

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and untill you addressed the asked part

Democratic unrest in Pakistan:

Causes and Consequences

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

1- Introduction

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

2- Historical Overview of Democratic Unrest in Pakistan

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

a- President Iskandar Mirza dismissing civilian government

b- Zulfikar Ali Bhutto not conceding

rule to Awami party after its 1970 election win

c- President Ishaq dismissing civilian government

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

3- Causes of Democratic unrest in Pakistan

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

3.1- Absence of democratic culture

3.2- High polarization between political parties.

3.3- Establishment of one party system

3.4- Religious corruption and weak governance

3.5- Economic decline

3.6- Misusing and electoral corruption

10- always try to be relevant to the topic, if even your 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.

The points which you are presenting are related to the absence of democracy or compromised democracy.. while the asked part was about the democratic unrest.

Both the terms have a huge difference

Must work on your topic comprehension

Improve your phrasing

Word selection must be improved

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

4.1 - Loss of democratic values among people

4.2 - Emergence of autocratic leaders in disguise of democratic setup; and Viktor Orbán, Imran Khan emergence as populist autocratic leaders.

4.3 - Declining rule of law

4.4 - Censorship over media and critical voices;

Human Rights Commission reporting high censorship over media reporting

4.7- Emergence of selective biased
vindictive accountability

4.8- Establishment intervention in
politics became stronger than
ever

5- Conclusion

President Abraham Lincoln once said, "democracy is the rule of the people, by the people, for the people." However, in Pakistan the situation became quite the opposite, as both democratic and anti-democratic forces together hollowed the system. For instance, political parties in Pakistan failed to foster an environment of dialogue, reconciliation and bargain. This provided anti-democratic forces the chance to meddle in civilian affairs, which led to high corruption, and misgovernance.

Grammatically, your introduction is fine, but overall, introduction is not up to the mark. Moreover, allegations of establishment intervention in politics became stronger than ever.

Never provide information in your introduction

economic decline, as foreign investors became wary of their investment prospects in Pakistan, which led to capital flight in 2008. This was accompanied by a decline in democratic values and institutions, becoming a divisive force with the declining rule of law situation. Meanwhile, the rampant censorship over the media, critical reporting, and selective biased accountability amnesia for opposition made the idea of democracy for all redundant. Hence, in the following paragraph of this essay numerous causes and consequences of democratic unrest in Pakistan will be discussed in details.

The democratic unrest in Pakistan, started soon after its inception. For instance, President Iskandar Mirza dismissed the civilian government of Prime Minister Bogra, on the accusation of misgovernance. Moreover, he invited the military chief Ayub Khan to join his cabinet, as defense minister. This provided military an opportunity in civilian affairs. Later, Ayub Khan overthrew President Iskandar Mirza and became the President of Pakistan. Similarly, the fall of Dhaka is another example of how democratic unrest divide a country. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Mujeeb-ur-Rehman's failure to establish a working set-up

led to East Pakistan demise. Similarly, President Iskandar using Article 58(2B) to dismiss the civilian governments led to severe democratic unrest in Pakistan. Hence, it can be said that misuse of law, military interventions, and political leaders' failure to establish a common ground, led to severe democratic unrest in Pakistan's history.

The foremost cause of democratic unrest in Pakistan is the absence of democratic culture in political parties. Democratic culture establishes rules, regulations and train dialogue political leaders to the art of dialogue and reconciliation. However, in Pakistan's political parties, it is severely missing. Muhammad Wasieen, in his book, Pakistani's Political Conflict in Pakistan, places absence of democratic culture and values, as the central reason of democratic erosion. Hence, it can be said that democratic culture absence leads to democratic unrest in Pakistan.

The phenomena of rampant political polarization has exacerbated Pakistan's democratic unrest. This is because political parties' unwillingness

Analysis is completely missing.

Topic claim is not proven.

to accept other side views has led to closure of dialogue. This has amplified existing faultlines and it has given emergence to hardcore policy issues. For instance, the emergence of 9th May is a certain point, where a political party workers attacked military installations. This environment of high decisive polarisation is yet another cause of democratic unrest in Pakistan. Similarly, establishment intervention in democratic system is yet another reason, why democratic unrest is prevalent in Pakistan. The back door intervention by establishment has led to loss of civilian supremacy. For instance, Muhammad Wasim, in his book, "Political conflict in Pakistan" calls that an 'establishment democracy' has emerged in Pakistan over the years. This shows that establishment meddling in civilian affairs has led to democratic backsliding in Pakistan.

Successive democratic governments in Pakistan have been accused of high corruption and misgovernance. The 2016 Panama scandal exposed Pakistan's political leaders' involvement in corruption practices.

You don't have the idea regarding argumentation. Must work on it

However, it also led to backsliding of democracy, as other institutions like Judiciary restarted meddling in civilian affairs. For instance, the chief Justice Saqib Nisar started interfering in administrative measures, which compromised triarchy principle of power. Thence, this led to democratic unrest in Pakistan.

