

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.

11- Never use 1st and 2nd person pronouns in your essay.

12- evidence must be authentic and always try to avoid fabricated evidence. Besides, sources from where evidence is taken must be legitimate.

13- The pattern of the essay must be followed.

Democratic Unrest in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

1- Introduction

Thesis statement: Democratic unrest in Pakistan persists since its independence which, particularly, stems from power and interest politics that has severely impacted Pakistan's socio-economic and political environment.

2- History of Democratic unrest in Pakistan

3- Causes of Democratic unrest in Pakistan:

(3.1) The quest of elite class for power causes democratic unrest.

(3.2) Military interventions have weakened Pakistan democratic foundation ^{which} causes democratic unrest.

- (3.3) Political illiteracy in Pakistan promote democratic unrest.
- (3.4) Political parties in Pakistan indulge in rivalry politics which increases democratic unrest.
- (3.5) The use of state institutions for political agenda cause democratic unrest in Pakistan.
- (3.6) Politician's and the public in Pakistan engage in sentimental politics which involve democratic unrest.

4- Consequences of Democratic Unrest in Pakistan:

- (4.1) Democratic unrest leads to political polarization in Pakistan.
- (4.2) Democratic unrest impacts public attention away from central issues.

(4-3) Democratic unrest has impacted political coordination between the government and opposition.

(4-4) Democracy unrest in Pakistan provide space for extremist forces to strengthen their roots.

(4-5) Democratic unrest threaten Pakistan's economic interest because of policy inconsistency.

5- Solutions for Reducing Democratic Unrest in Pakistan

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
Improve your phrasing
Work on your word selection

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

In Gettysburg Address, 1863, Abraham Lincoln said, "democracy is government of the people, by the people, for the people...". ^{It asserts that} Popular support is the very essence of democracy. When this principle is compromised or used for the consolidation of mere power, it causes democratic unrest. Unfortunately, this has been the case in Pakistan from a long time. The country's democracy has always been in an ups and down cycle. Moreover, elected governments are ousted in Pakistan either due to power struggle or the interferences of undemocratic powers. This leads to democratic unrest in the country. Pakistan's democratic unrest is also caused by many other factors. It includes elite's power

struggle, military interventions in politics and political illiteracy in Pakistan result in democratic unrest. Pakistan's democratic unrest is also caused by rivalry politics and the use of state institutions for political objectives. It also persists because of emotional nature of politics favoured by politicians and the public. Moreover, the democratic unrest has severe causes and consequences for Pakistan. It leads to polarization and diversion of ^{Public} attention from central issues that Pakistan faces. Besides that, democratic unrest causes give ^{space to} extremist forces to flourish in Pakistan and also allow for compromise on democratic principles. Democratic unrest, moreover, leads to policy inconsistency which thwarts foreign direct

Introduction is fine, but it's completely irrelevant because the outline is not aligned with the asked part

Investments in the country. Democratic unrest persists in Pakistan since the independence which, particularly, stems from power and interests politics that has severely impacted Pakistan socio-economic and political environment.

The history of Pakistan's democracy is dismal. There has been persistent ouster of democratically elected governments in the country. The weak foundation of Pakistan's democracy was laid in the early days. It started from Governor General Sir Khwaja Isma'il Khan and Iskander Mirza who repeatedly dismissed prime ministers in a bid for power. This led to Pakistan's first martial law by Ayub Khan. Following that legacy, the country's democracy remained

fragile until today. No single democratically elected government has ever completed its legal tenure. It has been a consistent phenomenon in Pakistan that those outside the government ouster those in the government and the cycle goes on.

Unfortunately, throughout the history of Pakistan and contemporarily, there lies some unsettled causes in the country's political structure which lead democratic unrest. It includes elite's quest for power; military interference, political illiteracy, political rivalry, and the use of state institutions and sentimental politics. ~~for~~ in Pakistan's polity which are responsible for ~~poor~~ democratic fragility.

