

Outlines

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Introduction

Pakistan has continuously been facing democratic crisis since its inception owing to some hurdles which, by hook or crook, must be taken to the task.

2 -

Brief history of Democracy in Pakistan

2.1. Early democratic issues

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Hurdles in Democracy of Pakistan

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3.2 Leadership crisis

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3.4 Rampant corruption

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3.6 Biased media

3.7 Lack of unity b/w parties

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1- Introduction

You have to stand guard over the development and maintenance of Islamic democracy, Islamic social justice and equality of manhood in your own native soil.

~ Muhammad Ali Jinnah

Muhammad Ali Jinnah emphasised on the protection of Islamic democracy which, he believed, was the best form of government. However, Pakistan, due to not having own constitution, could not see success of democracy in Pakistan. In that path, there many hurdles which have been staying off democratic system, for example leadership crisis, corruption, feudalism, dependent judiciary, lack of unity between political parties and etc. The country can not enjoy the effectiveness of those above-mentioned hurdles unless they are not solved. In this way, for sake of successful democracy

in Pakistan, the people
along with media should
~~change~~ ~~sys~~ work
by joint to bring
a effective democracy.

2- Brief history of Democracy

2.1. Early democratic issues

Pakistan however emerged as
a democratic country. It
was based on Islamic
democracy. Due to the early
death of the founder
of Pakistan, Muhammad Ali
Jinnah and first prime
minister Liaqat Ali Khan, they
country fell into the grasp
of incompetent leaders which
were only power lust,
and their decisions were
based on further staying
in power. As a result of
their dishonesty and selfishness,
the country therefore saw
first martial law in October
1958. This martial law continued
till 1969 when Ayub Khan,
with force and compulsion
of people, gave up staying
in power, and General Yahya

When took the charge. After General
Yahya Khan, PPP - leader
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto brought
democratic system in Pakistan with
effective and final the
constitution of 1973, which
was brought in implementation on
August 14, 1973.

a) suspension of 1973 democracy
General Zia ul Haq, having
executed Prime minister Zulfiqar
Ali Bhutto, suspended the
constitution of 1973, and rolled
out its his policy of Islamization.

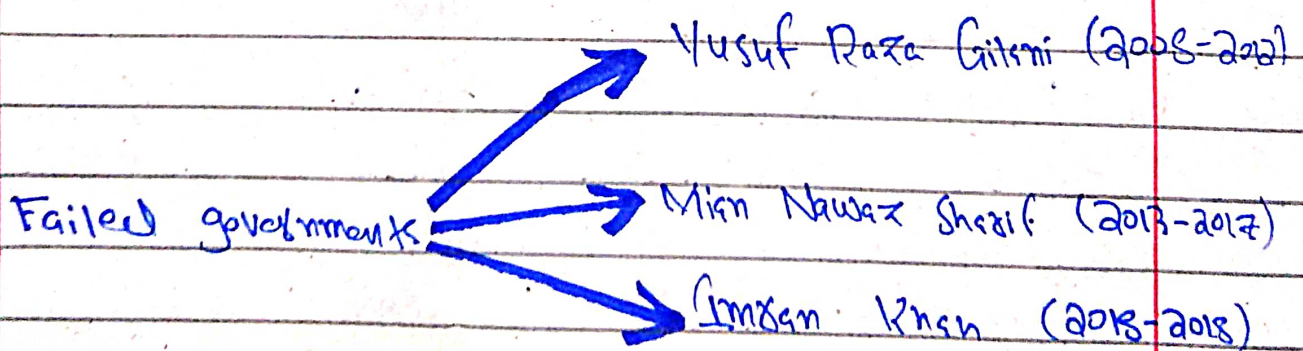
b) Restoration of Democracy
After the death of General
Zia ul Haq, democracy restored
in Pakistan and again
PPP - leader became the
leader of country. This
democracy couldn't live longer
than twelve years and
General Pervez Musharraf again
played with democracy.

c) End of Musharraf's era
With the efforts of PPP-
leader Benazir Bhutto, Pervez
Musharraf eventually left the
office with announcement of

general election.

2.2 Present Democratic Crisis

Even after the decades of political failure, Pakistan has still been victim of that issue. Everyone was expecting Prime Minister Imran Khan that he would be the first pm completing his tenure. But sadly he could not complete his stint according to the constitution of Pakistan. The country cannot move forward development and progress unless all parties do not work together to save and strengthen democracy of Pakistan.



The termination of PTI regime ended up in chaos and acute economic crisis in Pakistan, so Pakistan is still

adhered to failed democratic system.

3- Hurdles in democracy of Pakistan

3.1 Feudalist Parties

The political parties in Pakistan are feudalist. These parties have traditionally and separately ruled this country. The parties in Pakistan are Pakistan People's Party, Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz and Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf. These all parties have gained power but none of their leaders have ever completed its full tenure. Pakistan People's Party was the first party which came in power, and was sabotaged by martial law.

It emerged as populist party under the leadership of General Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. After this party was again, with the support of coalition-parties, won election in 1988.