

Intense Polarization and Pakistan's Democratic Future

Mature your sentence structure

1. Introduction
2. Intense Polarization has undermined healthy politics
 - 2.1 Interest-driven politics and political blunders with by polarized politicians.
 - 2.2 social fault lines and linguistic differences intimidated by the intense polarization.
 - 2.3 Frequent interventions and ubiquitous control of military undermining the prospects of democracy
 - 2.4 Power-centric instead of people-centric democracy
3. Pakistan's democratic future declining due to intense polarization.
 - 3.1 Upsurge of ~~of~~ in Sectarianism
 - 3.2 Rise of ~~of~~ in extremism
 - 3.2.1 Recent killing of Dr. Shah Nawaz Kumbhar without complete investigation is a case in point

3.2.2 Lynching of Sri Lankan national Peiyantha Kumara in Sialkot in blasphemy case. is another case in point.

3.3 ~~Alarming~~ Alarming rise of militancy dims the democratic future of Pakistan.

3.4 Intense rise of polarized politics with least focus on national interest.

3.5 Ethnic and linguistic divides have deeply penetrated into roots of democracy.

3.6 Demands of provincialism and lack of cohesion and unity

3.7 Human development and prosperity least focused making the future of democracy darker.

3.8 Rise of elite politics and increased technocracy

3.9 Frequent regime change and its after shocks

4. Conclusion

Suggest remedial measures as well

Condoleezza Rice, former US-secretary stated in her book "Democracy" that stable democracy can be achieved only in comparatively homogeneously ethnic population. Countries that have assorted ethnicities and varied institutional priorities find an unsuitable environment for democracy.

Similar conditions are present in Pakistan, various ethnicities, languages, cultures, religious beliefs and priorities that mainly reduce cohesion and unity. Human development and uniform education system can help reduce intense polarization and flourish democratic future of Pakistan. Intense polarization evident from behaviour and approach of interest-driven politicians conducting political blunders and intensifying social fault lines and linguistic differences. Since the inception of Pakistan, it has faced many challenges and setbacks that have undermined democracy and intensified polarization. With military interventions and dictatorial government, there is surge of

reside in the country

Complete the sentence

fascist leaders who flourish power-centric democracy instead of people-centric democracy. Greed for power and influence have has everly undermined democratic future of Pakistan. Rise of ~~the~~ religious extremism, sectarianism, terrorism and militancy has developed internal security tensions and mistrust among public, government and military. Ethnic and linguistic differences have taken precedence over national interests and increased demand, for provincialism. In addition to these differences, human development and prosperity are least focused agendas alongside surge of in elite technocrats and alienation of marginalized communities. Frequent regime change and its after shocks have diminished trust of public in the government which is alarming crucial factor for democratic future. Democracy without public trust and participation is autocracy that seeks strategic national-interest driven reforms to regain trust which is very important for prosperous democratic future of Pakistan.

and intense polarization is ⁱⁿ clearly evident in recent ongoing debates, newschannels, parliament and other political grounds. Interest-driven politics has taken precedence over national-interest. The political leaders are busy in giving aggressive statements, demonizing the opposition leaders and issue-less politics instead of discussing real, debatable challenges and policies. Polarized and uncompromising behaviour of politicians Structure used ethnic, linguistic or religious grounds to serve their political interest. For the sake of power and influence, they

^{have placed} democratic future of Pakistan in ~~feeling~~ danger.

Hence, intense polarization is the consequence of political blunders and interest-driven politics with least focus on healthy debates. Frequently parliament becomes a battleground where politicians ~~throw~~ throw narrow and provocative narratives that undermine key role of parliament.

Another factor for polarized politics is ethno-linguistic and social differences. Pakistan is a country where different ethnicities, languages, cultures and religions exist. When Pakistan got independence, there was surge of ethnic and linguistic differences, worsened by political agenda. Hence, East Pakistan seceded from West Pakistan in 1971. But political leaders without giving any second thought on past, still continued their prejudiced politics that posed consistent threat to prosperous democracy. Socio-cultural differences have given rise to extremism, -military and religious bigotry in the youth. For examples attacks on Hazara community, Shia-Sunni sectarian conflict, frequent blasphemy attacks in the name of religious love, extra-judicial killing of minorities such as lynching of Srilankan national, Priyantha Kumara in Sialkot highlight the extent of ethnic and social differences.

