

Q1- Critically examine the role of elite capture in Pakistan's governance, economy, and politics. // 10  
How does it hinder reform and development? 10

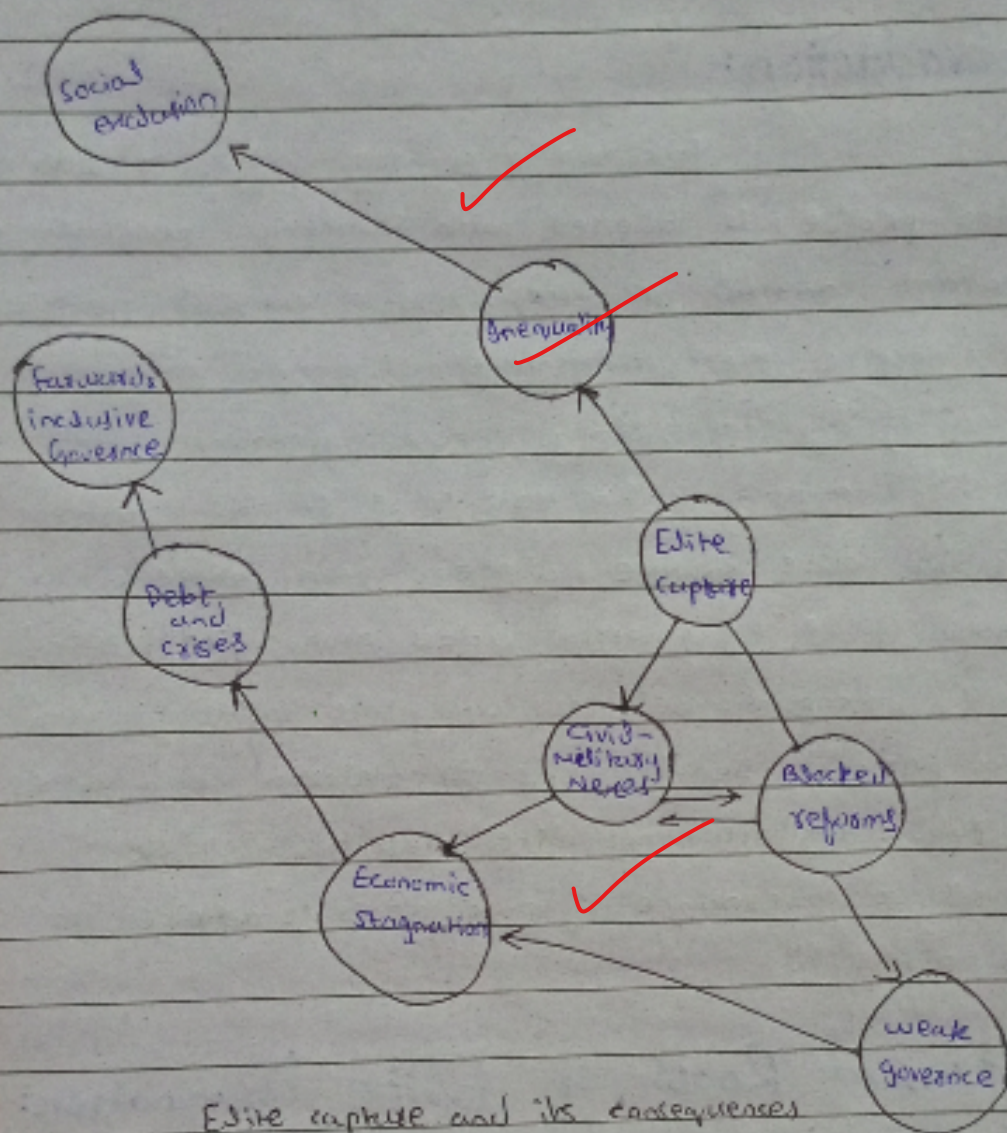
## -1 Introduction:-

Pakistan a country of over 240 million people, is blessed with strategic geography, abundant natural resources, and a youthful population. Yet, despite these advantages, it remains trapped in a cycle of instability, weak governance, and economic stagnation. The root cause of this paradox lies in elite capture, a phenomenon where a narrow group of powerful actors monopolize political power, economic resources, and state institutions of their personal benefit. As Dr. Mubeen Lodhi notes "public welfare, not elite interest, must be central to governance if Pakistan is to achieve its full potential."

