

g) Independent media and
Judiciary.

h) civic engagement.

CONCLUSION:

5

Roadmap to remove major
bottlenecks in order to
make future of democracy
in Pakistan more successful.

a) Constitutional reforms.
Example: Repeal article 245, 232
243, 244, 247.

b) Inclusive politics rather
than exclusive politics.
Example: ("why nations fail")

c) civil society mobilisation.

d) Technological advancement
Example: Growing influence of India.

e) High literacy rate.
Example: Denmark, Sweden.

e) complex ethnic and sectarian
conflicts.

Example: "Governing the Ungovernable".

f) lack of education and
critical thinking.

Example: "Views of Bertand Russe
and Hasan Askari Rizvi".

Factors which shows the democracy in Pakistan can be bleak in future.

a) Dominance of military in politics.

Example: "Fall of Argentina".
"Pakistan: A Hand country".

b) Political Polarisation.

Example: "Fall of Roman Empire".
"Theory of Hobbes".
"Why Nations fail".

c) Severe economic disruptions.
Example: current economic crisis.

d) Lack of national unity and identity.

Example: "The future of Pakistan".

c) Juvenile activism.

Example: Youth voter registration increased by 5% in 2024.

Source: ECP

d) Augmenting economic growth through targeted interventions.

Example: GDP predicted to be expand by 1.8% in 2024.

Source: World Bank.

e) Digitisation and social media engagement.

Example: Social media users have increased from 40 million to 71 million in 2024.

Source: Hootsuite./Pakistan Bureau of statistics.

f) Boosting literacy rate/levels.

Example: from 59% in 2018 to 63% in 2024.

FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

OUTLINE:

1 Introduction:

Thesis Statement:

Future of democracy in Pakistan seems to be bright. However, there are certain challenges which needs to be addressed immediately to make it more successful.

2 Brief overview of the democracy in Pakistan.

3 How the future of democracy in Pakistan seems to be bright in future?

a) Greater citizen participation in elections.

Example: From 51% in 2018 to 53% in 2024.

Source: Election Commission of Pak

b) Women representation in Parliament.

Example: From 25% in 2018

to 27% in 2024.

Source: National Assembly of Pakistan