|   | Pakistan and the future of Kashnie cause                                   |
|---|--|
|   | Outline  |
| 1 | Introduction   |
|   | Thesis Statement: The future of The  |
| _ | Thesis statement: The future of The Kashnie cause has a projound link with |
| _ | Paustan's national viterest. The future of the                             |
| - | Kashnuis cause will wifact the country                                     |
| _ | evoucourally, politically and socially overall,                            |
| _ | through a targetted and long-term strategy,                                |
|   | the desired future of the leastineir cause                                 |
|   | can is possible for Palustale.   |
| 1 | 2. The current abhorrent status and situation in mashing                   |
|   | 3. How Why the future of the nashwir cause is                              |
|   | mi portant for Palustan  |
|   | (a) harge Muslin population and desire                                     |
|   | to protect nashmix   |
|   | (b) Protection of national terriber contingent                             |
|   | ou The hashneil cause  |
|   | (c) Passage of vital sivers from hashniki                                  |
|   | tessitory  |
|   | (d) Presence of precious resources   |
| L | (e) Upholdwig Elle mandate of Elle division                                |
| _ | criteria during m'dependence   |
|   | (f) lease human riques violations  |
|   | 4. Implications of the future of the nashmine                              |
|   | cause if & it does not work out favourably                                 |
| L | (a) Bulge le military expendentive   |
| _ | (b) Feeling of threat and usecurity will                                   |
| - | uiuease  |
|   | (e) Human eights violation au au upward                                    |
|   | trajectory   |
|   | 5. Implications of the future of the mastruis                              |
|   | cause if favourable www.kagha  |

|   | day t date:  |          |
|---|--|----------|
|   | (a) Protection of human rights   |          |
|   | (b) Increase ai geographical territory   |          |
|   | (b) Increase ai geographical territory (c) Pretection of naturnal sovereigning |          |
|   | 6 way forward to attain desired betwee of                                      |          |
|   | The Mashnux cause for Paterstan  |          |
|   | (a) Adoption of The 4-pourt solution   |          |
|   | (b) Denviertaris alion of The rose   |          |
|   | (c) Effertive cese of the cens as a  |          |
|   | Hird party mediatos  |          |
|   | (d) Dialoque and déplomaces betweek  |          |
|   | Tudran and Palerstan i leadersturp   |          |
|   |  |          |
|   | (e) Prioritisation of the common<br>people of nashavie and their               |          |
|   | light to self-deter municipalion   |          |
|   | 7. Couclusion  |          |
|   | 1. Coacaston   |          |
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| _ | ACHAZ KA   | GHAZ     |
|   | WWW.   | kagnazpk |

| Outs  | er equality: A popular slogaer               |
|-------|--|
| . Int | oduction                                     |
|       | Thesis Statement: Grender equality has       |
| 100   | emerged as a popular slogan cei today's      |
|       | world The sising popularity has a            |
|       | plethosa of positive miplications which      |
|       | have the ability to uiprove the status       |
|       | of all genders that are discruireialed       |
|       | against Thus, Kraough adopting this sloga    |
| 700   | and working on its practical manifestation   |
|       | plogress cau be wode u Elvis asea.           |
| who   | et coustitutes as gluder equality?           |
|       | sous for the popularity of the sloque of     |
|       | er equality                                  |
| J     | (a) under-sepsesentation u The political     |
|       | sphere                                       |
|       | (b) Dismal education standards of wowen      |
| 7:564 | aud transquidere                             |
|       | (c) High unemployment among other genders    |
|       | apart from men                               |
|       | (d) Grender apartheid in manistream society  |
|       | (e) hoss of underutitisation of mose than    |
|       | half the population                          |
| 3.5   | (1) Risuig gender based violence             |
| 1. Im | dications of adopting and wifle menting      |
| the   | popular slogan of gender equality            |
| 121   | (a) Effort exerted on quider equality during |
| 100   | in employment phrase it properly             |
|       | (b) Bassiers broken for women to enter       |
|       | mainstream society                           |
|       |  |

