



RESEARCH PAPER

Democratization in Pakistan: An Analysis of Governance during PTI's Government (2018-2022)

¹Muhammad Rizwan Haleemi* and ²Dr. Ali Shan Shah

1. PhD Scholar Department of Political Science Government College University Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan
2. Assistant Professor Department of Political Science Government College University Faisalabad, Punjab, Pakistan

*Corresponding Author: alishanshah@gcuf.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

The main objective of this research is to focus on analyzing the performance of the Prime Minister Mr. Imran Khan and his political party, PTI, who campaigned on the promise of change, from 2018 to 2022 in democratic processes. This article examines how the nearly four-year period of Mr. Khan's leadership in governance differed from the same timeframe in the previous. Democracy is recognized as the leading political system today. Nations that have established strong democratic practices and value their parliamentary institutions are prospering around the world. Key elements of a democratic system include a legislative body, a functioning executive branch and an independent judiciary. These three institutions must work within their specific areas of authority and follow the guidelines set by the constitution. Pakistan has established a democratic form of governance to operate within its territory. This research employs qualitative methodology to enhance the outcomes. Parliament members must be responsible to the voters for how well they perform their duties. There are no easy ways to quickly enhance the process of democratization and establish democracy in a country. To create a genuine parliamentary democracy, we must advance more swiftly in the correct direction.

KEYWORDS Democratization, Economy, Governance, Parliamentary System, Political Party

Introduction

Democracy represents a set of values expressed through a particular institutional structure. At its core, two fundamental values are self-governance by citizens and the equality among all citizens. Modern states have developed systems and processes that embody their values in how they interact with citizens. This includes protecting citizens' rights, maintaining a government that is responsive and accountable, fostering an active civil society, and establishing institutions like the media and political parties (Toor, 2020). These elements work together to facilitate the relationship between the state and citizens, ensuring that democratic ideals are maintained. Political parties and civil society struggle to challenge the military due to the existing power dynamics in the country. For a nation to function effectively, it is crucial to have a democratic system that enjoys widespread public support (Mhar, Malik, & Bakhtair, 2023). Equally important is the need for this system to operate freely, as this will promote its development, strengthen governance, and enhance the management of national affairs and institutions (Akram, Ahmed, & Azhar, 2024).

The years from 2018 to 2022 are crucial in the political and democratic history of Pakistan. During this time, former PM Imran Khan and his party, PTI, were voted into power with the promise of bringing change (Masood, 2023). In July 2018, the general

elections in Pakistan were a key moment in the nation's 71-year history of elections. They represented the third consecutive transfer of power from one elected civilian government to another (Mhar, Malik, & Bakhtair, 2023). Imran Khan, a former cricketer who became a politician, and his party, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), assumed power after the elections in July 2018. On April 9, 2022, he faced a vote of no confidence, which led to his removal as Prime Minister. Following this, Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif was sworn in as the new Prime Minister on April 11, 2022. As of August 12, 2022, the 15th National Assembly of Pakistan has officially marked the completion of its fourth year in a five-year term (PILDAT, 2018). When countries face authoritarian governments, it is typical for members of opposing political parties to unite in support of democratic reforms. In Pakistan, however, the establishment of democratic practices has been hindered by various obstacles, including ongoing conflicts within the government. These issues have significantly delayed the progress of democratic values in the country's political system. Consequently, the inconsistent and undemocratic actions of political leaders in their quest for true democracy raise important concerns (Kuraishi, 2024).

Literature Review

Akram, Ahmed, & Azhar writes democratization is the only system that is widely accepted and feasible in today's world. It thrives through a strong and organized parliament, which serves as the foundation and top law-making body in any successful country. This structure has proven effective in various nations around the globe. Parliament serves as an essential tool for promoting democracy and its development. Key elements such as free and fair elections, political freedom, and citizen voting are fundamental to the democratization process. Democracy is crucial for ensuring the well-being of society and fulfilling the needs of the people through legislation. Pakistan has adopted a democratic system to govern the country effectively (Akram, Ahmed, & Azhar, 2024). There are several research gaps regarding democratization in Pakistan, particularly when comparing the PML-N and PTI during the elections from 2013 to 2022. It is important to analyze the internal structures, decision-making processes, and organizational strengths of both parties, as well as how these factors influenced their efforts towards democratization.

Masood discusses the influence of Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) on Pakistan's political landscape from 2013 to 2022, highlighting its significant changes and challenges. Established by Imran Khan in 1996, PTI gained notable traction during the 2013 general elections, becoming the third-largest party in the National Assembly. From 2013 to 2018, PTI was adjusting to governance while establishing a coalition government in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). During these years, the party's commitment to fighting corruption and promoting good governance served as crucial foundations. (Masood, 2023). This research does not cover institutional analysis. However, the upcoming study will examine how both parties engaged with and impacted Pakistan's democratic institutions, including the Election Commission, judiciary, and parliament, which are crucial topics to address.

