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Topic:

The Crises of democracy today is not in its ideals, but in its implementation

Outline:

(i) Introduction:

Thesis statement: The real crises of democracy lies not in its principals ideals of liberty, freedom, equality, and justice, but in their poor implementation due to corruption, weak institutions, misuse of power.

(ii) A timeless Vision: Democratic Ideals

(iii) The Crises in Implementation (supporting Arguments)

(a) Corruption and elite capture

(b) Weak institution — judiciary, election commission, parliament lacking independence.

(c) Populism and polarization

(d) Erosion of rule of law

(e) Manipulation through technology

(f) Global examples: USA and South Asia.

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(iv) Counter - Argument:

(1 - Some argue democracy itself is flawed as an idea -

- Majority tyranny suppresses minorities
- Inefficiency and instability due to frequent elections.
- Populism leads to poor policy-making
- Voters are manipulated.
- In crises, authoritarian regimes act faster (e.g., China's COVID response)

(v) Rebuttal:

(a) Flaws are due to practice, not ideals.

(b) Authoritarian alternatives may be efficient but deny freedoms and rights.

(c) Democracy, though slow, ensures accountability and justice in long-run.

(d)

(vi) The Way-Forward:

(vii) Conclusion:

Democracy is widely regarded as most desirable system of governance, defined by Abraham Lincoln as the government "of the people, by the people, for the people". It is built on timeless ideals of liberty, equality, representation, and justice. These ideals remain relevant and admired across the globe. Yet, the modern world witnesses a widening gap between the promises of democracy and its practice. The crises of democracy lies not in its ideals, which remain universally cherished, but in their flawed implementation through corruption, weak institutions, and manipulative activities.

- Democracy is founded on principles that inspire humanity. It ensures liberty and freedom of expression, equality of citizens before law, popular sovereignty, accountability of rulers, and protection of rights for all, especially minorities. These ideals, enshrined in constitution worldwide, remain the backbone of societies striving for justice and fairness. Even authoritarian governments often adopt the language of democracy to legitimize their rules showing how powerful these ideals remain.

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One of the major causes of crises in democracy is corruption and elite capture. In many countries politics is dominated by wealthy family, business groups, or powerful elites who use their influence to protect their own interest rather than serve the people. As a result, which should ensure equal representation, becomes a tool for the privileged few. Ordinary citizens often feel unheard because decisions are shaped by money power, patronage networks, and vote buying instead of genuine public interest. This ^{not} only weakens trust in the democratic system but also creates inequality, as the rich continue to benefit while the poor remain marginalized.

Another factor that highlights the crisis of democracy is the weakness of institutions. In an ideal democracy, institutions such as the judiciary, election commission, and parliament must remain independent and strong to ensure accountability and fairness. However, in many countries these institutions are either compromised by political pressure

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or lack the capacity to perform effectively. For example, when election commission fail to conduct transparent elections, public trust in democracy is undermined. Similarly, if the judiciary is influenced by government or power groups, justice become selective rather than equal for all. Weak parliaments, dominated by ruling parties, also fail to play their role in checking executive power. Thus, instead of safeguarding democratic values, fragile institutions contribute to their erosion, making democracy appear hollow in practice.

Moreover, populism and polarization also contribute significantly to the crises of democracy. In theory, democracy thrives on reasoned debate, compromise, and consensus-building. However, in practice, many leaders exploit populism by appealing to people's emotions, fears, or religious and nationalist sentiments, rather than focusing on policies that serve the common good. This creates deep divisions in society, where citizens begin to view one another not as fellow of a democratic community but as enemies belonging to the "other side". Such practices undermine unity, discourage healthy debate, and weaken

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the very foundation of democracy, which rests on tolerance, inclusion, and mutual respect-

Furthermore, the erosion of the rule of law is another major reason behind the crises of democracy. In principle, democracy requires that all citizens, including leaders, are equal before the law. However, in many states, the law is applied selectively, protecting the powerful while punishing the weak. Political leaders often enjoy immunity, corruption cases are ignored, and justice is delayed for ordinary people. This selective application of law creates a culture of impunity, where elites feel free to violate laws without fear of accountability. Thus, the weakening of rule of law damages the credibility of democratic systems and widens the gap between democratic ideals and their practice.

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Freedom are meaningless if government do not provide for the whole society's welfare and progress."