The state of the s

with barn, and no man would head me I find KAGHAZ ain't I a woman. Thus This speech was www.kagharpk

etched with the winds of all those present and spread like wildfire to those that weren't present. It went down in wishory as one of the greatest the stogan of gender equality gained unpeters and became popular worldwide. The reasons for its rising popularity include the under-representation of women ai The political sphese along with the seismal education standards of nomen and transquiders and ligh unemployment. The adoption of this stogan nos a several positive aciplications u wich ceiclude a push towards gender equacity u the poetical sphese and ci the corporate sector Morrover, laws and requacions are finderig thewselves on the tables of legislators to allau gender equally To ensure that the peaceical manifestation of this slogan of gender equality are suplemented sergion a true embodiment of religious texts can be encouraged and specific raggetting of literacy of the other quiders. Tuethermose, quotes can be josced as the government and corporate sellor la active gender equality This would ensure that the stogan because the wolld's Seality brouder equality has unerged as a popular slogau mi today's world. The rising popularity has a plethola of positive cuiplications which have the ability to improve the status of all goudees Mal are discriminated against. Thus, through adopting this stogan and working

|          | day / date:   |       |
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|          | on its practical manifestations, progress<br>be made un This area.  | cae   |
|          | n made un This asea.  | - 100 |
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| Illiteracy and democracy do not neove<br>logether        | +   |
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| logethes   | -   |
| Outline  | -   |
| 1. Introduction  | -   |
| Thesis statement: Illiteracy and                         | 1   |
| democracy have targety an civerse sclationship           | d.  |
| The incompatibility between the two aspects              |     |
| has detrimental uniplications for society.               | 1   |
| However, through a broad and all-                        |     |
| aucompassing apploach, illiteracy could                  |     |
| be reduced to promote democracy                          | 1   |
| 2. Characteristics and constituents of democeacy         |     |
| 3. Reasons why illiteracy and democracy do not           |     |
| correlate  |     |
| (a) Illiteracy bars logical reasoning to vote            |     |
| (b) Illiterate population is more susceptible to         | 1   |
| autocracy and feudausur                                  |     |
| (c) Monetary stipends to buy votes of illiterate         |     |
| votees was democracy                                     |     |
| (d) Women huidred from participating in an               |     |
| illéterate society                                       |     |
| (e) Misuiterpretation of religious texts huiders         |     |
| democracy  |     |
| (1) Volling patterns po based as chaeismatic             |     |
| leadersuip eather skan effective leadersuip              |     |
| (9) Ethnic Loyalty and Teibalism more                    |     |
| prevalent among illiterate people                        |     |
| 1. Implications of democracy not being activered dese to |     |
| illiteracy   |     |
| (a) Masses fall victure to poverty                       |     |
| (b) lousilteut political cursis                          |     |
| (c) Archante un energia                                  | 1   |
| (d) Rampant spread of corrupt practices w                | AGI |

(e) Judeased ciuelihood of fout play during

(f) Trability of population to collectively demand: their undue sights

5. Way forward to remedy the bottle never of illiterary barring democracy

(a) Awareners of democracy through

(b) Increased expenditure de educations

(c) Fours ou fecuale literacy and liberation

(d) Embodiment of nations that have allawied democracy and citeracy successfully

6. Couclusion

## ESSAY

"It should be semembered that democracy aloes not establish itself by mere slogans on claims or speeches made on the basis of sentimentality or by golden letters or manifestos on paper, but it's pattern of practical actions should be visible to all" (Quaid-e-Aram Muhammad Ali Immaly). While Iters statement was aptly put, it has failed to be secognised by the population of Palistan Unsurplishingly, an iliterate population can early tell the difference between democracy and any other form of government. Illiterate people teend to take allative is handled to them because they kaghar don't know any better which entails was against any better which entails

the sorry state of democeacy today. This situation is not only applicable to Paleistran but any nation with an illiterate population To reiterate no ittite nation with an illiterate population can hope to become a democeacy as the pre-requisite to facilitate thus force of government is absent. The leasons why illèteracy and democracy do not correlate are that illiterary vars the logical reasoning to vote, leads to volling patterns being based on essinie luies and henosees female passicipation. This has some detrineental ui prications on the vation at hand Midwelig willast ui poverty, wability of a population to demand their underes riques and consistent political crises. However, the situation can be secretaired through focusing on female literacy to entre enhance democratic volcals, sicherse viveasing expendeture on the equeation Sector and embodying and legening from havious that have attaured seemoceary and literary successfully overall, flux d'sussion enfait that democeany qued Miteracy can not move together Illetteracy and democeaey nowe on wive el relationship The uncompatibility between the two aspects has detribuental uniplications for mearly Society However, Hirough a broad and all-eucompassing approach, illiteracy lould be reduced to promote democraça