Hassan, Faza, & Khalid examined how speeches delivered during political events are altering political communication and expression. They noted that harsh criticism, as well as negative and insulting remarks in these speeches, contribute to a cycle of hate speech and intolerance in society. This study aims to provide an initial understanding of hate speech in Pakistan's political environment. It will identify the types of hate speech that are being generated and examine the characteristics of these messages. Clearly, hate speech from political figures may hinder meaningful discussions and pose a risk to democracy. This study aims to provide an initial understanding of hate speech in Pakistan's political environment. It will identify the types of hate speech that are being generated and examine the characteristics of these messages. Clearly, hate speech from political figures may hinder

meaningful discussions and pose a risk to democracy. (Hassan, Faza, & Khalid, 2020). This study aims to provide an initial understanding of hate speech in Pakistan's political environment. It will identify the types of hate speech that are being generated and examine the characteristics of these messages. Clearly, hate speech from political figures may hinder meaningful discussions and pose a risk to democracy.

Toor discusses how media affects politics, a topic that often sparks debate because of its significant impact. Media is considered the fourth branch of government, and traditional media plays a crucial role in politics. Newspapers significantly shape the public perception of political parties through their agenda-setting influence. This study aims to analyze the major English and Urdu newspapers in Pakistan, specifically Dawn, The News, Jang, and Nawa-i-Waqt, to assess how they represented the Pakistan Peoples Party Parliamentarians (PPPP), Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), and Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) during the PPPP's five-year term from 2008 to 2013. Using content analysis, the results show that PML-N received the most editorial and news coverage on significant national issues, while PPPP was the second most covered party (Toor, 2020). The proposed research will explore how media influences public opinion and the propaganda tactics used by both parties to sway voters. It will also compare the internal structures, decision-making methods, and organizational strength of PML-N and PTI, and analyze how these factors have affected their efforts towards democratization.

PILDAT reported on the PML-N's manifesto, titled "Respect for the Vote, Vote for Service," which was presented for the 2018-2023 period on July 5, 2018. The manifesto was introduced by PML-N President Shahbaz Sharif, accompanied by former Prime Minister Shahid Khaqan Abbasi and other leading figures from the party. This analysis examines how Pakistan's major political parties aim to define the relationship between civilian authorities and the military, with the goal of strengthening democracy and the rule of law in the country. It focuses on the 2018 electoral manifestoes of three parties: Pakistan Muslim League-Nawaz (PML-N), Pakistan Peoples Party (PPP), and Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI). The study compares these manifestoes both among the parties and with their earlier versions (PILDAT, 2018).

Kuraishi discusses the connection between post-truth and the decline of democracy. In this article, she challenges the common view by presenting post-truth as a strategic form of discourse. She argues that post-truth can play a significant role in the process of democratization. To support this, she developed a new method for analyzing textual data related to post-truth narratives, which she tested on 1,209 newspaper articles from three major Pakistani newspapers published during national elections from 2007 to 2018. The author explores post-truth narratives related to democracy and discovers that these narratives emphasize efforts to democratize the nation. Rather than signaling a decline in democracy, post-truth narratives serve as strategies to mobilize citizens. (Kuraishi, 2024). This paper reassesses the concept of post-truth as a form of communication and contends that it can serve as an effective strategy for mobilization during elections.

Methodology

This research employs qualitative methodology to enhance the outcomes. A substantial amount of secondary data exists on this subject. The researcher reviewed various books, articles, and both national and international newspapers. This research examines the effectiveness of the renowned political party, PTI, regarding their contributions to the democratization process in Pakistan from 2018 to 2022. The study evaluates PTI parliamentary performance.

General Elections 2018 and PTI

In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the PTI strengthened its position in 2018 and achieved significant success in Punjab and Sindh. In Punjab, the PTI secured 181 seats, while the PML-N's representation dropped to 166 seats, causing it to lose its majority in the Provincial Assembly. In Sindh, the PTI gained 30 seats, marking substantial improvement since 2013, while the PML-N failed to win any seats in that province (Toor, 2020). The following table shows the distribution of seats during elections 2018:

Table 1
Distribution of Seats during Elections 2018

Name of the Political Party	Punjab	KPK	Sindh	Baluchistan
PTI	181	85	30	7
PPP	7	5	99	0
PML-N	166	6	0	1

The long-standing control of provincial seats by the two major political parties has been challenged by the PTI, a third party that opposes the existing order. The PTI made significant gains in Punjab, a region that was traditionally dominated by the PML-N, and also achieved notable progress in Sindh (PILDAT, 2018). In this situation, PTI's messages of "anti-corruption" and "change" have greatly influenced the provincial interests of both the PML-N and PPP (Masood, 2023).

