

W T F S

Date:

# Democracy in Pakistan: Hopes and Hurdles

## Outline

Introduction

Hook

General Statement

Thesis Statement:

Follow the order of the topic

Democracy in Pakistan is facing numerous hurdles like weak political institutions, lack of democratic culture, polarized politics, deteriorated civil military relations and prevalent illiteracy, however recent electoral reforms, continuity of the democratic process, across the board accountability, independence of media and judiciary, increased literacy rate and public awareness give hope for true democracy.

## Hurdles in the way of democracy in Pakistan

### Political Hurdles

1. Weak State institutions

2. Absence of true democratic spirit in political parties

3. Absence of grass root leaders

- 2.1.4 No intraparty election
- 2.1.5 NO supremacy of the parliament
- 2.1.6 Polarized politics

Avoid sweeping statements

## 2.2 Social and cultural hurdles

- 2.2.1 Illiteracy and low education
- 2.2.2 Social Stratification and feudal society
- 2.2.3 Backwardness of women
- 2.2.4 Corrupt parties in political parties and system
- 2.2.5 Irresponsible and motive-driven role of media

## 2.3 Economic and financial hurdles

- 2.3.1 Deteriorating situation of economic growth.
- 2.3.2 Persistently - rampant corruption
- 2.3.3 Increasing foreign debts
- 2.3.4 Destabilization of currency
- 2.3.5 Electioneering - a very costly affair

## 2.4 Administrative hurdles

- 2.4.1 Lack of political accountability
- 2.4.2 Vindictive attitude by the ruling party - misuse of state machinery
- 2.4.3 Corrupt, unpatriotic, and unprofessional role of bureaucracy.

3.1.1 Asm twisting of media, journalists and opposition ✓

### 3 Hopes for democracy in Pakistan ✓

#### 3.1 Political hopes ✓

3.1.1 Strengthening democratic institutions ✓

3.1.2 Political stability ✓

Not a solid argument

3.1.3 Rule of law and justice ✓

3.1.4 Politically active youth ✓

#### 3.2 Social hopes ✓

3.2.1 Improving literacy rates ✓

3.2.2 Protection of human rights ✓

Increasing

3.2.3 Gender equality and women's empowerment ✓

3.2.4 Reduction in extremism ✓

3.2.5 Media freedom ✓

#### 3.3 Economic hopes ✓

3.3.1 Economic development ✓

3.3.2 Addressing corruption ✓

3.3.3 Sustainable development Goals (SDGs) — ensuring progress in areas like health, education, environment, and infrastructure ✓

3.3.4 Attracting foreign investment ✓

## 3.4 Administrative hopes

- 3.4.1 Strengthening Local governments
- 3.4.2 Educational Reforms - access to quality education
- 3.4.3 Efficient public services
- 3.4.4 Decentralization of Power.

## 4 Way forward for strong and deep rooted democracy

- 4.1 Establishing strong political institutions
  - 4.1.1 Supremacy of the constitution and parliament
  - 4.1.2 Strong and neutral election Commission.
- 4.2 Promoting Political Stability and inclusiveness
  - 4.2.1 Political tolerance and consensus
  - 4.2.2 Engagement of youth and women
  - 4.2.3 Strengthening Political parties
- 4.3 Ensuring Socio-economic development
  - 4.3.1 Implementing economic reforms
  - 4.3.2 Investing in education
  - 4.3.3 Reducing corruption

Promoting good governance and accountability

1. Effective local government
2. Rule of law and justice
3. Media freedom and responsible journalism

Safeguarding democracy from external and internal threats

1. Addressing extremism and Sectarianism
2. National security and democratic stability

Conclusion



A weak democracy is better than a strong dictatorship

## Outline

It is an expository topic  
Address it accordingly

Introduction

Hook

General Statement

Thesis Statement:

A weak democracy, despite its flaws, ~~it~~ still allows for personal freedoms, accountability, and the chance to improve, making it fairer and more flexible than a strong dictatorship. A dictatorship, no matter how effective, always takes away basic human rights and holds back society's progress.

## 2. Role of dictatorship (Anti-thesis)

2.1 Curtailment of the rights and liberties of the people

2.1.1 Suppression of free speech

2.1.2 Elimination of political opposition

2.1.3 Lack of legal protections

2.1.4 Invasion of privacy and surveillance

2.1.5 Suppression of individual rights

2.2 Establishment of absolute government

2.2.1 Centralization of power

2.2.2 Suppression of democratic institutions

2.2.3 Control over the military and police

2.2.4 Manipulation of laws and constitutions

2.3 Dictators lead the country to war

2.3.1 Distraction from domestic issues

2.3.2 Consolidation of power

2.3.3 Militarization and arms build-up

2.4 Dictators do not leave behind capable successors

2.4.1 Fear of rivalry

2.4.2 Cult of personality

2.4.3 Absence of succession planning

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- 3 A weak democracy is better than a strong dictatorship (thesis)
- 3.1 Preserve and promote the dignity and fundamental rights of the individual
- 3.1.1 Protection of civil liberties
- 3.1.2 Equality before the law
- 3.1.3 ~~Accountable~~ Equal participation in governance
- 3.2 Respect for individual freedom
- 3.2.1 Freedom of expression and speech
- 3.2.2 Freedom of Assembly and association
- 3.2.3 Right to choose leadership
- 3.2.4 Freedom of movement and residence
- 3.2.5 Free, independent and pluralistic media
- 3.3 Accountability and transparency in Public administration
- 3.3.1 Enhances trust
- 3.3.2 Prevents corruption
- 3.3.3 Public awareness
- 3.4 Promotion of justice and rule of law
- 3.4.1 The independence of the judiciary
- 3.4.2 Access to power and its exercise in accordance with the rule of law



5 A pluralistic system of political parties and organizations

5.1 Diversity of political choices

5.2 Representation of minority interests

5.3 Checks and balances

5.4

6 Foster the economic and social development of the country

6.1 Encouragement of innovation and entrepreneurship

6.2 Transparent economic policies

6.3 Investment in education and health

6.4 Promotion of social welfare

7 Enhance national tranquility, and create a climate that is favourable for international peace

7.1 Empowerment of citizens

7.2 Human rights advocacy

7.3 Promotion of international cooperation