

Essay

Crisis of Good Governance in Pakistan: Need for reforms and Institution building

I. Introduction

Thesis Statement:

Growing fiscal deficit, miserable public delivery, uninhibited corruption, glaring poverty - all are irrefutable indications of crisis of good governance in Pakistan. The country has descended in this precarious predicament owing to a litany of responsible factors. However, it can be extricated from this adversity with some remedial steps, not least the reforms in public institutions.

II. Defining the key terms in the given statement and understand the underlying correlation ~~between~~

III. Factors responsible for the crisis of good governance in Pakistan

1. A divisive and polarizing politics
2. Failure to initiate structural reforms in institutions
3. Elite-centric culture of governance
4. Economic volatility
5. Terrorism and Extremism
6. Weak and ineffective local governments
7. Inefficient and unexpedient judicial system
8. Deep-seated corruption in all spheres.

7. Inefficient and unexpedient judicial system

8. Deep-seated corruption

IV. Repercussions of the Crisis of Good Governance

1. Dismal Public Delivery
2. Growing fiscal deficit
3. Uninhibited social evils
4. Untackled environmental challenges

Date _____ 20 _____

5. Inefficient and inadequate generation and collection of revenue
6. Spiking Brain Drain
7. Rising debt burden

V. Steps to bring about reforms and build Institutions in order to promote Good Governance

1. Mainstreaming Gender Equality in National Life
2. Privatizing loss-making SOEs
3. Materializing national dialogue to do away with political instability
4. Strengthening local Governments
5. Broadening tax net
6. Dissolving Federal Ministries that have been delegated to provinces
7. Depoliticizing the judicial system
8. Empowering and depoliticizing Bureaucracy
9. Improving education and empowering general public

VI. Conclusion

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Introduction: —

The decade of 60's in the history of Pakistan is regarded as 'The decade of Development', owing to the reason that in this epoch, Pakistan made unimitable strides towards gaining economic might. The fact that the GDP growth rate in this period stood somewhere near 7% affirms the peerless progress of country. What enabled the country to advance at such a pace is the real question. It is widely believed the efficient and effective governance was the reason behind country's giant leaps to prosperity in 60's. Since the country, at present, is struggling in every walk of life, not least the economy, the reason for all this, therefore, is very obvious: the crisis of good governance. Gradually, the country has fallen into this perilous whirlwind of poor governance, definitely owing to the lotney of factors that are plaguing it. Of these, elite-centric culture of governance is at the topmost. Following it is another equally responsible factor and that is failure to imitate structural reforms in the country in various institutions. Simultaneously, a divisive and polarizing politics is also exacerbating this crisis. As a result of this crisis, all the major sectors including political, economic, social and judiciary are at the supererbia.

end. The most severe consequence of poor governance is dismal public delivery. Likewise, the country is grappled with a chief problem of fiscal deficit due to bad governance. In particular, the rising social evils that are plaguing the country are an evident outcome of failed governance. Steerly out of this whirlwind thus requires mainstreaming gender equality in national life, launching structural reforms in public institutions, reforming tax policy, strengthening the local governments and depoliticizing the judicial system in the country. In fact, the country is entangled in a deep crisis of good governance, which is unleashing perilous ramifications on it. However, with a lotney of measures, it can be disentangled from this prevailing crisis.