

Crisis of good governance in Pakistan: Need for reforms and institution building

Outline

1) Introduction

Thesis statement: Pakistan has been facing the crisis of good governance that has certain consequences. However, pertinent measures can be taken for reforms and institution building to tackle this problem.

2) What are the crisis of good governance in Pakistan?

- a) There is lack of transparency in governance
- b) Corruption is hampering good governance
- c) Political instability is also cause of bad governance
- d) Military intervention in governance undermines good governance
- e) There is lack of participation of masses in governance.

3) What are pertinent measures for reforms and institution building?

- a) Ensure accountability for good governance
- b) Governance must be responsive
- c) Capacity building is key element for institution building
- d) Electoral reforms is necessary for institution building
- e) Media should be free
- f) Enhancing public sector efficiency through structural changes
- g) Implementing technology for better governance

- iv) Establishing oversight mechanisms
- i) Fostering inter-institutional collaboration and co-ordination.
- ii) Improving transparency in government operations.

4) Conclusion

→ The crisis of good governance in Pakistan is a persistent challenge that has hindered the country's socio-economic development and undermined public trust in state institutions. Despite its rich potential and strategic importance, Pakistan has struggled with governance issues such as lack of transparency and corruption. These challenges have not only impeded the effective delivery of public services but have also caused political instability and economic crisis. To address this crisis, there is an urgent need for comprehensive reforms and institution building that can foster the accountability, responsiveness and transparency. Strengthening these aspects is essential for Pakistan to achieve sustainable development, restore public trust and ensure that government effectively serves its citizens. For this, Pakistan must take measures such as ensure accountability, Governance must be responsive, media should be free and Establishing oversight mechanisms.

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So, Pakistan has been facing problem of good governance that has certain consequences. However, by taking pertinent measures for reforms and institution building, Pakistan can ensure good governance.

There are following problem of good governance in Pakistan.

The lack of transparency is significant cause of poor governance in Pakistan. It creates an environment for corruption, inefficiency, mismanagement and misuse of power. When government operations and decision are not transparent, it becomes difficult for citizen and oversight bodies to hold public officials accountable for their actions. For instance, 2024 election is questionable for manipulation of election results. As a result, a coalition government formed in a country. According to some analyst it undermined the democratic value and transparency by altering the results. It also effects the governance in a country. For example, it causes the political instability in country that effects the economy and social fabric. Hence, lack of transparency is the crucial issue of good governance in Pakistan.

Secondly, Corruption is hampering the good governance in Palestine. Corruption affecting every sector and institution. For example, National Accountability Bureau (NAB) scandal, where anti-corruption agency, mean to fight against corruption and mispower. The politicians, and influential business men have been implicated in manipulation investigation.

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by using their power and undermining the accountability process. Another example of corruption is Panama paper case involving former prime minister Nawaz Sharif, where his offshore assets were exposed, and highlighted how leaders have allegedly wealth through illegal means. This situation has led to weak rule of law and undermined the public trust in justice system that overall affects the governance.

Moreover, political instability is also cause of governance crisis in Pakistan. As a frequent change of leadership and policies disrupt the continuity of government functions. The constant tug of war between political parties and military in intervention and lack of long-term vision create vacuum where governance suffers. For instance, successive governments do not carry out the previous policies and projects this leading to mismanagement of resources and weakened institutions. And most important thing leaders are alleged of corruption further creates mistrust on government. As a result whole governance suffers. Consequently, Political instability leads to weak governance.

Another, problem of good governance crisis is military intervention in politics.

Military intervention in decision making undermines the democratic norms and civil liberty. The leadership of military takes part in government policies and decision. As a result, it undermines rule of law by taking decisions without transparency and accountability. For instance, since inception of Pakistan military has been strong hold in governance as a result Pakistan has been faced three time martial laws. In recently, SIFC project was signed by military help with quit countries. So, military intervention is also hinders the good governance.

Last but not least, there is lack of participation of masses in governance.

For good governance public should actively participate in governance. But in case of Pakistan, there is less participation of public in governance. It has some reasons such as political system is dominated by some elite class, which marginalized ordinary citizen from participation, corruption and red tapism, lack of transparency all these factors contribute to less engage citizen in governance. Consequently, the absence of public participation leads to bad governance that may not address the needs of the public resulting in policies that are less effective and less...

participation of public in governance also cause of governance crisis. This crisis creates serious consequences.

