

Topic

Democracy: Is the system going to survive in Pakistan?

Outlines:-

1- Introduction

2- Democracy and Pakistan: Retrospective Analysis

3- How democracy is going to survive as the system in Pakistan?

1- Democracy is a culture embodied in the political setup of the country since independence; objective resolution

2- Despite political deadlock the established consensus on 1973 constitution reflects the survival of democracy in Pakistan

3- Regardless of military interventions the democracy in Pakistan survived

4- The formation of coalition government at centre and provincial levels shows the existence of democracy

5- The right to vote to all starts reflects the notion of democracy in the country

6- Protection of fundamental rights of the citizen is ensured by democracy.

⑦ Stimulate for economic development and conducive environment for foreign direct investment is the manifestation of democracy in Pakistan

⑧ The presence of multi-parties system in Pakistan reflects their contribution into democratic process of the country

⑨ Overreaching political consensus on ^{various} socio-political issues among different segments of society reflects/indicates the survival of democracy in Pakistan

⑩ The ^{prolong} existence of state institutions and their contribution in democratization reflects the possible survival of democracy in the country

4. What are the various existential crises to democracy in Pakistan?

① Presence of pro-longed political instability is deteriorating democratic setup in Pakistan

② Economic uncertainty leading a country

towards sovereign default

③ Presence of institutional imbalances and
widespread clash of interests

④ Repeated onslaughts on the fundamental
rights of the masses worsening
democracy in Pakistan

⑤ Inadequate country's security situations
further deteriorating democratic
setup in Pakistan

⑥ The political deadlock on national
issues hampering progress in the
country

⑦ Lack of accountability and weak
role of law reflect the unhealthy
situation of democracy in Pakistan

⑧ Rise of populist leaders in Pakistan
creates a threat to country's democracy

⑨ Quest of true federalism halting
democratic setup of the country;
- 18th Amendment and 7th NFC award

(10) Lack of free and fair elections in Pakistan hampering country's progress towards democratization.

5- What would be the possible solutions to the problems faced by democracy in Pakistan?

① Establish a new charter of democracy in Pakistan to pledge to strengthen democracy.

② Form an imminent charter of the economy for Pakistan to halt the deteriorating economic situation of the country.

③ Ensure free and fair elections to ensure that real representatives elected by masses reach to public offices.

④ Make sure the integration of various minority groups in decision making.

⑤ Establish a national consensus on country's worsening security situations.

⑥ Provide education to masses to make them able to participate rationally in political process of the country

⑦ Ensure intra-party democracy to let people to reach leadership position

⑧ Through institutional reforms reduce the over development of specific institutions in Pakistan

⑨ Ensure and implement the constitutional protections provided to the citizens in form of fundamental rights

⑩ Establish a stringent role of civil society to keep a check on government's authority in the state

6- Pakistan needs a "new social contract" to strengthen democratic forces in the country's political system.

7- Conclusion.

No doubt, democracy is indispensable for a country's social, political, and economic development. Whereas, achieving a stable political system marked by inclusivity, freedom of expression, and rule of law is only possible through democracy and inclusive governance.

Pakistan, however, is one of those countries that has failed to evolve the true spirit of democracy despite being a democratic state.

Moreover, the repeated onslaughts on the country's democracy have never let the country embrace a true genuine and functioning democracy.

After all, the question ^{does} lies democracy as a system can survive in Pakistan? Without any doubt democracy is the best form of government for Pakistan. The manifestation of the above question that how democracy as a system can survive in Pakistan includes, the embodied ^{democratic} political culture in Pakistan's political landscape, established consensus on 1973 constitution, the right

to vote to all states, protection of minority rights, and overarching political consensus on various socio-political issues among different segments of the society. All the above points show the possible survival of democracy as a system in Pakistan. On the other hand, there are some existential threats to the country's democratic set up.

For instance, political instability, economic uncertainty, inadequate security situation, bad governance, and institutional imbalances all of these obstacles/problems contribute to hamper the country's democratic progress. Similarly, every illness has a cure; therefore, through certain proactive measures:

a new charter of democracy and economy, free and fair election, stringent security measures, institutional reforms, and effective civil society, the country's deteriorating situation could be tackled.

Moreover, Pakistan needs a new social contract that emphasizes the national urge to solve the

prolonged crises of the country. Thus, this essay throws light on democracy as the best possible system for Pakistan; moreover, highlights the issues in democratic process of the country and suggests the best remedies to overcome the existing crises in the country's democratic path.