance. These two political parties getter in same point and finally in 2006 they were able to prepare a charter of democracy with the concert of both political to restore democratic norms in Pakistan.(Najam, 2006) This charter of democracy was sign in 15 May and get significantly important in the history of Pakistan. Later on, the fifteen political parties also agree to adopt this charter in the All Parties Conference (APC). COD is third important thing in the history of Pakistan as followed the objective resolution and constitution of 1973.

NRO is a piece of formal "Arrangement" between President Musharaf and Benazir Bhutto was informed on October 2007. (Hamid), NRO was played a very vital role for the setup of new political environment in Pakistan and leading the country toward the election of 2008. (Muhammad Rizwan M. A., May 2014).

General elections were held in Pakistan in 18<sup>th</sup>Feb 2008 and ones again the parliamentary democracy restored in the country. Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Galani used his power very effectively and minimize the part of president Musharaf who failed to achieved the support of the nation but Prime minister alone was not able to sideline the president. Prime Minister Galani and his party leadership put forward the impeachment motion against President Musharaf but before impeachment Musharaf resign from his seat. PPP won majority seats and made the government and PML (N) emerged as the second majority party. In 2008 after the election both political parties sign Murray declaration to make the coalition government in central and provincial level. NFC Award was the biggest achievement to democratic government which gave due share to the provinces. Similarly, ruling government setup constitution reform committee to restore the constitution in it soul. Eighteenth amendment is the biggest achievement of the PPP government. Under eighteenth amendment not only restore the constitution into its original form as well as strengthen the parliamentary democracy in Pakistan. First time in the history of Pakistan a democratic government completes its five year and successfully transfer power to one civilian government to other.

### **Parliamentary Democracy in Bangladesh**

Bangladesh got its independence since 1971. Bangladesh was conceived as a parliamentary type of government under charming initiative of Sheik Mujibur Rehman. This administration transformed into legal rational model with the theory of the office of Prime Minister by Mujibur

himself. This system of Government could not continue more than four years. Prime Minister Mujibur Rehman all on a sudden changed parliamentary government into presidential government with dictator tone. His popularity faced downfall. The regime that was initiations of parliamentary democracy become the reason of “the democracy paradox”.(Islam D. M., March 2011) Then the military overtook the government the father or nation had been assassination by the military on 15 august 1975(Datta, 14 may 2003).

The popular civil government was over throw by boldly military cap. Bangladesh runs by civil military bureaucracy for 16 years. During the military rule neither the chance of free and fair election nor the rule by the will of people. During the autocracy rule people of bangles totally hope less even though they were not have the chance to raised their voice again military that create the situation very waste in Bangladesh. At last, a huge up rest and great agitation started against the Ershad rule. Finally, army dictator withdraws from the power and handed over the power to chief justices of Bangladesh Shahabuddin Ahmed.

New democratic setup comes into being in 1991. Bangladesh adopt a parliamentary democracy after a grassroots movement for democratic rule and the fifth parliament of Bangladesh made strong political system and introduced different reforms in country to strengthen the democratic system of Bangladesh.

Parliaments provide the ground for the democratic governess and it is original representative institution of democracy. Although the world returned to parliament system but the developing countries neglects the important of parliament. Developing countries of the third world adopt the parliament system of the advance countries but their elite’s classes disregard the important of parliament. Legislative had provided the important way for change form autocracy to democracy but however their role in the process of democracy make firm has not yet work properly. Consolidation used both the removal of the old system that are not suitable for the working of democratic system and the construction of new building of institution strengthen the rule of democratic. The process of democracy must have three part transparency, accountability and responsiveness’ of governance. These three parts play very vital role for the working of parliament. Parliament is the central site for the strengthen democracy. Many people think that parliament is the conflict resolution place it is very useful institution for the public. Parliament is an institution of country that had the ability to creation and maintained the organization. It provides organizational link with environment.

