

Crisis of good governance in Pakistan, need for reformation and institution building;

Properly deconstruct the topic of the essay

Outline:

Crises of good governance

manifestation need for reforms

1.1) Meaning and importance of good governance - ①

1.2) Overview of governance ~~in~~ crisis in Pakistan -

1.3) Relevance of the issue to national development and democracy -

1.4) Thesis statement -

2) Conceptual Framework: understanding Good Governance

2.1) Definition of Good Governance ~~in~~ perspective of different organizations (UNDP, World Bank, and ~~Mark Beir~~).

2.2) Key pillars: transparency, accountability, rule of law, participation, efficient/effective, responsive, and equality.

2.3) Good governance as a catalyst in development

2.4) Indicators of good governance in modern states.

### 3) Historical Background of good governance in Pakistan:

- 3.1) Inherited from Colonial masters, and its continuation after independence
- 3.2) Frequent military interventions and its impact on governance foundation.
- 3.3) Weak democratic institutions and political patronage
- 3.4) Economic mismanagement and decline of bureaucracy over years.

### 4) Crisis of ~~background~~ Good Governance in Pakistan

- 4.1) Political instability and Poor leadership
- 4.2) Institutional weakness
- 4.3) Corruption and lack of accountability - ineffectiveness of accountability institutions (NAB, FIA, etc.)
- 4.4) Policy inconsistency and implementation deficit
- 4.5) Civil service inefficiency
- 4.6) Judicial delays and weak Rule of law
- 4.7) Lack of public participation in critical sectors like policy making.

### 1) Consequences of Governance Crisis:

- 1.1) Erosion of Public Trust and Legitimacy of the state.
- 1.2) Economic Decline and low Investment Confidence.
- 1.3) Social Injustice and Rising Inequality.
- 1.4) Weak National Integration and Political Polarization.
- 1.5) International image and Diplomatic setbacks.

### 2) Case Studies Illustrating Governance Failures:

- 2.1) Energy sector mismanagement and crowding debt.
- 2.2) Flood disaster mismanagement inefficiencies.
- 2.3) Failure of accountability institutions (selective justice).
- 2.4) Failure of good governance and its results in all over the country.

### 3) Reforms needed to strengthen the foundation of Good Governance:

- 3.1) Political Reforms - strengthening democracy, political depolarization, encouraging Public participation, strong policy oversight.

- 3.2) Civil Service Reforms - encouraged

encouraging meritocracy, depoliticization of bureaucracy, avoid red tapism and adopting modern way to administration.

- 7.3) Powerful judiciary in the country - Equal justice to all, rule of law, active judiciary and highly responsive
- 7.4) Cutting Corruption by strengthening accountable institutions and reforms in financial incentives of civil servants
- 7.5) Role of media should be dynamic and increasing public participation to hold leaders accountable and act as watchdogs.

- 6) Digital and Technological integration - E-governance for transparency and innovative way to make policies more effective.

### Challenges in the way towards Good Governance:

- 8.1) Lack of education and awareness in Civic society
- 8.2) Resource constraints and fiscal deficits
- 8.3) Lack of coordination between different stakeholders.
- 8.4) Resistance from entrenched tribes
- 8.5) Political polarization and instability.

## a) The way forward

- 1.1) National integration, a much needed seed in the growth of Pakistan.
- 1.2) Strengthening accountability with protection of whistleblowers
- 1.3) Leadership committed to rule of law and transparency.
- 1.4) Adopting modern and efficient way of administration.
- 1.5) Long term investment in developmental sectors i.e., education, health, and ethics.

