

# "DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN: HOPES AND HURDLES."

## OUTLINE

### 1 INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Hook: Abraham Lincoln

1.2 Background

1.3 Thesis Statement:

Democracy in Pakistan represents an evolving political process that reflects both significant hopes such as Constitutional reforms, growing political awareness, public support and institutional evolution, <sup>and external stabilization</sup> ~~and ser~~, yet it continue to face serious hurdles, including political instability, weak governance, corruption, economic challenges and structural institutional imbalances.

## 2) HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

2.1 Early Constitutional Struggles (1947-58)

2.2 Military Interventions and Democratic Disruptions.

a) Coups and Constitutional Manipulations from Ayub Khan to Pervez Musharraf

2.3 Democratic Revival (Since 2008)

a) Charter of Democracy, 18th Amendment, Judiciary restoration via Lawyers Movement (2007)

b) First civilian to civilian transfer of power (2013)

### 3) SIGNIFICANT HOPES IN PAKISTAN'S DEMOCRACY.

#### 3.1 Constitutional Reforms.

3.1.1 1973 Constitution as consensus framework

3.1.2 18th Amendment - provincial autonomy.

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#### 3.2 Institutional Evolution

3.2.1 Strengthening of Parliamentary System

3.2.2 Revival of local governments

3.2.3 Strengthening of Judiciary.

### 3.3 Growth in Political Awareness

#### 3.3.1 Media expansion since early 2000s

Case in point:

a) Study conducted by University of Karachi:

Political awareness among the youth is due to mass media.

#### 3.3.2 Rise of urban-middle class.

a) Case in point:

The Lawyer's movement 2007-08.

#### 3.3.3 Improved voter turnout

a) Case in point:

Improved voter turnout in 2013 and 2018 elections (election data from FAFEN)

### 3.4 Public Support

3.4.1 Completion of Democratic Tenures (from 2008-2013, 2013-2018)

3.4.2 Case in point:

PILDAT survey shows 63% believe civilian government can govern efficiently.

### 3.5 External Stabilization

3.5.1 Relations with USA,

3.5.2 Relations with China

a) Case in point:

CPEC infrastructure and energy projects.

3.5.3 Defence and Economic cooperation with Saudi Arabia.

## 4) SERIOUS HURDLES TO DEMOCRACY IN PAKISTAN

4.1 Civil-Military Imbalance

4.1 Political Instability

4.1.1 Civil-military Imbalance.

4.1.2 Clash of Institutions:

a) Case in point:

2017 - Disqualification of Nawaz-Sharif.

4.1.3 Bardari System influencing politics.

4.1.4 Weak Political Parties.

4.1.5 Electoral Challenges

a) Case in point:

Allegations of manipulations, election rigging, (FAFEN report)

## 4.2 Weak Governance

### a) Case in point:

Pakistan's democracy ranking dropped from 3.25 in 2023 to 2.84 in 2024, (top 10 worst performers) according to Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).

## 4.3 Corruption

### 4.3.1

### a) Case in point:

In corruption, Pakistan ranks 136/182 countries (Transparency International report).

### 4.3.2 Low Tax Base and Elite Capture

## 4.4 Economic Challenges

### 4.4.1 Dependency on IMF

a) Case in point: Pakistan's total

public debt stands at approximately USD 286 billion, about 70% of GDP (World Bank report 2025).

4.4.2 Currency depreciation and inflation.

4.4.3 Unequal development and Poverty

4.4.3.1 Unequal distribution of assets among provinces.

a) Case in point: Human Development Index (2023)

Punjab (0.551) ranks highest among provinces while Balochistan (0.464) ranks lowest.

4.4.3.2 Poverty

a) Case in point: (World Bank report.)

Poverty rate risen to 25.3% in 2023-24 and 44.7% population lives below the International lower-middle income poverty line.

## 4.5 Structural Institutional Imbalance

4.5.1 Weak Internal Democracy in major parties.

4.5.2 Electoral Distrust and rigging Allegations.

4.5.3 Lack of independence in judiciary.

Case in point: Judges transferred or impeached (result of 27th Amendment).

## 5) The Way Forward

5.1 Institutional balance and Constitutional Supremacy.

5.2 Transparent electoral Reforms.

5.3 Inclusive Economic Reforms.

6) Conclusion.