The political leaders instead of bridging gaps, instill more hatred and differences in the public by their polarized behaviours

Pakistan, oscillated in the swing of military control with removal of democratic norms and democratic control with influence of military, since it partitioned from India. Military was empowered with increased defence spending due to security concerns from India. Democratically, Pakistan suffered several challenges with weak civilian governments.

After untimely demise of Quaid-e-Azam and Liaquat Ali Khan, Pakistan's civilian regime was in turbulence several prime ministers were changed in 1950s, over this instability,

Indian leader Jawahar Lal Nehru mocked this change of heads of state saying he does not change his views as frequent as Pakistan changes its prime ministers.

In addition to this, Pakistan failed to formulate constitution for initial nine years which further

This is just the statement of press, no documentary evidence about it exists as such

Add some mature references

democratized democratic structure - first constitution
assembly was dissolved and first constitution
of 1956 remained in country for only
three years with imposition of martial law.
After this, Pakistan witnessed frequent
direct military intervention and ^{consistent} existential
indirect influence of military over civilian
institutions along with controlled and
manipulated politics. These historical influences
have severely undermined true democratic
development and encouraged grounds for
polarized politics only.

In addition to this, power-centered
democracy is present in Pakistan instead of
people centered. The real essence of democracy
is participation of public, inclusivity, ~~trust~~,
pluralism, empowerment of local government
and building trust between public and
the government. However, Pakistani politics
revolves around power and personalities.
Majority of political leaders seek

power, money and influence. They have no concerns with human development or progress of country. At the time of elections, some political parties promise for infrastructure development and others ensure for the public for improvement of education, healthcare, sanitation and prosperous future. But after taking votes and holding powerful positions, they get engaged in concentrating wealth and influence without taking real developmental steps. The previous governments are held responsible for developmental failure. Hence, public, which is crucial part of democracy faces many difficulties due to interest-driven policies and decisions of polarized leaders.

The Ipsos survey 2023 found that 90% of Pakistanis felt that country is heading in wrong direction.

This report highlights the mistrust of Pakistani government in its leaders which is clear failure of democracy.

The intense polarization present in Pakistani leaders dims the democratic future. It is evident from rise of socio-cultural, ethnic and religious differences. One of the major challenges is sectarian conflicts. It was embedded in Pakistani culture during General Zia's rule from 1977-1988 and Iran Revolution 1979. Shia-Sunni differences are still predominant with frequent sectarian conflicts and casualties of many people. Due to weak law enforcement agencies and disrupted law and order situation, the sectarian conflicts have taken high place. ~~the~~ The menace of sectarian conflict needs urgent focus with more focus on awareness, education in marginalized areas, involvement of religious leaders to deal with reduce extremist belief and strengthening of law enforcement agencies to reverse the country from terrible sectarian strife of past decades.

was one of the
eld in the

Further, there is rise of extremism at unprecedented level. Extremist religious leaders and lack of true essence of Islam are responsible for this menace. The founding leader, Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, ensured rights of minorities and their protection highlighting the white colour in flag as representative of minorities present in Pakistan. But recent surge of religious bigotry with forced conversion of religions has produced fear within minorities. Polarized political leaders have used religion for self-aggrandization and political interest and rise of extremism has affected the country on social, political and economic ground. Socially, there is rise of fear and insecurity in public psyche with stifling of freedom of expression. On economic grounds, extremism has worsened law and order situation in Pakistan to dismal level that there is

significant shrinkage of foreign direct investment. Politically, the extremism has encouraged terrorism, extra-judicial killings and reduced freedom of expression that undoubtedly undermines democratic future of Pakistan. It has witnessed several extremism and blasphemy incidents such as Extra-judicial killing of Dr. Shah Nawaz Kumbhar in blasphemy case and lynching of a student Mushal Khan in university premises. Several other cases prove the extent of extremism present in Pakistan compromising the democratic future of whole country.

