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Political Instability Across Party Systems: A comparative Study of Multi- party and Bi-Party Democracies.

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Abstract: *This research investigate the nexus between party system configurations and stability through the lens o institutional resilience. While democratic pluralism is often lauded , this study interrogates whether multi party frameworks inherently Harbor greater systemic volatility compared to bi-party structures. Utilizing a longitudinal comparative case study design, the analysis examines distinct political topographies: the multi party system of Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and the bi party systems of the United Kingdom and the United States. The study operationalizes political instability through four critical metrics: Governmental Instability, Military coup, terrorism and corruption. Synthesizing a decadal dataset2012-2025 alongside high fidelity indicators from the V-Dem Index. The empirical evidence reveals that bi-party systems demonstrate superior institutional equilibrium and higher Governmental Accountability scores, acting as a structural buffer against total political breakdown. Conversely, the multi-party cases exhibit a higher propensity for executive turnover and vulnerability to non-state actor interference. The study concludes that while multi-party systems offer broader representation, bi-party architecture provide the institutional consolidation necessary for enduring stability. These insights offer critical implications for constitutional engineering and democratic sustainability in emerging economies.*

Keywords: Political Instability, Multi-party, Bi-party,

Introduction:

Background Of Study: the political stability of a political system is fundamentally influenced by its party structure which dictates how power is contested and maintained. Political instability, characterized by frequent government collapse, military interventions and systemic corruption, remains a critical challenge or developing and developed nations alike. In multiparty systems such as those in Bangladesh, Pakistan and India, the fragmented nature of political representation often leads to coalition complexities and heightened domestic friction (Chawdhury, 2016). For instance, Bangladesh has recently experienced significant turmoil, including a students -led protest in 2024 that brought down a 15 year rule followed by a transition to an interim government and subsequent landmark elections in early 2026 (Sohel, 2026). Conversely bi party system like uk and usa are traditionally viewed as more stable due to the clear binary choice for voters, though they are not immune to rising polarization. This study examines four primary indicators of instability to evaluate the relative stability of these two distinct political frameworks. (Lane, 2007)

Research Gap: while existing literature extensively explores the theoretical differences between multi party and bi party systems, there is a lack of recent comparative research that directly links specific indicators of instability such as militancy and military coups to these party structure across South Asian and western contexts. Current academic discourse often emphasizes ideological bias or economic outcomes like growth and inflation, but frequently overlooks the direct impact of party fragmentation on governmental accountability and clear election in a unified analysis (Alesina, 1996). Furthermore many studies rely on complex statistical modelling that can obscure the practical, direct trends visible through longitudinal data-driven analysis of how these party systems have performed over the last decade, specially focusing on the intersection of corruption, security threats an democratic integrity.

Statement of the Problem: Despite the democratic ideal of pluralism, multi-party system in South Asia specially Bangladesh, Pakistan, and India frequently face systemic instability characterized by governmental collapses, military interventions and high corruption and terrorism. Where Bi party did not face these (Malik, 2009). But Democracy is established two system. There is a critical lack of comparative research that directly connects these two specific political structure to quantifiable indicators like the terrorism, corruption, governmental instability, military coups over the last decade. With out a clear analysis of why bi party systems appear more resilient against military coups and systemic shocks, it remain difficult for developing democracies to implement institutional reforms that ensure long term political an internal security.

Importance of the study: This research is very important for identifying how party structure directly impact a nations resilience against systemic shocks. By comparing Multi party and Bi party moels, it provides evidence-based insights into why fragmentation often leads to military interventions and security vacuums exploited by militancy. The findings serve as a strategic guide for policymakers to improve Government Accountability and the clean election index, ensuring long term democratic survival (Mrs. Jyothi, 2014).

Literature Review:

Political instability has long been recognized as a critical determinant of governance quality, economic performance, and social cohesion. Scholars conceptualize political instability through two interconnected dimensions: socio-political unrest and institutional volatility such as government turnover and electoral uncertainty. These dimensions generate uncertainty over policy continuity, property rights, and state capacity, directly influencing investment behaviour and long term development trajectories. Author also provides a foundational theoretical framework demonstrating how political instability alters incentives for both policymakers and private agents. Instability encourages short-term, survival- oriented fiscal behaviour, strategic debt accumulation, and policy myopia, ultimately constraining economic growth. The study further explains that uncertainty surrounding institutional continuity reduces capital accumulation an weakens macroeconomic performance, establishing political instability as both a cause and consequence of economic fragility (Carmignani, 2003).The world wide Governance Indicators conceptualize political stability as the absence of violence and terrorism combined with continuity of governance (Bank, 2023)**.** Recent empirical studies confirm that democratic elections alone do not guarantee stability rather stability depends on bureaucratic professionalism and accountability mechanism (Valentim, 2024)**.**Pakistan represents classic case of instability within a fragment multiparty environment**.** (Haider, 2012) establish that political instability and bureaucratic corruption significantly reduce economic growth while accelerating inflation. Their economic analysis confirms that governance breakdown and elite capture are primary drivers of recurring regime disruption**.** (Afjal, 2023) paper similar structural weakness across India, Bangladesh, And Pakistan, Identifying corruption ,weak rule of law, patron – client politics, and ineffective accountability mechanisms as systemic contributors to instability. (Bhandari, 2014) further demonstrates that corruption in South Asian is deeply embedded within law enforcement and judicial institutions, weaking democratic legitimacy and reinforcing cycles of political unrest. In Bangladesh democratic backsliding has been persistent. Power alternation between dominant parties has failed to institutionalize peaceful democratic norms. Studies highlight patrimonial leadership styles, suppression of opposition, an electoral contestation as major destabilizing forces. A focused analysis of Bangladesh's Awami league and BNP reveals that internal party authoritarianism and clientelism undermine democratic consolidation and perpetuate instability (Rahman, 2015). In Corruption, Terrorism, and Political Violence section (Patel, 2024) empirically links political corruption is South Asia with weakened foreign policy credibility and decline economic engagement arguing that governance deficits translate directly into international marginalization. Additionally terrorism scholarship indicates that political exclusion, corruption, and institutional fragility create fertile ground for extremist mobilization. Where citizens lack meaningful political representation, violent alternatives gain traction. Also they confirm that political instability and political terror co-evolve particularly in low -income democracies with fragmented party system (TALİ, 2023).

Unlike South Asia the United States and United Kingdom operate under consolidation two party frameworks, significantly reducing risks of regime collapse. However recent studies indicate growing institutional erosion. Another paper finds that political instability in both countries remains strongly dependent on governance quality and corruption control despite their mature democratic structures. (Ali, 2024). Transparency-based assessments reported by (Davies, 2026) the reveal declining corruption perception scores in both nations, Signalling weakening public trust and increasing polarization, though without systemic breakdown. Thus while two-party systems provide structural continuity they are not immune to governance decay only more resistant to outright collapse. Cross National evidence suggest that Multi party systems exhibit higher volatility due to coalition instability elite competition and weak institutions. Other two party countries maintain continuity (Simatupang, 2025).

3. Methodology

Research design: Comparative descriptive design using case-based cross-national comparison. The study compares political instability in multi party vs biparty systems by combining events counts, institutional indices, and qualitative contextual analysis. This design emphasizes pattern identification and plausible inference rather than causal proof.

Case selection:

Countries: Multi party: UK, USA. Bi-party: Bangladesh, India, Pakistan.

Time frame: A consistent ten-year period is used for the comparative trend analysis of corruption and Terrorism; other indicators are reported for the same period where data permit.

Rationale: these five cases were selected to illustrate contrasts between commonly cited multi-party and bi-party systems while allowing use of comparable institutional indices and event records.

Variables and Operationalization: dependent concept is Operationalized with four measurable indicators. 1. Governmental Instability. 2. Terrorism 3. Corruption 4. Military coup.

Data Sources: Publicly Available indices, NGO and international organization reports, national records and major news archives. Country year panel in Excel with one row per country per year and columns for each indicator and index**.**

Analytical procedures: Descriptive Statistics and bar-chart visualization were produced inExcel to display trends and cross-country differences. A dedicated time- series bar chart was generated to capture corruption, terrorism ranking and score from 2015-2024. Visual outputs emphasize year to year variation and comparative positioning. Where notable spikes or anomalies appear, brief narrative vignettes provide political context, linking observed events to institutional scores and contemporaneous developments.