## -2 Historical Roots of Elite Domination:-

Elite domination in Pakistan is not new. At independence, power was largely inherited by landed aristocrats who controlled agriculture, revenue collection, and rural populations. This failure to introduce meaningful land reforms in the 1950s and 1970s further entrenched feudal influence. Over time, political dynasties such as the Shahras, Sharifs, and Chaudharies consolidated their dominance, making politics an affair of a few hundred families. According to a 2019 PIDE study, more than 60 percent of

parliamentary seats have historically been occupied by dynastic politicians, reflecting entrenched oligarchy.



Elite capture and its consequences  
in Pakistan.

### -3 Nature of elite capture:-

Elite capture means that state institutions, resources, and decision-making are monopolized by a small group. Instead of serving the nation, ~~these~~ elites extract wealth and block reforms. This prevents equitable developments and undermines democracy.

#### 4) Elite Dominance in politics:-

Almost all legislatures are controlled by wealthy families and local "influentials". Party politics is not based on ideology but on personal networks and patronage. Even when urbanization and middle-class growth have reshaped society, politics has not reflected this change.

#### 5) Military & political Nexus:

The military, despite presenting itself as merit-based, often partners with political elites for mutual benefit. Both rely on patron-client relationships. The civil-military alliance protects elite privilege while maintaining the status quo.

#### 6) Economic Costs of Elite Capture:

According to UNDP's Human Development Report (2021), elite group extract \$17.4 billion annually (6% of GDP) through tax breaks, subsidies, and privileges. The richest 20% own nearly 50% of income, while 1.1% of land lords own 22% of farmland. These disparities create inequality and poverty.

#### 7) Social inequality and Exclusion:

Elite dominance perpetuates inequality in education, health, and job opportunities. Human capital development remains low, social mobility is restricted, and the poor face structural discrimination. This widens the gap between rich and poor.

## 8) Resistance to Reforms:

The elite class blocks reforms such as land reforms, tax reform, and governance reform, fearing a loss of privilege. As a result, Pakistan suffers from poor governance, corruption, and weak institutions.

## 9) Impact on governance:

Decision-making prioritizes elite interests over public welfare. Policy is made to protect exemptions, subsidies, and privileges. This results in inefficiency, corruption, and state capture, leaving governance weak and dysfunctional.

## 10) Academic Research on elite capture:-

The Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE) highlights how elite capture reduces productivity, blocks innovation, and leads to economic stagnation. It emphasizes that without structural reform, inequality and inefficiency will persist.

## 11) Comparative perspective:-

Elites exist worldwide, but in many countries, they play a constructive role by investing in industries and institutions. In Pakistan, however, elites act as extractive agents, preventing competition and reinforcing monopoly.

## 12) Cultural Exemptions and patronage:-

As highlighted by Rosita Armytage (2020), wealthy families benefit from a "culture of exemptions" that shields them from accountability.

patron-client relationships keep power concentrated in a few hands, reinforcing corruption.

### 13 Consequences for Development:-

Elite capture limit economic growth, weakens democracy, and prevents Pakistan from becoming a stable and prosperous nation. It produces instability and stagnation, leaving society vulnerable to crises such as debt, energy shortages, and governance breakdown.

### 14 Way forward:-

To overcome elite capture, Pakistan must focus on inclusive governance, accountability, fair taxation, and institutional reforms. Only when public welfare replaces elite privilege as the center of policymaking can Pakistan progress.

### 15 Conclusion:-

As it concludes, the real question is whether Pakistan's governance will prioritize public welfare over elite interests. Unless reforms dismantle elite capture, Pakistan's fate will remain uncertain, and its potentials will remain unfulfilled. As Ibn Khaldun observed, "injustice ruins civilization". Pakistan must learn this lesson before it is too late.

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