

Essay Outline:

Date 20
M T W T F S S

Polarised Politics: Issues and challenges of democracy in Pakistan

I. Introduction

Thesis Statement: Polarised politics has created numerous issues for Pakistan's democracy. However, several systematic challenges continue to reinforce it, making it difficult for democratic values to take root. Therefore, comprehensive measures must be taken at national level to address these challenges and strengthen democracy in Pakistan.

Good application of idea is quite relevant

II - Factors contributing to Polarised Politics in Pakistan

II - Polarised Politics and Issues of democracy in Pakistan

A - Polarised Politics weakens Democratic Institutions

1. Politicisation of Institutions
2. Undermining institutional credibility
3. Constitutional Bypassing and Executive overreach
4. Parliamentary Deadlocks and Dysfunction

B - Polarised Politics damages Pakistan's Social Fabric

1. Slogan-Based Politics and Emotional Polarisation
2. Derogatory Political Labelling and Hate Speech
3. Gender Harassment and Political Intolerance
4. Erosion of democratic values and Bipartisanship

C - Polarised Politics undermines Economic development

1. Short term Populist driven policies
2. Policy Reversals and Lack of continuity across governments
3. Declining Investment and FDI due to political instability
4. ~~Increased~~ ^{Deepening} Inequality and poverty, weakening democratic foundations

D- Polarised Politics worsens Governance and Human Welfare

1. Nepotism and corruption undermine effective governance
2. Retaliatory Appointments and transfers disrupt Administrative continuity
3. Biased Resource Allocation and weak local governance
4. Neglected Socio-Economic Problems and Poor HDI performance

IV- Polarised Politics and Challenges of Democracy in Pakistan

A- Absence of Intra-Party Democracy and Leadership-centric polarisation

1. Dynastic Politics and Hereditary leadership
2. No Internal Elections or Transparent candidate selection
3. Suppression of Intra-Party Dissent
4. Personalised Decision-Making over institutional input

B- vulnerability of National Institutions to Political Manipulation

1. Loopholes Enabling Executive Overreach
2. Absence of Robust Constitutional Safeguards
3. Lack of cross-party collaboration on Institutional reforms
4. Absence of functional conflict Resolution Platform

C- Political Illiteracy and uneducated society

1. Lack of Civic Education and Democratic awareness
2. Feudal and Patriarchal constraints on political choice
3. Transactional voting culture (Biryani Politics)
4. Media misinformation and emotional mobilisation

D- Absence of Democratic culture in Politics and lack of constitutional supremacy

1. Zero-sum political culture
2. Refusal to accept Election Results and Demonising Opposition

3. Boycott and street politics over parliamentary dialogue

4. Leadership cults and Personality Based Politics

V - Recommendations to curb polarised Politics and strengthen Pakistan's Democracy

A - Fostering Intra-Party Democracy and Attitudinal change among leadership

B - Ensuring Strong constitutional and Institutional safeguards

C - Strengthening Civic and Democratic literacy

D - Regulating media to curb polarised narratives

E - Promoting National Dialogue and Inter-Party consensus building

F - Institutional Reforms to Restore Public confidence and Reduce Polarisation.

VI - conclusion

Well elaborated outline good

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Who has benefited more from Globalisation; developed or developing countries?

OUTLINE

I - Introduction

Thesis Statement: Globalisation has immensely benefited developed countries by enabling them to dominate global economy, politics, education, technology, and international institutions. This prosperity of the developed countries comes at the expense of developing countries, which continue to face exploitation, dependency, and inequality in the global system.

II - Globalisation: Promise Vs Practice

A - Globalisation in Theory: Equality, Progress, and Connection

B - Globalisation in Practice: A one-sided affair benefiting the developed world

III - How developed countries have benefited the most through globalisation

A - Globalisation and developed countries trade dominance

1. Spread of market liberalisation disproportionately benefited MNCs through outsource manufacturing. (Apple, Zara, Samsung, Nestle)

2. Access to raw materials for the industries in developed countries.

3. Surplus profits for developed countries.

tries. (UK, US, France, Germany, Japan)

4. WTO rules favour the developed countries, keeping tariffs low on raw materials from developing countries and high on finished goods by developed world.

B - Globalisation has allowed developing countries to progress through FDI and free trade.

1. FDI and free trade has influenced the economies of developing world negatively through exploitative trade and labour practices.

C - Globalisation and political hegemony of the developed countries

1. allowed export of western political models for strategic interest. (example, regime change in Iraq, Syria, Libya, Lebanon)
2. Undermine sovereignty of the developing countries. (Iran coup 1953) for economic benefits of developed countries.
3. Conditional Aid and Policy interference by the developed world to ensure political loyalty by developing countries. (Aid to Jordan and Egypt)

D - Democratisation and financial aid helps spread peace and stability in the developing world.

