

2018 Define and describe Governance as formation and management of the formal and informal mechanisms that regulate the public realms. b) Describe various indicators of good governance such as Participation, Rule of law, Transparency, Accountability, Responsiveness and Efficiency CSS 2018

1- Definition of Governance

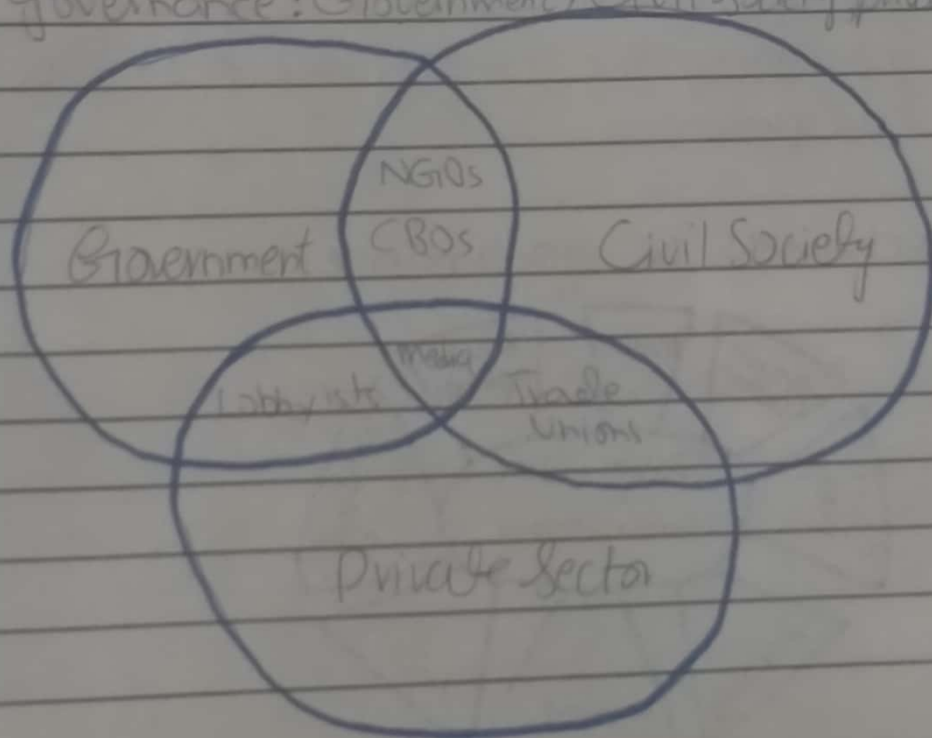
"The manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development."

World Bank

2- Description of Governance

2.1- Governance goes beyond Government

There are three actors involved in governance: Government, Civil Society, private sector.



2.2 Role played by each actor in the paradigm of governance

2.2.1 Government as an actor in governance
 The government involves the executive, legislative, and judiciary as its part. The government is responsible for providing political steering and creating a conducive political, legal and socio-economic environment.

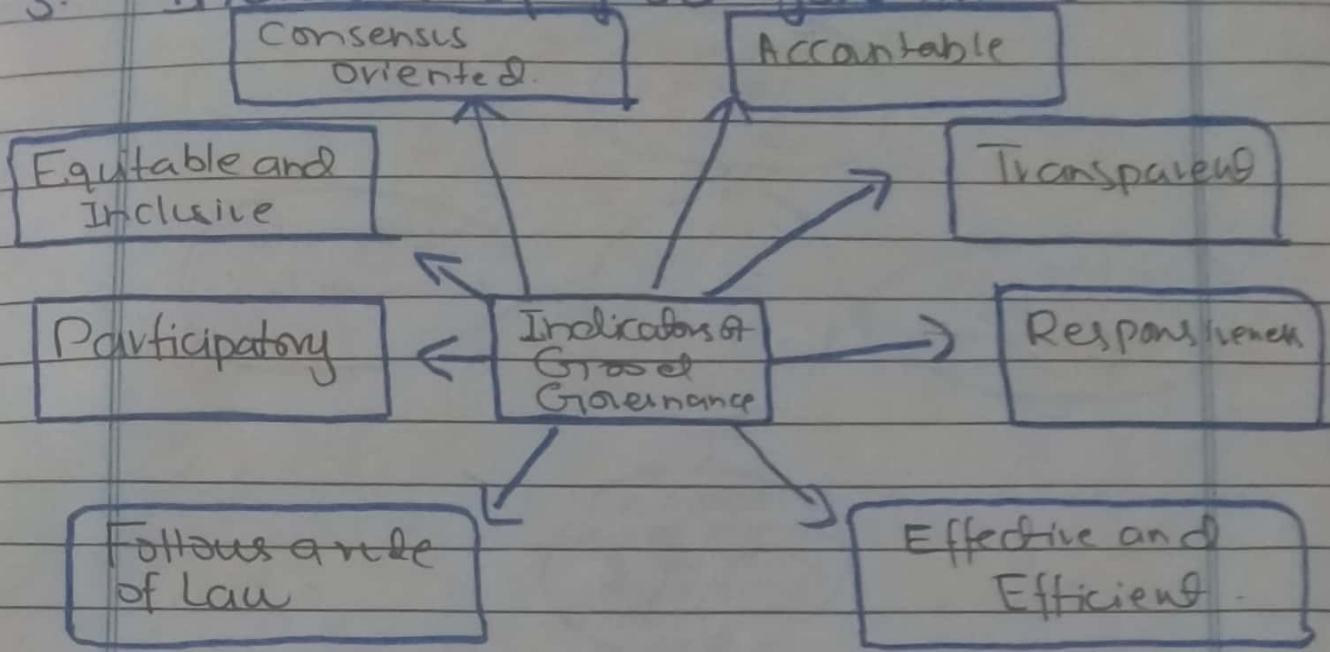
2.2.2 Civil Society as an actor in governance
 The civil society is composed of intellectuals, formal and informal employees, as well as the urban middle-class and urban poor. It is responsible for mobilizing people's participation.

