

### 38 Essay Outlines

#### (1) Religion: A Solution or Itself An Issue

1. Introduction:

2. An overview of major religions and their injunctions:

3. Some issues apparently created by religion:

- Inter-religious hatred.
- Sectarianism.
- Fanaticism and Intolerance.
- Traditionalism and Conservatism.
- Gender Discrimination.
- Fatalism.

4. Do religion really cause a problems or is it merely an allegation?

5. Causes of misunderstanding about religion:

- Negative role of religious leaders and so called icons.
- Ineffective contribution by the media.
- Insufficient focus on religious education in modern educational institutions.
- Pursuit of political motives in the guise of religion.
- Lack of civilization.

6. Actual causes of the problems faced by world:

- Political power games.
- Economic motives of the nations.
- Lack of civilization in human beings.
- Missing element of character building in educational institutes.
- Poor control over and monitoring of scientific advancement.

- Deleterious impacts of electronic and social media.
7. Do religion provide a solution to the issues the present world is confronted with?

Yes all religions:

- Propagate Humanism and provide mechanism for the creation of a terror free world.
- Inculcate moral values and provide solutions to the issues of moral degradation.
- Encourage generosity and benevolence to resolve poverty and privation issues.
- Spread patience and restraint and thus develop a society free of atrocities and injustices.
- Inculcate sense of accountability and responsibility in society and address the issue of flouting of laws, rules and principles.
- Teach self-restraint and self control and resolve all issues created by rapacity and avarice.

8. Recommendations for the dissemination of true message of the religion:

- Positive role of religious icons.
- Government's patronizing the dissemination of religion in its pure form.
- Introduction of religion as integral part of curricula.
- Positive role of media.
- Focus on similarities in different religions.

9. Recommendations for the solutions of world issues:

- Effective role of UNO.
- End of power game.
- Effective role of media in sensitization of brains.
- Devising modus operandi for countering the detrimental effects of scientific advancement.
- Diverting energies towards the achievement of SDGs.
- Compassionate, considerate and solicitous attitude of the superpowers.

10. Conclusion:

(2) Backwardness of Women Leads to Backwardness of The Nation.

1. Introduction:

2. Different facts of women backwardness:

- Illiteracy.
- Economic deprivation.
- Malnutrition.
- Limited role in decision making.
- Sexual Harassment.
- Domestic Violence.
- Early or Childhood marriages.
- Excessive pregnancies.

3. Does backwardness of women leads to backwardness of the nation:

Yes it's true! It's backwardness of women that:

- results in morally weak society which is full of:
  - Crimes.

- Corruption and favoritism.
  - Ineptness and incompetence.
  - Drug addiction.
  - Wreak havoc with the economy of the country by affecting:
    - Decrease in GDP.
    - Decrease in Exports.
    - Decrease in the tax revenue of the state.
    - Rise in Inflation.
    - Increase in poverty.
  - Adversely affects the health of the nation because of:
    - Poor knowledge of hygiene and cleanliness.
    - Poor knowledge of Nutrition.
    - Ignorance of ways to stay healthy.
  - Generates the issue of overpopulation:
  - Creates deteriorates impact on the image of the country.
4. Causes of women backwardness:
- Religious Causes:
    - Negative role of so-called religious leaders.
    - Misinterpretation of religious injunctions.
    - Less consideration of Ijtihad in Muslim states.
  - Political Causes:
    - Lack of political will.
    - Poor of insufficient legislation.
    - Lack of representation in decision making.

- Social Causes:
    - Illiteracy of men.
    - Taboos, customs and traditions.
    - Security issues.
    - High rate of childbirth.
  - Economic Causes:
    - Poverty at domestic level
    - Budgetary constraint at national level.
    - Lack of economic opportunities.
5. Different steps being taken at national and international level for women empowerment:
- Millennium Development Goals MDGs:
  - Sustainable Development Goals:
  - Different laws and Policies:
  - Awareness Campaigns:
  - Role of NGOs:
6. Recommendations for the Amelioration of women conditions:
- Propagation of True Message of Islam Through Moderate Religious Leaders:
  - Enactment and Strict Implementation of Laws for:
    - End of domestic violence.
    - Provide security at workplace.
    - Control early childhood marriages.
  - Fixation and enhancement of Quotas in:
    - Elected bodies at national as well as provincial legislature.