The parliament of Bangladesh follows the Westminster model where executive members are selected from the parliament they are answerable for it. Parliament of Bangladesh is very importance element of the country. The constitution of Bangladesh is the supreme law of Republics. It gives the immunity power to the parliament, freedom of working, right of meeting, asceticism which is acknowledge the important of secure it superior position in the frame work of governance. It brings the authority to the parliament law making process work but also to regulate its working process but also its members working. There is no need for the approval of any person outside from parliament. Constitution of Bangladesh also ensures the regularity of parliament. Parliament session must hold within 60 days. The constitutions also give benefit to the parliament and member. Under the article 81(3) of constitution every money related bill when it is provide to president for it approval carry a certificate that under the hand of speaker it is money bill.(Islam D. M.). This type of certificate cannot be challenge in any court.

There are also some limitations of parliament by the constitution of Bangladesh. Legislature working can be review by judicially there are also some check and balance on some arbitrary exercise by the parliament. It also provide important act it confined the role of MP.A MP who elected by nominated party cannot cast vote against its party. In fact, he cannot go against the

objectives of the party. The need of this restricted clause maintains the political stability in the early year of Pakistan.

Parliament of Bangladesh was immature in the beginning. In fact, in the start of 1990s there was not stable development in the parliament. Parliament of Bangladesh was predated like other developing countries of third world. From 1971 to 1990 four parliaments could not complete its five years' term. Furthermore, all four parliaments could be dissolved by military or civil pressure. None of them could survive only 29 months of its tenure.

Parliament election rigged in two decades and the second and third election of parliament held under the military dictator. General Zia ul Rehman and General Ershad both run the country from 1974 to 1990, adopted similar policies and try to mobilize people in their own favor in addition they organized political parties like Zia ul Rehman set up BNP (Bangladesh national party) and the other hand, Ershad organized Jatiyo party (JP) both dictators want the support of public from inside and outside of party. (Datta, 14 May 2003).

Parliament politics of Bangladesh started from 1990. When the parliamentary election held in the country the parliament not only, it enjoys the legitimacy and great support of public but also complete its tenure. It was the fifth parliament of the Bangladesh which survives long time as compare to last fourth parliament of country. The Awami league and Bangladesh national parties were the most powerful parties of Bangladesh and both parties enjoy its mandate by public. Even though fourth out of five votes were won by both parties they won the majority seats in the country. (Ahmed N.)

There are two important perceptions of democracy. First is free and fair election and the other is the rule by the will of people. In 1990 election parliamentary election succeeded to win the "free and fair election" but the other important fact was missing "rule by the majority will of people". (Islam D. M., March 2011) Bangladesh like the other third world countries experience democracy but it fails in practice. Additionally, it faces a lot of problems in its country like economic instability, poverty and unemployment. On the other hand, in the beginning Bangladesh prepared its constitution within ten months and it accomplished it on 16 December 1972 which was the biggest achievement for the new born country. Although Bangladesh promised to democracy but there were many difficulties to follow it. UN human rights charter also shown in its constitution but citizens of Bangladesh clearly see the defect of parliamentary democracy in Bangladesh by the dictatorship rule on 25 January 1975.

Fifth parliamentary elections of Bangladesh held under the custodian government of Shahabuddin it was commendable that it was free and fair election. BNP rose as the most powerful party of the country. On the other hand, Awami league got only 92 seats it was the second largest party of Bangladesh. The biggest achievement of the fifth parliament of Bangladesh was the twelve amendment of constitution which restored the parliamentary democracy in Bangladesh after the 16-year democratic struggle. Begum Khatun Zia came into power in March 1991 her party got majority seats in the parliament of Bangladesh.

Khatun Zia's period was very important in the development of the parliamentary democracy it took almost three to half year to strengthen the parliamentary structure of the country. In this period different committees were set up to check the activities of the ministers these committees were structure wise very powerful but by working they lost their effectiveness. Khatun Zia's government passed the antiterrorism act without the participation of the opposition party its law became the black law. While the opposition of that period was not playing an effective role. They were not only boycotting the parliament session but also not playing an effective role as opposition as they should do in a true democratic system. Opposition boycotted the working of parliament and set the new

trend in democratic phase of Bangladesh.

