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Pakistan is not a failed state, rather a badly governed one.

OUTLINE

1) Introduction: Thesis Statement

There is no denying the fact that Pakistan has been subjected to poor administration frequently, but that does not make it a failed state altogether.

2) An overview of bad governance in Pakistan:

2.1) Inability of any political party to complete its 5-year tenure.

(2.1.a) This can be proved in the light of the fact that in the last 77 years

of independence, the country has had
33 prime ministers.

2.2) Violation of democratic rule

(2.2.a) Everyone is in the fight for dominance and power — which is often abused once achieved

(2.2.b) The elections of Feb, 2024, is a prime example of violation of public opinion and democracy itself.

2.3) Poor jurisdiction — making the law and order inefficient.

(2.3.a) Many of the cases are kept pending in court, with provision of justice long forgotten.

(2.3.b) Bailing of rapists — a very concerning issue in Pakistan as it is doing nothing to protect the security of women in the state.

(2.3.c) It is also injustice to the girls and women who are subjected to domestic violence and abuse.

2.4) Armed forces playing a poor role

(2.4.a) Persistently high street crimes.

(2.4.b) Violent attacks by militants and extremist groups reported on a daily basis.

2.5) Practices of corruption and money-laundering

(2.5.a) A misuse of the state's money by those who are wealthy and in power has significantly damaged the state's reputation and bank balance.

2.6) A never-ending fiscal debt.

(2.6.a) Poor financial decisions and corruption rates has also left the state in severe debt.

(2.6.b) IMF initially refused to give Pakistan a loan of \$7.1 billion because the state was already severely indebted to many.

2.7) Role of external elements.

(2.7.a) The role of foreign actors in the past had made Pakistan's foreign policy rather dependant. This resulted in some terrible decisions and also severed ties with a few countries.

(2.7.b) Though a shift in the foreign policy towards being independant and geo-economic has certainly open doors for the country.

2.8) 26 constitutional amendments since 1973

(2.8.a) The country has undergone a number of 26 amendments in the last fifty-two years.

(2.8.b) Highlights the state's decision-making and focus on preferential matters.

2.9) Counter-terrorism policies by the country

(2.9.a) measures taken by the state to combat this vile issue. — has reduced the number of suicide bomb attacks from 89 to 9 in the last 11 years

(2.9.b) This still does not deny the fact that 2024 marked the most terrorist attacks in the history of the country.

(2.9.c) The attacks in Kurram, Parachinar, Balochistan and parts of KP prevail despite the huge budget allotted towards defense.

2.10) Implementing of firewalls to provide cyber safety

(2.10.a) This did not save online data and information as much as it disrupt work for people doing remote jobs and online businesses.

(2.10.b) The state is focusing on the wrong problems presently. — while the more pressing matters lay unattended.

3) Conclusion:

The state has not failed altogether, but rather a set of poor decisions in its governance has led it to a critical stage.