- Educational Institutions.
  - Jobs in Public as well as private sector.
  - Counseling of the Male Members of the Society:
  - Awareness Campaigns:
  - Allocation of More Budget for:
  - Women education.
  - Population control programs.
  - Soft loans.
  - Women's health and nutrition.
7. Some other recommendations for the development of a nation:
- Focus on Education:
  - Allocation of More Budget for Research and Development:
  - Eradication of Corruption:
  - Sustenance of Democracy and Political Stability:
  - Rule of Law:
  - Promotion of Accountability culture:
  - Devolution of Power and Authority:
8. Conclusion:

(3) Industrial Sector of Pakistan. (Situation, Issues and Solutions)

1. Introduction:
  
2. Industrial Sector and Its Components:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
3. Importance of Industrial Sector for a Country:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
4. Different Phases of Industrial Development in Pakistan:
  - 1950s: The Era of Rapid Industrial Growth:
  - 1960s: The Era of Industrial Stabilization:
  - 1970s: Nationalization and its Impacts:
  - 1980s: Russian-Afghan war and Pro-Industrial policies of Zia:
  - 1990s: The Decade of Privatization:
  - Post 9/11: Commercialization under Musharaf:
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
5. Present Situation of Industrial Sector of Pakistan:
  - Situation of Manufacturing sector:
    - Large Scale manufacturing sector.
    - Small Scale manufacturing sector.
  - Situation of Construction Sector:
  - Situation of Mining Sector:
  - Situation of Electricity Generation and Distribution Sector:

6. Issue Confronting the Industrial Sector of Pakistan:
- Economic Issues:
    - Energy crisis.
    - Huge bank spread.
    - Devaluation of currency.
    - Under-utilization of national resources.
    - Lack of infrastructure.
  - Social Issues:
    - Marginalized role of women.
    - Overpopulation.
    - Malnutrition and diseases.
    - Corruption.
    - Slackness and Lethargy.
  - Political Issues:
    - Terrorism.
    - Flawed Policies.
    - International isolation.
    - Political instability.
  - Administrative Issues:
    - Poor performance of state-owned enterprises.
    - Labyrinthine procedures and processes in government offices.
    - Poor law and order situation.
    - Weak criminal justice system.
    - Lack of focus on R&D.



7. Some Workable Solutions to the Industrial Sector Issues:

- Provision of Uninterrupted and Cheap Supply of Energy to the Industrial Sector on Preferential Basis:

- Provision of Cheap and Easy Credit Facility:
- Maximum Extraction and Utilization of Indigenous Mineral Resources:
- Effective and Beneficial use of Women Workplace:
- Provision of Necessary Healthcare Facilities for the Labor:
- Eradication of the Scourge of Terrorism:
- Research based and Workable Industrial Policies:
- Sustenance of Democracy and Political Stability:
- Promotion of Public-Private Partnership:
- Improved Law and Order Situation and Protection of Property Rights:
- Reservation of Substantial Budget for Research and Development:

8. Conclusion:

(4) Pak-China Relations

1. Introduction:

2. Some Facts about China and Pakistan:

3. Historical evidence of Pak-China Friendship:

- Border settlement between Pakistan and China.
- Role of China in Pakistan-India war.
- Chinese support for Pakistan at UNSC.
- China and Nuclear Program of Pakistan.
- Role of China in the Defense needs of Pakistan.
- Pakistan's support to China at the times of isolation.
- Pakistan's role in bridging the gap between China and US.

#### 4. Present Contours of Pak-China Relations:

- Economic Aspect:
  - Chinese investment in the form of CPEC.
  - Flourishing trade between two countries.
  - FDI share from China.
  - Cheap exports and Imports for China.
- Social Aspect:
  - Infrastructure development in Pakistan.
  - Ongoing and future energy projects in Pakistan.
  - Efforts for the eradication of terrorism.
  - Upgraded living standards in Pakistan.
  - Disaster management in Pakistan.
- Political Aspect:
  - Strings of Pearls policy.
  - India as a mutual enemy.
  - Stability of Afghanistan.

- US inclination toward India.
  - Pakistan's SCO membership.
  - Strategic importance of Gwadar for China.
5. Challenges to the Friendship:
- Uyghur separatist's movement.
  - Targeted killings of Chinese workers in Pakistan.
  - Pakistan's engagement with the US.
  - Changing nature of China-India relationship.
  - Failure of CPEC project.
  - Increasing gaps between economies of both countries.
  - Lack of harmony in political parties of Pakistan.
6. Recommendations for future Strengthening of Bonds:
- Pakistan's Role:
    - No Support for terrorism in Xinjiang.
    - Provision of foolproof security to Chinese workers.
    - Political consensus over national agenda.
    - Early implementation of CPEC Projects.
    - No Overtures to US at the cost of China.
    - Struggle for improvement of national image.
    - Joint efforts for stability in Afghanistan.
  - China's Role:
    - Support for Kashmir Cause.
    - More assistance in energy projects.

