

ELECTORAL POLITICS OF PAKISTAN MUSLIM LEAGUE (QUAID-E-AZAM) 2002-2020

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ABSTRACT

PMLQ has a political career spanning over decades. Their political career is full of landmarks where they proved themselves as a party working for the betterment of Pakistan. Also, their political struggle is reminiscent of their sincerity towards service, for the prosperity of Pakistan. In a nutshell, if we look at the decades-long political struggle of PMLQ it can be deduced that though today they do not have the same political stature that they had in their early years of inception, it would be a miscalculation to entirely write them off from the political scenario of Pakistan. During their early years of inception, PMLQ was known as one of the greatest and most impactful political parties of Pakistan. It didn't have to do much to prove this due to being affiliated with the independence movement and later its leaders being prominent former members of the Pakistan Muslim League (Nawaz). It was after their disassociation with the PMLN that Pakistan Muslim League Quaid began its actual movement of struggle.

INTRODUCTION

Nawaz Sharif and Mian Azhar, the previous governor of Punjab, had a personality conflict that led to the creation of Pakistan Muslim Quaid-e-Azam (PML-Q), rather than an ideological one. The conflict grew when Mian Azhar and Khursheed Mahmud Qusuri began criticizing Sharif in party gatherings. The critical situation became worse by a few other reasons. As a result of Nawaz Sharif supporting Khawaja Ahmad Hassan over Nasir Jibran in the race for local office, the personality conflict at this point also involved kinship and Beraderi issues. In the 2001 elections for local bodies, this PML faction ran and won a significant number of Union Council seats. For its survival during the elections, the PML-Q was largely dependent on the backing of the ruling institutions. As a result, numerous politicians joined this party to secure a place in the legislature.

From the beginning till 1999, the Chaudhary brothers (Chaudhry Shujjat Hussain and Chaudhry Pervaiz Elahi) were the most important bankers in the PML led by Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif. Regardless, the final schism between Pervaiz Elahi and Nawaz Sharif occurred in 1997, following Nawaz Sharif's crushing victory in the 1997 General Election. Chaudharies had been assured the position of Punjab chief priest to contribute fully to the election's success. Regardless, Nawaz Sharif appointed his brother Shahbaz Sharif as Punjab Chief Minister and Pervaiz Elahi was appointed as Speaker of the Punjab Assembly. According to sources, this causes significant divisions between Nawaz Sharif and the Chaudharies remained a part of the PML-N in 1997, owing mostly to their dislike for the Pakistan People's Party (a contention that predates the current era). Pervaiz Elahi claims that his father (Manzoor Elahi) was killed by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and that he regarded him favorably at the time. When Zulfikar Ali Bhutto took

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office in 1971, he insulted Zahoor Elahi and his family by nationalizing all real estate, including wheat mills. Zahoor Elahi was duped and involved in several instances, including the absurd wild bull robbery case in 1971 and the sale of Iraqi guns to Baluchistan resistance during the Zulfikar Ali Bhutto government.

Interests were established against Zahoor Elahi at the time the revolution of 1977 got started. Around that time, he was imprisoned in Balouchistan's Kohlu jail. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto worked with Balouchistan Governor Nawab Akbar Bugti to have Zahoor Elahi cross-terminated, but he was unable to do so. After some time, on September 25, 1981, he was assassinated close to Model Town in Lahore.

From 1993 to 97, some evidence was enrolled against Shujaat Hussain and Pervaiz Elahi. They have been confined in Adiyala jail in Rawalpindi for a while. It is a tragedy for Pakistan that unbelievable promises are made during election campaigns, but they are never fulfilled. These kinds of promises are made to the public as well as the candidates. Some candidates who are devoted and had served their party will have to leave the party. The same was the case with PML-N and Chaudharies. At the last moment for the power, the Sharif brothers did not remember their well-wishers who worked for the best of the party even in their absence. It created a lot of differences between the Nawaz party and Chaudharies. But Chaudharies did not take the step to ally with PPP because they considered Zulfikar Ali Bhutto the cause of the death of Chaudhary Zahoor Elahi. By 1999, the differences grow up so greatly that Chaudharies decided to join the group of people who were joining to make a new party based on liberalism under Pervez Musharraf. Finally, in 1999 they joined a new league named Pakistan Muslim League (Q) (Quaid-e-Azam).

