

General instructions to be followed to pass essay

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 with the essay statement are liable to mark 0 and the essay would become null and void

10- always try to be relevant to the topic, if even your 1 or 2 arguments are irrelevant, the examiner would not pass your essay.

DATE: / /

MOCK EXAM

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**"Democratic Unrest in Pakistan:
Causes and Consequences."**

Brainstorming:

Causes	Consequences
① Leadership void	① Incompetent Leaders
② Poor institutionalization	② Lack of Accountability
③ Foreign pressure	③ Interference in Domestic Affairs
④ Dynastic politics	④ Neglected Meritocracy
⑤ Corruption	⑤ Economic Crisis
⑥ Flawed election Mechanism	⑥ Public mistrust

Outline:

1. Introduction:

(1.1) Hook

(1.2) General statement

(1.3) Thesis statement: Democratic Unrest is a major socio-political issue in Pakistan caused by leadership void, Poor institutionalization, Foreign Pressure, Dynastic politics, Corruption and flawed election Mechanism resulting in Incompetent leaders, Lack of Accountability, Influence of Global powers in Domestic Affairs, Neglected Meritocracy, Economic Crisis and Public mistrust.

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Democratic

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2. Causes of Domestic Unrest:

(2.1) Leadership void:

(2.1.1) Forgotten values of a true leader

(2.1.2) Preference of self-interest

(2.1.3) Power hungry politics

(2.2) Poor Institutionalization:

(2.2.1) Faulty institutions in Pakistan

(2.2.2) Gap in Governmental policies

(2.2.3) Misuse of authority

(2.3) Foreign Pressure:

(2.3.1) Influence of foreign agencies in National politics

(2.3.2) Dependence on Foreign aid

(2.4) Dynastic Politics:

(2.4.1) Old traditional ways of Politics

(2.4.2) Nepotism

(2.4.3) Ideologues still prefer inherited ruling parties

(2.5) Corruption:

(2.5.1) Misuse of financial authority

(2.5.2) Misuse of National resources, Taxes and loans

(2.6) Flawed Election Mechanism:

(2.6.1) Rigged Elections

(2.6.2) Faulty Election campaigns

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3. Consequences
(3.1) Income
(3.2) ...

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3. Consequences of Democratic unrest:

(3.1) Incompetent Leaders:

(3.1.2) Flawed Governmental policies, Foreign policies and ~~economic~~ political instability

(3.1.2) Lack of Meritocracy

(3.2) Lack of Accountability.

(3.2.1) No Check and Balance Mechanism

(3.2.2) Free hand for manipulation

(3.3) Influence of Global Powers in Domestic politics.

(3.3.1) Centralization of Foreign Policy

(3.3.2) National Policies Alignment

(3.3.3) Threat of sanctions, debt return and foreign aid exclusion.

(3.4) Neglected Meritocracy:

(3.4.1) Traditional Party manifestos

(3.4.2) Repeated cycle of Ruling parties

(3.4.3) Increase in internal competition among candidates.

(3.5) Economic Crisis:

(3.5.1) Unchecked expenditure of budget loans and resources.

(3.5.2) Economic exploitation of public

(3.6) Public Mistrust:

(3.6.1) Tampered Public Opinion

(3.6.2) Loss of true democratic essence

(3.6.3) Stained Government and Public relations

You haven't understood the topic at all. The points which you are providing are related to the absence of democracy or compromised democracy while the asked part was about the democratic unrest. Both the terms have a huge difference.

Must work on your topic comprehension
Improve your phrasing
Word selection must be improved

Must attend the tutorial session for further suggestions and mistakes

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(4) Conclusion

The Essay

It is no longer the fine greek Democracy that exists today where people voting for a candidate could participate in Government directly. Democracy has evolved and it is now limited to a few influential people. Unfortunately, Pakistan is also one of the countries facing democratic unrest. It has become a prevailing socio-political issue endangering the rights of people, freedom of speech, liberty and eventual loss of true democratic spirit. Democracy was introduced as a political system to rectify and counter monarchy or centralized power but today, its evolution into an anarchic form of Government has become a point of concern for developing nations including Pakistan. The Islamic Republic of Pakistan follows the Democratic System of Government, however, it is currently a victim of Democratic Unrest in the country. It is caused by leadership void, poor institutionalization, foreign pressure, dynastic politics, corruption and flawed election mechanism resulting in incompetent leaders, lack of Accountability, Influence of Global powers in domestic politics, Neglected Meritocracy, Economic crises and Public mistrust.