First period of khailda zia was face economic crisis because present government fight with economic challenges which was heredities of old government. Northern and western side of the realm faced the natural disaster in 1991. Natural disaster destroyed 80 percent crop and thousands of people killed.(Islam D. M., March 2011)

BNP got great development into the economic front but the opposition and other political parties made problem for the government working. Opposition plays a very negative role in the development of parliamentary democracy. They boycotted the working of Fifth parliament of Bangladesh. Opposition was very vocal in their demand or they demanded constitutional guarantee for the care taker government. Also they demanded that all future election should be hold under that supervision of care taker government. Opposition left no option for the BNP to resign from the parliament and hold new election in the country. All the political parties boycott the election. There was no doubt that BPN win the election and left the country on sixth parliament in January 1996. In that case, it was totally against the thirteen amendments which gives the right that election must be under the supervision of Non-Party care taker government. Consequently, it was dissolved and again nation was force for the seventh parliament in June 1996.(Islam D. M., March 2011).

In next election Awami league was made Coalition government with the help of two parties one was Jatiyo party and other was Jatiyo Samaj tantrik Dal (JSD) in 23 June 1996. while the Bangladesh national party (BNP) received 116 seat and emerge as a opposition in the next parliament.

Awami league made coalition government of 44 ministers. Opposition gave very difficult time to Awami league and it was continuously boycott the seven parliament section. Despite all things, Awami league had faced three main challenges. Firstly, she institutionalizes the parliamentary democracy in the country. Secondly, she restores the economic development in the state and lastly, to maintain the law and order situation.

BNP give very difficult time to Awami league as an opposition because they were much depressing with the result of election in august 1997 and were several time boycotted the seventh parliament. Firstly, they refused the proportional representation into the parliamentary committees. Secondly, parliamentary proceedings were coverage by electronic media that temper the government. On the other hand, the speaker of parliament biased against the Treasury Bench members. In spite, all of this in 1998 the Awami league took initiative to stop any deadlock about the office of speaker of assembly. As a result, Bangladesh national party brings up three conditions toward the ruling party. The first condition was they want withdraw from all famous cases on their political leader and law makers. The other condition that they demanded allow to hold a political relies into two streets which were banned by government and the last demand was that they appeal to reconstruction of the bridge toward the tomb of late Ziaur Rehman furthermore, they were also highlights that the government should withdraw from the temporary bridge which were used by the devoted and tourist in the district of Sylhet. It was a sentimental demand of the supporter of BNP. However, all the demands were not fully rejected by the Awami league altogether for the proposal of speaker. But at the same time they were want to add law makers to the coalition government of Awami league.

These demands had created constitutional issues. During the meeting of BNP and AL being to completion the demand of BNP establish constitution crisis to appoint two law maker of BNP in to cabinet. Accordingly, the clause (1) of articles 70 it is clearly mention in the constitution any MP can lose his/her seat into the parliament if he cast vote against it party which nominated

his/her for election. Moreover, the secretary of BNP general Abdul Mannan Bhuiyani blamed that ruling party influences two MPs of BNP into his party favor. That was totally against the tradition of ruling parliament as well as a constitutional contradiction. This tactical move not only weakens the means of parliamentary democracy and set the example for other parties to use such tactical moves.

In contrast, all these things there were two major developments of Awami league. Ganga Water Treaty (Islam M. , 2016) Chittagong Hill Tracts .On the other side in its tenure they faced several drawback like corruption, terrorist activities and nepotism. Government used favoritism policy in the department of Public Services commission (PSC). In fact; the college institution became the hub of terrorist activities.

