Governance, Democracy and Society

Lesson 1

Governance

"Governance is defined as the exercise of authority or power in order to manage a country's economic, political and administrative affairs."
(UNDP, World Bank, OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC))

"Governance is defined as power relationships, formal and informal processes of formulating policies and allocating resources, processes of decision-making and mechanisms for holding governments accountable."
(Global Monitoring Report, 2009)

"Governance refers to the formation and stewardship to the formal and informal rules that regulate the public realm, the arena in which state as well economic and societal actors interact to make decisions."
(Goran Hyden, Julius Court & Kenneth Mease, 2005)

Key Actors of Governance
According to Hyden, Court & Mease;
- Civil Society
- Political Society
- Government
- Bureaucracy
- Economic Society
- Judicial System

State

- State is the means of rule over a defined or sovereign territory.
- State is comprised of different institutions like executive, bureaucracy, judiciary and other.
- According to Plato, State is the association of individuals and considers individuals as an organs of state.
- Society is a broad term.
- It is a collectivity of people living together and working for mutual benefits and interests.
- According to Jean-Jacques Rousseau, the group of people is agreed to a set of rules for the society and he terms it 'social contract'.

Society
- According to John Rawl, society is governed by a shared comprehensive, religious, philosophical, or moral doctrine.
- Society should have agreed upon set of rules or codes of conduct for proper and effective functionality.

Citizen
- Citizen is an inhabitant of a particular area, town or country.
- Citizen is a national or legally recognized person of a state.
- Citizen enjoys the rights and privileges granted by the state.

Democracy
- "Government of the people, by the people, for the people."
(*Abraham Lincoln*)
- Democracy is a form of government where a constitution assures;   - basic personal and political rights
  - fair and free elections
  -independent judicial system or court of law

Components of Governance
- Governance is an old concept and it is as old as human civilization.
- World Bank has highlighted the concept of 'Governance' in 1989.
- It includes the process of decision making and how these decisions are implemented.
- According to World Bank in its report named as, 'Governance and Development' (1992);

"**Governance** is defined as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development."
- Different features or characteristics of Governance;
  - Form of Political   Regime
  - Process to exercise   the authority
  - Capacity to   discharge   government   functions

Following are the components or elements of Governance identified by World Bank;
- Public Sector Management
- Accountability
- Transparency and Information
- Legal Framework for development

Public Sector Management (PSM)

- PSM is most important component.

- PSM is related to;

  - Capacity of government to make and implement public policy

  - Effectiveness of   Public programs

  - Strength of public   institutions

- PSM explains the relationship of public enterprises with government and also the association of different tiers of government with one another.

- **PSM includes**;

  - Civil Services   Reforms

  - Financial   Management

  - State Enterprises

Civil Services Reforms **aim to**;

- Enable environment for private sector

- Ensure efficient service delivery

- Manage human resources efficiently (Skillful bureaucracy)

- Major Public *Financial Management* (FM) areas are budgeting, public investment, accounting and auditing.

- Financial Management (FM) requires integrated activities for managing the financial resources effectively.

- Experts are required in both executive and legislature for FM.

- *State Enterprises* are owned by state.

- State Enterprises should be efficient and effective in terms of service delivery.

- Performance indicators should be clearly defined for measuring the performance of the enterprises for effective monitoring and evaluation.

Accountability

- *Accountability* means holding individuals and organizations responsible for performance measured objectively.

- *Public Accountability* refers to the collection of approaches, mechanisms and practices used by government to ensure their activities and outputs meet the intended goals and standards.

Following are the different types of accountability;

- Democratic Accountability

- Professional Accountability

- Legal Accountability

- Social Accountability

Democratic Accountability is a;

- Mix of administrative and political accountability.

- Government (ministries, bureaucracy and its constituent parts) is accountable to political leadership (elected or otherwise).

- It is macro level accountability.

- *Democratic Accountability* includes different instruments for implementation like;

  - Legislative reviews   of ministries.   - Periodic audit   reports on public expenditures.

  - Practice of questioning ministers in parliament.

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- *Professional Accountability* is required where technical expertise are practiced.

  - It is micro level accountability.

  - Professional norms are used as guide for performing of the tasks.

  - Accountability framework is devised on the basis of professional norms.

- **Legal Accountability** includes Judicial System and formulated laws.

  - Public-bureaucracy interaction is basis of emergence of this accountability.

  - Evolution of this accountability is associated with public rights to seek information from government.

- **Legal Accountability** explains the rights of general public to sue individual civil servants and public agencies in law courts and power of courts to make them liable financially for violations of public interests.

  - It is more confined to mature democracies and developed countries.

- **Social Accountability is defined** as "the ability of the citizens, civil society and the private sector to scrutinize public institutions and governments and to hold them to account." (DFID)

  - It revolves around the participation of citizens and civil society organizations in public decision-making process .

- **Social Accountability is defined** as the idea that lays the foundation for good governance.

- Local Government System is an instrument which can promote this type of accountability in the country.
- This type of accountability ensures and enhances transparency in the government matters.

Different Accountability Institutes of Pakistan are;

- Auditor General's Department
- Public Accounts Committee
- Ombudsman
- National Accountability Bureau (NAB)
- Federal Investigation Agency (FIA)
- Anti Corruption Establishments (ACEs)

Transparency & Information

- Transparency means openness in dealing with public and public opinion.
- Transparency is an essential prerequisite for accountability.
- Transparent governance signifies an openness of the governance system through clear processes and procedures and easy access to public information for citizens.
- Transparency ensures easy access to information.
- Transparency can be ensured and effective through political commitment, supportive institutions, strong civil society and free media.
- Transparency is an effective tool to deal with corruption.

Legal Framework for development

- Legal Framework includes the rules and regulations, laws and institutions which implement them.
- It is important for development of the country (Political, Economic & Social).
- An effective legal system promotes peace, stability and predictability in the society which enables economic environment in the country.
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Elements of Democracy

- The term *Democracy* has been originated from Greek word *demokratia*, *demos* means people and *kratos* means rule.

- Democracy is most anticipated political system of the present world.

- It encourages the active participation of citizens in the different affairs of the state.

There are different components of democracy like *legislative*, *electoral systems, elections, government, administrative states* and *budget* making to run the affairs of state and government.

- Democracy empowers the people for choosing their leaders through power of vote in elections.

- According to John Dewy (1980),

"*Democracy is a way of living.*"

- It accommodates the will of majority but not at the cost of minority.

Features of Democracy are;

- Rule of Law

- Political Equality

- Common Good

- Personal Freedom

- Human Dignity

- Political Freedom

- Information and Involvement

- Respect

- Government's concern for Citizens

Rule of Law

- Rule of Law is fundamental element of democracy.

- It means that law is supreme and is above of all individuals.

- It establishes law and order and creates harmony among the conflicting forces of the society.

- Rule of Law encourages the equality before law and effective application of justice .

- Protection of human rights is also an outcome of rule of law.

- Social and political order is necessary for rule of law.

- Will of society also contributes for guaranteeing rule of law.

- Will of society promotes the principles like equality, fairness and justice which lead towards rule of law.

- Equality is very vital for the rule of law in the society.

Different institutions are necessary for effective rule of law. These institutions are;

- Constitution or comprehensive laws.

- Efficient Judicial System.

- Law Enforcement agencies along with trained and professional officials.

Political Equality

- Political Equality is explained as the extent to which citizens have equal voice or influence over decisions of government.

- Political activity and political participation are vital for raising the citizens' voice.

- Political activity or political campaign helps citizens to explain and convey their choices, preferences and interests to government.

- It can help citizens to generate pressure for influencing the government's decision making.

- Citizens' participation is important and central in political equality.

- Citizens' activities in the political domain inform the public office holders regarding their choices, interests and preferences.

- Active and equal participation of citizens in political activities strengthen democracy.

Common Good

- Common good is old concept.

- It is originated from the writings of *Plato* and *Aristotle*.

- According to *John Rawls*, common good is defined as the conditions which are equally advantageous for all.

- Common good is significant in democracy.

- It promotes the good of all in the society.

- Cultural norms and values train citizens to think and act collectively for the common good of all.

- These values convince people to sacrifice individually for common good of society.

- Some scholars are of the view that it can give birth to *free riders* in the society.

- It can burden the few people of the society unjustly.

- It is an obstacle in pursuing common good in the society but still it is significant element of democracy.

Personal Freedom

- Personal freedom is an important element of democracy.

- It grants freedom of thought and religion to citizens and protects them from coercion.

- Democracy flourishes in the atmosphere of personal or individual's freedom.

- Personal freedom bars discrimination on the basis of gender, colour, race, language, religion, political affiliation, culture, national or social origin, property or social status.

- It ensures fundamental human rights.

- Personal freedom ensures personal, civil, social and political rights of every citizen.

- **Political Rights ensures the following liberties to citizens**;

  - Freedom of speech

  - Freedom of assembly

  - Freedom of press

  - Freedom to hold meetings

Personal freedom includes;

- Freedom of opinion

- Freedom of religion

- Freedom to join businesses or profession

- Right to fair trail

- Privacy of correspondence

- Inviolability of person and home

- Protection of property

- Personal Freedom does not allow absolute freedom of citizens.

- It will lead to anarchy or lawlessness in the society.

- The freedom should be within the legal parameters of state.

- There should be balanced personal freedom of citizens in the democratic society.

- State should be strong for ensuring the freedom and liberty of citizens.

- According to Emile Durkheim (French philosopher, social psychologist and sociologist);

"*The stronger the state, the freer the citizen*"

Human Dignity

- It is originated from *Roman thoughts*.

- Dignity is defined as, "*non-humiliation.*"

(Josiah Ober, American historian and Political Theorist)

- Immanuel Kant (German Philosopher) is considered as father of modern concept of human dignity.

- Human Dignity is the foundation of democratic culture.

- It ensures the respect of all citizens of state without any discrimination.

- Human Dignity can be ensured through transparent and fair rules of the state.

- It is basis of all human rights.

- It is mentioned as salient feature in *Article 1* of the *United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights.*

- Easy access to information guarantees human dignity in the society.

Political Freedom

- *Political Freedom* refers to "real opportunities that people have to determine who should govern and on what principle, to scrutinize and criticize the authorities, and to participate in and deliberate on the life of one's community."   (Amartya Sen)

- Political Freedom includes;

- Free participation in political process.

- Exercise freedom of expression and belief.

- Vote freely in legitimate elections.

- Assemble and associate freely.

- Political Freedom includes;

  - Elect representatives who will be accountable to them.

  - Have access to an established, equitable system of rule of law.

  - Have social and economic freedoms

- Political Freedom includes;

  - Equal access to economic opportunities

  - Right to hold private property.

- Political Freedom helps to improve the present living situations of people.

- It makes governments accountable to ordinary citizens of the state.

- It ensures the effective monitoring and evaluation.

- It protects the citizens from poor governance.

Information & Involvement

- Citizens' participation in their concerned decision making is essential for democracy.

- It helps the citizens to raise the voice for their interests, choices and preferences.

- It helps citizens to give input in government's policy making.

- It ensures the transparency and accountability of government.

- It enhances the public commitment.

- It improves the implementation and compliance of government's decisions

- It encourages the participatory governance in the society.

- It strengthens good governance in the country.

- It supports and builds the democratic society.

Respect

- Respect refers to the due regard for the opinion, rights and thoughts of others.

- Democracy encourages high involvement and participation of all citizens of state.

- It inspires citizens to openly express their ideas, feelings and opinions.

- Democracy trains and teaches respect as core value of society.

- It values difference of opinion in the society.

- It imparts to give due regard and respect to the differing opinions of other members of society.

Government's Concern for its citizens

- Government has prime duty to work for its citizens.

- It is important element of democracy.

- Concern of government for its citizens exhibits through its policies and decisions for people of state.

- Democratic governments work for all citizens of the state.

- It creates trust among citizens.

- It makes government's actions and policies credible among people.

- If government is less responsive to its citizens then it is considered as less concerned government for its citizens.
- If governments work for limited people then it is not democratic government.

Lesson 4

Basic Components of Society

- According to Robert Morrison MacIver, "*Society* is a web of social relationships."
- Society is the combination of norms, customs, laws and social relations.
- Social relationships exist between humans beings.
- Humans are basis of every society.

Basic Features of Society

- Society includes the continuous interaction between the people living in that society.
- Modern Societies have passed through long process of development and progress.
- Mainly there are two types of societies;
  - Pre-industrial
  - Industrial
- *Pre-Industrial Society* **was**;
  - Existent before Industrial Revolution (1760-1840).
  - Simple in terms of technology.
  - Mostly Agrarian society.
  - Low in division of work and specialization.
- *Industrial Society* **was**;
  - Existent after Industrial Revolution (1760-1840).
  - Specialized in terms of technology.
  - Led towards high economic activities and urbanization.
  - High in division of work and specialization.
- *Industrial Society* promoted cultural diversity due to rapid movement of people from one place to other.
- There are **different features of society**;
  - Likeness
  - Awareness
  - Differences
  - Interdependence
  - Cooperation
  - Conflict

Likeness

- According to Robert Morrison MacIver, Likeness is basic and important feature of society.
- It includes similarity between one another in terms of thoughts, opinions, liking and disliking.
- It promotes understanding of one and other in the society.
- Likeness gives birth to friendships, associations, institutions and many other social relationships of this nature.

- Likeness focused mainly on blood relations, tribal affinities and kinships in primitive societies.

- It has changed in modern societies.

- It is now more focused on similar traditions, customs and folkways.

- It stimulates group feelings within the people of same thoughts and opinions.

- Likeness leads towards mutuality which shapes society.

Awareness

- Awareness is linked with likeness.

- People are aware of those who are similar or mutual with one another.

- Likewise, human beings of society also aware of those who are dissimilar or unlike to them.

- It creates awareness among the members of society.

- Liking and disliking of members of society lead towards social growth.

Differences

- Society possesses difference.

- Similar individuals would limit the social relationship.

- People differ from one another in their attitude ability, talent, personality.

- People peruse different activities because of these differences.

- Diversity and variation is important for societal progress and development.

- Culture of society prospers with the differences in thoughts ideals and viewpoints.

- Nature has promoted diversity by creating dissimilar human beings.

- Life would be boring, monotonous and uninteresting without differences.

- Differences create the great social institution like conflicting management mechanism to resolve the differences.

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Interdependence

- According to Greek philosopher, Aristotle,

"*Man is a social animal.*"

- Human beings as social animal are dependent on another for their survival.

- No individual is self sufficient.

- Interdependence is an essential feature of society.

- Human beings are depended on another for their basic needs and necessities like food, shelter, security etc.

- Interdependence has increased manifold in modern and industrial societies.

- Like individuals; groups, institutions and communities also depend on each other.

- No one can survive in isolation.

- Family is a primary and vital institution of society.

- It is a perfect example of interdependence.
- Likewise, there are political, economic and religious institutions which are mutually reliant on another.
- Interdependence is very much observable in modern world.
- Social groups, nations, countries and even continents are interdependent.
- Interdependence is significant for sustainable development of society and state.

