

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

Thesis Statement:

plz check its faulty structure i am unable to get the sense

Pakistan has unfortunately been locked in a

Crisis of good governance. Thus, Pakistan

needs to bring structural policy reforms in
key areas; moreover, critical institutions

need to be re-capacitated to heal the

fractures of this long-lasting crisis.

I. Introduction

II. Crisis of Good Governance in Pakistan

A. Responsiveness of government institutions to
the needs of the people has been poor.

Case in Point: AERC's 'Unfulfilled 18th Amendment'.

B. Transparency in governmental institutions
and their decisions has deteriorated over time.

Case in Point: UNDP's Report on Transparency.

C. Civic participation and awareness of government

~~Article 19 of the Constitution of India~~

~~Case in Point: Youth Parliament under PILDAT~~

~~D. Right of Court is limited & restricted to
benefit a select few.~~

~~Case in Point: 26th Amendment.~~

III. Reforms Needed to Ensure Good Governance
in Pakistan.

A. Improve public access to information, its
enhancing civic participation.

Case in Point: delayed RTI laws in Punjab

B. Reduce red tapism to remove bureaucratic hurdles
enhancing governance effectiveness.

Case in Point: KPs Information Commission.

C. Replace seniority-based promotions with
performance-based evaluations to promote efficiency.

Case in Point: 2023 Punjab's civil services Reforms.

D. Penalize government departments and officials

for negligence in service delivery to enhance responsiveness.

Case in Point: Citizen feedback Model under PITB.

E. Decentralize local bodies with financial and legislative
grassroots authority to promote accountability.

Case in Point: KP Local Government Act (2013)

F. Increase the digitization of government services to improve transparency in governance.

Case in Point: Punjab's LRMS.

IV. Need for Institution Building to Ensure Good Governance:

A. Introduce specialized units in anti-corruption bodies to improve accountability.

Case in Point: Prosecution Division within NAB.

B. Devolve legislative powers to legally strengthen democratic oversight bodies

to improve government responsiveness to people's needs.

Case in Point: Strict Code of Conduct Enforcement.

C. Digitize revenue collection institutions to enhance governance transparency.

Case in Point: FBR's e-invoicing under SRO

D. Ensure independent budgeting for judiciary to ensure its impartial upholding of the rule of law.

Case in Point: Autonomous JCP.

E. Depoliticize bureaucracy by ending deputation culture to put an end to corruption.

Case in Point: Tenure Protection in CSA (1973)

F. Institutionalize public consultations on major laws and bills in legislature to enhance inclusiveness.

Case in Point: Independent Parliamentary Budget Office (CPO)

V. Conclusion

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The state should not just be there, but
but must be more prominent
seen to be present at the most basic parts
of public service delivery. When there is a
rift between state and society, state institutions
become inaditable, inarressible, and inaccountable
to its citizens, the social contract gets fractured
in the process. Thus, the crisis of good governance
is not merely the faltering of state institutions
or structural policies, but a failure of the
political process itself. When government
institutions do not respond to the people's needs,
and transparency in their decisions is either
poor or non-existent, governance gets locked
in a self-destructive crisis. Thus, deep structural
policy reforms are needed to prevail good governance
in Pakistan. For that to happen, improve public access
to information to enhance citizen engagement.
Furthermore, reduce red tapism in governance
machinery to enhance its effectiveness. In a
similar vein, replace seniority-based promotion
with performance-based evaluation to
promote government's efficiency. By the same token?

3.5

State institutions need to be capacitated to embed good governance principles in the political culture of Pakistan. For that to happen, introduce specialized units in anti-corruption bodies to improve institutional accountability. Also, devolve legislative power to democratic oversight bodies to improve government's responsiveness. Similarly, digitalize revenue collection institutions to enhance government's transparency. Thus, Pakistan has unfortunately been locked in a crisis of good governance. It needs to bring structured policy reforms in key areas; moreover, critical institutions need to be co-capacitated to heal the fractures of this long-festering crisis.

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