

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

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1- Spend time on rightly comprehension of the topic, you won't pass the essay unless and until you addressed the asked part

2- Try to make your main heading in the outline from the words in the question statement

3- Try to add hook in the introduction. The length of introduction must be of 2 sides

4- your topic sentence in your argument must be aligned with the ending sentence

5- Avoid firstly, secondly, thirdly etc. in outline

6- add references in your arguments with proper source. Go for diversification of references

7- Do not add new idea or point in Conclusion

8- You won't pass the essay if make more than 4-5 grammatical mistakes

9- outlines that are not self explanatory or does not aligned to with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

Outline

1- Introduction

1.1- Hook

Come up with with proper heading

1.2- Connecting sentence

1.3- Thesis Statement:

In the long run, a benevolent dictatorship is far worse than a corrupt democracy as it comes with lack of dictator's accountability, potential abuse of power, stifled individual liberties and violent transitions of power.

2- Main Body

2.1- Arguments against benevolent dictatorship:

What are you trying to say?

2.1.1- Lack of accountability is one of the main arguments against democracy as the dictator is above all laws and rules.

Evidence: Mao Zedong believed himself to be a great leader but caused years of terror and suffering for his people.

2.1.2- Potential abuse of power by the dictator or successors is like a hanging sword on the necks of citizens.

Evidence: Kim Jong Un's great grand-father

You haven't understood the topic at all. You are supposed to provide arguments pertinent to benevolent dictatorship rather than the characteristics of dictatorship. Besides, you have even touched democracy.

was an independence activist but Kim Jong Il proved to be a cruel dictator.

2.1.3 - In dictatorships, individual liberties are ^{not} granted fully.

Evidence: In Singapore, China has banned various social media platforms for its citizens without their consent.

2.1.4 - In dictatorships, power is never peacefully transitioned to the next successor as this great a power attracts ^{greater} hostilities.

Evidence: Shah Jahan, and numerous other kings kill their brothers to gain the throne & power.

2.2 - Opposition against corrupt democracy and counter argument:

2.2.1 - Opposition's Argument: A failed democracy gives rise to poverty, wealth gaps and worse living conditions, when coupled with capitalism.

2.2.2 - Counter-argument:

3- Conclusion

Link the quote to your actual
introduction

ESSAY

"Benevolent, enlightened, wise dictators are the most efficient form of government. The problem is what comes after." (Hoffman)

In the modern era, where corruption coupled with late stage capitalism has painted the picture of democracy with bleak grey and black tones; it is not surprising that many people have found themselves wishing for a benevolent king or dictator. Democracy has failed those who it promised to protect. A great example of which can be seen in the shape of United States of America, who, while claiming to be a great democracy, has turned a blind eye to its citizens suffering from homelessness, housing crisis, unaffordable healthcare among other issues - merely because of corruption. A similar situation, but much worse, can be observed in Pakistan as well.

You are supposed to work on
your introduction.

Introduction means that you have
to introduce your points

On these times, the idea of a benevolent dictator sounds better than a corrupt democrat. However, a benevolent dictator only appears benevolent and merciful ~~from~~ ~~after~~ for a short period of time. In the long run, benevolent dictatorship is far worse than a corrupt democracy as it comes with lack of dictator's accountability, potential abuse of power, stifled individual liberties and violent transitions of power.

"A body of men holding themselves accountable to nobody ought not to be trusted by anybody." (Paine)

First comes the lack of accountability that comes with every form of dictatorship. The dictator is answerable to no one and retains all the powers of accountability within his ~~hard~~ hands, which eventually leads to corruption as corruption thrives in the absence of accountability. A great example of such inaccountability can be found in Mao Zedong.

You are just talking about the
characteristics of dictatorship
rather than the benevolent
dictatorship

Mao Zedong believed himself to be a great leader and dictator. However, his wrong decisions lead to years of terror, suffering and famine for his people, for which he was not held accountable in the least. A normal human cannot fathom such absence of accountability but during dictatorships one has to accept these acts as they are and continue following the dictator.

Next comes the potential abuse of power by the dictator himself or his successors. If one is to believe that a benevolent dictator does in fact exist, it is not difficult to see that in the long run such absolute power may be corrupted by the successors of the dictator. For example, Kim Hyong-jik was a North Korean political leader as well as an independence activist during Japanese rule. He was the leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement and was a pioneer in shifting the direction from the nationalist movement to the

communist movement in Korea. The power of the leadership was handed down to his son Kim Il Sung, who ^{caused} ~~formed~~ North Korea's current circumstances by claiming to be a supreme leader and be followed by every north Korean citizen as their dictator. The power then passed down to Kim Jong Il and finally Kim Jong Un who has proven himself to be a corrupt dictator through and through. Hence, no matter how benevolent a dictator is, ~~the~~ down the line abuse of power remains a hanging sword on the citizens of that country which may fall on them ⁵¹¹ anytime.

~~Further, furthermore, dictatorships stifle individual liberties and rights. As said by Demosthenes,~~

~~"Every dictator is an enemy of freedom, an opponent of law."~~

~~Freedom is severely limited or absent in any form of dictatorship. This system directly undermines fundamental freedoms such as freedom of speech, right to assemble, and~~

freedom of the press. The lack of free and fair elections and the absence of a rule of law further restrict individual liberties. The media is often controlled or censored, limiting the flow of information and the public's ability to know the truth. Example; China's "Great Firewall" effectively bans most of the major international social media platforms like Facebook, X, Instagram, etc. The government restricts access to the platforms, along with search engines like Google, claiming steps to enhance national security and the potential for foreign influence. China has its own social media ecosystem with domestic platforms like WeChat, Weibo, Bilibili and Douyin. A similar instance can be found in North Korea where content sent from other international users or third party platforms cannot be accessed. As of 2025, ordinary citizens with mobile devices do not have access to the global internet. Instead, these

individuals are only able to access North Korea's own internet, operated under the supervision of the dictatorship. In this way, a dictatorship, though it feeds and clothes, restricts individual liberties.

~~that~~ Lastly, dictators never hand over power easily and if they do then the successors fight amongst themselves which often leads to blood red results. Various kings, aristocrats and dictators have had kids fight each other for power and kill themselves for the throne leading to a violent brawl on a civil level. Like this, dictatorships also create an environment of violence in the country.

"Democracy is a system where people are counted, not weighed"

(Sapal)

An argument democracy is often presented

that a corrupt democracy does not take into account the ability of a voter to vote on intelligence basis rather age is used as a measure to allow anyone to vote and elect a leader. Moreover, it is said that a corrupt democracy creates wealth gap between social classes which eventually hurts the economy and the people it is meant to serve.

To counter the first argument, in democracy the people are at least counted while in dictatorship ~~weight~~ neither weight nor count is taken into account as the dictator appoints himself. A remedy for this could be an informed society where members of the country educate themselves and others about their rights, duties and democracy to ensure a great leader is appointed rather than abolishing the whole system.

For the second argument, corrupt democracy creates a wealth gap. That is correct. But dictatorship does the same with no space for accountability and answerability. The citizens cannot demand the dictator to pay taxes while in democracy such demands can be raised by protesting, gathering, speaking, and spreading awareness among citizens.

All in all, this essay illustrates two major points. First is that the benevolent ~~dem~~ dictatorship will always be a dictatorship with its own set of cons. Secondly, however, these cons are not more than those of a democracy, rather far less. Hence, a benevolent dictatorship is not better than a corrupt democracy, in fact it is much ~~an~~ worse.