

Relationship between Government and People: A Case Study of Balochistan

By

¹Javereya Amin, ²Hussan Ara Magsi

Abstract:

The relationship between government and people is a most crucial factor that plays a major role towards well-being of people. The subjective of this study was to find out the different interactions related to relationship between Government and People, to find out the impact of relationship on Government Services and to explore the existing relationship among government and people. Mixed method (qualitative cum quantitative) was used. The sample was collected randomly. The data was collected from common people and government officials through two types of questionnaires having close and open handed questions. First questionnaire was specified for government official and other for common people, each questionnaire consisted of 20 to 25 questions. The government officials belong to twenty different departments of Balochistan government including education, health, local government department, and home department etc. SPSS software was used for data collection and the results were presented in tubular and graphic form. According to results 51 percent common people replied that government does not involve them in government projects. 82 percent people replied that government officials do not consult with people before starting of any project. When asking about the visits of government officials or elected members in their area, 77 percent said no the elected person were not used to visit their area. The question asked about people perception of building relationship as due to weak relationship is the main cause of failure of government projects 40 percent replied agreed, 32 percent strongly agreed, 19 percent disagreed, 8 percent totally disagreed and 2 percent have no opinion. It was concluded that there was weak relationship between people and government in Balochistan and it was recommended that government must coordinate with local community

¹M.Phil. scholar, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

²Assistant Professor, Department of Political Science, University of Balochistan, Quetta Pakistan

before starting any intervention or government project or any foreign aid projects and information and awareness is to be provided to all level of people regardless of their ethnicity about the right of people and types of association.

Keywords: Democracy, Geographical situation, Local Government, Local organizations, Legislative law, Primary Education, Union Council.

Introduction:

The relationship between government and people is a most crucial factor that plays a major role towards well-being of people and well-established government and it differs from country to country, region to region and even city to city, in fact without the representation and consultation of people, government is incomplete in making any decision or doing any work/project for the betterment of people as well as government, we also not forbid and forget that government is selected and made by the vote of the people almost in every part of the world. Hence, the relationship among people and government is significant and cannot be neglected.

In Islam the relationship among government and people is the primary factor in which the legitimate rights of people include: right to choose Islamic government, people have right to select high rank officials, people are consulted in selection of Islamic leader, people are authorized to participate in the legislative law through their representation in Islamic Assembly. People have also the right to observe the acts as well as the performances of government officials. An Islamic government is chosen by the people through their knowledge and free will; the government could not function without the support and recommendation of people. There are various examples in Islamic history such as when Hazrat Ali (R.A) was given authority by Allah to lead, even he did not carry on the responsibility till people came and took allegiance.

Before study the relationship of government and people in Balochistan we have to understand the social, economic and political condition of the province which has a major impact on the subject study, in a larger scenario the relationship between the people of Balochistan and government of Balochistan as well as the federation remained unstable and varied from time to time due to various factors that prevailed in the Province since 1947, the major focus of the study is the relationship among government and people which is what we are trying to discuss and explore. These factors consist of geographical situation, population, economy, law and order (insurgency), conflict of insecurity, administration, government and political situation. All these major factors do impacts on the people

and public relationship. The history of Balochistan is far more different as compare to other provinces of the federation. Balochistan is the largest province with regard to its area which constitute forty-four percent of the whole country and having the lowest population in which about 46 percent population consists of Baloch (Balochi & Barahvi) Speaking 42 percent are Pashtuns whereas, Hazaras, Sindhi, Punjabi including other settlers such as Uzbeks and Turkmens consists of twelve percent (Wikipedia)

The ethnicity is rather complicated by the association related to racial, civilization as well as historical characteristics that the societies are infrequently divided in different and distinct presumably hostile relationship The province is naturally enriched with coal, gas and other minerals, the additional economic sectors are fisheries, manufacturing industries, agriculture, animal husbandry are also important

The law and order situation have also become complex. The total sanctioned strength of law enforcement personal is 35098 and the existing personal are 33618 comprehending Balochistan constabulary. According to the report in 2014 about 164 dead bodies found in which 71 identified as Baloch, 35 as Pashtun, 19 from other ethnicities, whereas 41 could not identified. (State of human rights, 2014, p 78)

We can assume that there is weaker relationship between government and people, the security situation made this relationship more worst and on the other side both government and people have their grievances remained as same. Moreover, in the presence of corruption, like and dislike inadequate regulation of political parties in the shape of facilitating their own party workers or family members, the relationship among government and people came to at stake.

