

Governance in Pakistan: A Case Study of Pakistan Muslim League-N

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Abstract

The objective of this study is to explore the contribution of good governance to strengthen the development of the Pakistan. This study is also to observe the governance status during the regime of PML-N. Governance is commonly defined as the exercise of power or authority by political leaders for the well-being of their country's citizens and subjects. Good governance is the process whereby public institutions conduct public affairs, manage public resources and guarantee the realization of human rights. Good governance in Pakistan is probably ideal governance because its goals are difficult to achieve. The methodology used in this study is primarily qualitative method. The findings of this study Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) could not perform continuously and the level of political socialization among the masses of Pakistan remained low. Pakistan Muslim League should present a clear ideology and party manifesto to retain their representation at the National and Local level. This study recommends that Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) should more effort into stepping up and combining the delegation process, improving oversight and regulating mechanisms at both the national and subnational levels, and enhancing access to the legal system and other human rights, effective political leadership, reorganization and clear the ideology of political parties, essential to strengthen the democratic system in Pakistan in order to promote good governance.

Key Words: Governance, Pakistan Muslim League-N, Pakistan, Representation, Democratic system.

Introduction

The concept of governance existed before human civilization. In a variety of contexts, including corporate governance, international governance, national

governance, and municipal governance, it is increasingly often used to describe the decision-making and action-taking processes. Since governance is the process of decision-making and its execution, an analysis of governance focuses a particular emphasis on the official and informal participants who participate in decision-making and its implementation. The decision-making and execution process is known as governance. In order to manage a country's affairs at all levels and enhance the quality of life of its citizens, governance is typically seen as the use of power in the public and private sectors for economic, political, and administrative purpose. Good governance is crucial for a variety of reasons because it affects how people behave.

Since Pakistan's aims are challenging to attain, good governance there is arguably ideal government. Public participation in governance frequently involves well-intentioned citizens who bring their ideas, biases, and other human strengths and weaknesses to the policy-making table. In order to accomplish comprehensive deliberation and ensure that stakeholder benefits are addressed and taken into account in policy initiatives, good governance requires continual discussions. Finally, improved governance in Pakistan would result from policies for renewable development that recognize the alignment and successful implementation of plans with strong administrative will. Citizens' engagement, state substance, state assimilation, government ancestry, organizational ancestry, and powerful base are crucial components of good governance in Pakistan. Other important components are an independent, liberal judicial system, press freedom, and social, political, and economic advancement.

Literature Review

The new patterns of governance, which span many facets of life, center on conventional disciplines across the board. Politics and government action take place inside a framework that can be influenced by governance. The good governance formula failed to take into account the caveat that transformation is not a smooth process in which all positive things coexist but rather a series of trade-offs between democracy and stability on the one hand and growth and distribution on the other. The study is not intended to produce a new definition of good governance; rather, it is a new interpretation that explains the governing elites' approach to governance with relation to the changing nature of society and power. At first, the idea of good governance was restricted to administrative effectiveness, which was akin to the negative state in that it had low government involvement but was effective, accountable, and transparent. As a result, the information was taken from academic sources. Although this study is not historical in nature, multiple arrangements of sets of observations from various time periods do exist (Khan, 2016).

After 58 years of existence, Pakistan was experiencing a governance crisis. considerable worldwide political and economic changes were having a considerable effect on the nation. Pakistan had to deal with difficult problems that threatened its stability. These issues included regional dynamics following the USA's declaration of the "Global War on Terrorism," democratization, the global effort to reinvent government, capitalism's seeming victory, and the paradigm shift towards sustainable development. This book discusses political, economic, legal, and public challenges that arose during Pakistan's decentralizing government's reformation

period. Researchers have identified Pakistan's governance problems and their solutions (Mahmood, 2007).