## 10) Conclusion :-

No need to write lengthy outline

Avoid writing such points that are not demanded

Improve your outline in aligned with essay topic

Introduction must be of one para

Follow proper structure

No need to write quote in the middle of the intro para

Governance is the lifeblood of any state's political, social, and economic fabric. It determines how power is considered legitimate, how it is shared, and how much it is beneficial for the people it is meant to serve. It isn't only about the concept of ruling, rather it involves several factors such as accountability, transparency, rule of law, and etc., which directly contribute in national growth. When the states deprive of these principles fall into the deep crisis, Pakistan a practical evidence of the adverse effect of these failures. As crisis of good governance have hindered the country development, eroded the public trust, institutional decline, failure of democracy, justice has been jaded with absence of rule of law, failures in policy making and implementation are some visible evidence of the crises. When the governance fall to its lowest ebb, the corruption rises and then the personal interests become the priority over the public interest, which ultimately demolish the concept of democracy and national development become a fiction dream that is far behind the reality.

The care of human life and happiness, stability, and national growth and not their destruction,

is the first and only object of good governance.

- Thomas Jefferson.

Thesis Statement:

"Pakistan is heavily indulged into the crisis of good governance stem from weak institutions, politicization of bureaucracy, corruption, lack of accountability and transparency, absence of rule of law, and weak participation of public weaken the country in all the spheres whether it is economic, political or social; therefore reforms like strengthening institutions and meritocracy, strong participation of public as watchdogs to the political elites to hold them accountable, and equal and active justice to all with strong application of rule of are not an option but a strong necessity in order to turn governance as an engine of sustainable development and national stability."

Good governance and governance are often used in the same sense, however, they are different. Governance is all about how the power is exercised and shared

as how the policies are formulated and implemented with the participation of involved stakeholders, whereas good governance guides the process under the light of several principles like accountability, transparency, rule of law, and etc. to make the governance efficient, effective, transparent, and responsive to all the people it is meant to serve. UNDP proposed the standard definition of good governance, it stated; Good governance entails participation, rule of law, transparency, accountability, responsiveness, equality and effectiveness. The World Bank defines it as the manner in which public institutions conduct public affairs and manage resources effectively and efficiently to promote development.

Good governance revolves around the some of the important pillars, which are closely interconnected to each other. It begins with rule of law and participations that serves as a strong guide to encourage accountability and transparency, make sure the voice of people even from the most depressed class can be heard, minimize corruption, increase fair and, equal, and active justice to all.

It is not wrong to say that good governance is not merely confined to administration, but

it is a broad concept which covers all the aspects in efficient way to ensure national growth and development.

No state can ~~else~~ could dream of growth without the concept of good governance, as because without the basic principles of good governance, there would be corruption, violation of powers, judiciary is of no importance, and prioritization of self interests over public interests these factors heavily hindered the country's national development. While good governance on the other hand emphasize several important principles which covers from justice to accountability, urges its followers to stay transparent, follow rule of justice, show active response to the people needs and strong dedication to work for the people welfare and their growth. Good governance act as a catalyst which accelerates the national development.

Modern states like United States of America, United Kingdom, and China all shows strong focus and attention toward these indicators and the ~~result of~~ following by following these principles are so much visible in all spheres. Rule of law has been strictly implemented

and followed by the political elites of these modern states, which means they are highly accountable, transparent, and ~~too~~ strongly responsive to their people's needs. The process of policy formulation and implementation becomes more effective when the ruling elites ~~too~~ are held accountable to their actions, corruption of any kind reduced to the minimal level because all the leaders work for the ~~betterment~~ betterment and goodwill ~~for the~~ of their people. USA was ranked 29th out of 180 countries in 2024, whereas, China ranked 31st globally in the ease of doing business according to the World Bank, these ranks show that ~~it is not meant~~ + ideal governance is still not achieved by these states but they are strongly following and adherent toward these principles, ~~and it~~, which means in future it might be possible that they reach at the top level of good governance.

