

**RESEARCH PAPER****Issues of Good Governance of Pakistan: A Historical Analysis****Dr. Saima Butt**

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ABSTRACT

The idea good governance is not new to world history; in fact, it was in use in the state of Madina during the time of the Holy Prophet Muhammad and his four caliphs. The purpose of this article is to provide an overview of the main obstacles Pakistan has faced in meeting its governance standards over time. The idea of good governance is very recent, having only been introduced in the West in the 1980s. In this article I address what are the key economic, social, and political problems that Pakistan's bad governance stems from. A historical and descriptive method is used to examine the issue. Primary as well as secondary information both support the study.

Keywords: Accountability, Governance, Participation, Transparency

Introduction

World Bank published the definition of good governance in the year 1992 in the following words “the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development” (IFAD, 1999).

“epitomized by predictable, open and enlightened policy making; a bureaucracy imbued with a professional ethos; an executive arm of government for its actions; and a strong civil society participating in public affairs; and all behaving under the rule of law.” (World Bank, 1994)

“Encompasses the role of public authorities in establishing the environment in which economic operators function and in determining the distribution of benefits as well as the relationship between the ruler and the ruled.” (OECD)

Elements Of Good Governance

Good governance can be measured over the parameters called elements of good governance given by different international institutions (Malik, et. al. 2023; Hassan, 2002)

Transparency

According to it the policy making process of legislature should be open, public must have knowledge how policy making process is carried out by the legislative body of a given state.

Accountability

The executive Department who is assigned to execute polices passed by the legislative body must be accountable for their actions in front of the public elected representatives.

Predictability of Policies

This mean that bureaucracy which is primarily responsible for the execution of policies must follow the professionalism and should perform their job without partiality with a particular government on one hand and on the other hand they must also upgrade their professional skill according to the need of the changing times.

Asian Developemnt Bank

Comprehensive

Inclusion of political and judicial institutions is required by the int. AmDB . That means both institutions must perform their function as laid down in their code of conduct. Political institutions generally formed to formulate polices and then also to execute them and judiciary is assigned with the job that if anyone is not performing according to the given code of conduct of that state institutions it has right to order them to work accordingly and if they violate the instruction then to punish them under the given law.

Transparency

Whatever policy formulated by the policy makers must be in knowledge of the public so that public can dialogue over the policies. In this way government might be able to have a look over those aspect which possibly be neglected during policy making process. In this manner public can also record their reservation over policies which might in turns in change or alters of those policies, but this is only possible if people have knowledge and access over policies.

Competition

The concept of free market is the most talked about concept in recent time yet it was practiced before the emergence of formal state system. As the world moved towards the formal boundaries of state system concept of state-controlled trade started practiced in the world. The idea of good governance demands that state left market alone to flourish according to its forces. State should leave things up to the competing market forces.

Social Equality

This is high time to start thinking to bring some reforms in the world societies. It could be changing educational system from traditional to the technical one. Reforms in health creating awareness regarding diseases, to encourage research on the issues like how health of public can be improved. System of Wealth distribution within the society should be formulated. Developed countries already working on it given stipend to the old people. This is not a new concept Hazart Ummer Farooq started this system on the grounds that if state is unable to create employment opportunities for the people it's her responsibility to feed them.

Efficiency

Cost effectiveness of government actions. Government should perform inside the available resources in a best possible way. Using available resources efficiently should be on government list. Natural resources are limited and state now planning to use them in a manner so that the upcoming generation may also be able to use the world resources. Basically, efficient and intelligent use of resources is the need of the time.

United Nation Development Program (UNDP)

Effectiveness

Efficiency or effectiveness carry same meaning i.e., government should make policies which could use available resources in the best possible way and give maximum output within limited resources.

Responsiveness

Responsibility must be allotted to the stakeholders so that they will be responsible in future for their actions but it could only be possible if the stakeholders would be made part of the decision-making process. Once they are part of national stream line, they will also show sensitivity to the issue and policies made within given state. They will be concern for not only policy making but they may also show certain responsibility in execution of policies.