Cooperation

- According to sociologists, Cooperation is principally essential for constituting a society.
- Peter Kropotkin has claimed that it is difficult for society to survive without cooperation.
- C.H. Cooley has related cooperation with the common interests of people.
- Cooperation is basic form of human contact and association.
- Cooperation avoids mutual destructiveness and violence in the society.
- It promotes welfare of the members of society.
- It is considered as the basic necessity of life.

Conflict

- Conflict is ever present concept in human society.
- According to social philosophers, conflict is essential for the formation and constitution of society.
- Sociologists consider conflict meaningful for cooperation.
- Conflict is essential for healthy societies.
- Conflict creates awareness in the societies.
- Societal conflicts bring creativity and innovation.
- Conflicts promote people as well as societal development by challenging old practices of the society.
- It brings maturity in the society.

Lesson 5

Historical Emergence of Governance-I

- Governance is an old term.
- It was known in French in 14th century.
- It was used to refer royal officers of France instead of using it for running the affairs of state.
- It has started to use again in modern times since late 20th century.
- Public sector reforms had started in 1980s.
- These reforms were initiated due to Neoliberalism.
- According to **Neoliberals, postwar Keynesian welfare state was in crisis due to**;
  - Large size of sate
  - Excessive taxation
  - Inflation
- Neoliberals were of the view that state should change its focus.
- State should focus on policy making only rather delivering the services.
- Neoliberalism advocated the increased role of market for service delivery.
- Neoliberals supported entrepreneurial market system with competition.
- They emphasized the '*steering*' role of state.
- This new role of state due to changing dynamics required new term for explaining its management of affairs.
- This terms was *Governance*.

Period	Public management reform agenda	Governance mode
Pre-reform	Public administration	Machinery of government
1980s	Managerialism	Corporate management
1990s	New public management	Corporate governance
2000s	Integrated governance	Public governance (state-
2010s	Collaborative governance	Public governance (society-

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- *Managerialism* **included**;
  - Based on private sector
  - Financial management improvement
  - Corporatization & GBE
  - Result Management
  - Importing private sector concepts and techniques
  - Reassessment of cost of public provisions
- *New Public Management* **included**;
  - Market
  - Outsourcing

- Privatization

- Public-Private

- Devolving

- Corporate governance

- Service delivery to customers

- ***Integrated Governance*** **included**;

  - Performance Management

  - Integration

  - Rationalizing public authorities

  - Citizen centric policy and delivery

Lesson 6

Reasons of Emergence of Governance in Developing World

- Governance has emerged as new term in modern times.
- It is very much in-vogue in current era.
- Different institutions have explained this term in their own manners.
- It has established over a period of time as a concept or term.
- It is also in fashion in developing world.
- There are different reasons of its emergence;
  - International Investment
  - End of Cold War
  - Failed Policy Reforms
  - Institutional Economics

International Investment

- Public sector reforms in late 20th century had strengthened market.
- Market became free and competitive.
- Business had started to generate in a new market-centric environment.
- International investments started to come in new emerging markets.
- Flow of foreign direct investments in developing world required efficient and effective integrated system.
- International development organizations had brought businesses and international investments in third world countries.
- It promoted Governance in the developing countries as a new mode of management.
- State became less interventionists in the affairs of market.
- Institutional strength was required to deal with the international investments and development organizations which gave birth to Governance.

End of Cold War

- International development organizations started to work in developing countries after demise of USSR.
- Main agenda was to reduce poverty and raise standard of living of third world countries.
- These organizations helped governments to improve their policies.
- These organizations also helped the governments of third world for reforming their institutions.
- International development organizations introduced the term Governance in developing world.
- These organizations helped the governments to reform for efficiency and effectiveness.

Failed Policy Reforms

- Multiple policy reforms were undertaken by developing countries in 1980s.
- Failure ratio was high in policy reforms.
- Thus, new system was required to deal with the issues of government in dynamic world.

- Free market structure required new mode of management.

- It was realized by the organizations that good governance was required in market-friendly environment.

- This realization promoted and encouraged the emergence of Governance in developing countries.

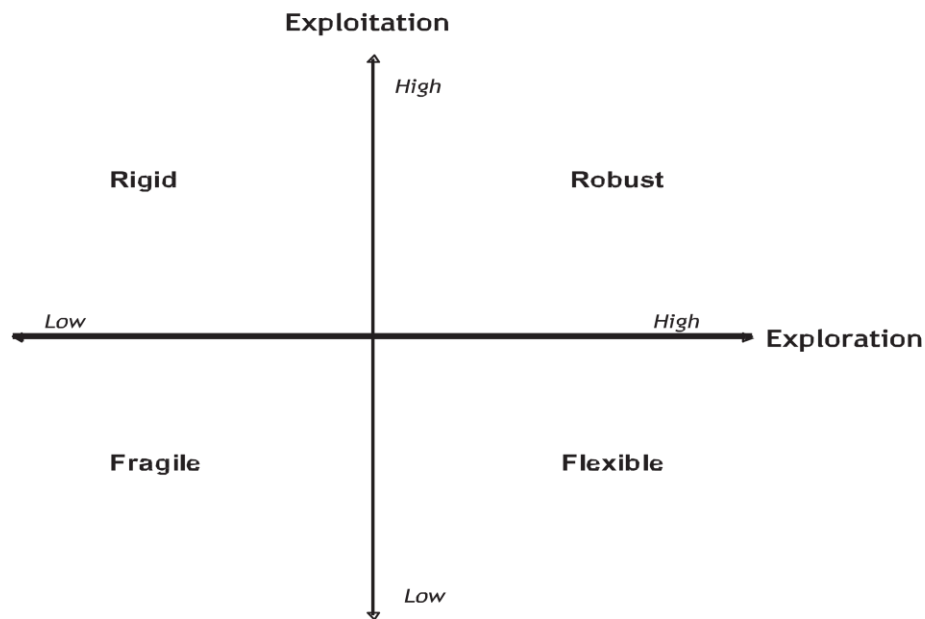- It helped to develop and establish strong markets in third world countries.

New Institutional Economics

- New Institutional Economics (NIE) had also played an important role in emergence of Governance in third world countries.

- It is new school of thought in economics.

- It studies the role of different institutions on economic development.

- NIE has convincingly demonstrated the importance of governance in the country.

- NIE has emphasized the development of institutions.

- It has promoted the capacity building for dealing with the modern challenges of sate effectively.

- According to NIE, integrated management approach is required.

- It encourages governance as new mode of government.

- Governance ensures long-term economic growth and enhancement of human welfare and societal development.

Types of Governance

- Governance is the most used term since late 1980s.

- It is used in multiple disciplines.

- It is most researched terminology in modern scholarship of Political Science, Public Administration, Economics and International Relations (IR).

- Scholars have identified **four basic types of Governance on the basis of '*adaptive capacity'*.**

  - Rigid Governance

  - Robust Governance

  - Fragile Governance

  - Flexible Governance

- Adaptive capacity is explained as the capacity of system to adapt in changing environment.

- Adaptive Capacity is the combination of two underlying functions.

- These functions are *exploitation* and *exploration*.

- According to March & Olsen (2006), it is required to create balance between exploitation and exploration.

- *Exploitation* is capacity to get benefit from existing form of collection actions.

- It includes reinforcement, implementation, execution, choice.

- *Exploration* is capacity of governance to nurture learning and experimentation.

- It includes research, innovation, creativity.

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                        Exploitation

                            ▲
                            │  High


          Rigid                         Robust



       Low                          High
    ◄───────────────────────┼───────────────────────►  Exploration


          Fragile                       Flexible


                            │  Low
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Andreas Duit & Victor Galaz (2008)

Rigid Governance

- It includes the high level of exploitation and low level of exploration.
- It is best fit for steady state governance.
- It promotes the dense set of social mechanisms like norms, hierarchies and institutions.
- It maximizes stability and lacking flexibility.
- This type of governance has high coordination and cooperation.
- It has low responsiveness to external change.
- It has weak feedback system.
- The change is slow and incremental in this type of governance.
- It ensures stability and predictability.
- Peters & Pierre consider it *state-centric* or *étatiste* (state- controlled) governance.
- This type of state is also considered as *liberal-democratic.*
- France, Singapore, Japan, Scandinavian countries follow *Rigid Governance.*
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Robust Governance

- Robust Governance includes high level of exploitation and exploration.
- This type of governance can handle long-term transformation process.

- It can handle sudden changes effectively.

- It has high level of adaptive capacity.

- This is the only type of governance which can deal with complex processes successfully.

- This governance has capacity of early detection of change.

- It has flexibility in decision making and ability to reorganize.

- It has dense patterns of cooperative actions.

- This is ideal type of governance.

Fragile Governance

- It has weak capacities of exploitation and exploration.

- Less focus is given on exploration.

- It has weak knowledge capital.

- It has lack of institutional structure due to which unable to handle sudden or rapid changes.

- There are many real world examples of *fragile governance.*

- Bad functioning institutions, corruption, low level of social capital, low economic and human development are main features of *fragile governance*.

Flexible Governance

- It has well-developed capacity of exploration but low level of capacity of exploitation.

- It has strong learning processes and monitoring mechanisms.

- It is rich in resources and capital.

- It has low capacity to transform the results of exploration into actions.

- There are independent activities of exploration by multiple actors.

- There is no coordination among the exploration activities by multiple actors.

- Adaptation is incremental and haphazard.

- Institutional foundation is weak in flexible governance.

- Real world examples of flexible governance are Welfare state models of Germany, France and United Kingdom.

- There was high level of experimentation in these countries.

- It had introduced many innovative mechanisms along with institutional failures.

- Flexible governance has some resemblance with *Dutch Governance*.

- According to Pierre & Peters (2005), it can be considered as "Governance without Government".

Lesson 8

Indicators of Governance

- Quality of Governance can be measured through its indicators.

- Indicators of Governance are developed by Daniel Kaufman from Natural resource Government Institute (NRGI) & Brooking Institute and Aart Kraay from World Bank Development Research Group.

- These indicators are known as World Governance Indicators (WGI).

- WGI is a project funded by World Bank started in 1996.

- It is developed to measure the quality of governance in different countries on the basis of 6 developed indicators.

- These indicators are developed on the basis of data collected from 200 developing and industrial countries.

- The data is collected from survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations and private sector firms.

- The responses of government and state institutions are missing in this data for developing the indicators of Governance.

- WGIs have combined views of citizens, enterprises and experts.

- These are complete, pragmatic and practical indicators.

- WGI includes;

  - Voice and Accountability

  - Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism

  - Government Effectiveness

  - Regulatory Quality

  - Rule of Law

  - Control of Corruption

Voice & Accountability

- Voice and Accountability measures the extent of;

  - Citizens' participation in selecting government.

  - Freedom of expression

  - Freedom of Association

  - Free Media

Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism

- This indicator measures the possibility of destabilization of government by unconstitutional means.

- It also includes the measurement of politically motivated violence or terrorism.

Government Effectiveness

- Quality of Public services.

- Quality of civil services.

- Degree of independence of civil services from political pressure.

- Quality of policy formulation and implementation.
- Credibility of government's commitment to such policies.

Regulatory Quality

- Ability of government to formulate and implement sound policies.
- Regulations for the promotion of private sector development.

Rule of Law

- Confidence on rule of society
- Extent of abide by the law of state
- Quality of contract enforcement
- Property Rights
- Police and court
- Likelihood of crime and violence

Control of Corruption

- Extent of use of public power for private gains.
- Private gains include both petty and grand forms of gains.
- Extent of capture of state by elites and private interests.

Lesson 9

Perspectives of Governance

- Governance is concerned with management of societies, governments and organization.

- According to scholars, governance is an evolving concept or phenomenon.

- It includes structure, frameworks, hierarchies, decision making styles and power structure.

- The architecture of governance operates in legal, social and political arenas.

- The principles, values, norms, customs, geographical boundaries, environment and culture affect the architecture of governance.

- Multiple actors play their role in the frame of governance.

- The scope and level of operation also influence the styles of governance.

- *Governmentality* of government decides about the type or perspective of governance used by the state.

- There are different perspectives of Governance;

  - Minimal State

  - Corporate Governance

  - New Public Management

  - Good Governance

  - Socio-cybernetic System

  - Self-organizing Network

Minimal State

- It has redefined the extent of intervention of state in delivering services to public.

- Role of market had increased.

- Privatization was introduced for cutting the size of government.

- Major functions were handed over to private sector.

- The cut was made in civil services for reducing the size of government.

- Regulatory role of government was introduced and emphasized.

- Regulatory bodies were formed for performing the function of regulation.

- '*Less Government*' ideology was propagated.

Corporate Governance

- It has emphasized the role of government as direction giver and controller of business enterprises.

- Government had played the role of regulator.

- Legal requirements and expectations were fulfilled by government for organization.

Corporate Governance had introduced three fundamental principles;

- Disclosure of information.

- Integrity or Straightforward dealing and completeness.

- Accountability by clearly defined roles and allocation of duties and responsibilities.

New Public Management

- NPM has introduced the *steering* role of state.
- New Public Management (NPM) is the combination of;

  -Managerialism (before 1988)

  -New Institutional Economics (after 1988)

Managerialism had introduced private sector management styles in public sector. It stresses on;

- Professional management
- Explicit standards and measures of performance
- Managing by results
- Value for money
- Closeness to customer

New Institutional Economics had emphasized;

- Incentive structure
- Market competition
- Quasi markets
- Contracting out
- Disaggregating bureaucracies
- **NPM had introduced following principles**;

  -Competition

  -Empower citizens

  -Outcome focused

  -Mission driven

  -Customer focused

  -Preventive approach

  -Decentralization

  -Market mechanism

  -Catalyzing all sectors

Good Governance

- Good Governance is introduced by World Bank.
- Good Governance includes;

  - Efficient public service

  -Independent judicial system

  -Accountable administration

  -Independent public auditor

- **Good Governance includes**;

-Respect for law

-Respect for human rights

-Pluralistic institutional structure

-Free media

-Responsible legislature

Leftwich has identified three aspects of good governance;

• *Systematic* includes the distribution of internal and external political and economic power.

• *Political* includes the legitimacy and authority of state derived from democratic mandate.

• *Administrative* includes the competent bureaucracy for designing and implementing the effective policies.

• Good Governance is the combination of New Public Management (NPM) and Liberal Democracy.

Socio-cybernetic System

• According to socio-cybernetic system, governance is the result of interaction of social, political and economic actors.

• It discourages the concept of single sovereign authority of state.

• It promotes shared goals and blurred boundaries between public, private and voluntary sector.

• It has introduced new forms of actions, controls and interventions.

• It emphasizes and promotes the interdependence of multiple actors for achieving common goals.

• Some patters are *Public-Private Partnership, cooperative management, joint entrepreneurial ventures, self-regulations.*

Self-organizing Networks

• It is above form of governance.