|         | tel Management m' Pakistan. Implications and nument Preparedness |
|---------|--|
| Out     |  |
|         | soduction  |
|         | Thesis Statement: with viceeased vistances                       |
|         | of disasters, disaster management ui Palustan                    |
|         | is vital for Plue country's survival. Effective                  |
|         | and efficient disaster management will                           |
|         | positively unipact Palvistan. Der Presently,                     |
|         | the government has worked to prepare                             |
|         | itsey for natural disasters and through                          |
|         | adoption of a future-oriented strategy, the                      |
|         | courtry can muinure négative impacts.                            |
| 2. Cou  | stituents of Disaster Management                                 |
| 3. Rea. | sous why bisaster Management is needed in                        |
| Palist  | au   |
|         | (a) Natural disasters ureale havoi on the                        |
|         | leonomy  |
|         | (b) Palvistav has a large and vulnerable                         |
|         | population   |
|         | (c) Impeduig social fabric degre dation when                     |
|         | disastes 8tsilles phrase it more properly                        |
| 4. Jupl | ications of Disaster navagement nei Palvistan                    |
|         | (a) Protection of large population                               |
|         | (b) Minimal évocionie harres                                     |
|         | (c) Protection of vulnerable sequents of society                 |
|         | (d) lurb futive diseases and epidemics                           |
|         | (e) Reduction of poverty caused by desasters                     |
|         | (f) Fours ou sovial weigare eather than                          |
|         | resource spent on avoidable destruction                          |
| 6 Gra   | veriment Benge duess with pagage to Negotie                      |
|         | (a) Multi-mode means adopted for KAG                             |



| Future of regional evououir and degense            |             |
|--|-------------|
| organit ations                                     |             |
| Outline  |             |
| 1. Introduction                                    |             |
| Thesis Statement. These has been an cicleased      |             |
| popularity of regratial evouvouil and defense      |             |
| organization The future unipart of these           |             |
| organizations can be both, positive and            |             |
| negative. To neaxinuize benefits of regional       |             |
| organizations, alley should be used as             |             |
| a mechanism for regional progress                  |             |
| and peace.   |             |
| 2. Current rends in regional enouaux and degence   |             |
| organit alions                                     | Charles III |
| 3. Reasons why regional monomic and defense        |             |
| organitations became popular                       |             |
| (a) Popularity of the de-globalization             |             |
| ideology   |             |
| (b) Increased securitifation and                   |             |
| protectionism                                      |             |
| 4. Positive un'preations of Algional enoueure derd |             |
| défeuse organitations sui flie future              |             |
| (a) Freedom flor ulterior certerenational          |             |
| agendas 1  |             |
| (b) Sovial progress and apliffment of the          |             |
| segiou   |             |
| (c) Plotection of region from external forces      |             |
| (d) Curbing the menacl of terroliste               |             |
| (e) Regional stability through collaboration       |             |
| 5. Negative unipails of unueased power of segroual |             |
| evouvouix and regense organizations in the future  | 1           |
| (a) Competing segnance Hours and KA                | GHA'        |
| uistabieity win                                    | v.kaghazr   |

(b) Regional organisations quen more uniportance our certernational organisations

(c) Dévelopment of regional hotspots and vice eased possibility of conferts

(d) Dissuption of global trade and enough the commin wishability

(e) Internationalism and substituted for regionalism

6. Way forward to reap the full benefits for from witheast regional evanouir and defense organizations (a) Prioritisation of the UN peace againsta

(b) Utilitation of wio for evoucie relations and free market polivies

(c) Usuig regional oeganisations as a tool to foster uitenational progress overall

(d) Dialogue and déploneacy between contentions parties ne région

(e) haus parency and sur regional organisations

7. Lou Musion

The topic has been rightly decoded Address them jointly The three main headers you built are

Instead of mentioning positive and negative implications, you can

advice a His topic? laud you please give me detraited

advice an His topic? should I have tachled it as

segional evanouir organisations and segional

agense organisations separately? I took them as

one organisation keeping s(o and sAAR( in mind.

futhermore, should I have used different brackings?

headings? Since it is about the Future of Hiese

organisations, If so, please can be write some KACH

sample headings correcting this. Thank you for the sample and the sample headings.