'Governance' is a word that is frequently used. 'Good governance' is a requirement for loans from the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. 'Global governance' concerns like climate change and avian flu are mentioned. 'Governance' is the topic of a White Paper published by the European Union. 'Collaborative governance' is demanded by the U.S. Forest Service. What is meant by the word "governance" and why is it used so frequently? There are more perplexing solutions to it. Though the term "governance" is used in many different situations, it generally refers to all facets of social coordination and hierarchical structures. In this Very Short Introduction, Mark Bevir examines the key theories of governance as well as their effects on a range of fields, such as business, politics, and international relations. Regarding the Series: There are hundreds of books in practically every topic area in Oxford University Press's Very Short Introductions series. These small books are just what you need to quickly advance in a new field. Facts, analysis, perspective, fresh thinking, and excitement are all combined by our skilled authors to make complex and engaging topics highly readable (Bevir, 2012).

The "Good Governance and Development," he explored the implications of "good governance" objectives for emerging and recently democratic countries. The book evaluates the good governance agenda and looks from the perspective of the global development organizations. Finally, it takes into account what political science can do to help us comprehend each aspect of governance (Smith, 2007).

To study into the governance concerns that occurred from 2013 to 2018 under the Pakistan Muslim League (PML-N) administration. This uses the terms "Good" and "Bad" to express two frames that characterize governance and are related to the framing theory. The study's conclusions showed that an elected administration did not priorities socioeconomic growth, and opposition parties hampered democracy by involving it in traditional political rivalry. Additionally, the democratically elected government failed to keep its election-related commitments. First, the term "government" needs to be understood well because it has many different definitions. Second, it might be assessed for success in achieving intended goals at the national level. There are three players in this political, administrative, and social decision-making process that affects the general population. The ongoing struggle between PPP and PML-N for political power and the political parties' lack of commitment to becoming admirable to the governing party then holding the administration accountable for any violations of representative principles and practices have occasionally threatened to topple Pakistan's precarious democracy. However, the democratic administration fell short of the pledges it made before the election to address concerns like terrorism, corruption, health, and education, among others (Amin, Shabir, & Riaz 2020).

The concept of governance is not new, but it is an old idea like social improvement. The best way to ensure a nation's development is through excellent governance, which also strengthens institutions and encourages participation from the populace in efforts to advance sustainability. Researchers concentrated on good governance as a way to advance positively and achieve operational performance, but they did

not pay attention to the types of governance that exist in our nation or, if any, why they are bad (Ahmed & Basit, 2012).

The problems and difficulties of Pakistani governance. This study also looks at the idea of good governance, estimates its past and present state in Pakistan, and offers a plan for a prosperous and successful future. The idea of governance is as old as human development and encompasses a far wider range of activities. The study's goal was separated into three parts: determining some policy issues for governance, analyzing current practices, and suggesting some best practices (Yaseen, Anisa, & Zahra, 2020).

The Historical Evolution of Governance

The concept of "governance" is not new. As old as the human race itself. Generally speaking, the concept of governance has been a part of human civilization ever since people first learnt how to live in a single community or society by making choices and putting into action particular laws, regulations, and policies in order to uphold order and harmony in a single setting. To ensure participatory democracy, human development, and the achievement of globalization goals, the term "good governance" has gained importance in the context of the resuscitation of democratic institutions (what may be referred to as the third wave of democracy). In the early years of the post-second world, economic growth and excellent governance were closely related (Adan & Fatima, 2018).

Governance refers to the decision-making process as well as the method through which decisions are carried out (or not carried out). Corporate governance, international governance, national governance, and municipal governance are just a few of the situations in which the word "governance" can be employed. An analysis of governance focuses on the formal and informal actors involved in decision-making and implementing the decisions made, as well as the formal and informal structures that have been put in place to arrive at and implement the decision. This is because governance is the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (Khan, 2016).

Basic Fundamentals of Governance

Governance is distributed into five basic fundamentals which support to assess the overall governance level.

