

# Abstract

Hope the greatest driving force

Thesis:

Hope is the driving force behind human advancement

1. Introduction (1)
2. Crunch (2)
3. Response to Inquiry (11)
  - a. Hope as the driver of political reform
  - b. Hope as the driver of social revolutions
  - c. Hope; instrumental for scientific discoveries
  - d. Hope as spirituality
  - e. Hope as a medium between man and the divine
  - f. Hope gives meaning of life
  - g. Hope as a driver of personal healing
  - h. Hope gives meaning to suffering
  - i. Hope encourages moral courage
  - j. Hope is necessary for a vision
  - k. Hope builds community
4. Major reasons hope serves as a driving force (2)

- a. Belief in a better tomorrow foster resilience and determination
- b. hope encourages discipline

5. conclusion (1)

## Persuasive

Education in Pakistan has failed to produce human resources

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Education has indeed failed to produce human resources in Pakistan.
  - a. Pakistan could not foster critical thinking in graduates
  - b. education system could not enable the students to work under pressure
  - c. education in Pakistan did not impart practical field knowledge on their students
  - d. Pakistani education system could not equip students with problem solving skills
  - e. Pakistan was unable to provide technical and vocational training
  - f. Pakistani schools were unable to foster creativity in the students.
  - g. The country's education system was not able to equip its graduates with proficiency in English, the lingua franca of modern economies
  - h. Educational institutes were unable to impart basic computer literacy on its graduates in this digital age.

- i. Universities also failed to foster soft skills like communication, teamwork and adaptability, skills essential for modern economies, in their students
- j. Educational institutes did not incentivize or promote scientific rigor and curiosity thus failing to harness intellectual capital
- k. Universities also failed to provide a conducive environment for start up and innovation culture leading to lack of entrepreneurial mindset in students.

3. Major Causes of failure of Pakistan's education system to produce efficient human resource

- a. Lack of public Investment in education
- b. Lack of competent leadership in the Ministry of Education

4. Some suggested measures

- a. Increase public investment in education
- b. Foster an environment conducive to research and innovation
- c. Change in curriculum and teaching to inculcate critical thinking in the students' syllabus

5. Conclusion

# Argumentative

Democracy and illiteracy do not move together

1. Introduction
2. Democracy and illiteracy indeed do not move together
  - a. Political discourse is a key element of democracy which can not be accessed and comprehended fully by an illiterate population
  - b. Informed voting requires literacy
  - c. Illiterate people are vulnerable to manipulation and populist rhetoric.
  - d. Accountability is a major pillar of democracy which can not be upheld in the absence of literacy
  - e. Illiterate population can not uphold rule of law and constitutionalism which weakens the democratic institution.
3. Some argue that democracy can flourish with rampant illiteracy
  - a. Some critics argue that illiterate population can participate in political discourse through oral communication and lived experiences.
  - b. Some argue that informed voters can gain political literacy through oral traditions, community discussions and lived experiences.
  - c. Some people say that manipulation and populism are not exclusive to the illiterate.

- d. Some say that rule of law and constitutionalism can still be upheld through cultural norms, legal institutions, and leadership even in an illiterate society.
- e. Critics say that accountability can be held in an illiterate population through civil society activism.

4. Democracy and illiteracy are incompatible

- a. Illiteracy limits access to written laws, policy documents, statistical analysis which are essential for critical and nuanced political debate.
- b. Informal sources of political knowledge are limited, biased and can be potentially manipulated.
- c. While manipulation affects all, illiteracy intensifies the risk manifold.
- d. Without the ability to interpret budget and legal documents, there will be an asymmetric reliance on intermediaries creating room for misinformation and manipulation.
- e. Without literacy populations, constitutional values risk becoming abstract ideals rather than lived realities.

## 1. Conclusion

# Exploratory

Promotion of tax culture in Pakistan: perspective, prospects and challenges

Thesis Statement:

Pakistan has the lowest tax to GDP ratio in South East Asia. We will explore the perspectives, prospects and challenges to promoting tax culture through an economic, political and social lens.

1. Introduction
2. Perspectives of promotion of tax culture
  - a. Social contract between individual and state thus the civic duty of the individual
  - b. Increase in national treasury provides conducive environment for economic growth
  - c. Economic stability will foster political stability leading to trust in the market thus attracting FDI
  - d. Increase in national treasury will make capacity for investment in public goods like healthcare, education and infrastructure (roads, public transport) leading to better standard of living

- e. Equal participation in tax ensures equal distribution of tax burden on all income classes leading to poverty alleviation

3. Prospects of promotion of tax culture

- a. Digitalization of tax systems leading to more transparency and less opportunities for corruption
- b. Broadening of the tax base by taxing previously untaxed sectors like agriculture, real estate
- c. Social awareness campaigns to build trust in the system
- d. Document the informal economy to broaden tax base
- e. Strengthen tax enforcement through punitive laws.

4. Challenges to promotion of tax culture

- a. Weak institutions incentivize tax evasion
- b. Distrust in government deeply entrenched into the collective conscious of the public
- c. Industries are under-taxed and unregulated
- d. Regressive policy of reliance on Indirect Taxation which burden the poor more
- e. Lack of tax culture
- f. A large informal economy

5. Conclusion