ELECTIONS 2002

The Pakistan Muslim League (Q) which separated from the PML (N) in 2000-2001 became very active with the support of the military government. Chaudhary Shujaat Hussain and Mian Azhar were the main leaders of the party.

Both major political parties Pakistan Muslim League (N) and Pakistan People's Party contested elections without their leaders. Both leaders of the parties i.e., Mian Nawaz Sharif of PML-N and Benazir Bhutto of PPP both were out of the country during the election. The first one was sent into exile in Saudi Arabia at the request of the Saudi government when Nawaz Sharif was sentenced to life imprisonment for a plane hijack case. Benazir Bhutto and her husband Asif Ali Zardari had several corruptions charges in various courts. Both party leaders could not come and participate in the election. So, these parties were struggling without their leaders and a great number of their members left these parties and joined the new emerging party named Pakistan Muslim League –Quaid (PML-Q). This party was also recalled as King's party.

To avoid the legal problem the PPP established a new faction under the title of Pakistan Peoples' Party Parliamentarians. Makhdoom Amin Faheem a renowned leader of PPP served as the head of the party. The new party got its registration in the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) and contested elections. The tradition of making alliances in elections was continued in the 2002 election also. A coalition had been established under the rubric of the National Alliance included four political parties:

- Millat Party (headed by Farooq Khan Laghari)
- National People's Party (headed by Gulam Mustafa Jatoi)
- Sindh Democratic Alliance (headed by Arbab Gulam Rahim)
- Sindh National Front (headed by Mumtaz Bhutto)

The religious parties had also established an alliance under the title of Mutahida Majlise-Amal. This alliance included six Islamic political parties. This alliance was dominated by two political parties JUI-F and Jamaat-e-Islami. After the election, MMA established its government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and other political parties started to get a reservation with the dominance of the two parties.

Apart from Pakistan Muslim League (N), it was divided into five factions till the election in 2002. All five groups took part in the elections.

- Pakistan Muslim League (Q)
- Pakistan Muslim League (J)

- Pakistan Muslim League (Jinnah)
- Pakistan Muslim League (F)
- Pakistan Muslim League (Z)

The supreme court of Pakistan rejects the pleas of Mian Shahbaz Sharif for candidature. With this announcement, everyone became clear about the election result in Punjab. Even the leading newspaper of Pakistan declared Chaudhary Pervaiz Elahi as the next Chief Minister of Punjab. Most of the newspapers published editorials and columns in favor of Chaudharies of Gujarat and about PML-Q. Chaudhary Pervaiz Elahi, who had been waiting for him for the Chief Ministership of Punjab seemed more confident in the month of October. While addressing with a huge crowd, he said 'the people should vote for change'. The Economist (London) predicted that PML-Q will appear as a major political party in elections.

It was expected that PML-Q would be able to manage its position as strongly as to make an independent government without a coalition with any party. Election Commission and the military government both made certain arrangements to avoid any uncertain situation on polling day. Apparently, there was no unwanted situation that came across on polling day, and polling was held in peaceful manner in Punjab.

An unusual situation is presented by the National Assembly's final report. A total of 118 general seats, including 22 women, 13 independents, and 4 minorities, were won by PML (Q) from the four provinces and FATA. Punjab has been a major factor in PML (Q's) win. It won 69 seats in Punjab, 4 in Sindh, 4 in the NWFP, and 2 in Balochistan. With 118 members in the 342-seat assembly, PML (Q) has established itself as a dominant force in the National Assembly.

FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

PML-Q won the majority of seats but those were not enough to formulate the government. It had to seek coalition with other winning candidates to achieve two third majority. Military government became successful in getting support of MQM and some other independent members with continuous efforts. National Alliance (NA) and other small political parties also came to formulate government with PML-Q. With a great effort, they were successful in attaining the support of ten elected members of PPPP.

PREMIERSHIP AND CHIEF MINISTER SHIPS OF PML-Q

Mr. Amir Hussain of the PML-Q was elected as the next Speaker of the National Assembly on November 19, 2002. After two days, Zafarullah Khan Jamali became the Prime Minister of Pakistan with 172 votes of Parliamentarians. Originally the President nominated his name, and it was pursued by PML-Q. He took the oath of office on November 23. He was the 15th Prime Minister of Pakistan who has the support of the country's military leadership, as Prime Minister.

