

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

Introduction

Thesis statement

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

2- Understanding Pakistan's democratic

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

Evolution: an overview

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

3- Democratic unrest in Pakistan:
causes

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.

making every democratic government controversial.

a) ~~Rel. Consistent~~ Persistent political protests after for years after every elections

3.3 - ~~Political victimization~~ of leaders choking the spirit of freedom of expression - causing democratic backsliding

a) Pakistan's ~~revol~~ political cycle: the revolving doors of power and prison

3.4 - Flawed prioritise of consecutive successive democratic governments pushing the country towards national instability

a) Pakistan's ranking at HDI

b) Pakistan's expenditure on human development.

3.5 - Historical imbalanced civil-military relation weakening democracy in the country

a) Military coups

3.6- Absence of youth and women in the political realm of the country leading to serious democratic unrest.

a) Token representation of youth and women among political parties, legislative bodies and cabinet.

4- Consequences of democratic unrest in Pakistan

4.1- Democratic backsliding leading to the rise of authoritarian or hybrid regimes.

a) Pakistan's current hybrid regime.

4.2- Poor governance igniting public frequent public protests, sit-in and mob-politics.

a) Pakistan's unending protest culture and its negative consequences on economy.

4.3- Poor human development making the society a time-bomb to be used by the extremist elements.

a) Pakistan as an easy target

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recruitment centre for extremist elements

4.4- Political polarisation creating
space for the intervention of
undemocratic forces in the country

a) Judicial and military
intervention in politics due to
chaotic political situations.

4.5- Economic chaos discouraging
local and foreign investors from
investing and trading

a) Pakistan's stagnant FDI
despite huge potential.

4.6- National disappointment
leading towards brain-drain in
the country

a) Pakistan's graduate youth's

migration

5- Policy measures for reviving
democratic norm and culture

in the country: the way forward

5.1- Re-establishing charter of
democracy and economy among
political parties for achieving

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democratic national stability.

a) charter of democracy 2006

a) charter of economy of Kenya

5.2 - Ensuring Prioritizing human development as the foremost sector in the government's priority lists

a) Human development's direct relation to strengthening of democracy

b) Scandinavian countries' case study

5.3 - Devising a long-term brain-gain policy for utilizing from the experiences of and skills of diaspora Pakistanis for the betterment and development of the country.

a) China's brain-gain model

5.4 - Empowering youth and women in political engagement for ensuring inclusive policy-making

a) Singapore

b) Malaysia.

5.5 - Utilizing media and social media for creating awareness and about fundamental

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rights and importance of democratic institutions.

a) Turkey

b) Japan South Korea

6- Conclusion

You haven't understood the topic at all. The points which you are providing are related to the absence of democracy or compromised democracy while the asked part was about democratic unrest.

Must work on your topic comprehension and phrasing
Improve your paper presentation
Work on your word selection

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

Since its inception, Pakistan has been struggling to establish democracy due to lack of political will, interference by undemocratic forces and unparticipatory political culture. From the day of independence, till date, this is the first time that political parties are successfully transitioning democratic governments to each other as it used to be an alien concept in the past. However, with every democratic government coming to power, democratic norms and culture have been perishing with an unprecedented rate. This has resulted in poor perception of democratic institutions, political victimization of political dissents and inconsistent policies which have caused democratic unrest in the country. As a consequence, democratic backsliding, poor governance

Language is fine but your
introduction is not relevant
because your outline is not
addressing the asked part

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and political polarization have
become a new reality in of
the Pakistan. Though these challenges
are as old as Pakistan, with
a progressive policy measures, democracy
can be revived for national
stability and sustainable development
of the country.

Pakistan got independence
to be a democratic country
where ~~intensi~~ rule of law, inclusivity,
transparency and accountability participatory
political culture was deemed to
be practice in the real
form. But lack of political will
by the political elite ~~never~~
hindered the process of constitutional
formation for 7 years. Later, on,
successive military coups directed the path
of this country towards completely
another way which resulted in
instability even when democratic

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governments rose to power. With political victimization, and lack of trust in democratic set-up and persistent terrorism, non-democratic forces, particularly military establishment found the way to re-enter politics to establish a hybrid regime for political and national stability. This road pushed Pakistan's democratic journey back to the stage one door for another long period.

Pakistan's democratic set-up's consistent failure has created a wide gap in political realm. Due to this, democracy has been backsliding since the establishment of first democratic government in the 21st century. And, its declining phase is on free fall since the past 5 years. There are many causes to

You are just providing me the information which is not the asked part.

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democratic unrest in the country.

First, @ the poor perception of democratic institutions and successive governments have caused political unrest in the country. Public

perceives the legislative body and cabinet as the group of corrupt individuals. According to

Transparency International Pakistan, 80% of Pakistanis believed their

representatives as thieves. This

poor perception of democratic institutions result cause unrest

among public against their representatives which result in democratic downfall

in the country.

Second, political parties make the result of every election controversial once they see

the results are against them. This

lack of trust on the electoral process is expressed

through protests and sit-in

Your argument is based upon

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single institution. You are

supposed to generalize your
argument

across the country even two
to three years after elections.
This results in unending cycle
of protests causing unrest in
the country which badly affects
the tarnish the image democratic
process.

