

STUDY OF BENAZIR BHUTTO AS REFORMATORY POLITICAL LEADER:A FEMINISTIC POLITICS IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Current research was determine the Benazir Bhutto political vision and leadership style as the reformatory political leader. Present investigation by nature was a quantitative investigations. One hundred 100 participants among than civil society members, historians, leaders and party workers and personnel's were taken as simple size by using the simple random sampling. The demographic results revealed that (54%) of respondents were in age category of 46-55. Majority (89%) were male. Majority 47% of respondents had graduate. Respondents were believed they have married (62%). One third (33%) were believed that Bhutto leadership as cognitive ability while most (30%) were believed Benazir political leadership. Most 45% respondents were believed that Bhutto better administration. Majority 62% respondents were believed that Bhutto has transformational leadership style and having democratic style, team leader and model role. Based on achieved outcomes, following suggestion as recommendation were advised. Bhutto, in this manner, ultimately gives another worldview which prompts balance, strategy, exchange and compromise between progressive political schools of thought in this regard, political school must be established and strengthen. Hence, a truly supportive tools between the females development and women's liberation should be stimulated and so as to particular verbalizations of the social, political and economic motives should be promoted.

Keywords: Benazir Bhutto, Feministic, Political Leader, Reformatory

Introduction

Politics, in its comprehensive texture, is the activity via which people make, preserve and amend the general regulations underneath which they live. Although politics is also an abstract status quo and mode of action so as to achieved the desirable outcomes and everlasting benefits for the general public through the formal procedure. Political defilement may cease the desirable result indistinguishably associated with the phenomena of cooperation's and benefits. On the only hand, the standard political styles may fulfil the needs of masses and reflecting the desirable impact on humanity. However, politics in this regard, has a better options for masses or general public that search for struggle about better standard of living and resolved the longer conflicts and issue at dynamic mode(GoP, 2007).

Politics mostly need to respective of the truth that address most vital problems of the public. The masses political institutions phrases and isolated into diverse sections. Whereas most of the people reminiscence their economics, geography, history and environment, in fact as educational topics, few people come to politics without preconceptions. Many, for instance, instinctively anticipate that students and instructors of politics must in some manner be biased, finding it tough to consider that the scenario can be approached in an impartial and dispassionate manner. Politics is generally notion of as a 'grimy' word: it evokes pictures of problem, disruption and even violence at the high-gradeinfluence, and deception, manipulation and opposite (WP, 2008).

Benazir political dynamics

Starring role of leadership in the political affairs or legislative matters is basic that unfurls multi-layered significance; in welfare, advancement, thriving and self-esteem of any republic jurisdiction. One can appraisal that most recent link of decades aphorism, the development of some renowned female innovators as a politician in the worldwide political field. These female politicians or leaderships like Bandaranaike in Sri Lanka, Margaret Thatcher in Indra Gandhi in India British, Golda Meir in Israel though, and Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan; accepted powers in horizontal, competent and deliberate popularity based way.

In any case, Benazir Bhutto not just gone up against with political difficulties, tyrannical administration and hardships in her battle for rebuilding and fortifying majority rules system in Pakistan yet additionally

confronted male high and mighty governmental issues, customary religious Ulamas, deep-rooted military and bureaucratic elites which were threatening to Benazir Bhutto father dogmatic legacy.

Benazir Bhutto was a political leader who helped in by way of the PM from 1988 to 1996 repeatedly. Benazir Bhutto was main lady and head of party and popularity based in a Muslim larger part country. Ideologically generous as well as a secularist, Bhutto led the (PPP) and anticipation of her demised and assassinated in the age of 54 in in 27 December 2007.

Bhutto was an undisputable political figure. Bhutto was regularly scrutinized as actuality electorally unpractised, degenerate, confronted abundant restriction since Pakistan's campaign and modernizing motivation. Bhutto by the by remained locally prominent and furthermore pulled in help from Western countries, for whom she was a hero of popular government and ladies' rights (Sattar, 2017).

Benazir Bhutto possesses an exceptional place in the political history of Pakistan. Twice chose executive of the nation and the primary woman head of government in Muslim state. Powerlessness to satisfy this desire gouged her picture fairly. Permitted to finish neither of her two terms and nagged starting with one court then onto the next for quite a while, Benazir Bhutto was constrained to spend 10 years in self-banish. However, the foundation feared constantly her as a potential distinct advantage; a risk that must be deflected with physical liquidation. A few elements added to her colossal prevalence toward the beginning of her political vocation (Sattar, 2017).