Robustness, Validity, and ethics: Results are recomputed using raw counts, population-adjusted rates, and standardized scores; alternative operational definitions are tested to assess sensitivity. The design supports associational claims and pattern description but dos not establish causality. Limitations arising from index measurement, reporting bias, and case selection are explicitly acknowledged. The excel dataset and sources are provide as appendices to enable replication. Only publicly available data are used; all sources are cited; subjective judgements in coding are documented are justified.

Research Objective:

1. To conduct a comparative analysis of systemic stability outcomes between multi-part and bi-party frameworks.
2. To evaluate the multi-dimensional levels of governmental and institutional stability across diverse political regimes.
3. To critically assess longitudinal corruption trends and governance efficiency within the geopolitical contexts of Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, the Uk and the Usa.

Research Question:

1. To what extent does party system fragmentation correlate with increased susceptibility to systemic corruption, governmental instability and military interventions?
2. Where political instability higher in multiparty democracies in bipartisan systems, despite similar democratic goals?

4.Conceptual Framework:

Instability: Instability refers to the inherent unpredictability and creative potential embedded in natural an social systems. Unlike deterministic systems, where outcomes can be precisely forecasted, unstable systems are sensitive to fluctuations and external influences, making their future trajectories uncertain. In scientific Dimension instability highlights the constructive role of time and irreversibility. It shows that systems far from equilibrium can generate both order and disorder simultaneously, producing new structures and events though bifurcation and attractors. (Prigogine, 1989)

Political stability: Political stability refers to the durability and continuity of a country's governing institutions, characterized by the absence of violent conflict frequent leadership turnover or unconstitutional changes of power. According to Samuel P. Hungtington political stability exists when political institution is strong enough to manage social change without recurring crisis. Political stability Is a systems are those where government can change though regular constitutional procedures rather than force. In essence political stability reflects a system's capacity to maintain order, legitimacy and policy continuity over time. (Hungtington, 1968),

Approaches to stability

Absence of violence	the absence of violence within a polity
Absence of control	. cast in relief; instability is a state's inability to control its polity

State functionality	the degree to which a state meets its political responsibilities
Indicators and correlates	. uncertain, but probabilistically tied to structural correlates
Pattern of political behaviour	the degree of regularity in the political behaviour of a polity
Absence of structural change	the absence of change threatening an object's 'core' traits. (Margolis, 2010)

Political instability: Political instability refers to a condition in which the established patterns of political interaction break down, resulting in irregularity in the flow of political exchanges. As argued by Claude Ake, a political system becomes unstable when political actors deviate from the conventional and legal modes of political behaviour such as through unconstitutional overthrows, refusal to follow electoral outcomes, or violations of accepted political procedures. These deviations disrupts political order by breaking the regularity that normally governs political exchanges. Thus, political instability is best understood as the absence of conformity to the "usual" or legally sanctioned manner of proceeding in political interactions. (Ake, 1975)

Definition of Political party:

A political party is an organization of individuals who share common political goals and seek to gain and exercise governmental power through elections. According to Giovanni Satori parties are meaningful only when they participate in structured competition that shapes governance outcomes. Political parties are enduring organizations with formal membership, local roots, and a commitment to contesting power. Together, these perspectives frame political parties as institutionalized vehicles linking society to the state. (Satori, 1976), (Caraman, 2020)

David Hume (1741)	' Factions may be divided into personal and real;that is ,into factions, founded on personal friendship or animosity among such as compose the contending parties and into those founded on some real difference of sentiment or Interest though parties are seldom founded pure and unmixed, either of one kind or the other.
Max weber(1922)	Parties live in a house of power. Their action is oriented toward the acquisition of social :power" that is to say toward influencing communal action no matter what its content may be.
Roberts Michels (1911)	The modern party is a fighting organization in political sense of the term and must as such conform to the laws of tactics. (Caraman, 2020)

Types of party system in democracies:

Types of Party	Features	Cases
Dominant party	One large party with an absolute majority of voters and seats No other parties approaching 50 % No alternation One party government	India until 1975,Japan between 1955 and 1993, Mexico until 2000,South Africa since 1994
Two -Party	Two large parties sharing together around 80% of voters and seats Balanced (35-45% each) with one of the two reaching 50% of seats Alternation between parties One party government	Austria and Israel until roughly 2000,canada,Costa Rica, Malta and new Zealand until the 1990s, Spain until 2015, South Africa until 1989 , Turkey, UK,US
Multi Party	Several or many parties, none approaching 50% of votes and seats	Belgium ,Canada, Colombia, Czech republic , Denmark,

	Parties of different sizes Parties run for elections individually and form coalitions after elections Alternation through coalitions changes Coalition government	Finland, Germany until 1989, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Russia, Switzerland
Bipolar	Two large coalitions composed of several parties sharing together around 80% of vote and seats Coalitions are balanced (40-50% each) Coalitions are stable over time and run elections as electoral alliances Alternation between coalitions	France in the Fifth republic, Germany since 1990, Italy between 1994 and 2013, Portugal. (Caraman, 2020)

Comparative analysis of Multi party and bi party:

Two Party System	Multi Party System
Effective Produces governments immediately after elections. Governments are stable because they are formed by a single party**.**	**Ineffective:** Governments take a long time to form after elections because of negotiations between parties. Coalitions leads to unstable governments
Accountable Because there is only one party in government, responsibility is clearly identifiable by the electorate.	**Non- accountable:** Because governments are formed by many parties, responsibilities is obfuscated.
Alternation Two main parties alternate in power. voters directly influence the formation of government and a small shift can cause government change.	**Non Alternation:** Coalition negotiations are out of the reach of voters influence and shifts of voters are not necessarily followed by changes of government.
Distortive Fptp under-represents minorities and over-represents large mainstream parties of left-right.	**Representative:** PR fairly represents minorities in societies with ethno-linguistic and religious parties.
Moderation : Mian parties have a chance to govern and thus avoid extreme claims, Need to gather votes from large moderate segments of the electoral.	**Radicalization:** Multi party system allow representation of extreme parties. Some do not have any government prospect and do not hesitate to radicalization their claims**.** (Caraman, 2020)

5. Results:

Bangladesh Chapter:

Governmental Instability: IN academic literature governmental instability often categorized under the broader term political instability. It is defined by the propensity for and frequency of government collapse, leadership turnover and the breakdown of normal administrative continuity**.** (Veenenda, 2021)**.**

Regime Change:

Sheikh Mujib Regime: After a long nine -month war in 1971, sheikh Mujib became the prime minister of Bangladesh. Although he dreamed of building a democratic Bangladesh his vision did not last long. On August 12,1975, he and his family were assassinated in an attack carried out by a group of army officers, which led to the collapse of his government**.** (Islam, 1984)**.**

Ershad Regime: (Alam, 1995) interprets that the collapse of Ershad's regime as the outcome of a cumulative legitimacy crisis rather than a single precipitating event. He argues that the regime's attempts to manufacture democratic credibility through

controlled electoral and institutional arrangements failed to resolve deep political opposition. Sustained coordinated mobilization by opposition forces amplified by students and professional groups-produces a breakdown of governability that the state apparatus could not contain. The process culminated in Ershad's resignation on 6 December 1990,creating a critical opening for the restoration of competitive democratic politics.

Zia Regime: 6th parliament election was held on 15 February 1996. BNP won 278 seats out of 300 and Begum Khaleda zia was sworn in for a second consecutive term as prime minister.But most notably the Awami League along with the Jatiya party and Jamaat-e-islami consistently argued that free and fair elections were impossible under a partisan government. Under intense public agitation BNP government passed the 13th amendment to the constitution with Caretaker government system. Following this begum zia resigned and the president dissolved Parliament. So zia regime endure for only 12 days. (Kochanek, 1997) (BBC New bangla, 2021).