Consensus

Liberal democracies are all about competition between different competing interests by various interest groups. These competing interest needs consensus building meaning that mediation should be carry out over different and dynamic interest so most of the interest could be addressed despite of few or only one. Decisions taken with consensus have more worth and legitimate then those which lack consensus as in their earth.

Long term vision

Good governance demands that planning should be done in such a manner so that it could give its fruit to the upcoming generations as well. Short term or ad hoc planning might waste the resources and might leave upcoming generation in shortage of resources.

ADB (African Development Bank)

Accountability

Of different institutions regarding the functions assigned to them.

Transparency

Mean that policies and action of any institution should be open for public, so that one can check and hold the concern person responsible for his or her actions.

Predictability

The concept of predictability means that polices and plans must be predictable meaning they should be able to meet expectations of people in future. Policies must also be predictable regarding their potential of future (Muzaffar,et. al. 2024)

Participation

Participation means that people must participate from the top to the grass root level meaning in decision making process from state to the local level particiaption should be ensured. (Hassan, 2002)

Above mentioned criteria are those which are laid down by different international organizations. These are different parameters over which good governance could be measured.



Figure 1 Elements of Good Governance

Aspects of Good Governance:

There are three aspects of governance according to the World Bank

- a) Its dependence which type of political system is working under a given state
- b) The procedure by which authority is used in the management of a state's social and economic resources for growth
- c) the ability of government to plan, create and execute policies and perform their functions (IFAD, 1999).

Good Governance: A Study of Pakistan

Mainly there are three areas over which of good governance is measured in any given state



Figure 3 Three Aspects of Good Governance

Good Political Governance

Good political governance requires these three elements in general

Rigid Constitution

To the proponents of good governance sound political governance is not possible in the absence of rigid constitution. The very reason for the demand of rigid constitution is the heterogeneous societies with the competing interest with in the state if the constitution will be flexible than any majority can change the constitution according to their desire and minorities (not well representative in assemblies) may lost their rights in favor of majority.

Modern complex societies usually opt the rigid system of constitutional amendment e.g. US (Muzaffar, et. al 2023; Haq, 1999)

If we apply this principle to the politics of Pakistan then all three constitution of Pakistan 1956, 62 and 73 have been rigid one. 2/3 majority is required to amend the constitution and if the issue relates to any province territory, then the consent of the relevant provincial assembly is also required. But if we saw this principle in action one can realize that the first constitution lasts for only two years from 23 March 1956 to 1958 as Ayub Khan take over the charge of the government. Ayub abolishes the constitution and gave new one on 8 June 1962 which was called one man constitution as it was not formed by any committee. This constitution was passed by assembly with the help of king's party called functional league. One-man rules last till 1969 finally Yaha took over and second martial law was imposed on the state of Pakistan but fortunately last few days as he hold election in 1970. Bhutto gave first constitution of Pakistan with the consensus of different faction of life as well as passed by the legislative assembly. This constitution is never abolished as it is crime against state to abolish constitution so the leaders yet to come opt new techniques to add ordinance or amendments in it. Zia ul Haq due to the rigid nature of the 1973 constitution initially add an ordinance in it rather than to amend it as original draft did not allow president with extensive powers. He holds party less election in 1985 which gave birth to divided parliament. Once parliament elected, he passed the eighth amend in the 1973 constitution. This amendment changes the nature of Parliamentary form into presidential form of government. In the second tenure of Nawa Sharif he ended the eighth amendment with thirteenth first time with an amendment was made by the elected assembly of Pakistan with 2/3 majority. Again, martial law dictator Musharraf took over in 1999 he passed LFO to run the affairs where president was all in all so, he introduce LFO but after holding elections and made elected his supportive party PLM(Q) he was able to passed the seventeenth amendment in the 1973 constitution which empowers him all authority. Eighteenth amendment was done to restore the 1973 original powers of PM by Zardari government. Hence 1973 constitution like the other two is the rigid one but constitution has been manipulated by the martial law administrators twice.

