

Crisis of Governance in Pakistan: Need for Reforms and Institutional Building

Outline

I. Introduction

Thesis Statement

The crisis of governance is a chronic issue for Pakistan that has been a retarding factor in its progress since independence. The solution to this crisis demands holistic reform-ation of administrative setup and institutional building at the grassroots level. These reforms need to instill efficiency ~~in~~ the ~~system~~ while rooting out all forms of corruption and ill-practices.

II. Governance as a crucial determinant of a country's success

III. Factors contributing to governance crisis

- Geographic and geostrategic hurdles
- Politico-historical backdrop

Case in point: Durand line issue

- Social structures based on caste system

- Lack of Issue-based politics

- The flaws of governance framework.

Case in point: Failures of 5-year plans

f) Lack of transparency and accountability
Case in point: Right to Information
(RTI) Law.

g) Extractive Institutions

IV. Areas that mandate reform

- a) The formal governance structure
- b) The role of politicians
- c) The role of judiciary
- d) The role of anti-corruption watchdog
- e) The media needs to play a proactive role
- f) The civil society needs to show interest in governance reforms

V. The much-needed reforms

a) Accountability
Empowering NAB and accountability

b) Enhancing regulatory quality

c) Role of Courts

Case in point: Overturn of 121st
Amendment of 2015

d) Political stability and absence of violence

A look at World Bank's Governance report

e) Learning from examples

Case in point: Singapore's governance

VI. Conclusion