

Discuss in detail the development of local-self government of Pakistan.

Exordium

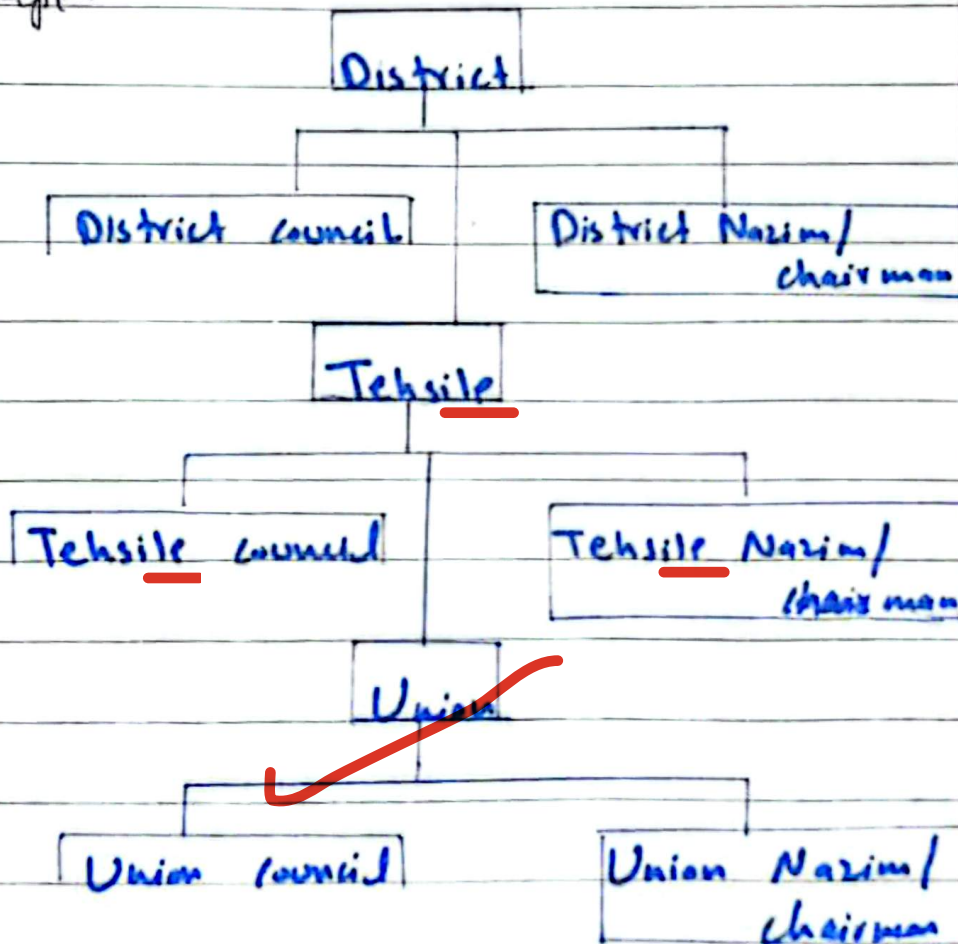
The development of local-self government in Pakistan faced a complex history. No doubt, local-self government became the tool ~~to~~ against ~~opposition~~. This tragedy can not blur the advantages of local-self government. In history of Pakistan, it was established for three times, in 1960s (by Ayub Khan), 1980s (by General Zia) and 2000, (by General Musharraf). Pakistani Economists Cheema, Khawaja and Rukh (CKR) integrates that, it has been used as a tool to legitimize the rule of military dictators.

♥ Hierarchy of LSG (Local self Government)

In local government, local-self government and local administration is ~~parallel~~ to each other.

In Ayub era, as he did not

believe on 'complete democracy' local - self government was consisted of 4 local tiers. The union council elected directly and then elect of other 3 tiers of government. However, in Musharraf time and generally it is still present in KP to some extent of its original shape.



The nomenclature can be different in different procedure.
In local-self government nazim

give the main heading first and relate your headings to the qs statement.....

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was most powerful.

Significance of LSG

a- Accountability of Nazim

The Nazim was the elected member by the people. The public are direct in ^{contact} ~~contact~~ with Nazim. People elected him so he is accountable to them. Public can ask him question. He is the  resident and people can easily approach him for any query.

b- Transparency of Finances

Public paid taxes and Nazim at district level develop different infrastructures. So, public can easily see the usage of their taxes and this  make them pay taxes. The more revenue generation will develop new projects for welfare of public.

c- Better service delivery

The current population of

Pakistan is almost 224 m and it is almost impossible to govern this much population from Islamabad or from four provinces. Every area have its own specific problems. Nazim being local of the area can easily identify problems and govern the public of a district effectively.

leave a line space b/w headings for neatness.....

d- Focus on Marginalised community

In 2005, when local self government was at its peak, that time is also marked for excessive involvement of women and minorities. There was specific quota for women involvement and for minorities as well. According to a research, 60% of female union councilors told that public is satisfied from them.

e- Equity not equality

The Nazims focused on the development of rural areas instead of urban areas. The divided

revenue on basis of ^{not} equality ~~not~~ rather equity. This decision ensured the development of underdeveloped areas.

		1999	2008	2014
1)	Access to Education	545	55	56
2)	Child Immunization	53	73	76
3)	Access to top tier	26	36	27

give a detailed and self explanatory headings.....

7- Survey:

According to a survey in 2009-10, there were 56% people who wanted the continuation of local self government. It is due to 60% people can access to Narm for any problem. In contrast, only 10% people can access to MNA for any problem.

g- World Bank also indicated that good governance can be ensured by link between government and

citizens. At local-self government it is easy to establish this relationship which can ensure good governance.

⇒ Failure of LSG

Even though it was a significant system of governance but it was ended in 2008 due to number of reasons.

a) Role of military

Military dictators always use this system to legitimize their own rule. They tried to give impression of democracy to international media. Moreover, it is a conspicuous attempt to weaken the political parties. This is used as a tool to weak power of political parties.

b) Role of bureaucracy

Bureaucracy also hinders in development of local-self government. The local-self government demands

share of power and Nazim is more powerful. Bureaucracy don't want to share their power and this attitude of bureaucracy can be traced back to colonial era.

c) Lack of Political will

As the establishment of local self government to weaken the political parties. So political parties are against this system. They are more comfortable with bureaucrats which obey their orders only.

d) Financial Factor

To distribute revenue at provincial level is done by National Finance Commission. That's why, the distribution of finances to local level is done by ^{provincial} 17th NFCC finance commission. Local self government was not allowed to generate revenue. The revenue from hospitals can not even cover the chunk of expensis. According to a research, in sialkot

Date: / / 20 Day:

95% of revenue is used for salaries and only 5% for the infrastructural development.

c) Chaos after election

In 2002, the election brought new individuals at provincial level, before that the local-self government was under military officers. The elections lead a tense and disturbed environment between local-self government and elected individuals.

Denouement

Local-self government guaranteed good governance and statistics are evident. The government after 2009 unwilling to conduct elections. The elections were held after delaying for 3 years on order of Supreme court. The development of local-self government suffers as being a tool for military dictators. However, it brought good governance. But, Pakistan is victim of circle of establishing system abolition