

Essay:

"Internet disruptions are justified during political unrest"

### OUTLINE

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Internet disruptions are the first casualty during political unrest : An overview
- 3) Internet disruptions are not justified during political unrest :
  - a) Infringes fundamental rights
  - b) suppression of dissent and curtailment of freedom of speech are a natural product
  - c) Mirrors a state of siege
  - d) Disrupts online education system
  - e) Unprecedented harm to E-commerce and freelancing platforms - huge losses
  - f) Evaporating public trust and democratic retreat
  - g) Maligning of state image and deterrence of foreign investments

4) Internet disruptions are justified during political unrest: An echo from the other side

a) A tool used by non-state actors to recruit, gather support and coordinate actions

b) Potential chances of misinformation and propaganda against state's sensitive institutions

c) Incitement of violence among people through social media hate campaigns

c) Measures to acquire a <sup>golden</sup> balance by regulating internet during political unrest:

a) Implementing stringent measures to restrict access of internet to anonymous IP address

b) Filtering hate and violent content to make sure that freedom of speech is not confused with freedom of hate speech

c) Enhancing and addressing socio-economic conditions of people to prevent recruitment, grievances and violence - addressing underlying root problems

5) Conclusion

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Thesis statement:-

Although internet disruptions are important to maintain law and order situations during political unrest times in a country, but it poses a great damage to the fundamental rights and freedom of speech. It can temporarily address the situation but proves detrimental to long-term democratic condition of a country. However, with the implementation of golden balance between the two extremes, political unrest can be mitigated.

Note:

Kindly guide me on the structure of argumentative essay too. How can I improve this

# Essay : Dimensions of the role of judiciary and its ambit

## OUTLINE

1- Introduction

2- Montesquieu's theory of separation of power and Judiciary : An Overview

3- Dimensions of the role of judiciary and its ambit :

a) Interpretation of laws

b) Watchdog on legislature and Executive branch of government - safeguards constitution by Judicial Review

c) Ensures provision of fundamental rights

d) Protection and security of minorities

e) Reinforces democratization of politics - free and fair elections

f) Sua-motu public interest litigation

g) Performs the role of advisory jurisdiction - as a guidance for government

h) Heals appeal from lower courts - Appellate jurisdiction

i) Issues writs on matters of infringement of fundamental rights

4) Challenges to the judiciary in performing its functions:

a) Politicization of judicial commission or judges-electing body

b) Amendments in constitution by government to curtail the power of judiciary

c) Politicization of contempt of courts to punish opposition

d) Massive case backlogs and delays in provision of justice

e) Stark division between urban and rural areas to access legal services - lack of digitalization

5) Measures to strengthen the role of judiciary and its ambit:

a) Depoliticization of judiciary and ensuring strong independent judiciary

b) Strengthening judiciary to perform a role of watchdog on all the branches of state

c) Encouraging international and human rights organization pressures to avert the move of executive in undermining independence of judiciary - constitutional amendments

d) Inculcation of technology to serve justice at grass root levels and to reduce case backlogs

⇒

5) Conclusion

Thesis statement:-

Judiciary is considered as a savior of mankind that ensures democracy at grass-roots level. The dimensions of the role of judiciary and its ambit are multifarious, including interpretation of laws, provision of fundamental rights, suo motu and issuing of writs. However, judiciary is also vulnerable to some challenges that obstructs its way in provision of justice. With the right mix of measures, judiciary can turn its challenges as a catalyst for justice, fairness, equality and rule of law.

Essay:-

Nearly all men can stand adversity,  
but to test the character, give  
him power

### OUTLINE

① Introduction

② What does the statement signify?

a) Power is a litmus test of the leaders and societies across the world

b) The use of power determines the true character of an individual

c) The man of virtue is the one who uses power in a legally and morally acceptable manner

③ Philosophical perspectives on the use of power and character:

a) Aristotle's doctrine of golden mean entails that a true virtue is in acquiring a balance between two extreme vices of recklessness and cowardice

b) Socrates dialogue with crito - "It is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong"

c) Kant's emphasis on deontology - moral obligations to practice power within moral and ethical norms

d) Machiavelli's theory of power politics - a ruler should be cunning like a fox - "It is better to be feared than to be loved"

④ Individuals who showed the great test of character with the power in the face of adversaries:

a) Pain inflicted on prophets due to preaching of monotheism religion - incidence of Taif with Prophet Muhammad

b) Martin Luther King (Sr), being a priest in Roman Catholic Church, set the stage for Protestant reformation after exposing hypocrisy of church in his '95 theses' work

c) Nelson Mandela, who was a leader of African National Congress (ANC), peacefully ended racial segregation in his 'Apartheid Movement'.

d) Abraham Lincoln officially ended slavery in America and granted rights to African Americans through introducing 13<sup>th</sup> amendment

e) Quaid-e-Azam steered the way of disillusioned Muslims of India towards the independence movement



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

⑤ Societies that have misused powers and failed the character test:

a) US and USSR - theatrics of proxy wars - exploited weak nations

b) Israel unprecedented war crimes against Palestine

c) Rwanda genocide - ethnic cleansing of Tutsi minorities by Hutu majorities

d) India and Pakistan's - tug of war over Kashmir issue

e) Rohingya crisis - muslim ethnic minority group casualties

⑥ Conclusion

"All I know is that I know nothing", Socrates has outlined the virtue of best character thousands of years ago. It implies that true wisdom is in knowing the fact that you are not superior over any other, the knowledge you have and the power you exercise is limited and prone to ending. Socrates asserts skepticism with the limitless power and contends that power is limited. Therefore, the man of virtue is the one who knew his bounds and exercise power without overstepping boundaries. Similarly, power is the litmus test for the leaders and societies around the world, determining their character, virtue and nature. There are many philosophical perspectives on the use of power that manifests the true character of an individual. Aristotle's doctrine of acquiring a golden balance; Socrates's dialogue with Crito on use of power; Kant's emphasis on deontology and Machiavelli's power politics theory demonstrate the use of power in the face of adversities. In a same manner, there are many manifestations in history, reflecting the greatest test of character with the power, which individuals in authority depicted. Pain inflicted on Prophet Muhammad during preaching of Islam; Martin Luther King's so bold step of exposing hypocrisy of church; Nelson Mandela's struggle for combating racial segregation; Abraham Lincoln war that ended slavery in America and the journey of Quaid-e-Azam that gave hope to the disillusioned Muslims of India. All these manifestations

are a glimpse into the journey of leaders, who successfully remain grounded with the power and showed resilience in the face of adversaries. On the contrary, there are considerable examples of societies that have strayed away from the norms of justice and wielded power, inflicting severe pain on societies. The cold war between US and USSR with proxy in weak countries, posed greater damage to the poor societies. Similarly, Israel's unprecedented war crimes against Palestine, Rwanda genocide, Rohingya crisis and India and Pakistan long standing tug of war are the examples that portrays a landscape of societies failing the character test and falling into the pit of disaster and violence. Although the individuals and societies can fight the adversaries, challenges and obstacles, but the man of virtue is the one who uses power in legally and morally acceptable manner.