1. Democratisation and aid

is selective, destabilising, serves Western strategic goals.

E- Education as a profitable industry for the developed world

1. IB, Cambridge, and American systems dominate in the developing countries, undermining their own education system. (Education System in Pakistan)
2. Education becomes a western export, not a shared human right.

F- Technology and control of the developed world

1. Provided access to the consumer market of digital users for developed countries digital platforms (Meta, Instagram etc) in the developing countries.
2. dominate the ownership of patent, research, and high-tech production, limiting access to the developing countries. (Covid-19, AI, 5G)
3. Access to critical raw material from the developing countries by the developed world.

G- Globalisation has opened doors for education and technological advancements for developing countries.

1. Education is commodified and made exclusionary.
2. Technology access is not equitable but restricted.

H- Global Institutions asked for ensuring

developed countries' hegemony

1. IMF, World Bank, WTO promote policies that favour the developed countries.
2. unfair policies of these institutions create debt trap and policy dependence for developing world, promoting developed world's interests.

I- Developing countries, therefore, face dependency, inequality, and exploitation.

IV. conclusion

According to the nobel prize winner economist, Joseph E. Stiglitz "Globalisation has been managed in ways that benefit the advanced industrial countries and not the developing world." This quote by the prominent economist highlights globalisation which is hailed as an equitable phenomena, ensuring prosperity for all countries, is in reality an exclusionary process. This inequitable globalisation is structured to serve developed world. The spread of market liberalisation has allowed the developed countries to outsource manufacturing, access raw material for their industries, generate surplus profits and maintain monopoly over world trade through their dominance over international institutions. Therefore, FDI and free trade have negatively impacted the economies of the developing world through exploitative trade and labour practices. Similarly, Globalisation has allowed developed countries to maintain their political hegemony in the global system. This political hegemony through regime change, undermining sovereignty of the developing countries, conditional aid, and policy interference ensures the protection of strategic interests of western world. Therefore, Democratisation and financial aid and collaboration

serve as destabilising agents for the developing countries. Moreover, Education and Technology control of the developed world is guaranteed through expensive education systems and patents. Western education systems like IB, Cambridge, and American systems undermine the education system of developing countries, allowing western countries to earn huge profits from the developing world. Similarly, patents, research, and high-tech innovations are controlled by developed world. This restricted access to technological innovations make the developing countries dependent on developed world for technology. This results in the increase of consumers in the developing world for western countries. Raw material for technological innovations are often extracted from developed world through unfair practices, undermining the economic sovereignty of the developing countries. Thus, with the help of these practices developed countries make sure that technology and education remain limited and commodified. Different international institutions also work as tools to ensure developed countries hegemony over the developing world. IMF, WB, and WTO make biased policies favouring developed countries.

Avoid such lengthy
Grammatically confused statements

Thus causes

As a result, economic prosperity and sovereignty of developing world is undermined, through debt trap and policy dependence. Therefore, world order does not guarantee equitable progress for developing countries. In a nutshell, Globalisation has disproportionately benefited developed countries by enabling them to dominate global politics, education, technology, and international institutions. This prosperity of developed world comes at the expense of developing countries that continue to face exploitation, dependency, and inequality in the global system.

Globalisation is defined as a process through which ideas, people, capital, and goods spread around the world. This sharing of ideas, goods, capital, and people between different countries of the world generates interdependency among them. Countries become interdependent on each other with respect to different domains such as economy, trade, travel, culture and population. In theory, globalisation emphasise equal opportunities and advantages for all the parties involved. It highlights that interdependence guarantees that countries work for mutual benefits as their interests are intertwined. However, in reality the conditions of the globalisation disproportionately favour the deve-

veloped world. In practice, the rules of globalisation are framed in a way that benefits developed countries immensely. On the other hand, developing countries are unable to improve their economies, their trades, technologies, education, and sovereignty.

Globalisation has allowed the developed countries to dominate the world trade. The spread of free market economy and market liberalisation through globalisation across the globe has immensely worked in the benefit of the developed world. These concepts have allowed the developed countries' Multinational corporations to benefit from outsourcing. Multinational companies like Apple and Zara outsource production to countries like Apple and Bangladesh, where labour ^{India} is cheap and women and children work under exploitative conditions. Similarly, Raw materials for various tech giants which include Samsung, Apple, and Tesla come from Congo. Congo supplies over 70% of the world's cobalt essential for electronics used by these companies. Cobalt mines in Congo use child labour for the extraction purposes, again this helps Multinational corporations as labour

and raw material both are cheap. Thus, allow these companies to maximize their profits. Countries like UK, US, France, Germany, and Japan get raw material from the developing countries and produce high quality end-products that are sold at high prices. Cheap raw material from the developing countries at low tariffs rates through the unfair policies of WTO, that emphasise high tariffs on high quality products produced by developed world further exacerbates the fair trade principles and benefit developed countries. Therefore, FDI and free trade which are considered as precursors for equitable economic growth for all only serve developed countries. As multinational corporations like Nestle manipulate and exploit natural resources for profit maximization. On the other hand, developed countries such as UK and France import cotton from Africa at cheap prices and then sell clothing made from it at high prices. Therefore, Globalisation has enabled developed countries to maintain their hegemony over global trade.

