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Political, Economic and Social Governance in Pakistan: Its Practices and Issues

Abstract

Pakistan on the cross-roads of running through the so called big-politics, where the title role of political gamers are persistently and boldly leading the country in their own-created way. Since the origin of Pakistan in 1947, the democratic state is facing and struggling for its existence and preserving its internal security on the world-level. Today, the major problem in Pakistan is that of terrorism that has emerged as a negative image in both the foreign world and also within the inter-state matters and decision-making. Pakistan can reach at its political and socio-economic development attributable and ascribed to the enhancement and advancement of the fastidious and planned governance or the incumbency. In this article pre-requisites of good governance with political, economic and social governance issues are highlighted. Governance which is the echo of the world politics dominantly ruling the country with a multiple complexities presiding within it. There are multiple issues of governance in Pakistan that are foreground and pointed-up. Today's Pakistan is facing and struggling in terms of the development of the political, economic and social governance. On the chess-board of Pakistan's politics and each provincial leader is playing their cards in order to shanghai and a kind of a punchbowl to maintained and outstretched objectives and aspirations. Pakistan's governance is very weak and going through the process of instability and many political ineffectiveness and deficiencies are attention on. Some suggestions are also given for attaining the status of good governance in Pakistan.

Keywords: Governance, Pre-Requisites, Issues, Political, Economic, Social, Suggestions.

Introduction

Pakistan's creation in the name of Islamic democratic state, right after the independence is moving in a twisting way from different perspectives such as in terms of governance in Pakistan, political situations, role of political leaders, military performance also the commencement of public opinion. In the past, Pakistan has gone through from a number of troubles and crisis due to its unstable internal-domestic politics and due to the opposition of the different bureaucrats in allocating any commander step. Pakistan's dissemination and divergence includes a number of factors such its social, religious, ethnic, territorial and general matters and circumstances. In the ideological space, Pakistan has economically and politically inconsistent development. Pakistan's national development is highly

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concomitant and ineffective and its independence is apprehended by the accumulation of the population, Kashmir issue and other conflicts with India, the aid provided by the foreign countries specifically USA, and Afghan revolt. Pakistan's basis lies on the knowledgeable and advancement that leads towards the appeasement and modification. The political background of Pakistan originated from the phase, whereby when the Indian Muslims in order to come out of the British imperialism, sort out for the self-rule in building up for a liberal-democratic based separate homeland. Mapping on a geographical circle, Pakistan on Arabian Sea, is bordered by Iran, Afghanistan, India, China and Russia. Pakistan being agricultural state, due to which Indus Rivers which centers the whole country covers the political dimension in different ways.

History of governance in Pakistan shows that the political situation was quite nomadic and directionless, even the major problems like corruption, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, drug-trafficking persist in and stick to one's guns. In terms of governance in Pakistan's politics, whether small or large complexities found at different places with multiple situations created by the governmental bodies or administrative sectors that might be either to have a dominion control on the state's integrity or for the purpose of having some governing rules and laws to be followed by the people being the citizens of the country. On the part of judicial assortment and hodgepodge the large-scale judiciary should and must for all the future time retain possession of provision and accouter with the concurrence and like-mindedness of the deemster and adjudicator peculiarly on the bone of contention of preserving of freedom, liberty and self-ruling. As it is said that, "Governance is the manner in which public officials and institutions acquire and exercise the authority to shape public policy and provide public goods and services." (Basit & Ahmed: 2012, 115)

Pre-requisites of Good Governance

Governance is quite distinguishable from the government in a way that it is more circumscribed into the relationship between the incumbency, civil society, media, press as well as the private sector. It deals with the responsibility of the development of the numerous out-growth and after-effect. If there is unsecured governance the it would be very critical and difficult for the nation-state to move ahead for the establishment of any of the related state-level locality. Governance deals with the foundation of the solutions to the problems of the public sector. Both terms i.e. Government and Governance are in every aspect contradictory and dissimilar to each other as Government is linked with the political and administrative structures whereas Governance defined as the cooperative network and connection between the different sectors of the state to decipher and resolve the shared public muddles and complications. "Good governance is the prerequisite for human development". (Somers, 2006:5) The essential and necessary requisites and elements for the high-ranked and admirable governance are as follows:

- Balanced decision-making in terms of political policies
- Strengthening in economic resources
- Clear transparency
- Adequate and disciplined practices of the rules and laws

- Active and sovereign judiciary
- Legitimate and authorized ascendancy
- Developed and organized institutional organizations
- Societal certainty and security
- Equality in distribution of capital and funds
- Well-organized and systematized executive ranking
- Freedom of expression, speech and liberty of media
- Well constructed and well balanced democracy
- Protection of Humanitarian Rights
- Public engagement and association in decision-making process
- Stability in international political-economy in a sense that Pakistan must be inclusive for rapid political and economic growth.

Governance in Pakistan is through-out taken as a suffering experience. Pakistan's political stability and development is dependent and based on the amelioration and refinement of governance. In grading with the comparison to other states of the world Pakistan's governance is very weak and going through the process of instability and many political ineffectiveness and deficiencies are attention on. For example it is quite observed that "Political patronage has weakened state institutions and centers of power compete for influence in the country."(Hayat,2014:1)On the other hand in giving prominence to the educational and institutional means and to bring about change in a way that "Education seems to hold the biggest promise for change. Education creates economic opportunity and helps people access higher standards of living. Prosperity will create the demand for improved governance."(Hayat,2014:68)

Governance as Political, Economic and Social Issue in Pakistan

Governance is the political practice which is the implementation of presenting or governing rules and laws, also providing facilities, offices and ministrations. "Governance is about the performance of agents in carrying out the wishes of principals, and not about the goals that principals set".(Fukuyama,2013:4)Governance is not the sovereign remedy and catholicon for all the problems.Neither in Pakistan it is the reason of poverty that good governance to some extent can control over it. On the other hand the caliber and classification of good governance depends on the social system and its values.(Hassan,2002:12)

Governance itself is a broad phenomenon where apart from the bureaucracy,political approaches, electoral process, taxation, economic measures,hierarchy of administrative quantify and gauge, voices raised by the public, political movements,in regale of goods and services in the form of imports and exports no matter whether government is democratic, despotic or autocratic. Simply, it emphasis is on the make-up and constitution of government either

politically authoritarian or militarily changes or intervention. For the reality-based democracy there must be a situation somehow like as in combination of public opinion and the electoral process, it is widely accepted phenomenon on behalf of the government actions as it is said, "Governments can take their shape legitimately only from some effective expression of the combined will and judgments of individuals, on the basis of one-man, one vote." (Rostow, 1971:268) As democracy increases and attempts to fabricate and generate the lawful procedures.

By comparing the two terms Governance is much broader phenomenon than that of the term Government. Basically, governance consists of two processes one is decision-making and the other is the function of the decision where it is to be implemented. So Governance is not only linked to the decision-making rather it is related with the implementation of the decisions made by the individuals or political leaders.

Political Governance

While discussing political governance, it is basically linked with that of the political matters of the state where the political parties, politicians, bureaucrats used to protect their own interests for example during the time of elections, where the voters in such states are always found difficult in terms of the tax limitations, as well as growing personal advantages and strengthening the chances of free-riding. They are very less concerned about serving the citizens. The voters believe in slogans, but the politicians, bureaucracy and interest groups only protect their own interests.