Pakistan was formed by the strong and consistent struggle of Muslim League led by Quaid-e-Azam, who was a charismatic and highly dedicated leader, but after his demise on 11 September 1948, the country was deprived of the true leader who could guide the country's governance structure of the Pakistan according to its social, economic, and political fabric of the country. The lack of leadership and others crises urged the ruling elites of that time to adopt the colonial mode of governance by adopting the Government of India Act of 1935. It is fair to mention the rule of British in India was not based on any principle of governance rather it was an imperialist rule that only focused to extract the maximum possible benefits from the ~~country~~ subcontinent. The governance structure was also designed in a way that it was meant to serve the colonial masters in every way possible, which made the system highly centralised, judiciary was confined to the superiors, there was no accountability in the government sector services but only the tax payers was accountable in paying taxes, and rule of law is only for the Indians while British in the case where both Britishers were involved, the same law was compromised or even faded. These practices were adopted by the bureaucracy and elites of

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the Pakistan, and not only ~~cont~~ adopted but continued for a long period in such a way that we still find the traces of it.

The another setback to the governance structure of Pakistan was due to the frequent and long period of military rule in the country. Country experienced several military intervention, first in 1958-62, by Ayub Khan, second by Yahya Khan in 1969; third was from 1977 - 1985 by Zia-ul-Hay, and 1999 coup by Pervez Musharraf. These interventions further deteriorated the democratic and political institutions of the country and left no space for the principles of governance to find its root in the country. The military rule in Pakistan revolved around the principles of authoritarian form of government which mainly focused on consolidating their rule and showed no importance to the principles of good governance; participation, accountability, transparency, and rule of law. The case of Maulvi Tamizudin, Fatima Bhutto, and Dossos vs Federation of Pakistan showed how the judiciary was affected by the military dictators, which ultimately weakened the country's governance structure.

Due to colonial inherited administration and frequent military interventions pushed the democratic institutions of the country to their lowest ebb. The institutions were and are still lack of true democratic principles and sound political education, which can help them to formulate and implement effective and long term policies for their citizens. As the ruling elites of the country was lack of technical and sound political knowledge, so they failed to form stable ~~democracy~~ democratic government in the country, which resulted rapid government changes for instance, from 1947 to 1958 over 7 prime ministers were changed and the period from 1988 to 1999 showed showed the roller coaster ride of power between Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif. Failed to produce the policies which were genuinely beneficial for the people of Pakistan. Furthermore, the fear of losing power gave the birth of political patronage in the country, which is still persistent in the country. By following the theme of political patronage, the ruling elites were more inclined to appoint their loyalist in the key positions whereas the concept of merit demolished. When the key sectors occupied by the loyalist, they worked for their master's personal

goals rather on the goodwill of the people.

Fair Patronage politics played great role in politicising bureaucracy, which is far from the concept of Max Weber's bureaucracy.

Max Weber strongly emphasized the impartiality and de-politicization of the bureaucracy. When the bureaucracy becomes politicized, then the whole administration becomes corrupt. All the financial resources that are meant to help the nation to prosper become the assets and personal belonging of the ruling elites, which contributes in the mismanagement and uneven distribution of resources. The strong and organised financial management help the policy makers to formulate and implement long term and effective policies, but due to mismanagement of financial resources the policies couldn't be formulated and implemented in the ~~desire~~ efficient way, which result the lack of no desired outcome from these policies that eroded the public trust and cause riots and conflicts in the country, which undermine the national integration and weaken the ~~governance~~ governance structure.

The ~~lack of~~ history political history of the country

was not stable, which put the country in the serious crises of good governance. Political instability and poor leadership is the most eminent crisis from the good governance. Pakistan has been facing the issue since from its independence particularly after the demise of Quaid-e-Azam. The country is lacking from its political leadership that can guide the country on the path to the development. When the leader is lack of sound and technical political knowledge then his regime becomes unstable and full of internal and external difficulties. Leadership failures is the biggest contributors in the policy failure, because instead of developing policies for the public good, political elites have often used power to satisfy their vested interests.

