

# Key Indicators of Governance

## Governance:

According to World Bank, "Governance means the methods through which power is exercised in the management of a country's social, political and economic resources for development."

## Characteristics of Good Governance:

### 1) Participation :-

It means the involvement of people in governance to give their feedback, response over policies. It reflects the democratic system. It can be done differently in other countries. In Pakistan, people's representation is done by Parliament. There are two methods which can be used for the public participation in governance:

1-Direct: Where people are directly involved in any issue of a country e.g: through referendum.

2-Indirect: Where people represent someone on behalf of them to participate. In democratic countries the indirect methods are used.

### 2) Rule of law :-

The rule of law is maintained by the effectiveness of legal system. Rule of law is for the protection of Human rights. It include independent judiciary with is directly linked with justice, order and protection of individual rights abide injustice, inequality. It ensures accountability, equality, transparency social justice etc. Pakistan rank 120<sup>th</sup> out of 128 in rule of law index.

### 3. Transparency:

Good governance is based on transparency and control of corruption in decision making process  
Pakistan rank 124<sup>th</sup> out of 180 countries in in corruption perception index by Transparency international.

Transparency promote positive impacts on the economic facilities and political processes.  
It is an integral part of democratic nations and it help to build trust in the legal system.

### 4. Efficiency:

It is the ability of the government to effectively deliver public services will less waste of resources, time and effort.  
It regulate the quality of performance in various processes.

It contributes to the overall society  
It can be achieved by the inclusion of Streamlined processes, effective resource Allocation, use of technology (E-governance), capacity building.

### 5. Accountability:

Accountability is an important component of good governance. It ensures the actions and decisions taken by public officials to make sure that government objectives, policies are benefiting the common people  
**Justice delayed is justice denied."**

### 6. Responsiveness:

Government should always serve the needs of its community in a responsible manner. The performance of various institutions depend upon the their response to the request and needs of its citizen.  
To ensure leadership, responsiveness is essential.



## → Effective governance policies :

Comprehensive efforts are needed to address the key indicators and ensure effective governance in Pakistan.

- Strengthening legal framework
- Enhancing judicial independence
- Anti-corruption measures
- Implementing freedom of information laws
- Promoting political stability
- Enhancing civil services capacity
- Performance based budget
- Election integrity
- Human right protection
- Education reforms.

It is important to adopt a holistic approach to ensure these indicators to promote good governance.

Q # 2

## Concept of Policy implementation :

### Introduction

### Key components

- Execution of Policy
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Resource Allocation
- Stakeholder Engagement

### Challenges

- Political Interference
- Bureaucratic Hurdles
- Lack of accountability and corruption
- Fragmented Governance
- Resources constraints
- Capacity constraints

### Effective strategies

- Strengthening institutions
- Transparency and Accountability
- Non Political interference
- Strengthening local governance
- Establishment of robust monitoring and evaluation.
- Resources management
- Long Term Policy development

### Conclusion

Q# 3

## Introduction

### Positive impacts of Decentralization Reforms :-

- Empowerment of provinces
- Enhanced representation is improved
- equitable resource allocation
- local government empowerment
- Accountability and Transparency is ensured
- service delivery was improved

### Negative impacts :

- Uneven implementation across provinces
- Fiscal autonomy
- Political interference
- capacity constraints
- capacity building
- Challenges in coordination

### Implications for governance and service Delivery at the Grassroots level :-

- Improved local representation and engagement
- Enhance service-delivery improvements
- Empower local government
- Promote accountability and equity

### Conclusion



Q# 4

Role of Civil Society in Enhancing governance and public policy ?

Introduction:

- civil society act as a watchdog and advocate to promote transparency and accountability
- Role in advocacy and Awareness
  - Capacity Building
  - Monitoring and Evaluation
  - Community mobilization
  - Conflict resolution
  - legal aid providance
  - policy research matters

Examples of initiatives taken :-

- Transparency international Pakistan
- Aurat foundation
- The citizen foundation
- Sustainable Development policy institute (SDPI)
- Punjab information Technology Board (PITB)

Conclusion :-