

Democracy without Accountability is a Threat to national Stability

(1) Introduction :

organized

(2) Democracy without accountability is a Threat to national Stability

Relevance

Clarity

(a) Lack of accountability leads to political instability.

(b) Democracy eroding into Authoritarianism.

(c) Systematic corruption fueled by democratic weakness.

(d) Undermined institutions and governance failure.

(e) Fiscal mismanagement due to democratic accountability failure.

(f) Erosion of public trust in democratic institutions.

(g) Judicial decline due to accountability failure.

(f) Rule of law compromised by ~~Account~~ gaps.

(g) Social fragmentation Resulting from accountability deficit.

(h) Rising social inequity due to unaccountable democracies.

(I) Democratic weakness ^{well organized} hinder sustainable growth.

~~(J) Democratic inefficiency is a threat to national security.~~

5) Conclusion: ✓

Assignment - 2.

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Gender parity in education system of Pakistan: progress and persisting gaps

Outline

- (1) Introduction
- (2) Progress towards gender parity in Pakistan's education system.
 - (a) Increased girl's enrollment at the primary level
 - (b) Enhanced access to schools in rural and remote areas
 - (c) Government and NGO initiatives promoting female education
 - (d) Supportive legal and policy framework for female education.
 - (e) Financial assistance for students to facilitate education.
 - (f) deployment of female teachers enhancing girl's attendance.
 - (g) Increasing community awareness and evolving cultural acceptance.

6.5

(3) persisting gaps in gender parity in Pakistan's education system.

(a) Lower enrollment of girls at the secondary and higher level.

(b) Significant urban-rural disparity in educational opportunities

(c) insufficient school infrastructure and facilities for girls

(d) financial constraints limiting continued education for girls

~~(e) Lack of female teachers in many regions.~~

(f) Socio-cultural barriers restricting girls' education.

(g) High dropout rates among female students.

(4) Conclusion :

Climate change oriented economics: Balancing growth with sustainability

(1) Introduction:

(2) Balancing sustainable growth through climate change oriented economics

(a) Green growth can enhance economic performance.

(b) Transition to renewable energy generate new job opportunities.

(c) climate-resilient Infrastructure Safeguards economic stability.

(d) Energy security ensure sustainable growth.

(e) Technological innovation Strengthen economic competitiveness.

(f) ~~Sustainable agriculture ensure growth with food security~~

(g) Effective climate policy driving sustainable growth

(h) climate-Measures promote public health and productivity.

(i) climate oriented Strategies can alleviate poverty

(1) Sustainable growth ✓ enhance global trade
Leadership ✓



(3) Conclusion: ✓

Democracy cannot deliver economic stability without an educated citizenry

(1) Introduction: ✓

(2) Economic stability in democracy require educated citizenry.

(a) Educated citizenry enabling rational economic decision-making.

(b) Educated citizens enhancing institutional accountability and effectiveness.

(c) Civic awareness limiting corruption in governance.

(d) Skilled workforce boosting productivity and innovation.

(e) Educated public promoting tax compliance.

(f) public literacy promoting integration and justice.

(g) Informed citizens strengthening resistance to disinformation.

(h) Education driving strategic and long term economic governance.

8. (i) Educated citizenry promoting entrepreneurship and small and medium enterprise growth.

(ii) well-educated population promoting global market advantage.

c) Conclusion.

"Democracy without education is like a body without soul; it breathes, but cannot thrive." The democratic stability rests not merely on existence of institution but on the wisdom of citizens who sustain them. In government, democratic system^{power} ultimately rests with people, either directly or through elected representatives. A democracy cannot ensure economic stability without ability of citizens to make rational choices and hold leaders accountable. An educated citizenry supports sound economic policies, strengthens democratic institutions, reduces corruption, fosters innovation and productivity, ensures tax compliance, promotes social cohesion, resists disinformation which enables long-term economic planning. Moreover, educated citizens enhance global position. Hence, sustainable economic stability depends fundamentally on

an educated electorate whose knowledge and judgment guide governance, ensure policy continuity and foster national development.

Economic stability in democracy depends primarily on the rational choices of its citizens. Education equips citizens with the cognitive skills and political awareness needed to understand complex policy issues. This awareness prevents them from being manipulated by populists, which protects the economy. For instance, countries like Sweden and Norway, with literacy rates above 99%, consistently elect governments that pursue rational economic policies.

Thus, education empowers citizens towards stable democratic choices with sustainable growth.

Similarly, democratic institutions achieve stability only when citizens actively hold them accountable.

education equips with individuals with knowledge to understand how institutions function, evaluate their performance and demand transparency. As a result, an informed electorate is less likely to tolerate inefficiency and corruption, thereby compelling institutions to operate effectively.

According to transparency international corruption perception index (CPI) countries with high literacy rate such as Denmark, Finland and New Zealand consistently rank among the least corrupt.

Additionally, education creates a skilled workforce that directly contributes to higher productivity and innovations, which are essential for economic stability. According to World Economic Forum's Future of Jobs Report 2025, economies that invest in education enjoy higher productivity and innovation, ensuring long term

stability in democratic system.

Furthermore, education plays an essential role in strengthening fiscal stability by promoting tax discipline among citizens. Educated citizens are likely to understand the importance of taxation in funding public goods, such as infrastructure, healthcare, and education. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) — education at a glance 2025, countries with higher education levels demonstrate strong tax compliance. Therefore, education empowers citizens to recognize taxation as a collective responsibility.

In addition to tax compliance, education also ensures justice by fostering awareness of rights and responsibilities. As citizens are literate, they assess laws, policies, and judicial procedures, enabling

them to demand fair treatment-
resisting discrimination. Literacy
enables marginalized group to claim
their rights and partcipat in governance.

— UNESCO's 2024 report on literacy
for empowerment and transformation.

therefore, public Literacy is indispensable
for democratic integration and
justice.

Beside integration and justice
education equips citizens with- critical
thinking skills that enable them
to resist disinformation and
propoganda, ~~Literate and informed~~
~~populations are better able to~~
~~verify facts and reject false narrative~~

In estonia, widespread digital literacy
initiatives have made the population
highly resilient- to foreign disinformation
campaigns, safeguarding both democracy
and economic stability → Baltic media

Excellence center 2025

Beyond national growth, education enable societies to thrive in the international market-place. Coupled with a well-prepared workforce enhance innovation, entrepreneurship enabling countries to integrate into global supply chains and attract foreign investment. For example Singapore and South Korea consistently rank among the most competitive economies world wide due to their emphasis on advanced education and skill training. Consequently, nations with strong education system gain comparative advantages in high value industries, positioning themselves as leaders in global trade.

In conclusion, education is the bedrock of democratic stability and economic resilience. An educated citizenry make rational economic choices, strengthening institutions,

promote taxation, and resist manipulation
it cultivate skilled worker to
drive innovation and demand transparency,
Leads to long term economic stability
at the same time, Literacy, faster
justice, integration and social cohesion
while advance learning prepare
nations to compete effectively in
global markets. Hence, education is
not simply a social service but
Strategic pillar of nation strength.

command over basic
language is fine

