

Nawaz Sharif's Triumph: The 1997 General Election

Nadia Shaheen

nadiashaheen827@gmail.com

Lecturer, Department of Political Science, University of Swabi, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Safina

safinafehmi911@gmail.com

Lecturer, Department of Pakistan Studies, Women University, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Samia Jabeen

green.jabeen@yahoo.com

Lecturer, Department of International Relations, University of Swabi, Swabi, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan

Farah Zaheer

faraxaaher@gmail.com

Department of Peace and Conflict Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad, Pakistan

Corresponding Author: Nadia Shaheen nadiashaheen827@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Nawaz Sharif is founder of Pakistan Muslim League (N). He was born on 25 Dec, 1948 in Lahore. He completed his graduation from Punjab University and obtained degree in Law. Nawaz Sharif entered in his practical life and began his career as a business man and joined Ittefaq Group of industries before that he was associate with Tehreek-e-Istiqla. He started his political career from 1981 when he became Finance Minister of Punjab. He remained on this post from 1981 to 1985. During the tenure of General Zia-ul-Haq, Nawaz Sharif started his political career. The Army General conducted Non Party Base elections in 1985 for National and Provincial Assemblies. As a result of these election Muhammad Khan Junaiju government was formed. Nawaz Sharif became chief minister of Punjab government. The basic purpose of his government was providing basic quality of life in the rural areas and he declared that his next priority is to maintain law and order in Punjab. The primary sources such interviews, and secondary sources likes books, articles journals and newspaper were consulted to provide a comprehensive understanding of the issue. This paper examines Nawaz Sharif's decisive victory in Pakistan 's 1997 election, exploring the factors that contributed to his landslide win and the implication of his triumph for the country's politics. the election, held on February 3, 1997, saw Sharif's Pakistan Muslim League(N) secure a two thirds (2/3) majority in the National Assembly, winning 134 seats, while the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) was reduced to just 18 seats. This research articles argues that Sharif's victory was largely due to PPP's decline, marked by allegations of corruption, mismanagement, and Benazir Bhutto's increasing unpopularity. The election also reflected a desire for stability and economic growth, with Sharif's campaign focusing on privatization, infrastructure development, anti- corruption measures. Research Articles analyze the results, of exploring the regional and demographic patterns of voting, and to investigate the impact of Sharif's victory on Pakistan's politics, including his subsequent policies the kargil conflict and his eventual ouster in 1999.

Keywords: Nawaz Sharif, Election of 1997, Election campaign, victory, Pakistan Muslim League Noon (PMLN), Pakistan People's Party (PPP), Manifesto of Political Parties, Election Symbols of parties.

PAKISTAN'S ELECTORIAL JOURNEY A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE 1947 -1993

Elections may be defined as “the process of choosing a person or a group of people for a position, especially political position by voting”¹. British Government started democratic system during his rule in the Sub-Continent. Pakistan followed the democratic system of British after independence. After general elections of 1945 -1946 democratic system adopted in the country. From 1948 to 1958 democratic government of Pakistan failed to hold general elections. In these eleven years Pakistan faced many ups and downs politically and constitutionally.²In the country 1st Martial Law was imposed by Sikander Mirza on 7 October 1958.³ Ayub Khan forcing Sikander Mirza to resign from his post Ayub Khan also brought many constitutional and political changing during his rule. Elective Bodies Disqualification order introduced by Ayub Khan on 25th March 1959.⁴ in order to remove corrupt politicians. EBDO gave protection to all decisions of Martial Law administrator. Ayub Khan announced a new system in the name of Basic Democracies.