- Responsibility (Structure Government Capability)
- Participation (Participating Development Process)
- Predictability (Legal Framework)
- Transparency (Information Openness)

The phrase "governance" is one that Pakistani politicians and bureaucrats frequently use. It is important to clarify this idea. According to a World Bank assessment, there is little agreement on what constitutes good institutional or governance practices. While some definitions are so broad that they apply to almost anything, such as the definition of rules, enforcement mechanisms, and organizations, others are more focused on public sector management issues, such as the 1992 World Bank definition that stated "the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development" (Asghar, 2013).

Governance of Musharraf and formation of PML-Q (1999-2008)

General Pervez Musharraf became COAS under PM Nawaz Sharif in 1998. When the PM went in Sri Lanka for the 50th anniversary of the Army, the COAS made him feel threatened. From behind, he devised a scheme. He learned that the PM had appointed a new COAS, retired him, and forbade Musharraf from landing in Pakistan while he was in the air. After Musharraf's plane landed in Karachi, the Army took the Prime Minister into custody. He declared the removal of the Sharif government and the army's takeover of national affairs on October 13, 1999. He carried out the coup and took over as CEO. The Musharraf rule is sometimes referred to as the "golden era" because of the improved economic climate; nonetheless, the political climate deteriorated throughout this time. General Musharraf unveiled a seven-point strategy to improve Pakistan's economy (Sahar, 2013). The Pakistan Muslim League Quaid-e-Azam faction was established by the military. Former PML-N members joined the organization in 1999 after Nawaz Sharif was overthrown. Musharraf, with the assistance of the National Reconciliation Bureau (NRB), introduced constitutional revisions to carry out the seven-point plan. These changes were made possible by the Legal Framework Order of 2002 (Ahmad & Akbar, 2012).

The First Government of Nawaz Sharif (1990-1993)

Zia-ul-Haq died in 1988. When Benazir Bhutto (BB) established a coalition government, Nawaz Sharif was against it. Nawaz Sharif thereafter rose to prominence as the head of right-wing political parties. Nawaz Sharif won the seat in both the National and Provincial Assemblies during the 1988 general elections. Nawaz Sharif vacated his seat in the National Assembly and was elected chief minister of Punjab. Due to his disagreement with the government over funding for Punjab, Nawaz Sharif is in the national spotlight ("Rise and fall", 2019).

Main Waheed Sharif competed in the elections alongside the Islamic Democratic Alliance (IDA/IJI) leadership. IJI gains a majority in both the National Assembly and the Provincial Assembly under Nawaz Sharif's leadership. The winning party in the Parliament will receive backing from the Muttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM). IJI achieved a great success in the Punjab Assembly by winning all the votes. In both the center and the provincial assemblies, IJI indicated that a coalition government will be formed. With 153 votes in the Parliament, Nawaz Sharif was elected prime minister of Pakistan on November 9th, 1990. He pledged to make public his bold plans to overhaul economic policy when running for office (Khan, 2009).

The main points of the program are mentioned below:

- Pakistan tried to preserve its good relation with all the nations especially the neighboring countries.
- Pakistan always give support to the defense of the Muslim rights in all over the world.

- The running Pakistan's peaceful nuclear programmer has become more challenging as a result of the rising price of oil. The power issue was the primary cause of this predicament.
- Wide-ranging national reconstruction plans need to be initiated. The decentralization of failing industries would be necessary to strengthen the poor economy.
- A nuclear energy programmer was required for the developed, large-scale businesses in the nation.
- The Pakistani government consistently supports Kashmiris' right to self-determination and works to resolve the Kashmir conflict in accordance with a United Nations resolution.
- The government made an effort to repair its positive relationship with India.

Table 1
General Elections of 1990

Party	Sindh	Punjab	Baluchistan	NWFP	Total
PDA	24	14	2	5	45
IJI	3	92	2	8	105
ANP	-	-	-	6	6
MQM	15	-	-	-	15
IND	4	6	-	3	13
JUI(F)	-	-	2	4	6
Others	3	-	-	5	8
Total	115	46	26	11	198

Source: Pakistan General Election 1990

PML-N Second Term

The PML-N secured a 2/3 majority in the 1997 elections for the National Assembly. The NA chose Nawaz Sharif to be Pakistan's prime minister. Like Benazir, he demanded responsibility at all levels throughout his speech. On February 18, 1997, the Parliament gave Nawaz Sharif a vote of confidence. PML-N served as the focal point of the coalition government. An ally of the PML-N coalition was ANP and MQM.