The political governance is calculated with the help of these several political signals mainly are corruption, the status of bureaucracy, democratic responsibility, ethnic stress, stability of the government, law and order also the economic and social conditions. One cannot deny the fact that government is closely related to politics. Politics is said to be the art of government, in order to get control within the society by means of making and applying collective decisions. The domain of politics is concerned with the state actors who are intentionally influenced by the ideological principles also who focused to provide them benefit through the membership of the organization such as political institution. In this way, the politicians are called as political whereas civil servants are taken as non-political, whereas the state as public and the civil society as private. However, by means of the institutions of the state, the government, the courts, the police, army, the society-security system all are referred as public as they are accountable for the joint organization of the societal life. Furthermore, keeping in view the Western countries, the most appreciating system is the democracy. For using their legitimate right of vote, people used to participate in the political process, and their own representatives were elected by themselves in order to govern them. In case of democracy in Pakistan, includes the similar system of members in terms of the constitution, but the elected members extremely disturbed the public mandate in order to gain their own hold. In political scenario, corruption is the major issue in the country, that results in the form of poor governance. In Pakistan, corruption is the main hurdle for good governance, authority of law and logical use power in order to perform the state matters and to keep going public unity and national accord. Sadly, corrupt practices and the

misapply of public office generates widespread problems, opening passage of protest with the perception in terms of disagreement, denunciation and conflict in opposition to the governing authority. However distressing surroundings and trouble proofs to bring the roots if macro-level disruption and inconvenience, generating law and order situation, social disturbance as well as the political commotion come to a head in poor governance. Perhaps, it is the quality of the real democratic system, where there are wise and sincere leaders hold the appropriate measures and attempts in order to fight against corruption for bringing improvement in governance, establishment and maintenance of rules and regulations. On the part of Pakistan it is a major problem that uncontrolled corruption in the country has transmit infection and polluted the whole structure of national institutions, whereas the rule of law also emerges to have been entirely dismissed and ignored. As a result few parasites eat quickly and take advantage of best resources, whereas the poor majority oppressed and prey on in terms of the tough and hard economic conditions. However, the elite leadership class rather having been authorized by the masses by means of the democratic procedure has established a violent hostility, dislike, disgusting, evil revengeful and coldness against the general public, that they in fact represent. On real bases, political leadership is more inclined and busy in power grasping process while on the other side the poor majority is going through the hard economic conditions where there is a big deficiency of the basic needs of life mainly healthy food, clean drinking water, secure shelter, education, justice, medical facilities and a large number of population is dying due to hunger and starvation. In this scenario, the trouble of poor people in Pakistan could clearly be predicted by gaining ascendancy in terms of the unemployment, poor living standard, as well as the health conditions, societal injustice, price increases, disdain for merit, promoting cronyism and poor law situation in country. Distressingly, the related ministers also keep busy in resolving grades in opposition to their political adversary, on grounds of parliament as well as media networks. Much of their time and effort is spent on preparing violent declarations to level new attacks of condemnation, criticism and counter claims.

The different political parties or the protesting groups like Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI), Pakistan Muslim League (N) Pakistan's People's Party (PPP) all these ruling elites along with their supporters associates in opposition seats of the parliament used to create noises and disturbance that situation marked as unlawful, unconstitutional and undemocratic and appears as a most difficult situation for the citizens of the country. In some cases it also happens that some politicians and the opposition parties in order to protect their own designs and activities, due to which they are playing their political games redirecting the attention of the large number of population from the articles of constitution that described in the principles of policy, while these articles quite transparently described that people would be given justice, reduction of the gap in terms of the rich and the poor class, as well as unemployment, poverty to be eliminated from the country. But as such the politicians and the governments of the industrialist and feudal lords are unsuccessful to provide the good governance towards people according to the constitution. They in fact cheated the trust of the population in the name of democracy due to which it is termed as democracy of Pakistan is corrupt. Moreover, in Islamic character accountability is the key factor but it is not

only released in the constitution of Pakistan and also not available in the character of the leaders, which is unknown to the leadership of Pakistan unless accountability is to be created with significance. The procedure of accountability not only be prompt and sure but also clear. Accountability must be irrespective of personalities.

