

# Topic: Democracy is the Best Governance

System Only for First World Countries

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it is clear and transparent outline

2. Limited access to information and freedom of Press;

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## Essay

Socrates, a renowned Athenian philosopher, famously

critiqued democracy, arguing that it was akin to

choosing a ship's captain by lottery. He believed

that the governance required wisdom and expertise

not mere popular opinion. This critique resonates

strongly when considering the challenges of democracy

in third world countries. Democracy in its

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present form, has taken a long time to emerge, from Athens to 1215 Magna Carta and from American revolutions in eighteenth century, to the adult franchise spread in nineteenth and early twentieth century; it has been established as a form of governance to which every nation is entitled - whether in Europe, America, Asia or Europe. However, the West has found it facilitating in dispensation of services due to reason that the features of democracy are not compromised in west: the rule of law, the free and fair elections, high literacy rates and economic independence. Therefore, from the treaties and lectures delivered, west also preaches democracy. Some factors, however, have the potential to disparage the real essence of democracy as seen in third world countries grappling with high illiteracy rates, socio-economic disparities, undermined rule of law and ethnic or social differences. These factors taint the fair name of the system, making it only good for first world countries and worst form of governance for third world countries. This essay will expand the simple question: Why democracy in its present form is a viable and desirable system for first world countries but remains a worst form

for countries where masses are disenfranchised heavily.

First, the reason behind the democracy as a best form of governance for first world countries is their high literacy rates. In democracy contexts the definition of literacy extends beyond the ability to read and write, but to make informed decisions, critically analyze the minute details of politics and having knowledge about their political rights. As Robert Dahl wrote in his book, "Informed participation is the cornerstone of democracy". In west usually masses are well aware of their political rights and responsibilities, so it becomes difficult for demagogue to manipulate them. For example, high literacy rate in America has led to the public awareness of the power, democracy blessed them with. They use this power to seat or unseat any congress member in the form of impeachment. Donald Trump, a majoritarian demagogue has faced impeachment due to educated public. Hence, in west the high literacy rate leads to the success of democracy and a proper democratic governance.

Second, the rule of law and institutional strength are key features for democracy to thrive in first world countries. Daron Acemoglu and

James Robinson in book 'Why Nations Fail' wrote,  
" Nations are not destined to success or fail due  
to geography or culture, but because of emergence  
of extractive or inclusive institutions within them"

In West, mostly in first world countries, the  
rule of law and institutional strength is not  
compromised. There exists the same law for poor or  
wealthy, weak or powerful, eliots or common-men.

A case study of American president 'Richard Nixon'  
can be taken when he was found guilty in Watergate  
Scandal, ultimately leading to his resignation with  
castigation. Moreover, when judiciary is free of  
any political influence, people are forced to  
obey law and hence an important feature of  
democracy is not compromised, making it a best  
form of governance for first world countries.

Third, Economic prosperity leads to  
democratic prosperity. In western countries,  
especially first world countries, after the industriali-  
zation and economic growth, the democracy began  
to thrive at its best. As Amartya Sen in book  
'Development as Freedom' wrote, " Poverty and  
lack of opportunity can severely restrict  
people's ability to participate in political

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process and exercise their democratic rights". When people are economically rich, they cannot be manipulated or exploited so easily for the greed of basic necessities, rather they examine their political leaders for their long term policies. A case study of West Germany's economic prosperity after World War 2 can be taken which played a significant role in strengthening its democracy. The country's rapid economic growth, high standard of living and reduced income inequality helped create a stable and stable democracy. Hence, the first world countries strengthen their economy first that results in a powerful democracy to emerge.

~~For~~, in western countries that are first world countries, there exists freedom to critique on policies of any political leader. The press is free and everyone has right of information. As Timothy Garton wrote in book, "free speech" vs "principles", "freedom where the press is free and every man is able to read, all is safe". The quote resonates strongly in the case of first world countries where every one is able to get right information. The New York Times' exposure of the Pentagon papers (1971) and the Washington Post's

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Investigation into the Watergate Scandal (1972-74) are classic examples of free press in action. Hence, in first world countries, as the freedom of speech and freedom of press is not compromised, the democracy is best form of governance there.

Five, free, fair and transparent elections are always cornerstone for functioning democracy. As

In America, Thomas Jefferson believed that there

should be free and fair elections and every

individual should participate in the ultimate

authority of the government. In first world

countries they ensure the electoral process is free,

fair and reflective of people's will. In America,

regardless of many conspiracies against Trump,

and many assumptions that he will lose the election

**plz avoid informal expression**

he won. This shows the elections are transparent

and free in first world countries, and they are

accepted by masses without any allegations of

rigging. So free and fair elections are backbone

of democracy that is maintained in first

world countries that leads the democracy to

thrive.

