

Outline

Devolution of Power in Pakistan

1. Introduction.

Thesis Statement: Pakistan has always faced serious crisis regarding devolution of power. Despite certain attempts under different rulers, power is still concentrated in few hands. It needs a structural reform in this regard.

2. Analysis of devolution of power in different eras

- a. Power concentration in the hands of civilian bureaucracy in early years
- b. Dictatorial powers of military during martial laws
- c. Concept of 'Strongman' prevailing in almost all eras
- d. Attempts to devolve power through local governments
 - i. Basic Democracies 1959: Almost no powers
 - ii. LGO 1979: Very limited powers
 - iii. PLCO 2001: Adequate Power devolution.
- e. 18th Amendment: A revolutionary step regarding power devolution

3. Hurdles in devolution of powers

- a. Wish of Political stalwarts to concentrate powers.
- b. Bureaucracy: feeling threat of becoming less relevant and power-less
- c. lack of sound demand from public

d. Weak local government structure.

i. Powerless

ii. lack inclusiveness

iii. Problems regarding transparency and efficiency

4. Suggestions to devolve powers effectively

a. Reforms to make local governments effective and reliable

b. Provision of education and ^{spread of} awareness among public

c. Empowering of democratic institutions like judiciary, Parliament, election commission etc.

s. Conclusion.

The future of Democracy in Pakistan

1. Introduction

Thesis Statement: The haphazard path of democracy in Pakistan, has adopted a path of gradual growth. There are high prospects that democracy will prosper in Pakistan. However, adequate steps are required to counter prevailing threats to democracy.

2. Evolution of Democracy in Pakistan.

3. Prospects manifesting that democracy has bright future in Pakistan.

- a. Continuity of democratic process in Pakistan recent decade.
- b. Trust of people on democratic institutions.
- c. Presence of strong political parties
- d. Commitment of military towards democracy and civilian supremacy
- e. Gradual increase in strength of democratic institutions over the time.

4. Threats to future of democracy in Pakistan.

- a. Concept of 'Superman' in minds of Pakistanis
- b. Undemocratic political parties
 - i. In internal structures
 - ii In policies
- c. Allegations of 'Shadow Martial law'
- d. Extreme Polarization due to policies
- e. Lack of awareness among citizens

5. Suggestions to strengthen democracy

a. Adoption of democratic values within political parties

b. Spread of awareness among public

c. Appropriate devolution of powers

d. Promotion of argument instead of violence at all levels.

6. Conclusion

Outline.

Hurdles in the way of Pakistan to become an independent state

1. Introduction

Even after 75 years of its independence, severe and complex crisis put an existential threat to independence of Pakistan. Effective minimization of these grave crisis are required to gain independence in true sense.

2. Hurdles in the way of Pakistan to become an independent state

- a. Haphazard Political trajectory of Pakistan
- b. Poor governance leading to misery
- c. Dependence on foreign aid and loans
- d. Hostile neighbourhood putting Pakistan into tense situation
- e. Technical backwardness: Dependence on foreign goods
- f. Environmental impacts ^{increasing} putting Pakistan's reliance on foreign agencies
- g. Moral decline among masses

3. Suggestions to remove hurdles

- a. Take measures to improve governance and enhance democracy
- b. Improve economic situation by taking multifaceted steps
- c. Industrialize state to remove dependence on foreign goods
- d. Educate people and raise awareness among them.

4. Conclusion