There is no doubt that Pakistan's Army is quite supportive of democratic system and is determined to secure the constitution of Pakistan. Although leveling diminishing claims against Army is a serious crime and it must not be permitted to occur again under any conditions. Army being an institution that cannot be a striking one subjected towards the public debate. There is need that the political leadership should direct reflective analysis of their approach of governance and should establish sense to fight against the disease of corruption via accountability and clarity. As it is already described that rule of law and order seems to be quite non-existent, also cronyism and nepotism are very seedily growing, setting unethical priority and bringing unacceptable name to the governance. Moreover, the public perceptions are becoming much stronger that poor governance is because of the corrupt practices and misapply of public office. There is need to be settled on priority. Thus the political leadership, the bureaucracy should prepare a strategy to label the problem of general masses and stop fighting for obtaining more power and practicing corruption. Specifically, even the media does play a major role in projecting corruption as a threat to good governance that must be fought by means of transparent and accountable attempts. Nevertheless, uncontrolled corruption in Pakistan is creating a threat to the state and democracy. It has become a vital hurdle in terms of the development and negatively affecting the good governance and rule of law leading up to a poor governance.

In order to focus the functions of bureaucracy at different levels of the government is incapable as well as ineffective majorly in terms of an inappropriate settings. There is a great need that state matters to take immediate corrective steps in order to establish and build the confidence of civil servants for ensuring their work with full determination and with great efforts along with abilities. It would surely require the removal of de-politicization of services and supports the certified and competent ones. Simultaneously, social factors like unequal distribution of piece of territory, lower status of human development and determined ethnic and sectarian issues are significant hurdles in order to achieve the long term sustained development.

Up till now even, no proper effective system of designing legislation, designing budget settings, having speeches with experts and successive omission by organized parliamentary committees. Generally, what happens that who hold such committees does not have much of an indication as where to initiate, what questions to be raised and how to get hold the executive as well as the bureaucracy reporting. As a consequence, as the laws and strategies are authorized and budgets passed, there is not much inaccuracy.

The evil of corruption has taken an extensive position in Pakistan and there is a need to have a strong surgical operation to overcome this disease from the state. Presently, Pakistan is in dire need an honest leader who represents as a symbol of national unity. Moreover, if the present government remain along the

path it seems to be walking upon, then there is a reason to believe the challenges that Pakistan is going through both internal as well as external, would further more serious from time to time.

Economic Governance

By means of economic governance, where the role of the state is concerned with the market that how much government is involved in the economic sector in order to provide the economic facilities with the reasonable rates to the commodities in the macro-level market economy, lower rate of inflation in the country so that the citizens of the country should have good living standard. Economic governance is concerned with building up the standards of the masses being the citizens of the country and where due to their appropriate and good income jobs or working areas from where they could be established and boost income and outputs. It deals with the economies of the state, that how much the public is getting benefit or not from its governmental attempts in raising their efforts for the economic development of the country.

Economic governance is calculated with the help of the indicators such as inflation, the total budget deficit by means of ratio of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the current account deficit by means of GDP, the amount of government expenditures on health having ratio of GDP, the part of government expenditures on education with ratio of GDP, the correlation of official to open market exchange rate.

However, when the financial crisis would end in the country? This question is most commonly raised by the Pakistani citizens. How can Pakistan build and strengthen its economic sectors and economic institutions to have good governance and to resolve its issues and problems? In viewing the above mentioned questions, no doubt that Pakistan is facing a continuous tragedy of poor governance that has created mistrust, and has undercut skilled and transparent distribution of public services, the performance and application of the programs in an active manner. Poverty which has been growing at the higher threatening level in Pakistan due to which the people are dying of hunger and starvation. Ordinary citizens struggling and now escalating their efforts for having the basic needs of life. As it is observed that Pakistan's level of human development is lower in terms of its level of income. Due to the poor governance in three major areas that is political, economic, as well as social, the country in spite of having vast natural resources, has now reached into the stagflation, which is really a worst situation. In tolerance, thrust and corruption enabled a troubled situation for the politics of Pakistan. It is sad to say that the government has lost its probability, integrity and trust. Perhaps, the economic sectors are also used by the government for the purpose of its personal advantages due to which there is a clash of conflicts between government and organizations. Investment is speedily moving from Pakistan due to the low economic conditions in country. Also due to the energy crisis the main issue is adversely affecting the industrial sectors and have been stop working because of the shortage of gas and electricity. However, good governance is the crucial issue of maintained economic development. It is tool of economic, political, as well as administrative authorities in order to set the national affairs. In Pakistan, the status of governance is about to demise. The impacts of poor

governance has worsen the economic that has generated rising of poverty, inflation, decline in Gross Domestic Product growth rate, increasing burden of pay , lowering public investment, and lowest status of the physical infrastructure.