Pakistan's state institutions are under the centralised control of the ruling party, frequent intervention of political elites in the key sectors like bureaucracy and judiciary. Interfering in the matters of bureaucracy is simply harming their abilities to do ~~well~~ their work with full potential and then the line between politics and bureaucracy become blur. The whole

policies are then strongly confined to the interests of the political elites and some of their benefits also awarded to administrators. Likewise, judiciary is used as a political tool to counter the political opposition is quite common practise in the country, which results the lack of responsive justice and fair justice to all and ultimately the undermining the concept of judiciary.

When judiciary become a mere tool to counter the political opposition and partial, so the concept of accountability faded away. When the leaders become opaque and less accountable then the corruption rises. ~~PA~~ Pakistan ranked 135 out of 180 countries in Corruption Perception Index by 2024 2024 by Transparency International, which is due to lack of the weak role of judiciary and lack of accountability in the country.

The media and the civil society are unable to play their role as whistleblowers and watch dogs in effective way, which further encouraged the ruling elites to become more corrupt. Accountable institutions like NAB and FIA are just symbolic institutions used to serve the interests of the ruling party.

Changing of NAB and FIA chairman often

Coming in power is a quite common exercise in Pakistan, as the new ruling party wants its loyalists to serve in the key sectors so their interest and objectives are served with full potential.

Weak political foundation in Pakistan is the most explicit principle, and it is because of this reason no prime minister since 1947 has completed its five year tenure. When the formed government dissolved and new government formed its first and prime objective is to discard all the policies formulated by their counterpart, which creates inconsistency in policy for implementation. Successful policies deserve continuity in terms of resources and decisions, but in Pakistan the situation is reverse, as here politicians use oppose and target the formed policies in order to consolidate their rule. If they support the effective policies in their tenure the results would be different.

IMF report claimed that 'bureaucacy in Pakistan is highly politicised'. Civil services is like a oxygen for any state without efficient civil services no state could develop and move in the path of growth. Meritocracy

in Pakistan is now like a fiction dream to achieve, bureaucrats are appointed and posted according to the political will of the leaders. The politicisation of bureaucracy ~~but has~~ undermined their efficiencies and potential to work genuinely for the public. Weber made it clear that only bureaucracy which is free from political influence is legitimate and capable of solving day to day problems of the public. Corruption in their recruitment tests, in their services, and in the implementation process of policies are ~~not~~ no more an alien concept in the administrative structure of Pakistan. The policies are no more for the people ~~but~~ rather they are strongly serving the interests of the ruling elites, which ultimately creating internal rifts in the country, insurgency in Balochistan and terrorism in tribal areas are the result of these policies failure.

Judiciary in Pakistan is now a symbolic institution, in which cases are not heard, delayed, and not giving effective hearings, this ineffective role of judiciary encourage the non state actors to ~~manipulate~~ manipulate the ignored public to serve their objectives. Over 13,000 disappearance cases of Balochistan

are pending in Balochistan high court and Supreme Court, it is famously quoted: "Justice delayed is Justice denied". Constitution and judiciary are just tools to suppress the political opposition and to consolidate their rule. Rule of law is presently but only for general public whereas the political elites ~~as often used~~ use their powers to diminish the application of rule of law. And thus the corruption increases at large scale when there is no one to monitor or curb them.

In papers and according to the Constitution of Pakistan it is a democratic country, which strongly emphasize on the public participation in all matters from policy discussion to policy formulation and finally policies implementation. According to ~~Rousseau~~ Rousseau: "the ultimate powers belong to public and this power is inseparable, while government is build by the consent of the public and it is meant to serve the interests of the public. Poor participation of public in Pakistan is another crisis of good governance, there is lack of awareness in the general public to participate and question about the decisions

of their leaders. The decisions making in Pakistan are highly centralised with that ~~involve~~ do not encourage the public to participate in it, this also reduce the accountability and transparency in the leaders as because they are not being watched by someone to question and stop them in taking decisions that are not for public. In the democratic state public act as watchdogs and whistle-blowers to the leaders this consistent and strong burden on the shoulders of leaders encouraged them to be transparent in all of their decisions, this practise is not present in Pakistan as most of the public ~~state~~ are ~~st~~ in the realm of darkness.