• It focuses on the interaction and interdependence of different actors like public, private and non-governmental for achieving the goals.

• Resource sharing is vital reason for interdependence of different players and actors.

• According to this perspective, governance is about managing networks.

• Larson believes that network based governance promotes trust, mutual interdependence, reciprocity and autonomy and self-responsibility.

• Government's control is limited in this type of governance.

• Self-organizing Governance challenges the *governability* of government because of high autonomy and self-organization of networks.

• This governance is prime example of '*Governance without Government'.*

Lesson 10

Globalization

- Globalization refers to the merging of different units.
- It has emerged in literature since 1984.
- It is a process of change.
- It has promoted the integration of countries and their economies.
- Cross-border exchange is main feature of globalization.
- Economic Globalization is major development in the history of world.
- It is considered as powerful wave of change in the whole world.
- It has brought change in the economic and social lives of the countries.
- It has converted whole world into '*Global Village'.*

Kanter (1995) has identified four processes of Globalization;

- Mobility
- Simultaneity
- Bypass
- Pluralism

Mobility **has promoted the high level of freedom of movement**.

- It includes the movement of capital, labour and ideas.
- **Ohmae (1995) has associated mobility with four 'I'**;

  -Investment

  -Industries

  -Information

  -Individuals

Simultaneity **is described as the extent to which similar goods and services are available in many places of the world at same time.**

- Electronic goods, automobile industry, technological goods and services are clear example of this process of Globalization.

Bypass **includes the degree of innovators which can use alternate channels and routes for reaching to the new customers and businesses in the different regions of world.**

- Privatization and deregulation have bypassed many traditional channels of government.

Pluralism **includes the dispersion of economic activities among different centers of expertise.**

- Economic activities have crossed the geographical boundaries.
- Decentralization has increased.
- Monopolies have broken.
- Expertise and influence have spread.
- *Critique* on Globalization is also an important aspect.

- Many scholars like Noam Chomsky criticized Globalization.
- **Globalization affect negatively**;
  - State sovereignty
  - Cultural identity
  - Nationalism
  - Economic security
- Globalization, Governance and economic performance strongly affect each other.
- Globalization and Governance support and strengthen each other.
- Globalization promotes mobility and trade activity across the borders which lead towards openness in the society.
- Globalization has bypassed the traditional methods and techniques of administration.
- It has introduced modern ways of government due to which institutions have changed.
- Openness is main feature of Globalization.
- It has affected political, economic and social institutions.
- Research studies show that openness helps to curb corruption.
- Globalization promotes imports and foreign direct investment which minimize corruption.
- It promotes economic competition and institutional capacity building in the countries.
- Globalization emphasizes on restructuring and institutional reforms for meeting the needs and requirements.
- Restructuring and institutional development are prominent features of governance which are promoted and due to Globalization.
- There is strong nexus between Globalization and Governance.
- Globalization has introduced and promoted different styles of governance across the globe.
- New forms of Governance has promoted economic and social development.

Global Governances

- Global Governance encourages the political cooperation among transnational actors.
- It emphasizes on solving those problems which affect more than one state or region through political cooperation of transnational actors.
- It refers to *entirety* of *regulations*.
- *Entirety of regulations* includes the processes by which norms, rules and programs are monitored, enforced and adapted.
- It also includes those structures in which these norms, rules are programs work.
- Global Governance addresses denationalized problems.
- Global Governance refers to international regulations for dealing with common problems of world.
- It lacks central legitimate authority in the form of '*world state*'.
- It requires coherent, transparent and more interdependent world.
- Coherent Global Governance requires social inclusion, protection of environment and sustainable economic growth.

- It also promotes transnational participation and transnational networks.
- It emphasizes on the merger and interplay of political institutions.

Supranationalization

- Supranationalization undermines the concept of 'sovereign state'.
- Supranationalization is defined as the process through which international institutions develop procedures which contradict nonintervention and consensus principal.
- It binds national governments to follow international norms and rules.
- It shifts partial political authority to international institutions.
- It binds national governments to follow international rules and regulations even state is not agreed.
- United Nations (UN), European Union, Security Council are all examples of Supranationalization.

Transnationalization

- Transnationalization is described as the process in which transnational non-state actors develop political activities and regulations without being authorized by the state.
- It promotes self-governance.
- It creates private authority.
- Lot of transnational institutions has been developed over the period of time.
- Transnational institutions are able to partially escape the control of nation states.
- These international institutions are intrusive.
- Global Authority has been established.

Decentralization

- Decentralization refers to the shifting of political authority to decentralize levels within nation states.
- It has promoted regionalism in the states.
- It has increased the complexities in the governance within the nation states.
- Decentralization has evolved parallel to the development of international institutions.
- It has emphasized the cultural differences within the nation states.
- It has encourages to represent regional interests directly without nation states.

Multi-Level Governance

- Multilevel governance has developed due to demise of the concept of nation state.
- Rise of political authority has given birth to decentralization within nation states.
- It requires governance at multilevel within sovereign nation states.
- Multilevel governance is complex institutional arrangement.
- It has broken the monopoly of nation states over the use of resources of state.
- It has decreased the political authority of states due to multiple level governance.
- Every level exercises its own authority within the defined area.
- It requires comprehensive coordination between all levels for good governance.

- Multilevel Governance requires two staged implementation process.

- Rules, policies and principles are devised at higher level whereas implementation is done by decentralized units at lower level.

- European system is typical example of this type of governance.

Lesson 11

Problems of Multi-Level Governance

- Multilevel Governance is different from typical unitary federal political system.
- *Legitimation process* is different in both type of governance.
- Second difference is of *coordination of policies.*
- In federal unitary political system, there is direct relationship between decision making units and society for *legitimation process.*
- Government and parliament are directly accountable to citizens in federal unitary political system.
- Parliament is directly elected by citizens and address them directly in case of justifying laws and regulations.
- In Multilevel Governance, decision units are less in direct contact with citizens.
- Election is the only direct contact in multilevel governance
- *Coordination of different policies* is done through formal procedures in federal unitary system.
- Cabinet, supreme court or public debate are forums which involved in the coordination of policies in federal unitary system.
- Public debate is easy in federal unitary system.
- Multilevel governance has overlapping jurisdiction due to involvement of multiple levels.
- Every level has its own norms and values.
- There is no constitutionalized mechanism of coordination.
- Informal mechanisms exist for coordination of policies at different level.
- There is loose coupling of different issues in multilevel governance.
- **It creates many problems**;
  - Compliance
  - Coordination
  - Legitimacy
  - Politicization and fragmentation

Compliance

- Compliance is major deficiency of multilevel governance.
- It is considered to use for force for compliance.
- In multilevel governance alternate mechanisms are used for successful compliance.
- These mechanisms include legitimacy, legalization, nonhierarchical enforcement.
- In case of nonhierarchical enforcement, the enforcing agency bears the cost of activity.
- Legalization and legitimization require legal support for compliance.
- These mechanisms are used as per the requirements of the situation at global level.
- Multi-level governance is selective.

Coordination

- There is lack of central place in multilevel governance.

- It leads towards lack of coordination.

- There are global level agencies which play the role of coordinator like UN Security Council, UN agencies, G8 but limited in their scope and functions.

- Multilevel governance gives birth to conflicts between different sectors and levels.

- These bodies mediate these conflicts at global level.

- These bodies lack of authorization due to self-nomination as coordinators.

Legitimacy

- Legitimacy is significant issue in multilevel governance.

- International institutions can act legitimately within the jurisdiction of member countries.

- The issue of legitimacy arises for non-member countries.

- Two-stage legitimization is required in multi-level governance.

Politicization and Fragmentation

- Politicization of international institutions is enhanced due to lack of coordination and legitimization.

- There is emphasis on the need of legitimization of international institutions for authorizing their decisions in different matters.

- The increasing politicization and fragmentation is due to intensive use of the international institutions.

- Many non-political issues have been politicized due to intensive use of international institutions by strong global actors and players.

- Lack of transparency, accountability and representation of many nation states in international institutions has enhanced politicization and fragmentation.
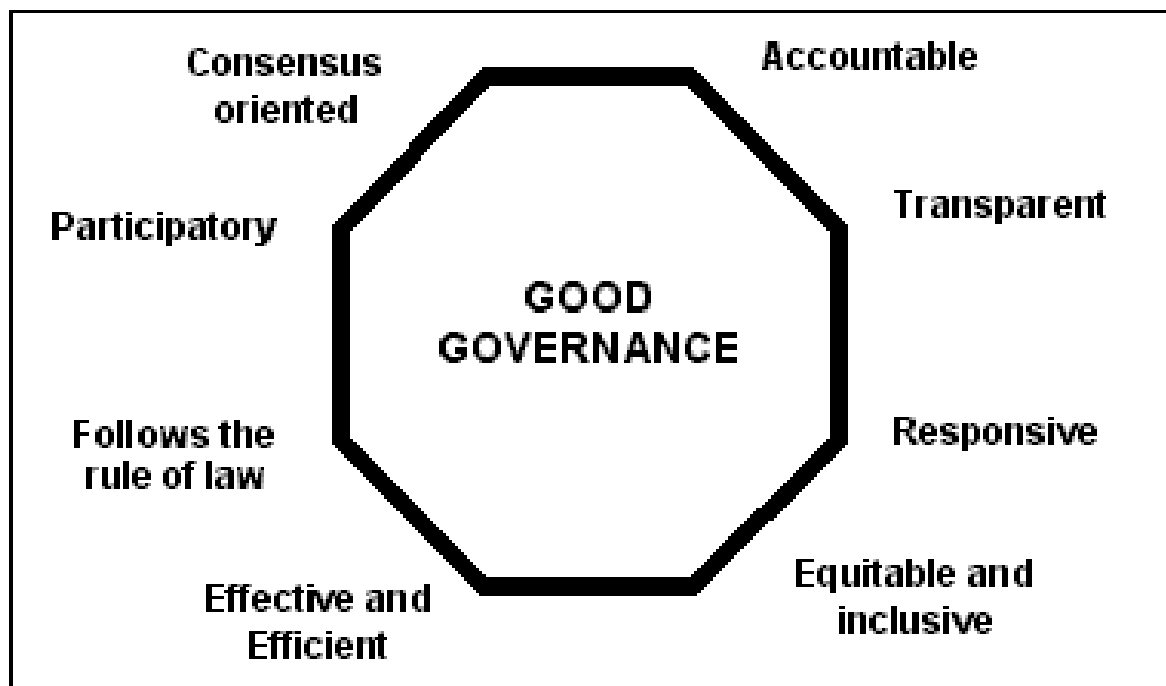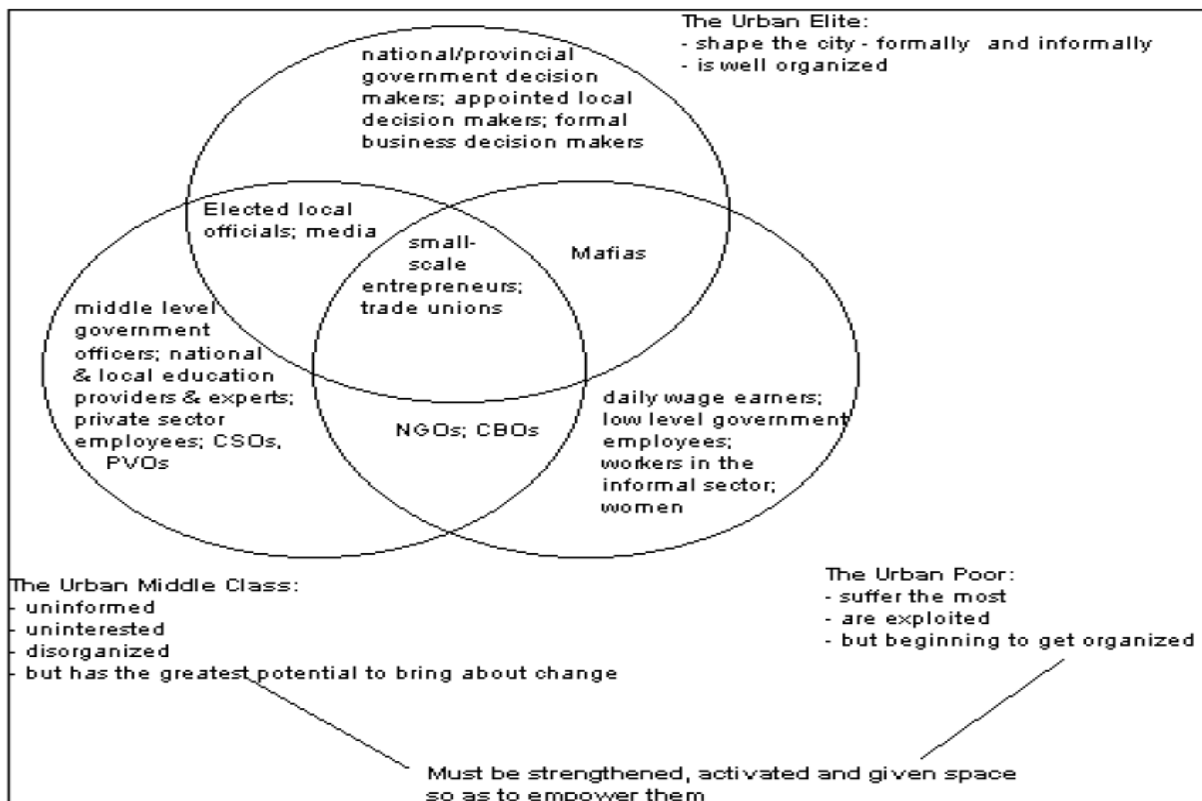
Lesson 12

Good Governance

- Good Governance is increasingly being used term in development literature since 1990s.

- Bad Governance is considered as root cause of all major problems of modern societies.

- International funding agencies, donors and financial institutions base their loans on the terms of Good Governance.

- World Bank is creator of the this terminology.

- According to Thandike Mkandawire (2007), *Good Governance* was originated among African Scholars in relation to state-society relationship.

- It was picked up by international financial institutions especially World Bank.

- Purpose of Good Governance was to eradicate corruption, nepotism, mismanagement.

- Agenda was to ensure accountability and transparency for *poverty reduction, sustainable development, social inclusion* and *democracy*.

- World Bank emphasized on economic and administrative reforms for development.

- Political aspect was missing in this reform.

- Later, political and social dimensions were involved for ensuring Good Governance.

- *Good governance* is about the processes for making and implementing decisions.

- It is not about making *correct* decisions but about the best possible process for making those decisions.

- According to *World Bank*;

  "Good Governance is impersonalization of power, ensuring human rights, corruption free society and elected and accountable government"

- According to *United Nations Human Rights Commission*;

  "Good Governance is the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law."

- **Good Governance has focused on following major areas**;

  - Democratic decentralization

  - Legislative strengthening

  - Government integrity

  - Policy implementation

  - Civil-military relations

Characteristics of Good Governance

- Good Governance ensures to minimize the corruption.