PTI Claims in Elections 2018

Imran Khan, the founder of PTI, stands out due to his unique background. Born in Lahore in 1952, he came from a wealthy family not involved in politics. Following the 2018 election, PTI's ascent to power transformed the entrenched dynastic nature of Pakistani politics, where the PML-N and PPP are led by members of the same families for three generations. PTI began in 1996, but it wasn't until 2011 that it gained significant public support (Hassan, Faza, & Khalid, 2020). Hence, PTI became one of the leading political parties and successfully formed a government in 2013 elections in KPK. The party achieved a majority in 2018, allowing it to establish a government at both in Punjab and the national level. Since rising to prominence in 2011, PTI has positioned itself as an alternative to the political parties that have been in power for the past forty years. During this election, PTI launched its manifesto under the slogan Establishing a Naya Pakistan (Shafaqat, 2018). The Naya Pakistan campaign emphasized accountability, empowering individuals at the local level, removing political influence from the police, and reforming both the civil service and the criminal justice system. PTI stated in its manifesto that Pakistan's foreign policy will be guided by mutual interests as well as international traditions and norms. The country aims to take a conflict resolution approach to enhance relationships with both Eastern and western neighbors (Cheema & Hashmi, 2021). Emphasis will be placed on political and economic diplomacy to secure economic advantages through foreign direct investment and trade. Over the next five years, PTI's manifestoes promised the creation of 10M jobs. The FBR will undergo reforms aimed at establishing a strong tax policy, effective enforcement measures and an efficient administrative framework. there is a vision to construct 5M affordable homes for individuals living in informal settlements (Zaman & Mansoor, 2024). Additionally, a campaign will be launched to combat corruption that leads to tax evasion, with the names of those involved being made public. The proposal also includes digitalizing business operations to make Pakistan more inviting for commerce. There is a strong commitment to complete all projects related to the CPEC, and we are determined to turn this into reality (PILDAT, Five Years of 15th National Assembly of Pakistan, 2022). The key promise of the Pakistan PTI party for the 2018 elections was to ensure healthcare for

everyone. They aimed to deliver for all citizens in Pakistan universal healthcare coverage. To achieve this, they introduced the SehatInsaf Card, which would work through a partnership between private and public sectors. Plans include increasing the number of female health workers and establishing basic health units within 10 kilometers of rural areas. Additionally, the manifesto suggested making hospitals independent by creating professional boards to oversee their management (Mariam Mufti, 2020). The PTI's education policy, outlined in its manifesto, aimed for significant reforms across all educational levels. One of its primary goals was to re-enroll children who had dropped out of school. The manifesto also promised the creation of new universities and colleges. The policy emphasized vocational education and included plans to establish ten technical universities within 5 years. Additionally, a key proposal was to implement syllabus uniformity including madrassas for all private and public schools (Niazi, 2024).

PTI Progress in the Political Landscape

If the PTI continues to depend on Pakistan's established power structures instead of making a lasting shift toward grassroots mobilization, it is likely that history will repeat itself. However, there seems to be an opportunity for political change in the ongoing discussions about the PTI, its ability to remain relevant, and how it compares to its traditional rivals. Pakistan is showing a clear shift away from its usual back-and-forth between civilian and military leadership. This situation presents a chance for the PTI to grow into a viable political option that can enhance civilian governance. The party has successfully engaged young people, compelling established political figures to respond to the feelings and opinions. No matter how the PTI performs in elections or legislative activities in the upcoming months, it is important to manage expectations about the party's overall political power (Mirza, Hussain, & Kumar, 2023). However, the conversations sparked by the PTI regarding Pakistan's political future indicate that a challenging year for politics in the country could present a chance for democracy to become more responsive and accountable to the people it is (Niazi, 2024). meant to serve

PTI in Social and Economic Context (2018-2022)

Pakistan's economy has shown steady growth since independence, with an annual increase of over 5% during the first 60 years. In the elections of 2013 and 2018, voter turnout rose significantly, reflecting a higher level of citizen engagement in the electoral process compared to the 1970s. National voter turnout slightly dropped from 53.62 percent to 51.99 percent in the 2018 elections (Khan & Akhtar, 2022). Despite this, there were 8.45M more votes cast compared to the 2013 elections. Additionally, 2018 marked the highest increase in voter registration since 1970. The number of voters rose from 86.19M in 2013 to 105.96M in 2018. Between these years, 19.77M voters were added to the rolls, which is a 23 percent increase over five years (Niazi, 2024). This signifies the largest growth in voter numbers between two elections in recent history. A significant number of young voters are included in the electoral rolls. Young voters, defined as those aged 18 to 35, make up 43.82 percent of all voters. Between 2013 and 2018, the registration of young voters rose by over 2M (Shah & Zubair, 2020).