The objective of BD was to run affairs of the state. Initially this system of BD system was consisted of 80,000 members, but later on this number of members increased up to 100000 (one lack).⁵ BD System consisted of five tiers (Union Council, Thana Council, District Council, Divisional Council and Provincial Council). People of Pakistan were to elect Democrats and these Democrats were to elect General Ayub Khan as president of Pakistan for five years on 14 February 1960. Presidential elections for second time were held on January 1965; these elections were won by Ayub Khan. Different political parties formed an alliance called Pakistan Democratic Movement (PDM) against Ayub Khan. The main aim of PDM was to restore democracy in the state. General Yahya Khan was appointed as Chief of Army Staff on 25th March 1969 by General Ayub Khan.⁶ After getting power Yahya Khan suspended fundamental rights of the people and dismissed Provincial and National Assemblies. General Yahya appointed Justice Abdus Sattar as the chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan for conducting general elections in the country. First general elections for National and Provincial assemblies were held in Pakistan on 7 and 17 December, 1970. Two political parties in these elections played dominant role. In West Pakistan PPP got 81 seats and in East Pakistan Awami League (AL) achieved 160 seats. Prominent politicians preferred their own interest over national interests and did not accept the result of elections of 1970.⁷ In West Pakistan Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto became Prime Minister. In tenure of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto many challenges were faced by his government, like (making of constitution, 90,000 prisoners of war, and most important issue was declaration of Qadianis as non-Muslim and lack of political stability etc. He signed Shimla Agreement with Indra Ghandi in 1972, he also announced that general elections were to be held in the country. Opposition parties welcomed Bhutto's announcement for holding elections 1977. Against Pakistan People's Party, PNA was formed by nine political parties. Basic aim of this alliance was implementation of Islamic system in Pakistan⁸

In the general elections of 1977 PPP capturing 154 seats against 38 seats of the Pakistan National Alliance. PNA started strike (demonstration) against Pakistan People Party (PPP), because they blamed that Pakistan People Party (PPP) remained involve in rigging during elections. Political situation was out of control because once again Martial Law was enforced by Pakistan Army on 5th July 1977. Zia-ul-Haq became the chief martial law administrator in the country. His government issued White Paper on the rigging in 1977 elections. Zia government proved that Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto used unfair means in the elections. After lifting Martial Law Zia -ul- Haq conducted elections on nonparty based in 1985. As a result of these elections Pakistan Muslim League (Junejo) came into power. All MPAs and MNAs joined Pakistan Muslim League (Junejo) and Muhammad Khan Junejo became Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Muhammad Khan Junejo announced his Five (5) Points Plan in which he emphasizes on the establishment of democratic system in country on the basis of Ideology of Pakistan and removal of unemployment and illiteracy from the country. President by using his power dismissed the government of

Muhammad Khan Junejo in 1988. Ghulam Ishaq Khan became President of Pakistan after the death of General Zia. The President fulfilled his commitment for holding general elections for National Assembly on 16th November and Provincial Assemblies on 19th November 1988. These elections were party based, Pakistan People's Party (PPP) won 93 seats and Islami Jamhoori Ittehad got 55 seats of the National Assembly. After these elections Benazir Bhutto became 12th (Woman) Prime Minister of the Pakistan and Ghulam Ishaq Khan was nominated as President.

Between Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif Confrontation started in the center and Punjab. Both leaders criticized one another activities, Ghulam Ishaq Khan by using his power 58(2) b dissolved the government of Benazir Bhutto. Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi was appointed by president as caretaker Prime Minister. He conducted elections on 24th October for National and 27th October 1990 for Provincial Assemblies. In these elections Islami Jamhoori Ittehad won 104 seats, Awami Jamhoori Ittehad (PPP and Tehrik-e-Istiqlal) got 45 seats. After these elections for the first time Nawaz Sharif became PM of Pakistan. After the death of General Asif Nawaz, on the issue of appointment of General Abdul Waheed Kakar as a new Army chief Confrontation started between Prime Minister and President .⁹ Benazir Bhutto was appointed as head of NA Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs by Nawaz Sharif. After this action Nawaz Sharif started campaign against removal of Eighth Amendment in order to cut off the power of President. On April 1993 President (Ghulam Ishaq Khan) by using 58 (2) b dismissed government of Nawaz Sharif. In the Supreme Court he challenged the dissolution of National Assembly. Supreme Court after hearing case restored Nawaz Government. Finally, PM and President resigned from their post. In 1993, army supervised these elections and 32 political parties participated in elections procedure. In these elections no political party gained two third ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority. PPP achieved 86 and PM L (N) won 73 seats in the National Assembly.¹⁰