- It guarantees to include the views of minorities in decision making and policy making.

- Good Governance assures to hear the voices of vulnerable groups of society.

- It makes societies responsive to the present and future needs.

The Urban Elite:
- shape the city - formally and informally
- is well organized

national/provincial government decision makers; appointed local decision makers; formal business decision makers

Elected local officials; media

small-scale entrepreneurs; trade unions

Mafias

middle level government officers; national & local education providers & experts; private sector employees; CSOs, PVOs

NGOs; CBOs

daily wage earners; low level government employees; workers in the informal sector; women

The Urban Middle Class:
- uninformed
- uninterested
- disorganized
- but has the greatest potential to bring about change

The Urban Poor:
- suffer the most
- are exploited
- but beginning to get organized

Must be strengthened, activated and given space so as to empower them

Consensus oriented

Accountable

Participatory

Transparent

GOOD GOVERNANCE

Follows the rule of law

Responsive

Effective and Efficient

Equitable and inclusive

Participation

- Participation is significant for Good Governance.
- It includes participation of both men and women.
- Participation can be direct or indirect.
- Indirect participation can be through institutions or representatives.
- It promotes involvement of citizens in decision making.

- Participation promotes the inclusion of most vulnerable in the decision making process.
- Participation should be informed and organized.
- It includes freedom of *association* and *expression*.
- It emphasizes on organized civil society.

Rule of Law

- Fair Legal system is essential for Good Governance.
- It stresses impartiality in enforcement of laws.
- It ensures full protection of human rights especially of minorities.
- Independent judiciary and incorruptible police force are required for rule of law in the society.

Effectiveness and Efficiency

- Good Governance focuses on processes and institutions.
- Effective processes produce desired results and outcomes.
- Efficient utilization of resources is possible due to operative institutions and processes.
- It also includes the sustainable use of natural resources.
- Effectiveness and efficiency focuses on protection of environment which is significant feature of Good Governance.

Equity and Inclusiveness

- Inclusiveness is vital for sustainable society.
- Equal opportunities for all segments of society promotes equity and inclusiveness in the society.
- It enhances the stakes of all groups in the mainstream of society.
- It helps for improving and maintaining well being of people.

Responsiveness

- Response of state institutions within stipulated time is required for effective service delivery.
- It is main feature of Good Governance.
- All stakeholders should be served within reasonable timeframe by the institutions.
- All needs of people should be fulfilled timely.
- Responsiveness of state institutions enhances the trust level of general public.
- It increases the credibility of government and its institutions among citizens.
- It leads towards social and political stability.

Transparency

- Transparency enhances the openness in all matters of state.
- It promotes the following of rules and regulations in taking decisions.
- The enforcement of decisions should be fair and open.
- The enforcement of decisions should be as per rules and regulations.
- It facilitates the easy access of information to all citizens of state.
- The medium of information should be easy and accessible to all.

- The information should be in understandable form.

- It promotes effectiveness and efficiency which lead towards Good Governance.

Accountability

- Accountability is a key feature of Good Governance.

- It makes sure the accountability of all segments of society like public institutions, civil society, private sector.

- An institution is accountable to all its stakeholders and citizens of the state.

- Accountability mechanisms are decided and defined according to the organizational structure.

- Legal frameworks also decide the accountability apparatuses and procedures.

- Rule of Law and transparency are prerequisites for effective accountability.

Consensus Oriented

- Society is the combination of numerous actors and players.

- Every one has its own opinion.

- Good Governance try to mediate between the multiple opinions for developing consensus for the greater good of society.

- Good Governance requires a broad and long-term perspective for sustainable human development.

- It also requires the understanding of social, historical and cultural context of the society for developing the consensus among the different players of society.

Lesson 13

Democracy and Good Governance

- Democracy guarantees political freedom and human rights of citizens in the society.

- People of the country are focus of attention in democracy.

- Effective and efficient service delivery is required for satisfying the demand and needs of the people.

- Effective institutions can ensure efficient service delivery to general people.

- Thus, democracy emphasizes on the development of effective and efficient institutions which is main feature of Good Governance.

- Good Governance enables the effective functioning of political, economic and social actors and players.

- Effective institutions guarantees political freedom and human rights of citizens which are essential for democracy.

- Good Governance ensures accountability and transparency which strengthens democracy.

- Democracy promotes political stability, effectiveness of government and high containment of corruption.

- Good Governance supports impartial institutions, rule of law, rights and freedom.

- Democracy and good governance are important and essential for each other.

Lesson 14

Democracy

- Democracy is an ideology which contains set of political ideas.

- These ideas help to form social organization.

- It is originated from Greece.

- Greeks are considered first political people in the history.

- Aristotle has explained this political ideology.

- Greeks developed city states in which citizens were empowered.

- Citizens were involved in the decision making regarding the administration and policy making of these states.

- Magna Carta (1215) promoted Democracy by challenging the power and authority of King.

- Democracy was explained and defined in modern form during 17th & 18th Century.

- It was known as period of '*Enlightenment*'.

- United States of America (USA) declared independence during this era.

- The constitution of USA was penned which mainly based on Magna Carta.

- Democracy was used in the constitution of USA as a term to describe the structure of government with separation of power.

- The separation of state and church was also the main feature of this structure of government.

- It was explained in the constitution that government would ensure basic civil rights and religious freedom.

- The real expansion of democracy as structure of government was witnessed in the last quarter of 20th century.

Lesson 15

Democracy and its Elements

- Democracy tries to ensure the equality of social, economic and educational opportunities between individuals and different classes.

- Democracy is defined as;

  "*as a system of government in which the principal positions of political power are filled through free, fair, and regular elections.*"

- Abraham Lincoln has defined democracy in 1863 during his Gettysburg Address:

  "*government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.*"

There are different elements of democracy;

- Political System

- Participation

- Rights of Citizens

- Rule of Law

Political System

- Political system is a comprehensive and extended system.

- It includes political institutions, actors, interest groups and set of principles and norms for governing these institutions.

- These actors and interests groups are interconnected to each other.

- Interest groups includes political parties, trade unions, lobbies.

- Institutions include both government and non-government.

- Media is also part of political system.

- The rules and regulations include the constitutions or election laws of the state.

- These rules help to govern the political institutions of the state.

- Opposition parties are also an important element of political system.

- These help for effective functioning of democracy.

- Opposition parties also keep the check and balance on the functioning of politically elected government.

- Political system uses power in a legitimate manner as it is its distinct feature.

Participation

- Participation is an important element of democracy.

- Every citizen has right and duty to participate in different political of democratic state.

- Participation helps to raise the voices of citizens and register their liking and disliking to concerned authorities regarding several issues.

- **Citizens can participate in political process in different forms like;**

  - Voting

  - Protest

- Public consultation

- Signing a petition

- Writing letter to public officials

- Blogging about a political issue

- **Citizens can participate in political process in different forms like**;

  - Donating money to a cause

  - Volunteering for a campaign

  - Joining an activist or interest group

  - Holding a public official position

Rights of Citizens

- Constitutions of democratic state provide many rights to citizens.

- It is duty of state to protect the rights of citizens.

- Freedom of expression, assembly and association are basic and significant rights in democracy.

- Different international declarations and conventions have explained citizens' rights.

  There are three main categories of citizen's rights;

  - Civil Rights

  - Economic Rights

  - Political Rights

  ***Civil Rights* include;**

  - Right to Life

  - Right to Family Life

  - Right to Education

  - Right to Personal Freedom

  - Right to Religious and cultural Freedom

  - Right to Freedom of Thought and Expression

  - Right to Freedom of Movement and association

  - Right to Equality

  - Right to Justice

Economic Rights include;

- Right to Work

- Right to Property

- Right to Adequate wage

- Right to contract

***Political Rights* include;**

•   Right to Vote

•   Right to hold public office

•   Right to be elected

•   Right to criticize

•   Right to oppose government

Rule of Law

•   Rule of Law is core feature of democracy.

•   Rule of Law guarantees that no one is above all.

•   It ensures that whole administrative and legal system function effectively for providing justice to citizens.

•   The laws should be clear and made public.

•   It also defines the limits to the freedom and will of citizens of the state.

•   Rule of Law also promotes accountability and transparency in the society which is vital for democracy.

•   It is essential for ensuring other features and elements of democracy.

Lesson 15

Types of Democracy

- Democracy is a complete philosophy.

- It is applicable to an individual as well as to the whole society.

- According to **Robert Dahl**, democracy based on **two basic principles**;

    - political participation

    - political contestation

- Democracy includes different institutions and sets of norms and principles for governing these institutions.

- These institutions are interdependent and interconnected to one another.

- This interdependence decides the forms of democracy.

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- This interdependence decides the forms of democracy.

- The different types of democracy are;

    - Parliamentary Democracy

    - Liberal Democracy

    - Social Democracy

Parliamentary Democracy

- Parliamentary Democracy was originated from Britain.

- It includes political parties or coalition of political parties with representation in legislature.

- The political party with majority representation forms the government.

- There are two houses in this form of government.

- Lower house is elected whereas upper house elected or appointed.

- The leader of leading party becomes Prime Minister or Chancellor of the state.

- Executive and Legislature are important institutions of this type of democracy and decide the power dynamics of the government.

Liberal Democracy

- Liberal Democracy is also known as *constitutional* democracy.

- It was originated in 18th Century during Age of Enlightenment.

- French Revolution has given birth to this type of democracy.

- It had replaced the European Monarchies.

- Now, it is most accepted form of government in whole world especially after World War II.

- It is built on free and fair elections and competitive political process.

- Pluralism and tolerance are main features of Liberal democracy.

Social Democracy

- It was originated in 19th Century.

- State has huge responsibility in this type of democracy.

- According to this democracy, state has a duty to fulfill all basic needs and requirements of its citizens like security, education, health.

- It emphasizes and promotes the capitalist economic system with the control of state.

- It promotes social justice through economic and social intervention but within the capitalist economic framework.

- Social democracy has given the concept of *welfare state*.

Lesson 17

Values of Democracy

- Democracy is a complete system.

- It is most accepted political system in modern world.

- There are different forms of democratic political system.

- There is no one model of democracy which is universally acceptable.

- Every model should be based on equality, rule of law and citizens' participation.

- According to Tocqueville, individual's involvement is necessary for democracy.

- Democracy encourages and promotes high citizens' participation.

There are different values of democracy on the basis of core elements of democracy;

- Peaceful Voluntary Adjustments of Disputes

- Peaceful Change in Changing Society

- Orderly Succession of Rulers

- Minimum Coercion

- Diversity

- Justice

There are different values of democracy on the basis of core elements of democracy;

- Promotion of Science through Democracy

- Freedoms

- Rights of Minorities

Peaceful Voluntary Adjustments of Disputes

- High citizens involvement and participation enhances the increased interaction of people in a democratic society.

- It can lead towards individuals as well as institutional conflicts and disputes.

- It is required to manage disputes peacefully in democracy.

- Immanuel Kant has presented the concept of peaceful democracy with political openness and civil liberty in his essay *Perpetual Peace* published in 1795.

- Thus, democracy regulates the competition and conflict for maintaining peace in the society.

- *Negotiation*, *mediation* and *arbitration* are important ways to resolve disputes and conflicts in democracy.

- Win-win solution of disputes are encouraged in a democratic environment.

- Political log-rolling is inculcated in the society for peaceful adjustments of disputes in democracy.

- Institutions are developed in the political structure of democracy for peaceful adjustments of disputes and conflicts.

- Institutions provide the legitimate status of settlements of disputes and conflicts among people in democracy.

Peaceful Change in changing society

- Democracy cannot exist without peace.

- On the other hand, change is inevitable and constant element.

- Change management is essential for managing changing societies effectively.

- Democracy requires peaceful implementation of change in society.

- Democratic societies have different peaceful mechanisms for bringing change like;

    - Mass public gatherings

    - Movements

    - Non-violent protests

    - Political mobilization of people and campaigning

- *Arab Spring* is an example.

Orderly Succession of Rulers

- Orderly succession of rulers is very important in democracy.

- Election makes this process of orderly succession peaceful and effective in democracy.

- People elect their representators through voting.

- It differentiates monarchy from democracy.

- Ponser (2001) considers voting an effective way of orderly succession.

- Voting maintains quality in the selection of rulers which is compromised in monarchy.

- Voting also encourages peaceful transition of power from one ruler to another as peace is a core value of democracy.

Minimum Coercion

- Democracy expands liberty and freedom of people of state.

- Oppression and coercion are unwanted in a democratic society.

- The democratic government has capacity to manage the change in the society without oppression and coercion.

- Coercion cannot be removed from society but it can be minimized in a democratic society.

- Will of majority is considered and followed in a democratic society.

- Minority can be forced to accept the decision of majority which is coercion.

- Democracy discourages coercion in any form.

Diversity

- Diversity is a beauty of life.

- People can be diverse from one another on the basis of color, caste, creed, religion, culture, languages, likings and disliking, political associations etc.

- Diversity is an important and significant feature of any society.

- It is most central element of any political society.

- Globalization has promoted diversity in the societies.

- Democracy encourages the participation and involvement of citizens in different activities of state.

- On the other hand, democracy promotes justice and equality as its core values.

- Thus, it is important to manage the diverse population with equality and justice in peaceful manner.

- Democracy helps to create a culture where diverse people of society can coexist.

- It is a great challenge also for a democratic society to maintain balance between diversity, unity and equality.

Justice

- Justice is a core value of democracy.

- Scholars and researchers believe that democracy is intrinsically just.

- Justice is explained as the set of principles whose function is to distribute resources among people.

- It can include the distribution of wealth, income, opportunities, liberties and freedom.

- On the other hand, some scholars claim that democracy is an instrument for implementing justice.

- It creates an environment and develops methods and mechanisms which help in fair distribution of resources.

- Fair and equal distribution should promote respect of the people of the society.

- Justice is manifested in day to day affairs of a democratic society.

- The decision making regarding policies, selection of policies, objectives of policies, methods and procedures of policy implementation clearly demonstrate the just practices of democratic society.

Promotion of science

- Science is basically a systematic and organized knowledge of any subject or area.

- It promotes intellectual activity for studying any area systematically with the help of facts.

- Democracy has promoted and encouraged science in the society.

- Democracy has changed the governments, state structures and governance styles.

- The decline of nation state authority has given birth to numerous challenges like labor mobility, global transfer of technical skills and knowledge, social movements, transnational organization.

- These challenges have encouraged researches, academic debates and intellectual activities in the society for finding out the solutions.

- The involvement of citizens has increased in this type of society and the distance of state and citizen has decreased.

- The expert and intellectual citizens have special place in this type of society.

- They work for the prosperity of citizens with the collaboration of state in a democratic society.

- This political environment and culture has promoted science, technology and research.

Freedom

- Freedom is a core value of democracy.

- According to scholars like Alexis d'Toqueville, it is choice of people of the state to have freedom or not.