An Analysis of PTI Governing Practices (2018-2022)

In 2018, the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) party emerged victorious in the general elections and established the government. History indicates that any incoming government in Pakistan will face numerous challenges. Nevertheless, the hopes that the public had for the PTI government heightened the degree of these challenges. Voters chose PTI after growing tired of the existing political parties. They believed PTI was the

only organization that could significantly alleviate their struggles (Malik, Akhtar, Ahmed, & Hayat, 2023). This expectation placed a greater burden on PTI to deliver results. Many saw Imran Khan, the leader of the party, as their potential rescuer. However, the circumstances were similar to those seen in the past (PILDAT, 2018). The led government by PTI promised to create 10M jobs in their manifesto, but this turned out to be unrealistic. They were unable to raise the GDP growth rate beyond 6.1 percent. Economic growth is a key indicator for assessing a country's economic situation, and PTI neither failed nor succeeded in improving it (Zaka, Green, & Malik, 2021).

The PTI government struggled to manage inflation, which escalated significantly. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation soared from 4.7 percent in 2018 to 12.2 percent in 2022. Food inflation surged by 960 basis points, placing a heavier load on consumers, while core inflation rose by 230 basis points. On a positive note, the PTI-led government managed to boost exports by 1.7 percent. However, there was a missed opportunity to increase foreign direct investment. Like its predecessors, the government also saw a rise in national debt (Mirza, Hussain, & Kumar, 2023). During the PTI administration, foreign policy priorities and strategies have shifted. The former prime minister, IK, stated early in his tenure that Pakistan would focus on negotiation rather than military action to address issues with India, including the Kashmir conflict. Hence, this approach did not succeed, leading to significant developments on August 5th, 2020, when India altered the status of Jammu and Kashmir (Masood, 2023). Subsequently, the matter of surgical strikes worsened the relationship between Pakistan and India. The government, under PTI leadership, made efforts to foster better ties with India. In 2019, Pakistan opened the Kartarpur Corridor as part of this initiative. Despite these steps, many challenges remained that hindered the normalization of relations between the both two neighboring countries (Hassan, Faza, & Khalid, 2020). The government of PTI has had a strained relationship with the United States. This tension worsened when Imran Khan accused the U.S. of being involved in a conspiracy to remove his government from power. The government PTI faced criticism for its management of the CPEC program. Several initiatives under CPEC were stopped in various sectors. The relationship between China and Pakistan during this time was not very active. Additionally, the government PTI reversal on its stance regarding the Ukraine war complicated its foreign policy further. Under the government PTI leadership, there was a surge of optimism in the education sector. However, it fell short of meeting public expectations. The initiative for a uniform curriculum failed to take shape due to a lack of adequate training for teachers in schools. (Masood, 2023). This initiative may lower the quality of private schools while failing to improve government schools, as it was implemented without considering the potential negative effects. Additionally, the curriculum design did not encourage critical thinking skills. Secondly, the PTI government wanted to bring 23 million out-of-school children into schools, which requires nearly doubling the number of schools that already exist. However, in this regard, more initiative was needed (Niazi, 2024).

The PTI government aimed to enroll 23M children who were not attending school, which would require nearly doubling the current number of schools. However, more action was necessary to achieve this goal (Hassan, Faza, & Khalid, 2020). The PTI government made a major contribution to the health sector by ensuring that everyone had access to healthcare services through the Sehat Insaf Card. This initiative is viewed as one of PTI's most daring efforts in health. It also encouraged partnerships between the public and private sectors. However, the government's promises to increase the number of female health workers and to remove political influence from hospitals have not been fulfilled. (Masood, 2023).

PTI under the leadership of IK have consistently emphasized Since 1996 that the main issues facing Pakistan are corruption and the dismantling of civilian state institutions by powerful political families. As the only major political party not holding power, the PTI was positioned to voice the widespread discontent among the people. Consequently, the PTI launched an effective and strategic election campaign in 2018, that successfully secured the position of prime minister. (Toor, 2020). The unique slogans of “anti-corruption” “anti-elite,” and “change,” set PTI apart from the other two political parties. PTI also promotes values like “national unity,” and “tolerance” aiming to eradicate “religious and abhorrence prejudice.” Unlike more radical Islamic parties, PTI presents itself as both inclusive and radical appealing to Pakistan’s growing middle class (Hassan, Faza, & Khalid, 2020).