Impartial Judiciary

In the constitution of 1956, it was ensured that judiciary will remain impartial as practical steps were taken in this connection as appointment and removal of judges were placed in two different bodies. In 1962 constitution impartiality of judiciary was under serious threat, President can appoint and remove judges this act affects the impartiality of judiciary. Under the pressure of removal judiciary cannot give fair judgment. Second restriction was over so-motto action judiciary can't call any case on its own unless filed by petitioner.

Under the constitution of 1973 judiciary impartial nature is once again ensured as president can appoint judges on the advice of Prime minister, removal of judges is in the hands of supreme judicial council according to the constitution. Serious crisis emerges on the political horizon of Pakistan when president Musharraf dismissed the Chief Justice Iftikhar in 2007 after he declared Musharraf as an illegal ruler of the state. Judicial movement started to restore CJ and other 60 judges.

Free, Fair, Frequent And Multiparty Elections

This element of good governance badly lacks in Pakistan since its inception. The very first constitution assembly comprise of those members who were elected in 1945-6 election held in subcontinent by the British government. This assembly worked till Bogra regime, then the president Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the constitution making assembly on the charges that it's not the elected, hence unable to form the constitution for the people of Pakistan. In 1955 second constitution making assembly was elected indirectly and the work

of constitution making was done by it. In 1958 Ayub Khan took over he holds referendum and the party less general body's election and finally Electoral College elects MPA, MNA for the provincial and national assemblies. These were also indirect election. These elections were not called free one as it was conducted in the lap of dictator. The first general election of Pakistan was held in 1970 by Yaha Khan but that did not go in favor of Pakistan because two major parties were not able to compromise of power sharing formula and Pakistan divided into East and West wing. But the elections were first general free and apparently fair one as no one object on results. Second general elections held on the due time of 1977 but there were allegations of rigging on these elections so the protest movement was started by the alliance of MMA. This situation once again invites military to take over so Zia ul Haq took the reins of the government he also holds referendum first the local body elections and in 1985 party less general election but the results were not acceptable as the impartial one as elections held under dictator supervision. Zia died in plane crash and next general election in true sense held in 1988 which transferred power to Benazir then in 1990 elections transfer charge to Nawaz Sharif the in 1993 Benazir then in 1996 again Nawaz Sharif was elected. This sequence was stopped as Musharraf take over in 1999, he also holds local body election and the general election twice but nature and impartiality of this election were always doubtful. In 2008 general elections were held and Zardari take charge of government finally in 2013 the recent general election held and power transfer to Nawaz Sharif.

The most significant feature of Pakistan's election was that it was never free from the charges of rigging and hardly held under democratic government mostly conducted by dictators. The assemblies elected in democrat way hardly able to complete their constitutional term except the Bhutto and recently Zardari government. Dictators like Ayub and Zia hold party less election other than that all elections were multiparty one.

Good Civic Governance

This area is neglected quite long in Pakistan but this is equally important. Civic governance includes voluntary and private sector activities. This area deals with the capacity of the people to improve their strength to deal with their lives. This concept incorporate those sections of life who are not part of power structure like women, minorities and different ethnic groups. This type of governance reduce the dependence of these people on those who are in power. This governance enable people to fight for their fundamental rights. Media and NGO's are playing a vital role in this context. So the essence of civic governance is to create such citizen who know their rights and also duties which they suppose to perform in a given state (Haq, 1999).

In Pakistan the objective resolution of 1949 listed the minority and women rights as their priority. In 1956 constitution women enjoyed double franchise in contrast with men only because that they were represented in national politics. Since then number of steps were taken to enhance women cooperation in main stream of national life. Pakistan being the member of united nation also act according to its charter which demands that women and childrens must be protected and incorporated in national life. Women were part of national assembly both on reserve and general seats. In Bhutto era women were more participatory in national life. Zia era witnessed different type of policies regarding women e.g Hudood ordinance for which he faced lots of criticism specially from abroad as a result he had to change the direction of his women policies.