In Punjab PML (N) formed its government and PPP formed its government in Sindh. Coalition government was formed by PPP and PML (N) in North West Frontier Province (NWFP), as well as in Federal Capital. Benazir Bhutto became PM and Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari was elected as president of the country. Pakistan People Party and Pakistan Muslim League (N) always involve in conspiracies and opposed each other activities in order to remove government. Benazir Bhutto removed the coalition government of PML (N) from NWFP. Caravan -e- Najat was started by PML (N) against PPP. Government of Benazir Bhutto was dissolved by President through Article 58(2) B on the charges corruption and bad governance. Caretaker Government was appointed under the leadership of Malik Maraj Khalid. Caretaker premier of Pakistan gave practical implementation of its promise for holding general elections of 1997 in Pakistan.¹¹

ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties of Pakistan started election campaign in order to motivate people for casting of vote in favor of their party and introduce their election symbol. Benazir Bhutto, became head of party after death of his father and participated in election procedure. Benazir Bhutto played important role in Pakistani politics and became 1st woman PM of the country. She became Prime Minister from 1988 to 1990 1st time and 1993 to 1996 2nd time. Benazir Bhutto during his election campaign committed that she did not accept the result of the general elections of 1997 because they were rigged. She suspected that in these elections of 1997 vote rigging used for capturing large number of seats for making government in center.¹² Benazir Bhutto expected that PPP (SB) PML (N) got good mandate in these elections but his party also showed strong hold in South Western Punjab.¹³ Famous political leader of Pakistan People Party (PPP) Mehr Muhammad Aslam joined Pakistan Muslim League (N) with large biraderi in a Baghbanpura (Lahore) public meeting.¹⁴

Pakistan People Party (SB) also took part in the election procedure of 1997. During its election campaign Ghanwa Bhutto motivated people of Sindh, middle class have attachment with his husband that's why people supported Ghanwa Bhutto, and Candidates of Pakistan People Party (SB) were landlords.¹⁵ Pakistan People Party (SB) leader Begum Bhutto defeated Benazir Bhutto (his daughter) in NA – 164 constituencies of Larkana. Pakistan People Party (SB) considered opposition party of Pakistan People Party. Ghanwa Bhutto challenged Benazir Bhutto to hold on party. Elections campaign of 1997 showed personal hostility between Ghanwa Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto.¹⁶ PPP (SB) formed by Begum Bhutto (mother of Benazir) in the opposition of Pakistan People Party due to their personal hostility. In the general election of 1997 PPP (SB) participated and got some seats.

Pakistan Muslim League (N) started elections campaign before 1997 elections. At that time two party system was developing in Pakistan, politicians motivated people in favors of their party Pakistan Muslim League (N) played dominant role in the Pakistani politics from 1988 to 1999. Punjab is largest province of the country and have greatest number of seats in NA. PML (N) have numerous voters in this province, during the elections campaign of 1997 politics revolved around “Three Forces”. One was Pakistan People’s Party, second was Pakistan Muslim League (N) and third force was Pakistan Tehreek –i- Insaf led by Imran Khan.¹⁷ Pakistan Muslim League (N) achieved greatest number of seats (134) in the National Assembly. All India Muslim League converted into many small political parties with new names, like Pakistan Muslim League (Q) Pakistan Muslim League (Functional) PML (Shair Pow Group) PML (F). PML (F) changed in to Pakistan Muslim League (N) after some times, and participated in different general elections. Pakistan Muslim League (N) from 1988 - 1997 formed its government two time and two time play its role as opposition party.

Pakistan Tehreek – I – Insaf (PTI) led by Imran Khan, Pakistan Tehreek – I – Insaf (PTI) like the other political parties started election campaign but his party did not have largest number of supporters because Pakistan Tehreek – I – Insaf (PTI) was entered in political system of Pakistan 1st time. Imran Khan Lead by PTI and his party had the ability to motivate peoples on any issue.¹⁸ PTI participated in these elections and challenged the supremacy of two prominent political parties (Pakistan Muslim League (N) and Pakistan People Party) in the politics of the country.¹⁹ Imran Khan said “we reached a stage really where we have to choose between human rights and the freedom available to looters.”²⁰ During the election campaign of 1997 Election Commission of Pakistan allocated election Symbol to Awami National Party (ANP). Elections Symbol of ANP was “Lota” they introduced their election symbol among the people for votes. During the election campaign of 1997. Election symbol was allocated by Election Commission of two Haq Prast Group. Elections Symbol of HPG was “Kite” they introduced their election symbol among the people for vote. During the election campaign of 1997 Election Commission of Pakistan allocated election Symbol to Jummiat Ulema –i- Islam (F). Elections Symbol of JUI (F) was “Book” they introduced their election symbol among the people for vote.