Third, political victimization
of dissents is considered as
a natural right of every
political government in Pakistan.
Political leaders' lives revolve
around the doors of power
and prison. Whenever, a political
party forms a government at the
centre, its opponents start
protesting at every forum against
the government, which compelled
the authorities to imprison
them as the disagreement has
no space in this Pakistan's political
realm. This results in political
imprisonment of political leaders

causing frustration among political class which leads to democratic unrest in the country.

Fourth, flawed priorities to please public in the short-term is a common practice of successive democratic government. Every political government proudly announces short-term subsidies on petrol^{and} diesel and ~~for~~ at the expense of fueling economic crisis. Or, they increase development budget and Benazir income support program to relieve public at large by decreasing the share of health and education from the budget. Pakistan^s ranks 168th among 194 countries on Human Development Index, which shows indicates how a dark future for this young country. The irrational expenditure on human development is another cause which is

unconsciously inadvertently adding in the democratic unrest of the country as the majority of citizens lack of the political understanding.

Fifth, historical imbalanced civil-military relation has also caused political unrest in the country. Since its inception, Pakistan inherited a strong military and a weak political or democratic institution. Military establishment has overthrown or influenced the democratic government almost everytime. This has agitated has always agitated Till date, not a single prime minister has completed his tenure in the history of the country. ~~This~~ A sense of political frustration is common among all political parties of the country which contribute in democratic unrest.

Last but not the least is absence of youth and women in political democratic participation. Democratic institutions and political parties have largely failed to engage youth in politics. This has resulted in token representation of the two has been practised since 1973, however, active participation of youth and women is missing. This has resulted in sidelining almost majority of country's population. And, their unlistened demands pour democratic unrest as democratic institutions ~~and~~ have failed to engage them to strength democracy in the country.

Since the causes of democratic unrest in Pakistan is discussed extensively, it is

time to discuss its repercussions and consequences for the country. Though, its ~~has~~ consequences are many, here, few of the most important ones are being discussed. First, democratic unrest has seriously tarnished democratic process in the country. Democratic backsliding is an ongoing phenomenon in the country which is leading towards authoritarianism and hybrid democracy.

V-dem report 2023 has already termed Pakistan as an hybrid regime. With new constitutional amendments ~~for~~ to ~~the~~ concentration of power and stringent laws to curb digital rights, the democratic governments have been turning into ~~an~~ authoritarian regimes choking democratic process in the country.

Second, poor governance is another result of democratic

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unrest in the country. It leads to unending protests, sit-ins and mob-politics, because public is deprived of basic facilities. ~~It~~ street Temporary installation of street-lights, roads, water ^{and gas} provision and other basic needs for the political purpose. This creates frustration among public and results in frequent protests.

Third, poor human development due to flawed priorities is ~~creating~~ making the society sit-in on a time-bomb. The huge population of younger generation is at risk of being exploited by the extremist elements. ~~Poor~~ health and education are developing poor minds which have high possibility to be used ~~turn~~ into for extremism purpose. Presence of ISK-P, TTP and

many other terror organizations
which indicate that Pakistan
is a perfect recruitment center
for this purpose.

Fourth, democratic unrest
begets political and social
polarization in the country.
Families and friends part ways
due to political differences. And,
it shows the authoritarian
tendencies of political parties
which do not have tolerance
against political differences. This
creates space for undemocratic
forces to intervene. Therefore,
military and judicial intervention
has been a common
phenomenon in the country.

Fifth, an economic crisis
which has now reached
to chaotic level is a
result of democratic unrest.
Pakistan's successive democratic

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governments have pursued inconsistent economic policies for political purposes. It has discouraged everyone, local and foreigner, not to invest in the country. The stagnant FDI from the past few decades ^{sums up} it quite well.

Finally, a sense of national disappointment is another consequence of democratic unrest. The public, particularly the youth, is disappointed. ~~It~~ They do not see any future of themselves in this country. Therefore, many of them, particularly those with skills and degrees, are leaving this country. Since 2020, the number of Pakistanis leaving the country has increased to four times, causing a serious brain-drain phenomenon.

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in the country.

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Democratic unrest have resulted in serious consequences in the country. But it can be reversed to revive democracy back in the country. For this purpose, the political parties need to re-establish a charter of democracy to hinder the path of undemocratic forces in politics. Similarly, democratic government needs to focus on human development, because a civilised society will always fight for democracy. Scandinavian countries are the case study to be followed in this regard. Further, the country needs to devise a brain-gain policy like China did to bring back skilled group of people to utilize from their

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experiences. Empowerment of youth and women similar to Singaporean and Malaysian model can also be another way to protect democratic norms. Finally, political parties and democratic governments need to create awareness among public about democratic values and fundamental human rights through media and social media like South Korea. These steps will assist in revival of democracy in Pakistan.

Democratic unrest is a real phenomenon in Pakistan which is the root cause of authoritarianism, extremism, political polarization and economic crisis. But, with political will, ^{re-establishment of} charter of democracy and economy, prioritization of human development and rebuilding democratic image, it can be mitigated to revive democracy back in the country.