National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) established in the month of July 2000 to look the discrimination against women. Musharraf enhance the no of reserve seat of women in senate and national assembly. Number of NGOs are also working for women and child rights. But over all condition is not well of human rights in Pakistan yet state in working in the direction to improve the situation (NCSW, 2000)

Good Economic Governance

The term good governance also extended its area over economic activities of the state as the very concept of good governance has started with the political and economic aspects of the state activities. Economic growth is the key to the national development and the satisfaction of the people. The concept of good governance is considered to be successful in those countries which are economically sound. Fruits of economic growth can satisfy the people of the state regardless state is authoritarian or the democratic.

In case of Pakistan the GNP fluctuated in the eras of Ayub, Bhutto and Zia ul Haq which turned in the high poverty rate and more regional inequalities in Pakistan. Ayub Khan tried to achieve high growth rate and achieving high GNP. This could be possible through privatization and offer of subsidies on part of the government to the different industries. It was thought that rich class by providing opportunities would be able to save more and invest more but results were not turned out as expected one, hence government had to heavily rely on foreign aid. This added foreign loan on Pakistan's shoulder as government aimed high and less potential to achieve those goals.

In the era of Bhutto the economic growth fell drastically in Pakistan, industrial growth fell from 13 to 3 percent, agriculture growth also fell down from 6 to 0.45. On the other hand Bhutto also opted the policy of nationalization unlike the Ayub who opted the policies of privatization. There was also large supply of money in market which increases the inflation rate. Bhutto was not able to win the support of the masses as they suffered from inflation but the rich class were able to enjoy benefits from Bhutto policies.

The next era was the era of Zia ul Haq, during his regime Afghan war started and out of which Pakistan gained great US support in terms of military, financial and political assistance but what we lost is more what we gain in big powers rivalry. Although Pakistan earns support of US but social fabric of Pakistani society was badly deteriorated as guns and drugs culture entered into society lines. Huge amount of refugees also change the human demography of KPK and Balochistan specially and Punjab and Sind generally. GNP rate was 6.5 percent in his era (Hussain, 1993).

Democracy And Good Governance

There is emphasis over democracy as it is a must component of good governance by the west. To see the potential in the argument one has to the examples where concept is working in practice. Singapore and Dubai is considered as well governed states. Singapore is considered as well governed state in comparison with the number of western countries. But there is a debate over the nature of political system of Singapore. Dubai beyond doubt is an authoritarian state the best example of the good governed state. Study shows that military regimes work more for the concepts good governance like concept of privatization in good governance was opted by Ayub so do the Musharraf, these military leaders also work on the state of professionalism in different institutions like bureaucracy as they practiced in military. So the concept worked in both authoritarian and democratic regimes (PILDAT, 2009).

Decentralization of Power

Good governance also focused on the concept of the decentralization of the power in state. The very concept of local government is to transfer power of decision making to the grass root level, to generate resources at lower level, to make people self-sufficient at the local level and to reduce their dependence on central government. So the concept facilitates that idea that decision should be taken at grass root level and resources should also be generated on the local level. (Pakistan).

