

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 until you addressed the asked part

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

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

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

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

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

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

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.

Essay

Democratic unrest in Pakistan:
Causes and Consequences

Outline

I. Introduction

• Brief background on Pakistan's political evolution.

• Definition of democratic unrest.

• Thesis statement: Pakistan's democratic

instability stems from a complex interplay

of structural, institutional, and socio-economic

factors, which have far-reaching consequences

for governance, security, economy, and

society.

II. Historical Context of Political

Instability in Pakistan

• Early constitutional crises after 1947.

• Role of Governor-General and lack

of consensus on governance.

• Military coups (1958, 1973, 1999) and

repeated interruptions of democratic rule.

• legacy of colonial administrative structures.

III. Structural Causes of Democratic

Unrest

A. Civil-Military Imbalance

• Dominance of the military in

politics

Made in Pakistan

security, foreign policy, and internal decision-making.

- Weak civilian institutions.
- Role of intelligence agencies in political engineering.

B. Weak Political Institutions.

- Fragile party structures; dynastic politics; patronage networks.
- Lack of internal democracy within political parties.
- Fragmented parliament and coalition fragility.

C. Constitutional and Judicial Ambiguities

- Frequent amendments and suspensions of the constitution.
- Politicization of the judiciary.
- Use of constitutional articles (e.g., Article 58(2)(b) historically) for political manipulation.

You haven't understood the topic at all. You are talking about the

absence of democracy; however,

the topic was related to

democratic unrest, both the terms

have a huge difference.

D. Economic Vulnerabilities

- Chronic fiscal deficits; dependency on external loans.
- Income inequality, unemployment, inflation.

Work on your topic

comprehension

Improve your phrasing

Paper presentation should be

improved

E. Social and Ethnic Divisions

- Ethnic-linguistic fragmentation (Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, KP, GB)
- Uneven resource distribution.
- Rise of ethnic nationalism and separatist movements.

F. External Interference and Geopolitics

- Impact of the Afghan conflict.
- Foreign influence from major power.
- Pakistan's geopolitical location fostering security - central governance.

IV. Consequences of Democratic Unrest

A. Governance Paralysis

- Policy discontinuity due to frequent government changes.
- Erosion of state capacity.

B. Economic Instability

- Investor uncertainty; capital flight.
- Depreciation of currency; inflation spikes.
- Lower productivity and economic growth.

C. Rise of Extremism and Military

- Power vacuums exploited by militant groups.

- State focus shifting from reform to security.

D. Social Fragmentation

- Public distrust in institutions.
- Youth disillusionment and migration.
- Increased polarization and intolerance.

E. International Isolation.

- Damage to Pakistan's global reputation.
- Challenges in securing foreign investment and diplomatic leverage.

V. Potential Pathways Toward Democratic Stability

A. Strengthening Civilian Institutions

- Empowerment of parliament and local governments.

B. Electoral Reforms

- Transparent and technology-supported voting and counting systems.

C. Ensuring Judicial Neutrality

- Merit-based judicial appointments.
- Limiting political interference.

D. Redefining Civil-Military Relations

- Institutional clarity on roles.
- Strengthening oversight mechanisms.

E. Economic Reforms.

- Structural reforms focusing on taxation, productivity, and inclusion.

F. Promoting Civil Education and National Integration

- Reducing ethnic and provincial disparities.
- Educating citizens about democratic processes.

vi. Conclusion

- Summary of causes and consequences.
- The need for coordinated reform and national dialogue.
- Hope for a stable future.

The Essay

Since its inception, Pakistan has struggled to maintain consistent democratic order. Periods of constitutional rule have repeatedly been interrupted by political conflicts, institutional confrontations, and extra-constitutional interventions. Despite having a vibrant political society, an active media, and a politically conscious population, Pakistan remains susceptible to democratic unrest—a pattern of recurrent political instability.

Date _____

Day _____

characterised by public protest, institutional confrontation, disputed elections, and fragile civilian authority. This unrest reflects deeper structural and systemic issues embedded in the country's political architecture.