2.2.3 Private sector as an actor in governance
 The private sector comprises of entrepreneurs, the national as well as multi-national companies. The private sector is responsible for creating the employment opportunities for the people.

2.3 Stakeholders in governance



3. Indicators of good governance



3.1 Participation as an indicator of good governance

Participation in good governance implies that all people, irrespective of sex, class, or race, should have a voice in decision-making either directly or indirectly through legitimate intermediate institutions.

Such broad participation is built on freedom of association and expression. An example is Pakistan's Citizen Portal, such e-governance platforms promote good governance in the country.

3.2 Rule of law as an indicator of good governance

Good governance requires that a legal framework is enforced, which is crafted in fair ways, enforced impartially, and

attached to human rights issues.

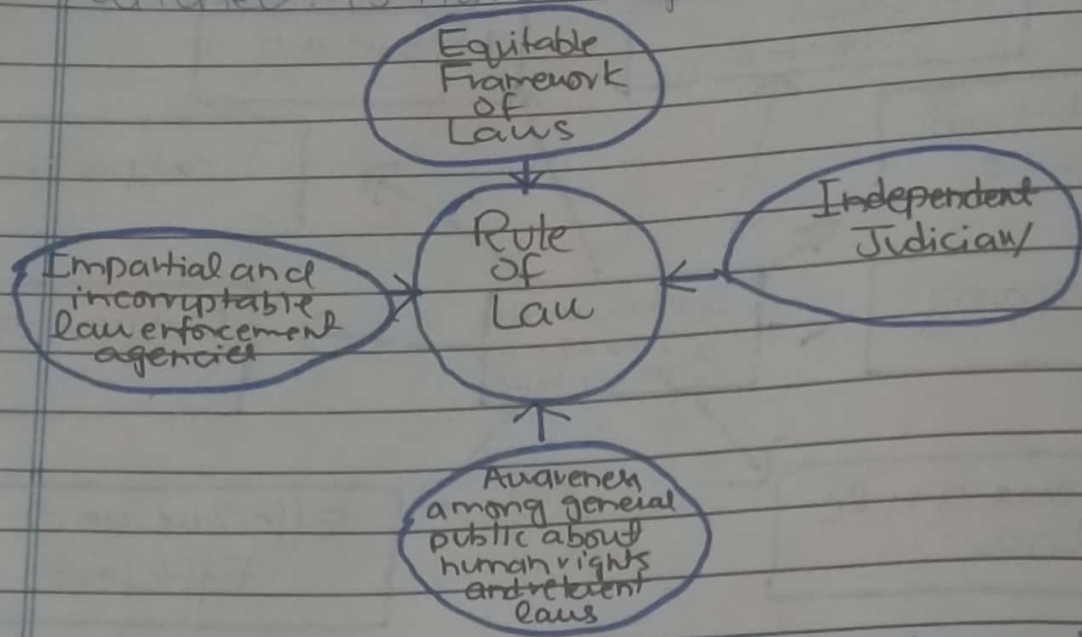


Figure: Conditions for rule of law to prevail

Article 25A of 1973 Constitution of Pakistan is an example of equitable framework of laws. In order to ensure the implementation of this article of right to education, the other conditions must also be fulfilled.