Significance of the Study:

The significance of the study is to correspond on the unexplored area of relationship among people and government. As there is no exact or pin point study that is conducted on the subject matter and no such research work has been done. By exploring and finding about the relationship between state and its people from the local level to the federation will be an addition. The study further explores about the history of Balochistan its democratic system from the beginning and what kind of issues are faced both by government and people, as the government is elected by the people and for the people so what has been done for the people must be known. From the part of

government what was the role of leaders, the bureaucrats, the politicians who came to be the leaders of the province. The study also explored the comparison of Balochistan with other provinces with regard to its geographical, political, economic, social, ethnic and traditional values and condition. The study is helpful in the finding out the existing problems related to people during their course of relationship with government and what people expect from local, provincial government as well as the current situation of government in handling or providing better services to the people in all aspects. Study shows about the grievances that prevail in major ethnicities of Balochistan and how these grievances can be handled. The study consists almost all the topics such as (health, education, agriculture, poverty, business). Through this study the role and responsibilities of government can be analyzed along with the services that were or that are being provided by the government to the people in all the fields of basic human requirements.

Objectives:

- To find out different interactions related to relationship between Government and People, what people expect from government and what government expects from people.
- To find out the impact of relationship on Government Services among Government & People.
- To explore the existing relationship among government and people and what are the hurdles and challenges

Research Questions:

- What are the interactions related to relationship between people and Government?
- What is the impact of relationship regarding government services among government and people?
- What are the hurdles existing in relationship between government and people?

Population:

All common citizens, government officers of education department, health, irrigation and local Government were population for this study.

Research Tools:

Secondary data, different reports and two close handed questionnaires were used as a research tools.

Literature Review:

To build strong relationship among government and its people might be an apparent priority that it barely requires to spell out. However, all altitudes related to government are condemns to be remote as of the people and not paying attention as well as not looking for participation. The greater level of transparency as well as accountability has increased as media and public scrutiny related to officials have increased. As the public believes that the government officials should generate high-quality policy goods. And if government can't or don't? Then mostly people think that they are having the right to stare somewhere else. The less impressive explanation related to customer service conception includes a settled erosion related to voter turnout during elections, vanishing the intensity of volunteers, with a reduction of confidence in decision as well as lacking participation in board meetings. The democratic system in America is extremely embedded in communities 'at the most basic level. The people are against not responsive government as a result a broader consent is emerging intended for greater dependence upon local government as well as additional involvement of people. As the people are having greater access towards information, forming opinions and having expectations from government that their opinions have to be considered while making any decisions. (Hildebrant, K. 2004, p 11- 13)

The contribution/participation of people can be more effectual in the act of local organizations. The participation of people in a significant determinant for the success as well as for the prosperity related to local government beside their active participation will be able to promote quality related to high-quality governance. Without their participation it would be obviously no level of accountability, neither development nor program. The Aronstein's hierarchy related to people participation is the well-known as the continuous sequence in which adjacent elements are not perceptibly different from each other and that frames the participation with regard to the power and authorization of people. The redistribution related to authority and essentially the have-not people that in the present time excluded from political as well as economical processes and that deliberately would be included in future. Due to this strategy the have-nots would join in the process of deciding that how the arrangement or sequence of things is shared, and the aims and policies are placed and the tax adverse circumstances are allocated. As per the significance of citizen's participation. (Mohammadi, S, H et al., 2011, p 431-434)

The mainstream of Pakistani politics as evident out the proclamation and motives of the countries' primary political parties is abating and focused along economic as well as social growth. The rectitude partakes in the