Good governance in Pakistan can be ensured by taking following certain measures.

First is ensure accountability for good governance. Accountability is the one of the important indicator of good governance. Without accountability there is lack of good governance. So, ensure accountability in every government institutions to fulfill the needs of public and transparency. It holds the officials and institutions to accountable for their actions. In this way, they work properly and transparently as a result corruption will decrease and public services will improve. Therefore, accountability is essential for good governance.

Another way to improve governance is must be responsive. It is crucial for well-being of state. Governance responsiveness means governance will be according to present and future needs of public. For example, Pakistan has been facing the water scarcity problem so government should make a policy that fulfill the need of present public and water must be enough for future generation. For this government should built more dams and increase the capacity of old dams. So this strategy will show the responsiveness of governance. Responsiveness

is also essential for good governance. Moreover, capacity building is key factor for institution building, especially in good governance. It involves enhancing skills, abilities and resources of institutions and their employees. In this way, they work properly and achieve sustainable outcomes. Through capacity building institutions are empowered to develop strong structures, improve services delivery and implementation of policies that foster the transparency and accountability. This process strengthens administrative system able to cope with challenges. Hence, capacity building of institutions enhances the good-governance.

Additionally, Enhancing public sector efficiency is vital for effective governance and structural changes are fundamental to achieving this goal. Structural changes involve simplifying the government operations. This means to reduce the barriers and red-tapism from government institutions. Similarly, introduce new technologies to make it more effective. This helps governance to work easily and boosts the public services. This mechanism also ensure the transparency in governance. So, public sector efficiency is best way to enhance better governance.

Similarly, using technologies can greatly improve the governance system. For example, digital platforms can make it easier for citizen to access services.

online such as applying for anything and tax paying which save time and resource and reduces the paperwork. Technology can also help government operations by automating routine tasks and managing data more efficiently. By using tools like data analytics, government can make better decisions based on accurate and timely information.

Additionally, technology can enhance transparency by providing public access to information about government activities and spending.

Overall, adopting technologies help government work more efficiently and make services more accessible to everyone.

Besides it, setting up independence oversight mechanisms is crucial for ensuring that government actions are fair and transparent. Such as independent audit agencies or watchdog groups monitor and review government activities to prevent misuse of power and corruption. They operate separately from government bodies, which help provide unbiased evaluation and hold the officials accountable. By regularly checking on how policies are implemented, these oversight bodies ensure that government operations are transparent and that any issues are addressed promptly. This promotes trust and confidence in governments ability to act in public's best interest.

One is best method to ensure good governance is fostering inter-institutions collaboration and co-ordination. It is crucial for improving good governance as it ensures that different government institutions work together towards common goals rather than operating in separate. Effective collaboration among institutions allow for sharing resources, knowledge and expertise, leading to more effectiveness and efficient policy implementation. For instance, when health, education and social welfare agencies work together, they can address multifaceted issues like child malnutrition, more holistically, integrating services that tackle both short-term and long-term solutions. By establishing communication among institutions not only improves operational efficiencies but also strengthens public trust in government institutions, leading to better governance outcomes. Hence, inter-institutions collaboration and co-ordination is important for good governance.

Finally, improving transparency in government operations is fundamental to enhancing good governance, as it builds public trust and hold officials accountable for their actions. Transparent practices such as open data initiatives and clear reporting mechanisms, allow citizen to access information about government decisions, expenditures and policies. This reduces opportunities for

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corruption and misuse of public resources by making it more difficult. Additionally, when government operations are transparent, it encourages citizens' engagement and participation in decision-making process, leading to more informal and responsive governance. So, transparency not only fosters accountability but also strengthens the democratic values, thereby improving overall governance.

In conclusion, the crisis of good governance in Pakistan is a crucial challenge. It has certain reasons such as military intervention, political instability and lack of transparency. Addressing these issues requires multifaceted approaches that include strengthening institutional frameworks, fostering inter-institutional collaboration and co-ordination, enhancing the transparency and accountability. By reforming outdated practices and ensuring that institutions are empowered, Pakistan can create a more-responsive and accountable government. Ultimately effective governance can be ensured by making efforts to reform and building capacity of institutions that can meet the needs of the people and uphold the democratic value of Pakistan.