Feminism and Benazir Bhutto

In the event that anybody embodied the women's feminist confab in Pakistan, it was Benazir Bhutto. By and by she tested custom, male centric standards and challenged social limits. Politically her character stayed bound to the furthest reaches of male-characterized legislative issues, conjugal standards and religious confidence. She kept her original surname yet additionally kept the dupatta. These inconsistencies made her all the while the vault of expectation and focus of feedback on the woman's question.

Research problem

The Benazir Bhutto is considered as the effective transformation political leader. The personality as a political leader had been a major subject of discussion a number in all era by the acolytes, intellectuals, academicians

as well as politicians. Benazir Bhutto has leader had possessed colossal political quality and space in international politics, particular in Pakistan. In the past no longer lots systematic and scientific studies has been performed in Pakistan at the struggle of Benazir Bhutto for the healing of democracy and for the dire rights of the human beings of Pakistan. It is a difficulty of remarkable trouble for political leader, historians and social scientists to document her struggle; how, as a woman, she struggled to get to her position. She became the first female to ever maintain this form of immoderate characteristic in Pakistan's government. Benazir Bhutto serves as a long-lasting role version in the history of the world. Therefore, research was determine the political role as the reformatory politician and political personality of Benazir Bhutto as leader.

Objectives of the Study

1. To demonstrate the demographic and socio-economic information's of the respondents.
2. To analyse the role of Benazir Bhutto leadership style and political vision within Pakistani politics.

Research methodology

A descriptive research design within term of qualitative investigations was used in this study as so to achieve the objectives (Dey, 1993). Qualitative research gave more prominent understanding into powers (both positive and negative) regarded by the Benazir Bhutto as political leader, in this regard, qualitative research was appropriate for examining the issue explanation of this investigation and the difficulties of political administration against her (O'Donoghue and Punch, 2003; Wolcott, 2001). Qualitative inquire suitable to determine for visionary administration ability of Benazir Bhutto (Wolcott, 2001; Morrow et al., 2000). One hundred (100) respondents were perceived to provide their perception about Benazir Bhutto political efforts. One hundred 100 participants among than civil society members, historians, leaders and party workers and personnel's were taken as simple size by using the simple random sampling. However, exploratory idea of the examination and it created far reaching information and most valuable data about Benazir Bhutto. Keeping in the view objectives of the investigation an inquiry form was settled. The inquiry form was bifurcated into stage that are socio-economic data and broad actualities. Field level data

was gathered, face to face communication was considered as most appropriate and applicable process to collect the data. In this connection, the graphics depiction and information were utilized. Accordingly, the information and statistic put into MS Excel, 2013 and SPSS for further analysis. Before, data analysis the information put entry in to the installed in tally sheet. Thus, the information was into process in data coding and data summarizing. Analysis of variance was also used so that found the variations among variables.

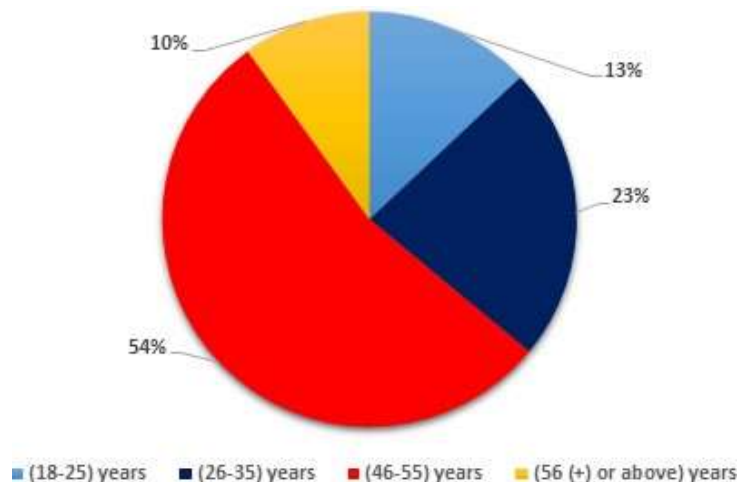
Results and discussions

Present chapter was emphasised the Benazir Bhutto as reformatory political leader and scope of feministic politics in Pakistan in context of political personality of Benazir Bhutto. In this feature, the raw evidence were composed to facilitate to perceive the respondents perceptions almost Benazir Bhutto as reformatory political leader theme.

