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

## 1) Introduction

T.S.: Pakistan is facing a crisis of good governance. It is a result of socio-political complexities and has deteriorating impacts on the country's economy and national security. Consequently, there is a dire need to reform ~~the~~ bring structural reforms.

## 2) Explanation of good governance and its crisis in Pakistan

## 3) Reasons behind the crisis of good governance in the country

- a) Negative impacts of the colonial legacy
- b) Uncertainty of policy implementation due to political instability
- c) Systemic malpractice through corruption
- d) Power imbalances owing to an accountability void
- e) Lack of resources to run institutions
- f) Marginalization resulting from identity-based strains

## 4) Negative implications of crisis of good governance: Why there is a need for reforms in Pakistan

- a) Economic stagnation
- b) Social unrest
- c) Deterioration of public services

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- d) Loss of trust in institutions
- e) Grievances and separatist ~~ter~~ sentiments
- f) Escalating security concerns
- g) Increased chances of brain drain
- h) Criticism on the international stage

## s) Reform proposals for institution building

- a) Institutional reforms to enhance democratic resilience
- b) ~~Strategies~~ <sup>strict accountability</sup> to combat corruption
- c) Judicial overhauls to reinforce rule of law
- d) Use of technology (E-governance) for efficiency.

## c) Conclusion

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In a world where nations strive for progress and development, Pakistan stands at a crossroads, grappling with governance challenges amidst economic ~~crisis~~ <sup>crisis</sup> downfall. There are multiple reasons behind the crisis of good governance in the country including its colonial legacy, political instability, and corrupt institutions. Moreover, lack of accountability, and resources, along with identity-based biases lead to ~~fit~~ power imbalances and marginalization. As a result of this governance crisis, the country faces economic stagnation and social unrest. Furthermore, the public loses trust in institutions which builds up grievances and separatist sentiments. chances of

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security issues also increase which puts the country under <sup>the attack of</sup> international criticism. All these factors call for an immediate structural reform and institution building strategy. Building democratic resilience, combatting corruption, and reinforcing rule of law by strict accountability measures can help reduce the issues. Additionally, technology can be smartly integrated in governance structures for efficient use of limited resources.