

Brain Storming

Hopes

Hurdles

- Political factors
- Social factors
- Administrative factors
- Economic factors

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Democracy in Pakistan: Hopes and Hurdles

Outline

1 Introduction

1.1 Hook

1.2 General Statement

1.3 Thesis Statement:

Despite facing significant challenges, the hopes for democracy in Pakistan lie in the continued push for government accountability, inclusivity, and transparency, while the hurdles include political instability, social economic and administrative hurdles.

2 Hopes Pertaining to Democracy in Pakistan at the Moment

Very promising and high

Factors that indicate promising future of democracy in Pakistan!

2.1 Political Factors

- 2.1.1 No military interventions
- 2.1.2 Increasing political awareness among the masses.
- 2.1.3 Responsible role of politicians.

2.2 Social factors

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- 2.2.2 Increasing role of women in political, economic and social sectors
- 2.2.3 Apparently more responsible role of judiciary.

2.3 Administrative factors

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3 Hurdles in the way of democracy in Pakistan

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- 3.1.1 Weak role of Election Commission of Pakistan
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- 3.1.3 Lack of public interest in electoral process.
- 3.1.4 Irresponsible and short-sighted role of opposition

3.2 Social Hurdles

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role of bureaucracy.
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4 Conclusion

The 16th President of the United States Abraham Lincoln in the 1863 once said, "Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the Earth." Since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, democracy in the country has been witnessing both hopes and hurdles. The founder of Pakistan, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah was keen to introduce democratic system in Pakistan. However, his sudden death impeded its proper imposition. Later, Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan tried to continue Jinnah's vision, but faced many challenges. The rule of military leader Ayub Khan made it even harder for democracy to grow. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto brought hope back by pushing for elections, becoming Pakistan's first elected leader. But then General Zia took over and stopped democratic progress with martial law. After Zia democracy was seen, but it was fragile and weak. Then another dictator, General

Pervez Musharraf, took charge and ruled until 2008. After Musharraf, the democracy in Pakistan has been witnessing good days because it continues till today without any hurdles. Hence, Democracy in Pakistan witnessing both hopes and hurdles. Despite facing significant challenges, the hopes for democracy in Pakistan lie in the continued push for government accountability, transparency and inclusivity, while the hurdles include, political instability, corruption, social, economic and administrative hurdles.

A major hope for democracy in Pakistan lies in the fact the political ^{affairs} factors are improving. Firstly, the military will not come forward to impose its direct rule by dismantling the democratic system, as it did in past. For example, Pakistan has witnessed a smooth transition of power in three democratic governments.

Since 2008. It is for the first time that three democratic governments have successfully completed their tenure. Thus, the lack of military intervention holds & strengthens democracy in Pakistan. Secondly, increasing political awareness among the masses is a pivotal hope for democracy in Pakistan. When citizens are well-informed about their rights, the functioning of government institutions, and the impact of their participation in electoral processes, they become empowered stakeholders in the democratic process. This awareness not only enhances accountability but also strengthens democratic institutions by promoting transparency and industry. Lastly, the responsible role of politicians stands as a beacon of hope for democracy in Pakistan. When elected leaders prioritize public welfare, uphold democratic values, and demonstrate integrity in their governance, they inspire trust and confidence

among citizens. For instance, leaders who advocate for fair electoral practices and respect for democratic institutions contribute significantly to stabilizing the country's democratic framework. By upholding these principles, politicians can address societal issues effectively and promote a sustainable democratic future for Pakistan.

Besides political affairs, there are social factors which are also a hope for better democracy in Pakistan. Firstly, improving literacy rates in Pakistan holds significant promise for the country's democratic future. A literate population is better equipped to make informed decisions, actively participate in democratic processes, and hold leaders accountable. For example, the success of the Punjab Education Reforms Program (PERP) illustrates the positive impact of educational initiatives. Launched

