Essary III Mahnoor Mirwani Essay The Future of Democracy: Hopes and Concerns Outline 1. Introduction Thesis statement: There is a dichotomy about The future of democracy; there are multiple indications that wint the progress of democracy; mean while, a regrettive trend is also in sight. 11. Debunking the term "democracy" 111. The Bright Future 07 democracy use such living wods more to make your writing more engripping and A. It has outfied all other form sinteresting good government 1. Case in point . The End of History', Francis Fukuyama. B. Increasing number 107 democration countries 1. Case Study: South Sudan (2011). c. The rising trust in democracy 1. Example : South Korean protect againt coup (Decomber 2024) D. Democracy is irreparcable · Case study: Bangladeshi military not taking over despite power vacuum.



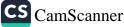
E. Democracy is voluntary and ensurer human leberly, Thus lasting · Evidence: Social Contract Theory IV. Concerns for the future of democracy A. Democracy & beng compromised 1. Example: Legislative Lecolution ( and pretidential ordinances. B. Democracy is not for pre-political Souetier. 1. case study: monterquieu's 'Spirit of Laws' good reflection of mature knoweldge Looms large. 1. Example: Juringe (2016). vls myanmar (2021). D. The emergence of psuedodemocracies · Eurelence: Democratic countries with extreme censorship-india under modi 2. "How Domouraises Die " - Levitsky and liblett.



E. Challenges by other forme of government. 1. care in point: monarchy, authmitciyianism. V. Why demotracier matter? greectom of people; ensured human rights: a consequence of locial evolution. VI. Conclusion St. P



The Future of Democracy: Hopes and Concerns " Democracy is dead; Long live democracy" seems to be the new motto of modern governance. However, there is a dichotomy about the future of democracy. there are indicators that high the progress of democracy. Meanwhile, a requessive trend is also in sight. At one hands the future of democracy seems bright. The sustainability as witnessed in the past projects the continuity of the newfound system. The stance is jurther substanticited by the growing number of democrattic States. People show a rising trust in democracy and it is one system that is ineplaceable. Moleover, it is the mly make-up that ensures human Gloedy and dignity. On the öther hand, democlary seems to nosedive towards its decline. The system is being unpromised by its supervisors. It also appears inapt for certain communities. mailial law, the anti-therit to democracy, is always soaring of the people's choice. Furthermore, many states that Flaim -10 be democracier are more authoritarian in nature. To add to the uncertaining about the future of demociary, there are other



forms of etramochanon systems that have survived encestfully for very long periods and continue to do so. Nonetheless, democracy oppears to be survive more than perish. The appelite for non-democratic systems of yovernance seems to be shrinking rapidly, even in countrier that have seen protacted periods of non-democra Tic rule. Political science suggests this many simply be a consequence of the process of social evolution. There are high hoper for the future of democracy. Firstly, it has outlined all other zoims of governments other systems such as monarchy, dictatorships and raseism have subdued with time. Democlacy, since its nceptim in the eighteenth century, has held on to Pis soots. Francis Fukuyama. in The End of History' mensions that the epilome of governance is the puestern Liberal democracy. This is became all other forme have ended or are in a tareday towards the end. The sustenance of democracy is a uncrete reality. Every since system seems to fail in face of this system. Imperialists leve the United Kingdom have it not left



monarchy but from formed it from a strict one to a comprised system where the chief executive is elected by the people of The country. Thus, democracy appears 10 be the stronger amongst all forms of goreinments. natural transition from on epassion to an botyhousene is find democrátic countries indicate a hopequi future of the system. Stard are either switching to newer systems 51hor to, demourary, or The newly formed Halim-stales prefer to be damocracia. The most recent example Pr South Sudan, which after its inclepentence from Sudan in 2011, became a democratic states. Many countries exist That face the -Invert of secension; and many cireas stouggle to gain Freedin for the prenervation of liberty of Their people. All these prospective quiure esciles are expected to be nations standing by democracy. The underlying reason, of carrie for opling This system is the apparent succer of other states. They see the precedent left by the developed Weit which remains the largest democratic



region. Thirdly, there is a growing trust in democracy ground The world. The appelite for non-democrátic gordes appears to shiftik, even among states that have seen long periods of non-democratic rule. This was, recently demonstrated by the people of South Korea when the president singlehanded announced martial Law. Not muy did The parliament block with a move but also the people took the streets to protest in Javar of demourary. A Similar incident was withouted in Turkiyes 2016 ontempted coup. As a result of social evolution, people have come to realize That nothing projects their rights more than a democráfic system. Democracy is The mly rure for alling system. This ailment is seen in The gorm of compromised functionental rights, heavy censorships on Jundame curtimondul institutions and unitaterat decision. Democracy, as people believe, enures what other gorms devour.