Table 2
Pakistan General Election 1997

Party	Punjab	Sindh	NWFP	Baluchistan	NA
PML-N	211	15	33	6	135
PPP	3	36	4	1	19
MQM	-	28	-	-	12
ANP	-	-	31	-	9
BNP	-	-	-	10	3
JUI(F)	-	-	1	7	2

JWP	-	-	-	-	2
PPP(S)	-	2	-	-	1
NPP	-	3	-	-	1
PML-J	-	-	2	-	-
PDP	1	-	-	-	-
SF	-	1	-	-	-
Others	1	-	-	-	3
IND	20	8	10	6	20
TOTAL	238	93	81	30	207

Source: Pakistan General Election 1997

Nawaz Sharif shared this worry that it might turn into yet another faction inside the party. Nawaz Sharif made the decision to maintain the CM ship in the Sharif family as a result. Pervaiz Elahi is given the position of speaker by the PML-N as payment for the 1993 promise he made to become the chief minister of Punjab. The Gujrat Chaudhry family accepted Nawaz Sharif's offer. At the provincial level, the PML-N established coalition governments. The PML-N and ANP coalition government in NWFP was led by Mahtab Abbasi. MQM and PML-N teamed up to create an alliance in Sindh. The PML-N's Liaquat Ali Jatoi presided over Sindh's government. In Baluchistan, Akhter Mengal oversaw the alliance because no political party has a majority in the legislature. Nawaz Sharif is unwilling to take any chances for Punjab, for the reason that Watto was a better fit for them in 1993. The candidate for Punjab's chief minister was chosen to be Shahbaz Sharif (Rizvi, 2013).

PML-N Performance (2013-2018)

The following work show how compatible is PML-N.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

China and Pakistan maintain cordial ties. Their relationship begins in 1951. The China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is advantageous for both China and Pakistan, as well as having some favorable effects on the other nations in the region. China and Pakistan signed 51 agreements and memorandums of understanding (MOU) in April 2015 to advance the CPEC. Chinese investment totaled \$46 billion in the CPEC project, which will be finished in 10 to 15 years. The CPEC is a crucial initiative for Pakistan's economy. CPEC offers a secure channel for Chinese exports and is useful in identifying new markets for Chinese products. Pakistan is capable of managing its energy issue and eradicating unemployment. Prosperity is also spread throughout the countryside. The fundamental goal of the CPEC is to limit India's power in the South Asian region. CPEC is also regarded as a factor of the "One Belt, One Road (OBOR)" initiative. As a game-changer for Pakistan's economy, the CPEC is promoted by the government and media. The CPEC is always under attack by Pakistan's enemies like India because it has the potential to alter Pakistan's future. China and Pakistan both stand to gain from CPEC. It promotes

cooperation, growth, and tranquilly in the area (Hamid, khan, khaliq & Ajmal, 2017).

Table 3
CPEC Project Benefits

Energy Cooperation	Financial cooperation
Industrial parks, functional areas, and industries	Agriculture's advancement and the reduction of poverty
Tourism collaboration and people to people communication	Rail, port, air, and data communication channels are all part of integrated transport and IT systems.
Cooperation in areas of livelihood	Development of Human Resources

Source: Invest Pakistan (China Pakistan Economic Corridor)

Pakistan is able to enter a new chapter of economic development because to CPEC. In 2016, the IMF President claimed that CPEC had helped Pakistan's economy recover from its crisis (Hamid, khan, khaliq & Ajmal, 2017).