After that Chaudhary Shujaat Hussain from PML-Q became the P.M of Pakistan from 30th June to 20 August 2004. Shaukat Aziz from PML-Q too, from 20th August 2004 to 16th November 2007. From 2002 to 2007 the post of P.M remains in the hands of PMLQ. In Sindh province, the CM ship remains in the hands of PML-Q from 2002-to 2007. Ali Muhammad Mahar remained from 19th December 2002 to 9 June 2004 and Arbab Gulam Rahim was from 9 June 2004 to 19th November 2007. He became a member of the Sindh Assembly in 2002 on the ticket of the PML-Q from the-60 constituency in Tharparkar.

Chaudhary Pervaiz Elahi and his siblings joined a new league named Muslim League (Q). He was also elected the Chief Minister of Punjab during this regime from 2002 to 2008. Chaudhary Pervaiz Elahi was the favorite figure of the Chief Minister in Punjab. Chaudharies of Gujraat, who had been waiting for a long time to get control over the politics of Punjab, ultimately got the chance. By winning from PP-110 and PP-292, Chaudhary Pervaiz Elahi emerged as 20 strand contestants for Chief Ministership.

PML (Q) AFTER 2002 ELECTIONS

PML (Q) formed the government after getting success, under the premiership of Zafar-Ullah Khan Jamali, but during its tenure, this party also saw three Prime Ministers due to internal party problems. Jamali appeared in the early Junijo, a political in consequently Baloch politicians from a landed aristocratic family.

In his first month in office, Jamali was also more conscious than Junjo, because dependent upon the army's manipulation of the coalition-building process.

Jamali had to agree to Musharraf's selections for the interior, finance, and education ministries to take office. His foreign minister Mian Khursheed Mehmood Kasuri was not allowed to challenge the army's foreign policy, even if he wanted to.

After serving as prime minister for 19 months, Jamali was pushed to step down on June 26, 2004, because his low-key approach had failed. Shouket Aziz, the finance minister who was then head Musharraf's favorite, ran for re-election, and won, going on to become a member of the National Assembly and eventually Prime Minister. Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain, his interim replacement, and the head of the PML(Q), served only a few months.

President Musharraf's status as Army Chief provided him with the ability to control politicians. The political system had been hijacked by the Army President, who had to be reminded on a regular basis that his power would not be challenged by the PML (Q). As a result, some members accused the administration and party of abusing them by employing them to rubber-stamp decisions. Because of internal divisions, Prime Ministers changed frequently. Between 1999 and 2005, the country had three Prime Ministers, including a caretaker Premier. Without the President suspending Parliament, the King's party's internal political coups resulted in the Prime Minister's ouster.

Under the military regime, PML-Q became a puppet in the hand of President Musharraf, and although this party complete its political tenure, as an agent of the president, for the implementation of its policies, without having no deep roots in the masses and their support. This was the so-called democratic period in Pakistan, but no sort of rotation development was during this period.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION 2007

General Pervez Musharraf has been working on a strategy to have himself elected President for a second term from the present legislatures, with the help of his followers both inside and outside of Parliament. Nawaz Sharif convened a multi-party summit in London from July 7 to July 11, 2007. Every opposition party attended the summit. On July 11, the opposition parties decided to form the All-Parties Democratic Movement (APDM) to oppose General Musharraf's bid for a second term as president. The APDM resolved to leave the assembly if General Musharraf was elected for a second term using the same assemblies, however the PPPP objected to this decision.

President Musharraf held a consultation with his legal and political backers about his reelection on August 31, 2007. With the assistance of Maulana Fazalur Rehman, he also explored a different strategy for achieving the goal. It's interesting to note that the NWFP Chief Minister Akram Durrani, along with the other three chief ministers and PML(Q) leaders, attended the meeting. In order to prevent President Musharraf from being re-elected, Qazi Hussain Ahmad filed a writ petition with the Supreme Court of Pakistan challenging his ability to hold two offices at once. Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry, the Chief Justice, refrained from sitting on the bench that had to hear the previously mentioned plea. If he is not re-elected as President, General Musharraf made it plain to the SC through his lawyers that he will remain in his position as Chief of Army Staff. In separating opposition groups, particularly the MMA, and reaping the rewards of this division, General Musharraf appeared to have triumphed.