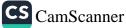
Fuilbernere, it has now been established language command is fine good that democrany rescreptaceable. Even in case of power vacuums no other system seems to gill that gap. The recentle e -jorenment flako in Bangladeth is one Such example. When the stadent-led group 1 Loppled the Hasina government, the military 1 could have comp forward -10 take - the sout. However the generals have by now realized that a military tule had no more glory. Thus the gult was bridged by an children interim government. In case, a democratic regime is repraced by another firm, the latter is often short-lived. This has been witnessed by the military interrignum in countries of Africa and South Asia Thus, regimes come and go, but democracy holds The dominance henting a secured july c for democracy. Finally, democracy is voluntary. It is the choice of people, Thus lasting. The system was chosen comprising people for people. In such on Framework, because The system is The choice of people,



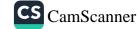
the liberty of people in ensured. What est else would the ruled demand? Their rights are being secured. Then liberty ensured and lever protected. This was the very reason that people entered the This social contract. Since people have their trust of such a system, Pt is most lakely to survive in Emes to come. Despite the stronghold of democracy aron the glober. This septem faces some existential Threats The following paragraphs discuss The uncerns regarding the future of democracy. Even in democratic countries, democracy is being compromised in many yays. This is rampant particularly in parliamentary systems where one purty sulles of on executive and constitutes a progriling in The legislature. The geogramment then does as it wills, Though ugany This is manipested in The form of Legislative recolutions and presidential ordinances. The majority party paves resolutions concerning its own



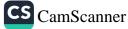
Ri interest without tuking considerations for the general public. In such a setup. -71 it may amend the constitution to σ suit its amaisme. Moreover they can 1 pussos bills to enact law that curbs C dissent to maintain its position. Countries around the world show with compromised makeups. Sheikh Hasina, for instance, 'ruled' Bangladesh for a decade consecu-Truely, by suppropring dissent and moulding. Laws to eclure she holds power. Democracy is, thus, morphed by governments aunding to their will, threatening its existence at mu. Besider growing compromise of democracy, political scientist suggest that such a system is not suitcible For every community. First highlighted by Aristolle and later by Montesquieu in The Spirit of Laws', they argued that demanding suits specific areas. This is pecause, They suy, the behavoir of people 9 highly affected by their geography. For instances people living in vast areas such



Russia are better suited for absolute Jovernments. Similarly, smaller creas or ones protected by moundins like dent switzerland are better off with democracy. Therefore, states that have are dispersed or have large territories are at a visk of toppling democración 37 they ear already me. Additimally, the threat of martial Law continues -10 exist. Various countries in recently post have either witnessed a switch from democency to military Tule or an orthempt to be replaced. Niletary rule, which is often dubbed as diciolorship because it come to power without the consent of people. is the and therit to democracy. It is The muy firm which can . Overthrow a democratic regime overnight. The instance of the 2021 military coup in Myanmar proposes the derive of democracy. This stance & Justber augmented by the continuation of the surce in The country. As long as entra - contitutional recipes che marijul & Legal Framework Order and



its the exist. the juture of democracy remains uncertain and Thesette, Threatened -1 0 Another concern for the suture of m demaracy is the emergence of psyedo - le democracies. these are the states with 0 nominal democracy where the rule Ps b with the pepple in theory, however, in 0 Practice it is different. It is seen in hybrid government where the military or bureau cracy is directly involved in The matter of states. It is also evidenced where the government regulates The lives 07 Gizens and everything is consored. India, Brazil, Hungary, and other states Throughout The world in recent years showed the erosim of democracy as populat leader tatter the estence of people rule. In This reference, Levitsky and 2iblett write in · How Dienourques Die , " mort demouries dle of the ball of box" exposing the realing of these countries that claim to be people led, but in reality are autocráfic on vature. The omergence of such states put the fulure of democracy at starke.



Finally, the Juture of democracy TI threatened by The Simultaneous existence of other forms of Thermonis. System Cike monarchies and authoritarian states infinue - to exist , That too successfully. Scudi Arabia and United Arab Emirales are monorchies, but they have thereat your long and are among the most developed nations around the world, China, which Bloomberg predicts to be the largest economy by 2028, is an authoritarian state and ill success is a charlenge to democracy. The latter, as it doins to be The strongest form of government, is therefore, not so string after all. Moreover, ar among the most underdeveloped nation, majority are democracies. Had democracy been so equelize, The react developed nations would have been other systems Instead of democracies. With the hopes and concerns of demanary discussed, a queilin arises: Why democracy matter? Domocracy matter because It is the retail of social evolution. It is not a system that emerged over-



night. It took centuries of that and G tibulations, various revolutions both bloody Sic and blood-less, and mattiple stages to The (me to this final form. Democracy is what The people, or officerst most people around the world realized best withed 7 Them. In a democratic setup, the is people elect those they trust would best serve them - They wind themselves, voluntarily, to the state through constitution. 1 The night, leberses and equality of the itisens are ensured. In care - these gie not delivered, The people have The right to demand Them on The state county and it still not guarante they can replace the government either by vole of no unfidence of by never again electing that sys party. In conclusion, democracy is a novel but strong structure of governance. The future of democracy has both opportunities and challenges for its survival. It is hopeful because of its stronghold for over two centuries, the acceptances it continues to receive



and it is the choice of people. The dark side of its future is a reglection of The compromise it quess the harving people around the world and the challenges by non-democratic fires From time to time. Nonéthelen, democracy is of importance and ensures The preedom of people. It gives the rights that people have surrendered so that they are protected. 1700