One of the cause responsible for Pakistan's democratic unrest is ^{Grammar mistake} elite class' power struggle. Throughout the political history of the country and still ^{Informal writing} today, there has been some ^{individuals} families or interest groups who indulge in a quest for power. They remain involved in undemocratic practices which weaken democracy in Pakistan and cause ~~the~~ distortion in the country's democracy. For instance, Rosita Armytage in her book, Big Capital in an Unequal World: The Micropolitics of Wealth in Pakistan (2020) also points out to the elite's capture of political and economics ^{power} ~~also~~ in Pakistan. Her argument is that in Pakistan few families exert control over political states resources through their influence and deliberately sustain instability in the country. In this way,

they keep benefiting from their privileged position, however, at the expense of democratic unrest in the country.

Your pattern of Argumentation is fine, but unfortunately none of your arguments is aligned with the topic

Apart from elite's power struggle, military's persistent interference in politics also prevail democratic unrest in the country. The military intervenes either directly through martial laws or emergence or indirectly through political engineering keep the country's democracy under strain. This causes distortion in democratic practices in the country or compromise in democratic principles. For instance, in the eight decades of Pakistan's history, for three decades the military has directly ruled the country by suspending democracy. In

another instance, political engineering and overriding influence has also ~~lead~~ caused democratic chaos. One of the most senior judge of Supreme court recently said in statement that the talk of hybrid democracy ^{in the country} equals to dictatorship. This point cut to the contemporary scenario of democracy in the ~~which~~ ^{that} country causing democratic unrest.

Besides elite power struggle and military intervening political literacy is equally responsible for Pakistan's democratic unrest. Education about politics is necessary, as it empowers the society with the capacity to effectively decide ~~and~~ right and wrong based on rationality. ~~That is~~ ^{that is why} the country's where

There is high political literacy
tend to democratically strong
such as, France; United Kingdom
and Finland etc. Unusually,
in Pakistan, the gap of
political literacy has been
absent. People rarely look
~~at~~ the election manifestos
of parties. Instead they
lean more towards ethnic,
clan or sectarian similarities
in deciding their voting. Such
as, Ishrat Hussain Ibad in his
book, Governing the ungovernable
criticizes Pakistan's democratic
exercise by the public along
such lines. This dilemma
also causes the flourishing
of hereditary politics and
political polarisation in Pakistan
which culminate into
democratic unrest.

Moreover, political
parties in Pakistan indulge

in rivaling politics which increased democratic unrest. Political in Pakistan is divided in different segment all of whom barely come together in cooperation towards solving the country's core challenges. Instead, political parties in Pakistan promote ~~an~~ politics of antagonization which does not allow space for other important things in the country's to be entertained. This sort of politics in Pakistan, does not allow the democracy to take stronghold. Political parties remain involved in.

polarizing the country through provocative narratives to remain relevant in politics. In doing so, they weaken democracy. For instance, contemporarily, the country is highly divided in two camps; On the side Pakistan Tehreek Insaf and on

the other side, Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz and People's Party stand in confrontation.

~~with~~ Despite other pressing challenges that the country faces such as climate change, terrorism and unemployment politics ~~rev~~ in Pakistan revolves around power politics which is pushing the country towards democratic unrest.

In addition, political parties in Pakistan, whenever they are in the government use state institutions for political agendas which invoke political unrest. In a democratic society, the state's institutions are perceived as unbiased and neutral in their observation and decision making. When such institutions are employed for political gains it leads to the weakening of such those

institutions and their integrity. As a result, democracy becomes fragile. For instance, the role of Election Commission in 2013 general election was highly controversial in this regard. Multiple international organisation such as the UN also pointed out. Since the election, the opposition parties and government ~~are~~ are hostile towards each other which has caused democratic uncertainty in Pakistan.

Besides the politicisation of institution, political leaders and the public both favour politics of emotion. This turn political workers and followers into cult which see everything through the lenses of their leaders. The problem with the cult politics is, it make people irrationalistic and devoid of

reasoning. moreover, politics become blind following ~~and~~ which ultimately results in democratic unrest. Because cult politics infuse unreasonability and hostility in its worker. This has been Pakistan's main problem. There was a time when the public was inspired by Zulfikar Bhutto, then Benazir, Nawaz Sharif, and now, Imran Khan. ~~People~~ ~~in different time~~ This sort of politics is harmful because it promote antagonism and further segmentation of society which is favourable for democratic unrest: and has sever consequences.

The consequences of democratic unrest in Pakistan culminates into various issues. It include political polarization, attention diversion, political coordination,

and create favourable ground for the breeding of extremist forces. It also leads to compromise on democratic principles and policy inconsistency.

