

Topic:

Democracy In Pakistan

A. Introduction:

B. Thesis Statement:

One of the challenging issue that Pakistan has been facing since its inception is failure of democracy. It is due to the following reason like fragile political system, military interventions, dynastic politics, weak judicial system and absence of rule of law. It can be improved by working on some practical measures

C. Reason that democracy has failed in Pakistan:

1. Failure of democracy in government sector:

1.1- Colonial inheritance and institutional Imbalances

1.2- Failure of judiciary and constitutional Assembly

E.g: 26 Amendment

1.3- Corrupt and Inefficient Bureaucracy

Case Study: Overstaffing and Ghost Employees in Education Department in Sindh, Balochistan

1.4- War of words between government and opposition

E.g: Mimicry of Bilawal Bhutto

• PTI and PML(N) harsh word for one another



2. Failure of democracy in Political Sphere of Pakistan:

- 2.1- Weak political structure / parties e.g. Frequent fall of govt.
- 2.2- Political instability e.g. No confidence motion for Imran Khan
- 2.3- Continuous Civil-military interventions Ayub Khan Martial Law etc.
- 2.4- Intra-state conflicts East Pak; Baloch Insurgencies
- 2.5- Dynastic Politics of PPP and PML-N
- 2.6- Civil-military tug of war.

3. Failure of democracy in Economic and development:

- 3.1- Unequal budget distribution
- 3.2- Elite centric development model.
 - E.g.: Mega project in Urban center while rural areas remain neglected. like Metro Bus in Lahore
 - VS Poor healthcare in Thar

3.3- Misplaced Development Priorities:

E.g.: Qawadar University in Lahore instead of Qawadar under CPEC project.

4- Failure of Democracy in Socio-cultural perspective:

- 4.1- Absence of rule of law.
- 4.2- Rising religious intolerance and violence
 - Prriyantha Kumara, a Sri Lankan citizen in Sialkot, was accused of Blasphemy and killed.
- 4.3- Federal System in Sindh, Balochistan.

D. Some people, however support that democracy has not failed in Pakistan:

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D. Some people, however support that democracy has not failed in Pakistan:

- 1- Awareness among masses.
- 2- Smooth transfer of power through elections and voting.
- 3- Return toward local government.

3.1- Revival in 18th Amendment

E. Ways to Strengthen democracy in Pakistan:

- 1- Institutional reforms can revive democracy.
- 2- Political maturity and accountability can change faulty democracy to true democracy.
- 3- Free and fair elections through digitalization.

F. Conclusion.

The sun had barely risen when long queues began to form outside polling station in Karachi. Shopkeepers, laborers, students and women in colourful dupattas stood side by side, each holding a small piece of paper that carried the weight of their hopes. For a moment there was no rich or poor, no powerful or powerless - just a citizens waiting for their turn. That is the beauty of democracy: the ballot paper equalizes a divided society. Yet, as the noise of campaigns

fades and dust of election rallies settles, the ordinary citizens often returns to the same struggles - rising inflation, load shedding, joblessness, and fragile governance. Democracy in Pakistan often appeared like a festival celebrated with passion, but forgotten when banners are taken down. Since inception, the country's democratic path has remained rocky, interrupted by military interventions, constitutional crisis and political instability. These interruptions have weakened institutions, eroded public trust, and slow down the culture of democratic continuity. The challenge for Pakistan is not to abandon democracy, but to strengthen it through institutional reforms, political maturity and public accountability.

~~The~~ The essay will discuss the failed democracy in Pakistan, its causes and the views of people who do not consider Pakistan's democracy failed and some recommendations to strengthen the democracy of Pakistan.