

Democracy in Pakistan: Hurdles and Hopes

"Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, for the people," said Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States. Human civilisation, after evolution in knowledge, believes that the best form of government is that which is established by majority of people for the progress of the community. In Pakistan, democracy twist and turn with the passage of time. The self-centered political interests, particularly for the safeguard of power and authority, military intervention in political matters, and unscrupulous bureaucracy manifest bleak picture of democracy in Pakistan. However, awareness among the masses about the political participation, emergence of urban middle class in the country's politics, and the role of media in promoting transparency and accountability of those in political process reveal that democracy will flourish in future. This essay will illustrate the contemporary picture of democracy in Pakistan, its stumbling blocks and future prospects.

Economic Crisis in Pakistan and its Solutions

The economy is a system that comprises of the production, consumption, distribution and trade of resources, goods, and services in accordance with the requirements of the people. The crisis in economy occurs when its system is disturbed through inadequate approaches in policy-making and management. After the inequitable distribution of financial reserves at the time of its birth, Pakistan is racked with pain of economic crisis in the present time. Regressive taxation in domestic sectors, political instability, inconsistent economic reform models, flaws in the economy legal frameworks, and absence of knowledge among policy-makers are the utmost seeds of economic crisis in Pakistan. However, if approaches like equitable taxation, charter of economy, political consensus on economic reforms, innovation and research in economy, and revision of economic legal frameworks are made, Pakistan will witness progress in economy. This piece of writing will lay out the notable knowledge on the calamities in the economy of Pakistan, and the curative measures for its recovery.

Gender Equality is a Myth

"Women are half of the world's people; perform $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the world's working hours; receive $\frac{1}{10}$ th of the world's income; and own only $\frac{1}{100}$ th of the world's property," quoted by United Nations Organization. Women comprise bisection of global population and thus supposed to be treated equal in all domains relative to men. Gender equality is described as even-handedness in actions and treatment of genders irrespective of biological structure, religious identity and economic status. Gender equality is a myth because societies possess male dominance stretching upward from the lowest level, circumscribing women in politics and specific employment, and orthodox religious practices. Furthermore, economic vulnerability and dependence of women, narrow social and cultural norms upholding women passiveness, and the embodiment of notions that prevail the weak and fragile picture of women add misery to the gender disparity in societies. Though it may seem strange, Plato - a well-known philosopher - also inflamed gender disparity by calling women a property of state and denying the fact of

self-existence and liberty - Unlike western societies which claim the persistence of women equality in various domains, and the Article 25(2) of Constitution of Pakistan which ensures equality. Although, western societies and society in Pakistan are fail to fully eradicate the menace of gender inequality - Hence, beyond the shadow of any doubt, it is right to say that gender equality is a myth -

Develop body paragraphs on the following topic sentences.

Topic: Is Gender Equality a Myth?

Lastly, less participation of women at all government level globally indicates that women's equality is still an illusion. The one of the biggest electoral years in recent history was 2024 - According to United Nation Women Forum (UNWF), only 27 percent women possessed seats in national parliaments and 35 percent of seats in local governments. Additionally, 107 countries have never had a woman Head of State, reported UNWF. Women participation is critical for effective governance - Yet, women are absent from decision-making in every region of the world. Harmful norms, gender-based violence and social stereotypes against women perpetuate the idea that women are less competent and less legitimate than men. These notions provide ground for exclusion of women at all government level, and present the bleak picture of gender inequality.