Hasina Regime: Hasia came to power in 2009.To remain in power until 2024,she resorted to various forms of corruption, fraudulent elections and practices of authoritarianism. In 2024 students, civil society, pressure groups together brought down the government. (Al-Zaman, 2025)

Military Coup in Bangladesh;

15 August 1975: President Sheikh Mujib was assassinated by mid-ranking army officers and most of his family was killed. Then the power handed to Khondoker Mostaq Ahmed. By this coup civilian supremacy collapsed (BBC New bangla, 2021).

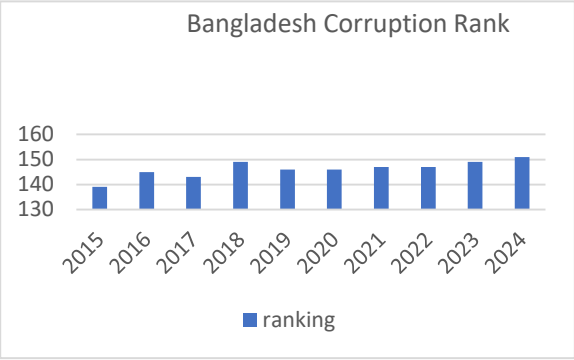
3 November 1975: Khaled Mosharraf removed the 15- August plotters. Khondoker Mostaq was forced out. The Army chief Ziaur Rahman was placed under house arrest and same day four national leaders were murdered inside Dhaka central Jail (BBC New bangla, 2021).

7 November 1975: In this time Leftist solider uprising. Radical solider led by Abu Taher revolted. The result was Khaled Mosharraf Was killed. House arrested Ziaur Rahman was freed and emerged as the dominant figure. Some times later system legalized his rule and became president (BBC New bangla, 2021).

24 March 1982: This situation remembered as a Bloodless Coup by Hussain Muhammad Ershad. Army chief Ershad removed President Abdus Sattar. Martial law was imposed that time. Ershad ruled until mass protests forced resignation in 1990 (BBC New bangla, 2021).

Corruption in Bangladesh:

according to transparency International the corruption index perception index of Bangladesh in the year of 2024 was 24 of 100 and ranked 150 out of 182 (Transparency Internationalthe global coalition against corruption, 2026).



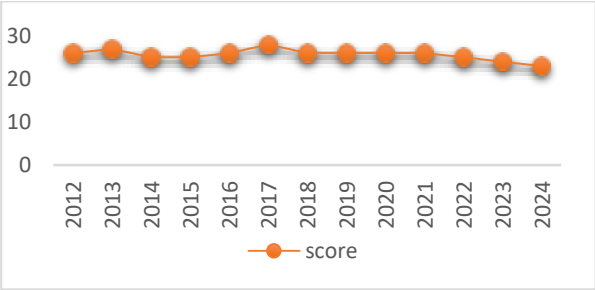


Table: A Table: B

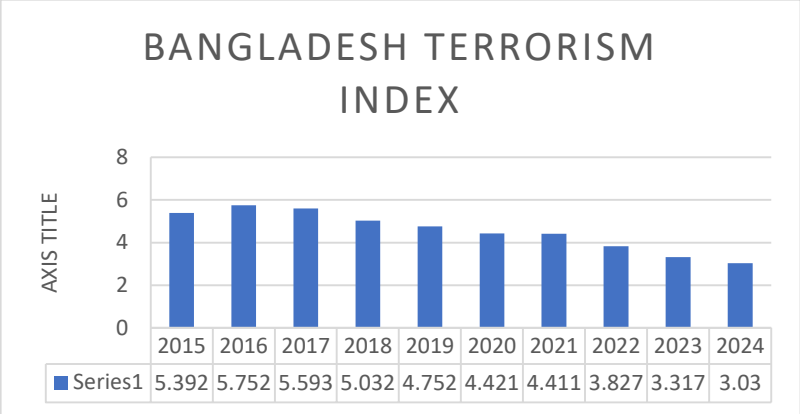
Explanation:

The chart A shows that Bangladesh's position in the global corruption ranking from 2015 to 2024, based on the data from Transparency International. In 2015 Bangladesh ranked around 139 next year it was ranked 145 globally. In 2017 the situation was little improved it was ranked 145 that time. Here below ranking means better position. In 2018 and 2024 it was disaster for the country. 149 position in 2018 and 151 position in 2024. In the year 201 and 2020 the ranking was same and it was 146. Similarly

in the year 2021 and 2022 the ranking was both 147. In 2023 corruption ranking was little bit higher than the previous year and it was 149. This rank counted between 180.

The Chart B is about corruption score. Which is 0 to 100. In the year 2012 Bangladesh scored 26 .Next year it was 27.n 2014 it was 25 that's mean it was improving. Next year the score was same and it was 25. 1 score add in 2016 and the score was 26.In 2017 the score was 28 which is higher than previous year. In the year 2018 to 2026 the score was remain same and the score was 26. In the year 2022,2023,2024 the score was continuously discrase score were 25, 24,23. In this chart higher score is best for the country (Trading Economics, 2026).

Terrorism In Bangladesh: Militancy is present in Bangladesh, through it is not as server as in some other Asian countries. This section will examine Bangladesh's position on militancy according to various international research institution, reports, while also addressing significant fatalities**.** According to Global Terrorism Index 2025 Bangladesh score 3.03 out of 10 and country ranking 35 out of 163 (Trading Economics, 2026).



In 2015 ,2016,2017 terrorism index remained relatively high and the score was respectively 5.392,5.752 and 5.593.Next year 2018 the score was 5.03. After 3 years like 2019,2020,2021 the score was very similar to each other.Score was respectively 4.752,4.421,4.411. after 3 years score was counted 3.827 in 2022, after that score was 3.317 in 2023 and 3.03 in 2024. So in the year 2016 score was very high.

Major Fatalities in Bangladesh:

Provide below is the fatality data.This includes information on incidents of killing,civilians,security forces, terrorists and others, presented in a graphical format (South Asian Terrorism Portal, 2026)

Figure X illustrates year-wise terrorism -related killings from 2000 to 2025, showing sharp peaks during 2003-2006 and 2013, followed by a general decline after 2015. Civilian fatalities remain consistently higher than those of security forces, indicating that political instability disproportionately affects non-combatants. The irregular fluctuation of incidents reflects cyclical patterns of instability rather than sustained security improvement.

India Chapter

Governmental Instability:

Gandhi Regime: After Nehru and Sastri, Indira Gandhi came to power. In 1971 she called early elections to strengthen her personality authority following the Congress Party split in 1969.She aimed to take advantage of popular measures like the nationalization of banks and to gain broad public support. This support would allow her to replace the traditional authority of the party with more centralized leadership under her control. The emergency of 1975 was not an accidental occurrence. Rather it represented the eruption of a long accumulating crisis within Indias political structure. By 1975 Prime minister Gandhi's personal authority was under severe threat: the JP Movement, widespread student mobilizations, mass protests in Gujarat and Bihar converged to challenge the government. Moreover the judicial verdict questioning Gandhi's legitimacy further destabilize her position. In this context, Gandhi proclaimed the Emergency. One of its consequences was the extension of the Lok Sabha's tenure from standard five years to six years. (Mayer, 1984)

Morarji Desai: Morarji desai was India's first non congress Prime Minister.He came to power after the Janata Party won the 1977 general elections following the Emergency.His tenure in office from 24 march 1977 to 28 july 1979.reasons for the Fall of th Government was Internal strife,Dual Membership issue, No confidence motion. (pmindia, 2026)

Charan Singh: after the fall of Desai government Charan singh became prime Minister with the support of Gandhis congress(I). His duration in office was 28 july 1979 to 14 january 1980. He resigned on 20 August 1979,but continued as a caretaker PM until next election. Reasons for the fall were withdrawal of support and Parliament Record. (pmindia, 2026)

Vishwanath Pratap singh: The V.P singh government was served as the 7th Prime Minister of India. The Tenure of this government was 2 December 1989 to 10 November 1990. Major causes o downfall were Minority government, Mandal Commission report, Ram Rath Yatra. Consequently V.P Singh resigned after losing a vote of confidence in the lok Sabha (Editors, 2025).