MANIFESTO OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES

Pakistan People’s Party emphasized on the following points of his manifesto during the elections campaign of 1997.

1. Pakistan People’s Party emphasized revival of democratic values and social development in Public and private sector.²¹
2. PPP stress on women participation in different institution and seats will be reserved for women in NA and PA.

3. PPP also ensured Women involvement in Executive Committee National Economic Council and Ministry of women Development .²²
4. Pakistan People's Party committed that we should prefer National interests of Pakistan foreign policy.²³

Pakistan Muslim League (N) put forward five important points of his manifesto during the elections campaign of 1997. These points are:

1. Pakistan Muslim League (N) will protect rights of labor and made Labor Policy, Pakistan Muslim League (N) also wanted to develop good relations between owners and workers. Time limit for labor was declared 48 hours in a week; modular training will be developed in technical institutions of Pakistan.
2. Pakistan Muslim League (N) discourage child labor from the country .²⁴
3. Pakistan Muslim League (N) declared that equal representation would be provided to women in every field of life. To protect Rights of women and provide security and education to women .²⁵
4. Pakistan Muslim League (N) declared that we will establish friendly relation with China and India without any compromise Kashmir issue, PML (N) also committed that we will made independent foreign policy for Pakistan.²⁶
5. Leaders of PML (N) also committed that we will try to implement Islamic system in Pakistan because achievement of country was made on the base of Islam and religion will be significant pillar of state.²⁷ Pakistan Muslim League (N) also committed that we could not make any policy which effect Islamic Ideology.²⁸

Pakistan Tehreek – i – Insaf (PTI) entered in the politics of Pakistan in 1997 his leader was Imran Khan he gave the slogan of change. Imran Khan said “we reached a stage really where we have to choose between human rights and the freedom available to looters.”²⁹

Mutahida Qaumi Movement changed its name and contest general elections of 1997 with new name as Haq Prast Group (HPG). In these elections Haq Prast Group (HPG) stressed on the following points of its manifesto:

1. Haq Prast Group (HPG) declared that it is essential for the development of Pakistan that Minority will be elected for Provincial and National Assembly and make legislation.³⁰
2. Haq Prast Group (HPG) wanted to provide security to the business class of Karachi and Hyderabad.
3. Haq Prast Group (HPG) declared that they will discourage any kind of elimination in the name of religion and they will also protect the principle of Islam and democratic values.
4. Haq Prast Group (HPG) stated that they will not encourage Capitalism and Socialism.³¹

5. Haq Prast Group (HPG) believed that before the eyes of law all citizens are equal. Human rights will be protected and right of employment will be provided to all citizens on the base of merit.
6. Haq Prast Group (HPG) stressed on the elimination of child labour from the country.³²
7. Haq Prast Group (HPG) declared in his manifesto that special legislation for women is essential in all governmental institutions (NA, PA, Senate and Local Bodies).³³
8. Haq Prast Group (HPG) ensured that they will support any legislation against Eight Amendment.³⁴
9. Haq Prast Group (HPG) ensured that independent and non-alignment foreign policy will be made for Pakistan.³⁵

Jummiat Ulema –i- Islam (F) follow previous manifesto in the general elections of 1997. Jummiat Ulema –i- Islam (F) emphasized on three points of his manifesto in 1997:

1. Jummiat Ulema –i- Islam (F) emphasized that they will not support any law which will be repugnant to Islam.³⁶
2. Jummiat Ulema –i- Islam (F) discussed the role of women in Islam and explained difference between man and women, Jummiat Ulema –i- Islam (F) also stressed on the separate educational institutions for women and man.³⁷
3. Jummiat Ulema –i- Islam (F) emphasis that they will prefer National interests of Pakistan dealing with dispute of the world.³⁸