Today's Pakistan is facing with number of issues and problems that is ranging from shortages of collapse of rules and laws terror, bloodshed, violence, generating a sense of insecurity and bitterness swallowing into the vitals of identity of nation and decorum, the major reason is lack and deficiency of good governance. The instrument of good governance generates a good and peaceful environment for investment, also with the investment in people, that leads to higher income and limits poverty with better social indicators and better environment in the society.

Although the institutions of the political leaders regarded as symbol of unity and dignity emerged the unwary of public sufferings, hardships and the requirement of severances of manner and attitudes as do their predecessors. It usually happens when the new government hold power it would blame the other government for all the worst things it supposed had derived. Also in terms of the economic perspective, petrol prices are being continuously repeated highly by not detecting the taxes and showing worst impact in terms of the national economy.

Perhaps, International Monetary Fund (IMF) also the World Bank have advanced liberal loans that are for the rich people whereas the poor people pays such loans. It is the evil eye on the part of Pakistan that the political parties by means of greed and self-interest viewed in the media. It is quite sad to describe that Pakistan being the Muslim state, also nuclear power in the world is considered lower even to Somalia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Chad and Iran and others because of the ineffective and corrupt leadership.

Currently, there is significant need to solve economic problems, growing sound governance that is based on clarity as well as professionalism. No toleration in terms of corruption must asserted state strategy for attracting domestic as well as foreign investment. Such kind of strategy would also enhance economic development also keep capable intelligent citizens for serving in both public and private sectors. There is great need to initiate a national policy and to represent an economic development. For the creation of jobs, employment opportunities for the citizens of the country, the government must focus on providing them jobs on merit basis and qualification, the more the people involved in national building activities the more it would be resulted in the production, and creates progressive and prosperous ways, as there is no deficiency of active and honest people but it is quite obvious to say that there is a lack of honest, sincere and selfless leaders who are being seized by the self-interested politicians. The rulers must know the economy established and the people gets satisfied when in society the middle also the poor class flourished. Despite, the elite grows and prospers no one can put a stop to bloody change in the society.

Social Governance

In describing the social governance, it focuses on the civic governance and it deals with the role of the government in society. As the urban life of

developing countries is filled many problems, where people failed to have basic needs of life like water supply and the process of using a clean water. These people do not have the access to the public offices and their leading characters. In this aspect individualism cloaked the collectivism. Everyone is worried for his or her own interests. The supply of good civic governance would lead to the economic development. "Pakistan has been concerned for the improvement of its institutional and human capacity to improve the livelihoods of its citizens since its inception." (Asghar,2013:113)

Social governance is measured with the help of the freedom of speech, non-discrimination, political participation, rule of the law. By means of looking at governance at the broader level, the exercise of economic, political and social authorities for managing a state's matters at different stages. It has mechanisms, processes and institutions by which citizens and groups express their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their duties, responsibilities and arbitrate their differences. Civil society contains little departments or units like family, kinship groups, private business, trade union, clubs, community groups and others private in a sense and are settled and funded by the individual citizens. In the realm of governance, citizens are greatly concerned with the government's responsiveness towards their needs and security of the fundamental rights. In terms of fundamental rights, here comes the right of speech, right of giving vote, right to live in the society with liberty, the right to religion, to right to have the basic necessities of life.

"Law and order, energy, economy, political stability and national harmony are the key governance issues in Pakistan, which need comprehensive policy response." (Asghar,2013:113) Presently, conflictual circumstances can be seen between the political parties and leaders of Pakistan without concerning that they are either in the Pakistan Parliamentary boundary or outside it.