Chandra Shekhar: Following the collapse of the V.P. Singh administration ,Chandra Shekhar assumed office as the prime Minister with the external backing of the Indian National congress. His tenure from 10 November 1990 to 21 June 1991. Causes of downfall was congress withdrew support in March 1991,alleging surveillance of Rajib Gandhi. After that Chandra Shekhar resigned and caretaker setup followed (Reuters, 1991).

Atal Bihari: This government was the shortest government in Indian History.is tenure only 16 days from 16 may 1996 to 1 June 1996. The reason of downfall was BJP emerged as the single largest party, yet it fell short of a clear parliamentary majority. Despite this, president Shankar ayal Sharma invited Vajpaye to from the government. However recognizing that the party was unable to secure the necessary support of 272 seats to prove its majority, Vajpayee resigned just before the scheduled vote of confidence in the lok Sabha. (hindustantimes, 2024)

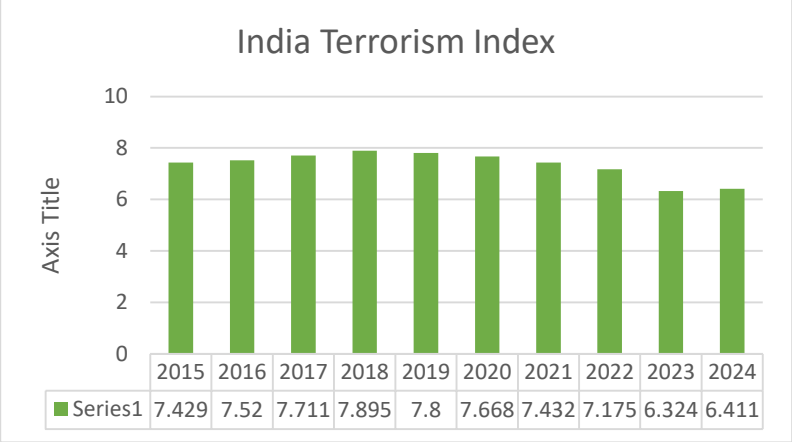
Deve Gowda: This government ruled approximately 10 months. From 1 june 1996 to 21 april 1997.Main reason of downfall were Dependency on the eternal support of the Congress party to maintain majority and over the relation with Sitaram Kesri. The Congress leadership alleged that the prime Minister was bypassing them and failing to consult the party on key policy decisions. (hindustantimes, 2022)

Indra Kumar Gujral: Tenure of this government was 21 April 1997 to 19 March 1998.reasons behind downfall of this government were Jain commission interim report, alleged that the DMK (Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam) a key partner in the United front coalition ,had provide tacit support to the LTTE .Congress emend that PM Gujral dismiss the DMK ministers from his cabinet. when Gujral refused to succumb to this demand the Congress withdrew its external support leading to the government's resignation. (hindustantimes, 2023)

Atal Bihari Second Term: After the political instability 1996 to 1998 Bihari returned to power heading the NDA. His Second term(1998-1999) was a landmark era in Indian history defined by nuclear tests and a brief but intense war. His second term tenure 19 march 1998 to 13 October 1999. Reasons behind downfall were NDA withdraw support, The No confidence Motion, The One vote controversy. (Yadav, 2024)

Military coup: India is one of the very few postcolonial nations in Asia that has never experienced a successful military coup. While there have been occasional rumours or scare. In April 2012, a report in Indian Newspaper suggested that two army units has moved towards New Delhi without following standard notification protocols, sparking fears of a coup. After the government and military both clarified that these were routine training exercise to test mobilization during fog. It was widely dismissed as a false alarm or a misunderstanding of troop movements through it remains a point of debate in political party. (bbc, 2012)

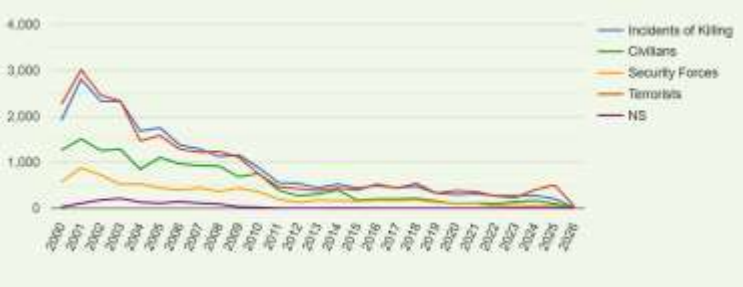
Terrorism In India:



The chart is about Terrorism Index of India which is 10 years. It starts from 2015 to 2024. Graph shows that 7.429 points in the year of 2015. In 2016 the result is little bit high and it was 7.52. In the year 2017 its scored 7.711 ,which is higher than the previous year. In 2018 its touch 7.895 points. Next year 2019 its little bit lower and the point was 7.80. In 2020 and 2021 the point was 7.66 and 7.432. Point 7.175 touched in the year of 2022. Next year its touched 6.324 and last year of the chart was 2024 and the point was 6.411.

Major Fatalities in India:

Provide below is the fatality data from 2000 to 2026. This includes information on incidents of killing, civilians, security forces, terrorists and others, presented in a graphical format.



The figure shows a pronounced decline in terrorism-related killings from the early 2000s to 2025 with peak violence occurring between 2001 and 2004, followed by a steady downward trend. Civilian casualties remain persistency higher than those of security forces throughout the period, indicating that political instability primarily impacts non- combatant populations. Although overall violence decrease after 2011, periodic fluctuations particularly around 2017 and 2023 suggest that instability is episodic rather that fully resolved. These patterns reflect fragile governance environments where security improvements coexist with recurrent disruptions.

Corruption In India:

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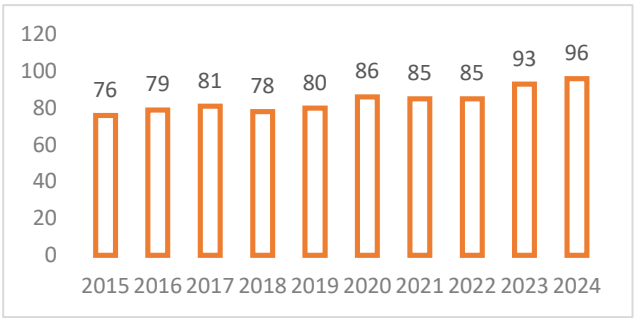


Table: A

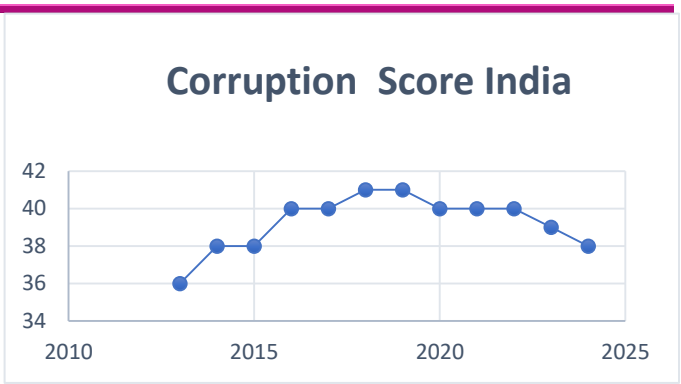


Table : B

Explanation:

The chart A shows that India's position in the global corruption ranking from 2015 to 2024, based on the data from Transparency International. In 2015 India ranked around 76 next year it was ranked 79 globally. In 2017 the situation was little high and it was ranked 81 that time. Here below ranking means better position. In 2018 78 position and in 2019 position 80. In 202 and 2022 the result was same and it was 85. 93 ranked in 2023 and 96 ranked in 2024.

The Chart B is about corruption score. In the year 2012 scored 36 .Next year it was remain same. In 2014 it was 38. Next year the score was same. 2 score add in 2016 and the score was 40.In 2017 the score was remain same. In the year 2018 to 2019 the score was remain same and the score was 41. In 2020,2021,2022 the result was remain same and it was 40.In the year 2024,2025 the score was 38 and 39.

Pakistan Chapter:

Governmental Instability:

Instability Seems to be synonymous with Pakistan. since the country's inception governments have failed to finish their terms in office. This issue is a central theme of today's research and a detailed analysis follows.

