

assumptions deep within collective consciousness and reinforcing structural inequalities in everyday life.

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Monday

Test

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Democracy In Pak: Hopes And Hurdles

Introduction

Hook

Background

Thesis statement: Democracy in Pakistan represents a strong aspiration for political stability, public participation, and development, yet it faces persistent structural, institutional, and socio-economic challenges.

Understanding Democracy In Pakistan

Definition and core principles of democracy (rule of law, representation, accountability).

Constitutional Framework (1973 constitution).

Evolution of democratic governance in Pakistan.

Historical Overview

Early political instability (1947-1958)

Military Interventions

Ayub Khan (1958)

Yahya Khan (1969)

Zia-ul-Haq (1977)

Pervez Musharraf (1999)

Democratic Transition after 2008

Peaceful Transfer of Power (2013, 2018)

Hopes of Democracy In Pakistan

a) Political Stability

Continuity of elected governments

Strengthening of Parliament and Provincial assemblies

b) Public Participation

Increased voter turnout

Role of youth and civil society

Growth of Independence media

c) Rule of Law and Judicial Independence

Active judiciary

Constitutional supremacy

d) Provincial Autonomy

18th Amendment and devolution of powers

e) Economic Development

Democratic accountability improving governance

Attraction of foreign investment and policy

continuity

Hurdles Facing Democracy

a) Political Instability

Frequent government changes

political polarization and protests

b) Civil-Military Imbalance

Historical military influence in politics

Weak civilian control over institutions

Corruption and weak Accountability

Misuse of Public funds

Politicization of accountability Institutions

Weak Democratic Institutions

Inefficient Bureaucracy

Economic Challenges

Inflation and unemployment

Debt crises and dependence on IMF

Electoral Issues

Allegation of rigging

Transparency concerns

Extremism and Security Concerns

Terrorism affecting governance

Regional Instability

Social Media As a political Platform

Political awareness among youth Population

Responsibility of media in democratic strengthening

Measures of strengthen Democracy

Ensuring free and fair elections

strengthening parliamentary Supremacy

Promoting political tolerance.

Judicial Independence and reforms

Economic reforms and transparency

Civic education and awareness Program

Conclusion