constitution stressed on social justice, social welfare, equivalence as well as equivalence of opportunity, democracy, independence and progress. There are various surveys that are conducted in the country to know the level of trust of the people on government however their extent is inadequate. To some extent citizens show as a whole lesser trust level but at the same time they are satisfied by the services of different government departments like police department, health department and education department. During study various questions were asked from the respondents, more specifically after 18th amendment after which the delegation of powers assigned to provincial governments. There are almost two aspects of trust one is trust on institutions and trust on persons. The trust on government means firm belief on the reliability of parliament, on cabinet, on local councils, on politicians and on civil services etc. Trust on government is essential sign of people's cause on the basis polity. The presence of trust among people and political parties represent trustworthy relationship among both. Trust is like an economic liniment lowering the cost related to negotiations. Capacitating latest forms of collaboration and thereby enhancing business activities create employment opportunities as well as prosperity. A healthy relationship is the base of progress of any country. The achievement of government is the conduct of political parties in every way toward economic condition, social condition as well as legal condition. Some scholars admit the reasoning and cause toward interest of public on government is complex. In developed countries various scholars stresses the impact that peoples' perception about economic as well as political accomplishment endeavors on trust upon government. In the context of institutions, their performance, their political traditions, people state relationship are although significant factors that deciding the degree of trust on government. According to other scholars the institutional performance of any country as well as political stability and relationship of government among its people represent the achievement of governance. Any prosperous government does authorize its institutions, curb political lack of stability through applying various policies and construct a trustworthy culture. To ascertain and confirm level of education and well-being of material of people it is recommended to perform and implement policies that is the responsibility of government of develop it effectively and built trustful relationship among people and government institutions and provide complete support to understand peoples' mentality as well as business. Therefore, it would prove that peoples' trust on government and institutions is significant for better governance. (Yousaf, N and Binish N, 2015, p 144-147)

During survey conducted at household level to know the perception of people about who must have to provide services, 56 percent people replied that it is the responsibility of local government to provide primary health care services, 46 percent said it the responsibility of local government to provide primary education and 45 percent said secondary education. Under ordinance of local government union councils are elected directly, Nazims and Naib Nazims of Union Councils and members of district/Tehsil councils and they have to select or vote for Nazim, as a result of survey it was observed that Union councils are considered as better site for influence with government and to solve problems. The importance of this system is due to increase level of opportunities for affiliations with government officials. Besides the responsibilities of government to deliver services would be improved at provincial, district and tehsil level and improve the performance of government. The issue still remains that how can the performance of government be enhanced through introducing new reforms like introducing better governance within the same jurisdictions, how to enhance accountability, ensure transparency, decrease corruption and giving access and more access to citizens. There is also a common issue about the less awareness of local population as the level of education is not as better, especially in Balochistan. It would be better to enhance the services related to education and health from provincial, district and union council levels. (Arif, S et al., 2010, p 1,2,3,34,36,45,47)

Some of the factors such as deprivation, poverty, non-education, unemployment, and assiduous deterioration and security situation have forced especially non Baloch to go to safer places like Pakhtun areas where they feel secure. In this condition it is important for the local government to take strategic measures that would certainly impact on the relationship among local government and local population. The local government must emphasize on providing better services to local people with regard to health, education, SMEs to meet the grievances of local people and facilitate them in all respect regardless of ethnicity, sect etc. The government of Balochistan also has to establish institutions through which they can train people make a strong workforce. Fisheries are also neglected and there is no such institute to trains fishermen so it must also be addressed. Proper management of livestock must be made on urgent basis. The political parties who are having a significant role among government people relationship and solution of problems that local populations are suffering with must be resolved by them. It is the responsibility of local people to give vote to trustworthy people so when they are elected they can talk for their grievances in assemblies and raise

the issues of local people so that a suitable solution can be made for the province where government people relationship can start to build and thereafter the relationship can move toward sustainable relationship. (Sial S and Abdul, B. 2010, p 7-9,14,48)

Research Method:

Mixed method (qualitative cum quantitative) was used. The sample was collected randomly. The data was collected from common people and government officials through two types of questionnaires having close and open handed questions. First questionnaire was specified for government official and other for common people, each questionnaire consisted of 20 to 25 questions. The government officials belong to twenty different departments of Balochistan government including education, health, local government department, and home department etc.

Discussion:

In Pakistan the nature of people and government relationship, interaction and impact is much more complex, in the prevailing feudal system, the representation of selected government is lesser trusted people are less satisfied with government, only specific communities who are closer to the government and government related interventions are more or less facilitated. In fact, a healthy relationship depends on economic growth, fundamental needs of ordinary people and progress which in fact is not satisfactory. Even 18th amendment did not provide satisfactory relationship as well as the devolution of authorize to the lower level. The country is lacking to provide better health and education facilities at the lowest level, only elite class are getting all facilitation. People expectations seem to be at the level of disappointment.