Good governance is the most important principle necessary for the growth of any state but failure to attain it will bring some dangerous and sensitive consequences, from which recovery becomes a most difficult task to achieve. Public trust ~~which~~ that is so important to make the political authority legitimate, but when the leaders prioritize their interests, indulge into corruption, and deviate strongly from the principles of good governance which results, their policies failed and ~~the~~ ultimately the

trust of public start fading. The erosion of trust destroys the government legitimacy and then conflicts, riots, and gifts become the fate of that state. Recent gen-z protests in Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri-Lanka showed a strong evidence that how the situations become worse when the trust erodes.

Economic instability circles around the whole state, with continue decline in GDP, foreign investments, and export sectors. The country just can't prosper without proper economic stability, in the which directly impact the lives of the nation, the citizens ~~face~~ face serious threats like high commodity prices, unequal distribution of resources, high taxes, unemployment, and lack of basic health and education services. Foreign investments devide complete stability to process and when they don't find any in the certain countries, they put a strong curb on their investments. In the times of globalisation where economy become highly interconnected and investments are essential tool to survive in this global village, an isolated country can not survive.

When the principles of accountability, transparency, and rule of law fades, then the two evil named Social injustice and inequality rise. The principle of rule of law is critical in this concern, because it illustrates that nobody is above the law, justice is for all, and all are equal under the umbrella of justice, these are some strong and important tools to eliminate social injustice and inequality. Lack of accountability and transparency in decision making encourage the leaders to favour their closed ones, posting them in important sectors, and give them more opportunities to prosper leaving the major masses in darkness, as they are unable to find access to the basic resources and services. This makes the rich masses of the society more rich and the poor masses more poor. Pakistan ranked 129 out of 142 countries in the World Justice Project's Rule of law Index for 2024, while it was placed 5<sup>th</sup> out of 6 in the South Asia region, ranking above the Afghanistan, clearly indicates the type of consequences Pakistan is facing.

~~the~~ Inequality, lack of accountability and transparency, and absence of partial justice

posed great threat to the national integration. National integration serves as an important principle to bind all the diverse actors to align them toward, a general will, which is beneficial for all the masses. Deteriorating of national integration encourages political polarization to grow, as leaders become extremes, who just wanted to serve their people rather than the whole nation, ideological perspectives and personal beliefs overshadow national integration and unity. When this happens, the external forces find a great room to intervene through proxies, because it is quite easy to manipulate the masses that have lack of no national integration. Insurgencies in Balochistan and terrorism in KPK and tribal areas are the result of deviation from the good governance.

International image and strong diplomatic position is very important to survive in this global village. But when the countries face internal disintegration and conflicts it ~~exodes~~ these erode their international position, which results in loss of foreign investments, decline in

economic and financial aids in urgent situations, isolation, and lack of coordination in sensitive interconnected issues, such as: Climate change, global warming, and terrorism.

Important cases that explicitly illustrates governance failures are now more visible to general populace, because they face the direct impacts of the governance failure.

The most prominent is energy sector. At mismanagement, the impact of this is very reflecting shined on the people of Pakistan living in rural areas. According to one report, in 2023, only 48.1% of rural households in Sindh had access to electricity, while urban shares 93.1% of electricity, a dramatic 45.3% difference clearly shows the mismanagement in energy sector due to governance failure. On the other end circular debt exceeding billions of rupees reflects regulatory inefficiency and corruption in power distribution.