Six, the vibrant civil society in West has

Potential to transform the country into successful

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democracy. The civil culture in most encourages citizens to participate in the democratic process through voting. The prime example of the role of civil society is the women's suffrage movement that played a crucial role in United States and United Kingdom, ultimately leading to the extension of voting rights to the women. Hence, a vibrant and free civil society in first world countries helps them to be successful in democracy.

As the above paragraphs described the democracy is best form of governance for first world countries, providing stability, security and prosperity; In fact, it can be recipe for disaster in the countries **these are well cohesive paragraphs**. The discussion given below is going to demonstrate, how the democracy can be worst form of governance for third world countries.

First, the foremost problem prevailing in third world countries that hinders the democratic path is high illiteracy rates. Generally, public is not aware of their basic political rights and hence ignorant of the powers they have delegated to their representatives. When people are not very well aware of their political rights, they can be

manipulated or exploited by sweet talk or by charismatic personality. The ~~demagogues~~ often present simple solutions and promises to complex problems during their political campaigns, and people who are unable to analyze the problem and its possible solutions becomes prey of these ~~demagogues~~. For example, in many rural areas of developing nations, voting patterns are often influenced by rumors, religious leaders or local elites. A ~~same case was~~ seen in Pakistan where in 1977 ~~legitimize~~ his rule under the cover of islamization and by exploiting religious sentiments of masses. Hence, the illiteracy is the major cause behind the failure of democracy in third world countries.

Second, in third world countries, an important feature of ~~democracy~~ that is freedom of speech and press is compromised. People do not know what is true ~~and~~ what is propaganda. The government and elites show them what they wanted to show and hence they are gradually brainwashed. The prime example of how ban on freedom of speech is North Korea, where there is ~~ban on freedom of~~ expression and all media is being controlled

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by government. According to Economist intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, North Korea scores a mere 0.029 out of 10. Hence, the partial or complete ban on freedom of expression ~~hinders~~ makes the democracy ~~worst~~ form of governance for third world countries.

plz work on transition from one passage to another

Third, in third world countries, the rule of law and weak institutions are major cause of democracy failure. In these countries the judiciary remains under the control of ~~elites~~ and government officials. This leads to ~~impunity of~~ statement

plz write in clear

for law resulting ~~more~~ corruption and exploitation of public assets without any ~~mean of~~ accountability

The countries with low democracy index usually have

high corruption index. The prime example is Pakistan where many of ministers or even ex-

Prime-ministers are alleged of dozens of corruption

charges, yet hold important positions. There is

no check and balance or a pure castigation for

them according to law. This shows, how in

third world countries, due to undermined rule of

law, democracy makes ~~the~~ worst form of governance.

Four, the main reason behind the failure

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of democracy to deliver in third world countries is poverty and socio-economic disparities.

The country where the basic amenities of life are missing, the first concern of people would be basic necessities not democratic norms. They would follow the leader who promises them to provide the basic needs rather than long term policies.

In many countries, the public was exploited during elections by using this scenario as seen

in ~~Pakistan~~ where ~~Zardari-Ali-Bhutto~~ famous

slogan Roti- Kapra and makan gave him a rise

among masses. So, in ~~third world country's~~ countries

masses are indifferent to government system rather

whether it is democratic or authoritarian unless

they are provided with basic life amenities. Hence, for

the third world countries which are grappled with

poverty and socio-economic disparities democracy

makes worst form of governance.

Five, In third world countries, there

exists more ethnic or social division where

one group of masses is marginalized on basis

of ethnic or social division. Moreover, when

leaders are elected, they also reflect the

same mentality and add fuels to fire by

Increasing the division through their speeches. Rwanda's ethnic divisions between the Hutu and Tutsi population

led to 1994 genocide which led to deaths of over 800,000 people resulting the halt of democracy.

Hence, democracy only works when the people are united and working collectively for betterment of nation. Contrarily, the absence of unity and ethnic or social division in third world countries make them vulnerable for democracy to flourish.

In nutshell, democracy is a fragile flower **it is quite creative bent of mind ... plz keep it on** that needs to be nurtured and protected. While

democracy is often hailed as an ideal form of governance for first world countries where the basic features of democracy are not subverted:

the rule of law, free and fair elections and there exists the economic independence. It has proved as

a best form of governance. However, the stark reality is that, democracy in its current form, ~~has~~ many

not ~~be~~ proved to be best fit for third world

countries where there exists many socio-economic

disparities, ethnic and cultural issues and

mass illiteracy. As the Winston Churchill has

mentioned, "The best argument against democracy is a five minute talk with the average voter".

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the question about whether the democracy is  
viable or desirable' remains skeptical. form  
of government for all countries equally remains  
skeptical. well done good effort