

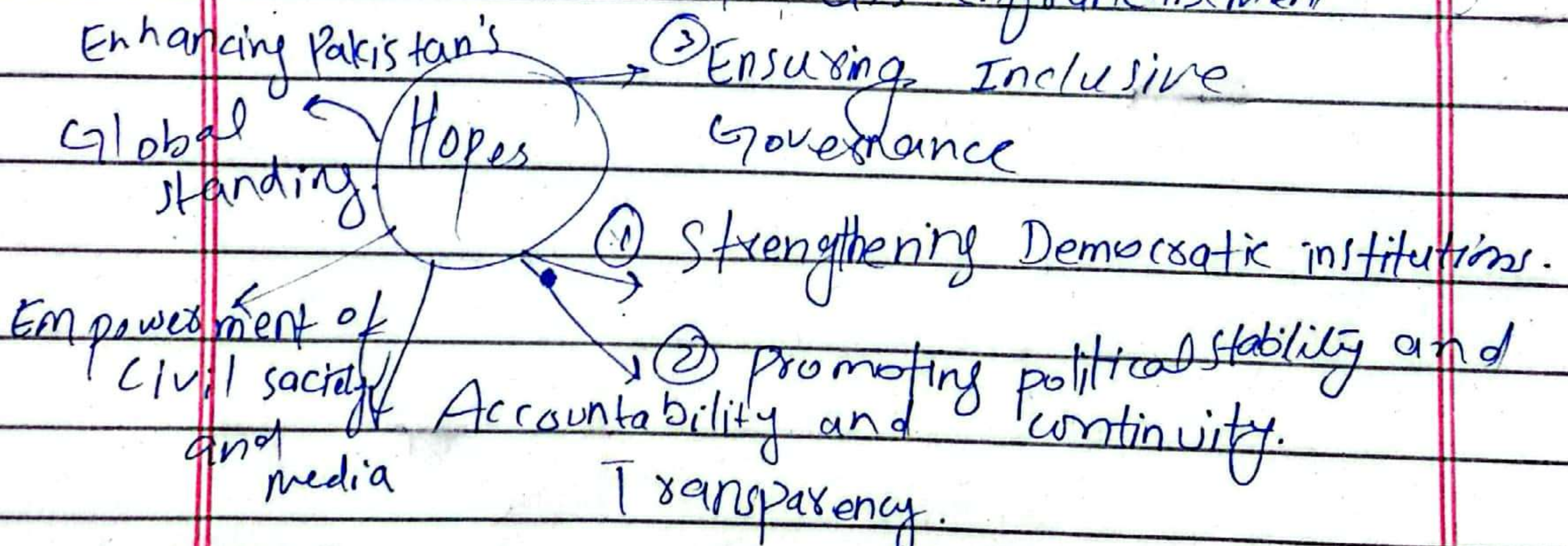
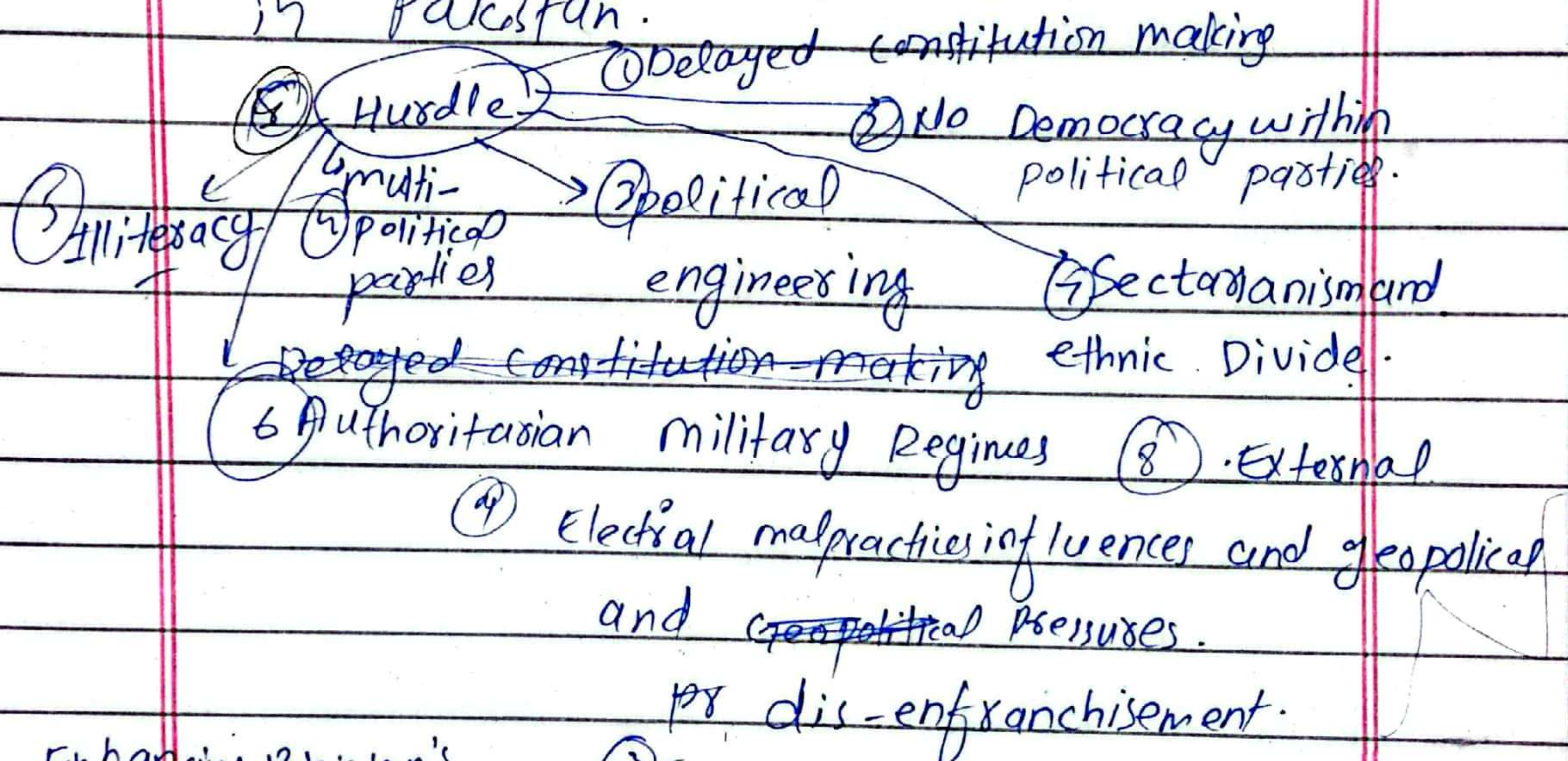
by challenges such as delayed constitution-making, political engineering, authoritarian military regimes, and electoral malpractices, which are compounded by external geopolitical pressures and pervasive illiteracy.