As apart from the other governance issues corruption is taken as the major issue in Pakistan. "Pakistan's one of the biggest tragedies is the lack of accountability at all levels of the public and private sector." (Ansari,2009:26). However, Pakistan is going through a number of issues regarding governance in the sphere of political, economic and social spheres, these are as follows

- Lack of political and administrative ties.
- Lack of social and humanitarian development.
- Unemployment rate is high and public do not have the adequate facilities for working in different high-ranked workplaces.
- Security challenges due to which continuous threats of terrorism and terrorist attacks increased the rate of insecurity and assertiveness.
- Societal disturbance has created a difficult road for the people living in Pakistan.
- Poverty is at the peak because of not providing the necessities of life specifically in the rural areas.

- Lack of educational and institutional means and equipment.
- Bureaucratic tussles and ambiguities has interrupted and intermittent the inter-state level situations.
- Water issue with the serious problems of proper dams construction in the country.
- Energy crisis one of most grave and crucial issue due to which the citizenry facing the hardships of frequent load-shedding.
- Inadequacy and shortage of infrastructure development.
- Dependency on the foreign assistance gives the image of being as a dependent state for its objectives and goals.
- Need for the peace and stability and organized system in terms of economic, political and social set of affairs.
- Lack of fairness and justice, illiteracy, incapacitated judiciary.
- Religious and ethnic savagery and ferocity that has disturbed the whole societal-setup.
- Libertarianism and unconventionality.
- Pervasive and epidemic deception and duplicity.
- Denunciation and vituperation for the rule of laws.
- Lack of national, indigenous penetration and metropolitan management.
- Deprivation and deficit of political will.
- Absenteeism of unbiased and balanced leadership.
- Lack of Parliamentary-democratic liability.
- Non functioning of local self government

Pakistan's weak governance can be well linked with that as strong governance has strong stability in political concerns, along with the strong ties with the civil-society and the state institutions, similarly weak governance of Pakistan is wholly linked with that of the weak infrastructure, unbalanced political conditions also low-level organizational performance in the country.

In all the provinces many political ineffectiveness and deficiencies are prevailing due to poor governance. Such political contentions and issues can be resolved if the constitutional actions used to performed in an organized systematic way by looking at the establishment of the three main organs of the state like legislative, executive and judiciary each by fulfilling their own spheres of responsibilities and accountabilities that would be beneficial and helpful for the fabrication and erecting of democracy and can burgeon and bear fruit for the citizens of Pakistan in the hub and kernel of independency and sovereignty.

However, in order to keep in view the role and performance of Pakistan's Army, presented the view that they are the supporters of democracy and constitution. In Operation Zarb-e-Azb, Sind operation and Rad ulFasaad where the Pakistan Armed forces are successfully performing their duties and moving ahead towards their goals and objectives in North Waziristan Agency (NWA), Sind and now in Punjab by means of this military operation against the terrorists, challenged the order of the state and terrified whole nation by their terror-acts will lead the country towards better governance.

Thus it is noteworthy to claim that no matter apart from all such squabble and arguments. "Pakistan is in the process of establishing itself as a nation that can cope with the pressures of globalization, which can involve massive institutional changes and fierce resistance." (Abbas, 2011:6) Overall assumptions on the politics of Pakistan should and must make amicable attempts for the resolution of the problems either related with the local governance or provincial political paraphernalia.

Suggested Solutions/Recommendations

For the good governance in Pakistan, there are few suggestions that are described as follows,

- **Participation**

As the good governance and development signals a vast spectrum of things that includes protection of human rights, equal distribution of wealth, improvement of individual abilities, as well as generating such kind of environment to promote participation and growth of human capabilities. In terms of participation, good governance necessarily requires participation of different areas of the society. There must be gender equality in recognizing the major roles of both men and women in decision-making process. Till today the government is the powerful actor in the process of governance.

