

Topic:

Crisis of good governance in Pakistan:

- Need for reforms and institution building.

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  - d) Ensuring the Rule of Law.
  - e) Controlling corruption
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e) Ombudsman

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## Introduction:

According to the World Bank, governance refers to the manner in which public officials and institutions acquire and exercise the authority to shape public policy and provide public goods and services.

It simply means that public offices and institutions use the authority to shape the public policy to provide as much as public goods and service to the people or citizens of that country.

The Problem behind the good governance in Pakistan, has many challenges which are discussed below.

- a) Most of the observers and analysts within and outside Pakistan believe that the equality of economic governance and the decision-making and the capacity of the key institutions have gradually deteriorated over time.
- b) Pakistan's main problem is holding on to macro-economic stability, sustaining economic growth and delivering stability, sustainable

economic growth and delivering public services to the poor is due to the weak governance and a gradual but perceptible decline in institutional capacity.

c) The elitist nature of the state and the society and both in conflict and collusion among the various power structures of the country can explain this phenomenon. It is the implementation of those policies that has proved to be the major culprit.

d) Chronic political instability and frequent changes in political regimes have also caused disastrous consequences for economic governance.

The Good governance which can lead Pakistan towards a prosperity. Pakistan prosperity is also linked with the better governance. The Institutions needs to be reformed which can be helpful to implementing the better policies for the citizens of Pakistan. The Government need to put the political difference as a side and think seriously about the reform of Institutions and uphold the all basic

Principles of governance. Countries like China, Japan, U.S.A are known for their good policies and governing methods which are universal for all countries. Pakistan can implement those kind of policies and it can affect the Pakistan governance from low to High. There are areas which can be reformed for achieving the good governance.

The following steps to be taken for the improving the good governance.

- a) The political stability can lead towards good governance. This will bring a confidence to the investors, that their policies should be implemented for five years. The International and National investors are trust the government and can be ready to invest in the country. If political stability goes on that it can high the chances that investments from direct national and international can be cut-down.

For example: If political stability do not be solved then, Institutions like world-Bank can not give you the developments

loans as because world Bank usually do the agreement for at least 5 years or long-term program. This can effect the image of Pakistan to other international Banks and countries.

b) A number of laws and institutions are exist in the name of accountability in Pakistan. Starting from Public accounts Committees at the Federal level and the Provincial Assembly level there is a Plethora of committees, bureau and task forces, charged with this responsibility. The National Accountability Bureau (NAB) made a very promising start and instilled some fear and induced a deterrence effect. However, the Institution being used for political purposes and the conviction rate is very low.

c) The efficiency as measured by the government effectiveness either is the maintain the security of life (ie. Article 9 of the constitution of Pakistan 1973) and property rights i.e. Article 24 protection

of property right by the Constitution of Pakistan 1973 or law and order to delivery of basic services, has rapidly declined over time. Like social-economic rights which are guaranteed by the constitution but never implemented.

d) The rule of law, is a backbone of any institution, especially of judiciary. The judiciary at the highest level is indeed trying to assert its independence, & enforce the rule of law and expedite disposal of cases. But it is not clear if a common citizen is any better off today in term of access to justice, speedy redressal of grievances, enforcement of contracts of property rights.

e) The controlling of the corruption is becoming more challenging. However, the government is trying to control it by the several means i.e. Accountability before the parliamentary committee, freedom of information (Article 19-A) and the media which is kind of a watchdog to the governmental institutions.

f) The Regulatory burden means, The costs imposed on businesses by the regulatory framework that is the legislative, regulatory and taxation measures. It means the framework of taxation is to be good a progressive tax implementation and policies to be introduced. For example Income high  $\rightarrow$  tax high and income low tax low.

These steps are not enough of the good governance the Institutions also needed reforms. The role of institution should be strengthened; which includes the following institutions.

a) The criminal justice system. This is the very important institution, which uphold the fundamental rights and other rights which are protected by the constitution. In criminal justice system, reforms includes are police reforms, judicial appointment reforms, protection of witnesses, and reform required in the prosecution office. As there all institutions are connected to each other.



For uphold justice the Government need to do the above reforms. For ensuring "justice is not only be done but seen to be done" and to avoid the "justice delay is justice denied".

b) The Education Sector, which backbone of any country, the fundamental right which is article 25-A of the constitution which assure education to be provided equally to the girls & boys which is lacking in implementation. Also the education school are lacking teachers almost more the 9,000 vacancies are not-filled and teachers of required in the school due to non-implementation almost more the 3000 school are going to be closed in Balochistan (Dawn). The Government need to reform the education sector as in future the driving force is the youth of this country.

c) Media Sector, the media a few the 20th Century known to be the four pillars of any state. The media main job is to provide true news stories and to

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his/her home. Like Benazir Income Support Program, the Institution like BISP should be made in national level and united nations health & education program which helps the common citizen to get their rights.

e) The Ombudsman, These offices which are established under Zia's government. They are now perceived to be grinding the same millstone as the rest of the bureaucracy. The reform in the Ombudsman can low the burden of courts & also uphold the easy access to justice & cases of citizens against the harassment.

f) The corporate sector, which includes the Securities and exchange Commission which is for ensuring the high standards of corporate governance in publicly listed companies, but lack of accountability which this institution do not uphold the high standards of corporation. The reforms should be made and proper rules of implementation should be upheld.

Conclusion:

For the better governance the reforms in institution and uphold the principle of good governance will lead Pakistan to a good governing country. If this steps were taken then there a possibility of a ending of the crisis of good governance. Further, This good governance can be seen be general ~~consensus~~ consensus, like by the media which is a watch dog of a country will report to the good governance that being uphold. If the normal people get justice in the way of rule of law then all these reported to media which can create a good impact in national & Foreign level, which can lead toward a better future.

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approximately.