Globalisation has also ensured the political influence of the developed countries in the global world. The transfer of democracy, a political system of the developed western countries, to the different parts of the world has guaranteed the

protection of developed countries' strategic interests. Regime changes in Iraq, Libya, Syria, and Lebanon in the name of establishing democracies there were actually done to ensure the protection of developed countries' interests in the middle East. America faced threats to its strategic interest in the middle East from the regimes in these countries. There were threats to ensure its control over large oil reserves in Iraq and Libya through US companies, and political subservient regimes in Syria and Lebanon that do not align with the US adversaries. It initiated the democratic process. However, this process for democratisation proved devastated for these countries as civil wars, political instability, and chaos ensued. This process is similar to the regime change in Iran in 1953, which was a democratic government, by the US and the UK to maintain their hegemony over Iranian oil companies. Further strengthening the argument that developed countries undermined the political sovereignty of developing countries to make sure their strategic interests. In Iran's case, Anglo-Iranian company's nationalisation threatened the developed countries' interests. Therefore, they pursued regime change to protect their interests.

Moreover, the financial aid under the mask of globalisation promoting economic interdependence further undermine the political sovereignty of the developed world. In other words, it allows developed world to maintain its political hegemony over the developing world through financial aid tied to policy interference. For example, countries like Jordan and Egypt receive financial aid from the US on the basis that they will pursue foreign policies aligned with the US interests. Therefore, the argument that democratisation ensures peace and financial aid results in economic prosperity is not convincing, as democratisation is destabilising and ensures western developed countries' strategic interests.

Similarly, Education is also used as a tool by the developed world to undermine the education system of developing countries and maintain their hegemony in the world. Education systems of the developed countries are used as a tool to maximize profit and not guarantee the right to education for everybody. Globalisation of developed world education systems like IB, Cambridge and American system has led to increased commodification of education systems in countries like Pakistan. The

expensive course material and exorbitant fee structures have made it impossible for every child to get benefit from western education system. Since international market prioritise these western education system students education systems of countries like Pakistan become further marginalised. Local population prioritise these expensive developed education system for their children's bright future. As a result, those who cannot afford such education system become further marginalised. Therefore, western education system does not promote education for all but has made education as a commodity for profit-making.

Technology is another domain, where globalisation has enabled the developed world to maintain its dominance. Globalisation of technology like Internet has allowed developed countries' tech giants to increase their consumer base. Companies like Youtube, Meta, Instagram, Google earn maximum profits through their consumer base in developed countries. Technology is shared in only profit maximization. capacity. As the real technology to make such platforms are not shared with developing world, increasing their dependency on the

developed world. Moreover, developed countries have maintained their monopoly over high-tech innovations like 5G, AI, and vaccines. For instance, access to advanced version of ChatGPT is paid. Similarly, the patent ownership further limits access of developing countries to these technologies. During Covid-19, developed countries retained the patent ownership of Covid vaccines so that they can earn profits and ensure dependency of the developing world on their technologies. Therefore, Globalisation has not guaranteed the equitable transfer of technology between developed and developing world.

Global institutions like IMF, WB, and WTO are dominated by the developed countries. As a result, these institutions which were made to ensure fair rules of globalisation for all are themselves biased. Due to the majority of developed countries in such institutions, policies are framed in a way that serve the interests of the developed world. For example, IMF gives loans to developing countries like Pakistan on the conditions that it opens its markets for foreign investment while cutting subsidies and protection for the local industries and markets. Moreover, WTO promotes policies that allow high tariffs on products produced by developed world and

low tariffs on products produced by the developing countries. Similarly, WB also propagate policies that align with the western interest. Therefore, developing countries have to give in to their demands to get loans and financial aid from the developed world. This policies do not benefit the developing countries therefore they remain in debt trap subject to unfair policies by these institutions.

To sum up, Globalisation has guaranteed the hegemony of the developed world over the global systems. The rules of globalisation are framed in a way that ensure political, economic, technological, educational dominance of the developed world. Global institutions further play their role in strengthening the dominance of the developed world through their unfair policies. As a result, developing countries continue to face exploitation, inequality and dependency in the name of Globalisation. They are unable to maintain their political sovereignty, economic, technological, and education, independence and advancement, making them vulnerable to the exploitation of developed countries to guarantee latter's dominance through globalisation.