

# The Pen is mightier than the sword

## I. Introduction

## II. Denotative Meaning:

English author Edward Bulwer Lytton coined it in 1839. It signifies that writing is a powerful tool than violence.

Robert Burton's similar theme is discussed in Anatomy of Melancholy, saying "A blow with the word strikes deeper than the blow with a sword."

## III. Ideas as precursor of actions:

Idealism of Plato, Phenomenology of Edward Husserl, Existentialism by Jean Paul Sartre, Pragmatism by William James, Rationalism by Rene Descartes

## IV. The pen drives the sword and not otherwise:

A. Intellectual foundations of conflicts (difference of opinions)

B. War as a failure of diplomacy

C. Influence of propaganda and ideology

D. Legal and moral justification for actions

E. Treaties and Agreements

F. Softpower and international relations

G. Prevention of conflict through dialogues

iv. Power of Speech surpasses the use of force:

- A. Influence of Communication; Albert Mehrabian
- B. Persuasion and Cognitive Processing
- C. Emotional intelligence and empathy
- D. Building Trust and Cooperation
- E. Long term behaviour change
- F. Reducing reactance and resistance

v. Hollowness of use of force and power of speech:

- A. Lack of sustainable solution (Arab-spring uprising)
- B. Erosion of trust and Resentment (Iraqi invasion, 2003 - US)
- C. Missed opportunities for Dialogue (Tiananmen square Protest 1989)
- D. Stiffling freedom of expression
- E. Potential for Radicalization
- F. Undermining International Cooperation

vi. Persuasive speech has won over coercion

- A. Iran Nuclear Deal
- B. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- C. Non-violent Resistance Movement
- D. Effective communication in crisis situation
- E. International treaties and Agreement
- F. Political satire and social critique for reform

VII: Powerful ideologies shaped by pen and not by sword:

- A. Liberalism  
(Two Treatises of Government by Locke)
- B. Capitalism  
(Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations)
- C. Communism  
(Das Kapital by Marx)
- D. Feminism  
(Merry Wollstonecraft's A Vindication of the Rights of Women)
- E. Nationalism  
(The Duties of Man by Giuseppe Mazzini)
- F. Non-violence ideology  
(Gandhi and Luther)
- G. Environmentalism  
Rachel Carson's book Silent Spring

VIII: Pen as a check on sword:

- A. Vietnam War  
Paris Peace Accord 1973
- B. Bosnian War  
Dayton Agreement
- C. Angolan Civil War  
Bicesse Accords 1991
- D. Lebanese Civil War  
Taif Agreement 1989
- E. Colombian Armed Conflict
- F. Nepalese Civil War  
Comprehensive Peace Agreement 2006

IX. Pen's Nib is sharper than the blade of sword!

- A. Propaganda and WWII ✓
- B. Rwanda Genocide 1994 ✓
- C. Holocaust and Nazi propaganda  
Hitler's book Mein Kampf (My struggle) ✓
- D. Social Media and ethnic conflicts  
in Myanmar 2010 ✓
- E. Terrorist Recruitment and online  
Propaganda ✓
- F. Ethnic tension in Yugoslavia and  
Slobodan Milosevic's leadership ✓
- G. Assassination of Archduke Franz  
Ferdinand of Austria  
Antislovakia propaganda ✓
- H. Mao Zedong's Cultural Revolution and  
His book Little Red ✓

X. The inevitable use of force over pen:

- A. Immediate self-defence ✓
- B. Preventing genocide and humanitarian  
crisis ✓
- C. Enforcing International law and Resolution ✓
- D. Countering Aggression and Invasion ✓
- E. Addressing failed states and  
Terrorism ✓
- F. Protecting National Interests and  
strategic Resources ✓
- G. Preventing proliferation of Weapons  
of Mass Destruction ✓
- H. Defending Allies under Mutual  
Agreement ✓

## XI. Everlasting effects of pens not of swords:

- A. Influence beyond borders ✓
- B. Shaping hearts and minds ✓
- C. Eternal legacy ✓
- D. Revolution of Ideas ✓
- E. Cultural Renaissance ✓
- F. Subtle power in Diplomacy ✓
- G. Empowerment through Knowledge (Malala) ✓

## XII. Conclusion

In exam, make the number of outline which you could explain in 3 hrs

# What is wrong with Transgender Act?

I. Introduction

II. Why are Transgender still struggling with ensurity of fundamental rights?

A. British endorsement of Criminal Tribes Act 1871

B. Ownership of Colonial legacy

III. Current status of Transgender in Pakistan

IV. Was the Transgender (Person and Protection) Act, 2018 first step for granting rights to them?

A. 2009's supreme Court order for recognition of Transgenders as respectable citizens

B. 2012's Court decision to add third category in National Identity Card

C. Opens door for transgender to petition Court against discriminatory executive policies (Mian Asla V Federation of Pakistan through the Secretary Finance)

V. What is wrong with Transgender Act?

A. Right to self-perceived gender identity - non-compliance with Islamic principles

B. Right to inheritance to transgender - non-conformity with Shariah principle of inheritance

C. Act paves for rape and sexual assault of women

D. Act opens door for same-sex marriage

VI. What does Transgender Activist proclaim regarding the "wrongs" in Transgender Act?

A. Law as misunderstood and misinformed

B. Non-availability of medical diagnostic procedure for assuring transgender's sex in Pakistan

C. Politicising Transgender Act under the guise of same-sex marriage

VII. Wayforward - mitigating socio-religious concerns along with ensuring rights to transgender:

A. Cultivating the awareness for protection of Transgender against sexual exploitation and discriminatory attitudes

B. Explaining why does protection of Transgender is necessary for gender equality and social Justice

C. Raising Providing platform for <sup>to opposing forces</sup> discussion to reach at moderate and effective framework for gender equality

D. Establishing medical board for granting gender allocation to transgender

E. New proposal by senators under keen consideration

VIII. Iran and Egypt's case study on Transgender rights

IX. Amnesty International <sup>called for state's</sup> assurance for provision of Transgender's rights

X. Conclusion

Good



Pakistani Women have the same chance as men

I. Introduction

II. Pakistani women status in National and International ranking

III. Pakistani women do not have the same chances as men:

A. Political Landscape with more masculine representative than of women

B. Economic deprivation in women - Dependency on male

C. Technical fields more open for men than for women

D. Leadership role more saturated with men than with women

E. Masculine dominated legislature - Men making laws for women

F. Decision making limited to women for

G. Illiteracy rate dominant in women

H. Segregation of "Men's field" and "Women's field"

I. Poverty in women

J. Judiciary underrepresentation of women **in judiciary**

K. Non-recognition of her voice in patriarchal society

L. Violence more prone to women than to men

M. Sexual Objectification of Women more than of Men

N. Labour workforce underrepresentation of women than of Men.

O. Limited Mobility

IV. Pakistani women have the same chances as Men: Another side of the coin

A. Political leadership; Benazir Bhutto the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan

B. Constitutional guarantee for equal rights for women

C. Increasing labour force of women demonstrates equal chances to women

MOFA - Mumtaz Zabra  
Former Minister of <sup>state</sup> foreign Affairs -  
Hina Rabbani Khan

V. Conclusion

Also discuss solutions to provide equal opportunities