The recent floods of 2022 and 2025 exposed the state's unpreparedness and poor coordination between federal and provincial agencies. The lack of cooperation

between the different stakeholders hinders the efficiency to design effective and responsive policies, which are important to tackle down these sudden natural disasters problem. Over 2.2 million was affected due to 2022 flooding and around 4.2 million people impacted, 1.8 million displaced, and another 46 killed, totaling to 883 killed since late June in 2025 flooding, these issues will remain at their place in future, because Pakistan is seriously encircled by the crisis of good governance.

Institutions are no more accountable, they are opaque in their decision making and they always found to favour their people, ~~still~~ which results the policy policies are highly confined to short term goals rather than long term objectives. Accountable institutions, like NAB, FIA, and FBR are now just the symbolic departments, which are used as political tools by the ruling party to counter their opposition.

Failure of good governance doesn't just reside in one area or place but it spreads through out the whole country

Economic situation is very serious and direct ill the people living in the society. High poverty rates, rising unemployment rates, higher taxes, and decline of access to basic human services (health and education) are some of the issues we are facing due to the governance failure in Pakistan.

In the case of developing nation states, particularly Pakistan, concrete reforms are not an option anymore, but a necessity to implement them in all spheres. Starting by strengthening the foundation of democracy with strong public participation in policy formulation and implementation process, our leaders must prioritise national interests over personal and regional interests, this would reduce political polarization. The public participation hold leaders accountable, which will reduce corruption and ultimately efficient policies as the final product.

Civil Services in Pakistan must need reforms, the reforms should encourage and address the issue of meritocracy and politicization of bureaucracy. More

capable and efficient people should be included in the services on the basis of merit, which ultimately increase the efficiency of administration. Bureaucracy must be free from political influence and should be based on Weber's model of bureaucracy. Posting and promotions should be based on the capabilities of civil servants. They should be entreated with competitive salaries, so they protect themselves from corruption and bribery.

The civil servants should use innovative methods in their processes by the help of technology and avoid red tapism that make them more available and responsive to the people.

Judiciary should be free from any kind of external influence and rule of law must be superior. Justice for all irrespective of caste, power, and language and active justice without delay are important fundamentals to increase the role of judiciary in Pakistan. No army general or political elite can interfere in the judiciary process and they are also accountable of their actions to

the rule of law. The more judiciary will be free, the more accountable the leaders will be.

NAB, FIA, and FBR should play their role more efficiently and rather to use as a political tool, they must be efficient and active in their work. These institutions should be free from political influence, so they can perform their operations more effectively, a suitable funding to ensure they evolve with time, and technical training to their staff to make them more efficient and technical sound in their work.

Media and public should be watchdogs, to ensure every action taken by their leaders must align with the national interests. Media should investigate and expose all the mischievous acts of the ruling elites and they must not ignore certain masses due to corruption and bribery. Social media in nowadays made this section more easier and efficient, as a slight act of government is now not far from their sight and they can expose them.

easily by proving through evidence. Role of social media was efficient in recent removal of corrupt government from the youth in Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Likewise, strong ~~per~~ public participation creates fear in leaders' sectors, as they are aware of being continuously watched that result their policies are in the favour of people.

Use of technology and innovative advancements ~~encourage~~ <sup>allow</sup> the policy makers to design more targeted and efficient policies.

By using remote sensing, satellite tracking, and GIS to monitor the areas that are highly sensitive to natural disasters ~~and then~~. The data ~~from~~ collected from these sources help the policy makers to target these areas and design efficient policies to prepare for the upcoming danger. This approach ultimately reduces the economic, human, and infrastructure losses.

However, these reforms are not free from the challenges, but as the time has changes and world is evolved, so each challenge has its remedy. It is up on the leaders

and policy makers to work efficiently, and explore all the remedies. The most persistent challenge in reforming in Pakistan is lack of education and awareness. More than half of the population are even not aware about their rights and that they are an important tool to hold leaders accountable, as because, Pakistan is ~~the~~ a democratic state, which means all the power belongs to them. The illiteracy rate in Pakistan is approximately 37.7%, which is quite concerning challenge. But this challenge can be overcome by investing consistently on the developmental sectors (i.e., Health and education), arranging awareness campaigns particularly in rural areas, digital divide must be reduced, in order to provide feasible access to technology even those who are living in rural and marginalised areas, and leaders must encourage public participation, so they remain active in this reformation process.