Moreover, alarming rise of militancy evident from several attacks in Balochistan, KP resulted in casualties of many innocent civilians, security personnel, women and children. There is recent upsurge of Tehreek-i-Taliban Pakistan promoting terrorism and alienation of marginalized communities.

Increased militancy is also due to intense polarization and failure of policies and decisions of government leaders. Frequent military operation without result-driven negotiations will only create resentment in marginalized people of Balochistan and tribal areas. These areas have frequently faced socioeconomic crises, exploitation by other provinces, lack of education, healthcare facilities, sanitation and human development. These crises are responsible for resentment in youth and their tilt towards militancy, betrayal and terrorism. If government leaders had kept their interest-driven polarized politics on one side and endeavored for result-driven negotiations, strengthened law enforcement agencies, Pakistan would have been in a much better situation.

Additionally, engagement of polarized leaders in unnecessary debates,

use of provocative dialogue to demonize opposition leaders and ^{more} focus on partisan politics to gain power and influence lags behind national interest of the state. Formulation of policies to undermine democratic future of Pakistan such as recent amendment passed by government severely affect the independence of judiciary and apex court judges which is a heavy blow to democracy. Instead of focus on human development, ~~&~~ improvement of literacy rate or strategic long term policies, the government only burdened poor public through inflation and reduction of subsidies. Therefore, democratic future of Pakistan remains doubtful until national interest get priority.

Start the paragraph with topic sentence instead of

reference/quotation

Abraham Lincoln once said, "A house divided against itself will not stand". Similar case is applied to Pakistan. The country with its roots embedded in social, cultural and linguistic differences can never progress. The country faces internal

security crisis which is directly linked to
mismanagement, negligence, corruption,
and non-serious attitude of government
leaders. Unequal allocation of resources
with priority given to some areas with
exploitation and alienation of other provinces
gives rise of serious internal conflicts.
Serious concerns are needed for marginalized
areas of Balochistan and KP to
promote education, improve socio-economic
status ~~and~~ with ~~an~~ justifiable allocation
of resources can improve current conditions.
Otherwise, ~~that~~ it will perpetuate towards
divisive youth ~~and~~ deteriorating the true
essence of democracy.

The absence of cohesion, unity
and integration among various communities
~~gives~~ produces demands of provincialism
and separatism. Lack of human development
framework, pragmatic long term policies,

and menace of polarization has lagged Pakistan far behind than many countries including India. Pakistan faces critical challenges of poverty, inflation, unemployment, lack of skillful learning, poor literacy rate, poor healthcare facilities and weak law and order situation. These challenges produce mistrust among public at large and hampers democratic future of Pakistan.

Lastly, the continuous rise of rich-poor gaps with rich getting richer and the poor going ~~more~~ lower is due to poor governance, lack of accountability and transparency in current regime. Pakistan has witnessed frequent regime changes and after shocks of the change. The surge of elite technocrats is due to available resources and privileges which ~~are~~ only exist for the "haves" and not available for "have nots". The

technocratization of politics groups with the use of social media, and the tactics of the powerful establishment will only divide Pakistan further.

To sum up, any democratic country needs to foster confidence, trust, and representation in the democratic institutions. Otherwise mistrust and under-representation produce autocratic dictatorial government. Pakistani leadership is at peak of polarization ~~with~~ where they spend their greater energy on issueless debates, unnecessary talks and frequent provocative, controversial statements. There is almost complete absence of healthy talks about real challenges and lack of people-driven democracy. The intense polarization, negligence, poor governance and absence of true leadership have enhanced menace of religious extremism, militancy,

terrorism and sectarianism. ✓ People are divided on the basis of religion, languages, ethnicity and sects. The political parties ✓ are propagating divisions rather than unity. ✓ Thus, the democratic future of Pakistan lies in bridging gaps ✓ be they of religious, political or social nature. ✓