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Blatant statement

Avoid blatant statements, otherwise, it would be harmful for you.

The argument is substantially low

The first major cause of democratic unrest in Pakistan is the leadership void. The candidates running for the elections have forgotten the values of a true leader. They come to the Government not as a leader but as a ruler. This makes their mandate weak and influences their decision making regarding policies, budget allocations and administration. When such condition prevails where the leader is more influenced towards self-interest than public demands and needs, the administration deteriorating due to "Power hungry politics", where leaders come into the Government to establish their dominance, strengthen their party, and establish their self-image. They don't work for the betterment of public, satisfy the public demands, or efforts into developing the nation and they don't prioritize the interests of the country in the face of their self-interests. The political leaders in Pakistan struggle to establish healthy relations with the public paving the way for democratic unrest.

The second leading cause of democratic unrest in Pakistan is Poor institutionalization. The departments which were established to serve the public interest and ensuring a transparent accountability are now

presenting an image of deteriorated faulty institution. They are now serving the influential powerful people rather than general public.

Your tone is so harsh. Try to avoid it

These types of flawed institutions produce a gap in the governmental policies, favouring the rich, elite people and neglecting the public.

These institutions deviate from their primary objectives and shifts focus towards the powerful. For instance, some leading Tax evasion departments in Pakistan provide unfair support to the leaders and make strict policies for the public. This divide creates a natural hierarchical structure

The argument is substantially low

in Pakistan exploiting the rights of public and favouring the ruling class. Such system doesn't come under the domain of a true democratic system where the demands and needs of people are scrutinized on the basis of a divided class mechanism.

Another cause of ~~po~~ democratic unrest in Pakistan is the Foreign pressure on domestic politics. Leaders coming into the Government are bound to align the national policies in accordance with foreign powers. This affects their transparent decision making capability, policies remain biased and hinders their ability to work in the best interest of their

country. Their power and authority becomes restricted owing to the risks of sanctions or aid. Developing countries like Pakistan depend on foreign aid for trade, economic running, natural disasters and smooth functioning of the country and in return, the supporting countries have an influence on the government.

Dynastic politics is also one of the causes of democratic unrest in Pakistan. People still believe in the old traditional ways where the candidate is selected on the base of inheritance and not on their capability to run the government neither on their mandates. A person's efficiency can't be justified only because their parents or family was before in the government. When such selected leaders come into politics, it demonstrates the exploitation of merit and prevalence of nepotism.

Dynastic politics also produces strong, irresistible and constant ideologues who give their unconditional support to the parties without considering the merits or demerits of the party, they are electing to rule the government. Thus, it becomes a leading cause of democratic unrest in Pakistan.

Corruption is also a cause of democratic unrest, leaders running the countries at all levels are involved in this heinous crime. They use the foreign loans, budgets and resources for their own personal economic gains rather than for the greater interest of their countries. The allocated due budget is not spent accordingly. Under the table dealings, biased cases and unfair policies are the result of corruption. When the elite of a country is corrupt, it causes tensions in the ruling class and general public. These produce strained relations between the government and people as they do not get their due share of the resources, face inflation and fall a victim to flawed economic policies.

The Democratic Unrest in Pakistan is also prone to the flawed election mechanism. The concerned departments do not perform their duties, the rights of voting are not protected. Every year, the results of election are accused of rigging by the public and opposition parties. Election campaigns also add to the instability, the leaders promise public of the ideals, that they fail to deliver afterwards. This produces

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satisfied with the government. Their choices and opinions are used by the ruling class for their own interests, while neglecting the demands of people. The leaders donot give due importance to the people's right of vote and freedom of demanding their due share. Thus, democratic unrest prevails in the country.