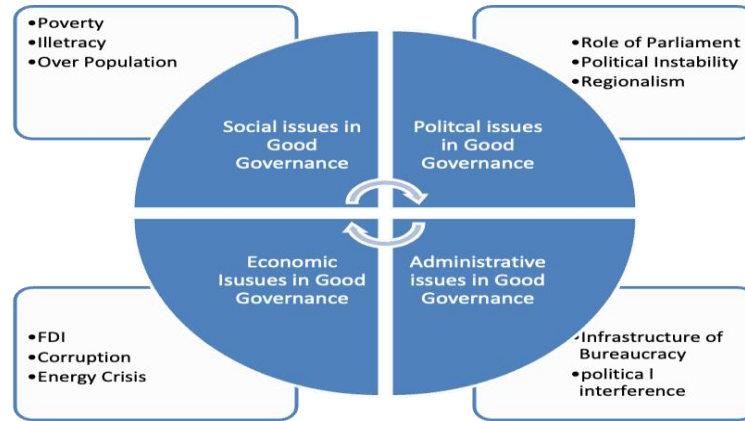


Figure 3 Key Challenges of Good Governance In Pakistan

Problems of Governance inPakistan

Governance is the most debatable about issue in the recent century possibly due to the increased interdependence of states. As number of international organization want to ensure that what they are going to lend the country will be used in the same lines and should not be misused by the lenders. To reduce this possibility number of international organizations e.g World Bank, Asian Development Bank and UNDP are setting certain standards to watch while asking grants or loans from these organizations. Over the period of time many institutions, state , multinational cooperations are also starting following these standards. Pakistan although tried to follow these established standards as one of the major recipient of aid from these donor agencies yet there are number of hurdles still faced by Pakistan to live upto those standards. These problems are discussed below

Political Problems in the way of Good Governance:

Role of Parliament

In most of the parliamentary systems role of legislature is merely as a rubber stamp Largly because strong hold of executive in a parliamentary system. Pakistan since its inception is experiencing parliamentary form of government except the small interlude of Ayub Khan regime from 1958 to 1969 when Pakistan experienced presidential form of government. Parliament act as a rubber stamp and approved all bill floated by executive due to the absolute majority of the executive on the floor of the house. Although there are different tactics are introduced in the parliamentary system to check the dictatorship of the executive but its all in words not in practice. In Pakistan parliament always act as a rubber stamp either we speak about the ordinance passed by Ayub ratified by the Parliament or we mentioned the controversial style of Zia who changed the very nature of constitution into presidential one. In recent past if we add Musharraf regime who add LFO and parliament arely approved that law. The democratic government are not the exception as they also practiced the same tradition due to their 2/3 majority in the parliament. The absence of good governance accountability lacks in the parliamentary practices in Pakistan.

Political Instability

Table1

Time Frame of Dictator and Elected Governments in Pakistan since Independence

| Years of Rule | Civil and Military governments in Pakistan |
|---------------|--|
| 1947-1958 | Governor Generals : Quaid Azam, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Ghulam Muhammad, Iskander Mirza |
| | Presidents: Iskander Mirza Prime Ministers: Liaquat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Muhammad Ali Bogra, Chaudhry Muhammad Ali, H. S. Suhrawardy, I.I Chundrigar, Malik Feroz Khan Noon, |

| | |
|-----------|---|
| 1958-1969 | 1958-62 Martial Law by Ayub Khan 1962-69 Ayub Khan as President of Pakistan |
| 1969-71 | Martial law BY Yahya Khan |
| 1971-77 | Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto 1971-73 as president 1973 Fazal Ilahi 1973-77 Prime Minister |
| 1977-88 | Martial Law of Zia-ul- Haq President 1985-88 Zia-ul- Haq Prime Minister: Muhammad Khan Junejo [1985-88] |
| 1988-1990 | Prime Minister: Benazir Bhutto President: Ghulam Ishaq Khan |
| 1990-1993 | Prime Minister: Nawaz Sharif President: Ghulam Ishaq Khan |
| 1993-1996 | Prime Minister: Benazir Bhutto President: Sardar Farooq Leghari |
| 1997-1999 | Prime Minister: Nawaz Sharif President: Muhammad Rafiq Tarar |
| 1999-2001 | Martial Law administrator: Pervaiz Musharraf 2001-2008: President Pervaiz Musharraf Prime Minister: Zafarullah Khan Jamali 2002, Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain 2004, Shaukat Aziz 2004 |
| 2008-2013 | President: Asif Ali Zardari Prime Minister: Yusef Raza Gillani |
| 2013-18 | President: Memnon Hussain Prime Minister: Nawaz Sharif/ Shahid khakhan Abbasi |

In the short political history of Pakistan almost three decades military ruled the state whereas the democratically elected governments had less chance to rule for their full term except the tenure of Bhutto and Zardi in the recent past. This instable political situation results in weak political institutions in contrast with the institution of military which strengthen itself due to its long stay in politics. The democracy which is one of the controversial elements of good governance lacks in Pakistan since its inception.

