

THE CHALLENGES OF GOVERNANCE THE CASE OF PAKISTAN

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INTRODUCTION

The paper looks at

- 1) Underlying causes of weak Governance
- 2) The poor interaction between Pakistan's institutions and its citizens
- 3) The focus on four dimensions
 - 1) Structural (Geo Politics)
 - 2) Historical
 - 3) Social structure and the distribution of power
 - 4) Pakistan's current state of affairs



*Facts from Human Development Reports supplied by the United Nations Development Programme

GEO POLITICS

- Difficult Geography
- Strong ethnic identity in the four provinces (Punjab, Sindh, Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province and FATA)
- Geo Politics have posed challenges to the Pakistani State
- Forced to rely on two strategies
 1. Guaranteeing national security – i.e. Preservation of the State
 2. Promoting Islam as a unifying force

The result of the two strategies has been the army comprises a “State within a State”

MILITARIZATION OF THE STATE

Army has increasing power over

1. Economy
2. Foreign Policy
3. Domestic allocation
4. Resources

Political Parties in Pakistan

1. Lack internal Democracy
2. Based on Patron client networks



Judiciary plays subservient role to the military and to political class

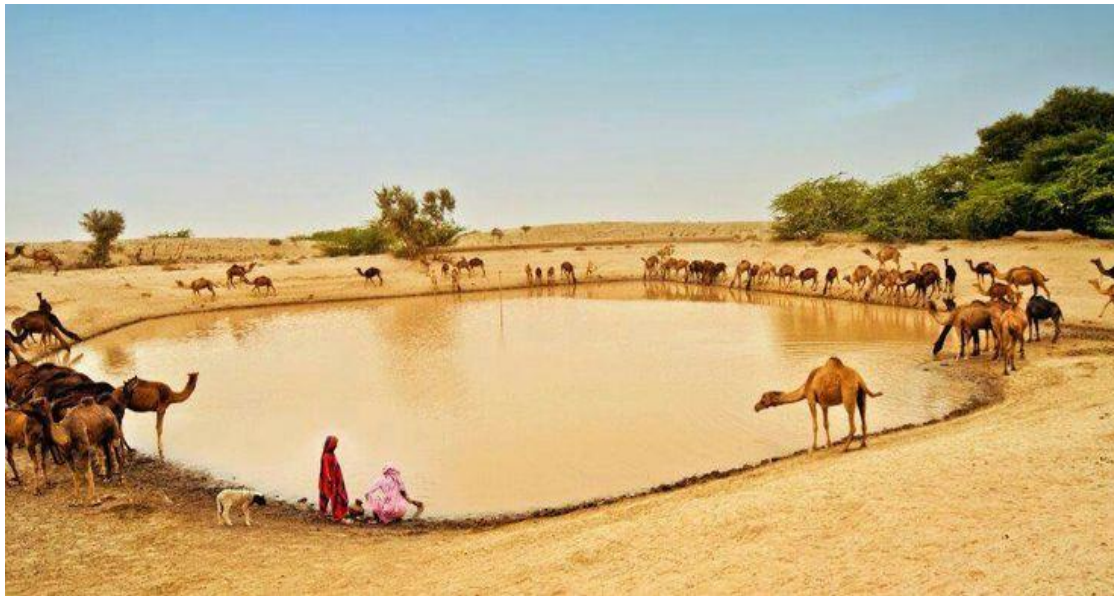
KEY TRENDS

1. Increased Radicalization
2. Militancy within the country
3. Negative Public opinion on the alliance with U.S.
4. Growth of media influence. Sympathy for religion radicals militants
5. Military campaign Pakistani Taliban SWAT Valley, FATA, NWFP
6. Two Million People displaced

Taliban : Major threat to the existence of Pakistan

FOUNDATIONAL FACTORS

- 1) Geography: Mountains, Balochistan, FATA, NWFP, Desert Sindh pose challenges to Transport, communications, providing basic services goods. These are the poorest and most marginal parts of the country
- 2) Strained Relations with India and Afghanistan
- 3) Militarization of the Pakistani State