Liakot ali khan: He was the first prime Minister in Pakistan. His tenure is often seen as The Golden Era but unfortunately did not complete his full period because of his assassination. He took his task August 14,1947 and End of Tenure October 16,1951. (Sultana, 2020)

Khwaja Nazimuddin: After the death of Liakot Ali khan , Nazimuddin came to power. However he was eventually dismissed by the Government General of Pakistan Malik Ghulam Muhammad. Despite having the support of the majority o the members of the cabinet and the constitution Assembly, Nazimuddin was removed from office without any prior warning. Key reasons cited the failure were Foo crisis and Famine, Religious Riots, The language movement in East Pakistan**.** (Pakistan, 2008)

Mohammad Ali Bogra: He was not directly dismissed rather he was forced to resign. The primary figure pulling the strings behind the scenes were the then powerful Governor General malik Ghulam Muhammad an the influential leader Iskander Mirza. He loses power because of The 1954 coup, the ministry of talents forced military leaders into Bogra's cabinet, stripping his power and making him mere figurehead (National Assembly of Pakistan, 2026).

Chaudhury Mohammad Ali: Mohammad Ali's tenue was pivotal because o the adoption of pakistan's fist Constitution in 1956. He was forced to resign due to a political environment orchestrated by president Mirza. Primary causes of resignation were Political Fragmentation, Loss of majority, post constitutional fatique (Abdullah, 2014).

H.S.Suhrawardy: Hossen was the 5th prime minister in Pakistan. He served as a prime minister from September 12,1956 to October 17,1957.Suhrawardy did not exit voluntary, his resignation was orchestrated by President Iskander Mirza through deliberate political destabilization. Primary causes of his downfall were Executive Power struggle ,The one unit dispute, withdrawal od coalition support Suhrawardy requested a vote of confidence in parliament but president mirza denied this constitutional right, instead threatening him with dismissal unless he resigned immediately (Akhtar, 2015).

General Ayub Khan: He established basic democracy. His tenure October 27,1958 to march 25 1969. He know as a dictator in Pakistan both east and west. His downfall was precipitated by mass civil unrest across east and west Pakistan starting in 1968. Causes of failure of his regime were economic inequality, 1965 Indo-Pak war, Political Repression (Mehdi, 2026).

General Yahya khan: His tenure was march 25,1969 to December 20, 1971. He was forced to resign in disagree following the military defeat in East Pakistan and the creation of Bangladesh. Causes of his failure were Refusal to Transfer power, "operation searchlight" which led to full scale war in east Pakistan, Military defeat, Public Outrage (Ziring, 2026,).

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto: The era of Bhutto represents a transformative shift in Pakistan's governance transitioning from military juntas to populist civilian rule, followed by a tragic conclusion. Bhutto governed Pakistan in two distinct capacities following 1971 war: 1971 too 1973 served as the president and the first civilian chief martial law administration. 1973 to 1977 served as the prime minister under the newly adopted 1973 constitution. Bhutto was deposed on July 5, 1977 via a military coup guided by his own chief of Army staff ,General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq. The Military intervention was officially codename ''Operation Fair Play" (Ayub, 2022).

Nawaz sharif: Prime Minister Sharif joined 6 November 1990 and resigned 17 July 1993.he was forced to resigned to amid a power struggle with the President. Main causes of failure were friction with the President and Judiciary weakened governance, President used constitutional power (Article 58 2(b)) to destabilize the civilian government (the times of India, 2020).

Benazir Bhutto: this was her 2nd term as a Prime minister. Her tenure was 19 October 1993 to 5 November 1996. She was dismissed by President Farooq Leghari. Main Causes of Failure were Widespread allegations of corruption, financial mismanagement, abuse of power.

Pervez Musharraf: Musharraf seizes power via coup and overthrowing Nawaz Sharif in 12 October 1999. He became president 20 Jun 2001.In the year 2008 he resigned. Causes of Failure were Clash with Judiciary, Emergency rule 2007, Political repression and controlled democracy, Anti Musharraf parliamentary moved to impeach (Aljazeera, 2023).

Imran Khan: tenue of this government was 18 August 2018 to !0 April 2022. Major reason of failure were Vote of no confidence , economic mismatch, Breakdown with military establishment and coalition partners defected (Almeida, 2022).

Shebaz sharif: His tenure was 1 April 2022 to 14 August 2023. This regime fell because of end of the constitutional term. Also some reasons behind and they are severe economic crisis , IMF conditionalities, Political legitimacy deficit. It was his 2nd term as a president. Tenure march 2024 to present (Government of Pakistan, 2026).

Military Coup in Pakistan:

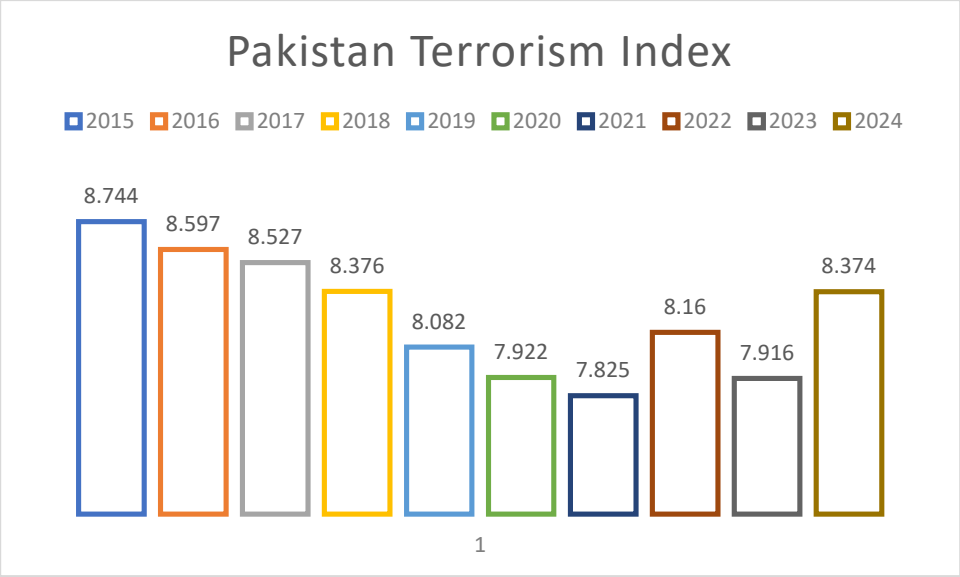
Year	**Attempted By**	Target	Outcome
1953-54	General Ghulam Muhammad	Dismissal of Prime Minister Khawaja Nazimuddin and the Constituent Assembly	Set a precedent for undermining democratic institutions using legal loopholes and the "doctrine of necessity
1958	Ayub Khan	President Iskander Mirza	Ayub Khan took over as President after exiling Mirza. Martial law was imposed
1977	Gen. Zia-ul-Haq	Zulfikar Ali Bhutto	Bhutto was arrested; constitution suspended; Zia ruled until his death in 1988.
1999	Gen. Pervez Musharraf	PM Nawaz Sharif	Musharraf seized power after Sharif tried to dismiss him; ruled until 2008

Unsuccessful Coup Attempts

Year	Coup leader	Target	Outcome
1951	Maj. Gen. Akbar Khan	PM Liaquat Ali Khan	Rawalpindi Conspiracy foiled; Faiz Ahmed Faiz implicated

1973	Brig. Ali & others	PM Bhutto	Plot exposed; conspirators court-martialed
1980	Maj. Gen. Tajammul Hussain Malik	Gen. Zia-ul-Haq	Assassination plot failed
1984	Leftist officers	Gen. Zia-ul-Haq	Assassination plot failed

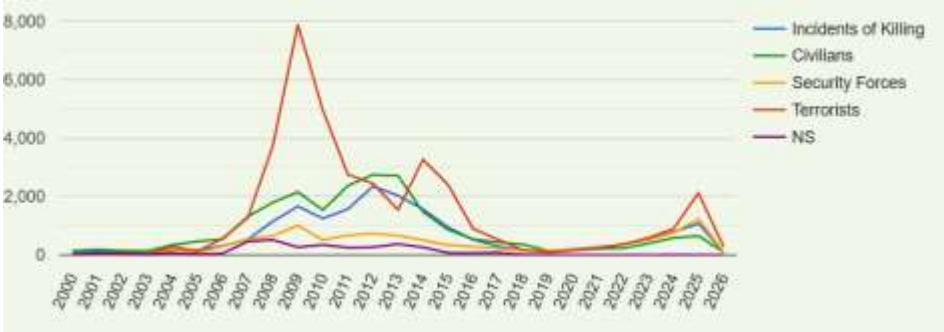
Terrorism In Pakistan:



Explain: we can see that the graph shows that the terrorism index in Pakistan from 2015 o 2024. In 2015 result was 8.744. in 2016 it was 8.597. In 2017 the result was similar 8.527. scored 8.376 in the year of 2018. In 2019 the score was low and it was 8.082. In 2020 and 2021 the result was 7.922 and 7.825. In 2022 scored 8.16. In 2023 result was 7.916 . In 2024 score was 8.374 (The Global economy , 2026)**.**

Major Fatalities in Pakistan:

Provide below is the fatality data from 2000 to 2026. This includes information on incidents of killing, civilians, security forces, terrorists and others, presented in a graphical format.



