

Essay.

Populism is ~~threat~~ ~~to~~ ~~democracy.~~

Outline

1- Introduction:

Thesis statement: Democracy is threatened by the populism. Although, populism is quite good for democratic norms. But populism indirectly damages the principles of the democracy. However,

2- Populism and democracy

3- Populism is threat to democracy.

~~a. Threat to minority rights~~

b. Representation of unrepresentative people

c. Emotional appeal over policies

d. ~~Authoritarian drift~~

e. Withdrawal from international norms

4- Populism is not threat to democracy.

a. Marginalization of minorities perform in a gatekeeping function

b. Emphasize the participation of common people.

- c- Emotional connection is well researched policies that ultimately drive the change.
- d- Accountability to elite by authoritarian
- e- Beliefs in national identity and conservative views.

5- Democracy is still threatened by Populism.

- a- Populist movements start who exploit public sentiments
- b- limits the equitable representation and reinforces the systemic inequalities
- c- Short term policies are made by the populism
- d- Accountability and Transparency are impossible due to lack of expertise.
- e- Conservative views are not brought a radical change for progressive country

6- Conclusion

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"Populists claim to represent the true people, but their governance often leads to the erosion of democratic norms and the suppression of dissent" said by Yascha Mounk. Populism reflects the common people and it works for their interest. And on other hand, democracy works for the interest of the public within rules and regulation. But democracy is threatened by the populism. It reflects the emotional appeals over policies and in the country, uneducated people are ruled. Marginalization of minorities and international norms are abolished in populism-authoritarian state. Although, populism is also quite good for democracy. It ^{by} emphasizes the participation of common people, elites are accountable, supports the national identity, emotional connection and gatekeeping function of minorities. However, populism is still dangerous for the democracy. Populist movements, conservative views, short term

policies, limits the equitable representation and reinforces the systematic inequalities and lack of expertise put a check on the democracy. Therefore, democracy is still hindered by the populism.

To begin with, it is essential to understand the term populism and democracy. ~~Populism is a range of political stances that emphasize the idea of the common people and often position this group in opposition to a perceived elite group. On the other hand, democracy is a system of government in which power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or through freely elected representatives.~~

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Moreover, populism is a threat to democracy by the marginalization of minorities through process of exclusion. Marginalized minorities face restricted access

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to resources and opportunities and sometimes even violence. This exclusion prevents them from fully participation in decision making processes. Populism focuses on majority rule at the expense of minority rights. ~~Not~~ can dismantle the foundations of a truly inclusive democracy. In fact, Martha Nussbaum in her work "The Monarchy of Fear" said that populism's often frames minorities not as legitimate parts of polity but as threats, undermining democratic pluralism. However, minorities is just a tool of populism which they used for this purpose, in reality, there is a majority rule by ignoring the minorities. ~~Therefore, Democracy is weak by the marginalization of minorities.~~

Moreover, Populism is threat to democracy because of irrepresentative people. In populism, people are not experts or professional in his work. Their knowledge is not enough to

tackle the issues. They are not well educated. They are conservatives in their thoughts and not able to support a radical change.

For a developing country, conservative mind people are not able to move forward, not able to compete and not able to survive in modern world. On other hand, democracy consists of experts and professionals and also take a chance to the people to do modern innovation. But populism make democracy weak. For example, Bolsonaro's populist has been criticized for ignoring the LGBTQ+ communities because of restricted views. However, populism are not able to meet their needs. So their survival in the country is not easy. LGBTQ+ communities faces many hardships because of ignorance. Therefore, populism is threat to democracy because of representation of irrepresentative people.

Furthermore, democracy is threatened by the authoritarian drift of populism. The emotional appeals over the policies of the populism. Due to this, they manipulate the public opinion and undermine the rational decision-making processes. These tactics divert focus from rational policy discussion and can deepen the societal divisions, which erodes the democratic norms. For example, Donald Trump in the U.S. have used emotional appeals to galvanize their base, often relying on fear, anger and division. This strategy puts bad impact on the policies and also on the democratic norms. However, populism is threat to democracy by emotional appeals over the policies.

In addition to ~~the~~ populism is threat to democracy by authoritarian drift. as populist leaders often centralized power, disregard checks and balances, and also simplify the complex

issues and create 'divisive us vs them' mentality. For example in 2015, Law and Justice Party in Poland has taken step to undermine the democracy by attacking on the independence of judiciary, limiting the media freedom. Authoritarian drift of populism is curbing the civil rights. However, populism is threat to democracy by authoritarian drift.

Furthermore, populism is threat to democracy because of withdrawal from the international norms. It erodes international cooperation. Populist leaders frequently reject international norms, seeing them as a challenge to national sovereignty. They consider it as a tool of elitism. For example according to Venice Commission of 2017 found that 39 European countries had restrict funding to WHO. Populism presenting himself as

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empathy, motivates action and sustains commitment to policies aimed at social improvements. For example "Black lives matter" movement leveraged emotional resonance and personal stories to push for police reform and racial justice world wide.

~~Stories that resonate emotionally create a positive feedback loop with societal goals and ensuring sustained progress, which fulfil the democratic principles~~

However, populism is not a threat to democracy because of emotional connection, it enhances the better performance.