Eighth parliamentary elections hold under the caretaker government headed by Justices Latifur Rehman in first October 2001.(Inge Amundsen, 2012) The election result under the favor of BNP. (Islam D. M., March 2011) Begum Khailda became prime minister for second time she was setup JAMBO cabinet of 60 members which was had 13 states and two deputy minister.

Eight parliaments passed fourteen amendment of the constitution on 16 may 2004 and 185 bills of the parliament.(Inge Amundsen, 2012) Fourteen amendments change the retirement age of Supreme Court judges from 65 to 67.(Uddin, 2011) It was critics by the opposition party they oppose the task of government because opposition consider that it is government trick to save the appointment of the justices K.M. Hassan.

According to the opposition party he is the supporter of the ruling party. Since the parliamentary democracy came in to being it became natural phenomena to arrest the member of opposition party that was simply the violation of human right. Further the extra murder charging show the alarming condition.

The Non-party care taker government was brought up in 1996 with the help of Thirteen Amendment in the constitution. Free and fair election is the most important duty of the Non-Party caretaker government. Three successful elections (1996, 2001, and 2008) were hold under the nonparty caretaker government.(Report, 28 April 2008)Military backed NCG under the leadership of Fukheruddin ruled in country from 2007 to 2008.(Islam D. M., March 2011) It is perform more duty then the caretaker government. During the period of 2007 to 2008 NCG introduced various political and government reforms in the Bangladesh. It was only for made stronger the election commission in Bangladesh and these reforms show the positive result but his minus two policies failed.

Fukheruddin wants to kick out the two strong figures (Sheikh Hassina and khailda Zia) of Bangladesh from the political picture and clean up political system from the corruption and nepotism. Due to the influence of two leaders they remain unsuccessful and announce the ninth parliamentary election on 29 Dec 2008.(Prodip, July 2014).

Grand Alliance with three parties wins the majority seats in the parliament. As a result, the ruling parties in a position to make any constitution amendment without any help of opposition party. In the ninth parliamentary years the appointment of the chairmen of 48 parliamentary committees were done but the chairmen ship was given to some senior parliamentarian that had linked with ruling alliance rather than the ministers. In the same way, the opposition party also had two chairmen of the two parliamentary committees but the opposition continues their boycott tradition. Almost 75 percent working day of parliament was boycotted by the opposition party in the first two years of Awami league. Meanwhile, parliament of Bangladesh passed 130 bills in the duration of two years. The Awami league passed the fifteenth constitutional amendment that remained very controversial.

With the new amendment the new election of the country will be held earlier 90 days of the dissolution of the parliament. Election of new parliament will be held on the end of 2013 and start on 2014. During the 90 days period the parliament is not dissolve but its power and function may be decreased under the light of new amendment of the constitution. (Prodip, July 2014) But this amendment not limited the power of the Cabinet of the country.

On 30 June 2011, Jatiyo Sangsad of Bangladesh passed its fifteenth constitutional amendment which introduced various changing in the constitution. (rights, 2011) Under the leadership of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina abolished the caretaker government system (which holds the free and fair election) with the help of new amendment. The BNP lead coalition not accepted this constitutional change. In fact, they boycott the meeting of parliamentary committee. Comparison between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