Another challenge is resource constraints and fiscal deficit. Increasing salaries of bureaucrats and accountable institutions (NAIB, FIA, and FBR) arranging large awareness programs, and launching large programs for public welfare service large sum of economic resources

and country like Pakistan that is already facing economical downfall, reforms like these remain a serious challenge. Accountability and technological adaptation can sustain resources and provide overall economic sustainability. When leaders follow the principles of accountability in their decision making then there is high possibility that the resources could be utilized in the desired sphere, which means the already depleting resources will attain ~~to~~ the state of stability and ultimately efficient policies to address this major challenge.

Technological adaptation helps the leaders to achieve the desired goal in optimum utilisation of resources, for instance, using of satellite, GIS, and remote sensing tools help the environmentalists to prepare for the disasters that reduce the maximum loss to their minimum extent.

Lack of coordination between central and provinces is the biggest hindrance in achieving good governance in Pakistan. There is no sense of cooperation between the stakeholders that results ~~short term~~ policies and inefficient policies, which only serve the interest of few. This can be easily reduced by promoting national integration, when there is unity and strong dedication to serve the people of Pakistan.

without prioritising their interests. A nation can not prosper without the roots of national integration, because it binds all the diverse actors, emphasize tolerant behaviour, and guide all the stakeholders to the path of general will that is beneficial for all the citizens.

Tribal areas that are the victim of being marginalised and ignored, which make them vulnerable to be used by external actors as pawns. They are some complex obstacles in these reforms, resistance and conflicts from them is now so much common.

National integration and to ensure that justice and rule of law will be superior and free from any kind of external influence can contribute in this issue. When marginalised groups feel that their voices can play strong role in the critical sectors and that no ~~will~~ violence of any kind can <sup>not</sup> happen due to the ~~present~~ presence application of rule of law, it encourages them to play some important participatory and watchdog role than to act as an obstacles in the path of progress.

Political polarization is now becoming very common in Pakistan, this encourage the leaders to focus more on their people, while ignoring the majority masses.

When leaders feel they are free to take any decision whether it is beneficial for public or not, because they are not transparent in their decisions and free from any kind of oversight, they become polarized and corrupt, that leads the country towards instability. Ensuring transparency and high commitment towards rule of law bind them in the circle of oversight and fear of being exposed by whistleblowers make them stay at the path of prosperity and flourishing.

Good governance is very essential for any country to grow, particularly for Pakistan, it is not ~~more~~ now an option but a necessity.

Principles of good governance like accountability, transparency, rule of law, responsive, and equality and efficiency are the need of hour for Pakistan.

But due to the absence of these fundamentals, country is facing serious crises and consequences of the good governance; Crisis like political instability, corruption, lack of accountability, civil service inefficiency, decline of justice, and less ~~as~~ public participation become the fate of Pakistan. These crises come up with consequences like erosion of public trust, economic decline and low investment confidence, and rising of social injustice, which

need to addressed and reforms because along with them no sort of progress is possible with them. Reforms like strengthening democracy, public participation, civil services innovation, and powerful judiciary help to curb corruption and rejustify the institutions, which will help the leaders and policy makers to design effective and long-term policies to address the issues ~~not of~~ ~~not only~~ majority of masses. ~~rather~~ Strong awareness, efficient use of technology, and consistent funding to the developmental sectors (i.e., Health and education) can help ~~#~~ reformers to perform the process of reformation efficiently and effectively. Achieving good governance can not alone solve the problems of Pakistan, but it can sort out most of the problems, as the results are clearly seen in U.S.A., China, Japan, and many other developed countries.