PTI Performance in the Parliament 2018-2022

The foundation of democracy relies on the rule of law supported by civil society. The process of democratization is at a pivotal point in Pakistan. Moving forward, it is essential to promote a positive vision and foster unity among the people (Niazi, 2024). The PTI government showed notable performance from 2018 to 2022 in several areas particularly in Parliament.

Legislations

In the fourth year of the PTI government, legislative activity dropped by 8 percent, with 55 laws passed compared to 60 in the previous year. In the second year, 30 bills were approved, while only 10 were passed in the first year. Over the entire four-year period, National Assembly passed a total of 155 bills (Niazi, 2024). The PTI government has enacted 24 percent more laws than its predecessor during the same timeframe. Notably, from 13th August, 2018, to 9th April 2022, when Mr. Imran Khan served as Prime Minister, 126 out of 155 bills were approved. In the Assembly's fourth year, 32 government bills were presented, which is slightly more than the 31 bills introduced in the third year. However, Private Members only introduced 46 bills, a decrease from the 74 bills proposed in the third year.

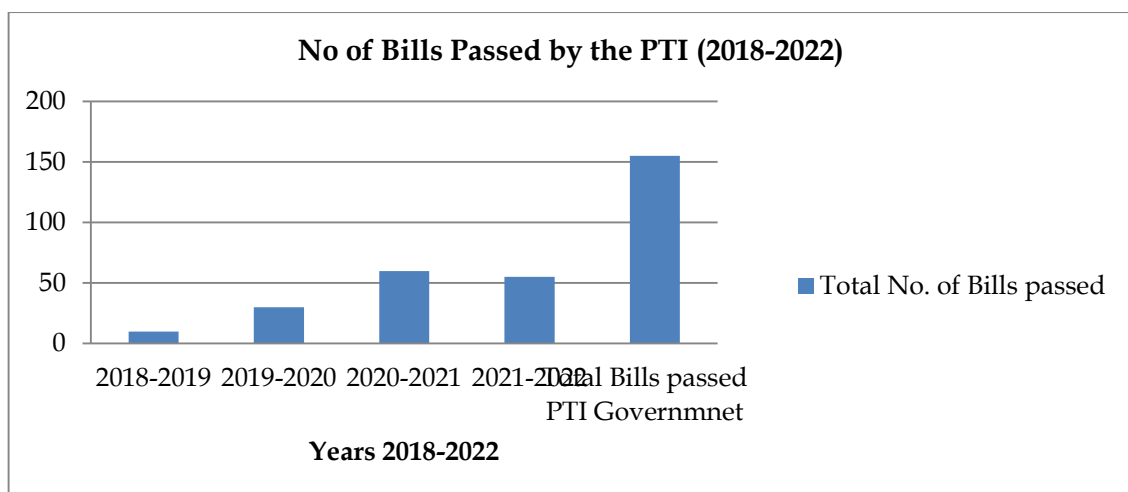


Figure 1 shows the number of passed bills by the PTI government during 2018-2022

Ordinances

In the fourth year of the National Assembly, the Government laid slightly fewer ordinances compared to the previous year. Specifically, 16 ordinances were presented in

the fourth year, down from 20 in the third year, reflecting a decrease of approximately 20%. Of the 16 ordinances introduced, 13 were extended for an additional 120 days. It is important to highlight that 14 of these 16 ordinances were submitted by the PTI government under the leadership of Prime Minister Imran Khan (Transparency, 2023).

