

Future of Democracy in Pakistan

Outline

1. Introduction:

Considering the Pakistan's democratic evolution and historical context, future of democracy in Pakistan is in peril due to number of reasons. A multifaceted approach is vital to propel Pakistan towards prosperous democratic future.

2. Historical and Evolution of Democracy in Pakistan

3. Why future of Democracy in Pakistan is in Peril

a) Blatant violations of constitution, derails democratic process in Pakistan.

Case in point: No Prime Minister has completed a full five year tenure in Pakistan.

b) In Pakistan, Judiciary have dismissed elected governments and legitimized military coups, weakening democracy.

c) Pakistan, despite being a youth bulge country, its ^{youth} low voter turnout indicates their disillusionment with democratic system.

d) Tussle between political parties, and ethnic and regional divisions among citizens, hinders national agenda and cohesion.

e) Political conflicts between rising urban-middle class and elite ruling class causes instability and polarization, impeding democratic functioning.

f) Social media platforms are used to push false political narratives to mislead public about governance. Thus undermining the democracy.

g) Catastrophes of climate change will raise expectations from governments and their inability.

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to respond will raise anti-government sentiments,
compromising democracy

4. Steps Towards Prosperous Democratic Future of Pakistan

- a) Free and impartial election, that resonates with populace's preference will facilitate election participation.
- b) Foster a democratic culture that values discourse, plurality and places check to avert undue concentration of power.
- c) To safeguard democratic integrity, facilitate distinct roles for executive, legislative & judicial branches.
- d) Political parties should prioritize the interests of youth and encourage their political participation.
- e) Introduce merit into all institutions and curb the corruption, so people can trust democracy.

f) Robust local government system will ensure that local policies reflect the demands and preferences of local community, thus devolving power to people.

g) Freedom of digital information and speech will enable citizens to shape the course of democracy.

5. Conclusion.

Curb the Corruption

Outline

1. Introduction:

Curb the corruption is necessary for harmonizing our world or else it can cost us enormously including our opportunities to better living. Individual, national and global effort is required to curb the corruption from all strata of society.

2. Necessity to Curb the Corruption:

a) Rising corruption has increased crimes, violence and injustice in society.

Case in point: strong ^{correlation between} corruption and crime rate (-0.84), measured by Corruption Perception Index.

b) Corruption has compromised the ability of states to protect and fulfill human rights.

as corruption drains resources.

Case in point: SDG 16 report indicates, \$1-26 trillion corruption in developing countries.

c) Corruption weakened public trust in government so people evade taxes. This destabilizes the economy.

Case in point: According to Imf, the least corrupt countries collect 4% of GDP more in taxes than those with highest level of corruption.

d) Corruption has lead to concentration of wealth in fewer hands, widening the inequality gap and hence, pushing more people under the poverty line.

e) Corruption deprives people of their rights, so aggrieved people also resort to corruption and this vicious cycle, shapes unethical & immoral society.

f) Corruption doesn't allow deserving & intellectual individuals to attain high position in their jobs, causing brain drain.

g) Corruption deters foreign investors to invest and local industries couldn't produce export-worthy products so reliance on debts increases.

h) Corruption makes countries internally vulnerable so they cannot withstand any natural disaster aftermaths or external threats.

3. Ways to Curb the Corruption:

a) Accountability and transparency in all institutions, and levels of society is required to curb the corruption.

b) Strong sense of community encourages participation and responsibility. To protect their shared interest community will stand together.

c) Incorporate strong moral and ethical behavior in early education, so they grow up to be honest individuals.

d) Timely and fair legal proceedings of corrupt convicts and punish them severely to deter others.

e) Economic, social and human development will curb the corruption.

Case in point: High HDI shows lower level of corruption, according to UNDP.

f) Technological advanced procedures, robust internal control and separation of powers can curb corruption.

g) Global cooperation against money laundering, hiding of black money and, bribing to set up ^{gain} business abroad.

h) Democracy and well established local government can help curb corruption at national level.

4. Success Stories of Effective Anti-Corruption Efforts:

- a) Georgia, by launching aggressive anti-corruption campaign, increased tax revenue from 12% to 25% of gdp in 5 years.
- b) Korea used electronic procurement system to improve transparency and curb the corruption

5. Conclusion.

Essay:

Education System in Pakistan: Ills and Remedies

Outline

1. Introduction:

The education system in Pakistan is not on par with international standards, and is continuously failing in creating desired meaningful impact. To take plunging Pakistan out of crisis, and, to ensure secure future of Pakistan and its children, urgent and multidimensional strategic ~~reform~~ reforms involving ^{all} stakeholders, must be proposed & implemented.

2. Overview of Pakistan's Education System

3. Ills of Pakistan's Education System

a) Meager budget allocation towards education negatively impacts the quality and effectiveness of education sector.

Case in point: 1.7% of GDP is dedicated for education, whereas, but according to UN standards minimum of 4% of gdp should be spent on education

b) Shortage of basic facilities hinders students from obtaining quality education.

Case in point: 30% of schools do not have access to electricity. 59% of ^{schools in} Balochistan do not have toilets.

c) Due to poverty and inadequate school facilities, students dropout rate is worrisome.

Case in point: $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of enrolled students drop out before completing primary education.

- d) Outdated curriculum is being used that doesn't align with need of our modernized world.
- e) No enticing rewards/incentives for teachers; thus, very few competent educationalists enter this field.
- f) Gramming culture is encouraged rather than experiential and analytical learning.
- g) Despite studying for 16 years, our education system couldn't instill employability skills or entrepreneurial mindset.
- h) Promotions in this sector depends on age, so passionate and talented young individuals are discouraged ~~by~~ from exhibiting utmost capacity.
- i) Reforms are mostly ^{for advancing} political objectives and due to political instability, reforms couldn't continue or implemented fully.
- j) No due importance to extra-curricular activities and leadership skills so underconfident students can't take initiatives aimed at solving community problems later in life.
- k) Teacher to student ratio is ~~very~~ alarmingly high indicating that students can't be mentored ~~to~~ individually and cannot build healthy relationship with teachers.
- l) In madrassah, only religious knowledge is imparted, that doesn't equip students with modern education ~~to~~ to make a substantial income. This, further aggravate poverty in Pakistan.

4. Remedies for Pakistan's Education System

- a) Raise budgetary allocation to upgrade the education system and ensure optimal utilization of those funds.
- b) Leveraging good foreign relations with highly developed countries to secure more research and scholarship opportunities for higher studies of our students.
- c) Teachers should be trained nationally and internationally so knowledge transfer of progressive educational practices can take place.
- d) Offer vocational training and ample internship opportunities to students to empower them and to translate their learning into practice.
- e) Give monetary incentives to high-achievers to inspire others to study and increase retention rate of students.
- f) Advise policies and reforms based on statistical data and research, and considering the socio-economic conditions of the country.
- g) Student Labor Unions should be allowed so students can convey their grievances to government and stand for students' rights.
- h) To minimize the widening gap between quality of educational institutes, upgrade public and non-elite private schools by improving their infrastructure and spending funds.

- i) ~~Seto~~ Educational Institutes should nurture more and more grassroot leaders, who are competent enough to inspire, lead and solve community problems.
- j) Robust supervisory and regulatory bodies to keep a check on institutes quality, in order to compel them to be top-notch.
- k) Diverse range of subjects should be offered from secondary level to familiarize students from emerging and in demand professions. It will also help them identify their passions.
- l) Strong political will power is required to undertake this uphill task of revolutionizing Pakistan through its previously neglected education sector.

5. Drawing Lessons from Singapore's Education System

6. Conclusion