- Energy Projects (Including Projects Promoted Activate in the Interest of Energy)
- Infrastructure Projects (Projects in the Road and Rail Sectors)
- Gawadar Projects (Hospital at Gawadar, Necessary Facilities of Fresh Water Treatment and Supply, Gawadar International Airport, Infrastructure for Free Zone & EPZs port related productions)
- CPEC Others Developments (Digital Terrestrial Multimedia Broadcast, Cross Border Optical Fiber Cable).

Devolution Metro Bus Service

In Lahore, Islamabad, and Multan, the Metro Bus service has been launched by the PML-N administration. The project alters the community of Pakistanis' life. The cost of getting to work and school is high for both students and employees. A projected 1, 35,000 passengers per day would travel the 23-kilometer line along the upscale twin city of Rawalpindi on 68 air-conditioned buses (Dawn, 2015).

The 44-million-rupee Metro Bus Project for Islamabad was constructed. The Metro Bus initiative is responsible for the urban social and economic upheaval. Shahbaz Sharif inaugurated the Lahore Metro Bus project in 2013. On the metro route, 68 buses were in service.

Orange Train Project

Orange Train Line will begin service in Lahore for Pakistani citizens on April 22, 2015, according to the PML-N administration and Chinese President XI Sheen Pang. The Orange Train's entire line measured 25.58 km. The thousands of people who frequently travel in crowded cities will benefit from it. Additionally, beneficial are individuals with modest incomes. The project will take 27 months to complete (Wazir, 2017).

Operation Zarb-e-Azb

Operation Zarb-e-Azb was started on June 15, 2014, in the country of Pakistan. FATA and the North Waziristan Agency both saw the start of operations. The government initially want a dialogue of peace with terrorists. Operation Zarb-e-Azb has been launched in Pakistan to tackle terrorism. The APS incident marks a turning point in Pakistan's counterterrorism strategy (Rana, 2014).

Ranger's Achievement in Karachi

Since more than 32 people were slain in target killings in 2013, Karachi residents had a really terrible year. Target killing has come to represent Karachi. During the PPP administration, many political figures were slain (Haider & Ali, 2013). The PML-N administration fully supports the Rangers' efforts to maintain peace in Karachi. Government operations were initiated, enabling the federation to uphold law and order nationwide (Mehmood, 2015).

Lap Top, Yellow Taxi Scheme and BISP

The PML-N government launched a programme of Lap Top and Yellow Taxi service to encourage self-employment. For the sake of the underprivileged, the government also kept up the Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP). The government also established higher education scholarship programs (Gul, 2018).

Pakistan Super League(PSL)

The PML-N administration has also reinstated international cricket in Pakistan. The first international cricket team to visit Pakistan since 2009 was Zimbabwe. The Pakistan Super League (PSL), a T-20 competition in the UAE, was also launched by the Pakistan Cricket Board (PCB) (Eze, 2016).

Foreign Policy

Nawaz Sharif's leadership has helped the government achieve significant success in its interactions with Muslim-majority countries abroad. Pakistan has a variety of international and national leadership roles. Pakistan enjoys cordial ties with Iran, Turkey, and Saudi Arabia. Pakistan uses diplomacy to handle the turmoil in the Middle East. Pakistan takes the effort to establish a relationship with Russia under the PML-N administration. After a 22-year hiatus, Islamabad hosted the 13th Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO) conference in March 2017 (Dastagir, 2018).

Victory in Azad Jammu and Kashmir Elections

The Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) elections saw a huge victory for the PML-N. The single-largest political party today is PML-N. 32 of the 41 seats go to the PML-

N. Without the assistance of any other political parties, the PML-N created its government (Mughal, 2016).

Major Laws Passed by PML-N (2013-2018)

In addition to the 136 Acts of Parliament, the NA passed 189 legislations. In the succeeding years, the NA approved the bills.