Another cause of democratic unrest in Pakistan has been the economic decline. Pakistan has failed to achieve a sustainable durable growth trajectory. This has led to high inflation, low growth and flight of capital. Similarly, State Bank of Pakistan in its study found political instability negatively impact economic growth. This shows that economic stagnation over the years have negatively impacted democracy growth in Pakistan.

In Pakistan's history no political party has ever conceded defeat, and those called every party each election as being rigged and compromised. This has led to severe democratic unrest, as

political parties don't have faith over the electoral process. Similarly, electoral procedure in Pakistan are flawed as per FAFEN Report. The report found high irregularity in 2018 and 2024 general election. Hence, such grave practices has dissipated democratic norms in Pakistan.

Historically, in Pakistan Parliament have been kept deliberately weak and compliant. As no political party is able to get two-third of majority. Moreover, at times Parliament has been reduced to 'rubber stamp' as law are enacted without proper deliberation and consultation. PILDAT report that laws are being enacted without detailed deliberation and consultation. Furthermore, PILDAT argues that lawmakers are not aware of policy rules and procedures. This has led to democracy backsliding as Parliament appears as an institution of rubber stamp.

Lastly, rising social inequality in the society is causing democratic unrest in Pakistan.

As Pakistan is already resource poor, and the ^{rising} gap between have's and have not's is deteriorating the situation. As per ^{the} UNDP report, elite capture in Pakistan leads to loss of \$17.4 Billions annually. This shows that rising social inequality is leading to lack of people trust in the democratic system. Hence, this can potentially leads to mass unrest, that can hinder the system completely.

Democratic unrest in Pakistan is leading to people losing confidence in the democratic system. As people are becoming increasingly alienated with the current setup. For instance, Freedom House report that Globally democracy is in decline. However, in Pakistan it argues that the country has become increasingly authoritarian. Hence, this shows that democracy as a system is becoming less appealing to Pakistanis.

Similarly, widespread democratic unrest in Pakistan has led to flight of capital. This is because due to political unrest

investors become wary of their investment outlooks. For instance, in Fiscal Year 2020 Foreign direct investment fell to historic low. Moreover, the investment-to-GDP ratio is 13.4% due to political uncertainty in Pakistan. This shows that how badly democratic erosion disturb economic trajectory of a country.

When democratic unrest is high, people lose ~~confidence~~ in democratic values. This is because multiple power centers emerge, which leads to tussle of power in between institutions. Consequently, this loss of people ^{that} confidence in democracy ~~and~~ translates into ^{loss of legitimacy and} poor service delivery. As per the Human Development Index Pakistan rank among the bottom countries of the world. Hence, it can be said that loss of legitimacy and poor service delivery are the outcomes of democratic unrest.

In Pakistan due to democratic unrest emergence of populist autocratic leaders are becoming common. These political leaders flaunt rule of law, bypass

parliament, and adopt every anti-democratic measures possible to remain in power. For instance, ^{former} Prime Minister Imran Khan illegally dissolved the assembly, which was later revoked by the Supreme Court. Hence, it can be said that populist democratic leaders adopt illiberal policies in the disguise of democratic values.

Similarly, in Pakistan the rule of law is declining due to democratic unrest. This is because the applicability of law is increasingly becoming selective. Moreover, courts in Pakistan are hearing ^{high} 50% of political cases. This burden of political cases is draining efficiency and resources of courts. Resultantly, 20 million cases are pending in judiciary due to this case backlog, people confidence in democracy is wanning.

In Pakistan media censorship is becoming more visible than ever. Protection of media and accountability of the

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government are the two central features of democracy. However, in Pakistan the situation is changing fast. The Human Rights commission of Pakistan argues that media in Pakistan is operating under heavy censorship. Moreover, financial issues ^{in media sector} are exacerbating the existing problems for media industry.

Likewise, the democratic unrest ^{in Pakistan} has led to the emergence of biased vindictive accountability procedures. The witch-hunt accountability measures are eroding democratic essence. For instance, illegal detention of former Prime Minister is a case in point. This has led to people less confidence in courts and institutions.

Lastly, democratic unrest has given an open opening to undemocratic forces, like establishment, who are becoming stronger against Parliament. Moreover, institutional rifts and procedural delays are becoming common due to democratic unrest. Hence, it can be said that establishment is gaining power over civilian muscle.

In conclusion, it

can be argued in detail that Pakistan since its inception has faced democratic unrest. This democratic unrest is due to absence of democratic culture among political parties. Moreover, rampant polarization, establishment intervention, corruption, electoral rigging and weak Parliament has led to less people confidence in democracy. Resultantly, Pakistan's economy is in decline, autocratic leaders are becoming powerful and selective biased accountability has become entrenched in Pakistan.