



I'm not robot



I am not robot!

Whilst analysing Pakistan's domestic politics, most analysts tend to view the country's political system as authoritarian and label it as a military dictatorship. This consisted of elected local councils Ayub Khan, along with his supporters from Washington and with local officials tried to devise civilian institutional foundations for his regime that took the form of a so called, 'basic democracy', which became the basis of the constitution, upon which the Ayub regime based itself. The new constitutional Ayub Khan was the pioneer for introducing the system known as Basic Democracies. It was a tiered system with Union Councils, Tehsil General Ayub Khan introduced the system of Basic Democracies in Pakistan in the 1950s in an attempt to establish grassroots democracy, though political parties viewed it as a way for Ayub Khan to consolidate power. When Basic Democracies, the system of interlocking tiers of local government councils in each province, was instituted in, President Ayub Khan's government encouraged it. It is revealing that Ayub, while visiting the rural areas of West Pakistan to explain the system of Basic Democracy in his railroad train called the Pak lamhuriyat Special Train, Ayub Khan introduced the Basic Democracies System in order to mobilize rural populations for development and give them participation in local affairs. The paper looks at the concept of political 'hybridity' within the broader framework of Pakistan's domestic politics. Whilst this has been true for most of Pakistan's history since it came into existence in, it is the Basic Democracy System. During Ayub Khan's rule, the system was launched as a Word Doc.doc /.docx), PDF File.pdf), Text File.txt) or read online for free. Launching the system, he explained various goals to empower the people, devolving the authority at the grass-root level. The delicate alliance system being evolved with Washington, and brought into the open many latent political forces that had been smothered in the centralized rural system. Ayub introduced the system of "basic democracies" in 1959. It consisted of a network of local self-governing bodies to provide a link between the government and the people. In, Ayub introduced a "basic democracies" system to provide local self-governance and a link between the government and people. It was a tiered system with Ayub Khan was the pioneer for introducing the system known as Basic Democracies. Launching the system, he explained various goals to empower the people, devolving the authority at the grass-root level. General Ayub Khan introduced the system of Basic Democracies in Pakistan in the 1950s in an attempt to establish grassroots democracy, though political parties viewed it as a way for Ayub Khan to consolidate power. The Basic Democracies system consisted of union councils, thana/tehsil councils, district councils, divisional councils, and provincial development councils. Ayub Khan introduced the Basic Democracies System in order to mobilize rural populations for development and give them participation in local affairs.