Moreover, political ~~unrest~~ ^{polarisation} is a major consequence of democratic unrest. Polarisation prevails when democracy dwindles. As democracy weakens and its principles are compromised due to the weakening of institution, the societies trust on democracy starts fading and give space to the breakdown of social structure. People, instead of relying on fair rules and neutral system, begin to support political groups. This divides the society into rival camps and animosity increases in intensity. It not only weakens

the government but also deepens political hatred and social division. For instance, Imran Khan's ouster in a no confidence vote led to the incident of "9 May". This divided the country into two rival factions and polarized Pakistan's society, according to Aljazeera. This indicates towards the consequences of democratic unrest in polarizing Pakistan.

Besides political polarisation, democratic unrest also ~~dis~~ impact the public's attention. In Pakistan, political atmosphere has always remained heated. This diverted the public's attention from core issues in the country such as, health, climate, employment and economy. ~~It~~ of the public's

attention is sucked by political turmoil in the country. For instance, 27 million children are out of school. Unemployment is a record 21 years high according to the government. Corruption engulfs 6.5% of the country's GDP annually according to IMF. Despite all of these challenges, the whole national media is absorbed by the country's political turmoil. Thus, democratic unrest has stagnated Pakistan's development by absorbing the public's minds.

~~Secondly~~. In addition to political polarization and diverting public attention, democratic unrest also impact coordination between the government and opposition in Pakistan. In Pakistan,

political parties on the opposite sides consider each other as rivals. Instead of engaging in a progressive development of the country, each successive government uses its tenure to file politically motivated cases against its opponents. For example, the government of 2018 lodged politically cases against the opposition of that time. Now, today the same opposition in Viti government is suppressing the contemporary opposition the same way. This further deepens the political divide. ~~and~~ Instead of moving for the development of the country in coordination, politicians remain hostile against each other.

In all of this scenario, extremist forces

have gained significant
space for breeding in Pakistan.
Pakistan is navigating through
a difficult time of terrorism.
Each day, in confrontation
with the Tehrik Taliban
Pakistan and Baloch liberation
Army, both rank and file
officers are embracing
martyrdom. It is because
democratic unrest has fragmented
the whole of Pakistan's socio
society along political lines
which give the opportunity
to terrorists to exploit. For
instance, contemporarily Pakistan
is under democratic strain. In
this pretext, terrorist attacks
have surged the highest
last year since the last
decade. ^{according to the government.} Until, all the
political factions unite
and ^{implement} support the kinetic
and non kinetic measures
as per the revised National

action plan, terrorism will
keep flourishing. Thus, democratic
interest has made Pakistan's
security ~~very~~ vulnerable due
to political divide.

Additionally, the
prevailing democratic unrest
also threatens Pakistan's
economic interest because
of policy inconsistency.
The country has a
history, whenever, successive
government come to power,
they denounce the
projects and policies of
the previous government.
In future, in 1999, the government
wrecked the whole local
government cooperative bank
by attacking government before
it - the bank government
the government by the
Hussain and Siddiqui the
policy as the not for

investors low confidence in Pakistan. Because when investor is unsure ~~due to~~ about his returns on investment due to changing policies, it erode investors trust. This leads to low foreign direct investment which detrimental for economic growth.

In order to reduce democratic unrest, Pakistan need to take certain measures which are necessary for democracy, economy, society and politics in the country.

It needs to enforce democracy on the grass root level to ensure healthy and strong democratic foundation. Intraparty democracy must be ensured to prevent hereditary politics and the consolidation of

power in single hand. Moreover, Pakistan should equip its population with political literacy to reduce their vulnerability of becoming a cult or indulging in sentimental trap. For instance, in Western European countries, democracy has been very strong. This is because their population is the world's highly literate, their local democracies are very developed, and they are not easily overwhelmed by emotional politics. This could be the case for Pakistan, once it achieve these simple, yet, significant milestones.

In conclusion, political unrest in Pakistan is deeply entrenched in the legacy of the past.

It is caused by elitism, militarism and illiteracy. Furthermore, democratic unrest has severe economic, political and social consequences for Pakistan. In order to reduce democratic uncertainty, Pakistan need to enforce democracy in ~~all~~ its true spirit of accountability, transparency and inclusivity to ensure the country tread on the path of prosperity.