The figure reveals a sharp escalation of terrorism- related killings between 2007 and 2011, with terrorist fatalities peaking dramatically around 2009 followed by elevated civilian casualties through 2013. After 2015 all categories show a substantial

decline , indicating relative stabilization , although a renewed increase appears around 2024- 2025. Civilian deaths remain consistently high during peak periods, demonstrating that political instability disproportionately affects non- combatants. The overall pattern suggests episodic surges of violence rather than a continuous trend, reflecting fragile security conditions typical of unstable political environments. (South Asian Terrorism Portal, 2026)

Corruption In Pakistan:

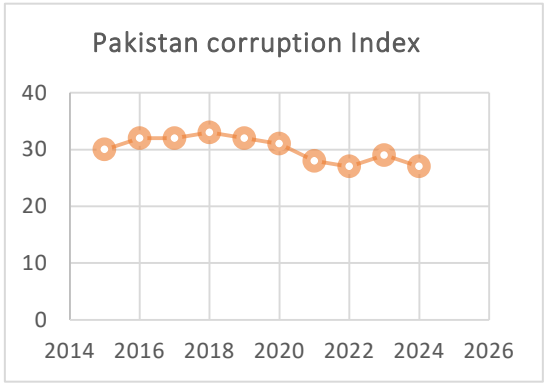


Table: B

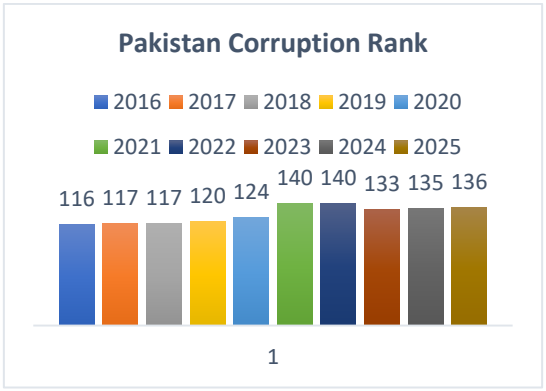


Table: A

Explain:

Table :A shows that corruption index in Pakistan. In 2015 corruption score was 30. In 2016, 2018, 2019 the result was remain same and it was 32. In 2020 the result was 31 and 2021 the score was 28. Score 29 in the year of 2023 and last year 2024 score was 27.

Table B: This table is about Pakistan corruption rank. In 2016,score was 116.In 2017and 2018 score was 117. 2021 and 2022 score was same and it was 140 which is highest. In 2025 score was 136 (The Global economy , 2026).

England Chapter:

Governmental Instability In England:

Edward Heath: His tenure was 19 Jun 1979 to 4 March 1974. Major reason of failure was faced massive mines' strikes and an energy crisis ,he called a snap election to ask who governs Britain? He failed to win a majority and was forced out. He ruled only 3 years 258 days (Richards, 2023).

James Callaghan: His tenure was 5 April 1976 to 4 May 1979. . Major reason of failure was during the winter of discontent widespread strikes paralyzed the Uk. His government lost a vote of confidence by just one vote forcing an early general election. Records of this historic vote can be found via UK parliament (Roberts, 2012).

Margaret Thatcher: She has served a lot but not full fill her period. Her tenure was 4 May 1979 to 29 November 1990.Reasons for instability despite her long reign the introduction of the 'Poll Tax' led to rots and deep unpopularity. Her cabinet eventually turned against her during a leadership challenge (Gov.Uk, 2026).

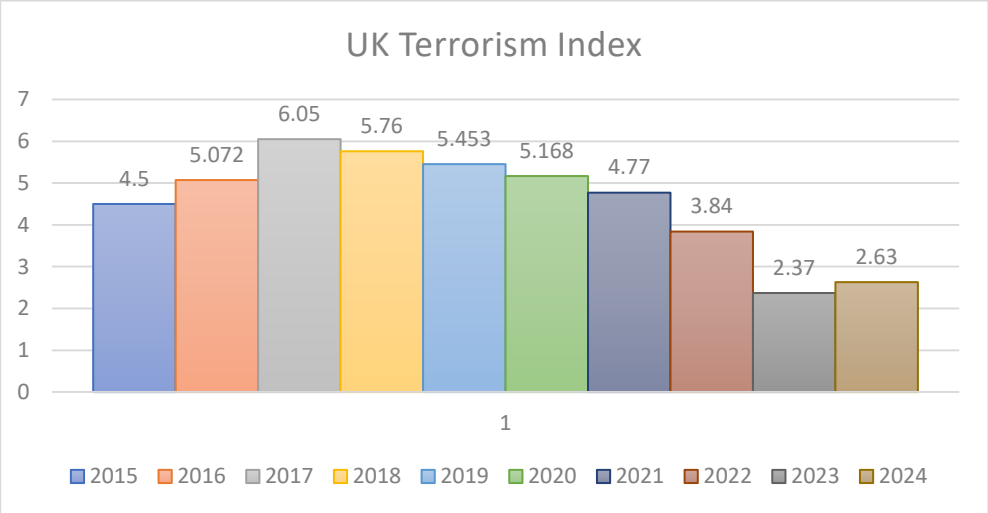
Theresa May: Her tenure was 13 July 2016 to 24 july 2019. Her tenure only 3 years 11 days. Major reason of downfall was she failed three times to get her Brexit withdrawal agreement through parliament . Internal deadlock and pressure from her own party led to her resignation (BBC, 2019).

Boris Johnson: His tenure was 24 July 2019 to 6 September 2022. Reason behind his resignation was a series of scandals, over 60 members of his government resigned in a mass protest, forcing him to step down. Detailed timelines of these events are documented by BBC News (Amos, 2022).

Liz Truss: Her tenure was 6 September 2022 to 25 October 2022. She was blamed for her mini budget caused a market crash and a sharp drop in the pond. Facing a massive revolt from conservative party Mos, she became the shortest-served PM in UK history (Kirka, 2022).

Military Coup in Uk: The United Kingdom ha never experienced a classic, modern-style military coup where generals overthrow an elected civilian government and rule directly .But there are some story that smells even like a coup. When civil war erupted between Parliament nd King Charles I then Cromwell led the New Modern Army . He forcibly dissolved parliament in 1953. Then England became a military backed republic and Cromwell ruled as lord protector. From a power transition lens, this is britain's closet analogue to a coup (Walker, 2022).

Uk Terrorism Index:



Explain: This table is about UK terrorism index. In 2015 the score was 4.5. It was 5.072 in 2016. In 2017 it was 6.05 and it was the highest score. Score 5.76 and 5.453 in 2018 and 2019. In 2020 it was 5.168. score 4.77 in 2021. Score 3.84 in 2022. In 2023 and 2024 score was little and it was 2.37 in 2023 and 2.63 in 2024.