ELECTION SYMBOLS OF MAJOR POLITICAL PARTIES OF PAKISTAN DURING ELECTION CAMPAIGN OF 1997

During the election campaign of 1997 Election Commission of Pakistan allotted election symbol to PPP and his election symbol was “Arrow”. PPP introduced its election symbol among the people for votes. During the election campaign of 1997 Election Commission allotted election symbol to PML (N), Elections Symbol of PML (N) was “Tiger” they introduced their election symbol among the people for votes. During the election campaign of 1997 Election Commission of Pakistan allotted election Symbol to Pakistan Tehreek –I – Insaf. Election Symbol of Pakistan Tehreek –I – Insaf was “Cricket Bat” they introduced their election symbol among the people for votes. During the election campaign of 1997 Election Commission of Pakistan allotted election Symbol to Haq Prast Group. Election Symbol of Haq Prast Group was “Kite” they introduced their election symbol among the people for votes. During the election campaign of 1997 Election Commission of Pakistan allotted elections Symbol to Jummiat Ulema – I - Islam (F). Election Symbol of Jummiat Ulema - I - Islam (F) was “Book” they introduced their election symbol among the people in order to capture more and more votes. During the election campaign of 1997 Election Commission of Pakistan allotted election Symbol to ANP. Elections Symbol of Awami National Party (ANP) was “Laltan” they introduced their election symbol among the people for getting votes.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1997

Malik Meraj Khalid caretaker primer of the country gave practical implementation to its promise for conducting general elections. In these elections 56 Political parties participated for 217 seats of NA and 460 seats of the PA. Jamait -e- Islami did not participate in the general elections of 1997.³⁹ Pakistan went to polls on 3 February 1997, two political parties PPP and PML (N)) played dominant role in these elections and got good mandate. Pakistan Muslim League (N) achieved two third ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority in the country. PML (N) got 134 seats and PPP won 18 seats.⁴⁰ Tehrik – e – Insaf, Muttihida Qaumi Movement, Baluchistan National Movement, Jamiat Ulema –I – Islam (F), PPP (SB), PPP, NPP all these prominent Parties took part in these elections. Independent candidates also participated in the general of 1997 for National and Provincial assembly's seats. Name of these independent candidates were Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, Ghulam Mustafa Kakar, Faisal Saleh Hayat, Mian Manzoor Wattoo, Khail Khari and Maulana Fazlur Rehman all these prominent people faced defeat in these elections in their constituencies. PML (N) got over whelming majority in the provincial assembly of Punjab in the provincial assembly of NWFP (North West Frontier Province) PPP and Muttihida Qaumi Movement won majority in Sindh. In the provincial assembly of Baluchistan seats were divided among independent candidates and political parties.⁴¹

Table 1: Elections of 1997. Position Of Political Parties in the National Assembly After the General

Sr. No.	Name of Political Parties	Number of Seats
1	Muslim League (N)	134
2	Haq Prast Group (HPG)	12
3	Pakistan People's Party (PPP)	19
4	Awami National Party (ANP)	9
5	Baluchistan National Party (BNP)	3
6	Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP)	2
7	Jamiat –i- Ulema –i- Islam (F)	2
8	Pakistan Independents	19
9	Pakistan People's Party (SB)	1
10	National People's Party (NPP)	1
	Total	202

Source: Hamid Khan *Constaiutional and Political History of Pakistan*, Karachi: Oxford University, 2009, p.494 .

Table 2: Position Of Political Parties in the Provincial Assemblies after the General Elections Of 1997.

Sr. No	Name of Political Parties	NWFP	PUNJAB	SINDH	BALUCHISTAN
1	Pakistan Muslim League (N)	31	212	15	5
2	Pakistan People's Party (PPP)	4	2	36	1
3	Haq Prast Group (HPG)	0	0	28	0
4	Awami National Party (ANP)	28	0	0	0
5	Balochistan National Party (BNP)	0	0	0	10
6	Jamiat –i- Ulema –i- Islam (F)	1	0	0	7
7	Jamhoori Watan Party (JWP)	0	0	0	7

8	National People's Party (NPP)	0	1	0	2
9	Pakistan People's Party (SB)	0	0	2	0
10	Baluchistan National Movement	0	-	2	0
11	Pakistan Democratic Party	0	1	0	0
12	Pakhtoon Khwah Mili Awami Party	2	2	0	2
13	Pakistan Muslim League (J)	2	2	0	1
14	UNA	0	0	1	0
15	Independents	11	21	15	8
16	NPP(WG)	0	1	0	0
17	Total	79	242	100	43

Source: Hamid Khan *Constitutional and Political History of Pakistan*, Karachi: Oxford University, 2009, p.494.