Socio-economic status

Socio-economic information as provided by the respondent within term of independent variables. In this connection the information was presented in figure-1.

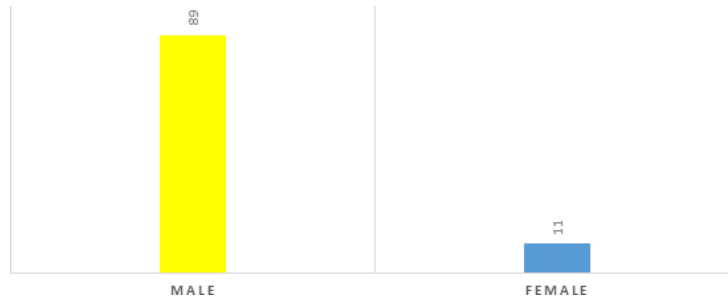
Figure-1: sample distribution about age aspect.



The questionnaire was administrative so as to record the respondent's opinion as shown in figure-2. Perceived perception revealed that more than

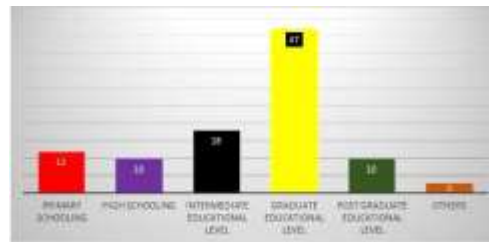
half (54%) of respondents were agreed that they fall in age category of 46-55 years of age. While 23 and 13% of respondents were agreed that they fall in age category of 26-35 years and 18 and 25 year of age respectively.

Figure-2: sample distribution about gender status.



The information about data regarding gender status as shown that vast majority (895) of the respondents by gender were male. However, remaining (11) were female (figure-2).

Figure-3: sample distribution about educational level.



Education level was considered as the imperative variable as presented in figure-3 Majority 47% of respondents had graduate level education and degree. Whereas, 18% of respondents having the intermediate educational level certificate. Only 12% of the respondents were perceived that they had primary level of schooling.

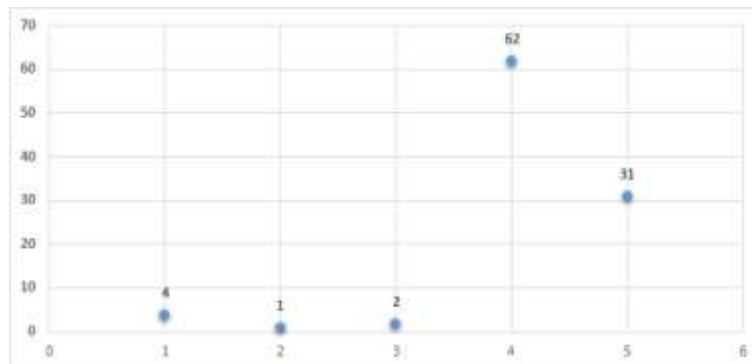


Figure-4: sample distribution about marital status.

When the respondents were asked about marital status. Most of the respondents were believed that they have married (62%). While 31% of the respondents were believed that they did not arranged or engaged in married status.

General information

The general information were included the dependent variables. Most of the variable were consisted the leadership quality, leadership vision, leadership theme and so forth. However, in this regard, the data were gathered about diverse variables.

Figure-5: sample distribution about political vision of Bhutto leadership.



When the respondents were asked about political vision of Bhutto leadership. In this aspects of data were presented in figure-5. One third (33%) of respondents were believed that Bhutto leadership as consisted with cognitive ability. Whereas, 21% of respondents were believed that Bhutto leadership as contained with supportive and broad minded. While achievement drive, honesty and integrity, motivational and inspirational and competency and intelligent were 14-12-11-9% respectively.