- Enhanced trade ties.
- Assistance in the field of Education and research and development.
- Pakistan's entry into SCO.

7. Conclusion:

(5) Democracy is no more Vulnerable in Pakistan

1. Introduction:
2. An Overview of Pakistan's Political History:
  - The game of musical chair in first nine years.
  - Martial Law of General Ayub Khan.
  - Revival of democracy after the secession of East Pakistan.
  - The murder of democracy and Zia regime.
  - Era of 90s – the miracle of Article 58(2b).

- Plane Hijacking case and martial law of Musharraf.
  - Controlled democracy during Musharraf regime.
  - Charter of democracy and revival of democracy in Pakistan.
3. Factors behind the derailment of Democracy in Past:
- Absence of patriotic, nationalist, competent and better styled leadership.
  - Overdependence on Army under the influence of antagonistic and uncongenial relations with neighboring countries.
  - Anemic, impotent and spineless political institutions.
  - Frail, feeble
4. Is Democracy still Vulnerable in Pakistan?

No the Situation is changed as now we have:

- Sovereign, watchful and well founded media institution.
- A vigilant and proactive civil society extremely alive to the importance of democracy.
- A judiciary that appears to be contrite and remorseful for its past character.
- Political leadership which looks conscientious enough to protect democracy even at the cost of personal gains.
- Military leadership that appears to have more inclination towards fulfilling its professional responsibilities.
- A recent experience of bitter repercussion of dictatorship in Musharraf regime.

5. Indispensability of the Sustenance of Democracy to the Development of Pakistan:

Democracy is important because it:

- Bestows upon the people political maturity and wisdom and enables them to choose the best lot for managing their affairs.
- Ensures consensus-based decision making and helps in the formulation of coherent and practicable policies.
- Promotes the culture of accountability and wipeout the malaises of corruption, inefficiency and nepotism.
- Confers the sense of participation in the various sections of society and thus promotes

national integration.

- Confers the sense of freedom upon citizens and wins their loyalty to the state.
- Fosters the culture of equality before law and investigators public faith in institutions.
- Brings political stability and provides an environment conducive to development and growth.

6. Recommendations for the Future Strengthening of Democracy in Pakistan:

- Introduction of meaningful electoral reforms.
- Strengthening local government institutions.
- Improve the performance of democratic government.
- Bringing in purposeful regulation of media to make it more responsible and sensible.
- Enhancing contributory role of educational institutes.
- Ensuring independence of judiciary.
- Reform the civil service to improve the performance of beaurucracy.

7. Conclusion:

(6) Crisis of Good Governance in Pakistan (Need for Reform and Institution Building)

1. Introduction:

2. Good Governance and Its Indicators:

3. Importance of Good Governance for a country:

- Importance for the Economic sector.
- Importance for the Political sector.
- Importance for the Social Sector.

4. Is Pakistan Confronting a crisis of Good Governance?.

Yes! The following facts are proof:

- General public's shattered trust in Government.

- Absence of accountability culture at all levels.
- Lack of transparency in functioning of public organizations.
- Prevalence of Procrastination and red tape in day to day government functioning.
- Inadequate participation of general public in decision making.
- Persistent existence of evil of corruption.
- Absence of rule of law.
- Highly unbalanced development and growth.
- Institutional decay.
- Inadequate delivery of social services.

5. Major Causes of the Deplorable Situation of Governance in Pakistan:

- Frequent derailment of democracy.
- Impotent and puny judiciary.
- Absence of free and mature media.
- Shortsighted and self centered approach of politicians.
- Failure of educational institutions to produce good citizens.
- Excessive politicization of public sector.
- Dismal performance of the Watch Dog Institutes.
- Presence of lacunas and flaws in the criminal justice system.
- Lack of Checks and balance.
- Lack of civic awareness.
- Bureaucracy attitude.

6. Some Measures Taken by Government to Ameliorate the Situation:

- Enactment of Laws.
- Establishment of monitoring organizations and committees.
- Introduction of internal checks and controls.