No doubt, Pakistan and Bangladesh practiced the parliamentary democracy which is one of the unique forms of democracy and successfully practicing in various developed countries. But it is not successfully practices in third world countries. Pakistan and Bangladesh is the same example where the parliamentary democracy not flourished strongly. Bangladesh remains part of Pakistan for 21 years that's why there are many similarities between both states. Both countries have same origin. On the other hand, there are lots of differences between them. Like, Pakistan is a federal state but Bangladesh practices the unitary system. Pakistan experiences weak political system after its independence. It inheriting the parliamentary democracy from British Empire with few changes but its political setup is not much mature to handle the political crisis. Due to weak political system military overthrow the civilian government again and again. It was the failure of political leaders of Pakistan to not prepare the constitution of Pakistan till 1956. No doubt; it is the biggest achievement of Bangladesh to prepare its constitution in the short period of ten months. Both countries experience martial law. Pakistan ruled by four military (Ayub, Yahya, Zia, Musharaf) dictator time to time. Different military dictators in different time change the political system of Pakistan according to personal aims and ambition. They introduced different amendments and reforms that not only destabilized the democratic system of Pakistan but also not flourished the democratic institution in the country same situation in Bangladesh where army took over the charge and introduced different amendments according to their own personal interest. For example, the Ayub Khan introduced the central presidential system. In the same way, Zia ul Haq also introduced eighth amendment that totally changes the nature of political system. In Musharaf period, President Musharaf introduced LFO and 17<sup>th</sup> amendment that one's again change parliamentary democracy into presidential system. At last, after the long struggle free and fair election were hold 2008 and new government setup in Pakistan. Bangladesh has same problem, where parliamentary democracy was changed into presidential, semi presidential system and civilian presidential system. In 1991, Bangladesh achieved the parliamentary democracy with the grass root movement.

From 1991 Bangladesh experience parliamentary democracy with many difficulties. In both countries there are two and three families who exchange the power. In Bangladesh Zia and Rehman families and in Pakistan Bhutto and Sharif families exchange the power. On the other hand, in both state most of political leader belonging to the landlord families they do not know the really problem and demand of its masses. Power is sifted among these families.

Local bodies system is very important for every democratic system to decentralize the power on local level. Unfortunately, local bodies system was always introduced by military dictator to justify his rule and transfer power to grassroots level. Whenever, civilian government came into power they did not give due attention to local government system. In fact, in Pakistan local bodies system is totally ignored by democratic governments.

Opposition is very important device in any democratic country because opposition party is the second largest party after the government. Role of opposition is to critics every policy of government for the proper working of the government and it provide the alternative policy for the betterment of country. But if researcher sees the example of Pakistan and Bangladesh in both countries the opposition parties not play effective role in Parliament. In fact, in Bangladesh the opposition parties not participated into election and they boycotted the working of parliament session. Similarly, in Pakistan opposition boycott the parliamentary session. The ruling parties not give much importance to the opposition. In the 5<sup>th</sup> parliamentary year of Bangladesh the ruling party not gives attention to opposition. In fact, ruling party ignore the opposition as a result they boycotted the parliamentary session. The BNP did not show tolerance toward the opposition and forcefully run the parliament for next two years. This trend of intolerance was set by BNP and it refused to hold next six parliamentary elections. BNP started the election with unexpected hand-picked parties as they followed the example of dictator Ershad. This was the undemocratic trend which was set by BNP and it showed that BNP had not foresight and maturity in his politics style. As a result, the six parliamentary years live only seven days' life. Next, the seven parliamentary election hold under the supervision of NCTG and AL win the majority seat it was expected that AL not followed the tradition to ignore the opposition but Awami league did the same trend that was set by previous government. Like, AL did not care the view of opposition during the ordinance making process. Present situation of Bangladesh remains static.

The opposition party remains to boycott the parliamentary working. Same types of politics was done in Pakistan till 2008 military government not give the chance to political parties to participate into law making process although the democratic government had chance but their performance in the parliament was not satisfied. After the election of 2008, the democratic government contribute it role to strength the political structure of Pakistan further it gives the chance to the opposition to flourished in its true nature. In Pakistan in 2008 people party ruled the country with the full support of opposition party (Muslim league nawaz) that's why; they complete its tenure and successfully transfer power to the civilian government. But after the election the opposition role is remains same they not only boycotted the parliamentary session but also effect the working of parliament by long March and Dharna polices. Opposition can affect the working of parliament by three ways 1) They boycotted the parliamentary session and do hartal and Dharna 2) they remain in the parliament and criticized the working of parliament and give tough time to the ruling party 3) they criticized the ruling party on the ideology base. Leader of both countries involve in corruption. History is witness that political leaders of both counties involve in corruption. From 2007 to 2008 in Bangladesh the Caretaker government arrested many political leaders and party worker involve in corruption actives. Pakistan has same problem, where leaders involve in corruption Swiss cases and panama cases are the example of corruption. In fact, all civilian government involve in corruption, Unfortunately, for both countries whenever civilian government got chances to rule the country they find to involve in corruption activities.