GENERAL ELECTIONS 2008

The National Assembly and the four Provincial Assemblies, which were elected following the General Election of 2002, finished their five-year terms on November 15, 2007, at midnight, for the first time in Pakistan's democratic history.

The National Assembly and the Shaukat Aziz-led government were dismissed, and Mohammad Mian Soomro, the Senate's chairman, was named as acting prime minister. On November 16th, 2007, he and his Caretaker Cabinet took an oath. Caretaker governments were also established in each of the four provinces. On November 20, 2007, the general election timetable for 2008 was released, and the 8th of January 2008 was set aside for voting. Pakistan experienced a number of tragic incidents prior to the democratic transition. The sad murder of Mohtrama Benazir Bhutto, the head of the Pakistan Peoples' Party,

on December 27, 2007, worsened the law-and-order situation throughout the nation, notably in Sindh Province. For several days, there was widespread vandalism and burning of both public and private property. The printing of ballots, logistics, and training of poll workers, among other pre-election tasks, were all severely hampered. Now, with the limited time left before election day, it was a difficult effort to reconstruct the significant record and reorganize electoral material in huge amounts.

The PML-N and PPP both took an active role in the election. The PML-Quaid-i-Azam, a functioning coalition of Junejo, Jinnah, and Zia, agreed to unite as the PML in May 2004 under the leadership of Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain before the 6-party electoral alliance of Islamic parties, the MMA, disintegrated. Candidates for the National Assembly elections were fielded by the alliance of all 36 parties. Due to the threat of terrorism, the election campaigning was low-key. In January and February 2008, there were a few bomb blasts and suicide bombings that tempered voter enthusiasm. There were less significant public gatherings, marches, and rallies.

DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

The Pakistan People's Party was victorious in the election. It became the legislature's largest party and formed a coalition government with other political parties. Initially, the Pakistan Muslim League-N was also a member of the cabinet, although this was a brief collaboration. The allies were divided on whether to reinstate the top justice, who had been suspended for the second time by Musharraf.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY RESULTS 2008

The possibilities of the PML(Q) retaking power were further diminished by the tremendous surge of sympathy and support that Benazir Bhutto's murder inspired for her party. The popularity of Benazir and widespread conviction that Musharraf and his allies were to blame. Her killing either directly or indirectly sparked violent protests across the nation, forcing Musharraf to postpone the election.

The 2008 elections were considered freer than any other elections held while Musharraf was in power, despite obvious cheating in the wake of Bhutto's murder certain to spark significant protests. However, this election was also rigged in several areas. There was no equal playing field, and Musharraf's political rivals, civic society, and the media scrutinized the polling process much more closely. Only one day before the election, martial law was ended, but an unstable electoral roll and a faulty legal system—including the requirement that candidates run for office have a degree from an institution of higher learning or a madrasa—remain in effect. The ECP's operations were not impartial or open, and it declined to address the majority of the numerous electoral complaints. The popular mainstream and regional opposition parties' electoral strategies were successful in averting the possibility of violence that might have arisen had the election been heavily manipulated.

PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY RESULTS 2008

At the provincial level, the PPP won in Sindh, while the PML-N ruled in Punjab.' Musharraf's Pakistan Muslim League (Q) gained the most seats in Balochistan, with the Awami National Party emerging as the largest party in the Northwest Frontier Province.

Due to widespread distrust of Musharraf, the PPP and PML-N initially formed a coalition government. The new government was anticipated to be led by Makhdoom Ameen Faheem, but PPP leaders agreed to name Yousaf Raza Gillani as Prime Minister. Shaukat Aziz of the PML-Q served as caretaker Prime Minister before the election. Within a week, the PML-N had quit the coalition to lead the impeachment movement and the push for the reinstatement of the judiciary.

PML (Q) AND 2008 GENERAL ELECTIONS

The Pakistan Muslim League-Q ran alongside other associated parties in the February 2008 parliamentary election, including the Muttahida Qaumi Movement, Pakistan Muslim League-F, and National Peoples Party. They completed the friendly election changes. The party was thought to desire former Punjab Chief Minister Chaudhary Pervaiz Elahi to become Prime Minister. In the 2008 election, the PML-Q was defeated by the Pakistan Peoples' Party (PPP) and the PML-N and obtained only 49 seats.