- Deliberation of introduction of civil services reforms.
7. Recommended Reforms for Institution Building and Improved Governance in Pakistan:
- Active role of politicians, media and civil society to safeguard the democracy.
  - Independent and responsible role of judiciary.
  - Prudent and mature role of media.
  - Introduction of civil services reforms to improve performance of bureaucracy.
  - Introduction of technology in public sector.
  - Reformation of Watch Dog Institutes.
  - Necessary statutory amendments to improve the criminal justice system.
  - Accountability at all level.
  - Public participation in decision making.
  - Role of educational institutions to produce good citizens.
8. Conclusion:

(7) Social Media: A source of Connecting People or Disconnecting Them.

1. Introduction:
2. Different types of Media:
  - Print Media.
  - Electronic Media.
  - Social Media and its Types:
    - Blogs and Microblogs.
    - Social networking sites (Face book).
    - Social Commerce (Amazon, Alibaba)



- Social Media news (Digg).
- VoIP Software (Skype, MSN).
- Social Media as a source of connecting people.
- Connecting with unknown people belonging to other nations and states.
- Connecting people one already know, Irrespective of their location.
- Possibility of staying connected with others round the clock.
- Little cost of maintaining connection.
- Fast and speedy connectivity.
- Easy tracing of lost contacts.
- 3. Benefits of Connectivity through social Media:
  - Social:
    - Shares information.
    - Upgrades living standard.
    - Serves as source of education.
    - Eliminates social biases.
  - Economic:
    - Spreads political awareness.
    - Assists in political decision making.
  - o Arab Spring 2011.
  - o General Elections in Pakistan 2013.
  - Highlights public issues and grievances.
  - Political:
    - Gives information on economic opportunities.
    - Provide platform for economic activities. .
    - Renders assistance in economic decision making.

- Religious:
  - Imparts religious education.
  - Eliminates religious biases.
  - Serves as platform of religious preaching.
- Administrative:
  - Serves as source of information sharing.
  - Assists in quick decision making.
  - Helps in ensuring better governance.
- 4. Social Media as source of Disconnect of the People:
  - Weakening of family bonds.
  - Decrease in traditional get together.
  - Decline in traditional get together.
  - Decline in sports activities.
  - Scarcity of time.
- 5. A Glimpse over some other evil of social media:
  - Spoil of moral values.
  - Wastage of time.
  - Acts of cheating and fraud.
  - Deleterious impacts on health.
  - Promotion of hatred and antagonism.
  - Unreliability of information.
- 6. Causes of Evils of Social Media:
  - Absence of proper control mechanism.
  - Poor performance of regulatory authorities.
  - No focus on character building in educational institutions.

- Absence of other recreational facilities.
  - Easy availability of technology..
  - Cheaper access to social media sites.
  - Incognito access to social media sites.
7. Recommendations for elimination of Harmful Impacts of Social Media:
- Application of some mandatory filters and controls.
  - At national level.
  - At local level.
  - Launching of awareness campaigns.
  - Enactment of stringent laws.
  - Effective role of regulatory authorities.
  - Effective role of education sector in character building.
  - Provision of better sports and recreational facilities.
  - Enactment of service cost.
8. Conclusion:

(8) Status of Women in Islam

1. Introduction:
2. Status of women before Islam and in Other Religions:
  - Status of women in Arabia.
  - Status of women in Roman Empire.

- Status of women in Hinduism.
- Status of women in Buddhism.
- 3. Status of women as Granted by Islam:
  - Status in house:
    - As a mother.
    - As a sister.
    - As a wife.
    - As a daughter.
  - Status in Society:
    - Right to life.
    - Right to honor and dignity.
    - Right to education.
    - Right to forming and breaking conjugal relations.
  - Status in state:
    - Right to enjoy fundamental human rights.
    - Right to enjoy citizenship of state.
- 4. In Today's world, do Women Actually Enjoys The Status granted to them by Islam:
  - No:
- 5. Causes of poor Status of Women in Islamic States:
  - Religious causes:
    - Negative role of religious leaders.
    - Misinterpretation of religious injunctions.
    - Avoidance of Ijtihad in Muslim states.
  - Political causes:
    - Undemocratic government.

- Lack of political will.
- Poor legislation.
- Lack of representation in decision making I.
- Social Causes:
  - Illiteracy of men.
  - Taboos, customs and traditions.
  - Security issues.
  - High childbirth rates.
- Economic causes:
  - Poverty at domestic level.
  - Budgetary constraints at national level.
  - Lack of economic opportunities.