Table 4
List of bills passed by PML-N

Years	Total No of Bills
2013-2014	11
2014-2015	08
2015-2016	50
2016-2017	57
2017-2018	63

Source: <https://archive.pakistantoday.com.pk/2018/05/31/major-laws-passed-by-pml-n-govt-in-its-five-year-term/>

KP-FATA Merger Bill

The measure was approved by the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Assembly with a two-thirds majority before being sent for consideration to the NA and Senate. It was a significant occasion. The PML-N government's backers Pashtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP) and Jamiat Ulema-e Islam (Fazl) (JUI-F) reject the law. Because FATA won't represent separately after the merger, senates were also reduced. Additionally, merged under the bill are KPK and Baluchistan's PATAs, or Provincially Administered Tribal Areas.

Transgender Person Bill (2018)

During the PML-N's rule, a ground-breaking law protecting transgender people's rights both publicly and secretly was also passed. When the Transgender Protection Bill of 2018 received the assent of acting President Sadiq Sanjrani, it became a law.

1. Protection of Women against Violence Bill (2015)

The Punjabi government passed the protection of women from abuse bill in 2015, and governor Malik Rafiq Rajwana signed it into law in 2016. Additionally, the government faces strong resistance from its own members. The legislation considers any physical abuse, verbal abuse, stalking, cybercrimes, sexual assault, and psychological and emotional abuse of women to be crimes. The measure was another historic victory for women. Additionally, the government established a toll-free number for complaints.

2. Prevention of Electronic Crimes Bill (2015)

The legislation was introduced by Anusha Rahman, minister of information technology (IT), and was approved by President Mamnoon Hussain. Online terrorist funding and recruitment should result in a seven-year prison sentence for the offender. By including this provision in the bill, cybercrime can be effectively prevented. The Prevention of Electronic Crime Bill will also help to protect the

nation's security. A safe environment for IT, e-commerce, and e-payments systems is also provided by the bill.

3. The Election Bill (2017)

The measure was moved by former law minister Zahid Hamid and approved by the NA. The bill's primary goal is to ensure that the nation holds free and fair elections.

National Commission on the Rights of the Child Act (2017)

The National Assembly approved the 2017 National Commission on the Rights of the Child Act. Despite the fact that Pervez Rashid's bill had already been introduced in 2015, it was moved. The bill reviews the law and looks at children's rights.

The Acid and Burn Crime Act (2018)

The Marvi Memon introduced an Acid and Burn Crime Bill in NA. Additionally, the opposition fully endorses it. The law is well-liked by human rights activists across the nation. According to the bill, acid victims receive no-cost medical care. Additionally, it enables the accused person's trial to be held quickly. The offender should receive a life sentence if they attempted or really committed the crime of using acid on a victim who died (Eze, 2016).

In the 1990 elections, the Nawaz Sharif Party grew to become a more significant political force. During his first tenure, Nawaz Sharif made significant economic and privatization decisions. The Middle East turmoil has a negative impact on Pakistan's economy. President GIK dismissed the Nawaz Sharif administration in 1993. In the 1997 national general elections, the PML-N won a 2/3 majority. The authoritarian political system is presented by the 13th and 14th amendments. Nawaz Sharif and the Pakistani Chief Justice have a falling out. Through the non-violent coup, the Chief of Armed Forces ousted the Nawaz Sharif administration. In 2013, the PML-N also held a government. For the first time in Pakistani history, Nawaz Sharif is in his third term as prime minister. PML-N also made the economic and energy crises a priority. Nawaz Sharif is ineligible to serve as prime minister in 2017. PML-N provides Pakistan with excellent initiatives like CPEC.

Conclusion

Pakistan's tragic political, financial, and social systems of governance are evident from the country's history. The political scene in Pakistan is riven by internal strife and disagreement. Political and parliamentary operations are being conducted in a very severe environment, which seems to be a stalemate-like situation in Pakistan, a province where popularity is built. The journey Pakistan is on towards a democratic democracy is ongoing. Despite the fact that it is clear that parliamentarians, police officers, and other civil servants are on a successful campaign, they still need to ask for permission to address specific national-level issues. Parents in law and practices both have flaws. This investigation looked into the fundamentals of governance, discussed the main causes of bad governance, and offered suggestions for how to control it in Pakistan's political, monetary, and social systems.