In the election, the PML-Q received the second-most votes. It formed a cooperation with the ruling PPP in 2012. The PML-Q began in opposition, but by the end of the previous government's term, it had moved to the Treasury benches, allowing the PPP to keep its coalition together and reward Chaudhry Pervez Elahi, a senior PML-Q leader, and Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain, the PML-Q's president, with leadership positions. Despite the considerable anti-Musharraf sentiment, an increasing inflation rate, and failing economic policies, the PML-Q was defeated in some constituencies in its stronghold of Punjab in the 2008 elections, but it remained a presence in Parliament, whether in opposition or administration.

PML (Q) AS AN OPPOSITION PARTY

Unfortunately, in Pakistan, the opposition parties have never played an effective role to stabilize democracy and playing a healthy role to criticize the policies of the ruling party instead their focus had always remained on proving the government's failure. The opposition parties usually never accept the electoral results and the ruling party is being accused of rigging the elections.

The PML-Q did not follow the same trend from 2008 to 2018, when they were meant to play the role of a healthy opposition, criticising the government for its policies and offering counter-policies, instead resorting to angry language. They must begin to scrutinise the policies and administration of the parliament. Because the party professes to be upholding Pakistan's founding fathers' vision, that goal includes democracy and tolerance for diversity, as well as opposition to terrorism "in all its forms." The political vision of this party's leaders is built on a relentless pursuit of modernity, creativity, confidence, and tolerance. The party motto is Live, let live, Give hope to the hopeless, and Work for the people of Pakistan. People's affiliations with the political parties were based on the content of their political program, reflected through their manifesto, the character of their leadership, and the effectiveness of the electoral campaign.

ELECTION 2013

The 2013 general elections, the country's tenth since 1970, provided cause for celebration because, for the first time in history, a democratically elected government completed its term and handed over power to the next elected administration.

The incumbent PPP created an alliance with the PML-Q and ANP prior to the elections, while the main opposition PML-N formed an alliance with the PML-F and Baloch groups. PTI has also emerged as a major player. "The PML-N of Nawaz Sharif wins 12 seats in Pakistan's National Assembly." However, following the elections, 19 independent MPs joined the PML-N, allowing it to form its own government with Nawaz Sharif as Prime Minister. "Nawaz Sharif's PML-N emerges as the single largest party in Pak polls".

THE DECLINE OF PML (Q)

The PML-Q ran in the 2013 elections in coalition with the PPP and sat on the opposition benches. Only two national seats in the Punjab parliament and four seats in the Balochistan assembly were won by the party. They were barred from participating in Sindh and KP assemblies, received only 3.11% of the popular vote, and fell from second to sixth place in terms of votes. This election marked the end of the King's Party, which was stitched together by Gen. Musharraf.

Following that, its deterioration began. The only other trend is the PML-Q's approaching obliteration. In terms of votes cast, it was the second-largest party in the country in 2008, with 42 directly elected MPs. Its national presence is presently limited to two seats and approximately 3% of the vote. The PML-N benefited from the PML-Q's continuous fall since 2008, owing to the defection of its leaders to the PML-N. The PML-Q, which received 29% of the vote in the 2008 elections, has shrunk to nothing, obtaining only two seats in 2013. The PML-N received a considerable portion of its share of the 2008 budget. However, it should be noted that the PML-N did not achieve the 58% overall vote share of the PML-N and PML-Q in the 2008 elections. In the 2013 elections, 241 PML-Q members nominated a total of 15 candidates, with 12 of them winning. In 2015, no PML-Q member was elected to the Senate.

Also, the 'King's Party' (PML-Q) was forced to wave farewell after winning only two national seats. In terms of votes, it dropped from second to sixth place. This enabled it to flourish as the national opposition

party and serve as the main opponent of the Centre's leadership. Despite this, the latter is still a member of the government in the Punjab Provincial Assembly. A schism developed among the party's leadership, with a faction calling itself the "Like-minded group," which rejected the Chaudhry of Gujrat leadership. The new organization named Hamid Nasir Chattha as chairman, Salim Saifullah as president, and Humayun Akhtar Khan as secretary general. Former foreign minister Khurshid Muhammad Kasuri (appointed as chairman of the steering committee), former information and organizing secretary PML-Q Azeem Chaudhary, former member parliament Asiya Azeem, Gohar Ayub Khan, and Kashmala Tariq are among those who have joined this parallel structure.