Provincialism

Provincial autonomy is the long standing demand of Pakistani provinces which was fulfilled in the recent past in eighteenth amendment in 2010 although it was promised in 1973 constitution to be awarded to the provinces after ten years of enforcement of 1973 constitution. Provincial autonomy was allotted to the province in 2010, long time after the implementation of 1973 constitution. This is one of the prerequisites of good governance. That's how decentralization of power could be achieved.

Administrative Problems in the Way of Good Governance

Good governance requires the better working of the state institutions specially those are related with the policy implementation like bureaucracy there two major issues faced by the bureaucracy of Pakistan

Infrastructure of Bureaucracy

Over the years the institution of bureaucracy is unable to meet with the changing needs of time; hence the performance of this institution goes drastically down in recent times.

This perhaps happens due to the decay in educational sector, the substandard educational produce stuff of average level and the same people appear in CSS exams. The second important thing is training system of bureaucracy which is also not up to the mark of recent times. These multiple factors affect the performance of the institution and their delivery system. Bureaucracy institution faced a major setback in Bhutto era when he started appointing political loyal of PPP in key civil service positions. (Hussain, 1993)

Political Interference

This game is played on both ends bureaucracy intervene in political sphere of Pakistan due to the inexperience political elites and politicians also use bureaucrats to earn their objectives. This interference works on both ends. Ayub Khan worked in close collaboration of bureaucracy; Bhutto tried to reduce their power by introducing the cadre system also recruit number of political recruitment in bureaucracy. Zia also take help of bureaucracy to rule as they know their job of administration of the state which military lacks. Over the years military also learn the tactics of government. Benazir and Nawaz Sharif in their two terms were not able to develop good working relations with this particular institution. It was also speculated that their failure was on the part of bureaucracy as they did not cooperate with the respective governments.

There is another dimension in administration and that is corruption, due to long political engagements and affiliation with political elite's administration of the state particularly and society generally became corrupt. According to the recent reports of transparency international of 2013 in Pakistan corruption index fall from the last year and know Pakistan stands on 48 ranks on corruption index (Tribune, 2014). To deal with the issue government established the institution of NAB (national accountability Bureau) to investigate and look after the issue of corruption in all department of government in Pakistan.

Economic Causes in the Way of Good Governance

Concept of good governance was initiated at the economic sphere first along with the political one. Better and efficient use of resources is the key in economic development of the country and sustainable development. The very concept of good governance was given to improve the economic structure of states to achieve the maximum economic benefits within limited resources.

Foreign Direct Investment

Political instability and deteriorating law and order situation due to the terrorism there is less opportunities for the foreign investor to invest in Pakistan. This situation is getting bad to worse due to energy crisis and corruption in Pakistan. Foreign investors prefer the states where their investment could be secure and in return, they would also able to earn profit. For the purpose law and order is the must situation which Pakistan's lack. The issue of law and order in Balochistan hampered the developmental project of Gwadar. China invests huge amount in Gwadar and aligned sister projects but the project unable to benefit Pakistan or China to enjoy its fruit due to law-and-order situation in Balochistan.

Investors are also hesitant to invest as the change in governments in Pakistan also changes the policies so the security of their investment is at stake due to the frequent change in governments.

The change of policies largely occurs to give benefits to the allies of or other associates of ruling party.

Corruption

This challenge is not faced by Pakistan alone, almost all countries of the world are working to eliminate this aspect from their state but still no state is able to completely overcome this dragon of corruption. However, states are able to minimize the impact of this epidemic. Pakistan ranked 48 in the transparency international index of corruption for the year of 2013. This issue effects the economic activities of the state badly as investor is not ready to invest in the countries where their investment is not secure and guaranteed of

protection by the state. Pakistan still ranked high on the corruption index as in not the favorable place to invest.

Energy Crisis

The new monster which opened its mouth to swallow the nation is the energy crisis. Bad resource management results in short of energy for both household and industrial purpose. State has limited energy resources and they had to utilize those smartly and efficiently. Pakistan government failed to realize the future needs of the people hence unable to properly plan energy resources. Pakistan is eagerly looking forward to the installation of the agreement concluded with Qatar, Turkmenistan and Iran for purchasing oil and gas to fulfill its energy needs.

