

"Benevolent dictatorship is preferable to a corrupt democracy."

1. Introduction

- (i) Attention grabber
- (ii) General sentences
- (iii) **Thesis statement:** Other than deteriorating state's global image, a benevolent dictatorship promotes economic growth, strengthen institutions, improves cost of living, controls internal unrest, provides employment and encourage youth with patriotism. In this regard benevolent dictatorship is preferable to a corrupt democracy.

2. Contradicting corrupt democracy to benevolent dictatorship

3. Argument: How benevolent dictatorship is preferable to a corrupt democracy

(i) Revives economic growth of the country

- (a) By increasing trade
- (b) By attracting foreign investment
- (c) By strengthening state owned enterprises.

(ii) Improves cost of living in country

- (a) Reduces inflation by reducing market places
- (b) Provides free health care facilities
- (c) Provides more job opportunities and reduces unemployment.

(iii) Strengthens institutions by ensuring transparency

- (a) Ensure division of power between institutions
- (b) Ensure accountability of institutions

(iv) Controls internal unrest in the country

- (a) Manages protest and insurgencies
- (b) Controls terrorism and violence

(v) Supports military and strengthen security

- (a) Development of military for advanced security
- (b) Installation of advanced warheads
- (c) Increase in military budget.

(vi) Assists the development of industries and agriculture

- (a) Providing low cost pesticides to farmers
- (b) Reducing land tax or introducing land reforms
- (c) Supporting and privatizing SOEs

(vii) Promotes rule of law and strict policies

- (a) One state, one dictory and one policy (nationalism)
- (b) Accountability in bureaucracy
- (c) Effective implementation of public policies

4. Why corrupt

4. Counter-argument: Why benevolent dictatorship should not be preferred over corrupt democracy

(i) Dictatorship deteriorates state's global image

- (a) It promotes authoritarianism
- (b) It is inclined towards extremism
- (c) It is threat to international peace

(ii) Dictatorship rely upon extremism

- (a) Hitler (Germany) was extremist
- (b) Gen Zia-ul-Haq (Pakistan) was extremist in his conservative views.

(iii) Dictatorship usurps public freedom

- (a) Media censorship and selectiveness
- (b) Refrain public from freedom of speech

5. Conclusion

Provided that dictatorship is benevolent and dictator is loyal to state, dictatorship is preferred to corrupt democracy as it lifts up the state while considering the fact that it is extreme and usurps public freedom by refraining them from right of speech.

The Essay

History bear witnesses the strong dictatorship of Hitler in Germany with the most disciplined and strong army of that time. When The world powers contained Germany after WW-I, it was the strong dictatorship of Hitler that revived the economy of Germany and played a crucial factor in the re-emergence of Germany as great power. Due to extreme nature of dictators, dictatorship has been objected as strict and poor governance model. But as it is said that every coin has two sides so

does the dictatorship. Other than deteriorating state's global political image as an extremist state, dictatorships have been proved beneficial for state's personal interest. Benevolent dictatorships have revived state economy by promoting trade and commerce, improved the cost of living, strengthened their military, controlled political and social unrest in state, implemented strict policies, ensured transparency and accountability in institutions and maintained the division of power among institutions. In a stark contrast to these pros of dictatorship, it is undeniable fact that it also erodes state's international image by following extreme policies and usurps the freedom of speech from civilians and journalist. But in a glass comparison to corrupt democracy that defaults the state, a benevolent dictatorship is preferred.

Essay:

"War-crimes in Palestine-Israel conflict: A challenge to international justice"

1. Introduction

- (i) Attention grabber
- (ii) General sentences
- (iii) Thesis statement:

The in-human and unjust human genocide being carried out in Palestine by Israel has costed thousands of life, mass migration, starvation and infrastructural damage in region. These war crimes poses serious challenges to international justice and UNHRC.

2. Palestine-Israel conflict and hopes with international justice

- (i) Violation of international law by Israel
- (ii) States supporting Palestine
- (iii) Hope of peaceful settlement with ICJ.

3. Genocide in Palestine by Israel

- (i) Human death toll reached 65000 in Palestine
- (ii) Huge bombing in Gaza and populated areas
- (iii) Targetting women and children in Gaza

4. Food crisis and starvation in Gaza

- (i) Man made famine and major food crisis in Gaza
- (ii) Restrictions on foreign aid reaching Gaza
- (iii) Malnutrition and alarming starvation situation among children.

5. Infrastructural damage and lack of medical care

- (i) Israeli bombing on schools, hospitals and homes
- (ii) Adequate deficiency of medical care and medicine
- (iii) Threatening situation for pregnant women and wounded civilians.

6. Physical and sexual violence on prisoners

- (i) Horribly images of prisoners being tortured - released by Israeli media
- (ii) Sexual abuse of Palestinian women by Israeli soldiers.
- (iii) In-human torture and physical abuse of prisoners.

• Challenges to international justice

7. Immediate and permanent ceasefire between Palestine and Israel

- (i) Restricting Israel of ceasefire violations
- (ii) Assuring a permanent ceasefire with zero violations

8. Assisting neutral mediation between both states

- (i) Providing neutral good offices for negotiation
- (ii) Allow a neutral state to mediate between Israel and Palestine.

9. Peaceful settlement of issues

- (i) Peacefully resolving border issues with consent of both states.
- (ii) Peacefully negotiating exchange of prisoners
- (iii) Allowing the entrance of foreign aid in Gaza

10. Violation of article 2(4) and 51 of UN charter by Israel

- (i) Need of strict action against Israel as per violating 'use of force' article
- (ii) A challenge of fair jurisdiction to ICJ and security council.

11. Re-building Gaza city in Palestine

- (i) Strict repercussions must be faced by Israel
- (ii) ICJ should order Israeli forces to build back Gaza
- (iii) Israel should pay for infrastructural damage in Palestine.

12. Challenges to international peace activist and human right activist

- (i) Internationally raising voice for Palestine
- (ii) Peaceful protest against restriction of foreign aid reaching Gaza

13. Conclusion

With pure intentions, collective efforts and effective measures to resolve Israel Palestine conflict is not an illusive dream to achieve.