- **Rule of Law**

It means, peace and order and when there is no corruption. Democracy essentially entails the rule of law. It is according to law that people express their will and workout sovereignty. The governmental rules should be based on law rather not on the basis of rich or poor men. The good governance is significantly, sticking to rule of law. Law seeks to focus on justice, when there is a lack of legislation then there would be more chances of evils to generate in the society to destruct law.

- **Transparency**

It is one of the main indicators of good governance, there should be transparency in a sense that people are quite clear and open towards information about the decision-making process as well as its implementation. Pakistan being the democratic state, if there is transparency, citizens should be in a better position and fully aware about the protection of their rights. Transparency in budget must be implemented.

- **Responsiveness**

It deals with the fact that Pakistan needs such institutions and processes that used to serve all the stakeholders in time and with proper management. It can be associated that the interests of the citizens should be protected in a proper manner.

- **Effective and Efficient**

There should be effective governance and efficient means that there must be proper and systematic utilization of resources that would lead to ensure the best possible outcomes for the society. There must be an enhancement and standardization in terms of the quality of public service. A citizen-centered government with a proper financial management.

Accountability

In Pakistan there is a dire need of accountability where each individual or group is responsible for their actions specifically, actions and attitudes affect public interests. Political accountability where accountability of public officials to the people they represent, and needs to improve the hierarchical and managerial accountability.

- **Equity**

It must be focused all the members of the society importantly the most vulnerable ones and grassroots levels should be taken into consideration in policy-making. Every individual has the right to be given equal rights in the society. Justice and equity must be given priority.

- **Consensus oriented**

It is perhaps related with the situation that in case of conflicts and issues, there must mechanism for conflict resolution that would better serve the whole community at the state level. The essential of governance does not be dealt with the unilateral act of policy rather it has to move ahead by means of consensus of public as well as other dominant members of the government.

Conclusion

History of Pakistan shows that this country is passing through bad governance of political, economic and social categories. Pakistan's political platform is going through an ambivalence, equivocation and a shilly-shallying road-way. Parliamentary and political motives and actions are moving in a quite rough-house and that sounds like a stoush kind of a situation lying in the democratic state of Pakistan. Pakistan's journey for the democracy is in the continuous process. Although it is noticed that politicians, soldiers as well as bureaucrats in campaign to be on a successful mission and where they lack in order to solve certain country based issues. There are flaws in laws, and practices.

This research explored the pre-requisites of governance and discussed the major causes of bad governance as well as suggested solutions for controlling it in

Pakistan. For having good governance there is a need to strengthen the above mentioned suggestions by controlling corruption, poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, drug-trafficking and terrorism. Pakistan's weak governance can be well linked with that as strong governance has strong stability in political concerns, along with the strong ties with the civil-society and the state institutions; similarly weak governance of Pakistan is wholly linked with that of the weak infrastructure, unbalanced political conditions also low-level organizational performance in the country. Governance deals with the foundation of the solutions to the problems of the public sectors.

Good Governance facilitates in bringing essential framework within which poverty alleviation and broad based economic growth that can be effectively observed. It describes the competent management of resources and affairs in a manner that is open, also responsive to people's needs and problems. To empower local self-governments is the first step for attaining the status of good governance and efficient institutions which can put in place policies by delivering to common masses. From this grass-root level, stronger political centre would come in its place and economic development would lead with better sharing of the benefits of increased prosperity among society. The foreign policy of Pakistan including the political jack-in-office are displaying their participation in the country yet the consequence could not be reached at the successful logical destination. Pakistan is in great need for true and a leader with charismatic qualities. There should be an appropriate use of the Pakistan's resources being richest country in having mineral resources made attempts within a state to get benefit from and capitalize from them. Pakistan is a country blessed with everything, she is not less than any of the global order. The effective rules, laws, ordinance, decision-making procedures, pre-active policies should be applied in the political affairs. Moreover, Pakistan's arms enclosed within the politically and strategically tossing-game being an important state will meet a stable and capable national as well as international order in the world politics.

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