Elections in 2013 were easily won by PML (N) and from their government everywhere in the nation. In their party manifesto, they decided to make it clear that

they were fighting for the benefit of the nation. The PML (N) places a high priority on economic development and develops plans to strengthen the national economy. It also funds educational initiatives to advance education at all levels and to improve the educational system. While attempting to eliminate unemployment, the PML (N) government offered a large number of jobs to the populace. It built roads and highways, started construction on the orange line project, and started providing metro buses in the nation's major cities. Additionally, it adds to its difficulties the projects and programs to strengthen the energy and health programs. Because our nation is an agricultural nation and because agriculture is the foundation of our economy, they brought about changes in the agricultural fields and established new reforms for agricultural improvement. CPEC is a massive project that would help Pakistan's economy grow and thrive while facilitating trade by road. It forged connections between numerous nations. China was first involved because they wanted to improve Pakistan's economy. Due to allegations of corruption, Nawaz Sharif was forced to resign from his position before finishing his third term. Due to its poor management and ineffective policies, his government had both many successes and numerous failures.

Finally, by strengthening democracy in practice and implementing sustainable development plans that recognize the alignment and successful implementation of plans with strong administrative will, governance will be secured in Pakistan. The following factors are crucial for effective administration in Pakistan: citizen involvement, state substance, state assimilation, government ancestry, organizational ancestry, and powerful base, independent liberal judicial system, freedom of the press, and social, political, and economic advancement.

Recommendations

- The Pakistani government must put more effort into stepping up and combining the delegation process, improving oversight and regulating mechanisms at both the national and subnational levels, and enhancing access to the legal system and other human rights.
- Rule of law is a crucial aspect of good governance. The state and its institutions should be implementing the rule of law.
- Any state or any institution must be held accountable if they are to function properly. Because it upholds the nation's law and order situation and makes institutions trustworthy and honest. Every institution in Pakistan should be held accountable. The functioning of the institution automatically improves and governance thrives when the accountability bureau operates in accordance with its regulations.
- Citizens' involvement in government matters is crucial. Citizens' trust in the government is increased when they get involved in issues linked to public policies. Citizens' involvement in all public policy matters should be required in Pakistan since it improves governance.
- Being responsive is crucial in state affairs. when government officials inquire about the operation and functioning of governmental entities. The

administrative system respects the efforts of these institutions and gives them special consideration.

- All state affairs should be managed by effective and efficient governance. Effectiveness and efficiency improved the nation's institutions and citizens' ability to work. When a government is efficient and competent, an institution automatically behaves properly.
- In order to contain the corruption crisis, the pay structure for government employees should also be raised.
- Moreover, by raising the literacy rate, we can reduce corruption. People in impoverished nations frequently lack literacy. Illiterate people are unaware of the procedures, laws, and activities that can help them obtain justice. For example, citizens of the state often deal with corrupt employees who take advantage of them and demand large sums of money before beginning any work. The fundamental cause of this is the public's ignorance about the law, their rights, etc., which is brought on by sectarianism and societal membership.
- The foundation of educational policies must be solid and geared towards achieving specific goals. To build a strong ethical foundation and foster the development of critical thinking in a wide population, the curriculum should be created and implemented. Civil reforms must be followed and carried out by the government in every way.
- Present local bodies are facing significant challenges that are impeding their ability to function effectively; these challenges must immediately be taken into account by making the local bodies strong and free from all political and bureaucratic intrusion.
- Strong institutions are necessary for stability, not strong people, but strong institutions that allow people to participate in the process of progress.
- Government should construct many improvement areas so that people can come up with ideas, allocate resources, and collaboratively enforce these decisions for development programs.
- Such a type of administration as democracy allows the populace to choose the country's rulers. Therefore, if democracy is strong in any one state, effective governance will result. If democracy is weak elsewhere, the entire democratic system will suffer, which will harm the country's ability to flourish.
- The working environment in Pakistan right now wants good improvements, as well as modified transfer and promotion method, and should be ready from the refreshed approaches.

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