Social Causes in the Way of Good Governance

There are number of social factors which are the hurdles in the way of good governance e.g.

Poverty

According to the World Bank report 40 percent people are living under poverty line in Pakistan (Muzaffar & Choudhary 2017) . poverty could be define that individuals will be able to live a decent life , be able to fulfill their calories per day etc. international standards are two dollar a day if a person is earning then he is living above otherwise below poverty line. Policies are not formulated to elevate poor class which results in the increase of poor class in Pakistan. As poor were not part of decision making hence they lack ownership of those decision.

Illiteracy

Illiteracy a Social evil, in the presence of which good governance will not be able to give its fruits to the people of Pakistan. According to the UNSECO report rate of illiteracy in Pakistan is 79 percent (Siddiqui, 2013). These are the alarming statistics as with such a low literacy rate its hard to achieve the very concept of good governance in Pakistan. Providing education is the main responsibility of government and its not likely to fulfilling it yet. Recently government of punjab start offering incentive to the people so that they send their children to school.

Over population

Yet another issue for the government to overcome, almost all governments tried to initiate programs to control the population growth rate but it likely to fail to achieve this goal. Pakistan population rate is around 2.3 percent annual which is higher as a developing country. Over population affects the government policies and the results would not be same if the population does not grow at the estimated ratio. 16.6 core population of Pakistan according to the economic survey of Pakistan (Finance, 2009-10).

These are few challenges faced by Pakistan in the way of good governance. Government of Pakistan launched a program to improve the condition of governance in Pakistan in 1999 over the areas of finance and civil governance. In the said categories number of areas are identified to achieve the level of good governance in Pakistan (HASSAN, 2002).

Conclusion

To sum up the whole conversation good governance is to wisely spend the available physical, economic and environmental resources so that we all and the upcoming generations could enjoy these for a longer period of time. Human population is increasing and resources are limited so to make good, efficient and effective use of resources is the key to good governance. This target could be achieved through bringing reforms in the existing structure of the state institutions, as once again good governance relates to the state functioning. Most of the organizations conditioned aid of finance with the governance conditions, so states have to reshape their institutions on modern lines.

Recommendations

To start with suggestions as to how to improve the situation of governance in Pakistan one should start with the fulfillment of basic needs like availability of good quality food, improved health facilities and good living conditions once they are provided then the other needs of education should be at priority list.

- Formulation of policies is not sufficient on part of the government what is needed in the recent time is the execution of policies, as number of policies are waiting after formulation for its implementation in Pakistan.
- Policy making and formulation are the bureaucratic functions, so to improve policies formulation and implementation one needs to improve the very nature of the institution of bureaucracy.
- It's high time to look ahead and start formulating futuristic policies not the ad hoc one. These ad hoc policies can give you relief immediately but will not work in the long run.
- Violation of rules and laws should be dealt with an iron hand. Immediate and speedy justice is a must condition to keep control over the society. Judicial system should provide speedy and economic justice to the people.
- To provide standard education to the people of Pakistan must be the primary duty of government and this will only happen if we increase the budget of education from 2%.
- Health, sanitation and food quality should be observed on a regular basis its existing departments needed immediate upgradation on modern lines so that they will perform its functions in a better manner.
- Environmental issues are the recent ones which state had to deal to secure environment from erosion for the future generation is the duty of the government and key concern of good governance.
- Accountability depends on transparency if the relevant record is not available to the public then the absence of transparency dies so the access to the information should be provided to the public. In Musharraf era a policy was initiated but died with the government this should be revised. Government of Punjab launched a programme RTI according to which people can have access to information hence they will know that where their money is spent and other required information from any public body.
- Revenue generation and spending through taxation should be transparent and it should be spent on all classes of the society. Public must be informed where their taxes are spending.
- Women's minorities must be incorporated in the main stream of society so the harmony can be maintained and no single class felt left out from national life.
- Media is considered as a watch dog of state policies, and fourth pillar of the state. This institution can play a great role in deciding the directions of government.

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