- If voters select a government which promotes freedom of speech, press, religion and association then it will be free society otherwise not.

- It is required to have good governance in a democratic society for ensuring freedom in the country.

- Good governance ensures accountability and society which lead towards respect individual rights and liberties.

- Protection of rights maintains freedom in the society.

Rights of Minorities

- Democracy believes on equality and justice.

- Thus, it tries to protect the rights of minorities in the society.

- Equality demands protection of rights of all.

- Minorities are also part of the society.

- Hence, it is essential for protection of rights of minorities in true democracy.

- It is a challenge of a democratic government to ensure respect and justice for minorities of the societies.

- The majority of the society should not abuse the rights of the minorities in a democratic state.

- It can be possible by implementing "*no harm principle*" of John Stuart Mill.

Lesson 18

- Democracy promotes rights of citizens.

- It encourages the participation and involvement of citizens.

- It gives freedom and liberty to citizens.

- It enables citizens to exercise their rights.

- Citizens are empowered in a democratic society.

- If democracy empowers citizens then it also limits citizens and gives some responsibilities to them.

- These responsibilities are considered as *principles* or *rules* of democratic conduct.

- Every citizen has duty to follow these rules or principles of democracy.

Rules or principles of democratic conduct are as follows;

- People must respect the law.

- People must reject the violence.

- People must respect the rights, opinion and dignity of other citizens.

- No one should denounce political opponents as illegitimate.

Rules or principles of democratic conduct are as follows;

- People should question the government but cannot reject the authority of government.

- Consider the point of view and interest of others.

- Everyone has right to be heard including the minorities.

- Groups of different interests and opinions must negotiate and find common solutions of problems.

- Citizens should participate peacefully in the political activities for contributing in the affairs of state.

Lesson 19

Democratic Governance

- Democratic Governance helps to organize the whole society for ensuring *equality* and *equity*.

- It includes different processes through which society implements consensus-oriented regulations, laws, policies for pursuit of justice and equality.

- Democratic Governance includes a system in which government institutions work according to the democratic processes and norms.

- These democratic norms are *representation*, *pluralism*, *transparency* and *accountability*.

- It promotes collaboration between private sector, civil society and government.

- It discourages the concentration of power among few elites and supports its devolution.

- The institutions should be strengthened and effective for working according to the democratic norms.

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Lesson 20

Pillars of Democratic Governance

- Democratic Governance emphasizes on the effective working of institutions according to the norms of democracy.

- It promotes equality, equity and accountability.

- Accountability encourages ethical conducts in the society.

The different pillars of state are as follows;

- Legitimacy

- Engagement

- Responsible stewardship

- Ethical conduct

- Transparency

- Predictability

- Accountability

Legitimacy

- Legitimacy is the right and acceptance of authority.

- Legitimacy is grounded in the constitution of the state.

- The incorporation instruments also provides ground for legitimacy.

- Respect of law and traditions and credibility of stakeholders enhance the legitimacy in the state.

- The acceptance of laws of the state by people makes them legitimate.

- Authority earns legitimacy when it is accepted by those who are governed.

- The consent of the governed is essential for just power and legitimacy.

Engagement

- Engagement includes the involvement or participation of electors, shareholders and key stakeholders in planning, decision making and evaluation.

- It provides feedback regarding the quality of services through participation of multiple stakeholders.

- It helps for effective monitoring and evaluation.

- High involvement of people make them watchdogs for the different affairs of state.

- It defines clear line of accountability.

- It also enhances the ownership of different projects and services among the citizens of the state.

Responsible stewardship

- It includes the discharge of duties with due diligence and loyalty.

- It also explains the faithful use of resources for the purpose for which these resources are entrusted.

- Resources include both financial and human.

- The details of duties should be written and well communicated.

Ethical conduct

- It includes the commitment to the laws, rules, regulations, traditions and norms in true letter and spirit.

- It requires to give services to the real beneficiaries instead of serving oneself.

- It is explained as leadership by example.

- It emphasizes on following values during any type of interaction;

    - Respect

    - Honesty

    - Openness

    - Integrity

    - Trustworthiness

    - Fairness

Transparency

- It includes easy access to reliable, low-cost and relevant information by stakeholders, members, electors and citizens of the state.

- The information can be about finances, products, services, decision processes, procedures and management of resources.

- Transparent procedures includes;

    - Open Meetings

    - Accessibility of annual reports

    - Disclosure of performance and financial indicators

    - Audited financial statements

    - Compliance with freedom to information legislation

Predictability

- It refers to the conduct and actions of elected officials and appointed staff.

- It requires clarity in duties and responsibilities.

- It entails clear role definition so that members can act in the prescribed manner in different situations.

- Role definition should be clearly communicated in advance.

- Advance communication of roles and responsibilities help in fair and uniform performance.

- Predictability results from well defined laws and regulations and bylaws.

- If laws, bylaws and regulations are inconsistent with each other then there will be no predictability.

Accountability

- Accountability is the capacity of stakeholders, shareholders, members or organizations call decision makers to account for their actions.

- It promotes responsibility for fulfilling the assigned tasks and duties.

- It creates the culture of responsibility and commitment.

- **Accountability has two important features;**

  - Answerability

  - Consequence

- Answerability deals with the questioning of the actions of the officials.

- Consequence deals with the need of acknowledge of shortcomings or achievements.

Lesson 21

Actors of Democratic Governance

- Democratic Governance emphasizes on development of individual citizens.

- It develops human dignity among people of the country.

- It focuses on creating awareness among the citizens and educate them regarding their rights.

- Democratic Governance stresses the values of responsiveness, transparency and inclusion.

- The role of institutions and different actors are very important.

- Strengthened institutions and responsive actors are key to effective democratic governance.

There are different actors of democratic governance and these are;

- Electoral system

- Political parties

- Media

- Parliament

Electoral system

- Election is one element of democracy.

- It is indispensable for democracy.

- Genuine and credible elections are significant for democracy which leads towards democratic governance.

- The credibility of elections can only be established with strengthened institution of electoral system.

There are different responsibilities of electoral system like;

- Political party development

- Awareness campaign for citizens

- Conducting elections

- Assurance of Accountability in electoral process

Political parties

- Political party is an important actor in democracy.

- Citizens join political parties, vote for them and invest their time and money in parties.

- It provides citizens a platform to participate and influence the policy choices and protect their own interests.

- Political parties train and socialize the political leaders.

- It also educates citizens regarding their political rights by engaging them in different political activities.

- Political parties contest elections and form government in case of winning elections.

- Opposition parties monitor the actions of government.

- Political parties also play role in sustainable development.

- They can initiate different development projects or schemes for gaining popular support of citizens.

- Interestingly, political parties are ill-reputed in developing countries due to not delivering to general public.

- There is concentration of power in the hands of few.

- There is authoritarianism in the political parties of developing countries.

- The elites use the political parties for serving their own interests.

- They have low expertise and ill-preparation for governance due to which show low performance.

- Political parties can be effective actor of democratic governance by developing themselves as a democratic institution.

- Effective accountability within the political parties can improve the performance of parties and can contribute effectually in democratic governance of countries.

Media

- Media is one of the most powerful and central force of accountability in modern times.

- It provides news and information to public.

- It brings issues in front of public.

- It serves as watchdog in democratic governance.

- It holds state and non-state actors accountable.

- Media promotes accountability, transparency and voice of citizens.

- Developed, mature and independent media is essential for effective democratic governance.

- Professional capacity building, trainings and professional ethics are vital for developing media as an effective actor of democratic governance.

Parliament

- Parliament is very important actor in democracy and especially in emerging democracies.

- It ensures good governance transparency and accountability.

- It represents people's opinion and choices for policy making and legislation.

- It watches government's functions for improving service delivery.

- **There are three main functions of parliament in democratic governance;**

    - Legislation

    - Oversight

    - Representation

Lesson 22

Governance & Government-I

- Governance and Government are interdependent on one another.

- These are very significant and vital for each other.

- Government is an instrument or tool for Governance.

- Government is a body which runs and manages the affairs of state.

- Some scholars consider both government and governance similar and synonym of one another.

- Some scholars consider both of them different.

- According to them governance is advanced form of government which is practiced in complex societies.

- Governance is broader term which covers different aspects of society like political, social, economic and administrative.

- Government is one part of Governance and deals mainly with the administrative aspect.

- It helps in managing the one aspect of complex societies and state affairs.

- Governance has made changes in government.

- Government is basically a system through which state and community is controlled.

- According to Common Wealth Nations, Government is collective group of people that exercise authority in a state.

- It is a mechanism through which policies are enforced and implemented.

- Government is comprised of different institutions.

- The way these institutions are controlled, managed and used for implementation of policies are includes in Governance.

- According to political scientists, government should not be studied or analyzed itself alone rather it should be studied along with anthropology, science, economics, history and philosophy.

Lesson 23

Citizen

- Citizen is a inhabitant of a state or city.

- Citizen is legally recognized subject or national of the state.

- Citizen enjoys the legal rights and privileges granted by a state.

- Citizen is also liable to obey the laws and to fulfill his or her duties.

- According to H. George Frederickson and Ronald C. Moe. Frederickson (1992), *citizens* are considered as *owners* of the state.

- Citizens actually decide that what government should do for the interests of the public at the public expense of the state.

Aristotle has defined citizen comprehensively in his book **The Politics**.

"*man who shares in the administration of justice and in the holding of office*"

"*those who share in indeterminate office*"

"*he who enjoys the right of sharing in deliberative and judicial office*"

- According to Aristotle, a *good citizen* must posses the knowledge and capacity for ruling and also being ruled.

- According to Derek Heater, citizen is defined as the relationship of an individual not to an other individual or group but with the idea of state.

Lesson 24

Citizens' Role and Responsibilities in Democracy-I

- Citizens are empowered in democracy.

- There are so many rights and freedoms which citizens enjoy in democracy.

- Citizens also have responsibilities and duties.

- Citizens require to have active role in a democracy.

- Citizens have key role in selecting or electing their leaders.

- They need to be aware regarding the happenings of society and government of the state.

- Citizens are required to help other fellows and community members for making society peaceful and comfortable.

There are different responsibilities of citizens in a democratic society. These are;

- *Voting*. Choose who can represent you.

- *Understand* **the powers and duties of government**. It is necessary to know as a citizen to keep check on the functions and actions of government.

- *Know* your rights as citizens granted by the constitution.

- *Know* your representators.

- *Know* the issues of the country like economic, social, political, legal, international. Citizen should be informed about the issues which can affect the country.

- *Know* the issues and affairs of other countries as well.

- *Know* the local problems and conditions of city which can affect you as a citizen directly.

- *Payment* of taxes willingly.

- *Obey* the law of the state as it is a social contract.

- *Support* public education in any way or mean. Citizen can support it by paying taxes or volunteer efforts.

- Citizens' participation provides opportunity to private individuals to participate and influence the government's decisions and actions.

- It has originated from Greece and Colonial New England.

- Citizen's participation includes multiple wide range of activities.

Citizens' Participation in Governance

Citizens' participation includes;

- Involvement in policy making activities.

- Determination of provision of services and service quality.

- Acceptance of development projects.

- Budget priorities and identification of problem areas.

- Citizens' participation is used as tool for human development.

- It is a basic and essential human right for good governance.

- Citizens' participation can be direct in the form of movements, through NGOs or citizen committees or groups.

Citizen Engagement in Governance

- Citizen Engagement is both a right and responsibility.

- It includes the involvement of citizens in decision making process of government.

- The open access to information regarding the government affairs and actions is essential for citizen engagement.

- Effective citizen engagement requires cultural change.

- It requires effective mechanisms through which government can interact with people of the country regarding different affairs.

- The cultural change of public institutions is vital for effective citizen engagement.

- Local Government system is most effective and effectual tool for engaging citizens in the decision making and policy making process.

- It helps to find appropriate solutions of community problems by engaging community in the process.

- Neighborhood Based Organizations (NBO) can be formed for engaging citizens in different matter.

- Citizen Participation Organizations (CPO) are another mechanism for citizen engagement.

- CPO enhances the communication between citizens and government.

- Citizen Participation Organizations (CPO) acts as an arms of government and does not have independent existence.

- CPO only focuses on communication between citizens and government.

- It is less about engaging citizens for purposes of coproduction.

- Neighborhood Based Organizations (NBO) focuses on service delivery to general public.

- It is geographically localized community based organization.

- NBO works for the community development through skills and abilities of local community.

Governance in Pakistan

- According to World Economic Forum Report 2016-17, Pakistan ranks at 122 number among 138 countries in *competitiveness*.

- Competitiveness is measured on the basis of 12 indicators like institutions, infrastructure, education, health, technology, innovation and market.

The ranking of Pakistan on different indicators of Competitiveness 2016-17;

- Institutions-111

- Infrastructure-116

- Macroeconomic environment-116

- Health and primary education-128

- Higher education and training-123

The ranking of Pakistan on different indicators of Competitiveness 2016-17;

- Good market efficiency-117

- Labor market efficiency-129

- Financial market development-107

- Technological readiness-119

- Market size-29

- Business sophistication-95

- Innovation-75

- This shows the governance situation of Pakistan.

- There are multiple economic, social, political and financial problems and challenges of Pakistan.

- The institutions, policies and procedures of Pakistan are ineffective and non-responsive.

- The service delivery to general public is poor.

- Good Governance is vital for satisfying the needs and requirements of people.

- It is pre-requisite for smooth running of machinery of state.

- It helps for proper implementation of policies for the development and prosperity of the people of state.

- There is no healthy situation of governance in Pakistan.

- There are multiple issues and problems in the country and people of the country are suffering.

- The economic condition and financial situation of country are poor.

- There is weak institutional set-up in Pakistan.

- Political instability

- Widespread corruption

- Discontinuity of democracy

- Lack of accountability

- Lack of transparency
- No rule of law.

Above mentioned elements show that there is ***no good governance*** in Pakistan.

Lesson 26

Crisis of Governance in Pakistan

- Strong institutions and accountability are vital for ensuring governance.

- These elements are absent in Pakistan which has given birth to the crisis of governance in the country.

- The principal of *right man for the right job* is neglected in the institutions of Pakistan.

- The institutions are politicized due to which their performance are very low.

- Institutional weakness leads towards lack of accountability in Pakistan.

- The check and balance system is weak in the country which has promoted corruption in the system.

- Lack of transparency and lack of participation and engagement of people in Pakistan have aggravated the crisis of governance.

- Misallocation of public resources and misuse of power and authority have further made institutions ineffective and inefficient.

- Active participation of people in different fields and affairs is required to enhance in Pakistan.

- It will help to monitor and keep check and balance on different actions and functions of institutions.

- It will help to overcome the crisis of governance in Pakistan.

Lesson 27

Indicators of Governance Crisis in Pakistan

- People of Pakistan is facing multiple problems since the birth of the country.

- Governance crisis is not new in Pakistan.

- People of the country are suffering due to this governance crisis.

