

Why Democracy can not perform well in Pakistan

Outline

A) Introduction

B) An overview of Democracy

C) Factors that do not let the Democracy perform well in Pakistan

1) Weak political institutions and poor governance are some of the factors.

2) Political instability also contributes in it.

3) Military intervention is also one of the reasons that don't let the Democracy flourish well.

4) Economic instability affects ~~widely~~ Democracy too.

D) Conclusion

Suggest recommendations as well

Pakistan came into being under the strong leadership led by Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. But, after its independence, it had to face numerous challenges. Just in ten years of starting, seven prime ministers got changed. This shows, Democracy is not only today's problem but it has deep roots in history. Despite being one of the largest democratic countries in the world, Pakistan has gone through number of challenges, from poor governance and weak political institutions to military intervention either directly or indirectly. Frequent dissolution of assemblies and manipulation of electoral process played a vital role in weakening country's Democracy. Martial laws of 1958, 1977, or 1999 or the current rivalries between the government and opposition have also weakened the democratic system. Furthermore, ~~either it is~~ law and order situation or ~~it is~~ the security issues like Terrorism or Extremism have always been a major issues of Pakistan in many aspects, that are causing unbearable outcomes for the country and its people. Democracy has failed to perform well in Pakistan.

Due to combination of factors, including security issues, poor governance, political instability or military intervention which collectively undermine the democratic principles of equality, freedom, and representation that are essential for a healthy democracy.

Democracy in Pakistan has faced several challenges after its inception due to a combination of historical, political, and social factors. Evolution of Democracy has gone through quite delicate turns, from struggling democracy era to current complications. Refugee crisis, linguistic issues, accession of princely states, provincialism, civil-military imbalance to current scenario like security issues, media suppression, erosion of democratic institutions, and political instability, Democracy has been eroded in the midst of all this. It is observed that several issues including ~~Unclear~~ Democracy have always been compromised. By passing time, the 1973 constitution aimed to provide establish a parliamentary democracy; however, subsequent government often failed to complete their tenures due to many reasons like allegations,

of corruption or mismanagement. This cycle of instability has eroded the trust of people on democratic system and political parties. Moreover, socio-economic disparities, economic instability and regional tensions have further complicated democratic governance.

Weak political institutions and poor governance have ~~still~~ become one of the core issues of unfruitful performance of democratic principles in the country. Country govt under the name of democratic leadership has faced several times of the dissolution of parliaments and lack of continuity in governance. Weak institutions like judiciary and law enforcement are poorly trained, contributing insufficient service delivery and protection of citizen's right. In 1958, the Supreme Court of Pakistan upheld Ayub Khan's through the 'Doctrine of Necessity'. Later, the judiciary validated General Musharraf's military takeover under similar reasoning. This eroded the public confidence in judiciary. Moreover, electoral irregularities, allegations of rigging and manipulation, have undermined

the legitimacy of elections in Pakistan. Weak electoral institutions such as Election Commission of Pakistan were also unable to ensure transparency. Thus, it all led towards the lack of accountability and a decline in public trust.

Continuous political instability has been one of the most significant factors preventing democracy from functioning well in Pakistan. Weak coalition governments also led to political instability. Political instability has deep roots, since Pakistan got independence, it has experienced frequent government changes, also many governments fail to complete their terms due to many factors. Just in ten years, of starting, seven prime ministers had to left their seats. That is not what a democratic country should be. Even after the restoration of democratic system in 1990s, the governments could not complete their tenures, and were dismissed under the allegations of corruption and incompetence. So, political instability has severely affected the democratic system of Pakistan by eroding public trust.

making chaos, immediate power shifts, and making an environment where democratic system is hard to adopt.

Military intervention has affected the democratic system at a broader level either directly or indirectly. Historically, military has played a dominant role in Pakistan's political landscape. Direct military ~~intervention~~ rule through (Martial law or coupe) had been witnessed by the people in 1958, 77, and 99. The military overthrew civilian government, and suspended the constitution, and dominated the country; which undermined the democratic system and the rule of law. Even during the civilian rule, when not directly ruling, the military exerts indirect influence on government policies, particularly in areas related to security and foreign policy which undermines civilian leader's authority. Additionally, prolonged military rule hinders the development of democratic institutions, for instance: judiciary, parliament and election commission. The military intervention has caused the people's trust in democratic system to be

evaded, by portraying themselves as 'saviours' during political crisis. Thus, military intervention has disrupted the democratic system and weakened political institutions.

Economic instability has always been one of the major challenges in weakening the democratic system. Persistent economic challenges, including inflation, poverty, corruption, unemployment, etc. contribute to public disillusionment with democracy. Democratic governments often struggle to provide essential services, such as education, healthcare, and infrastructure due to poor economic management. Moreover, economic instability often leads to political instability, unrest, protests, and strikes which disrupt governance. Resultantly, this political instability, due to economic issues, distracts governments from focusing on long-term democratic reforms.

The 1990s economic crisis, inflation of 2022-23 economic crisis, and frequent debt dependencies are some of its examples. Adding to this, Pakistan's constant reliance on foreign aid and loans (eg: from the IMF and the World Bank) often come with strict

conditions that affect domestic policies and governance, and limiting democratic autonomy. Consequently, this erodes the democratic government's ability to pursue policies that are aligned with public interest. Hence, political instability has always undermined the democracy since the country got independence.

In a nutshell, Democracy in Pakistan has experienced series of challenges that are deeply rooted and inter-linked. Weak political institutions and poor governance have undermined the very foundation of democracy, compromising civil-supremacy. Political instability, frequent power shifts and incomplete terms due to allegation, has further complicated democratic process. Resultantly, this also helped military to intervene and calling themselves as the only 'saviors' of this country. Frequent military interventions (directly or indirectly) have disrupted democratic continuity and weakened civilian supremacy. Adding to these woes, persistent economic instability, corruption, unemployment, and poverty has exacerbated social tensions and widened the gap between the government

and the people to overcome these obstacles and strengthen democracy, Pakistan must prioritize institutional reforms, civilian supremacy, strengthening governance mechanism and ensuring that the military remains in its constitutional boundaries. By addressing these issues, Pakistan can pave the way for robust democracy that fulfills the will of people.

Write simple sentences to avoid minor language mistakes

Add more solid and research based references