Pakistan and Bangladesh both belonged to developing country. Where the poverty level is very high many people of both countries live below the line of poverty. Even they do not get two time meals in one day. As a result, they sell their vote to the corrupt leaders for the purpose of money. Further, literacy rate in both counties is very low. People of both countries not fully know their political rights. They don't know the values of vote and how to use the power of vote. That is the major problem of both counties. Like the other developing countries, in Pakistan and Bangladesh there are gap between the commitments and implication of promises.

Constitutions of both countries give the supreme authority to the parliament to make the budgets and law. Executive organ is accountable to the parliament. In spite, of these powers there is deficit in the performances of parliament. The first real problem in both countries is that there is

no problem to take the initial for law making but the actual problem is the lack of real discussion related to proposal of the objectives. The second main problem is that the political leader is not much responsible and accountable to the public. Baradarism and caste system remains very strong in our society. People cast vote on the bases of baradarism. Political leaders of both countries make fake promises during their election campaigns but when they came in power they forget all the promises that they made. For the successful practices of parliamentary system there should be check and balances.

Interim caretaker government is very important for free and fair election and peaceful transfer power to one government to other. In Pakistan after the eighteenth amendment it was good initiative to setup a caretaker government. As a result, in 2013, free and fair election was done under the supervision of care taker government and it was good start for strong the democratic trend in Pakistan. On the other hand, caretaker system establishes Bangladesh in 1996. Three successful elections were held under the supervision of Non-Party care taker government. Power transferred from one to other democratic government but from 2007 to 2008 military backed caretaker government came into power and it performed duties beyond the mandate of caretaker government it was arrested 22000 political worker and political leader who involve in political and economic corruption activates and introduced many constitution reforms in countries and used very popular two minus strategy but it was not get success and soon new election hold in the country Sheikh Hassina win the election and she was abolished the nonparty caretaker government under the order of supreme count of Bangladesh. It was a controversial step taker by Awami league that was not only weakened the democratic system in Bangladesh. New free and fair election is very difficult to hold without the neutral caretaker government. Abolishment of the caretaker government very critical or controversial issues it created the situation more difficult for democratic system.

Pakistan is a Federal state but Bangladesh is unitary state. Legislative system of both countries quiet different Pakistan has bicameral system but Bangladesh has unicameral system. In Pakistan for any law, bill, ordinance need to pass the bill in both house but in Bangladesh there is only one house for law making. For constitutional amendment bill should be passed by two houses with two third majorities with assent of president but in Bangladesh the constitutional amendment bill need two third majority vote of house of nation and with referendum. Both countries have multiparty system. Bangladesh follows the FPTP “First pass the post for election system” but in Pakistan, proportional system is practices. In the same way, consensus-building and dialogs between the government and the opposition made remained at initial stage in both countries. Judiciary should be independence. But in Pakistan and Bangladesh it remained under the great influences of executive branch. The lawyer movement of Pakistan is the good initiatives to strength the judiciary form any political influences.

### **Conclusion**

Parliamentary democracy of western countries takes centuries to become its present shape. For any political system it is significantly important to work all the institution properly without any influences and under constitutional limit. Pakistan and Bangladesh have facing many problems socially and economically. There is a need to have achieved these things with all these issues. Firstly, Strong political leadership. Secondly, Peoples should know their political rights and values of votes. Thirdly, party’ election should be hold on regular bases and most deserving leadership give the chances to hold the party leadership. Lastly, Corruption free, stable political and economical environment is the essential need of both countries to gain true parliamentary democracy.

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