6. Recommendation for the Amelioration of Situation:

- Role of moderate religious leaders to propagate true message of the religion.
- Enactment and strict implementation of laws.
- To end domestic violence.
- To provide security at workplace.
- To control child of early marriages.
- Fixation and enactment of quotas.
  - o In elected bodies.
  - o In educational institutions.
  - o In jobs.
- Counseling of male member of society.
- Awareness campaign.
- Allocation of more budgets.

- o For women education.
  - o For population control programs.
  - o For soft loans.
  - o For women health and nutrition.
7. Conclusion:

(9) What are the Hurdles in Our Way to Becoming a Truly Independent State

1. Introduction:
2. Measures to gauge the independence of a state:
3. Critical analysis of Pakistan's 68 years of independence:
4. Hurdles in our way to becoming a truly independent state:
  - Political:
    - Problematic borders.
    - Military domination: An impediment to development of other state institutions.
    - Lack of consensus among politicians on major issues.
    - Perennial issues of terrorism.
    - Shortsighted, imprudent and impetuously-designed foreign policy.
  - Administrative:
    - Spineless bureaucracy.
    - Delayed justice.
    - Dishonesty, Nepotism, and Red-tapism.
    - Flawed transparency and accountability mechanism.
  - Economic:
    - Vicious circle of poverty.

- Outdated techniques of agricultural farming.
- Unbridled inflation rate.
- Undocumented economy.
- Blind privatization.
- Religious:
  - Pathetic role of religious icons for power lust.
  - Inculcation of anti-democratic sentiment in the minds of followers and support of dictatorship.
  - Use of religious followers as a pressure group.
  - Unignorable role of religious parties in promoting sectarianism.
  - Inclination towards taqleed rather than Ijtehad.
- Social:
  - Marginal and unproductive role of women.
  - Class disparities due to feudalism and landlordism.
  - Resistance of general masses to adopting new things.
  - Uncontrolled population growth.
- 5. Can we ever become a truly independent nation? Yes.
- 6. Recommendations for removing the hurdles in becoming a truly independent state:
  - Strengthening of democracy by ensuring continuity of credible elections and proper vetting of candidates.
  - Devising meticulous, far-sighted and independent foreign policy.
  - A complete overhauling of administrative systems.
  - Adopting prudent and visionary economic policies.
  - Enacting of stringent laws to broaden the tax net.
  - Promoting progressive scholars.
  - Launching of media campaign to change the mindset of society.

7. Conclusion:

(10) Importance of Free Media

1. Introduction:

2. Media and its types:

- Print Media.
- Electronic Media.

3. Components of freedom of media:

- No censoring of news / programs by the government.
- No imposition of economic restraints.
- No cancellation of permits / Licenses.
- No threats to journalists.

4. Importance of Free Media:

• Importance for political sector:

- Ensures sustenance of democracy.
- Guarantees an environment of accountability.
- Spreads political awareness.
- Assists the Government in decision making.
- Strengthen electoral process.

• Importance for Economic sector:

- Provides government with the information on national and international economic trends.
- Assists investors in economic decision making.
- Highlights mistakes and wrongdoing of government.

• Importance for Social Sector:



- Imparts informal education.
  - Disseminates information and knowledge.
  - Inculcates etiquettes.
  - Upgrades living standards.
  - Highlights social evils.
  - Reflect true image of nation.
  - Indicates violation of human rights.
  - Provide cheap source of Entertainment.
5. Role of Media in Pakistan: A case study.
- Lawyer's movement against Parvez Musharaf.
  - Restoration of Judiciary.
  - Change of Public opinion with reference to terrorists.
  - Privatization of Steel Mill and other units.
  - Sustenance of Democracy.
  - Emergence of Third political force and 2013 Elections.
  - Changing status and role of women.
6. Some negative impacts:
- Revealing of national secrets.
  - Promotion of obscenity.
  - Deterioration of morality.
  - Spread of consumerism.
  - Causing of mental unrest.
  - Deteriorations of foreign relation of country.
  - Damage to the image of nation and state.
7. Causes of Evils of the Media:

8. Recommendations:

• For ensuring independence of Media:

- Enactment of Laws.
- Public awareness campaign.
- Active role of civil society.
- Independent role of judiciary.
- Mature role of media organizations.

• For eradication of evils of Media:

- Enactment of laws and strict implementation.
- Effective role of regulatory authorities.
- Establishment of effective mechanism within media organizations.
- Devising of a consensus-based code of conduct collectively by media organizations.
- Provision of better work facilities to media personnel.
- Promotion of media education as an important field.
- Training of media personnel.

9. Conclusion: