

Crisis Of Good Governance in Pakistan: Need for Reforms and Institution building. (2016)

Outline

1: Introduction:

2: Understanding the Term "Good Governance"

3: Crisis of Good Governance in Pakistan

Pakistan is continuously facing crisis and relief situation in governance tier since its inception. **Unclear argument**

3.1: UN Indicators of Good Governance:

- I Rule of Law
- II Transparency
- III Effectiveness and Efficiency.
- IV Right to Information
- V Accountability.
- VI Civilian participation
- VII Responsiveness
- VIII Equity. **Irrelevant details**

3.2: Reasons of Crisis of Governance in Pakistan

Irrelevant

~~Some major flaws in governance are:~~

I Lack of accountability of officials

II Corruption Menace

Phrase it properly

III In-efficient education system

IV politicized Bureaucracy

V Lack of women empowerment

VI Non-participation of civilian society.

VII Lack of Infra-structural reforms.

VIII Military-Civilian Relations

Use proper jargons

4. Need of Reforms to Handle Governance Crisis:

4.1: Ensuring accountability and Transparency in all public offices.

4.2 Right to Information

4.3 Reforms in education

System: Singapore - A case-study.

4.4 Neutral Bureaucracy

Depoliticization of

4.5 Women empowerment and participation in policy making.

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4.6 Participation of civilians in decision making and policy making.

4.7: Curbing the menace of corruption.

Ensuring

4.8 Rule of law.

4.9 Capacity building and institutional reforms.

4.10 Incorporating e-governance.

5: Conclusion

Focus on proper deconstruction of the topic

Bring maturity in your arguments

Use proper jargons

Address the knowledge gap

Pakistan has always been facing governance crisis since its Independence. Pakistan has failed to practice the economic and social resources at its best to ease people, as prescribed by United Nations Indicators for good governance. There are multiple reasons encompassing crisis of governance such as lack of accountability, corruption, In-efficient education system, politicized bureaucracy, lack of women empowerment, military-civilians dwindling relations and lack of institutional reforms. There is an urgent need to tackle these crisis by following these suggestions and reforms; ensuring accountability and Transparency, assessible public Information, reforms in education system, Neutral Bureaucracy, curbing the menace of corruption, civilian participation

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in policy making and reforms in institutional capacity building. These all reforms can transform the bad governance into good governance.

At first we have to understand the term governance and good governance. World Bank defines good governance as the execution of public policies and efficient use of resources for its people. United Nations provided a list of Indicators for the maintenance of good governance such as rule of law, transparency in public policies and its implementation, efficiency and effectiveness of system, accountability of every public office holder, civilian participation and responsiveness of state on any issue occurring in the state, Equality and Equity in dealing. These indicators can transform the governance crisis of any state. Imran Khan

Avoid using first nouns

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former Prime minister of Pakistan said;
"The main purpose of governance is to provide ease to people."

Reasons of governance crisis are not the demand of the topic

There are multiple reasons of governance crisis in Pakistan. Some of them are explained here. At first, Lack of accountability of any public office holder is the main hurdle in the way of good governance. Kinship, patronage and public relations of any government official may cause deviations from duty and then lack of accountability of public office holders for their doings is the major cause. Hazrat Umar (R.A) founded Ombudsman Courts for the accountability of government official. In Holy Prophet (PBUH) reign every one was accountable to Allah, Shura and Masse. Once there was some clothing sheets received by

Re-check this incident (this is not attributed to Prophet (PBUH))

prophet as a gift Prophet Muhammad distributed these clothing sheets to everyone. After some days, a Sahabi came and questioned Muhammad (SAW) that every other person got one sheet how could you get two, this incidence showed the transparency, rule of law and accountability of public officials. Even, Prophet Muhammad was not above law.

Corruption is another pervasive hurdle in the way of good governance. Pakistan is suffering due to corruption, mostly citizens are committing corruption at their own level either in one way or the other. Corruption has been prevailed in such a way that International Index of Development has ranked Pakistan at 117th position out of 180 countries of the world. Hadith demonstrates its illness as prophet Muhammad said: The person

Incorrect reference

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Who offers bribe and who accepts
bribe both are liable to hell.

Third major flaw
in the governance system of Pakistan
is inefficient education system.

Pakistan needs diar reforms because
there are so many things to

be corrected in the education
system. The education system of

Pakistan lacks professionals
committed to the growth and
development of student, infrastructural

lack of scientific labs, lack
of training of educators and
cramming based curriculum

which is also out-dated - lagging
behind than the world. According

to World Bank the literacy
rate of Pakistan is 62.6%.

which is less than any country
present in South-Asia.

Politicized Bureaucracy
incorporates another major restriction

towards the good governance. Political inclination ruins the steel-frame work of bureaucracy which is famous for its neutrality. Bureaucracy should be neutral and impartial because their political interests can change the making of policy and its executions and can lead to benefit of a specific group or political party.

Woodrow Wilson former president of U.S.A and a well-known socialist said; "The bureaucracy should have nothing to do with politics."

Lack of Women-empowerment and non-participation of women in politics and public institutions is creating another major setback in good governance. In Pakistan 49% are present according to digital consensus - 2023. But these women are discriminated on gender bases are in some

backward areas are even not allowed to get education. This is the major right to any person and in Pakistan women are deprived from education. The country lags behind in education whose start was from **انزواء**. The First revelation on Prophet Muhammad was (Surah Alaq): **اقرا باسم ربك الذي خلق**. "Read with the name of thy God who created you." The women education and empowerment can better the governance. **Asian Development bank** published in its annual report that; "governance can be improved if women are empowered and allowed to participate in public policy formation and its implementation."

In Pakistan **civilian** society is refrained from **participation** in public policy making, administration and implementation of the policies. They have no

access to information and are not informed about the legislations, policies and decisions made for them. High level officials are un-aware of the situations of a normal civilian so they can not form an efficient policy or decision for them without their participation. As an Islamic Republic of Pakistan the civilian should be consulted and should be allowed to participate in public affairs. In Quran Allah says:

"Consult them in matters. (شاورهم في الامر)"

Lack of Infrastructural Reforms is another factor impeding the pathway of good-governance. The infrastructure is too old and not according to the requirements of development and growth that can maintain pace with other countries. Lack of labs, schools,

colleges, universities, hospitals and institutional building hinders the good governance practices.

The last but not the least major drawback of governance crisis is civilian-military relations. Pakistan has been pray of four Martial-laws. These extra-constitutional activities caused major problems in the stability of political environment due to dis-continuation of policies and major projects. Ayub Khan, Yahya Khan, Zia-ul-haq and Pervez Musharraf are the Military personnels who imposed martial law and put constitution in abeyance and blocked the development and growth of country. These were the major reasons imparting crisis in development and governance of Pakistan.

Moving towards the reforms much needed to tackle the governance crisis, firstly, there is ensurance of transparency and accountability. If transparency and accountability of all public office holders are ensured governance can be improved also. All bureaucrats and civil servant should be accountable before Allah, legislature and masses for their wrong-doings. and all the policies and projects should be transparent and conveyed to all masses about the information that would effect them.

Right to Information is another solution for making transparent governance system. All civilians should have the authority and access towards the information in which they are effectes and the decisions related to them.

In 18th Amendment in the constitution of Pakistan ~~have given the right~~ to information to all the citizens of Pakistan in article 19-A.

The much needed reforms should be in education system. The out-dated curriculum should be updated to new one according to contemporary needs. The infrastructure should be according to modern day needs for example science labs, I-T lab and halls for seminars. There should be more focus on practical and vocational education so that a skillful workforce can be created which have mind to think and skills to conquer every field of life. As Napoleon said: "Give me educated mothers, I shall guarantee you the civilized-
educated nation." Here we have a case-study of Singapore who

got the title of clean government by world bank. They introduced reforms and got the highest ranks in literacy, governance and administration. They introduced educational reforms and their literacy rate is highest in the region. With a population of 54m only - they excel in education field having 96% literacy rate, unemployment cut down to 4% and having clean and efficient governance title.

Neutral Bureaucracy is compulsory for implementation and making of policies and highlighting the social issues, otherwise it will lead to political inclinations and one political party or interest group will get benefit from their inclinations. Separation of powers theory is workful for the

handling of politicized bureaucracy.

Women empowerment and participation in administrative departments and policy making can be fruitful for good governance. Women should participate in every field of life. Hazrat Khadija (R.A.) was also worked in trading. Holy Prophet hired a lady educator for Hazrat Hafsa (R.A.). Similarly Caliph Hazrat Usman (R.A.) appointed a lady for inspection of grain market. Islam also gave many examples of women participation in different fields of life. But in Pakistan only 21% women are in workforce which is lowest among all Islamic countries. 70% of these working women have vulnerable jobs. Michael Obama a great entrepreneur said; "there is nothing which, as woman, we cannot achieve." But for this

women should be allowed to work and participate in administrations to. There are many example in Pakistan that are working women and harnessing in their fields. Fatima Jinnah was successful politician working with her brother - Benazir Bhutto - first muslim prime minister and Maryam Nawaz current chief minister of Punjab are role model for all the ladies in our country. Malala Yousafzai said; "we can not all be successful if half of us are held back."

Civilians should also be allowed to participate in the policy and decision making of country. They can participate through direct elections, referendum, interest group or survey to incorporate their opinion in the policy and administration.

Curbing the menace of corruption can be a big step towards good governance. Fair and transparent system, fair trials and accountability can ensure good governance.

Similarly, another reform should be rule of law. Everyone should be under the law, no-one is above the law.

Law is sovereign and all others are answerable to law and legislature. There should be strict punishments, reduction in salaries and stoppage of bonuses may be helpful to reduce

The main step towards good governance is capacity building and institutional reforms. The main focus should be capacity building and institutional reforms. Reforms has to be enforced in all public-private institutions to better govern

Good governance refers to efficient and effective use of financial and social sources. Many hurdles are there to impact crisis to good governance. Some of them are; lack of accountability, corruption, our so-called education system, politicized bureaucracy, military-civilian relations. But above all this we can fix all these crisis by only adopting few reforms such as ensuring accountability of public office holder, women and civilian participation in administrative decisions, applying rule of law and some institutional reforms.