In 2002, the PERP aimed to improve school attendance, reduce dropout rates, and enhance the quality of education in Punjab, Pakistan's most populous province. As a result, literacy rates in Punjab saw a notable increase, leading to a more informed electorate. The progress seen in Punjab provides a hopeful model for the rest of the country. Secondly, increasing the role of women in Pakistan's political, economic and social sectors is pivotal for the country's democratic development. Empowering women leads to more inclusive governance, economic growth, and social progress. A case in point is the success of women in the microfinance sector. Organizations like the Kashf Foundation have provided financial services to women entrepreneurs, enabling them to start and grow their businesses. This not only boosts economic activity but also empowers women to take on leadership roles in their communities. Furthermore, the reserved seats for women in Pakistan's national and provincial assemblies have increased female political

participation, bringing diverse perspectives to legislative processes. Thirdly, an increasingly responsible judiciary is a crucial pillar for the sustenance and growth of democracy in Pakistan. For instance, in recent years, the judiciary in Pakistan has continued to assert its role in maintaining checks and balances within the government. Like the Supreme Court's involvement in the Panama Papers case, which led to the disqualification of then-Prime Minister in 2017.

another hope for democracy in Pakistan is created in the form of Similar administrative factors, which also plays an important role in the democracy of Pakistan. Firstly, the military's active role in counter-terrorism in Pakistan can positively impact democracy in Pakistan by ensuring security and stability. For example, Operation Zarb-e-Azb, launched in 2014, was a successful campaign that targeted militant groups in North Waziristan, helping to reduce violence

and create a safer environment for civilians. Secondly, the revival of local government institutions in Pakistan is a crucial step toward strengthening democracy and promoting grassroots participation. Local governments empower citizens to have a say in their communities and make decisions on issues like education, health, and infrastructure. For example, the introduction of the Local Government Act in 2013 aimed to create a more effective system by giving more power to local councils. This initiative has allowed for increased accountability and responsiveness to local needs. Lastly, improving national integration in Pakistan is vital for the country's democratic stability and unity. Efforts to foster a sense of belonging among diverse ethnic and linguistic groups can enhance social cohesion. ~~As an~~ an illustration, the 18th Amendment in 2010 aimed to empower provinces and promote a shared national identity. Strengthening national unity is essential for a vibrant democracy and effective governance in Pakistan.

Another hope for democracy in Pakistan is its economic factors. Firstly, CPEC-related projects and funds present a significant opportunity for improving democracy in Pakistan by boosting economic development and creating jobs. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) has led to infrastructure investments, such as the construction of roads, energy projects, and industrial zones. Such as, the Gwadar Port development aims to enhance trade and connectivity, which can stimulate local economies. These projects not only promote economic growth but also encourage regional stability and integration. Secondly, improving economic indicators in Pakistan is a key hope for strengthening democracy and fostering stability. Positive trends in GDP growth, inflation control, and increasing foreign investment can lead to greater public trust in democratic institutions. As an illustration, in recent years, initiatives aimed at boosting

The agriculture and technology sectors have shown promising results, contributing to job creation and economic resilience. A healthier economy can empower citizens and encourage greater participation in the democratic process.

Democracy in Pakistan is influenced by various interrelated factors, including political instability from frequent leadership changes and social challenges like inequality and ethnic divisions. Economic initiatives like CPEC offer growth potential but raise concerns about dependency and governance. Additionally, administrative inefficiencies complicate the democratic landscape, creating a complex environment for progress.

There are several political factors which become hurdles in the way of development of democracy in Pakistan. Firstly, in Pakistan, democracy faces significant challenges particularly due to the weak role of the Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP). The ECP plays a

Crucial role in ensuring free and fair elections, but its effectiveness has been undermined by various factors. For instance, during the general elections of 2024, there were widespread allegations of irregularities and claims of the ECP's failure to address them adequately. Furthermore, the ECP has often been accused of being influenced by political pressures and lacking the autonomy to enforce ~~all~~ electoral laws impartially. These

Secondly, political parties are essential pillars of democracy but their internal functioning often lacks transparency and democratic spirit. For example, instead of choosing their leaders through fair elections or clear rules, parties sometimes pass leadership positions down to family members or close allies. Thirdly, lack of public interest in the electoral process is one of the major hurdles in democracy of Pakistan. Many citizens often feel disconnected from politics and elections, which are crucial for shaping the country's

future. This lack of interest can be seen in low voter turnout during elections, where many eligible voters do not participate. As an illustration, in recent elections voter turnout has been lower than expected, indicating a growing apathy or disillusionment among the public towards political engagement. Lastly, in Pakistan, another hurdle to democracy is the irresponsible and short-sighted role often played by the opposition parties. For example, during budget sessions or important policy debates, opposition parties have been known to disrupt proceedings rather than engage in meaningful dialogue.