- People of Pakistan are deprived of their basic needs and requirements.

There are multiple indicators of governance crisis in Pakistan. These indicators are;

- Low level of health facilities

- Economic Crisis and Unemployment

- Low performance of Public Education Sector

- Law and Order situation

- Lack of Participation of majority people in political process

Low level of health facilities

- Health is basic necessity of every individual.

- It is included in basic human rights and essential for human development.

- Unfortunately, health is not priority of Government of Pakistan.

- There is very low ratio of GDP to health spending in Pakistan.

- The unavailability of health services due to lower public expenditure on account of health is another indication of government's negligence in this regard.

- People of Pakistan mainly rely on private sector for health facilities.

- Private sector has nourished due to low services of public sector.

- Health service is a provincial subject now due to devolution of services to provinces after 18th Amendment in 2010.

- It has created many opportunities for local and provincial governments.

- The situation is still worst and people are suffering badly due to poor health services.

- Government complains about the limited resources for poor health services but corruption in this sector is another major reason for unavailability of health services to general public of Pakistan.

- *Democratic action* is required for effective and equitable administration of health services by provincial governments.

Economic Crisis and Unemployment

- Economic problems and low financial resources are core issues of Pakistan.

- Strong Economy requires competitive and effective financial system which can collect and utilize financial resources efficiently for the sustainable economic development.

- Diversified financial system is vital.

- Pakistan has weak, ineffective, inefficient and old financial system.

- This system has contributed highly in the economic crisis of Pakistan.

- The institutional weakness has also deepened the economic crisis of the country.

There are multiple indicators of economic crisis of Pakistan like;

- High inflation rate
- High rate of foreign debt
- Low GDP growth
- Budget fiscal deficit
- Low rate of foreign direct investment
- High unemployment rate

- Economic crisis of Pakistan is an outcome of bad governance of the country.
- It has resulted in the *high poverty, unemployment, low human development and low quality of standard of living* of the people of country.
- Unemployment also leads towards brain drain which further contributed in this crisis.

Low performance of Public Education Sector

- Education is a basic human right.
- It is duty of state to provide education.
- Education is provincial subject in Pakistan after 18th amendment.
- It is duty of provincial governments to provide free basic education.
- Low budget allocation was major problem in past.
- Provinces have increased education budget many times since 2010.
- Education sector also receives international aids from different countries like US, UK, Europe, Germany.
- There is abundant human resource (teachers) in education sector of Pakistan (Wilson Report, 2016).
- Government teachers are well paid in Pakistan now.
- Salary structure is revised and handsome package is designed for teachers.
- Provinces are working on reforming education sector of Pakistan.
- International experts and consultants are involved in reform agenda.
- *Enrollment ratio* and *learning outcomes* are still unsatisfactory.

Reasons of low performance of education sector of Pakistan;

- Misspending or low spending
- Absence of teachers
- Weak accountability
- Absence of reforms in system
- Corruption

Reasons of low performance of education sector of Pakistan;

- Absence of motivational tools for teachers
- Poor quality of learning
- Low quality of training of teachers

- • Wrong and unoriginal data for policy analysis
- • According to Wilson Report (2016) on Education sector of Pakistan, provinces are working to improve performance.
- • There is political will for reforming education sector.
- • Tools are required translating will into action.
- • *Management style, public awareness* and *effective monitoring* can be effective tools.
- • It is shown by the progress of education sector of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as it is achieving more goals as compared to other provinces of Pakistan (Wilson Report, 2016).

Law and Order situation

- • Law and order includes the civil laws available in constitution.
- • Law enforcement agencies implement these laws.
- • Law and order problem is serious challenge in Pakistan.
- • Pakistan is facing law and order uncertainty since its creation.
- • Geographical and strategic location of Pakistan is one of the main reasons of disturbances in the country.
- • Poor law and order situation has affected economy negatively.
- • There is uncertainty and fear among the people of the country.

There are multiple indicators of poor law and order situation of Pakistan like;

- • High crime rate
- • High rate of killings and target killings
- • Kidnaping for ransoms
- • Street violence
- • Sectarian violence
- • Bombing

There are different reasons of deteriorating internal security of Pakistan like;

- • Religious and sectarian extremism
- • Ethnic conflicts
- • External aggression
- • Terrorism
- • *Lack of implementation* of laws due to *weak institutions* is prime reason.

Lack of Participation of majority people in political process

- • Pakistan has multiple political parties.
- • Political parties are key actors in political process.
- • Political parties are weak in Pakistan.
- • Political process of Pakistan is weakened due to multiple martial laws.

Weak structure of Political parties of Pakistan is due to;

- • Lack of accountability

- Lack of transparency

- Lack of inner democracy

- Manifestos of parties

- Lack of building up of leaders

- Low mass contact

- Weak Political parties are unable to educate and mobilize masses.
- They are unable to create political awareness among people of country.
- People of Pakistan keep distance from the political activities.

- Low voting ratio in different elections is an indicator of lack of participation of people.

- Lack of participation of people weakens the accountability mechanism of political process.

- Weak Political parties are unable to educate and mobilize masses.

Lesson 28

Causes of Bad Governance in Pakistan

- Effective governance is vital for sustainable development.
- Pakistan has serious crisis of governance.
- Pakistan is facing multiple challenges like economic, financial, energy, political and social due to bad governance.
- Multiple studies and researches prove that there is bad governance in Pakistan.
- World Economic Forum, World Bank (WGI), IMF have conducted numerous studies on Governance.
- Reports and studies support the fact of bad governance in Pakistan.

Causes of bad governance in Pakistan are;

- Low Coordination at different levels of Government
- Lack of human Resource and Infrastructure
- Information Gap
- Administrative Crisis
- Policy Gap
- Lack of Accountability and Transparency

Low Coordination at different levels of Government

- Governance is done in a coordinated environment.
- **Pakistan has three levels of governance;**
  - Federal
  - Provincial
  - Local
- It requires multi level governance.
- Government of Pakistan follows the vertical form of structure.
- Every institution and division works independently in different tiers of government of Pakistan.
- Culture of cooperation is absent in Pakistan.
- Low coordination and strong hierarchical structure contribute in bad governance of Pakistan.

Lack of human Resource and Infrastructure

- Pakistan lacks knowledge capital.
- Pakistan has low level of skilled and knowledge based human resource.
- Infrastructural resource is also low in Pakistan.
- Financial resource constraint is also significant in governance.
- Lack of resources creates capacity gap in the country.
- Capacity is vital for service delivery.
- Capacity building is serious matter of concern in Pakistan.
- It contributes a lot in bad governance of Pakistan.

- Capacity building measures are required for enhancing the human and fiscal capacity of Pakistan.
- Capacity building will help in effective and efficient utilization of resources.
- It will help in improving governance situation of Pakistan.

Information Gap

- Information is source of power in modern world.
- It is key for governments for their functions and processes.
- Policy making and implementation is incomplete without availability of correct and accurate information.
- Information from multiple sources is required in policy process.
- Information is source of power in modern world.
- It is key for governments for their functions and processes.
- Policy making and implementation is incomplete without availability of correct and accurate information.
- Information from multiple sources is required in policy process.
- Proper coordination is required for accessing appropriate information from different tiers of government.
- **There is information gap in Pakistan due to;**
    - unavailability
    - inaccessibility
    - low coordination
- It affects policy decisions badly and contribute in bad governance.

Administrative Crisis

- Ineffective Recruitment and Selection process creates administrative crisis.
- Administration done by non-experts and non-technical officials leads towards administrative gap.
- Pakistan is a practical example of administrative gap and crisis.
- Public Recruitment and Selection process is main reason of administrative crisis of Pakistan.
- There is mismatch between job descriptions and job specification of public officials.
- It affects institutional performance adversely.

Policy Gap

- Policy gap is one of the major reasons of bad governance.
- Policy gap is caused due to development of policies in isolation.
- Policies develop without inputs of general public lead towards policy gap.
- Policy gap develops ineffective policies.
- Policy gap is a major issue of Pakistan.
- Different tiers of government of Pakistan donot include in the policy process.
- It creates gap among different stakeholders and beneficiaries of policies.

- It leads towards ineffective implementation of policies in Pakistan.

- Majority of policies are failed in Pakistan due to policy gap.

- Ineffective policies waste resources and donot serve public interests and lead towards bad governance in Pakistan.

Lack of Accountability and Transparency

- Accountability and transparency are vital for good governance.

- Pakistan lacks both transparency and accountability.

- There are multiple institutions for ensuring accountability in Pakistan but results are unsatisfactory.

The accountability institutions of Pakistan are;

- National Accountability Bureau

- Federal Investigation Agency

- Anti-Corruption Establishments

- Accountability Courts

- Central and Provincial Special Courts

The accountability institutions of Pakistan are;

- Public Procurement Regulatory Authority

- Public Accounts

- Committees

- Auditor General of Pakistan

- Wafaqi Mohtasib (Ombudsman)

Laws in Pakistan for dealing with corruption are;

- Pakistan Penal Code (PPC) 1860

- The Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA), 1947

- The National Accountability Ordinance (NAO), 1999

Pakistan is ineffective in curbing corruption and reasons are;

- Lack of implementation

- Lack of education of public

- Lack of protection of whistleblowers

- Politicization of institutions.

- Public awareness and education are vital for dealing with corruption effectively.

- *Transparency* is also essential for ensuring accountability.

- Pakistan has worked on transparency by legalizing the right to access to information.

Lesson 29

Civil Society

- Civil Society is an old concept.

- It is traced through the work of ancient Greek philosophers.

- Civil Society was *equated with the state* as per Greek philosophers.

- Modern concept of civil society was started in late 18th century.

- Modern idea of civil society is considered it as *separate domain.*

- It is considered as parallel to state.

- It is a realm where citizens associate according to their own interests.

- Civil society disappeared as concept in mid 19th century due to *industrial revolution.*

- Civil Society was discussed again after World War II.

- *Antonio Gramsci* started to use it again.

- Civil Society is vital for independent political activities as per *Antonio Gramsci.*

- Civil Society is key concept of literature since 1990 after global trend of democracy.

- Civil Society is a broad concept.

- It includes all organizations and associations except the state institutions.

- Political scientists consider civil society a combination of interest groups.

Civil Society includes;

- Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

- Labor unions

- Professional associations

- Chambers of commerce

- Ethnic associations

- Charitable organizations

- Community groups

- Faith-based organizations

Hegal defines Civil Society as;

"*Civil society is a collection of private organizations separate from the state in which citizens come together to advance their shared interests and moral convictions."*

World Bank's definition is;

"*Civil society refers to the wide array of non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations that have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on **ethical**, **cultural**, **political**, **scientific**, **religious** or **philanthropic** considerations."*

Civil Society and Democratic Political Society

- Civil Society is vital for democracy and political society.

- It creates *awareness* among citizens.

- It gives *voice* to people of society.

- It *encourages* people for *participation* in political activities.
- It give *leadership training* to youth.
- It *motivates* citizens for *public accountability*.
- It fosters *civic education*.
- It provides *platform* to youth for *participation* in different affairs of state.
- These features support to develop political society in a democracy.
- Democratic political society helps to flourish civil society.
- Civil society and democratic political society are both interdependent.
- Both support and strengthen each other.

Lesson 30

Benefits of Civil Society for Democracy

- Civil Society is significant and beneficial for democracy.
- It helps to keep check and balance on authority of state.
- It tries to limit the coercive power of state.
- It helps to develop values of democracy.
- Civil Society organizations encourages tolerance and moderation among society.
- Civil society helps people to raise their voices.
- It helps to develop pluralistic society.
- It tries to ensure accountability and transparency in society.

Important benefits of civil society for democracy are;

- Grooming of Citizens for Democratic Political Society
- Creating Political Awareness
- Check on Political Authority
- Cultivation of democratic values in society

Grooming of Citizens for Democratic Political Society

- Civil Society (CS) creates awareness among citizens.
- It helps to develop democratic civic education.
- It helps to teach democratic values to youth of the society.
- It provides training of human rights.
- Civil Society (CS) encourages political participation.
- Civil Society Organizations teach citizens their rights and obligations in democracy.
- CS trains citizens for public debates, expression and conflict management.

Creating Political Awareness

- Political awareness is related to citizens' political knowledge.
- Political awareness includes the sensitivity about public policy and government.
- It helps people to understand the objectives and agendas of politicians.
- It encourages people to involve in political debates.
- Civil society plays key role in creating political awareness among people.
- It tries to bring different political issues in limelight.
- It generates debates and discussions on important issues.
- It provides platform to citizens to involve in debates.

Check on Political Authority

- Political authority is created by political institutions.
- Political authority creates political obligations.
- Civil society creates awareness among citizens regarding authority and obligations.

- It keeps check on political authority.

- It tries to make political authority responsive.

- It highlights the problems of authority.

- It tries to influence the authority for rational decision making.

- Civil society and political authority have social contract.

Cultivation of democratic values in society

- Culture of accommodation is critical for democracy.

- **There are different democratic values like;**

  - Tolerance

  - Moderation

  - Compromise

  - Respect for others

- Civil society helps to cultivates these values.

- Civil society organizations arrange different programs for training.

- These organizations involve citizens in public debates.

- They encourage participation of people.

- Civil society organizations act as constructive partner for teaching these values.

Lesson 31

Democracy in Pakistan-I

- Pakistan is a democratic parliamentary country.
- This system was adopted from Government of India Act, 1935.
- This act was adopted as interim constitution of Pakistan in 1947.
- Governor general had special powers in this set up.
- Democratization of political system was neglected in initial stage of Pakistan.
- Administrative and management problems due to partition forced to neglect democratization.
- Death of Quiad-e-Azam further aggravated the problem.
- Absence of national political leadership deteriorated the political system.
- Bureaucracy became strengthened.
- Repeated martial laws abrogated political governments.
- Martial laws weakened democracy.

Democracy in Pakistan-II

- Pakistan has travelled long for democracy.
- There is *weak democracy* in Pakistan.
- Weak political system contributed negatively in democracy.
- Undemocratic structure of political parties has also weakened democracy.
- Dynastic politics and nepotism have affected democracy.
- Feudalism is an obstacle in democracy in Pakistan.
- Weak civil society is another reason (*Marvin Weinbaum).*
- Political set ups were established by Martial Law governments.
- Political activities were controlled in martial law period.
- Limited political parties were involved in political process.
- Constitutional amendments by martial law governments weakened the political system and democracy.

Why Pakistan is not a democracy yet?

- Pakistan has troubled track of democracy since its creation.
- Multiple factors have contributed in the immaturity of democracy.
- Every institution has its role in weakened democracy of Pakistan.

The multiple reasons of immature democracy of Pakistan are;

- *Repeated* constitutional and political break downs.
- *Malfunctioning* of democratic institutions and processes.
- *Wide gap* between democratic values and operational realities.

The multiple reasons of immature democracy of Pakistan are;

- *Authoritarian* political management.
- *Support* of democratic values at *normative* level only.
- *Troubled* economy.
- *Poor* governance.

