

Outlines

1-

Introduction

Pakistan has continuously been

facing democratic crisis since

You cannot add headings or pictures in essay

its inception owing to some hurdles which by book or books

Topic???? must be taken to the task.

2-

Brief history of Democracy in Pakistan

2.1. Early democratic issues

2.2. Present democratic issues

3-

Hurdles in Democracy of Pakistan

3.1 Feudalist parties

3.2 Leadership crisis

3.3 Illiterate politicians

3.4 Rampant corruption

3.5 Dependent Judiciary

3.6 Biased media

3.7 Lack of unity b/w parties

3.8 Decisions to promote party popularity

4-

Hopes

4.1 Extinction of Feudalism

4.2 Awareness through education

4.3 Fight against corruption

4.4 Merit-based parties

4.5 Neutral Media

4.6 Fair election

4.7 Strengthening Judiciary

5- Conclusion

Make proper statement in main heading in outline

1- Introduction

Come up with more attractive points

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 are 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 ~~work~~ ~~bring~~
effective ~~democracy~~.

Do not add headings in essays

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 Zulfikar 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 Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, suspended the constitution of 1973, and rolled out its his policy of Islamization.

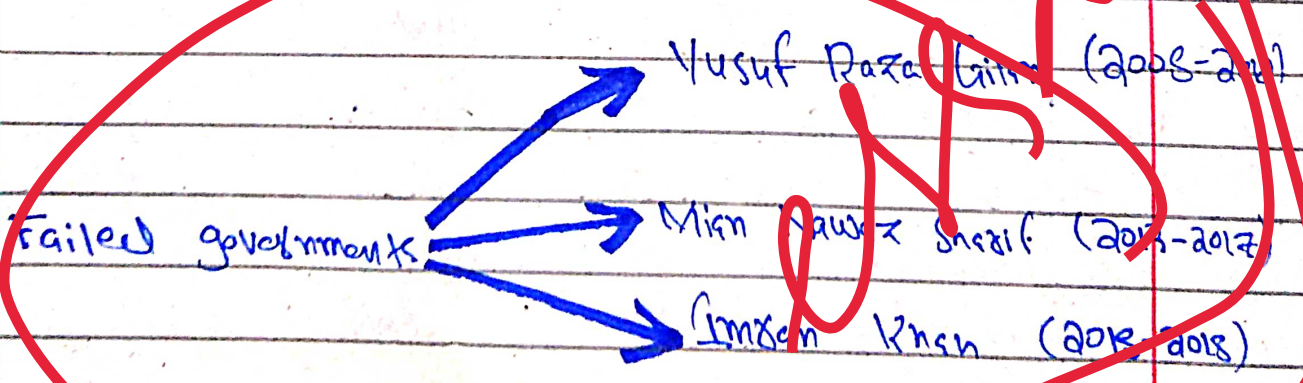
b) Restoration of Democracy After the death of General Zia ul Haq, democracy restored in Pakistan and again PPP - leader became the leader of country. This democracy couldn't live longer than twelve years and General Pervez Musharraf again played with democracy.

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. Every one 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 PFI regime ended up in chaos and acute economic crisis in Pakistan, so Pakistan is still

adhered to full 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 overthrown, the party once again, with the support of coalition-parties, won election in 1988.