The situation of Balochistan is entirely different as compare to other provinces. The largest size province with lowest population and highest and richest in resources province is constantly in a state of anarchy. Only the capital city Quetta is somewhat and a little bit developed, whereas other districts of the province lacks all services that are the major obligation of government not only this government even did not provide the fundamental needs, no proper health facilities and education, no proper system of agriculture and irrigation found. Due to deprivation from all basic needs the people expect less or even nothing from government and rely more on their own efforts and abilities. After 2006 the political and governmental scenario changed entirely, the anti-state factors became more visible and active, by improper and insufficient system of education deprived completely people with awareness about their rights and through disregarding people grievances made the situation more worst. All these factors badly and negatively impacted on building any relationship, any

interaction as well as any positive impact on the minds of people to create association among government & people.

In the case of Balochistan and since the inception of Pakistan till now people of Balochistan feel resentment, they believe they are the most vulnerable and ignored. No doubt the province is the richest in resources as compare to other provinces but the grievances of people remained same specially Baloch people who are more than fifty percent of the total population of the province. The complexities of issues are at a huge extent, the only source of income is either agriculture or livestock and due to lack of infrastructure trading seems more and more difficult. Besides there are very less educational institutes and health institutes, only in the capitol city of the province there are some reliable educational and health institutions some of which are privately owned. The Sardari system and feudalism are also the factors that made the people far more behind. In fact, foreign insurgency, security situation and inadequate relationship have also irritated people. They feel more insecure in the diverse ethnic population. In this uncertain situation we expect lesser and might understand how would be the condition of relationship, interaction and its impact on both government and people.

Conclusion:

While asking question from the selected 22 participants (local/ordinary people) about their level of participation in government intervention at all levels about 43 percent said YES and 57 percent replied NO. While asking their level of satisfaction in government related projects 39 percent people said YES and 61 percent people replied NO. While asking their relationship or involvement with government institutes (Health, Education) or government officials 49 percent said YES and 51 percent said NO. Another question asked that whether the government officials consult with people before starting of any project 18 percent replied YES and 82 percent said NO. When asking about the visits of government officials or elected members in their area 23 percent replied YES and 77 percent said NO.

The question asked about their perception of building relationship as due to weak relationship is the main cause of failure of government projects 40 percent replied agreed, 32 percent strongly agreed, 19 percent disagreed, 8 percent totally disagreed and 2 percent have no opinion.

While asking the behavior and services of government officials toward people is satisfactory 39 percent replied agreed, 41 percent strongly agreed, 16 percent disagreed, 2 percent strongly disagreed and only 1 percent replied undecided.

When asking from government officials about do they encourage people participation in government projects 40 percent agreed, 55 percent strongly agreed, and 5 percent strongly disagreed.

Another question which is very reliable according to study that government officials are only in contact or in relation with Maliks and Sardars in doing their project interventions 25 percent agreed, 40 percent strongly agreed, 25 percent disagreed, 5 percent strongly disagreed and 5 percent undecided.

When asking about women are encouraged at a great extent in government interventions: 15 percent agreed, 35 percent strongly agreed, 45 percent disagreed, and 5 percent strongly disagreed.

Recommendations:

- The racial politics must be forbidden to start building strong relationship.
- Government must coordinate with local community before starting any intervention or government project or any foreign aid projects.
- Information and awareness is to be provided to all level of people regardless of their ethnicity about the right of people and types of association.
- The one that is going to be supported or facilitated must not feel anxious like people are feeling, the basis of healthy relationship is to negotiate mutually without any hesitation to understand problems and finding solutions would be easier.
- As Balochistan is already in a fragile situation as well as the political leadership, the conflicts of state mechanism have to be resolved to build and maintain good relationship.
- System of merit is nowhere to seen not even in Public service commission, for the sake of justice good leadership and competent government officials must be appointed through proper merit so they can solve grievances of people.
- While formulating government policies toward people, the perception of people must be taken into consideration and it can be done through organizing meetings with local communities this will also remove hesitation of people who are not known and not well aware or educated, they do not know about their rights even responsibilities. Their deprivation can be changed into their active participation.
- Government cannot work out for the betterment of people unless people are not involved and participate actively. The active participation is the way to build or start to build strong association.
- The complexity of association among federal to provincial and provincial to local governments and local government to local people

seems to be at a greater extent, there is a dire need to understand the nature of interaction and its impact and then to formulize policies and standards and its compliance to achieve success in building relationships.

- Until government do not intervene directly with people the gap will continue to exist, to overcome the problems and to build relationship government has to interact with people during all interventions and project cycles.

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