3.3

Responsiveness as an indicator of good governance

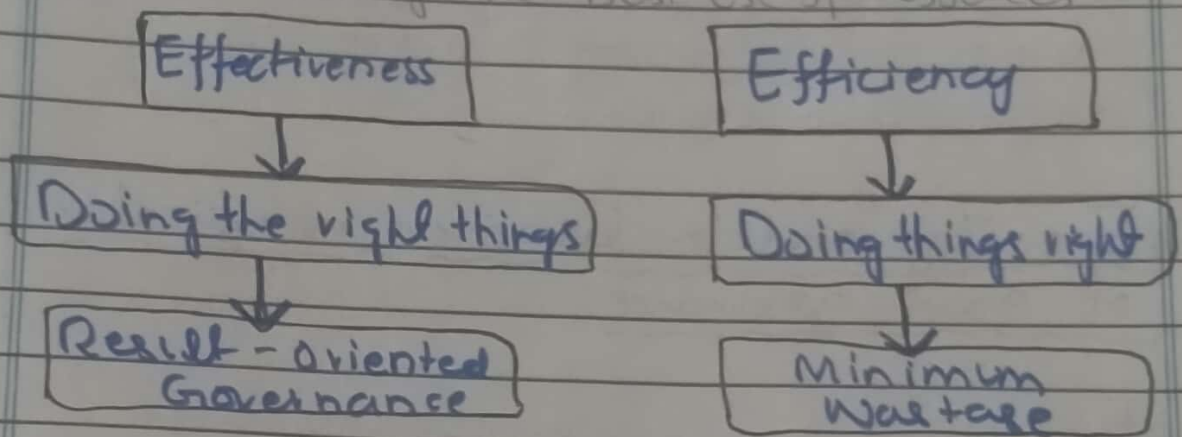
Responsiveness as an indicator of good governance entails that the institutions and processes should serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time frame through predictable policy making.

This is one aspect of good governance that cannot be faked. It reflects the performance of any branch of government.

As for judiciary, it is said, Justice delayed is justice denied. An example of responsiveness is the institution of disaster management in Pakistan.

3.4 Effectiveness and Efficiency as an indicator of good governance

Effectiveness and efficiency entails that processes and institutions should produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources.



An example of enhancing effectiveness and efficiency in the case of Pakistan is the introduction of e-governance. It has saved the infrastructural as well as utility costs while ensuring the completion of ~~tasks~~ work.

3.5 Good governance is Consensus-oriented

This implies that good governance

mediates differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interests of a community. This also implies that government must work to achieve sustainable human development and fairness of outcomes.

The forums like Parliament are present to ensure consensus oriented governance. Its importance is emphasized by Ishtiaq Hussain in *Governing the Ungovernable*, who identifies that dictatorships ~~is~~ always are invariably unsustainable because the decisions made by a dictator are not consensus-oriented; hence, even if they appear to be right, they are always reverted owing to them being single-person decisions.

3.6 Equity and Inclusiveness as indicator of good governance

Equity and Inclusiveness involves guaranteeing the rights of all individuals to improve and maintain their well-being. Equity ensures that the resources are appropriated ~~appropriated~~ as per the needs of the different sections of society.

For Pakistan, Article 25 of the Constitution ensures the equality of citizens, while providing for compensation for vulnerable groups. Article 27 of the Constitution provides the basis of quota for disadvantage groups and regions of the country.

3.7 Accountability as an indicator of good governance

Accountability is a key requirement of good government. The government institutions, private sector and civil society organizations should be held accountable to the public, as well as to the institutional stakeholders they serve.

National Accountability Bureau is an anti-corruption agency in Pakistan. It probes into the cases such as Dabwalela, hence ensuring the accountability of those holding offices in different governmental institutions.

3.8 Transparency as an indicator of good governance

Good governance is based on the transparency of the decision-making process, which ensures that information is freely available and accessible to those involved or affected by the decisions taken.

It also implies that enough information is provided so that the interested parties can understand the basis of information and monitor progress. Article 19A in Pakistan's Constitution provides right to every citizen to access information on all matters of public importance.

3.9 Strategic vision as an indicator of good governance

The government should have a broad and long term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development.

The strategic vision means that the governance is sustainable, that is, it meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

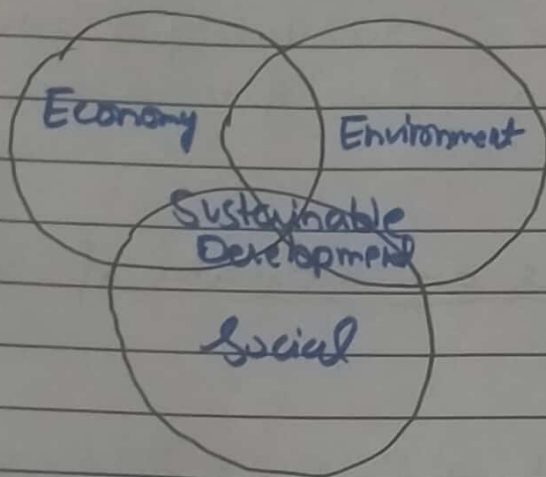


Fig. Sustainable development as a strategic vision

4- Conclusion

The good governance requires progress and development in each indicator.

The developing nations and the least developed countries, particularly, don't fare well on these indicators, and hence suffer on the front of economic development as well. Eventually, they remain trapped in the lower-income group of countries.