Furthermore, populism ~~is~~ is a accountable tool for the elite. It leads to a balance of power between populist leaders and established institutions. This

focus on grammar plz

~~accountability can ensure that populist policies are tempered by institutional knowledge and experience of elites, avoiding extreme or harmful outcomes. For example Theodore~~

Roosevelt in US championed progressive reforms to curb monopolistic practices and protect the worker's right. Populist movement often expose corruption and inequality. However, Populism make country a democracy by establishing the equality and accountability to elite.

Moreover, populism beliefs in national identity and conservative views because it maintains the social stability and respect for history, which can help maintain a cohesive society.

For Example, in Japan has maintained its cultural identity and conservative principles. According to its conservative policies have supported national sovereignty and cultural heritage in the face of globalization. However, national identity and conservative views of populism is not threatened to democracy.

defender of national sovereignty against
the international norms. Therefore, populism
is threat to democracy because of
withdrawal from the international norms.

The first argument is that in populism,
marginalization of minorities work as a
gatekeeping function by defining the "True
People" vs "Others". The exclusionary rhetoric
often serves to rally support from people
who feel threatened by globalizing forces
giving them a voice in politics. It also
helps define the political agenda by clearly
identifying what is at stake, motivating
citizens to engage in national discourse
and action. For example, Hungary under
Viktor Orban claimed that its strict immig-
ration policies protect its Christian heritage
from external influences. Therefore, marginali-
zation of minorities is not threatened to
the democracy, it just acts as a
gatekeeping function. ^{performs}

Moreover, populism emphasizes the participation of common people which is beneficial for the democracy. It often arises in response to feelings of alienation or frustration with traditional elite whom populist leaders accuse of ignoring or exploiting the masses. By placing ordinary citizens at center, populism redefines the relationship between people and power, making governance more democratic and participatory. For example, Donald Trump's slogan "American First" policies were portrayed as prioritizing the interest of the American citizens. The will of people as a unifying force to move better governance. However, democratic is ^{strengthened} benefited by the participation of common people in populism.

In addition to, populism emphasizes the emotional connection. It thought that it is a powerful driver of change, as it fosters

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~~Above arguments are shared but populism is not threat to democracy but in reality, democracy is threatened by it.~~

Populist movements often exploit public sentiments by capitalizing on widespread dissatisfaction, portraying themselves as champions of the "common people" against elite. They typically use them by simplifying the complex issues to appeal to broad audiences, promising quick solutions to long-standing problems. This approach can foster a sense of unity among supporters, while creating division with opponents.

improve your punctuation please

For Example in Brazil under Jair Bolsonaro, who leveraged public anger over corruption and economic challenges to gain support.

However, populism is still respect the principles of democracy by different ways, or by exploiting the public sentiments for their own

~~purpose.~~

Moreover, populism limits the equitable representation and reinforces the systematic

inequalities. It favours the majority rule and neglects the minorities. It emphasises the majority over the minorities and creates inequality. These factors exploit the principle of democracy. This exclusion reduces opportunities for underrepresented communities to have their voices heard and needs addressed. For example, in U.S., kept black and minority communities from accessing home loans and education. Gender inequalities in leadership reinforces stereotypes and limits opportunities for women. However, Democracy is still threatened by inequitable representation.

Furthermore, in populism, there is no concept of long term policies. There is not a uniformity and continuity in policies that become a reason of instability. It gives an immediate and simple solution of complex issues which is temporarily solved. For example,

US President Donald Trump's tax cuts, which were implemented quickly with promises of economic growth but sparked debates about long term fiscal sustainability. However, Populism is dangerous for democratic norms.

In addition to, Populism is threatened to democratic norms because.

in it, accountability and transparency is impossible. Populist leaders are not much more educated, professional and experts. So, on this, it is weaken the checks and balances. For Example, in Hungary

Viktor Orban has sidelined independent institutions and experts while reducing accountability. It is harder for effective accountability. However, in populism, accountability and transparency is not possible, which is threatened to democracy.

Moreover, Populism has conservative views, it is impossible for

Nam to brought a revolutionary change
 Conservatives may resist rapid or sweeping
 reforms, they can still implement change
 incrementally to adapt to modern challenge.
 For Example, in UK, the Conservative party's
 approach to Brexit involved a cautious,
 step-by-step process of negotiating the
 country's exit from the EU. However,
 conservative views are not acceptable for
 a change and not able to complete
 the issues of modern world. Thus,
 populism is a threat to democracy.
~~In summarize it, populism~~
 is a threat to democracy. Although, it
 has some positive impacts ^{which} that shows
 that it fulfils all the principle
 of democracy. But, it is just in
 thought, in practice, ~~populism is~~
~~not suitable for democracy.~~ It is
 weakening the democracy by gradually.
~~Populists leaders are not well educated.~~

policies are influenced by the emotional sentiments. There is a majority rule over the minority. Populism is not a democratic state, it is an authoritarian state that restricts freedom of press and judiciary. It believes on conservative values and exploits the international norms.

And it undermines the democratic norms.

And the marginalisation of minorities in populism that prevents fully participation in decision making processes. However, populism is antithetical to democracy.