

Date: Topic

Crisis of Good Governance in Pakistan: Need of Reforms and Institution Building.

Outline:

1- Introduction:

Thesis Statement:

The looming crisis of good governance in Pakistan has shattered the economic, political, social, civil and judicial machineries of the country. However, swift reforms and institutions building can help to heal the state from doldrum.

2- Good Governance and its importance in country's development.

(a) - ~~Historical context of good governance in Pakistan.~~ (Balochistan local government reforms (2010-2013))

(Governing the ungovernable by Ashraf Hussain)

3- Looming crisis of good governance in Pakistan.

(a) - Absence of social equality due to

lack of good governance results in distrust.

(Education and health care disparities between Urban and Rural settings).

(Human Development Report (UNDP-2021)).

(b) - Political chaos prevails due to absence of good governance.

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(Frequent changes in government and coalition politics - Case studies).

(Cross-country studies by Mauro and Knack and Keefer)

(c) - Vague good governance is a hindrance in the path of economic stability.

(World Bank Report on Pakistan economic updates (2022)).

(A case study by Jeff Huther and Anwar Shah).

(d) - Crisis of good governance reflects in the form of poor rule and rule of law.

(Panama Papers Scandal).

(Herald Magazine and Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI)).

(e) - Chaotic governance creates a vacuum between civilians and leaders.

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(Why Nations Fail by

(f)- Security challenges get worsen due to absence of good governance.

(Terrorism and insurgency rise in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunwa).

4- Need for reforms and institutions building for the revival of good governance.

(a)- Knowledgeable democracy with accountable meritocracy would result in a better governance.

(Intelligent governance for 21st century: A middle way between West and East by Nicolas Berggruen and Nathan Gardels).

(b)- Transparent and fair elections could yield political stability and better governance.

(Studies by Rashida Haq and Uzma Zia)

(c)- Minimization of lobbying power of special interest groups lead to eradicate corruption and ensure good governance.

(The Economy of an Elitist State - 1999).

(d)- Role of Civil Society in advocating for good governance - a cultivate step.

(Civil - Society in Pakistan - Report 2022)

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(e) - International Aids with conditions are helpful to cater governance issues.

(IMF and World Bank conditions on government reforms).

(f) - Controlled freedom of Media is helpful to highlight responsibilities of governments

5 - Implications of SOPs for good governance in Pakistan:

(a) - The phenomenon of Build Back Better country could prevail.

(Ten lessons for the Post Pandemic World by Fareed Zakaria).

(b) - The portrayal of better self image in the global arena. (Vision 2030:

6 - Conclusion :

Pakistan Development Goals).

Introductory Paragraph:

South Asia presents a fascinating combination of many contradictions.

It has governments they are high on governing and low on serving. It has parliaments that are elected by the poor but take care the interests of rich.

~~the~~ Pakistan is one of the prime examples, where such fragile governance is practised from a long period of time.

Since 90s, the ~~the~~ country is experiencing the doldrums of crisis of good governance.

From social inequality to political chaos, poor rule of law to severe economic disruptions and last per not least the vacuum ~~the~~ institutions
→ between the ↓

and citizens have proved the final nail in the coffin of the state.

Pakistan was ~~among~~ one of the top ten economic performers among the developing countries in the world during

the first forty years of its existence. However, some covert and overt influences have made the quality of governance miserable. However, certain reforms could be resulted in the revival of good governance.

From knowledgeable democracy to accountable meritocracy, ~~state~~ strengthen role of law to the strengthen rule of law, transparency in elections to the minimization of power of special interest groups. and the approval of international aids with conditions are important steps to cater the problem.

Indeed, the looming crisis of good governance has shattered the economic, political, social, civil and judicial ~~mechanism~~ machineries of Pakistan.

However, swift reforms and institutions building can helpful to heal the state from doldrums.

[232 - Total
Words]

Conclusion:

To sum it all, amid the worsening condition of the good governance in Pakistan, the country need to implement major reforms in order to cater the problem. It is considerable to pay the attention on all the important dimensions of the governance, especially good governance that includes: government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, ~~and~~ control of corruption, voice and accountability, absence of violence and political stability.

Furthermore, ^{it is} the ^{responsibility of} think ~~tanks~~ tanks

to find a balance between meritocracy and democracy, and between authority and freedom, in order to create the intelligent and refine form of a governance. The American political scientist,

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Francis Fukuyama asserted that it was not the type of political system that determined capable management but an effective state. In words of him, "What matters in the end is not regime type but whether citizens trust their leaders, and whether those leaders preside over a competent and effective state." It is necessary for the decision making bodies and for the principle institutions of the governance to follow the complete SOPs of reforms for the revival of good governance in the country.

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