The pages 5-10 gives us a full picture of how the important people in charge in Pakistan, especially the military, have shaped the country's politics.

In the beginning, when Pakistan was formed in 1947, there was a plan for a kind of government where everyone has a say (parliamentary democracy). But things changed because of various reasons, like the history of being ruled by the British and difficulties in bringing together people from different backgrounds.

At first, the leaders were mostly civilians who had a big say in making decisions. However, over time, the military became more powerful, especially after the first Prime Minister of Pakistan Liaquat Ali Khan passed away in 1951.

The way the government was set up had a lot to do with the British way of doing things. The people who were part of the system they left behind, like the Civil Service and the Military, continued to have a big role in how things were run.

There were different groups of powerful people, including those in the military, government, religious leaders, landowners, business people, and professionals. These groups didn't always get along, and their power changed depending on what was happening.

The military, in particular, played a huge role. The people in charge of the military were often from certain ethnic groups, like Punjabis and Pathans. This influenced how power was shared within the military.

The military also had a big say in how Pakistan dealt with other countries. They made decisions based on who was seen as a threat, like India, and they formed alliances with other countries, especially the United States during the Cold War.

The story also includes times when things got messy in politics. There were moments of instability, times when civilian leaders were kicked out, and the military stepped in. This created a pattern that happened more than once.

Looking at recent events, the military still has a strong influence. They played a role in dismissing important leaders like Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif. The relationship between the regular government and the military is not always smooth – sometimes they work together, and sometimes they have conflicts.

The story also points out the importance of intelligence agencies, like the ISI, which give the military crucial information to help them make decisions.

In short, the combined story gives a detailed and clear picture of how the powerful people in Pakistan, especially the military, have shaped the country's politics from the beginning until now.

**OPINION:**

Thinking about the military's role in how Pakistan is run, it seems like a big deal. The military has had a strong impact on how things have turned out in the country.

Some people say it's necessary for the military to be strong because Pakistan has a lot of problems and challenges, especially when it comes to safety. They think the military helps keep things stable and protects the country's interests. When the military took charge in the past, these folks say things were more stable, even if it was a bit different.

Contrary, some folks worry that when the military gets involved in politics, it can mess up how regular people have a say in the government. They say things like coups and the military kicking out elected leaders aren't good for democracy. It's like they're concerned that the military having too much power could be bad for the way the country is supposed to be run.

Looking at all of this, it seems like finding a balance is important. We need the military to keep the country safe, but we also want to make sure regular people have a say in how things are done. Maybe the military can help with security but still let the regular leaders and democratic systems be in charge. That way, Pakistan can be safe and everyone's voice can be heard. Striking this balance could make things more stable and fair for everyone in the country.