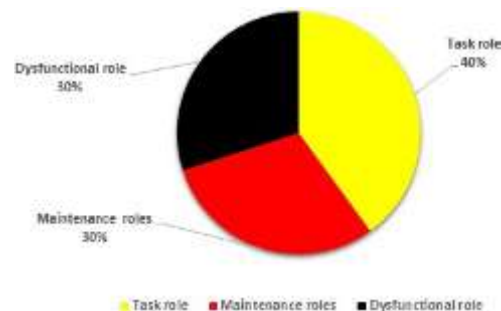


Figure-6: sample distribution about role of Bhutto as the leader.

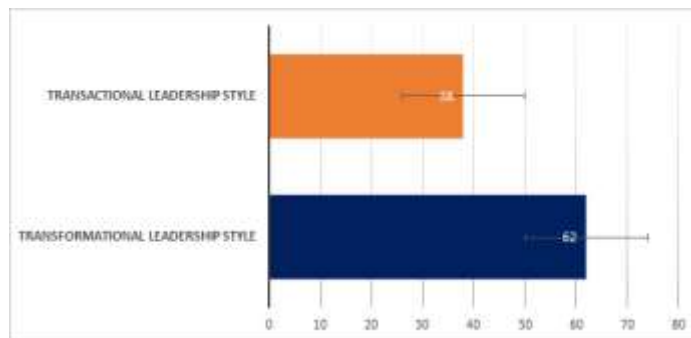
Most 40% of the respondents were believed that Bhutto has the task role as political leader. However, 30% of the respondents were believed that Bhutto has the dysfunctional role as political leader. On the other hand, similar, 30% of the respondents were believed that Bhutto has the maintenance role respectively (figure-6).



Figure-7: sample distribution about Bhutto as the leadership.

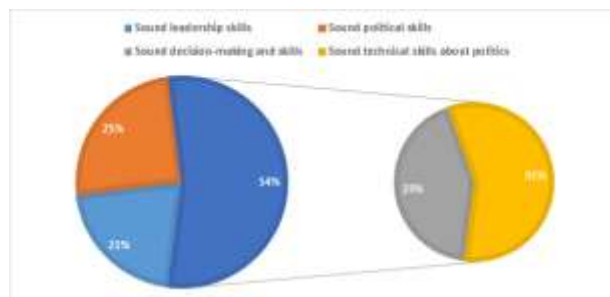
Imperative aspect of the present research was the perceived perception about Bhutto as the leadership as revealed in figure-7. Most 40% of the respondents were believed that Bhutto had supportive leadership quality. However 38-14% of the respondents were believed that Bhutto had achievement-oriented and participatory quality of leadership respectively.

Figure-8: sample distribution about Bhutto leadership style.



The outcome of figure-8 show that majority of 62% of the respondents were believed that Bhutto administration had possessed the transformational leadership style, while remaining (38%) of the respondents were believed that Bhutto administration had possessed the transactional leadership style and quality.

Figure-9: sample distribution Bhutto leadership technicality and ability.



Similar trends in this regard were detected by the respondents (figure-9). Sound technical skills about politics was got highest score (31%). However, sound politics skills was got second highest score (25%). However, sound decision-making skills politics skills was got third highest score (23%). Hence, when the compiled the all variables in aggregate form the leadership skill highest in raking (54%).

Conclusions and recommendations

Benazir Bhutto used to tell the author that presentation in governmental issues is perilous and low profile is a decent profile to win a long war. Resultantly, it might empower them to chalk out methodologies for countering your plans. Once the author talked in an open gathering and said that one million individuals would get Benazir Bhutto on her landing in the Lahore air terminal. Since if the informal one doesn't appear, the picture of the administration in general society eye may be lessened. Following recommendation were suggested: Bhutto, in this manner, ultimately gives another worldview which prompts balance, strategy, exchange and compromise between progressive political schools of thought in this regard, political school must be established and strengthen. Transformational leader mark ideas, shape esteems and engaged change and empower the masses at grass root level. In this regard, political empowerment of female should be setup at local level so as to improve and change the trends. A steady and maintained pressure between the females' development and feminism rights should be removed, and also political ferocity towards women should be denied. To encourage the female politics motivation and mainstream ethos of female should be promoted. A truly supportive tools between the females development and women's liberation should be stimulated and so as to particular verbalizations of the social, political and economic motives should be promoted.

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