

Topics:-

Has Democracy Failed to Deliver in Pakistan?

Outline

I) Introduction

"Democracy has failed to deliver in Pakistan not due its principles but because of weak institutions, political corruption and elite domination that have distorted its spirit and obstructed its outcomes."

II) Arguments Supporting the Stance Democracy has Failed to Deliver in Pakistan

i) Frequent military interventions disrupted democratic continuity

Case studies:- Martial Laws of 1958, 1977, and 1999 dismantled political order

ii) Political Parties operates as dynastic enterprises not democratic institutions

Case study:- Pakistan Peoples Party and Muslim League remained family-centered

iii) Corruption eroded public trust in elected leadership

Case study:- Panama Papers exposed elite misuse of public office

iv) Weak parliamentary oversight led to policy stagnation

Case study:- National Assembly failed to hold bureaucracy accountable during floods and energy crises

v) Lack of internal party democracy marginalized grassroots voices

Case study:- Centralized party control excluded youth and local leadership from decision making

vi) Poor governance deepened socio-economic inequality

Case study:- Pakistan ranks low in Human Development Index despite electoral transitions

vii) Democratic governments relied on bureaucracy and military support undermining autonomy

Case study:- Civil-military imbalance persisted during democratic tenures from 2008 to 2022

III Democracy has not failed entirely to deliver in Pakistan

i) Democracy provided peaceful political transitions despite challenges

Case study:- Power transfer from PPP to PMLN in 2013 marked first democratic continuity

ii) Media freedom and civil society activism flourished under democratic regimes

Case study:- Pro-democracy media campaigns strengthened accountability culture

iii) Decentralization through local governments improved representation

Case study: Devolution reforms under Musharraf and later 18th amendment empowered provinces

iv) Democracy allowed institutional evolution and civic awareness

Case study: Judicial activism after 2007 movement strengthened rules of law

IV) Synthesis that Prove the Democracy has failed to deliver in Pakistan

i) Democracy has not failed as a system but as a practice shaped by elite capture
Case study: Scandinavian democratic success shows that governance not ideology ensures delivery

ii) Institutional reform and civic education can transform Pakistan's democratic culture

Case study: Electoral reforms in Indonesia enhanced trust after decades of instability

iii) Sustained democratic continuity is prerequisite for socio-economic dividends

Case study: India's consistent democracy achieved institutional stability despite similar constraints

v)

Conclusion

2

Topic:-

Does China's Soft Power Sustain a multipolar world

Outline

I) Introduction

"China's soft power contributes to sustaining a multipolar world through economic integration, cultural diplomacy and strategic partnerships yet its effectiveness remains limited by political distrust, ideological rigidity and global challenges"

1) China's Soft Power Sustains Multipolarity in world

i) Belt and Road initiative created economic interdependence among developing nation

Case study:- China Pakistan Economic Corridor enhance South Asia connectivity

ii) Asian infrastructure investment Bank offered all-inclusive development financing

Case study:- AIIB Funded infrastructure projects in 100 member countries beyond western control

iii) Cultural diplomacy strengthened through Confucius Institutes worldwide

Case study:- Over 500 Confucius Institutes promoted Chinese language and culture in Asia, Africa and Europe

iv) Health diplomacy enhanced China's image as responsible power

Case study: COVID-19 vaccine distribution to Africa and ASEAN states boosted global trust

v) Strategic partnership diversified global power centers

Case study: BRICS alliance counterbalanced G7 economic

vi) Global South engagement increased multipolar cooperation

Case study: Forum on China Africa Cooperation deepened non-western development

vii) Digital diplomacy and technological outreach expanded China's influence sphere

Case study: Huawei and TikTok projected technological soft power globally

II) Limits of China's soft power in Sustaining Multipolarity

i) Authoritarian image undermined global credibility of Chinese model

Case study: Global criticism over Xinjiang Policy weakened China's moral authority

ii) Debt dependency narrative damages trust in BRI Projects

Case study: Sri Lanka's Hambantota Port lease raised concerns of economic coercion

iii) Limited ideological appeal outside East Asia restricted soft power expansion
Case study:- Western democracies resisted Chinese governance model as incompatible with liberal norms

iv) Regional power rivalry restricted multipolar stability
Case study:- India, Japan and Australia formed Quad alliance to counter balance Chinese expansion

IV) Synthesis with Balanced Evaluation

(i) China's ~~soft~~ long-term soft power success depends on transparency, reciprocity and global inclusion

Case study:- ASEAN engagement model demonstrates equilibrium between influence and autonomy

(ii) Multipolar world requires legitimacy, cooperation and trust beyond material outreach

Case study:- European Union model of regional diplomacy illustrates balance between power and perception

V) Conclusion

2

Topic:

Climate Responsibility and the challenge of clean Energy for Pakistan

Outline

I) Introduction

"Pakistan recognizes climate responsibility as a moral developmental and international obligation yet its transition toward clean energy remains constrained by economic limitations, technological dependency, institutional inefficiency and policy inconsistency"

II

Climate Responsibility of Pakistan

i) Pakistan committed to global climate framework under Paris Agreement obligation
Case study: Nationally Determined Contributions aimed to reduce emissions by 50 percent by 2030

ii) National Climate Change Policy integrated adaptation and mitigation measures
Case study: 2021 Policy revision aligned national targets with UN sustainable development goal

iii) Ten Billion Tree Tsunami Project enhanced ecosystem restoration

Case study: Over 2 billion trees planted by 2023
Forest resilience and carbon absorption

iv) Renewable energy targets reflected climate responsibility in energy transition plan
Case study: Alternative Energy development Program set goal of 50 percent renewable capacity 2030

(v) Provincial climate action frameworks
localized environmental accountability
Case study:- Punjab Green Development Program promoted
Sustainable industrial Practices

(vi) Disaster management reforms strengthened
resilience to climate-induced calamities
Case study:- National Disaster Risk Management
Fund financed resilience infrastructure
after 2022 floods

III

Challenges of Clean Energy Transition

(i) Financial deficit obstructed renewable
energy investment

Case study:- IMF restrictions limited fiscal capacity
to fund solar and wind projects

(ii) Dependence on imported technology delayed
clean energy adoption

Case study:- Solar manufacturing remained minimal
despite abundant solar potential

(iii) Institutional fragmentation weakened
policy implementation

Case study:- Coordination gap between NEPRA AEOB
and provincial authorities stalled
renewable energy

iv) Energy Circular debt hindered Sustainable
Sector growth

Case study:- Circular debt exceeding 200 billion
rupees crippled independent power producers

v) Insufficient grid infrastructure restricted
renewable transmission

Case study:- Wind corridors in South underutilized
due to outdated grid systems

vi) Lack of Public awareness slowed
behavioral shift toward clean consumption

Case study:- Low adoption of rooftop solar solutions
in Urban households

vii) Geopolitical energy dependencies influenced
policy autonomy

Case study:- Reliance on imported LNG disrupted
national clean energy roadmap

iv)

Conclusion