Brain Storming

① INTRODUCTION:

② Historical Background of Democracy in Pakistan → Early Years (1947-1968) → military interventions and their impacts. → Democratic Transition and setbacks.

③ contemporary state of Democracy in Pakistan.



The aspirations for Democracy in Pakistan center on the strengthening of Democratic institutions, fostering political stability and inclusivity, and enhancing national unity and global standing; however, these hopes are impeded

Democracy in Pakistan: Hopes and Hurdles

Outline

1. Introduction

i - Hook

ii - General Statement

iii - The hopes for democracy in Pakistan center on the strengthening of Democratic institution, fostering political stability and inclusivity, and enhancing national unity and global standing; however, these hopes are impeded by challenges such as delayed constitution making, political engineering, authoritarian military regimes, and electoral malpractices, which are compounded by external geopolitical pressures and pervasive illiteracy.

2. Historical Background of Democracy in Pakistan

i - The Early years (1947-1958)

ii - Military interventions and its impacts

iii - Democratic Transitions and setbacks.

3. Contemporary State of Democracy in Pakistan.

i - Milestone of Democracy in 21st century

4- The Hopes for Democracy in Pakistan

- i Strengthening Democratic institutions
- ii Promoting political stability and continuity
- iii Ensuring inclusive governance
- iv Accountability and Transparency
- v Empowerment of Civil Society and Media
- vi Enhancing Global standing of Pakistan
- vii Strengthening National Unity.

5- Hurdles for Democracy in Pakistan

- i Delayed constitution making
- ii No Democracy within political Parties
- iii Political engineering
- iv Multi-political parties
- v Illiteracy
- vi Authoritarian military regimes
- vii Electoral malpractices and disenfranchisement
- viii External influences and geopolitical pressure.

6- Recommendations for Best handling of Hurdles

- i Devising thoroughly-integrated policies
- ii Strengthening local government system
- iii Thoroughly conducting intra-party elections
- iv Ensuring unfaltering, and inflexible role of institutions

7- Conclusion

pervasive illiteracy.

Essay

Imagine waking up one morning to discover that your voice, once a powerful tool in shaping your country's future, now holds no real weight in governance. Elections, once a vibrant exercise of civic duty, have become mere formalities. The decisions that affect your daily life are made not by elected representatives but by a distant and unaccountable elite. This scenario is not just a dystopian fantasy - it is a potential reality if the principles of democracy continue to erode. In the heart of every democratic society lies an enduring hope. In the contemporary era, as nations grapple with complexities, Democracy has become a necessity, as it promises an aspiring future. The hopes for Democracy in Pakistan center on the strengthening of democratic institutions, fostering political stability and inclusivity, and enhancing national unity and global standing. However, these hopes are impeded by challenges such as delayed constitution making, political engineering, authoritarian military regimes, and electoral malpractices, which are compounded by external geopolitical pressures and pervasive illiteracy.

Assalmualikum, try to answer these queries as well.

- 1) Can we use marker in the introductory paragraph?
- 2) Can we use contractions?
- 3) Can the outline extend to more than two pages?
- 4) Would it be acceptable for the introductory paragraph to extend to one and a half pages?