

Abstract

The dictators come into power with the announcement of the suspension of existing constitution and political activities. They launch the program of reforms so that the favors of the population may be secured. The political parties are the most organized and institutionalized agents of oppositions in any society. Therefore, the focus of the study is the role of political parties who played role as opposition. It is not possible for one party to challenge the rule of dictator and alliances come into existence for powerful movements against the dictators. The present study not only helps to understand the causes of political instability and the role of opposition parties against the dictatorship of Zia government. It also highlights the efforts of the government in handling the efforts of the opposition alliance and how did it snubbed the voice of people through oppressive military operations? This research work also exposes the weaknesses of the alliances and it makes it clear how the alliances are broken by the leadership of the major political parties and the existing governments. In spite of the failure of movements, how does it influence the political system of the state?

Foreign policy is composed of the goals sought, values set, decisions made and actions taken by states, and national governments acting on their behalf, in the context of the external relations of national societies. It constitutes an attempt to design, manage and control the foreign relations of national societies. This thesis deals with the international issues and the direction of the Pakistani government on these issues. It also discusses the reactions of the opposition on the policies of the government on the external issues. This research work throws light on Zia's and Junejo's foreign policy and the reaction of the opposition. It also discusses the Pakistan's relations with USA, India and Afghanistan.

In the history of Pakistan, most of the dictators abrogated the constitutions and introduced PCO, RCO, LFO for running the affairs of the state for the time being. Contrary to the other dictators, General Zia-ul-Haq did not abrogate the constitution of Pakistan but suspended it. He also introduced PCO and RCO for strengthening his roots in the system of Pakistan. Earlier in 1980, the President &

CMLA issued a Provisional Constitutional Order under which the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts were required to take fresh oath and those, who did not take oath, were deemed as having been removed from their positions. General used the PCO to get rid of those judges, who believed in the constitution and democracy. He also used PCO to remove those judges who were either not liked by him or had served their 'assigned' purpose, i.e. outlived their utility for him. After the elections of 1985, these PCO and RCO were presented in the National Assembly for approval. In this thesis, the main characteristics of the PCO and RCO have been discussed along with the reaction of the opposition on these constitutional packages. How did the opposition try to force the government not to include these constitutional packages in the constitution as regular part?