

Political polarisation :

Governance and society

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis statement

The scourge of political polarisation has engulfed Pakistan, threatening to erode the governance structure and stain social fabric of the nation. However, it momentum can be halted by adopting specific measures.

Avoid such generic statement
make it relevant to subject

2. Understanding the term 'Political polarisation'.

3. How political polarisation impacts governance?

- a. Partial judiciary : manifestation of polarised politics
- b. Prevalence of nepotism : death to meritocracy
- c. Political polarisation : a catalyst for diplomatic strains.

d. Red tapism jeopardising governance structure Inherently

e. Populism undermining democratic norms

f. Biased economic policies / wreck economic downturn

g. Imbalanced centre-province relations : gridlock in policy-making

h. Interests-driven legislation undermining rule of law

4. How political polarisation impacts society?

a. Augmenting militancy threatens the right to life

b. Political polarisation fuels sectarianism

c. Education in doldrums : manifestation of polarised politics.

d. The right to fair trial : a grey area amidst political polarisation

e. Political polarisation: a threat to gender equality.

f. Manoeuvring of public opinion through social media

g. Civic apathy and disengagement due to political polarisation

h. Social divisions and disintegration distorts social fabric

5. What are strategic directions to curb political polarisation?

a. Fostering Inclusive leadership by regularisation of media

b. Rigid legislation to fill vacuum in judicial framework

b. Conclusion

U have the ability to write strong statements

At its core, democracy is a ~~total~~ ^{total} ~~power~~ ^{power} of people, But what if there becomes complete factions and people become divided? When the partisanship occurs, interests dissect and motives bifurcate. It underscores that polarisation has taken its roots. The scourge of polarisation of politics has not only tear social fabric but also distorted the structure of governance in Pakistan. Judicial polarisation and partiality, the prevalence of nepotism and diplomatic destitution all are manifestation of identity politics. ~~Through such exercises it distorts the very essence of federation.~~ Besides, polarisation may foment interest-driven legislation. ~~A part from it the rise of militancy and sectarianism counts to be play of polarisation.~~ Unaligned views of politicians may also undermine rights of individuals, rendering educational in conundrums.

Moreover, polarisation may have lasting impact on gender equality, inculcating apathy and bifurcation on all levels. The scourge of political polarisation has engulfed Pakistan, threatening to erode the governance structure and stain social fabric of the nation. However, its momentum can be halted by adopting specific measures.

"Globalization and National Economies" Date: _____

Outline

1. Introduction

Thesis Statement: Globalization is a double-edged sword which, on one hand, has provided unprecedented opportunities of growth for national economies, while on the other hand it has made the nations prone to foreign interference compromising economic sovereignty.

2. Globalization: a bird's eye view

3. How has globalization affected national economies?

3.1 Positive Impacts

3.1.1 It has given national economies access to global markets.

3.1.2 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) is hallmark of globalization aiding national economies.

3.1.3 State of art technologies are within reach of national economies owing to globalization.

3.1.4 National economies have innovative ideas at their hand to overhaul their status quo.

3.1.5 Internal legal regimes provides national economies protection

3.1.6. National economies can outsource labour and service from around the world.

Negative Impacts:

3.1.7 Globalization has compromised economic sovereignty of nations.

3.1.8 It has led to exploitation of labor.

Case study: Women in Bangladesh
3.1.9 Domestic labour protection is fading owing to globalization.

3.1.10 It has made nations dependent on foreign aid.

3.11 Countries have become trapped in debt-traps

Case study: Sri Lanka - China case

3.12 It has been considered neo-colonialism by academicians.

3.13 Local industry is in tatters owing to globalization.

4. How can national economies make most of globalization.

4.1 Bringing balance through glocalization is the pertinent way.

4.2 Strengthening local industry to boost exports is the key.

4.3 Import-substitution is sine qua non for thriving in the age of globalization.

5. Conclusion:

Globalization offers opportunities and threats for nation economies, which require prudent adaptation.

"Essay"

What a good start

Date: _____
A snake which does not cast off its skin dies its own death, so do the nations which resist change. Globalization is the spirit of the age in Hegelian sense. It has provided Bangladesh textile access to European market. Toyota, a Japanese car is a household name in Pakistan. Greece, on the brink of collapse is saved by institutions which are hallmark of globalizations. It has integrated global minds in collective consciousness providing unprecedented opportunities of entrepreneurship and growth. However, it has also made national economies subservient to global institutions leading to social conflict, fading sense of security and citizenship. It has led to bankruptcy as that of Sri Lanka. Social services have become a distant dream for people around the globe where nations are in rat race of GDP growth and debt servicing. Policies such as IMF SAPs have led to greater exploitation of already vulnerable groups such as women. Could globalization be made compatible with national growth? Will import substitution help nations sail through the waves

of globalization? How can nations protect their domestic industry? In short, globalization is a double-edged sword which on one hand opens unprecedented opportunities of growth for national economies, while on the other hand, it has made such nations prone to foreign interference; it requires prudent policy-making to make most of globalization.

Time: 53 minutes.