

Test: 2

37395-Shagufta-073

Topic :

Democratic unrest in Pakistan:
causes and consequences

I. Introduction:

- a. Attention grabber
- b. Background information
- c. Thesis statement;

Main Body :

II. Causes of democratic unrest in Pakistan:

- a. Institutional weakness
- b. Economic inequality
- c. Social and ethnic divisions
- d. Foreign interference.
- e. Political pressures.

III. Consequences of democratic unrest in Pakistan.

- a. Political instability
- b. Economic ~~is~~ stagnation
- c. Social impacts
- d. Strained relations with neighboring countries -

IV. Ways to mitigate ^{democratic} domestic unrest in Pakistan.

- a. Institutional reforms
- b. Electoral reforms
- c. Economic development
- d. Social cohesion
- e. International cooperation

V. Conclusion:

- a. Thesis restated
- b. Concluding thoughts.

(Essay)

In the heart of south asia, Pakistan, a nation grappling with political instability, economic turmoil and deep-rooted social divides, finds itself at crossroads. The growing domestic unrest has ignited fierce debates about the future of its democracy, governance and well-being of its citizens. As protests intensify and the struggle for justice echoes louder, the question arises: will Pakistan emerge from this storm stronger or will it succumb to the forces tearing it apart? Pakistan teeters on the edge of chaos; ~~its~~ Despite being a democratic state,

Pakistan has faced military interventions, weak political institutions and a history of corruption, all of which have fueled public dissatisfaction. The causes of democratic

unrest in Pakistan are institutional weakness, economic instability, ethnic divisions and foreign interference which leads to political instability, economic stagnation and strained relations with neighbouring countries. Ways to mitigate democratic unrest in Pakistan are institutional reforms, electoral reforms and social cohesion.

To begin with the causes of democratic unrest, institutional ^{weakness} ~~unrest~~ is prominent as it hampers the effectiveness and stability of democratic governance. Over the years, Pakistan's political institutions, such as the judiciary legislature and executive have struggled with corruption, inefficiency and a lack of independence which undermines their ability to function properly. Pakistan's history of military rule has weakened its democratic institutions leading to frequent regime change and political instability. Between 1947 and 1999, Pakistan experienced four military coups, which undermined the country's democratic development.

Economic inequality is another significant cause of democratic unrest in Pakistan. Income disparity is the one factor. Pakistan has a significant income gap between rich and the poor. The top 10% of population holds approximately 27% of the national income. Wealth in Pakistan is concentrated among few elite families.

Regional disparities is another factor with Punjab being most developed province and Balochistan being the least developed. Lack of access to education also promotes democratic unrest.