Lesson 32

Causes of immature Democracy in Pakistan

- Pakistan is a democratic country constitutionally.
- Democracy was adopted by choice.
- Founding Father had emphasized for democratization.
- Government structure and polity were developed for democracy.
- Democratization process is slow and passive in Pakistan.
- *State*, *government* and *society* are responsible for immature democracy.
- Democratic culture is missing at all three levels.
- Different players and institutions are responsible.

Main reasons of fragile and immature democracy in Pakistan are;

- Institutional Imbalance
- Political Parties and Leadership
- Military Interventions
- Absence of Political Norms and Values

Institutional Imbalance

- Institutional Imbalance is significant reason of immature democracy in Pakistan.
- Bureaucracy and military were more strengthened since inception of Pakistan.
- Interim Constitution 1947 further strengthened imbalance.
- Weak political institutions paved way for institutional imbalance.
- Muslim League had weak organizational structure.
- Muslim League had no experience of government.
- Feudal backgrounds of many Muslim League leaders discouraged democratic culture.
- Later on, other political parties also lacked structure and capacity.
- Military and bureaucracy had maintained their deposition.
- Weak and fragmented political forces have failed to maintain true democracy in Pakistan.

Political Parties and Leadership

- Political parties of Pakistan are *weak* since its inception.
- These are *unable* to perform their functions.
- There is *leadership crisis* in political parties.
- There is *lack* of *organizational structure* and *coherence*.
- There is *poor discipline* in political parties of Pakistan.
- There is *factionalism* in political parties on the basis of region, personality and ideology.
- Political parties have failed to develop *consensus* on political norms.
- There is *lack* of *financial resources.*
- Trained *human resource* is missing in political parties.

- There is *trust deficit* between public and political parties.

- *Absence* of *research* and *analysis* of societal problems in political parties.

- Political parties and leadership have failed to deliver to general public.

Military Interventions

- Frequent military interventions has weakened democracy in Pakistan.

- It has weakened political structure of the country.

- Pakistan has witnessed *four* martial laws.

- Martial laws *abrogated* and *suspended* constitutions.

- Elected assemblies were *dissolved*.

- Media was completely *censored* and *controlled*.

- There was *ban* on political parties and activities in the country.

- *Constitutional engineering* was done with the help of political elites (Dr. Hassan Askari).

- Political governments were formed under military leadership.

- The controlled political arrangements developed undemocratic culture in political institutions.

- Participatory political institutions were not developed.

- This arrangement has weakened the democracy in Pakistan.

Absence of Political Norms and Values

- There is absence of political values and norms in the society of Pakistan.

- Feudalism has introduced its norms.

- It has hindered participatory culture in Pakistan.

- It has affected freedom of choice and expression of people of Pakistan negatively.

- Feudalism has introduced elitist culture in politics.

- Role of middle class was restricted in the political activities of Pakistan.

- Non-democratic values have been introduced in political culture of Pakistan.

- It has weakened democracy of Pakistan.

Lesson 33

Ethnicity

- Ethnicity is a group of people belong to same race, culture or national origin.
- It is not suddenly developed group.
- According to *Maurice Jackson*, it is formed on the basis presumed common past.
- Ethnic group believes that they have common ancestors in past.
- **According to Rose (1976);**

  "*Group of people who have common heritage.*"
- **According to Barth (1969),**

  "*Ethnicity is based on self-ascription.*"
- **According to Hechter (1974),**

  "*Ethnic group is formed on sentiments based on culture.*"
- **According to Max Weber;**

  "*Ethnicity is the belief of social actors in common descent based on racial and cultural differences, among other factors.*"
- According to Weber, **belief not fact in common descent** is important in ethnicity.

Ethnic associations are developed or formed to;

- Preserve cultural heritage
- Relax the class lines
- Protect political advantages of disadvantaged group
- Win economic benefits for underprivileged people
- Check the overwhelming power of state

Ethnicity in Pakistan-I

- Pakistan is a multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural country.
- Multiple languages are speaking in Pakistan.
- Diverse cultures are present in different regions of Pakistan.
- Several tradition and customs are followed in country.
- Pakistan is divided into different administrative units like;
  - Islamabad
  - Punjab
  - Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
  - Sindh
  - Balochistan
  - Azad Jammu & Kashmir
  - Gilgit Baltistan
  - FATA

Pakistan has multiple ethnicities like;

- Punjabis

- Pashtuns

- Sindhis

- Saraikis

- Muhajirs

- Baloch

- Hindkowans

- Chitralis

- Kashmiris

- **Small ethnic groups of Pakistan are;**

  - Kalash

  - Burusho

  - Khowar

  - Hazara

  - Shina

  - Balti

Ethnicity in Pakistan-II

- Ethnicity brings diversity due to different cultures, languages, traditions and customs.

- Pakistan has diversity due to multiple ethnicities.

- Diversity management is required in Pakistan.

- Ineffective management has given birth to ethnic conflicts in Pakistan.

There are different reasons of ethnic conflicts;

- Economic disparities

- Absence of socio-economic justice

- Unequal distribution of resources

- Neglect of economic rights of different ethnic groups

- Inequitable opportunities

- Political motives

- *Political negotiation* is required for ethnic harmony.

- *Good governance* is required to manage diversity and ethnicity effectively in Pakistan.

Ethnicity and Democracy in Pakistan

- Democracy is significant in diversity management.

- It helps to create unity in diversity.

- Democratic political system promotes participatory governance.

- It is essential for national integration.

- Pakistan has multiple ethnicities.

- Every ethnicity requires equal rights and opportunities.

- Democracy is required to enhance participation of ethnic groups in decision making of the country.

- There is unequal distribution of resources and opportunities.

- Pakistan has immature democracy.

- Thus, there is high ratio of ethnic conflicts in country.

- *Political stability* and *devolution of power* are key to success.

- 18th Amendment of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan has paved way.

- It has promoted devolution.

- It has encouraged participation of ethnic groups in regional as well as national development.

- It can also help for national integration.

Lesson 34

Transparency

- Transparency refers to openness and access to information.
- It has become common in the vocabulary of policy and public administration since 1990s.
- Development of Transparency International (TI) by World Bank makes it popular.
- Later on, many NGOs and supranational organizations join this campaign of TI.
- Main agenda is to promote openness, honesty and accountability.
- Transparency promotes citizens involvement.
- It emphasizes the openness in government decision making.
- According to Finel and Lord (1999),
- *"Transparency comprises the legal, political, and institutional structures that make information about the internal characteristics of a government and society available to actors both inside and outside the domestic political system."*

Significance of Transparency in Democracy

- Transparency is one of the pillars of democracy.
- Transparency promotes openness.
- It enhances public participation in the matters of government.
- It makes state machinery responsive.
- Transparency leads towards accountability.
- It helps to ensure good governance.
- It makes state organs functional and open.
- It makes public responsible.
- These features support to strengthen democracy.

Lesson 35

Transparency and Values of Quality Democracy

- Transparency promotes public scrutiny.
- It helps to improve governance.
- It brings efficiency and effectiveness.
- It enhances inclusiveness in the society.
- It promotes pluralism in the society.
- Transparency supports to inculcate quality values.
- It promotes critical thinking among general public.
- It stimulates creativity among people.
- It helps to train people for quality democracy.

Following values are promoted for democracy through transparency;

- High Morals
- Information and Thinking Process
- Pragmatic and Holistic View
- Creativity
- Pluralistic Approach
- Decisiveness

High Morals

- Morality and ethics are essential for quality democracy.
- Personal ethics strengthen democracy.
- Ethics and morality make people responsible.
- It promotes ethical culture in the society.
- Transparency and openness supports morality.
- Transparency is itself norm of democracy.
- It contributes in developing quality culture based on high morals.
- It helps to promote accountability.
- It leads towards quality democracy by making people responsive and responsible.

Information and Thinking Process

- Transparency promotes openness in the culture.
- It provides information to general public regarding affairs of government.
- It supports and encourages participation of people.
- Participation promotes thinking and rationality among people .
- General public becomes critical regarding the affairs of government.
- It develops capacities for complex thinking.

- It helps to identify and highlight core issues.
- Transparency includes diverse inputs and views in policy making which supports quality democracy.

Pragmatic and Holistic View

- Quality democracy emphasizes on holistic view of issues.
- It helps to solve the problems effectively.
- Transparency provides information for holistic view of issues.
- Transparency and openness are significant for quality democracy.
- Holistic views about issues leads towards pragmatic approach.
- It helps in dealing the issue with all its minute details.
- Advanced and radical structure of governments are required for dealing with issues holistically and pragmatically.

Creativity

- Creativity is significant for quality democracy.
- It helps to promote learning environment and culture of innovation.
- Creativity is important for dealing with rapid changes.
- It stimulates innovation in ideas and processes to deal with diverse issues.
- Transparency helps to bring creativity.
- Transparency invites multiple thoughts and opinions through inclusion.
- It promotes wisdom of crowd.
- Multiple opinions helps to find out creative solutions of the problems.
- It helps to promote quality democracy in the society.

Pluralistic Approach

- Pluralism is basis of democracy.
- It promotes inclusion in the society.
- It invites opinions and perspectives of all segments of society.
- Transparency helps to stimulate public's thinking process.
- Transparency helps to gather large input from different sections of society.
- It stimulates general public's reaction towards different matters of government.
- Pluralism helps to manage diverse opinions effectively for quality democracy.

Decisiveness

- Decisiveness is significant for quality democracy.
- It helps to deal with numerous opportunities and threats.
- It supports public to respond to the opportunities timely.
- Decisiveness also helps general public to choose appropriate options.
- Transparency provides required information for decision making.
- It facilities general public for easy access to information.

- It promotes decisiveness for quality democracy.
- It is requited to deal with flow of information cautiously for effective decision making.

Lesson 36

Media

- Medium is a channel of *communication*.
- It transmits information from sender to receiver.
- *Communication* has entered in English language in 14th & 15th Century.
- Media is found in recent vocabulary in late 19th Century.
- Media is recognized in modern times due to invention of telegraph and phonograph.
- Different channels are used for communication in modern times.
- Historically, media was very exclusive and reserved.
- Growth of media was happened in 20th century.

There are different purposes of media;

- To communicate
- To inform
- To educate
- To transmit
- To entertain
- To form opinion
- To teach
- To monitor

Mass Media

- Mass media is communication to large group of people in short time.
- It affects large number of people in a given time.
- Communication through mass media can be written, spoken or broadcast through *newspapers*, *magazines*, *radio*, *social media*, *television*, *Internet*, and *films/movies*.

Mass media has different functions like;

- Provision of information about issues, events and developments in society.
- Correlation and agenda setting.
- Cultural transmission from one generation to other.
- Entertainment.

Types of Media

- Media is constantly evolving.
- Signs and signals were used for communication in *prehistoric* times.
- Emergence of writing promoted *printing* in 15th century.
- Electricity promoted audio-visual media in first half of 20th century.
- Further advancement of media was happened in second half of 20th century due to information and technology and telecommunication.

- Large content of information is transmitted to extended world immediately through advanced media types.

- Thomas Hobbs was first who described technical means of communication.

- Multiple types of media are as follows;

  - Print Media

  - Graphic Media

  - Photographic Media

  - Audio Media

  - Television Media

  - Social Media

Print Media

- Print media is mass communication in the form printed publication.

- It includes *News Paper*, *Magazines*, *Digest*, *Journals*, *Bulletins* and *poster.*

- It is tangible visual media.

- Print media creates sensory experience.

- Print media is an easy way to target customers.

- It is an easy way to spread awareness.

- It can target and access any geographical location.

- It helps to educate people regarding different issues.

- It sharpens the intellect and understanding of reader through daily newspaper or magazines.

Graphic Media

- Graphic media includes visual communication.

- It includes signs, graphs, charts and visual designs.

- It uses visual aids to express the ideas and views.

- It helps to reach and access mass population through signs and visual aids.

- It is very helpful in social media.

Photographic Media

- It includes still pictures, slides, multi-images.

- It is both art and science.

- It has unique qualities.

- It uses pictures and still images for expression.

- Quality photographs are used for telling stories.

- It is also significant for branding and advertising.

- Good picture creates better impression on viewer.

- Photographic media is used for provision of information to public.

- There are different types of photography.

- Every type has its own nature and purpose and significance.

Audio Media

- Audio media includes audiotape, audiocassettes, records.

- Radio is popular form of audio media.

- It is good for stimulating listener's imagination.

- It is easy to use and low in cost.

- It helps in clear communication of information.

- Audio media is significant for freedom of speech of people.

- It helps to reach mass population through radio.

- Radio helps to educate people regarding issues of the society.

- It creates awareness among people.

- It helps for promotion of good governance and democracy.

Television & Social Media

- Television transmits visual images along with sound.

- It has multiple purposes like *provision of information*, *shapes opinion* and *entertainment*.

- It is mass media.

- Television is a mean for *political*, *economic*, *cultural* elites to *inform*, *educate*, *entertain* and *influence* the public.

- Social Media includes online communication channels dedicated to community-based input, interaction, content-sharing and collaboration.

- Websites, forums, microblogging, social networking, social curation.

- It helps to analyze social patterns.

- Social Media helps to highlight numerous issues and problems of people.

- It is significant medium for collecting data.

- Trend analysis helps to take decisions.

- Social media provides input in policies and strategies.

- It is significant medium for policy advocacy.

Lesson 37

Role of Media in Democracy-I

- Media is a significant institution in modern world.
- It provides information to general public.
- It clarifies complex issues.
- It highlights democratic choices for people.
- It provokes public debates.
- It enhances public participation.
- Media mobilizes public opinion for particular issues.
- It supports political pluralism.
- It helps to highlight injustices and abuse of powers.
- It provides platform to political elite.

Role of Media in Democracy-II

- Media is crucial in shaping healthy democracy.
- It helps to share public opinion with relevant institutions.
- It highlights the loopholes of democratic system.
- It has educated illiterate masses.
- Political elites use media for election campaigning.
- Media is effective tool for opinion building.
- It is significant platform for policy advocacy.
- It keeps check and balance on different institutions.
- It helps to maintain transparency in government affairs.
- It helps people in nourishing their rights.

Significance of Media in Democracy-I

- Media is backbone for democracy in modern world.
- Media keep public aware about national and international happenings.
- Media is an information bridge between governing institutes and public.
- It promotes inclusiveness of general public.
- It highlights the positives and negatives of government actions.
- It promotes accountability of institutions.
- Media helps in making government institutions responsive.
- It reminds political elites regarding their commitments.

Significance of Media in Democracy-II

- Independent media is essential for democracy.
- Responsible role of media is crucial for strengthening democracy.
- Media supply political information to voters.

- Neutral reporting of facts is essential for healthy democracy.
- Media helps in peace building activities through trained and skilled workforce.
- It helps in developing social consensus.
- It plays role of mediator for resolving conflicts.
- Media strengthens democracy.