Corruption In UK:

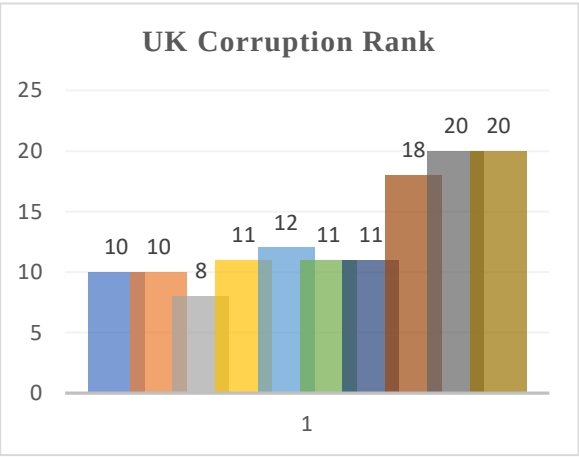


Table: A

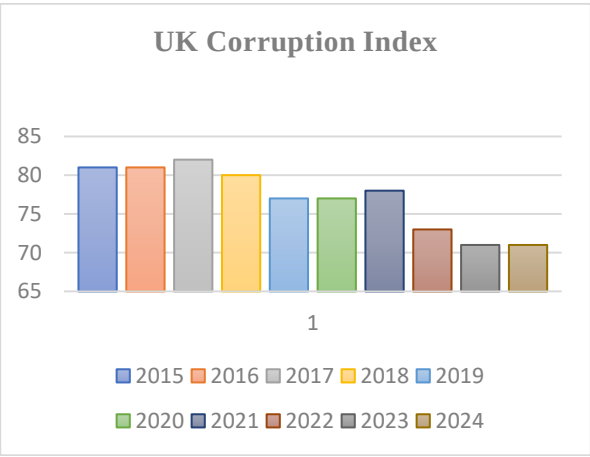


Table: B

Explain: Table A shows that score 10 in 2015 and 2016. In 2017 score was 8. In 2018,2020 and 2021 the score was 11. Score 12in the year 2019. In 2022 score was 18. In 2023 and 2024 the score was same and it was 20.

Table B shows that score 81 in 2015 and 2016. In 2017 it was high and score was 82. In 2018 It was 80. In 2019 and 2020 the score was same and it was 77. In 2021 score 78. Score 73 in 2022. In 2023 and 2024 score was same and it was 71 (The Global economy , 2026).

Usa Chapter:

Governmental instability in Usa:

In united state history it is rare for a government or president to be ousted before their term ends. But there are some incident.

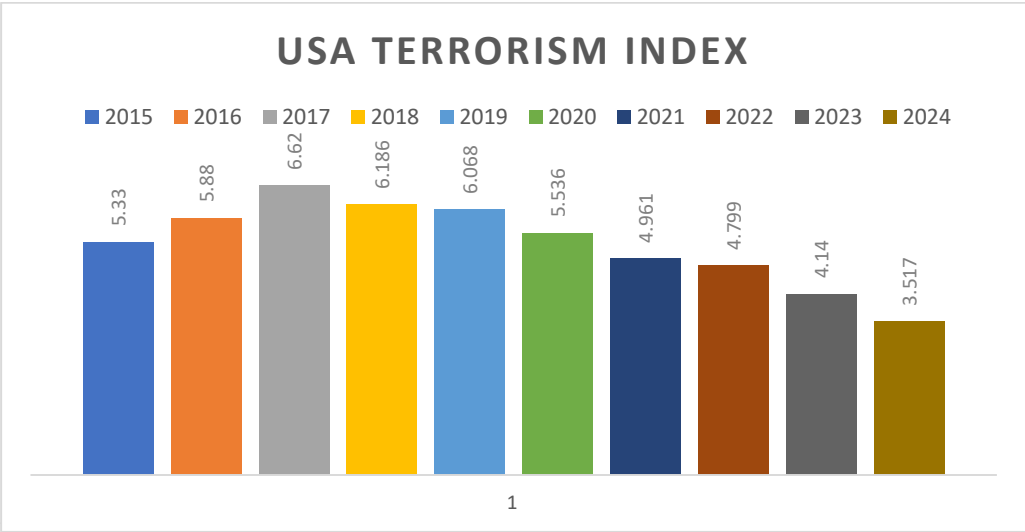
Richard Nixon: Richard Nixon is the only President in U.S history to voluntarily before his term expired. His term was January 20,1969 to August 9, 1974. Reason for Resignation was watergate Scandal. After evidence surfaced that Nixon had attempted to cover up a break in at the democratic National Committee headquarters, the house of representatives initiated impeachment proceedings. Facing certain conviction I the senate, he resigned on August 9,1974 (Shuman, 2022).

Assassination cases: there are some assassination cases in Usa history. Some famous figure are assassinated and they are

President	Term	Reason for Early end
Abraham Lincoln	1861-1865	Assassinated
James A.Garfield	1881 (6 months)	Assassinated
William Mckinly	1897-1901	Assassinated
John F. Kennedy	1961-1963	Assassinated

Military Coup in USA:

The U.S has never had an actual Military coup its federal government. The armed forces never seized power , deposed a president or ruled the country unlike many countries around the world like Pakistan, Thailand, Bolivia etc. but there was a story that closest thing to a coup threat. The Newburgh Conspiracy 1783. It occurred during the final phase of the revolutionary war. The Story was Continental Army officers were frustrated about unpaid wages and pensions. An anonymous letter circulated suggesting aggressive action against congress but general George Washington personally defused the situation appealing to loyality and constitutional order. If Washington hadn't intervened ,some historians argue this could have tripped into a military takeover (American Battlefield Trust, 2026).



Usa Terrorism Index

Explain: This Table is about USA terrorism Index. In 2015 index score was 5.33 and next year it was 5.88. In 2017 score was little bit high and it was 6.62. In 2018 score was 6.186. In 2019 it was 6.068. In 2020 scored 5.536. 4.961 and 4.799 in the year of 2021 and 2022. Last year score 3.517.

Corruption In Usa:

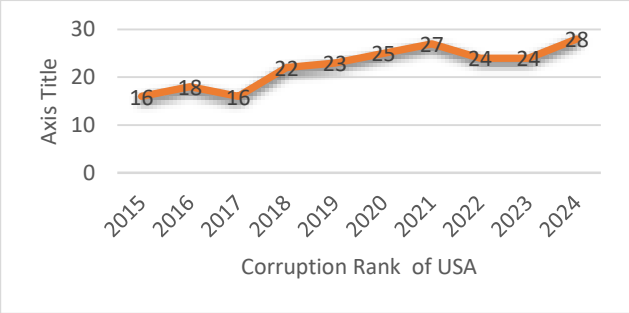


Table: A

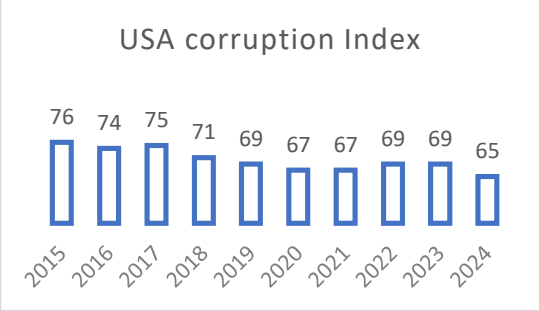


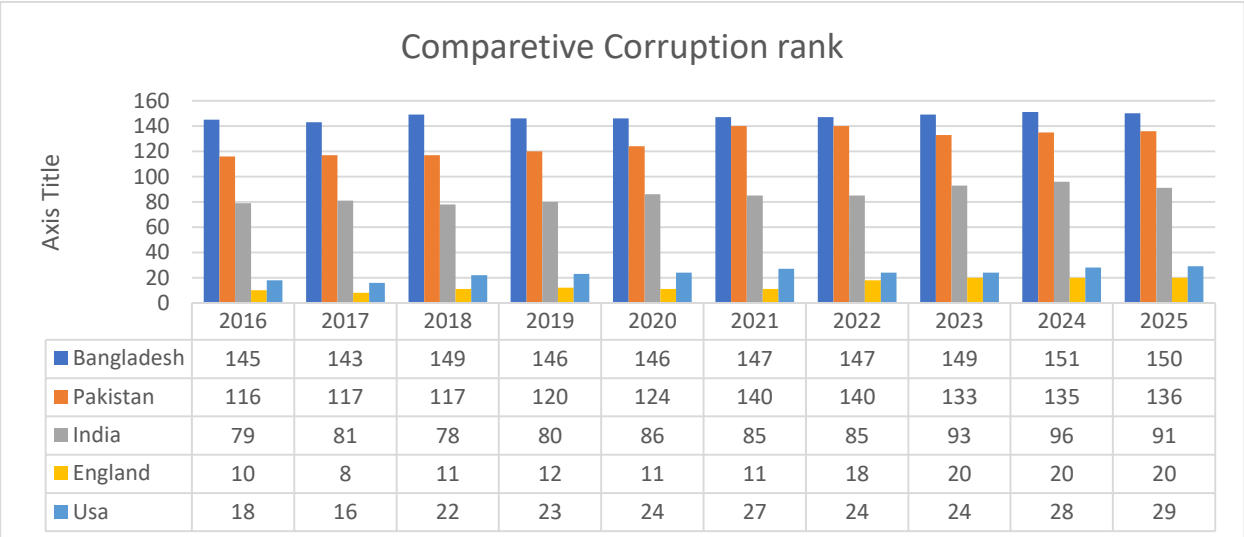
Table: B

Explain: table A shows that score 16 in 2015 and it was remain same in 2017. Score 22 and 23 in 2018 and 2019. Next year score 25. Score 27 in 2021. Score remain same in 2022 and 2023 and it was 24. Score 28 in 2024.

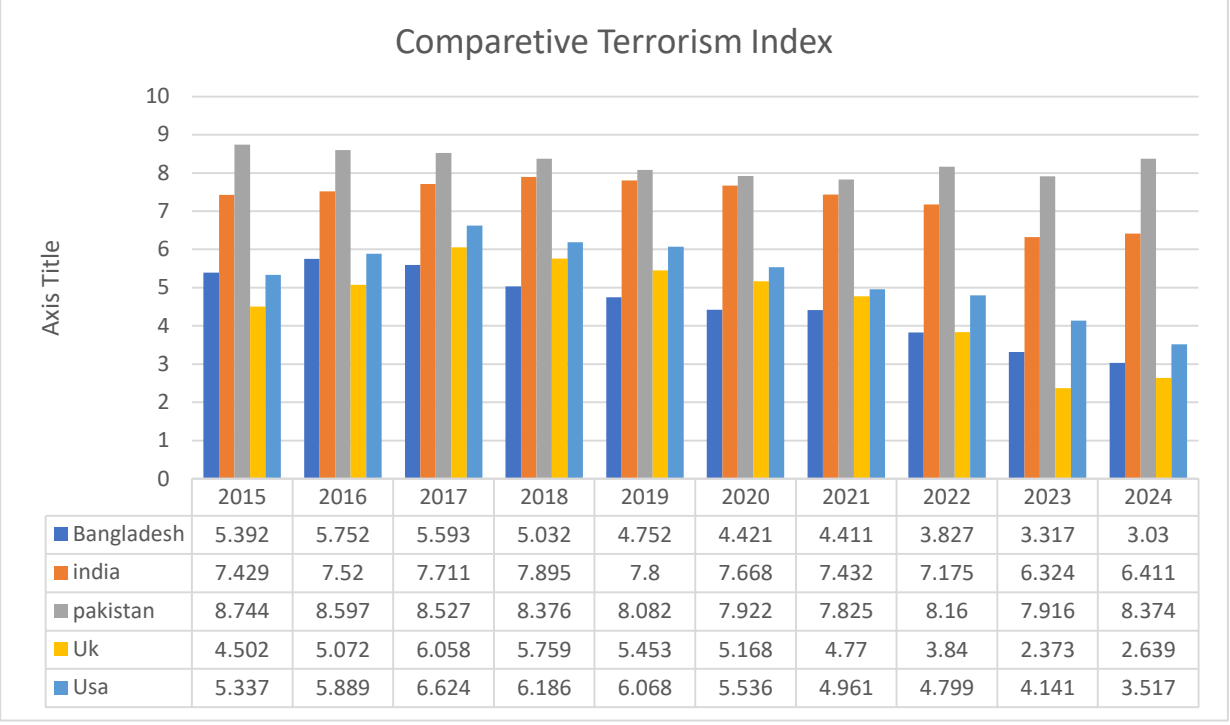
Table B shows that corruption index. 2015 scored 76. Next year it was 74 and then 75 in 2017. Score was lower in 2018 and it was 71. In 2019,2022and 2023 score was remain same and it was 69. Again score was same in 2020and 2021 and it was 67. Score 65 in 2024 (The Global economy , 2026)**.**

Comparative Analysis Between Multi Party and Bi party:

Based on the above information, a comparative analysis of Corruption and Terrorism has been conducted among India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Uk and Usa using data from 2015 to 2025, highlighting the differences between these countries.



	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bangladesh	145	143	149	146	146	147	147	149	151	150
Pakistan	116	117	117	120	124	140	140	133	135	136
India	79	81	78	80	86	85	85	93	96	91
England	10	8	11	12	11	11	18	20	20	20
Usa	18	16	22	23	24	27	24	24	28	29



	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Bangladesh	5.392	5.752	5.593	5.032	4.752	4.421	4.411	3.827	3.317	3.03
india	7.429	7.52	7.711	7.895	7.8	7.668	7.432	7.175	6.324	6.411
pakistan	8.744	8.597	8.527	8.376	8.082	7.922	7.825	8.16	7.916	8.374
Uk	4.502	5.072	6.058	5.759	5.453	5.168	4.77	3.84	2.373	2.639
Usa	5.337	5.889	6.624	6.186	6.068	5.536	4.961	4.799	4.141	3.517

We can see that Bi party country is stable than Multi party country (Trading Economics, 2026)

Comparative Analysis in Governmental Accountability, Political Corruption, Clean Election Section:

We collected this information from Global Economy**.** (The Global economy , 2026)

Government Accountability	Score
Bangladesh	-0.385
India	0.477
Pakistan	0.183
United Kingdom	1.48
United States	1.588

Political Corruption	Score
Bangladesh	0.908
India	0.817
Pakistan	0.669
United Kingdom	0.051
United States	0.042

Clean Election Index	Score
Bangladesh	0.061
India	0.523
Pakistan	0.164
United Kingdom	0.929
United States	0.908

Findings:

1. There is a clear result that in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh there are frequently government collapses and failures to complete full term, whereas this is not seen in England and Usa. In those countries, terms that were not completed due to death or illness. Conversely in Pakistan's 8-0 years history instances of governments completing their full terms are very rare. Therefore it can be said that a multi party system experiences greater instability.
2. Terrorism Index also paint a picture that multi-party systems face more attacks and their rankings are considerably higher. Likewise the comparative table shows that this occurs more often in multi party system.

3. Along this trend corruption also increases. All the data an charts indicate that Multi-party systems experience greater instability.
4. Speaking of military coups, we see that The Uk and The Usa have never experienced military coups. But in Bangladesh and Pakistan they occur frequently. In India, a Multi party country, there has also never been one. India's case is considered an exception cannot be used as an example.
5. A government accountability check between multi party and Bi party countries was conducted using V-Dem data. Bangladesh is showing negatives results, while the UK and the Usa are in relatively good standing.
6. The Bi-party system maintain a very table position in the Political corruption and clean election index indices.

Based on the above information, this research states that multi party countries are much more stable and dynamic compared to two party countries.

Conclusion:

This study establishes that party system architecture is a primary determinant of national resilience. Longitudinal data reveals that bi-party systems exhibit significantly higher institutional equilibrium, whereas multi party frameworks remain structurally vulnerable to extra constitutional ruptures systemic corruption and executive fragility. While pluralism enhances representation the bi-party model functions as a superior stabilizer by consolidating accountability and mitigating the risks of political fragmentation. Ultimately institutional consolidation not just democratic plurality is the critical prerequisite for enduring state stability. Research data reminds us that because of the multi-party system there is a proverb: "Many men, many minds." Is this truly the case or are there other institutional problems. This is a subject of inquiry.

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