TURNOUT OF VOTES

Turnout of votes in the National Assembly after the general elections of 1997 was 35.92%. Overall turnout of votes for the Provincial Assemblies was 35.76%.

Table 3: Turnout Of Votes In the National Assembly

Sr. No	Provinces	Total votes polled	Registered votes	Turnout%
1	Punjab	1,24,59,495	3,08,50,133	40.39
2	Sindh	37,40,261	1,19,83,044	31.21
3	NWFP	18,31,669	61,73,810	29.67
4	Baluchistan	6,85,543	30,49,462	22.48
5	Fata	5,05,346	2,23,508	4.65
6	Total	1,93,51,624	5,38,80,684	35.912

Sources: Ikram Rabbani, *Pakistan Affairs*, Lahore: Ahmad Najib Publisher, 2009, p .196.

Table 4: In the Provincial Assemblies Total Turnout Of Votes Was

Sr No	Provinces	Announced Seats	Total votes polled	Registered votes	Turnout%
1	Punjab	238	1,26,02,127	3,12,97,783	40.27
2	Sindh	100	36,96,985	1,19,83,591	30.85
3	NWFP	77	18,78,052	64,03,402	29.33
4	Baluchistan	40	6,83,272	30,52,780	22.38
5	Total	455	1,89,60,436	5,27,37,556	35.76 ^{.43}

Sources: Ikram Rabbani, *Pakistan Affairs*, Lahore: Ahmad Najib Publisher, 2009, p. 196.

Formation Of Government 1997 –1999

The result of the general elections of 1997 was surprising for everyone. PML (N) got two third ($\frac{2}{3}$) majority in the National Assembly. PPP became Single largest party of Sindh but number of seats was

less for making government in center. In the Provincial assembly of Sindh MQM and Pakistan Muslim League (N) formed alliance in order to form government in Sindh. Baluchistan National Party (BNP) captured largest number of Seat in the Provincial assembly of Baluchistan. Pakistan Muslim League (N) got enough mandate in Punjab but independent candidates joined P ML (N) as a result PML (N) formed its government. In the general elections of 1997 Pakistan Muslim League (N) and Awami National Party (ANP) faced good competition in North West Frontier Province (NWFP).⁴⁴ Nawaz Sharif became PM of the country for second time on 13 February 1997.⁴⁵ Nawaz Sharif appointed competent Ministers in his cabinet.⁴⁶ National Assembly elected Elahi Bakhsh Soomro as speaker and chudhary Jaffar Iqbal as deputy speaker. After these elections Nawaz Sharif was real elected ruler of the country. During NA session he committed that his government will develop mutual trust and understanding between opposition and ruling party. Opposition leader suspected that his government may not complete his tenure. Nawaz Sharif promised that his government will establish strong democratic system in Pakistan.

Provincial Governments

Chief Ministers were appointed for the smooth running of system. Provincial Government was formed under following Chief Ministers.

Table 5: Name Of the Chief Ministers of Provinces

Sr. No.	Provinces	Name of Chief Ministers
1	Punjab	Mian Shahbaz Sharif
2	NWFP	Sardar Mehtab Abbasi
3	Sindh	Liaquat Jatoi
4	Baluchistan	Muhammad Akhtar Mengal. ⁴⁷

Source: Ehsan Ullah Saqib, *Pakistan Affairs, Lahore: Dogar Publisher, 2009 – 2010, p .254.*

On 2nd December 1997 Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari resigned the post of President.⁴⁸ He dissolved the government of PPP after the resignation of Leghari Waseem Sajjad became Acting President of the country .⁴⁹ Presidential elections were held on 31st December 1997. These elections were won by Rafiq Tarar and he received 374 votes out of 457. And was elected as President of Pakistan.⁵⁰ Election is a key to democratic system. But unfortunately Pakistan remained a victim of dictatorial rule for many decades. Because of totalitarian rule election process remained delayed which badly affected democratic norms. After a long journey general elections were held in 1970 in Pakistan. After that from 1977 to 1997 five elections were held. In 1997 general elections were held in which Pakistan Muslim League (N) got majority of seats and formed government and faced bundle of challenges. In coming chapter, I am going to discuss constitutional developments from 1997 – 1999. Muslim League (N) brought many constitutional changes. Nawaz Government removed Eighth amendment and introduce Thirteenth amendment in which Parliamentary spirit was restore.

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