ELECTIONS 2018

2018 was a revolutionary year for the electoral politics and history of Pakistan. This year the country saw the largest turnout, mainly from the young population of Pakistan. Prior to the 2018 elections, the youth of Pakistan were not seen as involved in politics. This year also saw a shift in political gear and practices from many political parties. By 2018 many political parties had their agendas set. Some were targeting youth while others focused on strengthening their roots in rural areas. Many promises were made, and many manifestos were put forth. Some policies were enacted while other totally abolished. Just like all other elections, some parties had a series of triumphs while other parties failed to make a mark. Pakistan Muslim League Quaid (PMLQ) landed somewhere in between.

PMLQ has been a prominent political party in Pakistan. Their politics and strategies have always earned them a respectable place in parliament. Where other parties focus solely on attaining seats in parliament, PMLQ always tries to strive for a better political approach by prioritizing the interests of the pupil. That is why the political career of PMLQ is clear from any horse-trading activities or shifting party loyalties. The party has also prioritized the greater good of the country over these petty political moves. That's the reason that the political struggle and image of PMLQ remain untainted today.

Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf led by Imran Khan was able to form their government in the 2018 elections following a majority and being able to win the trust of the masses. Though the party had a majority, still it had to form a coalition government with other small political factions since it didn't obtain an overwhelming majority. Imran Khan, chairman of PTI, proceeded to form a coalition government, announcing his cabinet shortly after the elections. The newly formed coalition government includes members of the Muttahida Qaumi Movement and Pakistan Muslim League (Q). This was also the third consecutive election from Pakistan's most recent transition to democracy where a democratic handover of power was observed. After the second day of the election, the PML-N, the rival party concedes to Khan. Apart from the small factions the party also managed to convince PMLQ to form an alliance.

PMLQ at some point felt the same when in coalition with PTI's government. In late 2019 the differences between both the parties were quite apparent as PMLQ declined to hold talks with PTI because they felt they were not being heard and respected as fellow government partners. PTI leadership was also concerned about Khan's keen interest in maintaining terms with his allies and they believed it was in the party's own favor to remove the hand above PMLQ and MQM- two key coalition partners for PTI. Khan taking the advice began to focus on internal party affairs. This angered PMLQ and MQM.

Along with being a coalition partner with PTI, PMLQ had its fair share of ups and downs these three years. When two or more parties collaborate to run the affairs of the state, that to the parties with opinionated representatives, there exists friction for sure. But to the credit of both PTI and PMLQ, this friction never turned into animosity. Both the coalition partners ensured that their differences of opinions and political viewpoints never supersede the interests of the country. It was always the country and its interests that were prioritized and given importance. And this is the very reason that despite several disagreements and arguments none of the allies decided to break free from the other or cut ties with the other.

DISCUSSION

PMLQ, over the decades, had its fair share of both ups and downs. The party did exceptionally well in its early years of inception but soon began to lose its identity, over the years. But it never compromised on its

mission of taking Pakistan in the right direction, both politically and non-politically. It was this vision of the prominent leaders of the party, Choudhry Shujjat Hussain and Choudhry Pervaiz Elahi that the party continued its struggle against those who prioritized their own vested interests over the country's interests.

Democracy and electoral policies keep on varying with the political trends and the influences and the political background. The policies all over the world have changed because of the polarization and divisions due to differences in opinion and practices. Same stands true for the politics and the subsequent policies adopted by Pakistan Muslim League (Q).

Soon after its inception, Pakistan had to deal with a plethora of internal issues. The formulation of the Constitution was one of its major concerns. The division of assets and formulation of a proper governmental system took eons to form. Pakistan was politically unstable, and all the political unrest made it a land almost impossible to govern peacefully. Following these early years of instability, it was now pertinent for Pakistan to be governed by a party and people who would sincerely work for its betterment, putting aside their personal gains. The reason behind the branching and splitting of Pakistan Muslim League into Pakistan Muslim League Quaid and Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz was the same reason when PMLN began prioritizing the personal motives of the party heads over the betterment of the country the party representatives, Chaudhry Pervaiz Ilahi and Shujjat Hussain, felt the need to isolate themselves and eventually come up with their own party with an aim to prioritize the interests of the country over any individual interests.

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