Along with political hurdles, there are many social hurdles which affect the democracy in Pakistan. Firstly, one of the significant social hurdles to democracy is high levels of illiteracy. Illiteracy refers to the lack of basic reading and writing skills, which can limit people's ability to understand political issues, make informed choices, and participate effectively in democratic processes like voting.

Many Pakistanis, especially in rural areas and among marginalized communities, face barriers to accessing education, which perpetuates the cycle of illiteracy. For example, according to UNESCO, Pakistan has one of the highest adult illiteracy rates in the world. Secondly, in Pakistan, poverty is a major social hurdle to democracy. Poverty refers to the lack of basic necessities like food, shelter, and healthcare, which affects millions of people across the country. When people struggle with poverty, they often prioritize survival over political participation and engagement. For example, many poor Pakistanis face challenges in accessing education and healthcare, which are crucial for understanding and participating in democratic processes. Lastly, another social hurdle to democracy is the irresponsible and motive-driven role sometimes played by the media. For instance, during elections or political crises, certain media channels may focus more on promoting one viewpoint over others, which

can polarize society and reduce trust in democratic institutions.

Another major hurdle in the democracy of Pakistan is the administrative sector-hurdles. Firstly, in Pakistan, the functioning of democracy faces various challenges due to the corrupt, unpatriotic, and unprofessional behavior of some bureaucrats. Bureaucracy which is meant to be an impartial and efficient administrative body, often becomes a source of inefficiency and injustice. For instance, in the case of the Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) in 2020, it was revealed that several officials were involved in leaking examination papers and manipulating recruitment processes. This scandal highlighted how corruption within the bureaucracy can undermine meritocracy, erode public trust, and impede the fair implementation of democratic principles. Such actions not only damage the integrity of institutions but also hinder the progress of democracy in the country. Secondly, in Pakistan, democracy

is often hindered by the class divide within institutions. This means that there are significant differences in the quality and accessibility of services provided by various public institutions. For example, government schools in rural areas often lack basic facilities, trained teachers, and proper infrastructure, while urban private schools offer high-quality education and resources. Such inequality within institutions prevents fair participation in democratic processes and widens the gap between different social classes, making it harder for democracy to function effectively.

Besides administrative hurdles, Pakistan's democracy ^{also} struggles due to the worsening state of its economy. ^{Highly} A weak economy makes it hard for the government to provide essential services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. For instance, the rising inflation in recent years has led to higher prices for everyday goods, making

life difficult for ordinary people. This economic strain causes frustration among citizens, leading to protests and instability. When people are struggling to meet their basic needs, they are less likely to trust and support democratic processes. A deteriorating economy thus creates significant obstacles for a stable and effective democracy in Pakistan. Secondly, another major economic challenge to democracy in Pakistan is the increasing foreign debt. The country has borrowed large sums of money from international lenders like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank to support its economy. For instance, in 2019, Pakistan secured a \$6 billion bailout package from the IMF to stabilize its financial situation. However, these loans come with strict conditions, such as cutting public spending and increasing taxes, which can lead to public discontent. As the government prioritizes debt repayment, it has fewer resources to invest in essential services like education, health care, and infrastructure.

This situation causes frustration among citizens, undermining their trust in democratic institutions and processes. Thirdly, destabilization ^{of currency} is the another economic hurdle in Pakistan's democracy. When the value of the Pakistani Rupee falls sharply against other currencies, it causes prices of imported goods, like fuel and food, to rise. For example, in 2020, the Rupee lost significant value against the US dollar, leading to higher costs for essential imports. This makes everyday life more expensive for ordinary people, creating economic stress and frustration. As a result, people may lose confidence in the government's ability to manage the economy effectively, which undermines their trust in democratic processes and institutions. A stable currency is crucial for economic stability, which in turn supports a healthy democracy.

In conclusion, democracy

in Pakistan faces numerous challenges, including administrative inefficiencies, corruption, economic instability, and increasing foreign debts. These hurdles hinder the proper functioning of democratic institutions and erode public trust. However, there is still hope for a brighter future. With determined efforts to combat corruption, reform institutions, and stabilize the economy, Pakistan can overcome these challenges. By fostering transparency, accountability, and inclusive governance, the country can strengthen its democratic foundations and pave the way for a more prosperous and democratic future.

The end.