

ABSTRACT

This investigation's goal is to assess how Pakistan's political elites have contributed to the country's national integration and political progress since 2008. The strength of political elites—possibly the most significant factor—determines the character of democracy in any nation. Political development is a multifaceted idea that relates to institutionalization's importance and is a closely associated modernization trend. The likelihood of civilian rule is increased by political stability, and institutionalization makes politics stronger. The political experiences of Pakistan are merely a posed to grasp the issues of political evolution, and the political history of Pakistan shows the occasional institutionalization of political system for democratic stability. Political parties are often considered to be the major players in a nation's political growth. The essential requirements to guarantee proper political development of the state are the reinforcement of parliamentary and democratic principles and the regular holding of free and fair elections. This research examined how Pakistan's political elites participate in the democratization process and how political parties improve political development via political involvement. The researcher after adopting both primary and secondary sources comes to the conclusion that political elites have played a significant role in Pakistan's political development and National Integration since 2008, including the first-ever transfer of power from one elected government to another after the end of its term, the highest voter turnout in the general elections of 2008 and 2013, the receipt of the seventh NFC Award, and political developments in Gilgat-Baltistan, Aghaz-i-Haqooq-e-Balochistan, FATA reforms, and the successful military operations.