SOCIAL STRUCTURE

- Caste system and social divide
- Tribal Structures
- Rural elites control over land and caste networks converted to political power
- State capture landed elites are essentially Feudal elites, Industrial elites, Military elites
- Patron- client nature of politics
- No check on the elites
- No platform for the development of issue based politics

TRENDS

1. Increased Radicalization and militancy
2. In some cases actually state support for extremist groups
3. Islamisation of education and social issues have made the Pakistani State increasingly to Islamic extremism
4. Increasing capacity of Islamist extremists to attack the state
5. Religion radicalization of society could engulf the whole country

1. State is unable to deliver basic human service, development, widespread corruption, democratic deficit added to appeal of Islamists
2. There is an urgent need to bring back a legitimate effective State and substantive democracy to the Pakistani people
3. Religious extremism appeals to all those who are marginalized
4. Major challenge of the State
5. Provide basic social services, education, health, access to justice and public finance
6. Taxation system reduce inequity in income distribution capacity building for local government and legislative bodies.

GOVERNANCE DATA

- Unemployment Rate (2015): 5.9%
- % of Children Attending Primary School (2015): 73.845%
 - *% of Female Children: 44.23%*
- % of Children Attending Secondary School (2015): 44.53%
 - *% of Female Children: 39.05%*
- % of Improved Sanitation Access (2015): 63.5%
 - *% of Open Defecation Sanitation Systems: 13.34%*
 - *% of Shared Sanitation Access: 8.77%*
 - *% of Other Unimproved Sanitation Access: 14.39%*
- Doctors per Thousand (2014): .806

What MDGs Has Pakistan Accomplished:

On track for four targets of the seven goals of national governments

- Punjab achieved 1/3 of universal primary education goal, 1/5 on reduction of child mortality
- Sindh 1/5 success in achieving goal of reducing child mortality rate .

Pakistan's progress in 24 indicators way off track and only achieved four targets

GOVERNANCE DATA

- Human Development Index (HDI) =0.550 Rank 147
- Gender Development Index (GDI)=0.741
- Literacy Rate= 58.7%
- Expected years of Schooling (years)=8.1
- Inequality adjusted HDI= 0.380
- Those below poverty line = 6.1% of population
- Working Poor (\$3.10 a day) = 37.1%
- Life Expectancy = 66.4 years
- Infant mortality rate= 65.8/1000 births

GOVERNANCE DATA

- Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index 2016 – Rank 116/176
- Projected Population by 2040 – 278,987,163
- Has met 8 of the 16 Millennium Development Goals
- No powerplant in the last 10 years
- USD 60 Billion investment from China for the “One Belt One Road” Developmental Project (Roads, Powerplants, Infrastructure, Airports, Ports etc.)

THE CITY OF KARACHI

- Second Largest City in the Muslim World
- Pakistan's Financial and Commercial Capital
- Estimated GDP (2014) – USD 113 Billion
- Accounts to Approximately 20% of Pakistan's total GDP



THE CITY OF KARACHI

- Home to Pakistan's largest ports and a large portion of its manufacturing base
- Pakistani Government is developing the Karachi Metrobus project (Multi-line Bus Rapid Transit)
- Karachi's Jinnah International Airport is the largest and busiest airport of Pakistan (6.2 Million passengers in 2015)

THE CITY OF LAHORE



- Cultural Capital of Pakistan
- Educational Capital of Pakistan
- Second-most populous city in Pakistan after Karachi
- USD 40 Billion GDP (2008)
- Estimated GDP by the year 2025 : USD 102 Billion

THE CITY OF LAHORE

- Pakistan's third busiest airport - Allama Iqbal International Airport.
 - The new passenger terminal was opened in 2003, replacing the old terminal which now serves as a VIP and Hajj lounge.
- One of Pakistan's most Liberal and Cosmopolitan Cities
- Largest Punjabi City in the World

THANK YOU