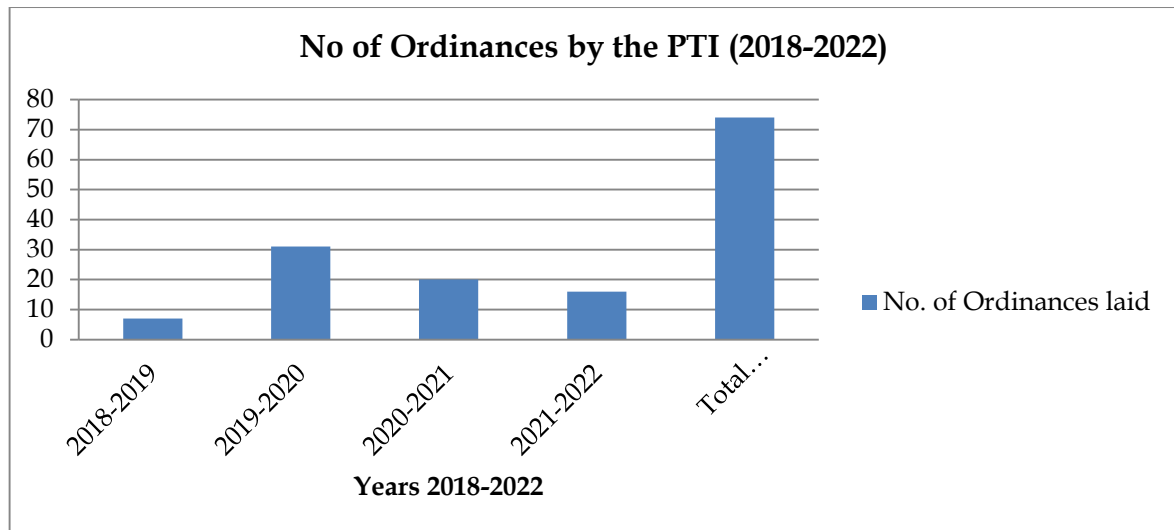


Figure 2 shows the number of ordinances laid by the PTI 2018-2022

Working Days

The PTI government has convened for only 87 days in its fourth parliamentary year. This is a 10% increase compared to the 79 days it met in the third year. Yet, on average, the Assembly has only met for 88 days per year over its first four years, which is less than the previous average of 99 days per year (Transparency, 2023).

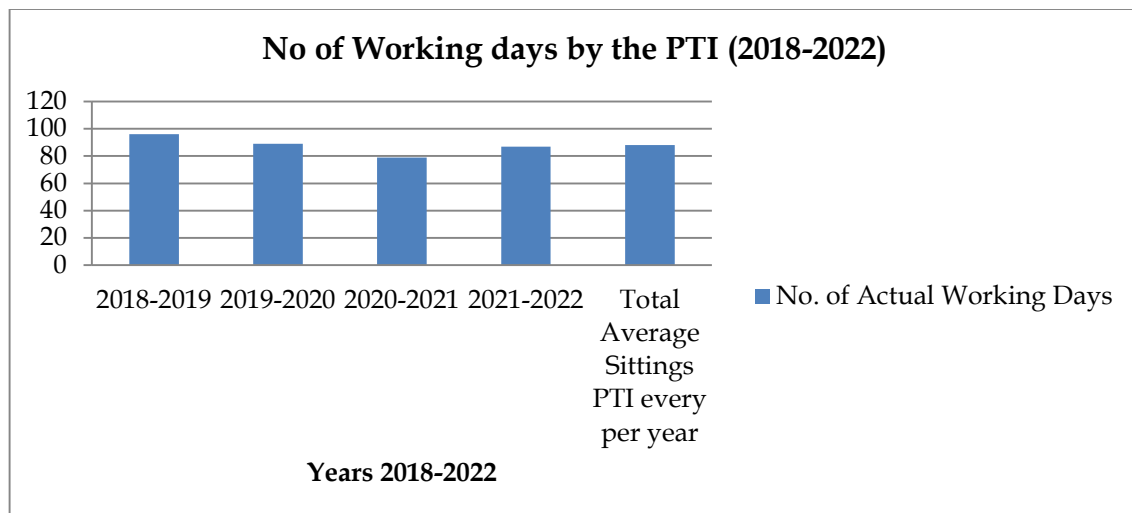


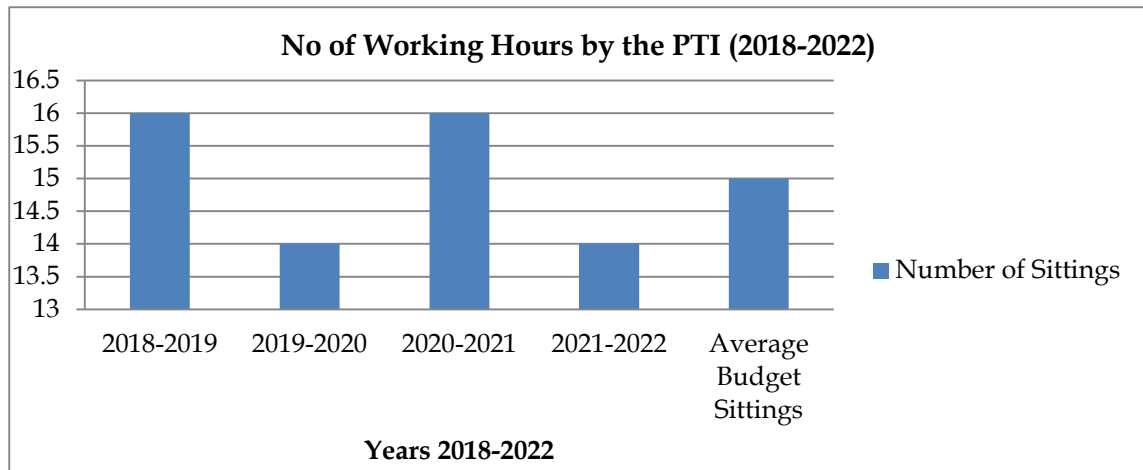
Figure 3 shows the number of actual working days by PTI 2018-2022

Working Hours

The working hours of the Assembly each year provide a valuable measure of its efficiency and productivity. In its fourth year, PTI government convened for 178 hours and 1 minute. This represents an 18% decrease in working hours compared to the third year, when the Assembly met for 217 hours and 10 minutes. Over the four years, the average working hours of the PTI government have been 258 hours and 15 minutes,

down from an average of 292 hours and 34 minutes during the first four years of the previous government (Niazi, 2024).

Figure 5 shows the number of working Hours by PTI 2018-2022



Agenda Items Left Over

One way to evaluate the performance of the PTI government is to compare its daily objectives listed in the Orders of the Day with what it actually accomplishes during each session. An examination of the fourth year of the PTI government reveals significant shortcomings in this area. During 87 sittings, the PTI government managed to address only 41 percent of its planned agenda items, leaving a substantial portion unaddressed. On average, 58.87 percent of agenda items were not completed throughout the fourth year. Notably, on 17th, May 2022, the PTI government left a staggering 99.45 percent of agenda items unaddressed, and in only 17 out of 87 sittings were all agenda items completed.

PTI MNAs Attendance

In the 4th year of the PTI government the average attendance for MNAs was 67 percent up until 9th April, 2022. Following the PTI administration, the average attendance over the four years decreased to 51 percent. This marks a drop of 14 percentage points compared to the 3rd year, where attendance was 65 percent.

Prime Minister Attendance

As Prime Minister and Member of the National Assembly, Mr. Imran Khan showed little interest in attending National Assembly meetings. Aside from a few important events, like his election and vote of confidence, he rarely prioritized the Assembly, which is a crucial part of his government's strength. In the 4th year of his time in the National Assembly, he was present for just one session, which is only 1.14 percent of the total. Overall, during his tenure as Prime Minister, he attended 34 sessions, accounting for 11 percent of all meetings during the PTI government (Transparency, 2023).

Quorum

Quorum issues were raised 34 times during 28 out of 87 sittings in the 4th year of the PTI government, which represents 32.18 percent of the total. Of those 28 sittings

where quorum was questioned, 23 were adjourned, despite an average attendance of 173 Members of the National Assembly during that year.

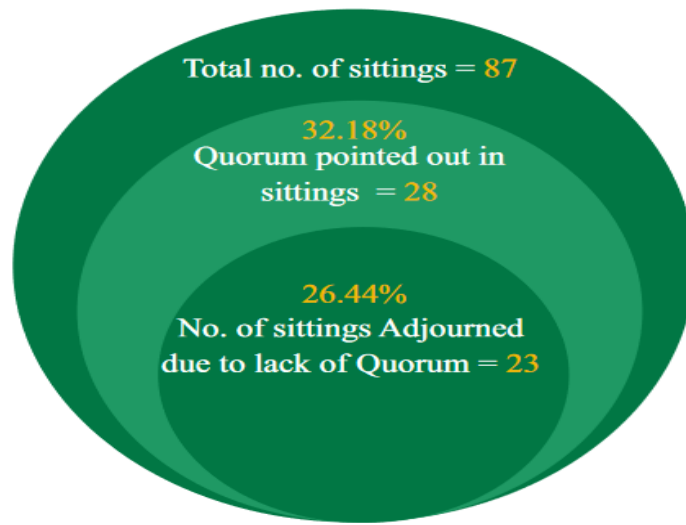


Figure 6 shows the total number of sittings quorum by PTI 2018-2022

Budget Sessions

PTI included only 14 days for the annual budget session during the 4th year of his government and the approval of the Finance Bill for 2022-2023, which is two days shorter than the previous year. This reduction aligns with the historical average of about 15 days for budget sessions in the National Assembly. Instead of showing improvement, the assembly experienced a significant decline in working hours, dropping by 56 percent from 102 hours and 27 minutes to just 45 hours and 7 minutes during the budget session in the 4th year. The decline may be linked to the departure of PTI members who left the National Assembly following the successful vote of no confidence against PM Imran Khan(Niazi, 2024). Nevertheless, the average duration of time dedicated to budget sessions of the PTI over four years is 79 hours. This marks a 41 percent increase compared to the average time spent in budget sessions during the four years of the previous government(Transparency, 2023).

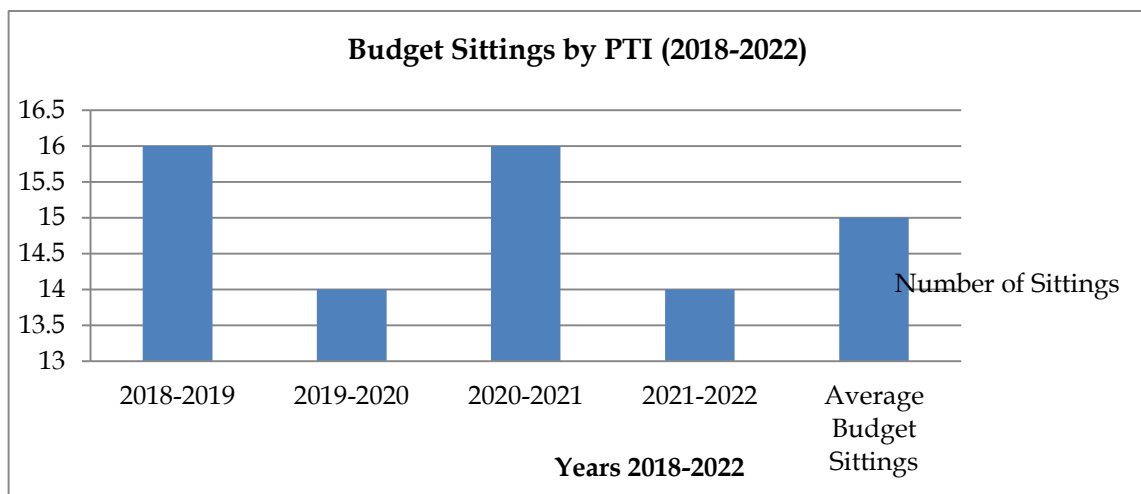


Figure 7 shows the budget sittings by PTI 2018-2022

Conclusion

PTI emphasizes the need for a government free from corruption to prevent the decline of the state. It advocates for a culture of accountability and transparency to rebuild public trust in government. Imran Khan promotes a political model that is unaffected by elite interests and family politics, aiming for political stability through a dependable democracy, openness, and responsible leadership. Previous administrations have deliberately suppressed accountability institutions, creating a situation where corruption among the ruling elite was hidden rather than addressed. The PTI promotes a culture of self-reliance at both economic and social levels. They argue that ongoing loans from international sources have failed to foster economic development or enhance people's quality of life, hindering the nation's overall growth. Instead, these funds tend to benefit corrupt political leaders under various projects and titles. PTI focuses on reducing poverty by promoting economic development and ensuring that women and children have access to education. The organization stands against religious extremism and seeks to eliminate its root causes, such as illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, and injustice through social progress and economic initiatives. They condemn the misuse of religious beliefs to instill fear and provoke violence, emphasizing the need to address these underlying issues. For a democratic government free, fair, and transparent elections are essential. They allow for true representation in the legislature and give voters the chance to support or reject the government's performance. It is crucial that the government reflects the people's will. This approach will safeguard rights, provide equal opportunities, and ensure that citizens have both political and social representation. Transparency involves the government conducting its activities in a way that is accessible and understandable to the public. It is essential that the media have the freedom to discuss and critique these actions without restriction. Accessibility involves engaging with the community, including civil society. Parliament's work should address the issues faced by the people and focus on their well-being. It is essential for politicians and government officials to be approachable and available to the public whenever possible. Parliament members must be responsible to the voters for how well they perform their duties. The legislation and the actions of the elected government must be effective. Strong independent lobbies, foreign influences, or existing power structures should not overpower, confuse, or dictate to these elected officials. Institutions need to operate within their designated boundaries. The judiciary and executive branches must adhere to the laws set by the parliament. Both business and government should operate in accordance with democratic principles and values. There are no easy ways to quickly enhance the process of democratization and establish democracy in a country. To create a genuine parliamentary democracy, we must advance more swiftly in the correct direction. Additionally, it is essential for people to take an active role by voting for their representatives during elections.

Recommendations

To enhance the process of democratization in any nation, it is advisable to take into account the following recommendations i.e enhance the autonomy and effectiveness of independent institutions such as the judiciary, electoral commissions, and agencies dedicated to combating corruption, encourage openness and responsibility in governmental decision-making processes and actions, foster the engagement of citizens by promoting education, raising awareness, and implementing inclusive policies, promote a media landscape that is both free and independent to ensure accountability among those in positions of authority.

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