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Democracy in Pakistan: Hopes and Hurdles

a- Introduction:

- 1- Hopes
- 2- Thesis statement

Open it

b- Historical Evolution of Democracy in Pakistan— A Brief Overview

1- Democracy in Early Years

- i- Leadership vacuum

ii- Acute political instability

2- Recurrent Authoritarian

shifts

- i- The 1958, 1977, and 1999 military regimes

3- Current Status of

Democracy in Pakistan

- i- Political turmoil

- ii- Incumbent government

It does not show current status

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suffering from legitimacy crisis

C- Hopes: Potential Benefits of Democracy for Pakistan

i- Strengthened Judicial independence and Rule of Law

Quote positive current development

i- More reliable protection

of fundamental rights

ii- Institutional checks on

executive excesses through

judicial review

→ U.S. as a case study

2- Deepened Social inclusion

and National Integration

i- Broader representation

for marginalized groups

→ Canada as a case study

3- Improved Governance Quality

i- Electoral pressure on

leaders

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ii- Opposition parties ensuring

accountability

→ U.K as a case study

4- Ensured Policy continuity

Through Parliamentary oversight

i- Democratic systems reduce

abrupt policy reversals.

ii- Parliamentary committees force

governments to defend decisions

imposing long-term planning

→ case study: U.K Parliamentary
oversight of security and
intelligence

Cannot give case studies of other
countries but Pakistan

i- Parliamentary scrutiny of
budgets

ii- Public pressure for responsible

spending

→ Sweden as a case study

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d-Hurdles to Democracy in Pakistan

1- Low Literacy and Lack of Political Awareness among masses

i- 40% population remains illiterate as per the Economic Survey of Pakistan 2024-25

2- Politicized Judiciary after the 26th and 27th Amendments

i- Formation of special Parliamentary committee

ii- Ineffective checks on the executive and parliament

3- Compromised electoral framework

i- Recurrent rigging allegations

ii- The Commonwealth observer group (COG) report on the 2024 general election

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4- Restrictions on Media and Civil Liberties

i- The PECA Act and the Amnesty International Report on censorship and surveillance

ii- Eroded public accountability

5- Dynastic and Patronage Politics

i- Political power concentrated within a few families

ii- State resources used to provide targeted jobs, and favors

e- What Needs to be Done- Reforms and Way forward

1- Reform state institutions

i- Strengthen judiciary and electoral bodies

2- Ensure internal democracy

and transparency in Party funding

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i-Leadership selection on merit

ii- Prevent undue influence on
Political parties by elite

3- Promote Education and
Political Awareness.

Conclusion:

Hopes part is not addressed well
Stick to the case studies of
Pakistan