Lesson 38

Role of Media in Democracy of Pakistan

- Media is vital element in building state.

- It provides voice to unheard in modern times.

- Media is significant for democracy.

- Independent, free and responsible media is essential for free democratic society (Camara, 2008).

- Media has faced multiple phases in Pakistan.

- Media has experienced growth in Pakistan in 2000s.

- It has liberalized under the military rule of General Pervaiz Musharraf.

- Media as an institution is in its infant stage.

- It has become one of the influential institutions of Pakistan.

- Media has played multiple roles since its liberalization in Pakistan.

- Most significant role is to educate masses regarding the social, political and economic issues of country.

- Media has also contributed in strengthening democracy in Pakistan.

- Different media roles in democracy of Pakistan are as;
    - Agenda Setter
    - Civic Forum
    - Source of Information
    - Watchdog

Media as Agenda Setter in Pakistan

- Media creates and develops public opinions.

- It also plays its role as an opinion maker in Pakistan.

- It has created awareness among the people of Pakistan.

- It has educated citizens of the country on multiple issues and problems.

- Researchers and experts have of the opinion that Pakistani media is immature in agenda setting.

- The focus of media is on political dimensions.

- Governance issues are not highlighted enough in Pakistani media.

- Human development is also not priority of Pakistani media.

Media as Civic Forum in Pakistan

- Media in Pakistan has played effective role as civic forum.

- It has enhanced participation of people of Pakistan in different matters.

- Media has also promoted pluralism in Pakistan.

- Media has provided platform to different segments of society.

- Media has opened debates on social, political and economic issues of Pakistan.

- The opinion of general public is included in debates and discussions.
- Diverse sections of Pakistani society can participate on multiple issues of the country.

Media as source of Information in Pakistan

- Media has played effective role as an informer in Pakistan.
- It is most prominent role of Pakistani media.
- Media has educated citizens of Pakistan about their rights.
- It provides information to general public.
- Political issues and conflicts get more coverage in media landscape.
- Citizens are updated about the political happenings and events.
- Media has mobilized people.
- It has helped for democratic development in Pakistan.

Media as Watchdog in Pakistan

- Media is a strong watchdog in Pakistan.
- It acts as effective monitor of different activities of country.
- It has played significant role in the monitoring of election of country.
- It has also monitored the government affairs and practices.
- Media has also acted as effective watchdog in the context of *Rule of Law.*
- It highlights problems and issues of general public.
- It also identifies the corrupt and malpractices.
- It brings the issues in the notice of institutions.
- It enables the environment for rule of law in the country.

Lesson 39

Relationship of Poverty and Governance

- Poverty is a multi-dimensional problem.

- It includes social, cultural and political issues along with economic aspect.

- It is a state in which people lack financial resources and essentials for maintaining minimum standard of living.

- There are multiple causes of poverty.

- Governance has its own impact on poverty.

- There is *complex* relationship between poverty and governance.

- *Theoretically*, there is direct relationship between governance and poverty.

- *Empirically*, the situation is different in different regions.

- International institutions and community have established direct relationship between both.

- Financial institutions have made *good governance* pre-requisite for *poverty reduction*.

- Regional case studies show different results on the basis of empirical data analysis.

- According to *Huck-ju Kwon and Eunju Kim* (2014), situation is different in different income level countries.

- Low income countries show insignificant relationship between both empirically.

- Middle income countries show significant relationship between poverty and governance.

- Level of development creates difference in the relationship.

- It is also stated that *poverty* is an *obstacle* in *good governance* (Tayyab Hassan, 2002).

- Governance is multi- dimensional (*political*, *administrative*, *economic* and *political)* concept.

- Every dimension requires resources for effective implementation.

- Numerous empirical studies show that there is *insignificant role* of governance in poverty reduction.

- Interestingly, *governance* **does not play role** in *poverty reduction* in poor and low income countries (*Kwon and Kim, 2014).

- *Political corruption* and *Structural inequality* are main reasons of poverty in South Asia or Sub-Saharan Africa (Brian-Vincent Ikejiaku, 2009 & Kwon and Kim, 2014).

- *Policy instruments* are required for poverty reduction.

- *Political corruption* and *Structural inequality* are main reasons of poverty in South Asia or Sub-Saharan Africa (Brian-Vincent Ikejiaku, 2009 & Kwon and Kim, 2014).

- *Policy instruments* for *social protection* are required for poverty reduction.

Lesson 40

Economic Governance and Poverty in Pakistan-I

- Pakistan is low income country.

- It has problem of poverty.

- According to Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) 2015-16, 39% of Pakistanis live in multidimensional poverty.

- According to Report 2015-16, *74 million* persons are poor in Pakistan.

- Rural poverty is high (41%) as compared to Urban poverty (32%).

- MPI covers health, education and standard of living for measuring poverty.

- Pakistan has experimented numerous structural adjustment program since 1980.

- Numerous economic reforms have been implemented according to these programs.

- Resultantly, increase in poverty and deteriorated governance.

Economic Governance and Poverty in Pakistan-II

- Pakistan had formed Interim Poverty Reduction Paper (IPRP) in 2001 for economic good governance.

- It was multi-faceted strategy for poverty reduction.

- It did not focus on *governance **only***.

IPRP also focused on;

- Social inclusion

- Broad based economic growth

- Social safety nets

- Pro-poor programs

- Inclusion of poor and civil society in decision making

- Government efficiency

- Monitoring and evaluation

Different programs of poverty reduction in Pakistan have proved that *only governance cannot* reduce poverty.

Comprehensive program is required for poverty reduction with main focus on *economic growth* and *social inclusion*.

Lesson 41

Human security and its significance

- Human Security is a comprehensive approach.

- It includes protection of people from diverse threats.

- It also includes protection of fundamental freedoms of humans.

- Traditionally, security was state centric only.

- National security was focus of attention and state and territory were protected.

- Human Security was conceptualized by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1990s.

- It was emerged in post cold war era.

- Human Security has focused on individual security.

- It is people centric approach.

- It covers and addresses different dimensions of threats for protecting humans and for assuring sustainable development.

- Commission on Human Security defines human security in 2003 as;

- "*to **protect** the **vital core** of all human lives in ways that enhance **human freedoms.** It creates **political**, **social**, **environmental**, **economic**, **military** and **cultural systems** that together give people the building blocks of **survival**, **livelihood** and **dignity**.*"

- **United Nations Development Program (UNDP);**

  - *"Human security can be said to have two main aspects. First, safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression. Second, protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life."*

Main Features of Human Security

- Human Security is a broad concept.

- It covers state security, human development and human rights.

- It focuses on root causes of threats and suggests comprehensive, sustainable and indigenous solution.

- It strengthens individual security for state security.

Human Security covers following dimensions;

- Economic security

- Food security

- Health security

- Environmental security

- Personal security

- Community security

- Political security

Main features of Human security are;

- People-centered

- Multi-sectoral

- Comprehensive

- Context-specific

- Prevention-oriented

People Centered

- Human security considers people as central point.

- Individuals are center of analysis in human security.

- It identifies broad range of threats to individual.

- These insecurities threat the livelihood, survival and dignity of humans.

- It focuses social and economic well-being of people.

- Human security is related to risk reduction.

- It focuses on improving quality of life of people.

- People centered approach helps in increasing the choices for humans.

- It helps in expanding human potential.

- It enhances the existence of humans.

Multi Sectoral

- Human security encompasses multi-sectoral threats.

- It covers broad understanding of threats and insecurities.

- It also emphasizes on the interconnectedness of threats and insecurities.

- Each threat feeds on other threat.

- Human security covers security, development and human rights.

- It covers national and international threats and insecurities.

- It includes multiple actors and levels to deal with diverse threats effectively.

- It requires multi-level governance.

Comprehensive

- Human insecurities cannot be dealt in isolation.

- Threats and insecurities require multi-sectoral response in an integrated manner.

- Comprehensive and concise approach is required to ensure human security.

- It requires common agenda of different sectors.

- Inclusive and comprehensive policy is required to develop with the consent of different actors and levels of government.

- Coordination and integrated efforts of government, civil society, community, academics, religious actors and media are required.

Context Specific

- Every region has its own environment, culture, traditions and living patters.

- Threats and insecurities are different for different regions, locations, territories.

- Each location requires to assess threats according to its own settings.

- It is required to plan and design strategies for ensuring human security as per the requirements of the location and territory.

- Thus, context specific and customized solutions and policies are required for dealing with human security effectively.

- Contextualized responses must be developed.

Prevention Oriented

- Human security has dual focus.

- It emphasizes on both *empowerment* and *protection*.

- It focuses on root causes of the threats.

- It stresses on preventive measures for dealing with threats.

- It aims on conflict prevention.

- Human security focuses on sustainable solution.

- It addresses structural factors for peacebuilding strategies.

- It emphasizes on investing in *economic development* and *good governance* as preventive measures.

- It empowers people for sustainable human security.

<div align="center">**Lesson 42**</div>

Governance and Human Security

- Human Security is a broad concept.

- It is multi-dimensional and interconnected notion.

- It is people-centered approach.

- It is necessary for human development.

- It is essential for ensuring human rights and privileges.

- Human Security requires multiple actors and new mechanisms to deal with diverse threats.

- It requires system level coordinated response.

- *Governance* is required for ensuring human security.

- Other factors also required for human security.

- Governance is significant for human security.

- Governance provides comprehensive response to diverse and multi-dimensional threats.

- It promotes participation of people which helps for *empowerment*.

- It leads towards human security.

- *Accountability* is essential and vital for ensuring human security.

- Effective and efficient accountable system is required for protecting people from threats.

- *Good Governance* and *strong accountability* are keys for ensuing human security.

Role of Democracy for Human Security

- Human Security primarily focuses on freedom of individuals from wants.

- It ensures minimum level of food, shelter, water, health care, education and work.

- Human security is people-centered approach.

- It empowers humans in the society.

- Democracy lead towards increased level of human security.

- According to *Ted Piccone,* empirical data shows weak correlation between democracy and human security.

- Strong institutions are required for human security along with democracy.

- *Bureaucratic democracies* lead towards high level of human security (Ted Piccone).

- Rule of law is also essential for ensuring human security.

- Accountability is vital for rule of law.

- Democracy along with strong institutions ensure human security.

Human Security in Pakistan

- Pakistan is a developing country.

- Pakistan is exposed to multiple threats.

- Most threats arise from *economic underdevelopment* and *marginalization* of weaker segment of society.

- Human security is a serious matter of concern in Pakistan.

- *Rule of law* is weak in Pakistan.

- People are suffering due to *social and judicial injustices.*

- There is *menace of poverty* in Pakistan.

- People are suffering due to *economic and financial crunch.*

- There is *energy crisis* in Pakistan.

- *Water scarcity* and *environmental* problems are growing in the country.

- Holistic approach is required to deal with diverse threats.

- *Human security* is best approach for developing comprehensive policies for development of Pakistan.

Lesson 43

Human Rights

- Human Rights are basic and fundamental rights of every human.

- These rights are inherent to all human beings without any discrimination.

- No one can take away these rights from any human.

- Human rights are protected by law.

- Sometimes these are restricted due to *law breaking* or in the *interest of national security.*

- Human Rights are based on values like *fairness, dignity, respect, equality* and *independence*.

- These rights ensure the privileges and freedoms of humans.

Historical Background of Human Rights

- Idea of basic human rights and freedoms originated from Britain.

- **Different developments in Britain gave birth to this idea;**

    - Magna Carta (1215)

    - Habeas Corpus Act (1679)

    - Bill of Rights (1689)

- Human rights became international priority after World War II.

- Formation of United Nations further paved way.

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted in 1948 with the contribution of 50 member states.

- European Convention on Human Rights was adopted in 1950.

- British lawyers played key role in this convention.

- Winston Churchill was heavily involved in drafting this convention.

- It protects human rights of all Europeans.

Different Human Rights

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) has formally identified different human rights.

- This declaration is based on *dignity*, *equality* and *fairness*.

- There are 50 articles in UDHR.

- It set out range of rights and freedoms for everyone in world.

Different human rights are;

- Right to life, liberty and personal security

- Freedom of expression, speech, belief and religion

- Freedom from torture

- Freedom from inhuman and degrading treatment.

- Right to Recognition as a Person before the Law

- Right to Equality

- Freedom from slavery
- Right to Education
- Right to Participate in Government and in Free Elections
- Community Duties Essential to Free and Full Development
- Right to Adequate Living Standard and social security
- Right to Own Property, marriage and family

Lesson 44

Democracy and Human Rights

- Human Rights are vital for individual respect and dignity.

- These rights ensure the freedoms of citizens.

- These rights are universal.

- *Democracy* is *built* on human rights.

- Democracy enables environment for ensuring human rights.

- Democracy and human rights go hand in hand.

- Democracy promotes individual's opportunities.

- It strengthens system which protects human rights.

- Democracy ensures rule of law in the state.

- Democracy develops institutional framework for human rights.

- *Political process* is required for *consensus building* and *decision making* for developing system of protection of human rights.

- *Public participation* is also required for ensuring human rights.

- Democracy enables political environment and enhances public participation.

Significance of Good Governance in protection of Human Rights

- Good Governance and human rights are mutually reinforcing.

- Human Rights provide value system for government.

- Human Rights also set performance standards for government accountability.

- Human Rights help to develop good governance system.

- Good governance is vital for protection of human rights.

- Implementation of human rights requires conducive environment.

- *Legal, political, administrative* and *managerial* systems and processes are required for implementation and protection of human rights.

- Good Governance ensures all these systems and processes.

Lesson 45

Human Rights in Pakistan-I

- Situation of human rights is complex in Pakistan.

- Diverse and large population have made this situation intricate.

- Different segments of society coexist in Pakistan.

- Various groups of Pakistanis have their own rights and privileges.

- **Different groups of Pakistanis claim human rights are;**

    - Women

    - Children

    - Minorities

    - Refugees

    - Transgender

- There are violation of human rights in Pakistan.

- International Human Rights Organizations have serious concerns over abuse and violation of human rights in Pakistan.

- International organizations monitor different events of country.

- Different segments of society have denied their basic rights.

Human Rights in Pakistan-II

- Constitution of Pakistan elaborate Human Rights in detail.

- 20 articles explain fundamental human rights of citizens of Pakistan.

- It is state's responsibility to ensure rights of citizens.

- Different state institutions are involved in the protection of human rights.

- Human Rights Commission of Pakistan(HRCP) is non-state institution for protection of human rights of Pakistanis.

- HRCP is an independent non-government organization established in 1987.

- It is influential organization of Pakistan.

- HRCP has played a leading role in provision of human rights to people of Pakistan.

- Human Rights situation is not good due to *immature democracy* and *bad governance.*

- *Institutions* are *ineffective* in maintaining rule of law in Pakistan.

- Awareness regarding human rights is increasing in Pakistan.

- External factors have played positive role in highlighting human rights issues

- Civil Society and Media have played significant role in this regard.