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In today's world, technology has become a double-edged sword of democracy. While social media and digital platforms were meant to increase participation and spread awareness, but now being misused to spread fake news, disinformation, and propaganda. Political parties, interest groups, and even foreign powers manipulate public opinion by flooding social media with misleading narratives, deepfakes, and hate speech. For example, foreign interference through online campaigns has created divisions and mistrust among citizens.

Instead of strengthening democracy, technology is being used to control information and polarize societies. This shows that while the ideal of democracy requires free and fair access to information, its implementation has been compromised by unchecked technological manipulation.

Furthermore, in South Asia, countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh struggle with weak institutions, dynastic politics, and disputed elections, while India faces challenge of religion and caste being used for political gain. Even in United States, political polarization and

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the influence of money in politics undermine the democratic spirit. These examples shows that the crises lies not in democracy's ideals but in how it is implemented.

On the other hand, one of the main criticisms of democracy is the risk of "majority tyranny". This means that when decisions are based purely on majority rule, the rights and interests of majority may be ignored. For example, in India, democratic governments often face criticism for overlooking minority communities, as majority votes tend to dominate the political agenda. Instead of ensuring equality, democracy sometimes ends up silencing weaker groups. This shows that while democracy promises inclusivity, in practice, it can marginalize certain sections of society.

Another challenge of democracy is its slow and sometimes unable nature. Since governments are elected for short terms, frequent elections often disrupt long-term planning. Coalition governments, which are common in countries like Pakistan and Italy, struggle to maintain unity because

multiple parties must agree on every decision. This leads to delays and political instability. For instance, in Pakistan, governments often collapse before completing their terms, creating a cycle of uncertainty. Thus, democracy, while consultative, often sacrifices speed and stability.

Democracy also suffers from the rise of populism. Instead of debating serious policies, politicians often focus on slogans, emotional appeals, and personal popularity to win votes. In South Asia, leaders use religious or nationalist rhetoric to gather support rather than addressing poverty, education, or healthcare. This reduces democracy to popularity contest.

A further limitation of democracy lies in the assumption that citizens will make rational choices. In reality, many voters are either uninformed about policies or manipulated by propaganda, fake news, and media biases.

The rise of social media has amplified this problem globally.

Finally, critics point out that authoritarian regimes can sometimes crises more effectively because they bypass the slow democratic processes of debate, consensus-building, and checks and balancing.

For instance, during the COVID-19 pandemic, China's centralized government implemented rapid lockdowns and mobilized resources quickly, while many democracies, including US and India, struggle with delays, conflicting policies, and political debates. In war time, disaster, or economic collapse, authoritarian regimes often display decisiveness, while democracies may appear paralysed by disagreement. For

So, the failure in democracies today are largely the result of poor implementation rather than weaknesses in the ideals of democracy itself. Corruption, electoral fraud, weak institutions, lack of accountability all point towards flaws in governance rather than flaws in democratic principals. For instance, when elected

representatives misuse power for personal gain, it is not because democracy promotes corruption, but because the institutions responsible for ensuring transparency and checks have failed. Thus, the blame lies in practice, not in the democratic ideals.

On the other hand, critics often argue that authoritarian systems deliver quicker decision-making and strong governance. While this may be true in the short term, such regimes usually suppress individual freedoms, silent dissent, and deny citizens their fundamental rights. For example, China's authoritarian model has achieved rapid economic growth, but it comes at the cost of political freedom, censorship, and lack of accountability.

In contrast, democracies may be slower in policy implementation, but they protect freedom of speech, human rights values that authoritarian systems cannot guarantee.

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Democracy often faces criticism for being inefficient due to lengthy debates, elections, and bureaucratic procedures. However, this apparent "slowness" is actually a safeguard that ensures decisions are debated, and checked. For example, in the United States, policies take time to pass through Congress and the Senate, but this prevents rash decisions and encourages broader consensus. Thus, democracy's endurance lies in the capacity for self-correction and accountability.

To overcome the crises of democracy, reforms must focus on strengthening independent institutions like the judiciary, election commission and media so they can function free from political interference. Anti-corruption mechanisms must be strictly enforced. Civic education is essential to create informed and responsible voters. Finally, leaders must prioritize long-term policymaking over short-term populism.

To sum up, democracy remains the best hope for humanity because of its timeless ideals of liberty, equality, and justice. The crisis today arises not from flaws in these ideals, but from their betrayal through corruption, weak institutions, and manipulative politics. The challenge is to bridge the gap between the democratic vision and its practice. By strengthening institutions, ensuring accountability, and promoting civic responsibility, democracy can fulfill its promises as the most just and inclusive system of government.